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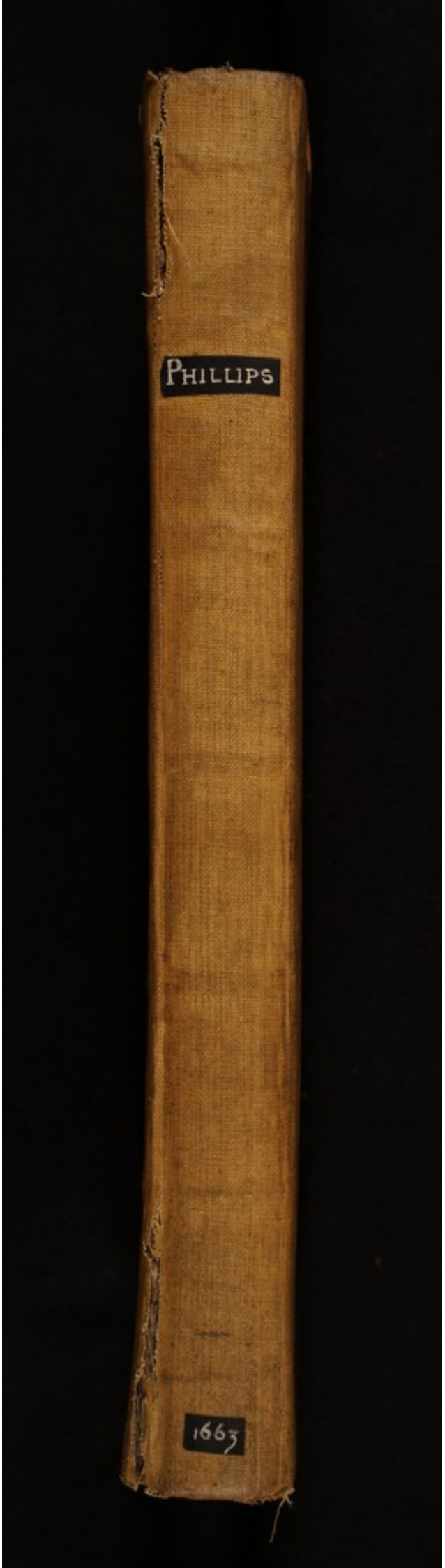
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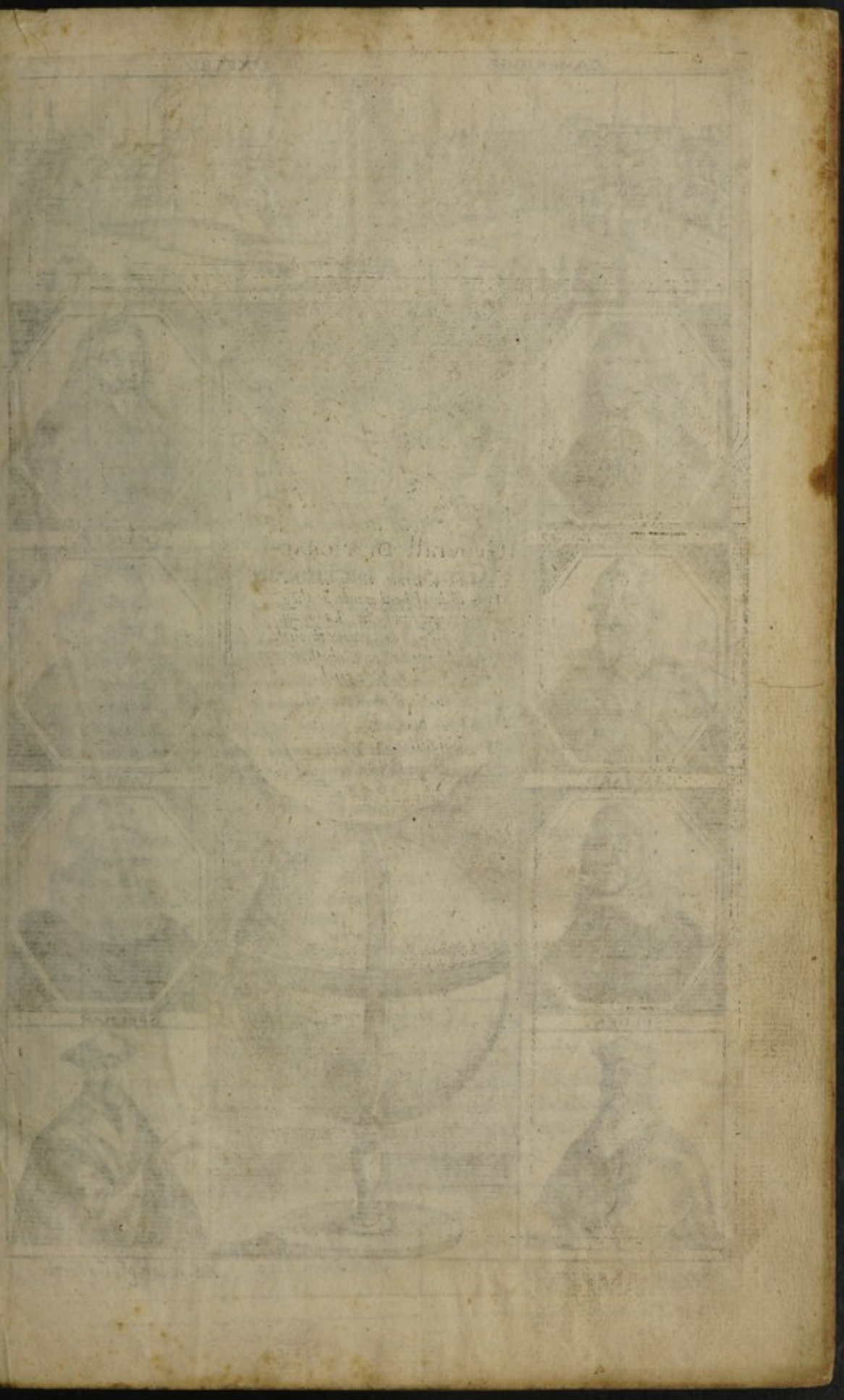


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The New World of English Words, or a Generall DICTIONARY

Containing y^e Terms, Etimologies — Definitions of hard words, as they are derived from other Languages. there proper Significations through out y^e Arts & Sciences, whether Liberall or Mecanick.

by E. P.

Printed for Nath: Brooke at the Angell in Cornhill 1658.



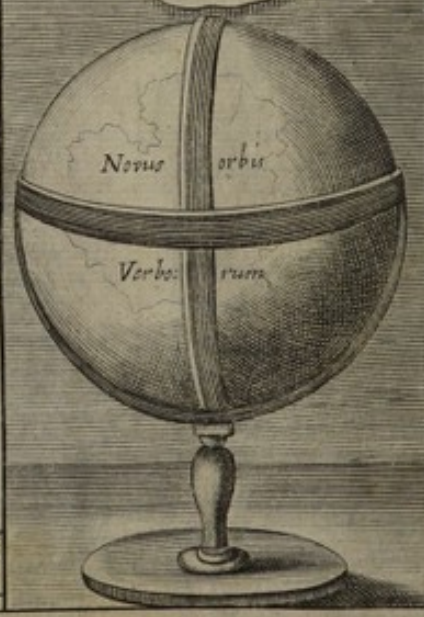
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CAMDEN



SELDEN.





SPELMAN.



A Scholer of Cambridge



A Scholer of Oxford

20166

THE NEVV WORLD OF ENGLISH WORDS: Or a General DICTIONARY:

Containing the Interpretations of such hard Words as are derived from other Languages; Whether *Hebrew*, *Arabick*, *Syriack*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian*, *French*, *Spanish*, *British*, *Dutch*, *Saxon*, &c. their Etymologies, and perfect Definitions:

Together with

All those Terms that relate to the Arts and Sciences; whether *Theology*, *Philosophy*, *Logick*, *Rhetorick*, *Grammar*, *Ethicks*, *Law*, *Natural History*, *Magick*, *Physick*, *Chyrurgery*, *Anatomy*, *Chimistry*, *Botanicks*, *Mathematicks*, *Arithmetick*, *Geometry*, *Astronomy*, *Astrology*, *Chiromancy*, *Physiognomy*, *Navigation*, *Fortification*, *Dialling*, *Surveying*, *Musick*, *Perspective*, *Architecture*, *Heraldry*, *Curiosities*, *Mechanicks*, *Staticks*, *Merchandize*, *Jewelling*, *Painting*, *Graving*, *Husbandry*, *Horsemanship*, *Hawking*, *Hunting*, *Fishing*, *&c.*

To which are added

The Significations of Proper Names, Mythology, and Poetical Fictions, Historical Relations, Geographical Descriptions of most Countreys and Cities of the World; especially of these three Nations, wherein their chiefest Antiquities, Battles, and other most Memorable Passages are mentioned: as also all other Subjects that are useful and appertain to our English Language.

A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countreymen; for all Persons that would rightly understand what they Discourse, Write, or Read.

Collected and Published by E. P.

For the greater honour of those Learned Gentlemen, and Artists, that have been assistant in the most Practical Sciences; their Names are affixed in the next Page.

—*Dedit Deus his quoque finem.* Virgil.

LONDON,
Printed for *Nath. Brook*, at the Angel in *Cornhill*, and *William Cartwright*, at the Man in the Moon in the *Old Bailey*, 1663.

DICTIONARY:

OF THE

ENGLISH WORDS

OF A

NEW WORLD

The names of those learned Gentlemen and Artists, as also of those Arts and Sciences, to which they contributed their Assistance.

Antiquities, *Elias Ashmole*, Esq.

Law Terms, Mr. *Hern*.

Magick, Mr. *Turner*.

Physick, Dr. *Sparks*.

Chirurgery, and *Anatomy*. Mr. *Ed. Molins*. Mr. *Will Molins*.

Chimistry, Dr. *Currer*.

Herbary, or *Botanicks*, Mr. *Morgan*. Mr. *Coles*.

Mathematicks, Mr. *Moore*.

Geometry, Dr. *Wybard*.

Astrology, Mr. *Lilly*. Mr. *Booker*.

Chiromancy, *Physiognomy*, } Mr. *Sanders*.

Navigation, Mr. *Wilsford*.

Fortification, Mr. *Faulconberge*.

The names of the Mathematical instruments. } Mr. *Greatorex*.

Surveying, { Mr. *Eyre*. / Mr. *Blagrave*:

Musick, Dr. *Coleman*.

Architecture, Mr. *Ed. Carter*.

Perspective, *Mr. W. Carter*.

Heraldry, { *Mr. Knight*. / *Mr. Nower*. / *Mr. T. Rawlins*, Esq.

Jewelling, *Mr. Gyffard*.

Painting, { *Mr. Walker*. / *Mr. Hales*.

Graving, *Mr. Fathorn*.

Husbandry, *Mr. Austen*.

Cookery, *Mr. May*.

Horsmanship, *Mr. Green*.

Hawking and Hunting. } *Mr. Gardener*.

Fishing, *Mr. Taverner*.

TO

TO THE

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS,

AND

IMPARTIAL SISTERS,

THE TWO

UNIVERSITIES.

Most Equal Sisters.

NEver did any Volume raise it self to that heighth of reputation, at once to purchase every Reader for a friend or Favourite: It is a known truth, and not to be denied, that Our Language hath in these later Ages been advanced to the admiration, if not the emulation, of other Nations: and whatsoever unnatural reproaches have been stuck upon her beauties by the petulancy of Criticks, hath strangely, but chiefly proceeded from the unworthy attempts of those that have obtruded on this Age their transcription of Indexes, rather then Dictionaries; as if our Language were narrower then the rest of the Worlds, or to be confined to their short-hand Epitomes: A high miscarriage, through which the learned, and unlearned, have most unhappily suffered. Certainly the *Regalia* of our Language could not have been worse injured, then by being vitiated and corrupted by such spurious and imperfect Editions: for

if the Grandeur of ſuch an Undertaking be rightly conſidered, no ordinary induſtry will be required. Next the conſulting with the Monuments of ancient Records and Manuſcripts, derived to us from reverend Authours; there will be occaſion to peruſe the Works of our ancient Poets, as *Geffrey Chaucer* the greateſt in his time, for the honour of our Nation; as alſo ſome of our more modern Poets, as *Spencer*, *Sidney*, *Draiton*, *Daniel*; with our Reformers of the Scene, *Johnſon*, *Shakeſpear*, *Beaumont*, and *Fletcher*; and among the renowned Antiquaries, *Cambden*, *Lambard*, *Spelman*, *Selden*, and divers others: There will alſo be exacted from him that undertakes a task of this nature, a neceſſary knowledge of the Languages, in which he is certain to incounter with a multitude of Criticiſms; nor muſt he be wanting in his ſtricteſt ſearch of moſt Dictionaries, that he may be able to diſtinguiſh the terms, ſeveral derivations, differences, definitions, interpretations, proper ſignifications of the words of our Tongue; how borrowed, how mixed with others, how with its own. Laſtly, forraign Authours are to be made uſe of; and amongſt them, the *Germans* are reputed moſt expert in the Mechanical Arts.

Thus, ever Honoured Siſters, you are not unacquainted what Siftings, Anvelings, Traverſings, there ought to be of Authours; ſo that he that undertakes this Enterprize ſhould firſt ſeriouſly perpend, what difficulties he is to paſſe through, how dangerous it is for him to faile in ſuch a Deſign, what a weight of diſparagement he is likely to ſink under: a Volume of this nature being of no leſſe concernment, than not onely to inform young men in their deficiencies of the right knowledge of words, either for writing, or diſcourſe; but alſo to eſtabliſh thoſe of riper years in their prudentials, as an univerſally-thorough-pac't Dictionary, and may ſerve for an Interpreter, or Arbiter of their Studies, and humanes Tranſactions; ſo that a Work thus rightly conſtituted, may be ſaid in ſome kind to approach near to a Divine Skill; and that the rather, as it doth in it ſelf contain all thoſe *Idea*'s that concern the Speech or Pen; ſuch as are uſeful to drive on, and inforce with full vigour and ſtrength, the affairs of mankind.

Illuſtrious Siſters, If we look upon the exemplary incouragements

ments of some of our Laureate Worthies, whose noble spirits have not suffered the ashes of Antiquity to be raked out of her sacred Urnes, as at this time the admired Works of Mr. *Dodsworth*, and of Mr. *Dugdale*, have informed the World. Some of these Heroick Persons, out of a farther zeal to preserve our Language from the barbarisms, and ruinous deformities of the times, to present her in her native glories; from their own more practical and experienc't insights in some of the Arts and Sciences, have contributed in what they were more particularly excellent, to the building up of this Volume. Their names I have affixed to their own learned indeavours, not only as I my self acknowledg their opportune and incomparable assistances, but that the Bookseller, so much obliged to them for so unusuall a curtesie, might expresse his humblest tenders of gratitude. As also that you, most Noble Sisters, would be pleased to take notice of this your learned Retinue: and that there are Benefactours still surviving, to celebrate your flourishing felicities.

I am not ignorant, that though I am thus fortified with the pregnant aid of those exquisite Persons, to which my own inferiour, though studious, indeavours are joyned, that I shall nevertheless fall short of answering the curiosities of some criticall expectations. Mr. *Minshaw*, that spent his life and estate in scrutinizing into Languages, still remains obnoxious to the misconstructions of many. But let such invading-censurers well consider the infinity of mechanical words, how every Art hath its peculiar Terms; and then, if they are in their right wits, it will seem almost impossible to them, for one man though a healthful person, that hath spent the best part of the leasure of his life, to erect such a Pyramid, more especially if those difficulties are rightly pondered, that are to be waded through: the conduct of costs in that continued converse, that must be had with Artists; besides the great labour, with which the most generous Forrainers that have gone about to manage such happy designs, have been wasted and tired out; these considerations being ingenuously weighed by the wiser sort of men, I hope the learned and charitable Critick will entertain a favourable approbation of these labours, as he cannot find me wanting, at least, of a more than ordinary industry, to compleat this Work; both in examining

examining, and right digeſtion of my own papers, as alſo for that tender care that hath been had of thoſe happy contributions I received from others.

Moſt Reverenced Siſters, My greateſt ambition is your affectionate eſteem, which having but obtained, I ſhall ever ſtrive to imploy the beſt ſtrength of my life and ſtudies in your ſervice; in the mean ſpace, I queſtion not, but I have already done my Country ſo much good ſervice, as to have ſtript away thoſe obſolete terms that have defaced our language; not degrading too much from its primitive integrity, nor declining what with judgement I might inſert.

To conclude, I have illuſtrated and refined it, inſtated it in its proper majeſty, rendred it admirably uſeful for all perſons on all occaſions, worthy of the greateſt Maſters of Rhetoricians, and the tongues of our Vernaculous Oratours: and, with a no leſſe honourable ſubmiſſion, have I proſtrated theſe my Indeavours at your Learned Feet.

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To

To the truly Noble, and Perfect Lover, and Incourager of Arts and Sciences, Sir

WILLIAM PASTON

Knight, and Baronet.

SIR,

IT hath not been the leaſt of my care, that this preſent Work might be as happy in the fortune of its addreſſe, as in the publickneſſe of its deſign, which is the Generall advancement of Learning and Arts; nor could it have been more advantagiouſly fortified againſt the various and uncertain ſuffrages of the World, then by being adopted into the Patronage of ſuch a Perſon, whoſe accompliſhment in the Arts, and Ingenuities, renders him capable to judge of what is written well or amiſſe in any of them; and that this attribute doth belong properly to your ſelf, is evident to the World by more then a few inſtances. Your admirable skill in Phyſick manifeſted in your frequent Cures of the moſt deſperate Diſeaſes, and thoſe happy receipts you have conſecrated to the beneſit of mankind; Your exquiſite knowledge in Husbandry, and Horſemanſhip; Your deep inſight into the Mathematicks, and the more delicate ſort of the Mechanicks, as appears by your excellent choice of Jewels, and your rare fancy and invention in Carvings, Turning, Paintings, and Anneallings, in which, the very Artiſts you have imployed, have ſubmitted to your politer judgement; Your diligent ſearch into the greateſt curioſities of Nature; wherein how much you have exceeded all others of our Nation, that have been famous in their Collections, your Muſæum abounding with an infinite variety of the moſt choiſe and admired Rarities, can ſufficiently teſtifie: And indeed, What qualities leſſe noble than theſe I have mentioned, could ſpring from the vertuous inclinations of your youth, which for many years was ſpent in uſeful Travels (not ſo much to ſee faſhions, as to learn experience, and the true knowledge of men and manners) of which the Learned Mr. Greaves makes an honourable mention in his Survey of the Pyramids of Ægypt? Theſe vertues, together with the enlargedneſſe of your mind, in making your Houſe the Center of Hoſpitality to Strangers and Ingenuous Perſons, are no leſſe a true Mark of the Nobleneſſe of your Family, than the Supporters of your Armes, a Bearing which is very rare, and onely peculiar to the moſt ancient Houſes.

Upon

Upon this Foundation it is, that I build my confidence; but to me, a perſon little meriting in my ſelf the honour of your acceptance, my propitious Starres have been aſſiſtant on this occaſion, and have ſo brought it about, that not I, but two Famous Univerſities, and the greateſt Artiſts of our time, ſhould throw this Work at your feet; and in ſo doing, they have obliged me by a favour which nothing can equall, but the Honour of your receiving it from them by my hands. If, what is here more particularly contained of the more Noble Mechanick Arts, come not up to that heighth, as to ſatisfie the curioſity of your excellent judgement in them; yet thus much our Volume may without arrogance pretend to, That there is here a fairer way begun then ever, for the promoting of that moſt uſefull part of Learning, eſpecially ſince it could not intend that alone, but takes in all the other parts beſide: which all together with one conſent, like the Needle tending towards the North, preſent themſelves to wait upon you, who have ſo great an influence upon them, erecting a Monument to your fame, great at the glory I aſpire to, in ſtyling my ſelf,

Sir,

Your moſt humble, and moſt

devoted ſervant,

EDW. PHILLIPS.

To

To the truly Noble and Accomplisht Gentlemen,
Sir *ROBERT BOLLES* of *Scampton*,
in the County of *Lincoln* Baronet.

AND

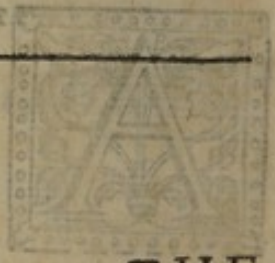
EDWARD HUSSY of *Cathorp*, in the
County of *Lincoln*, Esquire.

AT such a time chiefly it is, Most Honoured Sirs, that a Nation may be truly said to flourish, when those that are the most considerable in fortune and outward splendour, are also the most conspicuous for Learning and inward Worth; nor can the greatest Sciences, and most noble Qualities be look't upon by any with so true an esteem and value, as by those who have themselves attained the highest perfection in them: And among the rest, whom such qualifications make to be reputed the Ornament of the Age, it had been impossible that the World should be unacquainted with two such Eminent Persons as your selves; who, being as inseparable in friendship and alliance, as in the affinity of your vertues, could not, without injury to so happy an union, have been separated in this addresse. Though decency will not permit me to speak over-high of this Work, wherewith I here present you; yet this I may say, That Fame hath usher'd it into the World, with the attest of so many Worthy hands, that never yet in English any Piece came forth with happier Auspices; to which there could have been nothing wanting to Crown its fortune absolutely, but your most equall receptions, for which it is prepared, with this return of gratitude, That besides all those other Arts and Sciences, of which both of you are equall favourers and promoters, you will also have the satisfaction to find a considerable account of those accomplishments, which are more especially agreeable to each of your peculiar fancies; namely of that Divine and Seraphic quality (which first brought order and civility into the World, which mollifies the most barbarous and salvage natures, and calmes the unruly passions of the Soul) of which one of you is so great a favourer, and so absolute a Master in it, that your whole Retinue, following your example, are able

able performers in Musick, and may as truly be called your Quire, as your Family; As also (which chiefly delights the other of you) that most manly and generous Exercise of Hunting, the sport of greatest Kings and Princes in all Ages, by which the youth of all Warlike Nations have been always spurred on to Martial Discipline, and the atchievement of the most Heroick actions. Having therefore so great a veneration to whatsoever is excellent and worthy of highest praise, I could not omit to celebrate with my utmost indeavours, the owners of such perfections; nor could any consideration have more absolutely charmed unto your service, the

Humble admirer of your Vertues

Edw. Phillips.



THE

THE PREFACE,

By way of Introduction to the Right Knowledge of our Language.

THe very Summe and Comprehenſion of all Learning in General, is chiefly reducible into theſe two grand Heads, *Words* and *Things*; and though the latter of theſe two be, by all men, not without juſt cauſe, acknowledged the more ſolid and ſubſtantial part of Learning; yet ſince, on the other ſide, it cannot be denied, but that without *Language* (which is as it were the *vehiculum*, or conveyancer of all good Arts) *things* cannot well be expreſſed or publiſhed to the World, it muſt be neceſſarily granted, that the one is little leſſe neceſſary, and an inſeparable concomitant of the other; for, let a Subject be never ſo grave, never ſo uſeful, carrying in it never ſo clear and perfect a demonſtration; yet if it be not pertinently worded, and urged with a certain power and efficacy to the underſtanding, but in a forced, tumultuous, or disjoynted phraſe, it will either not be underſtood, or ſo ſlightly, and with ſuch indifference regarded, that it will come ſhort of working that effect which it promiſed to it ſelf. And it is a thing mainly obſervable, that all thoſe ancient Authours that have written the beſt things, have left them to poſterity in the pureſt, and moſt genuine Language. Among the *Greeks*, Who have better deſerved of the World for the excellency of their Works, than *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Thucydides*? Who among the *Latins* have been more famous than *Livie*, *Cicero*, *Saluſt*? Nor have all theſe been leſſe admired for the properneſſe and elegancy of their ſtyle, than for the Nobleneſſe of the things they delivered; neither have there been wanting of our own Nation, eſpecially in theſe latter Ages, thoſe, who are not onely juſtly eſteemed to ſtand in competition with the beſt of the Ancients, for the verity and ſoundneſſe of their matter; but, have alſo refined our Language to that heighth, that, for elegance, for fluency, and happineſſe of expreſſion, I am perſwaded it gives

not place to any Modern Language, ſpoken in *Europe*; ſcarcely to the Latin and Greek themſelves. Now as for that ſubtile diſtinction uſed by ſome, between a Language and a Speech, I look upon it rather as an over-curious nicety, than any conſideration of ſerious weight or moment; nor can I be induced to believe otherwiſe, but, That whatever kind of ſermocination is generally uſed in any Country, may very properly be termed a Language; for, if the commixture of a Language, eſteemed the moſt ancient, with that of a bordering, or invading Nation cauſe it to degenerate into a Speech, even the Latin Tongue will hardly be exempted from that denomination, ſince it is no hard matter to prove that even that alſo deſcended from a Language yet more ancient than it ſelf; foraſmuch as that Latin which was ſpoken immediately after the expulſion of the *Roman* Kings, when the League was made between *Rome* and *Carthage*, was ſo altered in the time of *Polybius*, which was 350. years after, that it was hardly to be underſtood; and from the time of *Romulus*, we muſt needs think it ſuffered a farre greater change: yet it was ſo farre from being thought corrupted by this alteration, that it was judged not to have come to its ἀκμὴ, or flouriſhing height of elegance, untill the Age wherein *Cicero* lived. And if the change which is introduced by time, not onely not deprave, but refine a Language; much more will the alteration that is made by the interſperſion of forraign words, eſpecially coming from the more Southerly and civil Climates, conduce to the ſweetning and ſmoothing of thoſe harſh and rough accents, which are peculiar to the moſt Northerly Countries. And beſides, to find out the Original, and moſt unchanged Languages, we muſt have recourſe as farre backward as the confuſion of *Babel*, which was the firſt nativity of Tongues; and ſo make a vain ſearch for things which perhaps are no where now extant.

True it is indeed, that *Scaliger* reckons up about eleven ſeveral Tongues (others fourteen) ſpoken in *Europe*, which have no affinity or intermixture one with another; the chief whereof, not to mention the Greek and Latin, which are now no native, but acquired Languages, are the *Teutonick* or *Dutch*, the *Slavonian*, the *Cantabrian*, the old *Britiſh*, or *Celtick*: theſe are commonly called Mother-Tongues: and thoſe which are any way compounded of any of theſe Mother-Tongues, or derived from them, ſome think fit to call Dialects; although, notwithſtanding this compoſition or derivation, ſuch a vaſt diſtance may be ſeen between them, as renders them unintelligible to each other: whereas indeed a Dialect is but the ſelf-ſame Language, ſpoken in ſeveral Provinces of the ſame Nation, with ſome ſmall difference; as the pronouncing of a vowel either broader, or finer, or ſome little variation of a word, or ſyllable; in ſuch a manner the people of *Sommerſet-ſhire* ſpeak differently from thoſe of *Middleſex*, yet both may very well be underſtood of each other; and ſo the people of *Florence* from thoſe of *Rome*: No otherwiſe in the Greek Language, did the *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Attick*, and *Æolick* Dialects differ from one another.

But, not to inſiſt any longer upon ſo nice a point, my intention is, as an Introduction to the particular ſcope and deſign of this Book, to ſpeak ſomething in general of the Original of our Engliſh Tongue; of the Baſis, or Foundation of it; of the reaſon of its ſeveral changes,

changes, and how far it participates of other Languages, and of the peculiar Idiome or propriety thereof.

That, what was originally ſpoken in this Nation, was the ancient Britiſh Language, needs not to be doubted; nor is it improbable what ſome affirm, that it was very near, if not altogether, the ſame with the *Gallick*, or *Celtick*, ſince both theſe people were by the ancient Greeks called by one common name, *Celtæ*: beſides, if we conſider the ſolid arguments of *Verſtegan*, and thoſe that have writ moſt judiciouſly; concerning the Original of the *Brittains*, nothing ſeems to me more conſonant to truth, then that the *Brittains* anciently deſcended from the *Gaules*, and that *Brutus* rather a *Gallick*, then a *Trojan* Prince, changed the name of *Albion* into that of *Brittain*: but certain it is, that of this ancient *Britiſh*, there remains ſcarcely any track or foot-ſtep in the language ſpoken at this day in the main part of *England*, but hath remained intire from the *Saxon* Conqueſt to this very time in that part, which is commonly called *Cambro-Brittannia*, or *Wales*; to which (being a mountanous Country, and ſtrong for defence, and which onely of all the reſt of the Iſland was left unconquered by the *Saxons*) a great number of the Native Inhabitants betook themſelves by flight, preſerving both their ancient race and ſpeech, which from the Countrey *Wales*, is now called *Welſh*. In the ſame manner the *Cantabrian*, or ancient tongue of *Spain*, notwithſtanding the frequent invaſions of that Countrey by the *Carthaginians*, *Moors*, *Romans*, and *Vandals*, is yet preſerved in *Biſcay*, *Guipuſcoa*, and *Navarre*; and, in the Mountains of *Granata*, called *Alpuxarras*, the *Arabick* is ſtill retained, together with the off-ſpring of the *Moors*, that in times paſt poſſeſſed the greateſt part of *Spain*; as alſo, in *Armorica* or *Brittany* in *France*, the old *Gallick* is ſpoken at this day, which very near reſembling the *Welſh*, is a great argument of the ancient affinity of theſe two Tongues.

From this ſo totall a ſubverſion of the *Brittiſh* Empire by the *Engliſh-Saxons*, followed as totall a ſubverſion of the *Brittiſh* language, and even of the very name of *Brittain* (which from the ancient habitation of the *Saxons* near the *Baltick* Sea, was named *Anglia*, or *England*) a thing which was neither effected by the *Roman*, nor the *Norman* Conqueſt; for neither the Provincial Latin could extinguiſh the Native *Brittiſh*, nor the *French* brought in by King *William's* followers, the *Saxon* which was then in uſe: for it is obſervable, that where the Conquerours over-power the former inhabitants in multitude, their language alſo by little and little prevailes over that of the Countrey; otherwiſe, it waſts and ſpends it ſelf till it be in a manner utterly loſt, like a ſmall quantity of water thrown upon a heap of ſand. Since therefore theſe *Saxons* were a people of *Germany*, and their ſpeech very little, if at all differing from the reſt of the *Germans*; it is hence evident that our language derives its Original from the *Dutch* or *Teutonick*, which ſeems to be of greater Antiquity then any other language now ſpoken of in *Europe*, and to have continued the ſame without any conſiderable alteration, and in the ſame Countrey where it was firſt planted, through a long tract of many ages. For, not to urge the opinion of *Goropius Becanus*, who affirmeth it to have been the firſt language of the world, and ſpoken by *Adam* in *Paradiſe*; it is certainly the common conſent of moſt *Authentick* Writers, that the *Dutch* tongue

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ſtill in uſe, and poſſeſſing a large compaſſe of ground, is no leſſe ancient then the very firſt coming in of the *Teutones* into *Germany*, under the conduct of *Tuiſco*: which is no wonder, if we conſider that the *Teutones*, or *Germans*, being the very firſt people that ever inhabited *Germany*, have continued in the poſſeſſion of it to this very day uncorrupted, unſubdued, and (as their language, ſo themſelves) unmixed with any forraign Nation. Nor is the large extent of this language leſſe conſiderable; for as much as it is ſpoken throughout all *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Belgia*, the Iſland of *Thule*, now called *Iſland*; and divers of the Northern Iſles, beſides thoſe places into which it hath ſpread it ſelf by conqueſt, as into *Gallia* by the *Franks*, and by the *Saxons* into this Iſland, where it yet remaineth in a very great meaſure.

And though our Engliſh tongue hath of late ages entertained ſo great a number of forraign words, that in every age it ſeemeth to ſwerve more and more from what it was originally; yet if we compare it diligently with the Dutch, we ſhall ſoon find, that almoſt all the chief materiall words, and thoſe which are oftneſt uſed in the moſt familiar, and vulgar diſcourſe, are all, either meer Dutch, or palpably derived from the Dutch. For example, the moſt primitive and uncompounded words, appellatives, the names of natural things, animals, vegetals, as *Earth*, *Heaven*, *Winde*, *Oak*, *Man*, *Bird*, *Stone*, *&c.* words that imply a relation, as *Father*, *Brother*, *Son*, *Daughter*; Pronouns, and Monoſyllable Verbs, as *Mine*, *Thine*, *This*, *What*; *Love*, *Give*, beſides all numerals, particles, conjunctions, and the like.

Concerning theſe words it is very remarkable, that moſt of them conſiſting but of one ſyllable; nevertheleſſe, the things that are underſtood by them, are as ſignificantly expreſs't, as the ſame things in other tongues, are by words of two, or more ſyllables; as the word *Good* is as proper as either Ἀγαθὸς in Greek, or *Bonus* in Latin, a matter of no ſmall advantage: for if that ſentence be judged moſt praiſe-worthy, that containeth moſt matter in feweſt words; why may we not commend that word, which conſiſting of feweſt ſyllables, is yet of as great force, as if it had more. No leſſe conſiderable is the proper and moſt pertinent ſignification of ſome words, which are produced by the coalition, or clapping together of two of theſe monoſyllables into one, as the word *Wiſdom*, which is compounded of theſe two words *Wiſe*, i. e. Grave, Sage, Prudent, and the old Saxon word *Dome*, i. e. Judgement, or ſentence, ſince wiſdome may moſt properly be ſaid to be the reſult of a Grave, and ſolid judgement.

By this that hath been ſaid it is evident, that the Saxon, or German tongue, is the ground-work upon which our Language is founded; the mighty ſtream of forraign words, that hath ſince *Chaucer's* time broke in upon it, having not yet waſh't away the root: onely it lyes ſomewhat obſcur'd, and overſhadow'd like a Rock, or Fountain overgrown with buſhes.

Whether this Innovation of words, deprave, or inrich our Engliſh tongue, is a conſideration that admits of various cenſures, according to the different fancies of men. Certainly, as by an invaſion of ſtrangers, many of the old Inhabitants muſt needs be either ſlain, or

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forced to fly the Land; ſo it happens in the introducing of ſtrange words, the old ones in whoſe room they come, muſt needs in time be forgotten, and grow obſolete; ſometimes indeed, as Mr. *Cambden* obſerves, there is a peculiar ſignificancy in ſome of the old Saxon words, as, inſtead of fertility, they had wont to ſay *Eordſwela*, which is as much as, the wealth, or riches of the earth: yet let us not bewail the loſſe of them for this, for we ſhall find divers Latin words, whoſe Etymology is as remarkable, and founded upon as much reaſon; as in the word *intricate*, which (coming from *Trica*, i. e. thoſe ſmall threads about Chickens legs, that are an encombrance to them in their going) ſignifieth *Intangled*. And it is worth the taking notice, that although divers Latin words cannot be explained, but by a Periphraſis, as *Inſinuation* is a winding ones ſelf in by little and little; yet there are others, both French and Latin, that are match't with Native words equally ſignificant, equally in uſe among us, as with the French *denie*, we parallel our *gainſay*; with the Latin *reſiſt* our *withſtand*; with *Interiour*, *inward*, and many more of this nature: So that by this means theſe forrainers inſtead of detracting ought from our tongue, add copiouſneſſe and variety to it. Now whether they add, or take from the ornament of it, it is rather to be referred to ſenſe and fancy, then to be diſputed by arguments. That they come for the moſt part from a language, as civill as the Nation wherein it was firſt ſpoken, I ſuppoſe is without controverſie; and being of a ſoft and eeven ſound, nothing ſavouring of harſhneſſe, or barbariſm, they muſt needs mollifie the tongue with which they incorporate, and to which, though of a different nature, they are made fit and adapted by long uſe. In fine, let a man compare the beſt Engliſh, now written, with that which was written three or four ages ago, and if he be not a doater upon Antiquity, he will judge ours much more ſmooth, and gratefull to the ear: for my part, that which ſome attribute to *Spencer* as his greateſt praiſe, namely his frequent uſe of obſolete expreſſions, I account the greateſt blemiſh to his Poem, otherwiſe moſt excellent; it being an equall vice to adhere obſtinately to old words, as fondly to affect new ones.

But not to dwell any longer upon their Apology, I ſhall now for the clearer Method proceed to the diviſion of them. There are not many Nations in *Europe*, ſome of whoſe words we have not made bold with, as all of us together have borrowed from the ancients in great abundance. Some we take from the *Italians*, as *Abaſe*, *Abone*, *Abbord*, *Baluſtrade*, *Balcone*; ſome from the Spaniſh, as *Abandon*, *Envelope*, *Diſembogue*, *Chapin*; many from the French, as *Deſire*, *Deny*, *Command*, *Embelliſh*, *Emboſſement*. Among the ancient languages, we have from the Greek not a few, as thoſe that end in μα with us end in *m*, as ἐπίγραμμα *Epigram*, ἐνθύμημα *Enthymem*; thoſe in τη with us in *t*, as ἐπίθετη *Epithet*, thoſe in ες, with us end in *er*, as Ἀστρόλογος, Aſtrologer; thoſe in ασις with us in *aſt*, as παράφρασις *Paraphraſt*; thoſe in ιστα in *iſt*, γυμνοσοφίσα *Gymnoſophiſt*; thoſe in ικος in *ick*, as *Dramatick*, thoſe in ισκος in *isk*, as Baſilisk, thoſe in αφος, or αφος in *aph*, as *Chirograph Paragraph*, thoſe in αρχα in *arch*, as Monarch, thoſe in ια, in *y*, or *ie*, as *Philoſophy*, *Rhapſodie*; thoſe in ισμος, or ισμα in *iſm*, as *Syllo-*

giſm, *Sophiſm*: alſo their verbs in ζειν, with us end in *ize*, as καυτηριάζειν to *Canterize*; in imitation of which, ſome, out of a pretty Capricchio, have given common words the ſame termination, as *enfranchiſe*, *ſpiritualize*, *wantonize*. The next thing to be obſerved of Greek words, is their manner of compoſition. They are either compounded of theſe following Prepoſitions, as (1) ἀνα, correſpondent to the Latin *Re*, which in compoſition ſignifieth *again*, as *Anaphora Reductio*, or a bringing back again, 2 ἀντι, which, compounded with another word, implyes an oppoſition, as *Antiperiſtaſis*, an oppoſing of any quality againſt its contrary, 3 ἀμφι, *both wayes*, or *about*, as *Amphibious*, i.e. living upon either element, land, or water, 4 ἀπο, which in compoſition ſignifies a contrariety, as from κάλυψις, a hiding, *Apocalypſis*, a revealing, 5 διὰ, which implying a *dilating*, or a dividing, as *Diareſis*, a dividing of one ſyllable into two, 6 κατα, anſwering in compoſition to the Latin, *De*, as *Cataphora*, a carrying downward, 7 ἐπι, or *upon*, as *Epitaph*, an inſcription upon any ones Tombe, 8 ἐκ, or ἐξ, *out*, as *Ectype*, a thing taken out of another Copy, 9 ἐν, *in*, or *inward*, as *Engaſtrimyth*, one that ſpeaks inwardly, 10 μετα, which implyes a changing, as *Metamorphoſis*, a changing of ſhapes, 11 παρα, which implyes a compariſon, as *Parabola*, a ſtory brought for a ſimilitude, 12 περι, *about*, as *Periphery*, a carrying about, 13 πρὸ, *before*, as *Prodromus*, a fore-runner, 14 πρὸς, *to*, or *toward*, as *Proſtheſis*, an adding unto, 15 ὑπο, *under*, as *Hypogaſtrick*, the lowermoſt part of the belly, 16 ὑπερ, above, as *Hyperphyſical*, that which is above nature. Or elſe of other words, as πρῶτος, firſt, πολὺς, many, ψεῦδος, falſe, and the privative α: for example, *Prototype*, an Originall, or firſt Copy; *Polygon*, a Figure that hath many angles, or corners; *Pſeudomartyr*, a falſe witneſſe, or counterfeit Martyr; *Atrophy*, a want of the nutritive faculty: theſe are the moſt material, and all that are in uſe in our Tongue.

But for the Latin words, they will require a larger account to be given of them; theſe are the main body of our Army of forraign words; theſe are ſo numerous, that they may well be thought to equall, if not exceed the number of our ancient words; onely, here is the difference, That theſe are the more eſſential, thoſe the more remote, and rather the ſuperſtructure, then the foundation. Of theſe Latin words there are many (as alſo ſome of the French, and others before mentioned) that by long cuſtome are ſo ingrafted, and naturaliz'd into our tongue, that now they are become free denizons, without any difference, or diſtinction between them and the Native words, and are familiarly underſtood by the common ſort and moſt unlearned of the people; as *nature*, *fortune*, *member*, *intend*, *inform*, *invent*, and the like; others there are, which though frequently written, and uſed in common diſcourſe by the politer ſort, and infranchized at leaſt, if not naturalized; are not yet ſo very trite, as to be underſtood by all, ſince divers ingenious perſons, addicted to the reading of books, are nevertheleſſe unacquainted with the Latin, and other forraign Languages, and ſo are at a loſſe, when they meet with unuſual words, and ſome people if they ſpy but a hard word, are as much amazed, as if they had met with a Hobgoblin, and theſe are they more eſpecially, the cognizance whereof is one part, though not the greateſt of this Deſign,

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but that there are in the book ſome words ordinary and trite enough, for I thought it better in ſuch a caſe as this, rather to exceed, then to be too ſparing, ſince an exuberance is eaſilier cut off, then a defect ſupplyed. I had thought once to have omitted this branch of our following work, as having been performed by others before, and that not without ſome diligence; but I thought it not enough to have added many more things then were yet ever thought on, but alſo to have the quinteſſence of what ever was offer'd at before, in another caſt and better method, that it might be a compleat work, and not wanting in any thing that could be deſired in a deſign ſo uſefull to the Nation; beſides, that even of theſe ſorts of words there were many wanting before, which were requiſite to be inſerted, many not ſo properly rendred as was convenient, divers cram'd in by the head and ſhoulders without any diſtinction, but as if they had been as good as the beſt; whereas in works of this nature men ought to flye all Pedantiſms, and not raſhly to uſe all words alike, that are met with in every Engliſh Writer, whether Authentick, or not: this is a bad example to the unadmoniſht't Reader, and might incourage him to ſuck in Barbariſm as ſoon as Elegance, but by long experience out of a continued courſe of reading the beſt Authours, and converſation with the better ſort of company, to examine throughly what words are natural, and legitimate, and what ſpurious, and forc'ſt; nor is it proper to quote an Authour for a word that long cuſtome hath ſufficiently auhoriz'd, but either ſuch as are grown out of uſe, or ſuch as are uſed onely upon ſpeciall occaſions, or as terms of Art; and not upon the credit of every one neither, nor to quote any modern, or trivial Authour for words uſed by thoſe more ancient, or of greater credit: I do not deny indeed, but that there are many words in this book (though fewer then in other books of this kind) which I would not recommend to any for the purity, or reputation of them; but this I had not done, but to pleaſe all humours, knowing that ſuch kind of words are written, and that the undiſtinguiſhing ſort of Readers would take it very ill if they were not explained, but withall, I have ſet my mark upon them, that he that ſtudies a natural and unaffected ſtyle, may take notice of them to beware of them, either in diſcourſe, or writing; and if any of them may have chanc't to have eſcap't the Obeliſck (as ſuch a thing may happen in ſpight of diligence) there can ariſe no other inconvenience from it, but an occaſion to exerciſe the choice and judgement of the Reader, eſpecially being forewarned, who if he have a fancie capable to judge of the harmony of words, and their muſical cadence, cannot but diſcern when a word falls naturally from the Latin termination, when forc't and torn from it, as *Imbellick*, which might indeed come from *Imbellicus*, if any ſuch word were, but how they can handſomely deduce it from *Imbellis*, is hard to reſolve: if this be bad *impreſcriptible* is worſe, being derived, neither I nor any body elſe knows how, ſince *Præſcriptus* is the neareſt they can go: there are alſo worth the pains of avoiding certain kind of Mule-words, propagated of a Latin Sire, and a Greek Dam, ſuch as *Acrilogie*, *Aurigraphy*, and others *ejuſdem farinæ*; but I have alſo met with ſome forged, as I ſhrewdly ſuſpect, by ſuch as undertook to explain them; ſo monſtrouſly barbarous, and inſufferable, that they are not worthy to be mentioned;

ned, nor once thought on; yet that ye may gueſſe at *Hercules* by his foot, one of them I ſhall produce, which is *Suicide*, a word which I had rather ſhould be derived from *Sus*, a Sow, then from the Pronoun *Sui*, unleſſe there be ſome myſtery in it; as if it were a Swiniſh part for a man to kill himſelf.

What cautions more to give for the avoyding of ſuch groſſe words as theſe I know not; onely this in general, To be ever converſant in the beſt Authours, as Sir *Philip Sidney*, Sir *Thomas More*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, my Lord *Verulam*, *Ben Johnſon*, happy as well in his Proſe, as Verſe, and for his inſtructions in well-writing, excellent; nor is this preſent age utterly barren: not to mention our late Romances, which for ſtyle are not quite to be rejected, neither are they void of delight and ſome elegancies, onely intermixed with a kind of grave, majeſtical, and ſerious folly.

Now for thoſe words that are of a right ſtamp, and currant among us, that they may orderly be diſtinguiſh't by their Terminations, and not be known at randome, meerly, and by chance; I ſhall ſhew exactly how they are formed from the Original Latin words, and reduce them into certain Claſſes, or Ranks, where note that the Characteriſtick of a word alwayes conſiſts in the end, or termination.

Firſt, Our Adjectives are formed from the Latins, either by caſting away the Final *us*, as from *Promptus* Prompt, from *Juſtus* Juſt; or changeing *us* into *ed*, as *Infatuatus*, Infatuated; or into *ous*, as *Obvius*, Obvious; ſometimes into *an*, as *Plebeius*, Plebeian; or by changing *ilis* into *ile*, as as from *Agilis*, comes Agile, from *facilis*, facile; *ax* into *acious*, as *efficax*, efficacious; *bilis* into *ble*, as *tractabilis* tractable, *Docibilis* Docible; *alis* into *al*, as *Orientalis* Oriental; *ans*, or *ens*, into *ant*, or *ent*, as *conſtans* conſtant, *eloquens* eloquent; *or* into *our*, as *inferior* inferiour; *rius* into *ry*, as *contrarius* contrary, *Tranſitorius* Tranſitory.

Secondly, Noun Subſtantives derived from Adjectives, Participles, Verbs or otherwiſe; of which, thoſe that in Latin end in *tas*, with us end in *tie*, or *ty*, as *Imbecillitas* Imbecillity, *Probabilitas* Probability; *antia* into *ance*, or *ancy*, as *ſubſtantia* ſubſtance, *reluctantia* reluctancy; *entia* into *ence*, or *ency*, as *confidentia* confidence, *eminentia* eminency; *ura* into *ure*, as *commiſſura* commiſſure; *udo* into *ude*, as *magnitudo* magnitude; *or* into *our*, as *Author* Authour; words ending in *tio*, of which there are a great number, have *n* added at the end, as *ſeparatio* ſeparation, *repletio* repletion, *inſtructio* inſtruction, *ambitio* ambition; ſometimes *us*, or *um*, is taken away from the latter end, as *Coventus* a Convent; *Argumentum* an Argument, *Articulus* an Article, *Monſtrum* a Monſter: To one or other of theſe terminations, almoſt all Nouns whatſoever be reduced.

Thirdly, for our Verbs, ſome there be that may moſt aptly, and with beſt eaſe be formed from the Indicative *Mood*, Preſent *Tenſe*, of the Active voyce; as from *Informo* to Inform, and from *contendo* to contend, from *præſcribo* to preſcribe, from *contemno* to contemn, from *alludo* to allude: Some fall more kindly from the Infinitive Mood, as from *convincere* to convince, from *reducere* to reduce, becauſe of the melting of the *c*: but there are other Verbs, ſuch as from *Colligere* collect, from *inſtruere* inſtruct, from *conſulere* conſult, from *invenire* invent, which cannot

not, without much constraint, be deduced either from the Indicative, or Infinitive Mood, but seem much more probably, by their near resemblance, to be formable from the Participle Passive, as *Collectus*, *Instructus*, *Consultus*, *Inventus*. In like manner may all those Verbs that come from the first Conjugation of the Latins (whereof a great multitude are of late years grown in use) be formed, as to *coacervate*, to *consummate*, to *aggravate*, &c. from *Coacervatus*, *Consummatus*, *Aggravatus*, rather then from the Infinitive, *coacervare*, *consummare*, *aggravare*, for as much as the final *t* seems to be the Characteristick letter; there are also sundry other Verbs that appear to have been most anciently received, and most inured to our Language, which, be-like, were had from the Latins at the second hand; we taking them from the French, as they from the Latin, as chiefly those that end in *y* or *ie*: for example, to *signifie*, to *glorifie*, to *mollifie*, which we borrow from the French, *signifier*, *glorifier*, *mollifier*, and they from the Latin, *significare*, *glorificare*, *mollificare*; besides, those both Verbs, and Nouns which we borrow from the French meerly, as to *refresh*, to *discourage*, to *discharge*, to *furnish*, to *garnish*, to *refrain*, *despite*, *distresse*, *hostage*, *menace*, *&c.*

Fourthly, Concerning our Adverbs, there needs no more to be said but this, that whereas in Latin they most commonly end in *è*, or *èr*, we retain our old termination *ly*, as for *successivè*, we use *successively*, for *diligenter*, *diligently*, these must be understood to be such onely as are derived from Noun Adjectives, for with the ordinary Adverbs of time, place, *&c.* our tongue meddles not. As for those in *tùs*, as *divinitùs*, and in *im*, as *confertim*, *viritim*, &c. we cannot expresse them by one word, except *partim*,, i.e. partly.

Fifthly, and lastly, there are a sort of words and expressions, which we take from the Latins, whole and intire without any diminution, or change, either in the same nature, as *Cicero*, and some of the Latin Writers do from the Greeks (as namely, when they had not a significant word of their own, wherewith handsomely to expresse what they intended) or else when a word falls not naturally into our termination; as in the words *elogium*, and *encomium*: for the first indeed we say indifferently, either an *elogium*, or an *elogie*, but with *encomium* we do not yet make so bold, as to say an *encomie*, and to render it in English would be too tedious a *circumloqution*, As to say, a speech made in praise of another man, and therefore it is better to use the very word *encomium*; so *Privado* in Spanish, and *Inamorato* in Italian, retain their own terminations with a better grace then any change could bring them; *Privad*, or *Inamorat*, not sounding so agreeably to the ear: also, by a certain odd, and strange construction, we oftentimes turn a Latin Verb, and sometimes a sentence into an English Noun; especially with the help of an Article, as to give a *Bene discessit*, to sing *Lachrymæ*, such a one was charged with a *Non est inventus*, and many more of this nature, very acceptable to such as delight to have their writings and discourses larded with old ends of Latin; this manner of expression comes somewhat near that Grammar rule, where a whole clause comes before, or followes a Verb, and many times denotes the beginning of some publick form of words; of this sort are the Latin names of divers Writs, consisting of a tedious sentence, which put me in mind of the Spaniard,

whose long name made him to be taken for a great company of men together.

I shall conclude this discourse of our Latin-derived words, with the manner of their composition, as I did before, in my mention of the Greek words, and this I do, that the Reader may not be puzled at the missing of every compound word, so long as he knowes of what words they are compounded; it is therefore to be noted, that they differ not in their composition from the Original Latin words; being alwayes joyned with one of these following Prepositions *a*, or *ab*, from, or away, as *Version* being a turning, *Aversion* is a turning from; *duction* a leading, *abduction* a leading away; *ad* to, wherein *d* is commonly changed into the same Letter, that the word to which it is joyned, begins with, as from *plication* being compounded with *ad*, ariseth *application* an applying, not *adplication*; *de* from, or of, as *detruncation* a cutting off: the rest are *e*, *ex*, *extra*, *in*, *dis*, *contra*, *ob*, *per*, *sub*, *supra* & *ultra*. Seldom it is, that, according to the manner of the Greeks, a Noun is joyned in composition with a Verb, or one Noun with another, onely the word *semi* is often used, which, in composition, implyes as much as half, as *semicircular* being in the form of a half-Circle.

This is as much as needs to be said of forraign words, in respect of their dependence upon our tongue, and their frequent use in speaking and writing. I might in the next place proceed to as ample an account of the words of Art, which I count the more curious part of the design, and that which was most wanting; but in regard to do this handsomely, would require a particular discourse of the Arts, and the division of them; and because that a sufficient account of the book is given elsewhere, I shall passe them over briefly.

The words which we use in most Arts, are taken from one or other of those languages above mentioned. In those which are commonly called the liberal Arts, we borrow a very considerable number from the Greek; in Rhetorick, all the Tropes and Figures, as *Synecdoche*, *Ironie*, *Metonymie*; in Logick, *Enthymeme*, *Sorites*, and the word *Logick* it selfe; in Physick, *Eupepsie*, *Dyscrasie*, and the names of most diseases; in Astronomie, *Antipodes*, *Periscians*, and the word *Astronomie* it self, and so in divers other Arts. In Astrology, many from the *Arabicks*, as the names of the most conspicuous Starres in each Constellation, viz. *Aldebaran*, *Alnath*, and some in Astronomy, as *Nadir*, *Almicantarats*. In sundry of the Mathematical Arts, and the politer sort of *Mechanicks*, we have many words from the *French* and *Italians*, as in Architecture, and Fortification, *Pilaster*, *Foliage*, *Cupulo*, *Parapet*, &c. All our Terms of Heraldry, we have chiefly from the *French*, as *Couchant*, *Saliant*, *Engrailled*; and also in Jewelling, In-laying, Painting, as *Carrat*, *Naif*, *Boscage*, *Affinage*, *Marquetry*, &c. But for the Handy-crafts, and several of those, which are called *Artes Serviles*, they have their Terms peculiar onely to themselves, &c. such as are known to few but the several Professours, as the names of Tools, and Instruments, belonging to all kind of Manufactures, of which to the attaining but of one tenth part, the search of an age would scarce suffice, but very many of the chiefest are to be found in this book. Of this nature also are the Terms used by Sea-men, as *Abaft*, *Asmost*, *Larboard*, to *spring* a *Leak*; by Hunters

ters and Forresters; as *Lappise*, *Forleloin*, *Bloudy-hand*, *Dogdraw*, &c. of both which last, there are likewise not a few.

The last consideration of words is our Proper Names, which have hitherto been wanting in *English*, and under these are comprehended both Mythology, History, and Geography, to which may be added the explication of *Hebrew*, and *Saxon* names.

As for Orthography, it will not be requisite to say any more of it, than may conduce to the Reader's direction in the finding out of words, which is, that we many times use a single *e*, where the Latins use an *æ*, or an *æ*, as *preparation* for *præparation*, *Amebean* for *Amœbæan*; but if the *æ*, or *æ* be observed, it is not amisse; some use either indifferently: in the same manner *i* is oft used for *y*, as *Limphatick* for *Lymphatick*; *o* for *u*, as *secondine* for *secundine*.

Thus I have, in as brief a Method as I could devise, run through the whole Oeconomy of our forraign words, and have ranged them all into their several orders and distinctions; so that there is scarce any word, but may be reduced to one or other of them, for I thought it in vain to publish to the world a *Dictionary* of hard Terms, if I did not withall lead men the way to the right use of it, that they might inform themselves distinctly, and not sit down contented with a confused notion of things. In this work, which for the generality of it, must stand the bront of many a curious inquisition, both for the present, and future ages, I regard not my own fame equal to the renown and glory of the Nation, which cannot but be much advanced by such like indeavours: and as I am not conscious to my self to have been wanting in industry; so I shall be ready without any difficulty, to acknowledge what ever oversight I may be fairly convinced of; Provided, I may scape such Censures, as have any thing of the Pedant in them: nor shall I think it enough to have come off fairly here, without suddenly attempting other things of equal concernment with this present Design, which I commend to the judgement of the learned, the ingenuity of those that are inclined to learning, and the fortune of that entertainment, which the World shall think fit to give it.

Edward Phillips.

A Brief

A Brief and Familiar

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

READER.

LEarned and Courteous Reader; Continual experience confirmes, that as Science is first derived to us by notions, so it is made known to us by words: without our right knowledge of the latter, it is impossible for us, but that in our discourse, writing, or reading, we must either be gravelled, or strangely to seek. And though the knowledge of a precedent sentence in the turning over of an Authour, cannot be denied sometimes to be a more then ordinary help: yet without our more particular ingenuity, in respect of the various acceptance of words, there will be required a recourse to the Dictionary, as we cannot otherwise be advised, or satisfied. Hence it hath proceeded a Maxim from the Learned, That he that is ignorant of words, shall never have his mind rightly instated to judge of things; so true it is, That every mans judgement for the chusing of words, ought like a finger in the Margent of a Book, to point for the wisest election; more especially, where Etymologies are not added, and Historical observations on antiquated words are wanting.

Discreet Reader, not to insist on many particulars, I have endeavoured throughout this Work, to be so far thy assistant, as that, what others have omitted in all their former undertakings I have inserted, A large Poetical, as also a Geographical Dictionary, the latter not onely for the most parts of the World, but also diligently reflecting, and giving usefull descriptions of the Antiquities of Cities, Towns, and other eminent Places of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *so that for a small expence, Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, may travell in this Dictionary. To include all words, especially those that relate to the Mechanicks, is an impossible task.*

Indeed

Indeed as I have indeavoured to wave obſolete terms which ſome make it their buſineſſe to pick up at any rate, ſo I hope I have not been wanting in uſeful words; but have ſo compleated this Volume, that he that hath but a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin, the Engliſh will quickly ſurrrender it ſelf to his interpretation. Some Criticks perhaps will expect the names of Authours in the traverſe of this Work, to be often ſet down, as ſingle teſtimonies for the fantaſticalneſſe of their own words; ſuch an undertaking I look upon as no leſſe needleſſe, then abuſive and ridiculous.

Courteous Reader, I ſhall not triſle with ſuch niceties and impertinencies, as one of our late Writers hath done, taking notice of hard words promiſcuouſly as they are ſcattered in Engliſh Books. To uſe his own words: In the Turkiſh Hiſtory I met with Janizaries, Baſhaes, Seraglios; in the French, in the Spaniſh, in the Roman Hiſtories, in which he likewiſe inſtances particulars; *and ſo in other Subjects runnes on, to what purpoſe I know not, waſting ſo much of his Readers time and patience, when he knows thoſe words to be in his Alphabet, which if perſons are ſo learned, as to find out* A, B, C, *they may without his anticipating, eaſily enform themſelves of.*

To paſſe by ſuch vanities, the Saxon words, as in reference to our Lawes, cannot be accounted ſo obſolete, as ſome would have them. For my own part, I have made it my buſineſſe with my greateſt care and diligence to conſult with ancient Manuſcripts; nor have I wanted in theſe ſcrutinizings, the aſſiſtance of Grand Perſons. As touching ſome of our late Modern Authorizers of words. The Vicount of Saint Albans, *Sir* Kenelm Digby, *Mr.* Selden, *Dr.* Brown, *and others, whatſoever Terms we have received from them, the Learned do acknowledge them to be good Bullion ſtampt, and well minted, ſo that as they have paſt the cenſure of the preſent, they will command the teſt and honour of future Ages; and if we do but ſeriouſly conſider how our Language is inricht from forreign words, brought home to our dores, from the Greek, Latin, French Oratours and Poets, even from ſuch a diſtance, we cannot but have more inlarged, and proper reſpects to our own Native Laurels. It is our happineſſe, that being a terrour to other Nations, we are now free from Invaders, that formerly altered our Language, otherwiſe our clothes ſhould not be more varied then our Speech; as the Tyranny of Strangers, if it were poſſible, would apparell our very thoughts. Certainly, it is a higher prerogative for our Nations to have theſe forreign Languages, as it were onely in the Landskip; that though we honour the ſmoothneſſe of the* French, *the neatneſſe of the Italian, the gravity of the* Spaniard, *yet ſtill we remain ſo happy, as to be our own Dictionary.*

Not to dwell longer on this diſcourſe, it is the expreſſion of Mr. H. B. *in his endeavours tending this way,* That a Dictionary for the Engliſh Tongue, would require an Encyclopedy of knowledge, and the concurrence of many Learned heads. *Such an Encyclopedy I preſent thee Reader with from the Muſes, as it was delivered me from the forked top of their* Parnaſſus; *for I ſhall ever acknowledge*

acknowledge such peculiar aides as I received from severall Learned Persons: otherwise I can faithfully assert for the building up of this Volume, next to the use of grand Dictionaries, I have onely been beholding to the imperfect Remains of a Gentleman, who long since begun this Work: First his sickness impeding, and then impartial death cutting him short of finishing his Design: the best Schollars that then perused his Labours, did with one voyce render him this honour; That his Collections were choise, That he had taken up nothing but what was Authentick, and That the Learned themselves, in some respects, might be obliged to him for his Studies.

To conclude, Courteous Reader, this Volume, which the so many years industry of my self and others hath brought to such a perfection, is, for thine and the general good, now at last, made publick; I wish thee all happiness in thy necessary search and use of it. Farewell.

THE

THE NEW WORLD Of English Words.

Or, a General DICTIONARY

Containing the Terms, Etymologies, Definitions, and perfect Interpretations of the Proper significations of hard English words, throughout the Arts and Sciences, Liberal, and Mechanick; as also all other Subjects, that are useful, or appertain to the Language of our Nation.

A A

Aaron, the son of *Amram*, and brother to *Moses*: he was the first High-Priest of the Jews, being chosen to that dignity by the budding of his Rod; the word signifies in Hebrew a Teacher, or Mountain of fortitude.

Aaron, a great Emperour of the *Saracens*, who, leading into *Asia* an Army of 300000. men, compelled *Nicephorus* the Greek Emperour, to make peace with him, on Ignominious and dishonourable terms.

A B

Aba, a Tyrant of *Hungaria*, who being slain by his own subjects, and buried in the next Church, not long after was digged out of the earth again; where being found with his winding-sheet, and other cloathes uncorrupted, and unchanged, and all his wounds cured, he was honoured with a nobler burial, and his bones translated to a Monastery, built by himself, and there interred.

† *Abaction*, (Lat.) a driving, or forcing away.

A B

Abaddon, an Hebrew word signifying a destroyer, and used in the New Testament for the Devil.

* *Abæ*, a Town of *Phocis*, a Province in *Greece*: which was not destroyed by *Philip* of *Macedon*, because the people were known never to have committed sacriledge.

Abæa, a Town in the Bay of *Messena*, wherein was the most ancient Oracle of *Apollo*; burnt at length by the Army of *Xerxes*.

Abagas Can, King of the *Tartars*: he having recovered the Dominion of the *Turks*, and taken *Parvana* Governour of *Turcia*, because he betrayed it to the *Soldan* of *Egypt*, cut him in pieces, boyled him among his other viands, and ate him.

Abalus, an Isle in the *German* Ocean, in which it is reported, that there are Hills from which doth drop great store of Amber.

To *Abandon*, (Ital.) to forsake; also to resign one's self up wholly to any prevailing passion.

† *Abannition*, (Lat.) a punishment inflict-

ed by the *Greeks* upon the committers of Man slaughter; namely the banishing them for a twelve-moneths space.

Abantias the Isle of *Eubœa* near *Bœotia*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea: so called from the *Abantes*, a people which coming out of *Thrace*, inhabited there.

Abarimon, a Countrey in *Scythia*, near the Mountain *Æmaus*: the people are very salvage; and although their feet are reverted, or turned backward, yet they are exceeding swift.

Abarstick, (old word) insatiable.

Abas, the son of *Metanira*, whom *Ceres* turned into a Lizard, because he laugh'd at those divine rites, which his Mother instituted to her worship; Also the twelfth King of the *Argives*, being the son of *Lynceus* by his wife *Hypermnestra*: he was the Father of *Prœtus* and *Acrisius*, & Grandfather of *Perseus*, that freed *Andromeda*.

To *Abase* (*Ital.*) to bring low.

Abast, (a term in Navigation) when any thing is done, or placed toward the stern, in respect of any that are towards the stem.

To *Abate*, to make lesse, or diminish.

Abatement, a term in Heraldry, being an accidental mark annexed to Coat-armour, denoting a stain in the bearer.

Abates, an Island in *Ægypt*, in the Marishes of *Memphis*, where King *Osiris* was buried.

Abawed, (old word) daunted, ashamed.

Abba, a word used in holy Scripture, and signifieth, in the *Syriack* tongue, Father.

Abbington, see *Abington*.

To *Abbord*, (*Italian*) to approach near the shore, also to grapple with a ship.

Abbot, a spiritual Governour over a religious house of Monks.

To *Abbreviate*, (Lat.) to abridge, to make short.

Abdals, a kind of religious people among the *Persians*, who make profession of poverty, and lodge in Churches, they derive their name from *Abdala*, father of *Mahomet*.

Abdalmatalis, the Grandfather of *Mahomet*, a Man of so rare a beauty, and perfect composure, that he wonne the admiration and love of all the women that saw him.

Abdelmonus, a King of *Africa*, whose Father was a Potter; to whom, while he was a young man, *Aventumerth*, a famous Astronomer, foretold that he should obtain the Kingdom, and afterward assisted him in the compassing of the design.

Abdera, a Town of *Thrace*, where *Democritus* was born, the people whereof were counted a foolish people.

Abdevenam the head of the twelfth Mansion, a term in Astrology.

To *Abdicate*, (Lat.) to renounce, or refuse.

Abdolonymus, a certain Gardiner of *Sydon*, by a long descent continuing of the blood-Royal; whom *Alexander* the Great, after he had taken that City, caused to be proclaimed King thereof.

Abdomen, in Anatomy, signifies all that part of the belly, that contains the natural bowels, being composed of a skin, fat, eight muscles, and the *Peritonæum*.

Abducted, (Lat.) led away.

Abcedary, belonging to the A.B.C.

To *Abedge*, (old word) to abide.

Abel, the name of one of *Adams* sons, and signifieth in Hebrew, Vanity: also the name of a place, and signifieth in Hebrew Mourning.

Aben (old word) a steep place, or hanging Hill.

* *Abequitation*, (Lat.) a riding away.

Aberconwey, *q.* the mouth of *Conwey*, a Town in *Caernarvan-shire*, built upon the mouth of the River *Conwey*, by *Edward* the first, out of the ruines of an old Town, called *Caerbaen*, *i.e.* ancient City; in Latin, *Cænovium*.

Aberfraw, a Town in the Isle of *Anglesey*, anciently a very famous place, and the Royal seat of the Kings of *Guineth*, or *North-Wales*.

Abergevenny, or *Abergenny*; so called, because it is situate at the very meeting of the Rivers *Usk*, and *Gebenny*, or *Gobenny*: It is called in Latin *Gobanium*, and is fortified with a very strong Castle, which hath been the seat of many great Lords and Earls.

Aberration, (Lat.) a going astray.

Abessed, (old word) cast down, humbled,

Abetting, (old word) a setting on, or incouraging.

* To *Abgregate*, (Lat.) to lead out of the flock.

Abborrency, (Latin) a loathing, or hating.

Abidst, (old word) suffered.

Abia, the daughter of *Hercules*, and Nurse to *Hyllus*, the son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*: she lived in a City called *Ira*, which afterward she named by her own name, and built a Temple in it.

Abject, (Lat.) vile, or base.

Abii, a people in *Scythia*, who live without any house, and provide for nothing:

Homer

Homer calleth them the moſt juſt people.

Abject. (Lat.) vile, or baſe.

Abigail, a Womans name in the Old Teſtament, & ſignifieth in Hebrew, a fathers joy.

Ability, (Lat.) power, ſtrength.

Abington or *Abbendon*, a pleaſant Town ſituat upon the River *Iſis* in *Bark-ſhire*, and ſo called as ſome ſay from one *Abben* an *Iriſh* Heremite; or rather from an *Abbay*, built here by *Ciſa*, King of the Weſt-*Saxons*, whereas in old time it had been called *Sheevesham*.

Abinteſtate, (Lat.) without a will.

Abit, (old word) dwelleth.

To *abjudicate*, (Latin) to give away by judgement.

To *Abjure*, (Latin) to forſwear: alſo in Common-Law it is to forſake the Realm for ever, when one hath committed felony; or to fly to the Church, or Sanctuary, or place priviledged for that purpoſe.

Ablactted, (Lat.) weaned.

Ablectick, (Lat.) adorned, or garniſhed for ſale, as *Ablectæ ædes*, *Plaut.*

Ablegation, (Latin) a ſending away.

Ablepſie, (Greek) blindneſſe of the mind.

Abligarie, (Lat.) ſpending in belly-chear.

Ablocated, (Latin) let out to hire.

Ablution, (Latin) waſhing away.

Abnegation, (Latin) a ſtiff denying.

Abnodation, (Latin) untying of knots; alſo pruning of Trees.

Abode, (Latin) a place of habitation.

Abœocrites, a Captain of the *Bœtians*, who with a thouſand of his men, was ſlain near *Chæronea*, in a fight againſt the *Aetolians*.

Abogen, (*Saxon*) bowed.

Abolition, (Latin) an abrogating, or utterly deſtroying.

Abomination, (Latin) an abhorring, or deteſting.

To *Abone* (*Ital.*) to make ripe.

Aboord, (a Term in Navigation), within the ſhip.

Aborigines, a people brought into *Italy* by *Chamexenus* the *Ægyptian* Saturn, and thought to have been the moſt ancient people of *Italy*.

Abortion, (Latin) the birth of a Childe before its time.

Abradacarba, a ſpell in *Cornelius Agrippa* againſt *Agnes*.

Abrajamins, a kind of Enchanters among the *Indians*.

To *Abraſe* (Lat.) to ſhave, or pare away.

Abravanus, a River in *Galloway* in *Scotland*, now called *Rian*.

Abricot, (French) a certain ſort of plum, requiring much of the Sun's warmth to ripen it.

To *Abridge*, (French) to make ſhort, to abbreviate.

Abrodiatical, (Greek) feeding deliciouſly.

Abrogation, (Latin) an aboliſhing.

Abrotonum, (Greek) the name of an *Athenian woman*, the mother of *Themiſtocles*; alſo the herb Southern-wood.

Abrupt, (Latin) ſuddenly breaking off.

Abſalom, the ſon of *David*; an Hebrew word, ſignifying the father of peace.

Abſceſſion, (Latin) a going away.

Abſceſcus, an Impoſtume, or Botch.

Abſinthites, wormwood-wine.

Abſciſſion, (Latin) a cutting away.

Abſconſion (Latin) a hiding out of the way.

Abſis, (a Term in Aſtronomy) is, when the Planets moving to their higheſt, or their loweſt places, are at a ſtay. The high *Abſis* is called the *Apogæum*, the low *Abſis* the *Perigæum*.

Abſolute, (Latin) perfect.

Abſolution, (Latin) a pardoning.

Abſonant, (Latin) diſagreeing, ſounding from the purpoſe.

To *Abſorb* (Latin) to ſup up all.

Abſoria, a Town built by the *Colchians*, when they were ſent with *Abſyrtus* in purſuit of *Medea*.

Abſtemious, (Latin) temperate, ſober.

Abſtention, (Latin) the keeping back of an Heir from the poſſeſſion of his land; a Term in law.

Abſterſive, (Latine) cleaſing.

Abſtinence, (Latin) temperance.

Abſtorted, (Latin) wreſted by force.

Abſtract, (Latin) a ſmall book, or writing, taken out of a greater.

To *abſtrude*, (Latin) to thruſt away.

Abſtruſe, (Latin) dark, obſcure.

Abſumed, (Latin) taken away.

Abſurd, (Latin) fooliſh.

To *Abvolate*, (Latin) to fly away.

Abus, the name of a great and famous River in *York-ſhire*, commonly called *Humber*, whence *Northumberland* took its name.

Abyſs, (Greek) a bottomleſſe pit.

Abyſſini, a people in *Æthiopia*, in the ſubjection of *Preſter John*, who is called in the *Æthiopian* language *Neguſch Chavarianni*, *i.e.* Apoſtolick Emperour, and is accounted one of the Chief Monarchs of the world.

A. C.

Acaclis, a Nymph by whom *Apollo* had two ſons, *Philarides* and *Philander*.

Acatia, a little thorn growing in *Ægypt*: out of the leaves and fruit thereof, is extracted a juyce or black liquor, which being exſiccated, is called *Acatia*, and is very

astrictive. Our Apothecaries have not the right *Acatia*; but, in lieu thereof, they use the juyce of Sloes, which is of the same vertue.

Academia, a Wooddy place, about a mile from *Athens*, built by *Academus*, where *Plato* was born and taught Philosophy, whence the word *Academy* is taken for any publick School, or Universitty.

Acadinus, a Fountain in *Sicily*, in which they used to try the truth of an Oath, by writing the words of him that swore upon a Table of wood: and if the wood did swim, they took the words for truth; but if it sunk, they took it to be a false Oath.

Acarnar, the bright Starre of *Eridanus*: *vid. Eridanus*.

Acastus, the son of *Pelens*, King of *Thessaly*: a famous Hunter with Bow and Arrows: he maried *Hippolyta*, who loving *Pelens*, because he yielded not to her love, accused him to her husband, for having offered violence to her: wherefore *Acastus* threw him to be devoured of wild beasts; but Mercury coming in the *interim*, freed *Pelius* with *Vulcans* sword; who returning, slew *Acastus* and *Hippolyta*.

Acatalepsie, (Greek) incomprehensibility, impossibility to be comprehended.

To *Accelerate*, (Latin) to hasten.

Accent, (Latin) due sound over any word, or Letter.

Acceptation, (Latin) acceptance.

Acceptilation, (Latin) a verbal acquittance between the Debtor and the Creditor.

Accessary, (Latin) a Term in Common-law, signifying guilty of a felonious Act; not actually, but by participation, as by advice, concealment, or the like.

Accius Tullius, a Prince of the *Volsci*, who with the help of *Coriolanus* made war with the *Romans*.

Accidental, (Latin) happening by chance.

Acclamation, (Latin) an applause, a crying out for joy.

Acclivity, (Latin) a stouping place, a steep descent.

Acco, an old woman, who beholding her face in a glasse, and seeing her beauty decayed, fell mad.

Accollade, (French) a clipping about the neck, which was formerly the way of dubbing Knights.

To *Accommodate*, (Lat.) to fit, or to lend.

To *Accomplish*, (French) to fulfill.

Accomptable, (French) lyable to give an account.

Accordable, (Lat.) easie to be agreed on.

Accort, (French) heedy, wary.

To *Accost*, (French) to approach, to draw near.

Accoutred, (French) dress't, attir'd.

To *Accoy*, (old word) to asswage.

Accretion, (Latin) a growing, or sticking unto.

To *Accrew*, (French) to increase, to be added unto.

To *Accumb*, (Lat.) to sit down at a Table.

Accumulation, (Latin) a heaping together.

Accurately, (Latin) exactly.

Accusation, (Lat.) an accusing, or blaming.

To *Accustome*, (*Ital.*) to be wont, to use.

Ace, that point in the dice where one onely is expressed, *ammez ace*, *quasi ambo ace*, both an ace, or, two aces.

Acephalick, (Greek) having no head, or beginning.

Acephalists, (Greek) a sort of Hereticks, whose first founder is unknown.

Acerbity, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sowrnesse.

Acerote, coorse brown bread.

Acersecomick, (Greek) one whose hair is never cut.

To *Acervate*, (Latin) to heap up.

Access, (Latin) a Term in Physick, signifying the Fit of an Ague, or Gout.

Acetabula, See *Cotylidones*.

Acetaries, (Latin) Sallets, or Herbs mingled with Vinegar, to provoke the appetite.

Accelerator, (Latin) in plain English it signifieth a hastener, but Physically it is used for the Muscle, that opens the passage of the Seed, and Urine.

Acetars, (Latin) sallets of small herbs.

Acetosity, (Latin) sharpnesse, or sowrnesse in taste.

Achapt, (French) a Law-Term used in contracts, or bargains, and signifieth to buy.

Achates, a stone of divers colours, resembling a Lions skin.

Achelous the son of *Oceanus* and *Terra*: he fought a single Combat with *Hercules* for *Deianira*; he first changed himself into a Serpent, then into a Bull, one of whose Horns *Hercules* cut off, and dedicated it to Plenty the Companion of Fortune: but afterward *Achelous* giving him *Amalthea's* Horn, received his own again; Also the name of a River in *Epirus* rising from the Mountain *Pindus*, and is said to be the first River that broke out, after the general Deluge.

Acheron, the son of *Ceres*, without a father: whom, when she had brought forth, in a dark cave in *Sicily*, not daring to behold the light, he was sent to *Tartarus*, and there turned into a River, over which the Souls of men are carried: it is commonly taken for Hell.

To

To *Achieve*, (French) to perform.

Achilles, the son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, whom his mother while he was an infant, dipt all over in the river *Styx*; so that he became invulnerable all over, save in that part of his heel, by which she held him: he was put to the *Centaur Chiron*, to be instructed in warlike affairs and musick; And being grown to age, his mother hearing he should die in the *Trojan* wars, put him into Womans apparell, and hid him among the Daughters of *Lycomede*, where he ravish't *Deidamia*, and begot *Pyrrhus*: being seduced from thence by the craft of *Ulysses*, he fought against the *Trojans*, slew *Hector*, and performed many other great exploits in that war.

Achor, a scall'd head: 'tis sometimes called *Tinea*.

Acid, (Latin) sharp, biting.

Acis, the son of *Faunus* and the Nymph *Timethis*, the comliest of all the *Sicilian* Shepheards; whom *Polyphemo* loved, but afterwards kill'd him despising his love.

To *Ackele*, (old word) to cool.

Acolastick, (Greek) Riotous.

Acolyte, (Greek) one that is forbidden to say Divine service, yet may bring light, &c.

Acontius, a young man of the Island of *Cea*, who going to *Delos* to the Feast of *Diana*, fell in love with *Cydippe*; but not being able to come at her, writ his mind upon an Apple, and threw it to her.

Aconite, a poisonous herb call'd Sibbards-bane.

Acquists, (French) things purchased or obtained.

To *Acquiesce*, (Lat.) to rest, or rely upon.

Acquisition, (Latin) a purchasing or obtaining.

Acre, such a quantity of Land as may be plowed in a day by one yoke of Oxen.

Acrilogie, (Greek) bitter speaking.

Acrimony, (Latin) bitterness, eagerness.

Acrisius, the son of *Abas* King of *Argos*, and father of *Danae Jove's Paramour*; he, having heard that he was to be killed by the hand of him that should be born of her, shut her up in a brazen Tower; but *Jupiter* descending in a showr of Gold, through the lights lay with her and begat *Perseus*, who afterwards cut off the *Gorgons* head, and coming with it to *Argos*, changed *Acrisius* into a stone.

Acromatick, (Greek) one that hearkens attentively to any thing: also harmonious.

Achronyck, from the Greek Ἀκρονυκῶς is, when a Star sets with the Sun-rising, and riseth at Sun-setting.

Acronycal, (Greek) a term used in Astronomy: the Achronycal rising of a Star is, when it riseth at the time of the Sun setting.

Acrostick, (Greek) a certain number of verses which begin with the Letters of any ones name.

Actifs, an order of Friars, that feed on Roots, and wear tawny habits.

Action, (Lat.) a deed: also the right of reckoning that which is due & owing to a man.

Actisanes, a King of the Æthiopians, who beat *Amasis* tyrannizing over the Ægyptians; and deposing him, reigned over them himself very justly; and made many severe Laws for the governing of the Kingdom.

Act, (Latin) a deed: also a Decree of Parliament, or inferiour Court.

Actæon, the son of *Aristeus* and *Autonoe*; who going a hunting, and coming by chance to see *Diana*, as she was bathing her self in a Fountain, was changed into a Hart, and torn in pieces by his own Dogg's; whence *Actæoned*, is often taken for horn fied.

Activity, (Latin) nimbleness, stirringness, agility.

Actium, a Promontory of *Epirus*, where *Augustus*, having overthrown *Antony* & *Cleopatra*, built a City, and called it *Nicopolis*.

Actius Nevius, a South-sayer, who in the presence of *Tarquin* cut a Whetstone with a Pen-knife.

Acton Burnel, a Castle in *Shropshire*, famous for having had a Court of Parliament called there in the time of *Edward* the First: it was so called as belonging anciently to the *Burnels*, a family heretofore of great name and antiquity.

Actor, (Latin) doer of any thing: also a Stage-player.

Actual, (Latin) that which is dispatched by act and deed.

Aculeate, (Lat.) carrying a sting.

To *Acuminate*, (Lat.) to sharpen.

Acu-pictor (Lat.) a worker of needlework.

Acute, (Lat.) sharp pointed: also, sharp-witted. An Acute disease the Physitians call that, which by reason of its vehemency immediately growes to a height, and so presently decayes or kills: also an Acute-angle, is when two lines do include lesse than a square, thereby becoming more sharp.

Acyrological, (Greek) speaking improperly.

A. D.

Adacted, (Lat.) driven by force.

Adage, (Lat.) a vulgar saying.

Adam, the name of the first man, signifying in (Heb.) red-earth.

Adjudication, (Latin) an adjudg-

ing or determining.

Adamant, (Lat.) a precious ſtone: otherwiſe called a Diamond, ſignifying *invincible*.

Adamantine, hard, inflexible, made of Adamant.

To *Adamate*, (Lat.) to love tenderly.

Adamits, a Sect of Heretieks, whoſe profeſſion was to come into their Synagogue ſtark naked both Men and Women. It was firſt inſtituted in *Bohemia* about two hundred years ago.

Adaſhed, (old word) aſhamed.

Adawed, (old word) awaked.

To *Adcorporate* (Lat.) to joyn body to body.

To *Addecimate*, (Lat.) to take Tithes.

Adderbourn, a River in Wiltſhire, anciently called Nadder.

An *Addice*, a Coopers axe.

To *Addict*, (Lat.) to give our ſelves to any thing.

Additament, (Lat.) a Supply, a thing added.

Addomeſtique, (French) made tame or familiar.

To *Addoulez*, (French) to ſweeten, mollifie, or aſſwage.

Addreſs, (French) a dextrous carriage in the managing of any buſineſſe; alſo an application to any perſon. *Artamenes*.

Adelantado, (Spaniſh) The deputy of any Province, for any King or Generall.

Adeling, an old Saxon word, ſignifying a Kings ſon.

Adelrad, or *Ethelred*, (Sax.) Noble advice: a Proper name.

Ademption, (Lat.) a taking away.

To *Adent*, (old word) to faſten or joyn.

Adeption, (Lat.) a getting or obtaining.

Adeps, (Lat.) fatneſſe.

To *Adequate*, (Lat.) to make equal, to level.

Ades, King of the Moloſſians, whoſe daughter *Cara* was raviſh't by *Pirithous*.

To *Adhere*, (Lat.) to ſtick faſt, or cleave unto any thing.

Adjacent, (Lat.) lying near unto, bordering upon.

Adiaphorie, (Greek) indifferent.

To *Adjourn*, (French) to warn one to appear at the day appointed; alſo to put off a day. A word uſed in Common-Law.

Adjection, (Lat.) caſting, or adding to any thing.

Adjument, (Lat.) aſſiſtance.

Adjunct, (Lat.) a quality adhering to any thing, as heat to fire, greenneſſe to graſſe, &c. a term uſed in Logick.

To *Adjure*, (Latin) to ſwear earneſtly; alſo to put another to his oath.

Adjutant, (Lat.) ayding or aſſiſting to another.

To *Adjuſt*, (French) to make fit, to ſtate an account rightly.

Adjutory, (Latin) helpful.

Adle, (old word) empty, ſhallow.

Admetus, a King of Theſſaly, whoſe herds *Apollo* was ſaid to keep nine years together: he was degraded of divinity for killing the *Cyclops*.

To *Adminiſter*, (Latin) to diſpoſe, to guide, to do ſervice.

Adminiſtration, (Latin) a Term in Law; the diſpoſing of a mans goods or eſtate, that dyed inteſtate, or without any Will.

Admirable, (Lat.) full of wonder.

An *Admirall*, (French) a General at Sea.

To *Admit*, (Latin) to allow of.

Admonition, (Lat.) a giving warning.

Annihilation, (Lat.) a bringing or reducing to nothing.

Adoleſcencie, (Lat.) the age of youth.

Adolph or *Hadolph*, (Sax.) happy-help, a proper name.

Adſcititious, (Lat.) falſe, or counterfeit.

Adon, or *Adonai*, an Hebrew word, ſignifying Lord, or God.

Adonis, the ſon of *Cinaras*, (King of *Cyprus*) & *Myrrha*; who hunting in the Italian woods, and being kill'd by the tusk of a Boar, was afterwards by *Venus* turned into a Flower.

Adoption, (Lat.) the chooſing of him into ones family and inheritance, who is not a natural ſon

Adorable, (Lat.) to be worſhip'd or ador'd: alſo, being attributed to a mortal, it ſignifies worthy of all honour and reſpect. *Artam.*

Adornation, (Lat.) decking, adorning.

Adoxy, (Greek) inglorioufneſſe, ſhame.

Adraming, (old word) churliſh.

Adraſtia, the daugter of *Jupiter*, & *Neceſſity* or ſharp puniſher of wickedneſs, otherwiſe called *Nemeſis*, whom the Egyptian Prieſts made to be Arbitreſs of all human affairs, and placed her above the Moon.

Adrian, a proper name: ſee *Hadrian*.

Adrian, or *Adriatique*-Sea; the Sea that parts *Italy* from *Dalmatia*.

Advancement, (French) a raiſing or promoting.

Advancers, a term in hunting, which ſignifies that part of the Umbles of a Deer, which cleaves to the throat-bole: the hindermoſt part of the Umbles are called Forchers, the other the Crooks of the Umbles.

Advantagious, in favour of another. *Atramenes*.

Advectitious, (Lat.) that which may be brought from another place.

Advent, (Latin) an Arriving: whence, Advent-Sunday is that Sunday wherein there

there us'd to be a preparation in the Church for the approaching Feast, and all suits in Law were remitted for that time.

Advenale, a Coat of defence. *Chaucer.*

Adventaile, A Coat of Armes.

Adventitious, (Latin) coming unexpected, or by chance.

Adventure, (French) chance, luck.

Adverse, (Latin) contrary, opposite.

Adversant, Id.

To *Advertise*, (Lat.) to give advice.

To *Advesperate*, (Lat.) to wax night.

To *Advigilate*, (Lat.) to watch diligently.

Adulation, (Lat.) flattery.

Adult, (Lat.) to come to ones full ripeness of age.

To *Adulterate*, (Lat.) to corrupt.

To *Adumbrate*, (Latin) to shadow.

Adumbration, signifies in Heraldry a clear exemption of the substance of the Charge or thing born, in such sort that there remains nothing thereof to be discovered, but the bare proportion of the outward lineaments. This is also called Transparencie.

Aduncous or *Adunque*, (Lat.) hooked.

Advocate, (Lat.) a Term in law, he that defendeth another mans cause.

Advouson, (French) signifieth in Common-law, a right, to present to a Benefice.

Adustion, (Lat.) burning of the Blood.

Adust, (Lat.) burnt, parch't.

Adynamous, (Greek) weak, impotent.

A E

Æacus, the son of *Jupiter* by *Aegina*: he was said to be so just, that, when he was dead, he was chosen one of the infernal Judges, with *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*.

Ædile, An officer among the Romans, who was to look to the reparation of Temples, private houses, and high wayes.

Aedone, the wife of *Zethus* the brother of *Amphion*: she slew her son *Itylus* in the night, thinking him to have been *Amaneus* the son of *Amphion*; but afterwards acknowledging her error, she desired to die, and was changed into a Thistle.

Æeta, the King of *Cholcos*, the son of *Sol* by *Perſa* the daughter of *Oceanus*: he begat *Medea*, *Absyrtus*, and *Calciope*; to him *Phryxus* brought the golden Fleece, which, with the help of *Medea*, was won from him by *Jason* and the Argonaut's, and he deposed from his Kingdom.

Æga, a Nymph, the Daughter of *Olenus*, and Nurse of *Jupiter*.

Ægeon the son of *Titan* and *Terra*; who at one lift threw a hundred Rocks against *Jupiter*: but being overcome, was bound by *Neptune* to a rock in the *Ægean*-Sea. *Ægeum*, or the *Ægean*-Sea, is that Sea which is vulgarly called the *Archipelago*.

Ægeus, the son of *Neptune*, King of *Athens*, who had, by his wife *Æthra* the daughter of *Pithens*, a son named *Theseus*, the greatest *Hero* of that time: whom he thinking to have been slain, when he returned from *Crete* threw himself into the Sea, and was by the Athenians made one of the Sea-Gods.

Ægiale, the Wife of *Diomed*; who by reason of her adultery with *Cyllebarus*, was forsaken of her Husband, who, after the war of *Troy*, went into *Italy*.

Ægilope, (Greek) a kind of disease in the eye, called the lachrymal fistule.

Ægina, the daughter of *Æsopus* King of *Bœotia*, whom *Jupiter* injoyed by turning himself into Fire.

Ægipanes, (Greek) certain wooddy-Deities adored by the Ancients, having feet like Goats, and the body of a man.

Ægisthus, the son of *Thyestes* and *Pelopeia* his daughter; he slew *Atreus* by his fathers command, and afterwards killed *Agamemnon* at a banquet, by the help of his Wife *Clytemnestra*.

Ægle, one of the daughters of *Hesperus* King of *Italy*: who with her sisters *Aretbusa* and *Hesperethusa* possest most pleasant gardens in *Africa*, where there were golden apples kept by a watchful Dragon, whom *Hercules*, sent by *Euristhens*, slew; and took away the Apples.

Ægles, the name of a great Wrastler; who though he were born dumb, being once to enter into the combat, and seeing a great deceit in the lots, he, through a great desire of speaking, spake distinctly, and so continued while he lived.

Ægrimony or *Ægritude* (Lat.) sickness of body or mind.

Ægyptus, the son of *Belus*, the brother of *Danaus*. He having fifty daughters, gave them in marriage to his brother's fifty sons: but they having recived instructions from their father *Danaus*, each one killed their Husband, the first night of their marriage, except *Hypermnestra*, who saved her Husband *Lyncens*; who afterwards driving out *Danaus*, possest the Kingdom of *Argos*; Also a famous Country of *Lybia*, once a great Kingdom, now a Province under the Turks dominion.

Aeneas, the son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, who after much wandring came to *Latium*, overcame *Turnus*, married *Lavinia* the daugter of *Latinus*, and reigned thirty years

years after his Father-in-law's death.

Aeneator, (Lat) a Trumpeter.

Aenigmatical, (Greek) full of Ænigma's, *i.e.* dark ſpeeches, or riddles.

Aeolipile, a kind of inſtrument called the Hermetical-bellows, whereby it is experimented, whether there be a *vacuum in nature*.

Aeolus the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Sergeſte*; who was called the God of the winds.

Aepalius, a King who being reſtored by *Hercules* to his Kingdom, adopted *Hillus*, *Hercules* his elder Son, into the ſucceſſion of his Kingdom.

Aequanimity, (Lat.) equalneſſe of ſpirit or temper.

Aequator, a great circle or line encompaſſing the Globe, equally diſtant from the Two Poles.

Aequilateral, conſiſting of equal ſides.

Aequilibrity, (Lat.) an equal poiſing or weighing.

Aequiponderancy, (Lat.) the ſame as Aequilibrity.

Æra, a Term in Chronology ſignifying the beginning of a great Empire, or ſome remarkable event, from which people compute the number of years: as, the Jews reckoned from *Abraham*'s journy out of *Chaldea*, or from their deliverance out of *Egypt*, &c. the ancient Greeks from the firſt Olympiad, the Chriſtians from the birth of Chriſt.

Aereal, (Latin) belonging to the air.

Aeromancy, (Greek) a foretelling of things, by ſome certain ſigns in the air.

Æruginous, (Lat.) ruſty, cancred.

Ærumnous, (Lat.) full of troubles and miſeries.

Aeſacus, the ſon of *Priamus*, who being in love with a beautiful Virgin called *Heſperia*, never left following her in the Woods; but ſhe flying from him, was at length killed by the bite of a Serpent: he impatient of his loſſe, threw himſelf from a high Rock into the Sea, where *Thetis* taking compaſſion on him, transform'd him into a Dive-dapper.

Aeſculapius, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Coronis*: he, being taught by *Chiron* the art of Phyſick, reſtor'd *Hippolytus* the ſon of *Theſeus* to life, who, becauſe he had refuſed the embraces of *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, was by her means torn in pieces by wild Horſes: but *Jupiter* was ſo incens't at this cure, that he ſlew *Aeſculapius* with a thunder-bolt.

Aeſica, an ancient City of *Cumberland* (upon the River *Eſk*) where the Tribune of the *Auſtures* in old time kept watch and ward againſt the Northern enemies.

Aeſia, a River in *France*, now called *Oyſe*.

Aeſtuary (Latin) a Hot-houſe, or Stove.

To *Aeſtuate*, (Lat.) to burn; to rage like the Sea.

To *Aeſtivate*, (Latin) to keep ones ſummer in a place.

Aethalis, the ſon of *Mercury*; to whom it was granted, that he ſhould ſometimes converſe among the number of the dead.

Aetherial, pertaining to the sky.

Aethiopia, a large Country of *Africa*, firſt called *Aetheria*, afterward *Aethiopia* from *Aethiops*, the ſon of *Vulcan*.

Aethon, the name of one of the Horſes of the Sun: alſo the name of a man ſo given to fart, that he could not abſtain in the Capitoline Temple.

Aethra, vide *Hyades*.

Aetna, a Hill in *Sicily*, that always caſts up flames of fire.

Aetolia, a Countrey in *Greece* bordering upon *Epirus*.

A F

Affability, (Latin) courteſie in ſpeech.

Affaire, (French) a buſineſſe of importance.

Affectation, (Latin) an overcurious imitation.

Affectionate, (Latin) bearing a good affection to any one.

Affeerours, (a Term in law) ſignifying thoſe which are appointed in Court-leets upon Oath, to ſet Fines upon the heads of thoſe, that have committed crimes puniſhable by vertue of that Court.

Affiance, (French) truſt, confidence; alſo a betrothing.

Affitious, (Lat.) diſſembled, counterfeited.

Affidavit, (a Term in Law): to make Affidavit, is, to reſtify a thing upon Oath.

Affinage, (French) a refining of metals.

Affinitie, (Latin) likeneſſe; alſo kindred by marriage.

Affirmation, (Latin) an abſolute maintaining or affirming.

To *Affix*, (Latin) to faſten unto.

Affluence, (Latin) plenty.

Afflux, a flowing upon, or a flowing together,

To *Afforreſt*, (a Term in law) to lay waſte a piece of ground, and turn it into Forreſt.

Affray, (French) fear; alſo tumult, or aſſault.

Africa-

Affrication, (Latin) a rubbing against any thing.

Affront, (French) wrong, or abuse.

Affrontednesse, impudence, shamefulnesse.

Afgodnesse, (Sax.) implety, ungodlinesse.

Africa, the third part of the world; so called from *Afer*, who peopled it with an Army, it being before called *Libya*: others from *Phrice* (Greek) Cold, and *a* the privative particle, signifying a hot Country.

A G

Aga signifieth a great Officer among the *Turks*, that commands the Janizaries; and is the third man in repute of the Empire: it is derived of ἄγω, Greek, *duco*, which signifieth, to lead.

Agamemnon, the son of *Atreus* and *Europa*; King of *Argus* and *Mycenæ*: he was chosen General of the *Greeks* in the *Trojan* Expedition, and after he came home, slain by *Ægisthus* at a banquet: *vide Ægysthus*.

† *Agamist*, (Gr.) a despiser of marriage.

Aganippe, a Fountain in *Bœotia*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses.

Agaric, a *Samarian* root, that helps concoction; also a soft excrescence of the *Larix*, or *Larch*-tree.

Agast, (old word) dismaid with fear.

Agate, a precious stone, formerly found in *Ganges*, a River of *Lycia*.

Agatha, a Womans name, signifying in Greek, Good.

Agathonian, lascivious; so called from *Agatho*, a Minstrel full of ribaldry.

Agathocles, a Tyrant of *Sicily*, whose father was a Potter: he first gave himself to robbing, but afterwards by his stoutnesse and eloquence, he was advanced to the Kingdom: he made war with the *Carthagians*; but, seeking to inlarge his Dominions, he was betrayed, and dyed for grief.

Agave, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, she was married to *Echion* the *Theban*.

Age, the measure of mans life; from his birth to his death; a man, by the Common-Law, is liable to answer for any misdemeanour, at the fourteenth year of his age; and to inherit at the 21.

† *Agelastick*, (Greek) one that is perpetually sad, one that never laughs.

Agemoglans, the Children of Christians, who while they are young, are seiz'd on by the *Turkish* Officers to be made *Janizaries*, or for some other service of the Grand-Signior. The word in the *Turkish* language, signifieth, Untaught.

Agent, (Lat.) a Factor, or Dealer for another man.

Agesilaus, a King of the *Lacedemonians*, who overthrew *Tissaphernes* the *Persian* General, at the River *Pactolus*, and the *Athenians* and *Bœotians* at *Coronea*; Also a stout *Athenian*, and brother of *Themistocles*; he, being judged to be sacrificed at the Altar of the Sun, for killing *Mardonius*, held his hand a good while in the fire without changing his countenance, and affirmed that all the *Athenians* were such as himself, whereupon he was set free.

To *Aggerate*, (Lat.) to heap up.

To *Agglomerate*, (Lat.) to rowl up together.

To *Agglutinate*, (Lat.) to glue together.

To *Aggrandize*, to make great; Also to cry up, or augment the fame of any action.

To *Aggravate*, (Lat.) the same; also to burthen; also to make the worst of a thing in speaking it.

To *Aggregate*, (Lat.) to assemble together.

Aggressour, (Lat.) an assailer of another, a beginner of a businesse.

Agility, (Latin) nimblenesse.

An *Agiler*, a marker of men. *Chaucer*.

Agilt, (old word) committed.

Aginatour, (Lat.) a retailer of small wares: from *Agina*, that whereon the beam of a pair of Balances hangeth.

Agiographer, (Greek) see *Hagiographer*.

Agipe, (old word) a Coat full of plaits.

Agis, a King of the *Lacedemonians*; who made cruel wars with the *Athenians*, and was at length killed in Prison by his own Country-men.

Agist, (a Term in Common-Law, signifying to take in, and feed the Cattel of strangers in the Kings Forrest, and to gather money due for the same, to the Kings use.

Agitation, (Lat.) a frequent motion; also a disturbance and inquietude of mind, *Artamenes*; Also the shaking together of any liquor in a glasse.

Aglais, one of the *Graces*.

Aglais, the Daughter of *Magacles*: she would daily devour ten pound of flesh, half a peck of bread, and four Gallons of wine at a meal.

Aglet, (French) the tag of a point; also a little plate of metal.

Agnail, a sore between the finger, or toe, and the nail.

Agnation, (Latin) kindred, or near relation by the Fathers side.

Agnes, a womans name, signifying, in Greek, chast.

Agnition, (Latin) an acknowledging.

Agnodice, a Virgin; who putting her self into mans apparel, grew famous in Physick by the instruction of *Herophilus*.

Agnomination, (Lat.) a Surname, a name wherewith a man is signalized for any famous act.

Agnus Castus, an Herb which preserveth chastity; called also *Abraham*'s Balm, a kind of small Willow growing in *Italy*, & other hot countries, bearing a fruit like Pepper-corns.

Agonalia, (Lat.) Feasts, in which there were great wrestlings, & other exercises of activity.

Agony, (Greek) anguish of mind.

To *Agonize*, (Gr.) to play the Champion.

Agonothet, (Gr.) a Master of the Revels.

Agramed, (old word) aggrieved.

The *Agrarian* law, a law made by the Romans for the distribution of lands among the common people.

Agreeable, (French) suitable to a mans Genius, or Inclination.

To *Agredge*, (old word) to aggravate.

Agrestical, (Lat.) clownish, rude.

Agriculture, (Latin) tillage, husbandry.

Agrippa, one that is born with his feet formost: also the name of several Kings.

Agrise, (old word) afraid, astonished.

Agrose, (old word) grieved.

Agroted, (old word) cloyed.

To *Agryse*, (old word) to cause one to quake.

Abenum, (Lat.) a brasse Skillet with a cover; a term used in Physick.

A I

Ajax, the son of *Telamon*, and *Hesione* daughter of *Laomedon*; he was one of the stoutest of all the *Greeks* that went to the *Trojan* War; he fought with *Hector*, & had a contest with *Ulysses*, for the arms of *Achilles*, but *Ulysses* having gain'd them by his eloquence, *Ajax* run mad, and made a huge slaughter among a flock of sheep, thinking *Ulysses* and *Atrides* to have bin among them; also the name of the son of *Oileus*, King of the *Locri*, who for vitiating *Cassandra* in the Temple of *Pallas*, was slain with Thunder by the Goddesse, whose Priestesse she was.

Aide (French) help; also a subsidy, or tax.

Aidoneus, King of the *Molossi*; he sent *Theseus* to prison, because he, and *Pyrithous* would have taken away his daughter *Proserpina*, not far from the River *Acheron*, which gave occasion to the fable, to say that he descended into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, the daughter of *Dis*.

Aile, to be sick or distemper'd: whence ariseth our Question, what aileth thee? to one sick, or ill at ease. From the Saxon *Adle*, *i.e.* sickness.

Ailesbury, a Town scituate not far from the River *Tame* in *Buckinghamshire*; it was won by *Cutwulph* the *Saxon*, in the year 572. and hath been famous in times past, by being the habitation of St. *Edith*, the daughter of *Frewald*.

Ailesford, a Town in *Kent*, not far from the River *Medway*: it was heretofore named in the *Brittish* tongue *Saissenaeg-baibal*, from the great overthrow that was given by *Vortimer* the *Brittain*, son of *Vortigern*, to *Hengist*, and his *English Saxons* in this place.

Aire, besides, one of the four Elements, it signifies a certain distinction in the Garb & countenance, between one person & another.

Airy, a nest of Hawks.

Akmanchester, *i.e.* the City of *Sick-folk*; a name anciently given by the *Saxons*, to the City of *Bath*.

A L

Alabandic, a kind of Rose with whitish leaves.

Alabandine, a kind of blue, and red stone, provoking to bleed.

Alabaster, a kind of clear white Marble.

Alacrity, (Lat.) chearfulnesse.

Alahab, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart.

Alamae, (Ara.) the left foot of *Andromeda*.

Alan, a proper name, signifying in *Slavonish* a Grey-hound; others contract it from *Aelian*, i.e. Sun-bright.

Alastor, the name of one of the Sun's horses.

Alata Castra, the City of *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*.

Alay, (a Term in hunting) when fresh Dogs are sent into the cry.

Alazony, (Greek) vain-glory.

Alba Julia, the City of *Weissenbergh* in *Germany*.

Alba Regalis, a City in *Hungary*, now called *Stolwistenbergh*, where the Kings use to be Anointed and Crowned.

Albania, a Country between *Illyricum* and *Macedonia*, whose chief City is *Dyrrachium*, now called *Durazzo*: there is also another *Albania* in the East, between *Cholcos* and *Armenia*, from whence the people of the former *Albania*, are said originally to spring. Also the Kingdom of *Scotland* was in ancient times called *Albania*.

Albanus, a River in *Armenia*, also a Lake in *Italy*, called *Lago di Castel Gandolph*: Also the name of the first *Brittish* Martyr. From the Lat. *Albus*, i.e. white.

St. *Albans*, a Town in *Hartfordshire*; so called from the *Brittish* Martyr above mentioned, whereas formerly it was called *Verulam*.

Albation, (Lat.) a Chymical Term; and signifies, the taking away of dust or moths cleaving to any thing, with a Hare's foot, or the like.

Albe, a white Garment, which the Priests were wont to wear.

Albeito, (Arab.) the mouth of the Swan.

Albert, a *Saxon* proper name, signifying all-bright.

Albion, the ancient name of *England*, by reason of the white Rocks upon the Sea-side; or from *Albion* the son of *Neptune*; or from *Albina*, one of *Diocletian's* fifty Daughters.

Albugineous, (Lat.) belonging to the white of the eye, or to any other white substance.

Albugo, (Latin) a white spot in the eye, called the Pin, or Web.

Albutius, the name of a very coverous man, who would beat his servants before they had committed a fault; telling them, that perhaps he should not be at leisure, when they had committed any.

Alcaic-verse, a certain kind of verse, so called from *Alceus* the first Inventor; consisting of two Dactyls, and two Trochees.

Alcakengi, a winter-Cherry.

Alcander, a young *Lacedemonian*, who having put out one of *Lycurgus* his eyes, yet being entertained by him as his near servant, loved him afterwards with a great deal of respect.

Alcathous, the son of *Pelops*, who, being suspected to have slain his brother *Chrysippus*, fled to *Megara*; where killing a Lyon that had slain *Euripus* the son of *Megareus*, he was by *Megareus* made his son in law, and succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Alceste, the wife of *Admetus* the King of *Thessaly*, who willingly offered her self up to die for her husband.

Alchedi, (Arab.) a Star in the Goat.

Alchenit, (Arab.) a Star in the right side of *Perseus*.

Alchobel, see Reception.

Alchocodon, is an *Arabian* word, and signifies, The giver of years; and is so plac't, that he hath most essential dignity in the place of the *Hyleg*, and with some aspect doth behold that place.

Alcoborad, (Arab.) a contrariety of the light of the Planets.

Alchymy, (Greek) the art of dissolving metals, to separate the pure from the impure.

Alcippus, vide *Democrita*.

Alcithoe, a *Theban* woman, who was turned into a Bat, for contemning *Bacchus* his Orgyes.

Alcmena, vide *Amphytryo*.

Alcmæon, the son of *Amphiaraus* and *Eriphile*: he killed his mother for having betrayed *Amphiaraus*, and afterwards runne mad; but being cured by *Phlegias*, he married his daughter *Alphesibœa*, giving her a Bracelet of his mothers, but afterwards falling in love with one of *Achelous* his daughters, called *Callirhoe*, he promised her the Bracelet which he had given his former wife, on condition she would marry him, but going to fetch it, he was slain by *Temon* and *Axion*, *Alphesibœa's* brothers.

Alconor, one of the 300. Argives, who fought against the *Lacedemonians*; onely he, and *Chromius* being left alive; and all his enemies killed, excepting *Othryades*.

Alcoran, (Arab.) the book wherein the *Turkish* religion is delivered; first written by *Mahomet*, the *Turks* great Prophet.

Alcyon-dayes, quiet times.

Alcyone, the daughter of *Neptune*, the wife of *Ceyx*; who saying to the Oracle, was drown'd by the way, and chang'd into a bird, called a *Kings-fisher*.

Aldua dubis, a River dividing the *Helvetians* from the *Sequani*; called in *French Leedoux*.

Aldborrow, see *Iburium*.

Aldingham, a Town in *Lancashire*, an ancient Hereditament belonging to the family of the *Haveringtons*, or *Harringtons*, unto whom it came from the *Flemmings* by the *Cancefelds*.

Aldebaran, (Arab.) the South-eye of the Bull.

Alderanainim, (Arab.) the right shoulder of *Cepheus*.

Alderanainim, vide *Pap*.

Alectryomancy, (Greek) a certain kind of divination among the Ancients, which was done by a Cock.

Alectorius, a precious stone of a waterish colour, found in the maw of an old Capon.

Alectryon, a young man, who kept the door, while *Mars* was familiar with *Venus*; but *Mars*, incensed that he was taken through his negligence, changed him into a Cock.

Alegement, (French) ease, releasement.

Aleger, a Liquor made of sowr Ale.

Alembick, (Latin) a Still.

Alestake, (old word) a May-pole.

Alexander, son of *Philip*, King of *Macedon*: he overthrew the *Persian* Monarchy, took *Babylon*, *Susa*, and *Persepolis*; and after he had extended his Conquests as farre as *India*, he returned to *Babylon*, and there died, the word signifies in Greek helper of men.

Alexandria, a Famous Port-Town of *Egypt*.

Alexipharmac, (Greek) a Medicine against poyson.

Alferes, (Spaniſh) an Enſign-bearer.

Alfred, (a Sax. word) ſignifying All-peace.

Alfreton, q. *Alfreds*-Town; a Town in *Darbyſhire*, built by King *Alfred*, as ſome think; the Lords whereof were called *Barons de Alfreton*, the ſecond of whom built the *Abbay de Bello Capite*, or *Beauchief*.

Algareb, (Arab.) the Star in the right wing of the Crow.

Algarfe, (Arab.) the head of the fifteenth manſion.

Algate, (old word) if ſo be, notwithſtanding, altogether.

Algates, (old word) ever, even now, for all that.

Algebar, the left foot of Orion.

Aglebbe, (Arab.) the head of the tenth manſion.

Algenib, (Arab.) the right wing of *Pegaſus*.

Algebra, a Syriac word, ſignifying the art of figurative numbers, or equation.

Algid, (Latin) numb with cold, chill.

Algomeiſſa, (Arab.) the little Dog.

Algon, (Arab.) the head of *Meduſa*.

Algorithm, (a word compounded of *Arabick* and *Spaniſh*,) the art of reckoning by Cyphers.

Algrim, (old word) the ſame as *Algebra*.

Alguze, the left foot of Orion, an *Arabick* word.

Albabar, (Arab.) a Star in the mouth of the great Dog.

Albibade, a rule on the back-ſide of a Geometrical Inſtrument to take heights and depths.

Alicante, one of the chief Towns of *Valentia* in *Spain*, where there is plenty of Mulberyes, of which they make Alicant wine.

Alice, (Germ.) a womans name, contracted from *Adelize*, i.e. noble.

Alienation, (Lat.) an eſtrangeing.

Alifed, (Sax. word) allowed.

Aliment, (Lat.) nouriſhment.

Alimony, (Lat.) a penſion allowed for ſubſiſtance, from a husband to his wife, being parted from him.

Alioth, (Arab.) a ſtar in the tail of *Helice* or the Bear.

All-a-bone, (old word) a made-requeſt.

Allaborate, (Lat.) to labour much about a thing.

Allantoides, the tunicle that wraps, and covers the head, buttocks, feet, and more eminent parts of the birth.

Allabanny, the ſame as *Albany*; that part of *Scotland*, called the *High-lands*, ſo called either from *Albion*, or from the *Britiſh* words *Ellan Ban*, i.e. white Iſland.

Allauded, (Lat.) praiſed, or highly commended.

Allay, a mitigation, or aſſwaging; alſo the tempering of gold, or ſilver, with a baſer metal to augment the weight of it.

Allective. (Lat.) alluring, inciting.

Allegation, (Lat.) a proving, an alleaging.

Allegory, (Greek) a myſterious ſaying, wherein there is couched ſomething that is different from the literal ſenſe.

Alleluja, (as Hebrew word) ſignifying, Praiſe ye our Lord: alſo the name of an Herb, called Wood-ſorrel.

An *Alley*, (French) a narrow paſſage.

All-good, a Pot-Herb; otherwiſe called good-Henry.

All-heal, an Herb, otherwiſe called Clowns woundwort.

Alliance, (French) an aſſociation, either by kindred, or by Covenant.

† *Alliciency*, (Latin) an inciting unto.

Alligation, (Latin) a binding unto.

Allington, a Town in *Hantſhire*, ſcituate upon the River *Avon*, anciently called *Allaun*.

Alliſion, (Lat.) a daſhing againſt any thing.

Alliteration, (Latin) a word uſed in *Rhetorick*, being a playing upon the ſame Letter.

Allobroges, the people of *Savoy*, and *Dauphine* in *France*.

Allocamel, (Greek) a beaſt in the *Indies*, having the head of a Mule, and the body of a Camel.

† *Allocation*, (Latin) a placing towards.

Allocations, the allowances of Officers under a Prince, or great Man.

Alloquie, (Lat.) a talking unto, or parlying with any one.

Allodial, lands (a Term in law) free-lands, for which no fines, or ſervices are due.

Alloh, (Arab.) a word uſed among the Turk, for God; as alſo *Alloh trawlaw*, High God.

Allome, a kind of mineral, being a ſalt ſweat of the earth.

To *Allot*, to aſſign to every one his proper patrimony.

Alluſion, (Lat.) a ſpeaking in reference to another thing.

An *Almain*, a German; alſo, a Term in Muſick, being a kind of aire, which hath a ſlower time then either *Corant*, or *Sarabant*; alſo *Alman* Rivets are a certain kind of Armour rivetted with braces of mail.

Almanack, (a German word) ſignifying as much as Calender, or Prognoſtication, by obſerving the courſe of the ſtars. *Verſtegan* ſays the Germans uſed to engrave upon ſquar'd ſticks about a foot long, the courſes of the Moon; and theſe ſticks were called *Al-mon-agat*, i.e. *Al-mon-heed*: the regard, or obſervation of all the Moons.

Almaner,

Almaner, (Arab.) the ſight of a Planet in his Epicycle.

Almantica, (Arab.) ſee Zodiack.

Almanzor, (Arab.) Defender, it being the name of divers Princes, and great men among the *Moors*.

Almicantarats, (Arab.) a Term in Aſtronomy, being thoſe lines which paſſe through the Meridian parallel, with the Horizon.

Almner, a King's, or Prince's Officer that looks to the diſtribution of *Alms* or fragments of meat to the poor.

Almond, a certain kind of *Thracian*-Nut ſo called.

Almugia, (Arab.) the ſcituation of Planets in the Zodiack, ſo as to behold each other, face to face.

Almuten, of a houſe, is that Planet, which hath moſt dignities in the ſign aſcending, or deſcending from the Cuſp of any houſe: but *Almuten* of a figure, is that Planet, which in eſſential dignities, or accidental, is moſt powerful in the whole Scheme of Heaven.

Alnath, (Aſtronomick) a ſtar which is to be ſeen in the Horns of *Aries*,

Alnewick, a Town in *Northumberland*, ſcituate upon the River *Alne*; famous for a battel between *William* King of *Scots*, and the *Engliſh* under *Henry* the ſecond: it is fortified with a ſtrong Caſtle, where *Malcolm* the third was ſlain when he beſieged it; it is alſo called *Alanwick*, and *Anwick*.

Aloes, Sea-Houſleek, Bitterwort; an Herb whoſe juyce congeals in a Gum, very profitable in Phyſick: alſo a Wood called *Lignum vitæ*-*Aloe*. *Zocatrina*, is that which is brought out of the Iſland *Zocatara*.

Alogie, (Greek) a being irrational, or void of reaſon.

Alopecie, (Greek) a diſeaſe called the Scurf, or Foxes evil, wherein the hairs fall off from the head by the roots.

Aloſha, a certain drink made of water & hony, much uſed in *Spain* in hot weather.

Alpha, the firſt of the Greek letters.

Alphabet, the order of letters, A.B.C.

Alpharaiz, (Arab.) the right ſhoulder of *Pegaſus*.

Alpharez, (Arab.) the navel of *Pegaſus*.

Alpheta, (Arab) the ſhining ſtar of the Crow.

Alpheus, a famous River of *Arcadia*, which running a great way into the Sea, meets at length with *Arethuſa*, a River in *Sicilie*, near unto *Syracuſe*.

Alphitomancie, (Greek) a divination by Barly meal.

Alphonſus, from the Gothiſh word *Helphuns*, *i. e.* Our help: the name of divers great Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*.

Alphonſin-Tables, certain Aſtronomical calculations invented by *Alphonſus* King of *Aragon*.

Alphrad, the bright ſtar in *Hydra*.

Alps, great Hills that divide *France* from *Italy*.

Alramek, (Arab.) a ſtar in the conſtellation of Bootes.

Aliacaba, (Arab.) the Pole-ſtar, or the tayl of Cynoſure.

Alresford, a Town in *Hantſhire*, given by *Kinewalce*, the religious *Saxon*-King, to the Chnrch at *Wenta*.

Alteration, (Latin) a changing.

Altercation, (Lat.) a contentious diſpute.

Alternation, (Lat.) a changing by turns.

Althæa, ſee *Meleager*.

† *Altiloquent* (Latin) ſpeaking loftily.

† *Altitonant*, (Lat.) an Epithet anciently given to *Jupiter*, and ſignifies, Thundering from on high.

Altitude, (Latin) heighth: alſo a Term in *Aſtronomy*, being the heighth of the Sun, or any of the Stars from the Horizon.

† *Altivolant*, (Lat.) ſoaring, or flying aloft.

Alveary, (Latin) a Hive of Bees.

Alveated, (Lat.) channelled, or trenched: from *Alveus*, a channel.

Alume, a certain aſtringent Mineral, ſomewhat whitiſh and tranſparent.

Alumnation, (Lat.) a foſtering, or nouriſhing.

† *Alutation*, (Lat.) a tanning, or dreſſing of leather.

Alytarch, (Greek) a keeper of rule and order in publick Games and Ceremonies.

A M

Amayne, a Term uſed by men of War incountring another ſhip, and bidding them yield.

Amalgaminge, and old word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a mixture of Quick-ſilver with other metals.

Amalthæa, the Nurſe of *Jupiter*, ſhe fed him with Goats milk; and he afterwards, as a reward, gave her the horn of a Goat, which had this faculty, that whatſoever ſhe deſired, ſhe ſhould have it; whence *Amalthean*-horn hath been taken for an embleme of Plenty.

Amand, (Latin) to ſend one away.

Amanuenſis, (Lat.) a Secretary, one that writes for another.

Amaritude, (Latin) bitterneſſe.

Amaſſement, (French) a crouding, or heaping of ſeveral things.

Amaurоſis, (Greek) in Latin *Gutta Sere-*

ma, A diſeaſe in the eyes; the ſight being loſt, and no imperfection to be ſpied in the eye.

To *Amate*, to diſcourage.

Amazons, certain warlike women of *Aſia*, that dwelt near the River *Thermodoon*, who burnt off their right paps, and killed all their Male Children, that they might have no man among them: their moſt renowned Queens were *Mathesia*, *Orithwya*, *Penthesilea*, whom *Achilles* ſlew, coming to help the *Trojans*, *Menalippe*, and *Hippolyta*, whom *Hercules* overcame, and gave *Theſeus* to wife.

Ambacti, among the ancient Gauls, were thoſe ſervants and dependants, which belonged to their chief Nobility.

Ambage, (Latin) a far-fetcht Circumſtance of words.

Amber, a hard yellow Gum, of which they make beads & bracelets: ſome think it to be the Gum of Poplar Trees, others the juyce of a certain ſtone that grows like Corral.

Ambergreece, a ſweet perfume, or Aromatick juyce; which ſome hold to be a kind of Bitumen, riſing from Fountains in the bottom of the Sea, and becoming hard by floating upon the water.

Ambianum, the City of *Amiens* in *Picardy*.

Ambia, a clammy liquor of a honey-colour brought out of *India*, of admirable virtue in healing old aches, proceeding from cold cauſes.

Ambidexter, (Lat.) one that uſeth both hands alike: alſo (a Term in Common law) ſignifying a Juror that taketh of both parties, for the giving of his verdict.

Ambient, (Lat.) encircling, compaſſing round; an *Epithete* properly belonging to the air.

Ambiſarious, (Lat.) that which hath a two-fold meaning.

Ambiguous, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtful.

† *Ambilogy*, (Latin) an obſcure ſaying, a dark ſpeech.

Ambition, (Lat.) an exceſſive thirſt of honour.

Amblothridium, a Medicine provoking Travel before the time.

Amblygone, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, ſignifying a figure that hath a blunt, or obtuſe angle.

Ambracia, a City of *Epirus*, vulgarly called *Larta*.

Ambresbury, q. *Ambroſe* his Town; a Town ſcituate upon the River *Avon* in *Wiltſhire*. built by *Ambroſe Aurelian*: here *Alfritha* King *Edgar's* wife, erected a ſtately Nunnery, to expiate the murther of her Son-in-Law King *Edward*: in this Nunnery afterwards, *Eleanor*, widow of King *Henry* the third, devoted her ſelf to God.

An *Ambrey*, a cup-board.

Ambroſe, the name of an ancient Biſhop of *Milain*, and one of the Fathers: the word ſignifieth (in Greek) Divine, or immortal.

Ambroſia, an Herb called *Artimiſia*, Wood-ſage: it is a word often uſed by the Poets, to ſignifie the meat of the Gods.

Ambulatory, (Latin) a place to walk in.

Amburbial-ſacrifices, were certain ancient ſacrifices, wherein the Beaſt went about the City, before he was ſacrificed.

Ambuſcado, (Spaniſh) an Ambuſh, or, men ſecretly ſo diſpoſed, as to ruſh out upon an enemy unawares.

Ambuſtion, (Lat.) a ſindging, or burning round about.

Amen, (a Syriack word) ſignifying Verily, or, So be it; and therefore it is uſed after every prayer.

Amœnity, (Lat.) delightfulneſſe, pleaſure.

Amenuſed, (old word) diminiſh't.

Amercement, or *Amerciament*, (a Term in Law) a penalty, or pecuniary puniſhment ſet upon the head of an Offender againſt the King, or Lord in his Court.

America, the fourth part of the world; diſcovered about the year 1492. by *Americus Veſputius*, a *Florentine*; and *Chriſtophorus Columbus*, a *Genoeſe*.

Amery, in Latin *Almaricus*; a proper name, from the *German* word *Emerie*, *i.e.* alwayes rich and powerful.

An *Ameſſe*, a Prieſts-hood, or Cap, which he weareth in the Quire.

Amethyſt, (Gr.) a precious ſtone; ſo called, becauſe it is ſaid to repreſs drunkennes.

Amiable, (Latin) lovely.

Amicable, (Latin) friendly.

Amict, ſee *Ameſſe*.

Amy, in French *Aime*, *i.e.* beloved: a name common, both for men and women from *Amadeus*; by which name many of the Dukes of *Savoy* have been called.

Amiſſion, (Latin) loſſe.

Ammodite, a creeping Inſect, of a ſandy colour, and full of black ſpots.

Ammoniac, a kind of Gum, which is brought from *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Ammon*: alſo a kind of Salt like Allum, which is found in *Africa*.

Amneſty, (Gr.) a burying, in ſilence and oblivion, all former injuries and dammages.

Amnios, the ſecond Tunicle that enwraps the birth, and covers it all over.

Amœbean, (Greek) *Amœbean*-verſes are thoſe which anſwer one to another.

Amoriſt, a lover, an amorous man.

Amoroſo, (Ital.) the ſame.

Amort,

Amort, (French) dead; whence, one that is melancholy, or in a dumps, is said to be all-Amort.

Amortize, to kill, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Amotion, (Lat.) a removing out of the way.

Ampelite, a kind of pitchy, cleaving, and black earth; wherewith they use to anoint Vines, to kill the worms.

Ampelusia, a Promontory in *Mauritania*.

Amphiaraus, the son of *Oileus*; he was a great Prophet, who was desired by *Adrastus*, to go to the war of *Thebes*: but he knowing he should not return, kept himself private, till being betrayed by his wife *Eriphile*, who was bribed with a golden bracelet, he was forced to go; but the first day he came to *Thebes*, he was swallowed up alive by the earth.

Amphibious, (Greek) living indifferently upon both Elements, land and water.

Amphibologie, (Greek) see *Amphilogie*.

Amphictions, (Greek) the Councel of *Greece*; consisting of men chosen out of the twelve chief Cities, for the making of laws, and deciding of all controversies: It was instituted by *Amphyction* the son of *Hellen*; or, as others say, by *Acrisius*.

Amphion, the son of *Jupiter* and *Antiope*; who being married to *Lycus*, and after vitiated by *Epaphus*, was imprisoned by *Dirce Lycus*'s second wife: but being set at liberty by *Jupiter*, she fled to the Hill *Cytheron*, where she brought forth Twins, *Zethus* and *Amphion*, who, to revenge their mother's injuries, tormented *Dirce* by tying her to a wild Bull's tail; but *Bacchus* pitying her, changed her to a Fountain. *Amphion* became so rare a Musician, that he was said to build the *Theban* Walls, by playing upon *Mercuries* Harp.

Amphiscians, (Greek) those people that live under the Equator, where the shadows are cast both wayes, North and South.

Amphitheater, a place made for the acting of Stage playes, and publick spectacles differing from a common Theater, as being more perfect, and built in a full circle, the other only in a semi-circle.

Amphitrite, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, the wife of *Neptune*; she sitting at the foot of *Atlas*, was brought to him by a *Dolphin*, and made Queen of the Sea.

Amphitryo, the son of *Alceus* Prince of *Thebes*, who married *Alcmena*, daughter of *Electryon* and *Lysidice*, upon that condition that he should revenge the death of her brothers upon the *Teleboans* and *Taphians*: but while he was in the War, *Jupiter* coming to her in the likeness of her husband, and lying with her, she brought forth Twins, *Hercules* son to *Jupiter*, *Iphiclus* to *Amphitryo*.

Amphiction, a King of *Athens*, the son of *Deucalion*; he succeeded *Cranaus* in the Kingdom.

Amphora, an ancient measure of liquid things: the Italick *Amphora* contained five Gallons, the Attick *Amphora* seven Gallons and a half.

Ampliation, (Lat.) an enlargement: also a deferring of judgement, till the cause be better examined, a word used in Common Law.

Amplification, (Latin) a making large, or amplifying.

Amplitude, (Lat.) largeness, also a Title of Honour used among the *Latins*.

Ampullous, (Latin) swelling like a bottle: also puft up with pride.

Amputation, (Lat.) a curtailing, a lopping off.

Amsanctus, a place in the midst of *Italy*, where are many waters full of Brimstone, which send forth a pestilent and noisome smell, and are inclosed round about with Woods, which gave occasion to the Poets to faign that the infernal Ghosts had their abode there.

Amstelodamum, the chief City of *Holland*, now called *Amsterdam*.

Amulet, (Latin) a kind of composition somewhat like a Pomander to wear about one, which preserveth from the plague, poyson, or inchantment.

Amulius, King of the *Latins*, he dispossest his brother *Numitor* of the Kingdom, and made a Vestal of his *Neece*, *Rhea Silvia*: but she being got with Child by *Mars*, (as it was reported) brought forth *Romulus* and *Remus*, who afterwards reigned.

Amycus King of the *Bebrycii*, the son of *Neptune* and *Melie*; who challenging all strangers to fight with him with whirlbats, was at lengh slain by *Pollux*.

Amymone, one of the fifty daughters of *Danae*, she was ravish'd by *Neptune*, and brought forth *Nauplius*.

Amyris, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, who foretelling the ruine of his Countrey, fled away with all his goods.

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Ana, a Greek Adverb, used by Physitians in their Bills, to signify the like quantity of each; also a kind of *Indian* beast with long teeth, and sharp nails.

Anabaptists, a Sect of Hereticks first begun in *Germany*, as some say, by one *Nicholas Stork*, in the year 1521. Their chief Tenet

net is, that men ought not to be baptized, till they are able to render an account of their faith.

† *Anabathrum*, (Greek) a place whereunto we ascend by steps.

Anacardium, (Greek) a kind of bean growing in *Malaga*.

Anachorite, (Gr.) a kind of religious person, that gives himself up to a religious life.

Anacreon, a famous Lyrick Poet of *Teus* in *Ionia*, who was choaked with the husk of a Raison.

† *Anacrisis*, (Greek) question of the guilty, either by torment, or by interrogation.

Anachronism, (Greek) a word used in Chronology, signifying a false collection of time.

Anadem, (Greek) a Garland.

Anadesm, (Greek) a swath, a cloath to tye up wounds.

Anadiplosis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, *i. e.* when one verse begins with the same word the last ended with.

Anatis, a Goddesse among the Lydians, to whom the chiefest Noble-men used to Dedicate their daughters.

Anaglyphick, (Greek) belonging to the art of Carving, or Embossing.

Anagnostick, (Greek) a Curate, or one that serveth to read to another.

† *Anagogical*, (Greek) skilled in deep matters, well-read in mysterious learning.

Anagram, (Greek) a transposing the letters of any ones name, so as to make another word of it; which art, some say, was invented by *Lycophron*.

Anagraph, (Greek) a register, an Inventory.

Analects, (Greek) scraps, which are gathered from the Table: also Metaphorically taken, for any collections.

Analeptica, (Greek) Restorative Medicines.

Analemme, (Greek) a Mathematical instrument to find out the course, or elevation, of the Sun, or any Planet.

Analogism, (Greek) a Logical argument from the cause to the effect.

Analogie, (Greek) proportion, correspondence.

Analysis, (Greek) a resolution of doubtful matters: also a distribution of the whole into parts.

Ananias, (Hebr.) the grace of the Lord, a proper name.

Anapæst, (Greek) a foot in a verse, consisting of two short syllables, and one long.

Anaphora, (a Rhetorical figure) being a repetition of the same sound, in the beginning of several sentences, or verses: also the ascention of the Signs, from the East by the dayly course of the Firmament.

Anapologetical, (Greek) having no excuse, without any Apology.

Anarchy, (Greek) a disorder in government, a being without rule or Prince.

Anarand, a *Brittish* proper name, corrupted from *Honoratus*, i. e. Honourable.

Anarctas, see Interfector.

Anathema, (Greek) with *e* short, is a person solemnly curs'e, or devoted to destruction.

Anathoma, (Greek) that which is offered to an Idol.

Anastomasis, (Greek) an opening of the mouths of the veins.

Anastomaticum, (Greek) a medicine, opening obstructions.

Anatocism, (Greek) the yearly receipt of usury, when, at the years end, the use is become principal.

Anatomy, (Greek) the dissection of a body, for the more exact discovery of all the inward parts.

Anaxarete, a beautiful Virgin of *Salamis*; who disdaining the love of *Iphis*, was the cause that he hang'd himself before her door, and was afterwards, for her hard-heartedness, turned into a Stone.

Anaximander, a great *Milesian* Philosopher, the Successour of *Thales*.

Ancæus, the son of *Neptune*: he being much given to *Agriculture*, and going to drive a wild Boar out of a Vineyard, he had planted, was slain by the Boar.

Ancaster, a Town, or long street in *Lincolnshire*, by *Antoninus* called *Crocolana*; in which the memory of Antiquity is continued by the Roman Coines, and Vaults under ground, oftentimes discovered.

Anchises, the son of *Capys*; he was carried by his son *Æneas* from the sack of *Troy*, but died in his journey toward *Italy*.

Anchoret, see *Anachorite*.

Anchurus, the son of *Midas*; he, after *Midas* was warned by the Oracle to throw what he had most precious into a great gap of the earth, about *Celenon* in *Phrygia*, and had thrown in his gold in vain, he rode into the *Abysse*, which had swallowed many men, and afterwards it closed up.

Ancus Martius, the fourth King of the *Romans*.

Ancile, (Latin) a kind of shield, or buckler, made after the fashion of a decrescent Moon: the first of this form was reported to fall from heaven into the hands of *Pompilius Numa*, in the time of a great plague; who by the instinct of the Goddesse *Ege-*

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ria caused eleven more to be made, & committed them to the keeping of the 12. *Salii*.

Ancona, the chief City of *Picenum* in *Italy*; first built by the *Sicilians*.

Andalusia, a Country in *Spain*, first called *Betica*.

Andradswald, a Wood in *Sussex*, anciently 120 miles in length, memorable for the death of *Sigebert*, King of the West *Saxons*; who, having been deposed, was stabbed in this place by a Swine-heard.

Andrago, (Lat.) a woman of manly countenance and carriage.

Andrastes, or *Andate*, a certain Goddess, worshipt by the ancient *Brittains*, as the Goddess of victory.

Andrew, (Greek) a proper name, signifying, Manly.

Androdamant, (Greek) a kind of precious Stone.

Androgyne, (Greek) one of both Sexes, one that is both man and woman.

Andromache, wife to *Hector*, she was after his death married to *Helenus* the Prophet and son of *Priam*.

Andromeda, the daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Aethiopia*, she was for her pride exposed to the cruelty of a Sea-monster, but delivered by *Perseus*.

Androna, (Greek) a place that was anciently made in ships, only for men to be in.

Anelate, a kind of a wood-knife.

Anemone, (Greek) a kind of flower, called a wind flower.

Anorexia, (Greek) a Loathing of Meat.

Anfractuosity, (Lat.) an intricate turning and winding.

Angel, in Gold, is a piece of Coyn that hath an Angel stamp't upon it, and bears the value of 10 shillings.

Angelica, an Herb so called.

Angelical, (Greek) belonging to an Angel, *i. e.* a messenger: the Angels are also taken in holy Scripture for those immortal spirits, which wait upon Almighty God in the highest heavens; they are divided by Saint *Paul*, into nine several orders, *Seraphim*, *Cherubim*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Virtues*, *Powers*, *Principalities*, *Arch-Angel*, and *Angel*.

Angelot, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in *France*.

Angina, A swelling in the Throat.

Angle, a corner: also a Term in Geometry, being the concourse of two lines meeting together, so as that they do not make one line.

Angles, also are the most powerfull houses; for a Planet therein hath more power, and efficacy than another (in any other house) that is but equally dignified. The Angles are these, *viz.* The first house, or the East Angle; the tenth, or the South Angle; the seventh house, or the West Angle; and the fourth, or the North-Angle.

Anglia, a part of great *Brittain*, now called *England*.

Anglesey, an Island lying over against *Caernervon* in *Wales*; it was anciently the seat of the *Druides*, and was called by the *Brittains*, *Ynis Dowil*; and the Land of *Mon*, in Latin *Mona*. It was first attempted by *Paulinus Swetonius*, and afterwards brought under the *Roman* Empire by *Julius Agricola*: many ages after, it was Conquered by the *English-men*, and thence derived this name as it were the *English-mens* Island.

Anguellis, a distemper in Hawks, proceeding from worms so called.

Anguineous, (Latin) pertaining to a Snake.

Anguish, (Lat. *Anguor*; French, *Angoisse*) grief, agony.

Angular, (Lat.) full of Angles, or Corners.

Angus, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Angusia*, anciently *Aenia*.

Angust, (Lat.) narrow.

Anhelation, (Lat.) a difficulty in fetching ones breath.

Anilty, (Lat.) feminine old age.

Animadversion, (Lat.) a lending ones attention, as it were a turning ones mind that way; also, a correcting.

Animal, (Lat.) a creature indued with life and sense.

Animalilio, (Spanish) a little animal.

Animosity, (Lat.) stoutness, stomack, wilfulness.

Anlace, (old word) a dudgeon, a half dagger.

Aneurism, (Greek) a Swelling, caused when the internal Coat of an Artery is broke; the external still remaining whole.

Annals, (Lat.) Histories of passages acted from year to year.

Annandale, a County in the North part of *Scotland*, so called, as it were the Vale by the River *Annan*; it was in old time inhabited by a people called *Selgovæ*.

Annarian-Law, a Law among the *Romans*, concerning the age, wherein a man might sue for, or exercise any publick Office.

Annates, (Lat.) first fruits paid out of spiritual Benefices.

Anne, (Hebr.) the proper name of a woman, signifying, Gracious, full of mercy.

Anneal, to paint upon glass.

Annexation, the uniting of lands, or other Rents, to the Crown.

Anſelm, (Germ.) defence of Authority, a proper name.

Annibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, and the ſon of *Amilcar*: he overthrew *Sempronius* at *Trebia*, *Flaminius* at the Lake *Thraſymene*, and *Paulus Æmilius* at *Cannæ*; he was beaten by *Marcellus*, and afterwards at *Zama*, by *Scipio Africanus*: at laſt flying to *Pruſia*, King of *Bythinia*, he there poyſoned himſelf.

Annihilation, (Lat.) a reducing to nothing.

Anniverſary, (Latin) done yearly, at a certain time; or celebrated every year.

Annon, a *Carthaginian*, that coveted to be a God; and taught birds to ſing *Annon is a God*.

Anodynous, as much as to ſay, Pain-eaſing, or, without pain. *Anodynous* Medicaments, are ſuch as are appropriated to give eaſe by ſtupifying the ſenſes: ſuch are *Soporifies*, and *Narcotics*.

Annotation, (Latin) a noting, or marking, an Expoſition upon any writing.

Annoy, to trouble, hurt.

Annueler, (old word) ſecular.

Annuity, (Lat.) a yearly Penſion: in Common-law, the difference between Annuity and Rent, is this; that Rent is payable out of land; *Annuity*, charges only the perſon of the Grantor.

Annul, (Latin) to make void, *q.* annihil.

Annulet, (Latin) a little Ring; or any thing made in the form of a Ring.

Annunciation, (Lat.) a telling, or declaring a thing, as it were a doing, a meſſage unto: alſo the day of the Virgin *Mary*; which falls on the 25. of *March*.

Anoyſance, or *Nuſance*, (French) a hurt, or damage in law; it ſignifieth a treſpaſſe upon a Neighbours ground, by ſtopping up his water, or hindring his light.

Anomalous, (Greek) unequal, uneeven.

Anonymous, (Greek) nameleſſe, without a name.

Anopſie, (Greek) privation of ſight.

Anorexy, (Greek) one of the *Symptoms* of the ſtomack, being a want of appetite.

Antæus, the ſon of *Neptune*, and *Terra*: who fighting with *Hercules*, recovered ſtrength, as often as he touch't his mothers earth; but at length *Hercules*, holding him up from the ground, killed him.

Antagoniſt, (Greek) an adverſary.

Antalope, a *Syrian* Hart, ſwift of foot, and having long Horns.

Antarctick, (Greek) a word uſed in Aſtronomy; the *Antarctick* Pole, being the Southern Pole: ſo called, becauſe it is contrary to the *Arctick* Pole; and the *Antarctick* Circle, contrary to the *Arctick* Circle.

Antares, (Arab.) the Scorpion's heart, a Term in Aſtrology.

Anteacts, (Lat.) deeds, or actions done in times paſt.

Anteambulation, (Lat.) a walking before.

Antecedaneous, (Lat.) foregoing.

Antecedent, (Latin) the ſame; alſo excelling, having a relative, alſo a Term in Logick, the firſt Propoſition of a Syllogiſm.

Anteceſſours, Forefathers, Anceſtors, as it were Foregoers.

Antecurſor, (Lat.) a Fore-runner.

Antedate, to date a Letter before the time.

Antediluvian, (Lat.) being before the Flood.

Antelognie, (Lat.) a Preface: alſo a Term among Stage-players, ſignifying their turn, or cue.

Antemeridian-hour (Lat.) hour before noon.

Antenor, a *Trojan* Prince, who coming into *Italy* with the *Heneti*, and *Paphlagones* built *Antenorea*, ſince called *Padua*.

Anteoccupation, (Lat) ſee præ-occupation.

Anterior, (Lat.) foremoſt, on the fore-ſide.

Antevene, (Lat.) to prevent, to come before.

Anthem, (Greek) a Divine-ſong; wherein, each verſe is ſung by Church-men, in their courſes.

Anthera, A compound medicine uſed to cure ſore mouths.

Anthrax, A Carbuncle, proceeding from blood; which is black, thick, and foul, burning violently.

Anthologie, (Greek) a treating of flowrs: alſo a florid diſcourſe.

Anthonie's fire; the Shingles.

Anthony, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Greek; Flouriſhing.

Anthropomorphites, (Greek) a Sect of Hereticks that began in *Egypt*, in the year 395. Their chief Tenet was, that God had a Corporeal ſhape.

Anthropopathy, (Greek) a being indued with the paſſions, or affections of men.

Anthropophagi, (Greek) Men-eaters.

Antiaxiomatiſm, (Greek) that which is againſt any known Axiome.

Antichriſt, (Greek) an oppoſer of Chriſt.

Antichthones, (Greek) a people that dwell on that part of the earth, which is oppoſite to ours, going with their feet directly againſt ours.

Anticipated, (Lat,) prevented.

Anticlea, the daughter of *Diocles*, who being defloured by *Siſyphus*, brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Antidicomarians, a ſort of Hereticks that were againſt the Virgin *Mary*.

Antidote, (Greek) a Medicine given to preserve one against poyson, or infection.

Antigonus, one of *Alexander's* Captains, who afterwards became possessour of *Asia*.

† *Antigraph*, (Greek) a Copy, a Counterpane.

Antike-work, a Term in Painting, or Carving; it being a disorderly mixture of divers shapes of men, birds, flowrs &c.

Antilogie, (Greek) a Contradicting, or opposing.

Antimony, a certain kind of Stone, inclining towards Silver, and found in Silver-Mines.

Antinomians, (Greek) a Sect of people that hold Legal services to be unprofitable, and that God sees no sin in children. This Sect was begun somewhat above a hundred years ago, by one *John Islebius* a German.

Antler, the lower branch of a Harts-Horn.

Antizci, those that dwell under half of the Meridian, and parallels of a like distance from the Æquator; but the one Northward, and the other South-ward.

Antipagments, (Lat.) garnishings in Posts or Doors; wrought in Stone, or Timber.

Antipast, the first dish that is served up at a meal.

Antipathy, (Greek) a secret contrariety in nature, a contrariety of humours and inclinations.

Antiperistasis, (Greek) a Philosophical word, signifying, The strengthning, and opposing of any quality against its contrary, as of cold against heat, or the like.

Antiphrasis, (Greek) a figurative speech, having a contrary meaning.

Antiphone, (Greek) see *Anthem*.

Antipilanes, or *Antepilani*, (Lat.) a sort of Souldiers in the fore part of the Roman Army.

Antipodes, (Greek) see *Antichthones*.

Antiquate, (Lat.) to abolish, to abrogate.

Antique, (Lat.) old, out of fashion.

Anti Sabbatarians, a sort of Hereticks, who deny the Sabbath.

Antiscions, are degrees beholding one another equally distant from the two Tropicks; and so much as a Planet shall want of either of the Tropicks, so much on the other side the Tropick shall the Antiscion of the Planet fall, and shall give virtue to any Star or Planet that is in the same degree, or casteth any Aspect thereto.

Antistrophe, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, namely when several Members of a sentence end all with the same word.

Antithesis, (Greek) a figure in Rhetorick, wherein one letter, or word is put for another.

Antitheta, (Greek) things opposed.

Anti-Trinitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, which deny the Trinity; which comprehend under them, the *Arians*, *Sabellians*, and others.

Antitype, (Greek) an example like to the pattern.

Antivestæum, the utmost Promontory of *Brittain*, lying upon the Western Ocean; it hath been called in former times by the *Brittish* Bards *Penringuaed*, the Promontory of bloud; by the *Welch* Historians *Penwith*, *i.e.* the Promontory on the left hand.

Antonians, an order of religious men, instituted by Saint *Anthony*, an *Ægyptian* Monk, in the year 1324.

Antonomasia, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein, instead of a proper name, another name is put.

Antrim, the name of a County in *Ireland*.

Antwerp, a famous City in *Brabant*, which was pull'd down by the Duke of *Alva*, but restored again by the Duke of *Parma*.

Anubis, a Heathen God, whom the *Ægyptians* worshipped for *Mercury* in the shape of a Dog.

Anweald, (Sax.) Authority.

Anxiety, (Lat.) vexation, anguish, grief.

Anyger, a River of *Thessaly*, where the *Centaures* washed their wounds after they had been wounded by *Hercules*, which caused the waters ever after to have an ill taste.

A O

Aonia, a part of *Bœotia*, where the Muses Wel is; whence the Muses are called *Aonides*.

Aorist, (Greek) Indefinite; also among the Greek Verbs there are two tenses, *Aoristus primus*, and *Aoristus secundus*.

Aornus, a Lake in *Italy*, near the River *Po*, whose waters are infected with a deadly noysomness: into this Lake, the Poets feign that *Phaeton* fell being struck with thunder, and that his Sisters weeping for him were changed into Poplars, dropping *Amber*.

A P

Apamia, a Town of *Bythinia*, so called by *Nicomed*, the son of *Prusia*.

Apathy, (Greek) freeness from passion, or affection.

Apelby, a Town in *Westmorland*, anciently called *Abballaba*, memorable for its pleasant scituation upon the River *Eden*, and for its Antiquity; the *Aurelian Maures*

keeping their ſtation there in the time of the Romans.

Apelles, a famous painter of the Iſland *Cous*, who having the picture of *Venus* unfiniſh't, no man durſt undertake it after him.

Apennage, (French) a Childs portion: the Law of Apennages in *France*, is that, which forbids the Kings younger ſons to have partage with the Elder.

Apennine, a great Hill running through the midſt of *Italy*.

† *Apepſie*, (Greek) incoction, crudity of the ſtomack.

Aphæreſis (Greek) the taking away of a letter from the beginning of a word.

Aphelium, a point wherein the Sun, or any other Planet, is moſt diſtant from the Earth.

Aphetical, (Aſtrological Term) belonging to the Planet, that is diſpoſer of life in a Nativity.

Aphoriſm, (Greek) a brief ſelect Sentence, expreſſing the property of a thing.

Aphrodite, (Greek) the name of *Venus*, as being ingendred of the froth of the Sea.

Apina, and *Trica*, two Towns of *Apulia* deſtroyed by *Diomed*, with ſo much ignominy, that they became a proverb of contempt.

Apis, King of *Argos*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Niobe*; he was otherwiſe called *Oſiris*, and took So wife *Iſis*, leaving the Kingdom of *Achaia* to *Ægialeus*; he went into *Egypt*, and civilizing the people reign'd there.

Apocalyps, (Greek) a revelation, or unfolding of a dark myſtery; a tytle given to the laſt book of the holy Scriptures, written by St. *John* in the Iſle of *Patmos*.

Apocryphal, (Greek) doubted of, whoſe original is unknwon.

Apodictical, (Greek) demonſtrable, eaſie to be made plain.

Apocynon, a little bone in the left ſide of a Frog.

Apogæum, (Greek) a Term in Aſtronomy, being that point of Heaven, where the Sun, or any Planet is fartheſt from the Center of the earth.

Apograph, (Greek) a Copy taken from another pattern.

Apollo, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born in *Delos*, at one birth with *Diana*; coming to age, he ſlew the Serpent *Pytho*, and afterwards the *Cyclops*, for which he was deprived of his Divinity, and kept the ſheep of *Admetus*, King of *Theſſaly*, upon the banks of *Amphryſus*: he loved *Daphne*, who flying from him was turned into a Lawrel-Tree: alſo he loved *Hyacynthus*, a boy of a rare feature, whom killing by miſchance, he turned into a flower; he was called the God of phyſick, of Muſik and Archery, and guided the Chariot of the day.

Apollyon, (Greek) a name in Scripture, attributed to the Devil; it ſignifying, Deſtroyer.

Apologue, (Greek) a tale, a moral fable, ſuch as that of *Menenius Agrippa*, and thoſe of *Æſop*.

Apologie, (Greek) a juſtifying Anſwer, an excuſe, or defence.

Apopheret, (Lat.) a preſent, a New years gift.

Apophlegmatiſm, (Greek) a Medicine, to purge away flegm, and wateriſh humours.

Apophthegm, (Greek) a ſhort and witty Sentence.

Apoplexy, (Greek) a taking away of ſence and motion from the animal parts of the body: for which reaſon, the dead palſie is called by this name.

Aporetick, (Greek) doubting.

Apoſtaſie, (Greek) a revolting, a falling away, or defection from ones duty, or firſt profeſſion.

Apoſteme, (Greek) the gathering of corruption into any one part of the body.

Apoſtle, (Greek) a Meſſenger; a word moſt peculiarly appropriate to the twelve Diſciples of Chriſt, who were ſent to preach the Goſpel.

Apoſtrophe, (Greek) a figure, wherein there is a converting ones ſpeech from one party to another; a mark of the cutting off ſome Vowel at the end of a word.

† *Apotheke*, (Greek) a ſhop, or ſtore houſe, wherein any thing is laid up.

Apotomy, (Greek) a Mathematical word, a cutting off part of a line.

Apozeme, (Greek) a decoction, a Term uſed in Phyſick.

Appal, to diſmay, alſo to decay.

Appareil, (French) a preparation, a making ready; alſo the ſum at the foot of an account, which remains charged upon a houſe, or Colledge.

Apparitour, (Lat.) one that ſummons people to appear at a Court.

Appartment, (Ital.) a diviſion, or ſeparation, alſo ſo much of a great houſe as is ſet apart for the intertainment of one perſon, or one family.

Appeach, to accuſe one of any crime.

Appeal, a word uſed in Common-Law, and ſignifies to remove a cauſe from an inferiour Judge, to a Superiour: alſo a ſuing within a year and a day, of one, who is next of kin to a party that is murthred.

Appel-

Appellative, (Lat.) a Noun Appellative, is a Term used in Grammar, signifying a name that's common to a great many.

Appellour, vid. *Approver*.

Appendant, (Lat.) a Term used in Civil Law, and in Logick; as when a field is apendant to a freehold, an adjunct to a subject.

Appendix, (Lat.) an Addition, a thing that depends upon another.

Appetency, (Lat.) earnest desire.

Appeteth, desireth; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Appian-way, a high-way leading from *Rome* through *Campania*, as far as *Brundusium*, which *Appius Claudius* in his Consulship paved and walled.

Applauds, expressions of extraordinary praise and congratulation toward the performers of great Atchievements. *Artam*.

Application, (Lat.) the making an address to any person, or the applying of one thing to another.

†*Applombature*, (Lat.) a soldering with Lead.

Appoast, (French) to subborn, to procure.

Appose, to demand.

Apposite, (Lat.) put to; also, to the purpose.

Apostile, (French) a small addition to a discourse in writing, set down in the margent.

Apprehension, (Lat.) Understanding; also, according as it is used with expressions, either of danger, or happiness, it denotes either fear, or joy. *Cassandra*.

Apprentice, skill. *Chaucer*.

Appretiation, (Lat.) a high valuing, a setting a high price upon a thing.

Approbation, (Lat.) liking.

Approperate, (Lat.) to hasten.

Appropinquate, (Lat.) to draw nigh.

Appropriation, (Lat.) a taking to ones self: also a Term in Law, a converting the profit of an Ecclesiastical living to ones proper use, only maintaining a Vicar.

Approver, (Lat.) a Term in Law, one who, confessing himself guilty of Felony, accuseth another; he is also called *appellor*.

†*Appuyed*, (French) stayed, supported.

Aprication, (Lat.) basking in the Sun.

Aprize, (old word) adventure.

Apsonus, a City near the *Euxin* Sea, where *Medea* slew her brother *Absyrtus*.

Aptha, (Greek) an Ulcer, bred in the uppermost part of the mouth.

Ap-thanes; the Superiour sort of the Nobility of *Scotland* were anciently so called: the lower sort, *Under-Thanes*.

Aptitude, (Lat.) fitness.

Aptote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun not declined with cases.

Apulia, a Region in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Puglia*; formerly called *Iapygia*, from *Iapyx* the son of *Dædalus*.

A Q

Aqua Cælestis, a liquor which the Chymists call, Rectified wine.

Aquarius, one of the twelve signs in the Zodiack, whereinto the Sun enters in *January*.

Aquatile, (Lat.) that lives in the water.

Aqueduct, (Lat.) a Conduit that convey's water by a pipe.

Aqueous, (Lat.) waterish.

Aquila, (Lat.) an Eagle: in Astronomy, it is one of the heavenly Signs.

Aquileia, a City in *Italy*, which being besieged by *Maximinus* held out so stoutly, that when they wanted ropes for the moving of their Engins, the women suffered their hair to be cut, to supply the want.

Aquiliferous, (Lat.) an Epithete of the Roman-Standard, that bears the picture of an Eagle upon it.

Aquisgrane, a City in *Gulick*, now called *Aixcovit*; built by *Granus*, as some suppose, the brother of *Nero*.

Aquitania, the third part of *France*, now called *Guien*.

Aquite, (old word) to match.

Aquiter, (old word) a Needle-case.

Aquosity, (Lat.) waterishness.

A R

Arabesque, (French) a curious flourishing or branched work in Painting, or Tapestry.

Arabia, a Countrey in *Asia*, so called from *Arabus* the son of *Apollo*, reaching from *India* to *Ægypt*; it is divided into three parts, *Arabia Petræa*, *Arabia deserta*, and *Arabia fœlix*.

Arable, (Lat.) plowable.

Arace, (old word) to deface.

Araneous, (Lat.) full of Spiders webs.

Arausia, the City of *Orange* in *France*, now under the Princes of *Nassau*.

Aray, order, from the (French) *Arroy*.

Aray, to apparel.

Arbela, (Hebr.) a womans name, signifying, God hath revenged.

Arbitratour, (Lat.) an Umpire, a Commissioner, chosen by mutual consent to decide controversies between party and party.

Arblaſter, a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying a Croſs-bow.

Arboriſt, (Lat.) he that hath skill in Trees.

Arcadia, a Countrey of *Peloponneſus*, famous for ſhepherds, and for the reſidence of *Pan*, the God of ſhepherds: it was firſt called *Pelaſgia*, from *Pelaſgus* an ancient King; afterwards *Arcadia* from *Arcas*, ſon of *Jupiter* and *Caliſto*, daughter of *Lycaon*, King of this Countrey.

Arcade, (French) an Arch.

Arcane, (Lat.) myſterious, ſecret.

Arch-Dapifer, a chief Sewer; one of the prime Offices of the Empire, which belongeth to the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhene*.

Arch Duke, a title belonging to the houſe of *Auſtria*.

Archibald, ſee *Erchembold*.

Arches, or, Court of *Arches*; the chief Conſiſtory belonging to the *Arch-Biſhop* of *Canterbury*, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes.

Archetype, (Greek) the firſt figure, or Original.

Arch-flamin, Prince, or chief of the Prieſts among the Heathens; by ſome called *Pontifex Maximus*, of whom *Numa Pompilius*, was the firſt inſtituter.

Archi-diaconal, (Greek) belonging to an Arch-Deacon.

Archimandrite, the Chief of a Hermitage.

Architectonick, belonging to the chief Overſeer of buildings.

Architecture, the Art of building, containing under it all thoſe Arts that conduce any thing to the framing of a Houſe, or Temple.

Architrane, the Maſter-beam in timber-building.

Architrave, a word much uſed in *Architecture*, the Chapiter of a Pillar, or chief Beam in a building.

Archive, a place where ancient Records are kept.

Archontes, (Greek) certain Governours created in *Athens*, after Kingly Government was aboliſh't.

Archonticks, certain Hereticks; ſo called from *Archon* the firſt of that Sect, which began in the year 334. They denied the Reſurrection, and held the world to be the work of Princes.

Archytas, a famous Mathematician, whom *Horace* mentions in one of his Odes; he made a wooden Dove to fly by art.

Arcitenent, (Lat.) carrying a Bow and Arrow's.

Arctation, (Lat.) a ſtreightning.

Arctick, as the *Arctick* Pole, or Northern Pole; and the *Arctick* Circle, or Northern Circle; ſo called from the Star *Arctos*, or the Bear.

Arcturus, a conſtellation near the North-Pole.

Arcuate, to bend, to make after the faſhion of an Arch.

Arcubaliſt, an Engine, anciently uſed in war, which was to caſt forth great ſtones.

Ardenna, a great Forreſt in Germany, reaching from the River *Rhene*, to the City of *Turney*, which is 500 miles. There is another great Forreſt in *Warwick-ſhire*, ſo called: the word ſignifying, in the ancient, and *Gallick* tongue, a Wood.

Ardour, (Lat.) heat, vehemency, burning deſire.

Arduity, (Lat.) ſteepneſs.

Arefaction, (Lat.) a drying.

Arelatum, a City of *France*, in the Province of *Narbon*, now called *Arles*; the ſeat of the Kings of *Baſilica*: the laſt whereof called *Boſo*, was thruſt into a Monaſtery by the Emperour *Otho*, for ſtriking the Biſhop.

Areopagites, certain Judges of a Council in *Athens*, inſtituted by *Solon*: they were ſo called from *Areopagos*, a ſtreet in *Athens*, where they ſate.

Aret, (old word) an account.

Aretaphila, a womans name, ſignifying in Greek, A friend of virtue.

Arethuſa, the daughter of *Nereus*, & *Doris*, the wife of *Alpheus*; ſhe was fain'd to be a River of *Sicily*. Alſo a Fountain in *Armenia*, wherein nothing can be made to ſink.

Argent, Silver, or Coin: alſo a Term in *Heraldry*, whereby they expreſs White.

Argent-ina, a City in *Germany*, by the *Rhene*; firſt ſubdued by *Caſar*, afterwards by *Attila*, who called it *Stratsburgh*, which name it retains to this day.

Argyle, a County of the North part of *Scotland*, lying over againſt the Coaſt of *Ireland*; and therefore called by the Natives *Arguithil*, *i.* near the *Iriſh*: in Latin, *Agathelia*.

Argiletas, a place near the Palace in *Rome*: ſo called from *Argos*, Captain of the *Argives*, who having been intertained by *Euander*, was at length ſlain, and buried there.

Argillous, (Lat.) clayie, of a clammy ſubſtance.

Argoil, Clay, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Argonautes, ſee *Jaſon*.

Argos, a City of *Peloponneſus*, not far from *Athens*; where many famous Kings reign'd.

Argus, the ſon of *Actor*, whom *Juno* ſet, as a Spy, over *Io*, being turned into a Cow.

Argute, (Lat.) full of wit, ſubtile.

Argay-

Argyra, an Island in *India*, full of Gold and Silver. Also a Nymph, whom *Selenius* being in love with, she died for grief, and was changed by *Venus* into a River.

Ariadne, the daughter of *Minos* and *Pasiphae*: See more of her in, *Theseus*.

Arided, (Arab.) a Term in Astrology, the tail of the Swan.

Aridity, (Latin) drineſſe, ſterility.

Aries, Lat.) an Engine anciently uſed for the battering down of City-walls: ſo called from *Aries* a Ram; by reaſon of the likeneſſe it had to that Beaſt. Also, one of the twelve Signs.

Arietation, (Lat.) a butting, a battering with the Engine *Aries*.

Ariminum, an ancient Town of *Flaminia* in *Italy*; now called *Rimini*.

Ariobarzanes, one of *Darius* his Captains, who was ſlain by the *Greeks*.

Ariolation, (Lat.) a Sooth-ſaying.

Arion, a famous Muſician of the Iſle of *Lesbos*: he was in great favour with *Periander* Tyrant of *Corinth*. As he was ſayling from *Italy*, the Mariners conſpired to kill him for his riches, but he, caſting himſelf into the Sea, was carried by a Dolphin to *Tanarus*, a Town of *Laconia*.

Ariſt, (old word) he aroſe.

Ariſtæus, the ſon of *Apollo* and *Ceres*: he was King of *Arcadia*, and found out the uſe of Bees; but becauſe *Euridice*, flying from him, was ſlain by the bite of a Serpent, the Nymphs deſtroyed his Bees; to appeaſe whom, he having ſacrificed four Oxen, and four Heyfers, a multitude of Bees ſprung from the dead Oxen.

Ariſtides, an *Athenian*, famous for Juſtice.

Ariſtocracy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth, wherein the Nobles bear chief ſway.

Arite, (old word) to Arreſt, or ſtay.

Arithmetick, (Greek) the art of numbring.

Arithmancy, (Gr.) a divination by Numbers.

Armada, (Spaniſh) a great Navy.

Armagh, a County in *Ireland*.

Armenia, a Countrey of *Aſia*, divided into the greater, and the leſſer *Armenia*.

Armiger, (Lat.) a Squire, one that beareth a Knight's Arms.

Armilet, a little Bracelet for the arm.

Arminians, a Sect of Hereticks inſtituted by *Jacobus Arminius*, in the year 1605. They hold free grace, and univerſal redemption.

Armipotent, (Lat.) ſtrong in arms, powerful.

Armoniack, or *Gumme Armoniack*; a certain Gum iſſuing from a Plant, called Fennel-Gyant.

Armorick, a Country in *France*, now called *Brittain*.

Armory, a place where arms are laid up and kept.

Armuzia, a Countrey on the Borders of *Carmania*, along the River *Andanis*, where are many pleaſant Vineyards.

Arobe, a *Portugal* meaſure of Sugar, containing 25. Buſhels.

Aromatick, (Lat.) Odoriferous, having a ſpicy ſmell.

Arquebuze, a little Gun, a Caleever.

Arragon, a great Province of *Spain*, heretofore a Kingdom by it ſelf,

Arraign, to ſett at the Bar of Juſtice, to make guilty.

Arran, a County in the North-part of *Scotland*, anciently called *Heglota*, as being ſcituate in the River *Clata*, now called *Cluid*.

Arraſſe, a certain rich cloath, ſo called from *Arras*, a Town of *Arteſia*, where it was made.

Arrearage, (French) a debt due upon an old account.

Arrendare, ſignifyeth in the practick of *Scotland*, to ſet lands to any one for yearly Rent.

Arreptitious, (Lat.) ſuddenly caught; alſo ſnatching away privily.

Arrere, (old word) apart, aſide.

Arreſt, (French) a ſtay, a reſting quiet in a place: alſo a putting a ſtop to proceedings; in Common-law it ſignifieth an execution ſerved upon a mans goods, or perſon: alſo a decree, or final ſentence of a Court.

Arreiteth, layeth blame; an old word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Arrians, a Sect of ancient Hereticks inſtituted by one *Arrius* a *Lybian*, about the year 315. They deny the Son to be of the ſame ſubſtance with God the Father.

Arride, (Latin) to manifeſt ones conſent of a thing by ſmiling.

Arrogate, (Latin) to aſſume too much to ones ſelf.

Arſenal, (French) a kind of *Cittadel*, where Armour and Ammunition is laid up.

Arſenick, a mineral, called Orpiment, in *Engliſh* Rats-bane.

Arſeverſie, upſide-down, prepoſterous.

Arſmart, an Herb, otherwiſe called Water-pepper.

Arſon, (French) a Saddle-bow.

Artaxerxes, the ſon of *Xerxes*, King of *Perſia*; he had three ſons by his wife, and 112. by his Concubines; he made *Darius* his Succeſſour, who rebelling from his Father, becauſe he had taken from him his Concubine *Aſpaſia*, was ſlain with 50. of his brothers.

Artemiſia,

Artemisia, Queen of *Halicarnassus*, and wife to *Mausolus*: she built so stately a Sepulcher for her deceased husband, that it was held for one of the seven wonders of the world. *Artemisia* is also the name of an Herb, called Mugwort.

Artemisian (month) the month of *May*.

Arten, to constrain; (an old word) used by *Chaucer*.

Arteries, (Lat.) those hollow membranous Vessels like to veins, in which the most, thin, and hottest part of the blood, together with the vital spirits, passe through the body.

Arteriotomy, (Gr.) a cutting of an Artery.

Arthritical-disease, the Gout; from *Arthritis*, a Greek word, which signifies, a Joynt.

Arthur, a famous warlike King of the *Brittains*, who beat the *Saxons* in divers set battails: this word signifieth in the *British* tongue, Strong man.

Articular, (Latin) joynted.

Articulate, (Latin) to joynt also, to make Articles of agreement,

Artificer, (Lat.) a work-man.

Artillery, great brasse Guns, Cannons.

Artisan, or *Artist*, a master of his Art.

Arval-Brothers, a fraternity of *Roman* Priests, twelve in number; who besides their performance of publick sacrifices, were appointed Judges of Land-marks.

Arvisian wine, a sort of Greek wine; from *Arvis*, now called *Amista*, in the Island *Chios*.

Arundel, in Latin, *Aruntina vallis*, a Town in *Sussex*; so called, as it were *Arundale*, i. e. a dale lying upon the River *Arun*: It hath a strong Castle, which *Robert de Belismo*, keeping against King *Henry* the first, he thereupon forfeited his estate, and was proscribed.

Arundiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth Reeds.

Aruspicy, (Lat.) a certain kind of divination (anciently much in use among the *Romans*) by looking into the bowels of beasts.

A S

Asarabacca, the Herb called Fole-foot.

Asbate, (old word) a buying.

Asbestes, a people of *Lybia*, about *Cyrene*, where the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon* was.

Asbestos, a kind of precious stone found in *Arabia*; of an Iron colour: which being once fir'd, cannot be quenched.

Ascanius, the son of *Æneas* by *Creusa* the daughter of *Priamus*; he raigned in *Italy* 30. years, and built *Alba*.

Ascaunces, (old word) as though.

Ascendant, an Astrological Term; it being the point of the *Ecliptick*, which riseth at some determinate moment, when any one is born: it is also called the *Horoscope*: it signifieth also Metaphorically, a predominant, or powerful influence over any one. *Cleopatra*.

Ascertain, to assure.

Ascetick, (Greek) belonging to a Monk, or Monastery.

Ascites, (Greek) a swelling of the belly.

Ascharides, (Greek) worms in the Arse-gut.

Asclepiad, a verse consisting of four feet, Spondee, Choriambus, and two Dactyls.

Ascribe, (Lat.) to attribute, to impute.

Asdown, or *Assendown*, which some interpret the Mount of *Asses*, a Town in *Essex*. where a great battel was fought between *Edward Iron side*, and *Canutus* the *Dane*.

Ashtaroth, the name of an Idol often mentioned in holy Writ; so termed, from its resemblance to sheep.

Asia, one of those four parts, into which the whole world is divided: it was so called from *Asia*, wife to *Iapetus*, and daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*.

Asinine, (Latin) belonging to an Asse.

Askaunce, (old word) if by chance.

Askaunt, (old word) to look askaunt, to look side-wayes.

Askes, (old word) ashes.

Asmodeus, (Greek) a friend of carnality; the name of a certain Spirit.

Asmotographers, (Greek) composers of lessons to any instrument.

Asopus, a River of *Bœotia* running by *Thebes*, which the Poets faigned to have been the father of *Ægina*, whom *Jupiter* deflowr'd.

Asotus, (Greek) prodigal, intemperate.

Aspar, a certain *Turkish* Coyn, whereof ten of them make six pence of our mony.

Aspe, a venemous Serpent, of a black earthy colour, and sometimes yellow.

Aspect, (Lat.) a sight: also ones countenance, or presence: also a position of the stars, one towards another.

Aspectable, (Lat.) that may be seen, or beheld.

Asper, a certain kind of coyn, bearing the value of a penny farthing of our mony.

Asperation, (Lat.) a making rough, or sharp.

Asperity, (Lat.) roughnesse.

Aspernate, (Lat.) to despise, to scorn.

Aspersion, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or bespattring: it is also taken Metaphorically, for a casting a blemish upon other mens reputation.

Asphaltites, a Lake in *Judæa*, where *Sodom* and *Gomorrah* stood, having been full of brimstone, ever since it rained down upon those Cities.

Asphodil, the name of a certain flower; otherwise called *Daffadil*, or *Narcissus*.

Aspick, a little venemous Serpent.

Aspiration, (Lat.) a breathing: also a note over a Greek vowel, which hath the force of an *h*.

Asportation, (Lat.) a carrying away.

Assail, to set upon, to assault.

Assart, a Term in Law, signifying an offence committed in a Forrest by plucking up the Woods by the roots: also to *Assart*, is to set in order, to make glades in a Wood, to lop off the branches of a Tree, to clear a ground of shrubs.

An *Assassine*, (Ital.) a Robber, or Murtherer, that kills another for gain.

Assation, (Lat.) Roasting.

Assay, (French) to prove, to try; an Assayer of the King, is an Officer of the Mint, for the true trial of silver.

Assectation, (Lat.) a following any one, an adhering to another's opinion.

Assentation, (Lat.) a complying with anothers opinion out of flattery, or dissimulation.

Assert, (Latin) to affirm, to maintain.

Assise, (Fr.) to set down a rate, to tax.

Assestrix, (Lat.) a Midwife, a woman that is assistant to another.

Assets, (French) a Term in Common-law, signifying goods sufficient, wherewith the Heir or Executor may discharge the Ancestors, or Testators Debts, or Legacies.

Asseverate, (Lat.) to affirm earnestly.

Assiduous, (Latin) dayly observant, diligent.

Assigne, (French) a term in law, he that is constituted by another, to do any businesse: an Assign indeed is, he whom the person appoints: Assign in law is he, whom the law appoints.

Assimilation, (Lat.) a likening, a resemblinț.

Assise, Order. *Chaucer.*

Assised, sure, firm, *Idem.*

Assist, (Latin) to help.

Assize, (French) a Term in law, signifying a sitting of Justices upon their Commission: it is taken also for a Writ: Also a setting down the price of any commodity.

Association, (Lat.) a being frequent in ompany with another.

Assoyle, to acquit, to pardon: also to nswer. *Chaucer.*

Assoylen, to declare; *Idem.*

Assuefaction, (Lat.) an inuring, a bringing one to any thing by custome.

Assuetude, (Lat.) use, custom.

Assume, (Lat.) to take to ones self.

Assumpsit, a voluntary promise, whereby a man takes upon him to perform any thing to another.

Assumption, (Lat.) a taking to: also the minor proposition of a Syllogism.

Astarites, a certain Crystalline stone, having in the midst of it the resemblance of half a Moon.

Asterism, (Greek) a constellation of stars.

Asterisk, (Greek) a little star: also a mark in writing, having the form of a star.

Asterius, the name of a certain King of *Creet.*

Asterlagour, a word used by *Chaucer*, signifying an Astrolabe.

Astert, (old word) passed.

Asthma, (Greek) a certain disease, which causeth difficulty of breathing.

Astipulation, (Latin) an agreement, an assent: also, a witnesse.

Astonish, (Lat.) to dismay, to stupifie.

Astræa, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Themis*; or, as some say, of *Astræus*, and *Aurora*: she was, for her Justice, taken up into heaven; and plac't among the twelve Signs.

Astræus, the son of *Crius* (one of the *Titans*) and *Eurybæa*: he married *Aurora*, and begat the winds, and the stars.

Astragal, a word used in *Architecture*: as also in fortification; being a certain ring, or circle about the neck of a Piliar, or a piece of Ordnance.

Astriction, (Lat.) a binding to.

Astriferous, (Lat.) star-bearing.

Astringent, (Lat.) binding, or making costive.

Astroit, a precious stone, called in Latin *Asteria*; wherein little streakes like the beams of a star appear.

Astrolabe, a Mathematical instrument, to find the motions, and distances of stars, or to take any heights and depths by.

Astrologie, (Greek) the art of foretelling things to come, by the motions and distances of the stars.

Astromela, a City of the Province of *Narbon* in *France.*

Astronomy, (Greek) an art teaching the knowledge of the courses of the stars.

Asturia, a Province of *Spain* near *Portugal*, so called from the River *Astura*: the *Pyrenean* Mountains are also called *Asturia's.*

Astute, (Lat.) subtle, witty, crafty.

Astyages, the father of *Mandana*, and Grand-father of *Cyrus.*

Aſyle, (Greek) a Sanctuary, a place of refuge for offenders.

Aſyndeton, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, where Comma's are put inſtead of Conjunction-Copulatives.

A T

Atalanta, the daughter of *Schœneus* King of *Scyrus*: ſhe being ſwift of foot, it was propoſed among her ſuiters, that he who could out-run her, ſhould have her for his wife; but many of them being overcome, at length *Hippomenes* the ſon of *Megacles*, who had received three golden Apples of *Venus*, that had been gathered in the *Heſperian* Garden, let them fall in the midſt of the Race, and by that means arrived at the end before her: Alſo the name of a great Huntreſſe of *Arcadia*, who gave the firſt wound to the *Caledonian* Boar, and was afterwards married to *Meleager*.

Atchievement, (French) the performance of ſome great Exploit.

Atcheked, (old word) choaked.

Ateles, an Iſland famous for the abundance of precious Oyntments that grew there.

Aterſt, (old word) in earneſt, in deed.

Athamas, the ſon of *Æolus*, and King of *Thebes*: he had by his wife *Nephele*, *Phryxus* and *Helle*, who were ſo perſecuted by *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, whom their father married, that they fled away upon the Golden Ram, but *Helle* falling off into the Sea, gave the name to *Helleſpont*. See, *Ino*.

Atheiſm, (Greek) ungodlineſſe, a being of no Religion.

Athelney, or *Athelingy*, i.e. the Iſle of Nobles; a little Iſland made by the River *Thone* in *Sommerſetſhire*, where King *Alfred* ſhrouded himſelf, when the *Danes* over-ran the Kingdom; as *Marius* did anciently, in the Lake of *Minturnus*.

Athens, a famous City of *Greece*, firſt called *Cecropia* from *Cecrops*; afterwards *Athena* from *Athenæa*, or *Minerva*, who firſt found out the uſe of the Olive-tree.

Athletical, (Greek) belonging to wraſtling.

Athol, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*, bordering upon *Perth*, and watred by the River *Almond*.

Athos, a high Hill between *Macedon*, and *Thrace*, which caſts a ſhadow as far as the Iſle of *Lemnos*: upon the top of this Hill is a City, now called *Monte-Sancto*.

Athroted, (old word) cloyed.

Atlantick Iſlands, two Iſlands upon the Borders of *Lybia*, formerly called the Fortunate Iſlands, or the *Heſperides*, where were ſaid to be the *Elyſian* fields.

Atlantick Sea, a part of the *Mediterranean Sea*, lying Weſtward; it begins at the River *Molucha*, and finiſhes at the Promontory *Ampeluſia*.

Atlas, the ſon of *Iapetus*, and *Aſia* daughter of *Oceanus*. He was faign'd by the Poets, to ſupport heaven upon his ſhoulders; alſo a Mountain of *Mauritania*, now called *Anchiſa*, by others *Montes Claros*; into which the Poets faign *Atlas* King of *Mauritania*, to have been turn'd.

Atmoſphere, (Greek) that ſame Region of the aire, where vapours and exhalations are ingendred.

Atom, (Greek) a mote in the Sun-beams; alſo a word uſed in Philoſophy, being the ſmalleſt part of a body, that can be imagined.

Atonement, as it were, a making at one, a reconcilement, or cauſing to agree.

Atramental, (Lat.) belonging to Ink.

Atrate, (Latin) made black: alſo, one in mourning.

Atrick, an Uſher of a Hall.

Atrocity, (Lat.) fierceneſſe.

Atrophy, (Greek) a kind of conſumption of the body; which is cauſed, by the meat not turning into nouriſhment.

Attachment, (French) a laying hands on: in Common-law it ſignifieth a laying hold on by the force of a Writ; it differeth from an Arreſt, which lyeth on the body, and from a Diſtreſſe which is upon laad and goods; this being upon body and goods.

Attainder, (French) a Term in law, ſignifying the conviction of any perſon, of Felony, or any Crime, whereof he was not convicted before.

Attaint, try'd, found out.

Attained, (old word) ſet on broch.

Attaque, (French) an aſſault, an incounter.

Attemperate, (Latin) to make fit, to mix a juſt proportion.

An *Attendant*, a ſervant.

Attenes, (old word) at once.

Attentive, (Latin) diligently hearkning.

Attenuation, (Lat.) a making leſſe.

Atterly, (old word) extremely.

Atteſtation, (Lat.) a proving by witnes.

Atthis, the daughter of *Cranaus*, King of *Athens*; ſhe died unmarried: and from her the Countrey was called *Attica*, whereas it was formerly called *Actica*; from *Actæus*, the firſt King thereof.

Attick

Attick, neat, elegant; from *Attica*, or *Athens*, which was the Nursery of Eloquence.

An *Attiring*, a dressing, or apparelling; from *Tiara*, a *Persian* Ornament for the head: also, a Term in *Heraldry*.

Attoure, (old words) towards.

Attournment, (French) a Term in Common-law, a turning Tenant to a new Lord.

Attraction, (Lat.) a drawing to, an allurement.

Attraits, (French) the same: also those charming qualities, which have power to draw the affections of men. *Artamenes.*

Attrebatii, the ancient name of those people that inhabited that part of *England*, now called *Berkshire*.

Attrectation, (Lat.) handling: also a wanton carriage towards a woman.

Attribute, (Lat.) to give, to impute.

Attrition, (Lat.) a rubbing, or wearing against another thing.

Attwitte, (old word) to make blameworthy.

Atwin, (old word) asunder.

A V

Available, profitable.

Avant, (French) forward: also a Term of disdain, as much as to say, Away, out of my sight.

Avarice, (Lat.) covetousnesse.

Avaricum, a Town of *Gallia Aquitanica*, now called *Bourges*, by some *Chasteauneuf*.

Aubades, (French) songs, or instrumental musick, sung, or play'd under any ones Chamber-window in the morning, from *Aube* the morning.

Aubeney, or *Albeney*, see *D'aubeney*.

Auctour, (Lat.) an increaser: also the same as Authour.

Aucupation, (Lat.) fouling: also a greedy looking after gain.

Audacity, (Lat.) boldnesse.

Audley, see *Awdley*.

Audience, (Lat.) Hearing: also a great concourse of people, coming to hear any Oration delivered in publick.

Auditor, (Lat.) a hearer: also an Officer of the King, or any other great Personage, appointed to hear, and examin the accounts of all under-Officers, and to make up a general book, which shews the difference between their receipts and allowances.

Audry, the name of an *English* Saint, the first Foundress of *Ely* Church; some think it contracted from the *Saxon* word *Ethelre*.

Avenant, agreeable.

Avenage, (French) a certain quantity of Oates, which a Land-lord receives instead of some other duties.

Avenio, a City of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which hath been the seat of divers Popes, now called *Avignon*: this City hath seven Palaces, seven Parishes, seven Monasteries, seven Colledges, seven Inn's, and seven Gates.

Aventinus, one of the seven Hills of *Rome*.

Avenue, (French) a Term in Fortification, signifying the space that is left for passage to and fro; in and out a Camp, Garrison, or Quarter.

Ave Maria, the Angels Salutation of the blessed Virgin.

Aver, (old word) bribery.

Averr, (French) to affirm, to justifie.

Average, from the old *Latin* word *Averia*, which signifies a beast; it being a service, which a Tenant does unto the Lord by horse, or cartiage of horse; and so the Kings *Averages* are the Kings carriages by horse, or cart: it is also a contribution that Merchants and others make, towards the losses of those, who have their goods cast into the Sea, for the safeguard of the ship.

Averdupois, (French) it signifies in Common-law, a weight of 16. Ounces, whereas Troy-weight hath but 12. Also such Merchandizes as are weighed by this weight.

Averie, a place where Oates, and Provender for the Kings horses was kept: or a Christian name, signifying as much as, Given in wish; from the Dutch *Alberia*.

Averment, a Term in law, when the Defendant offers to justify an exception pleaded in abatement of the Plaintiffs act.

Avernus, a Lake in *Campania* near *Baia*, whose vapours were so deadly, that birds were kill'd as they flew over, which made the ancients think it to be a descent into Hell.

Averpenny, money contributed towards the Kings *Averages*.

Averruncation, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, it being a lopping off of superfluous branches.

Averruncus, a certain God among the *Romans*, who was said to avert all evils; as *Hercules*, among the *Greeks*, was called *Alexicacus*.

Aversion, (Lat.) a secret hatred without any apparent reason: it may be taken in the same sense as Antipathy is, *Artamenes*. Also, a turning away.

Ausidena, a City of *Italy* among the *Saracens*, which is yet standing.

Augeas, King of *Elis*, the ſon of *Sol* and *Naupbridame*: he had a Stable which held 3000. Oxen, which *Hercules* cleanſed, by bringing in the River *Alpheus*; but being denyed his pay, he killed *Augeas*, and made his Son *Phileus* King.

Augmentation, (Lat.) an increaſing. The Court of augmentation, was a Court erected by *Henry* the eighth, for the increaſe of the Revenues of the Crown, by the ſuppreſſion of Abbies, and Religious Houſes.

Augre, a Carpenter's tool, a wimble.

Augrim, the ſame as *Algoritbm*, skil in numbring.

Augrymſtones, ſtones to caſt account with.

Augurie, (Lat.) South-ſaying, Divination by the voyces, or flying of Birds.

Augures-ſtaff, a certain wand, which the *Augures* uſed to hold in their hand, when they made their Divinations.

Auguſt, Royal, Majeſtical, illuſtrious; from *Octavius Auguſtus*, the ſecond *Roman* Emperour; after whom, all the ſucceeding Roman Emperours, were honoured with that Title: alſo the name of the ſixth month from *March*, otherwiſe called *Sextilis*.

Auguſtal's, (Lat.) feaſts kept in honour of *Auguſtus*.

Auguſtan Confeſſion, (Lat.) the Confeſſion of faith made by the Proteſtants at *Auſpurg* in *Germany*, in the year 1530.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin*, the name of one of the Fathers, who was Biſhop of *Hippo*: alſo a proper name of divers men; from *Auguſtus*, *i. e. Majeſtical*.

Auguſtin, or *Auſtin* Fryers, an Order of Fryers, of the inſtitution of St. *Auſtin*.

Auguſtinians, a Sect of Hereticks, otherwiſe called Sacramentaries; who held that Heaven-Gates are not opened till the General Reſurrection; they were inſtituted by *Andreas Carolojtadius*, in the year 1524. afterwards confirmed by *Auguſtin* a *Bohemian*.

Aviary, (Lat.) a great Cage, or place where birds are kept.

Avice, a womans name, in Latin, *Hawiſia*, or *Helwiſa*, contracted from *Hildevig*, ſignifying in *Saxon*, Lady-Defence.

Avidity, (Latin) covetouſneſſe, greedineſſe of gain

Aviſo, (Spaniſh) an advertiſement, or advice.

Aulick, (Lat.) belonging to the Court.

Aulis, a Haven in *Baotia*, where the *Grecian* Princes met, and joyned forces to go to the ſiege of *Troy*.

Aulnegeor, (French) an Officer of the King, who looks to the Aſſize of Woollen Cloath, made throughout the land, and hath two Seals ordained him for that purpoſe.

Aumener, (old word) a Cup-board.

Aumer, (old word) Amber.

Auncient demeaſn, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a publick Tribute by a Tenure, whereby all Mannours belonging to the Crown, in the dayes of *Edgar*, or Saint *Edward*, did hold.

Auntreth, (old word) maketh adventure.

Avocation, (Lat.) a calling away.

Avoirdupois, ſee *Averdupois*.

Avouch, (French) to maintain, to juſtify

Avowable, juſtifiable.

Avowry, a Term in law, when one takes a diſtreſſe for Rent; and he, who is diſtrained, ſues a Replevin; now he that took the diſtreſſe juſtifying the act, is ſaid to avow.

Aurea Cherſoneſus, a Peninſula of *India*; by ſome called *Melepa*, by others *Japan*.

Aureat, (Lat.) Golden.

Aurelia, a City of *Gallia Celtica*; ſo called from *Aurelius* the Emperour, now called *Orleance*: it is ſcituate upon the bank of the River *Loir*.

Aurenches, the name of an ancient Family, who were heretofore Barons of *Folkſtone* in *Kent*; they are ſtyled in Latin, *Recordes de Abrincis*.

Auriculum, (Lat.) in Chymiſtry ſignifies a Chalx, that contains Gold chalcined to powder.

Auricular, (Lat.) belonging to the ear: whence, Auricular confeſſion.

Auriferous, (Lat.) Gold bearing; an Epithet belonging to the River *Tagus*.

Auriflamb, the holy Standard of *France*, which uſed to be born in the Wars againſt Infidels, having on the top a purple Enſign; it was loſt in a battle againſt the *Flemings*.

Auriga, a Conſtellation in the Firmament upon the *Horns* of *Taurus*.

Aurigation, (Lat.) the guiding of a Chariot, or Coach.

Aurigia, a Town of *Hiſpania Batica*, now called *Arion*.

Aurigraphy, (Greek) a writing in Gold.

Aurney, or *Aurigney*, contracted from *Alderney*; an Iſland in the *Britiſh* Sea, anciently called *Arica*.

Aurora, the daughter of *Hyperion* and *Thea*, mother of *Lucifer* and the windes: ſhe ſnatch't away *Tithonus*, the brother of *Laomedon*; whom, when he was old, ſhe reſtored to youth by the virtue of Herbs, and had *Memnon* by him.

Aurum potabile, Gold made liquid, and Medicinable.

Auſcul-

Auſcultation, (Lat.) a hearkning unto, or obeying.

Auſes, a people of *Africa*, among whom the Virgins uſed to combat in honour of *Minerva*: thoſe that were killed were accounted no maids, and ſhe that fought moſt valiantly was carried in a Triumphant Chariot, about the River *Tritonis*.

Auſones, a very ancient people of *Italy*, Neighbours to the *Oſci* and *Circeii*, being that part where now ſtands *Beneventum*; they were ſo called from *Auſon*, the ſon of *Ulyſſes* and *Capſa*, who built *Aruncа* thereabouts.

Auſpical, (Lat.) belonging to Sooth-ſaying.

Auſpicious, (Lat.) lucky, happy; from *Auſpices* Sooth ſayers.

Auſtere, (Lat.) ſour, crabbed, ſtern.

Auſtral, (Lat.) Southern.

Auſtraſia, that part which contains *Brabant* and *Lorrain*; it was anciently reckoned a part of *France*, and was a Kingdom of it ſelf, having *Mets* for its chief ſeat: there being anciently in *France* four Kingdoms; *Auſtraſie*, *Soiſſons*, *Orleans*, and *Paris*.

Auſtria, a part of *Germany* by *Danubius*, anciently called the upper *Pannonia*: in this Countrey is ſeated the imperial City of *Vienna*.

Auſtromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by obſerving the South-wind,

Authentick, (Greek) allowed, approved by good Authors.

Autoleon, a Captain of the *Crotoniates*, making war againſt the *Locri*; who alwaies left a room void for *Ajax*, as if he had been preſent himſelf: but *Autoleon*, breaking into the empty place, was wounded by *Ajax* his Ghoſt.

Autolicus, the ſon of *Mercury*, and *Telauge*, the daughter of *Lucifer*; he received this gift from his father, that whatſoever he ſtole he might change it into what form ſoever he would to keep himſelf from being deprehended: he raviſh't *Anticlia*, the daughter of *Siſyphus*, who being with child was given to *Laertes*, and brought forth *Ulyſſes*.

Autology, (Greek) a ſpeaking of, or to, ones ſelf.

Autogeneal, (Greek) Self-begotten.

Autocraſie, (Greek) ſelf ſubſiſtence.

Automatons, (Greek) having a motion within it ſelf.

Autonoe, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes* and *Hermione*; ſhe was married to *Ariſteus*, and brought forth *Actæon*.

Autonomy, (Greek) a living after ones own law.

Autoptical, (Greek) ſelf-beholding.

Autremite, another attire; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Autumnal, (Lat.) belonging to Autumn, one of the four quarters of the year.

Auturgie, (Greek) a ſelf-working.

Avulſion, (Lat.) a pulling away from.

Aux, (a Term in Aſtronomy) the ſame as *Abſis*: ſee, *Abſis*.

Auxiliary, (Lat.) aiding, or aſſiſting, as Auxiliary-Forces, were ſuch as were ſent the *Romans* from other Countreys, their confederates, and allyes.

Auxilium ad filium militem faciendum, &c. a Writ directed to the Sheriff of every County, where the King, or other Lord hath Tenants, to leavy of them reaſonable aid toward the Knighting of his Eldeſt Son, or marrying of his Eldeſt daughter.

Award, judgment, arbitration.

Await, a watching, circumſpection; alſo a tarrying.

Awaits, ambuſhmens.

Awdley-end, the name of a ſtately houſe in *Eſſex*, once an *Abby*; afterwards the dwelling houſe of the *Aldethelighe's*, or *Awdly's*, an ancient family: it is now in the poſſeſſion of the Earls of *Suffolk*.

Awbaped, (old word) amazed.

Awbere, (old word) deſire.

Awlem-penawb, a Style which the Grand-Signior of the Turks impoſes on himſelf, which ſignifies, The worlds Refuge.

Awning, a ſayl made of Canvaſs, which is ſpread over the ſhip above the deck to keep away the Sun.

Awreketh, (old word) revengeth.

Axillary, (Lat.) belonging to the Armpit.

Axinomancy, (Greek) a divination by hatchets.

Axiome, (Greek) a poſition in a ſentence, a Maxim in any Art.

Axiele, (Lat.) a little bord, lath, or ſhingle.

Axis, (Lat.) an Axel-tree: the Diameter of the world.

Axminſter, or *Axanminſter*, a Town in *Cornwall*, famous for the Tombs of the *Saxon* Princes, ſlain at the battle of *Brunaburg*.

Ay, (old word) an Egg.

Ayde, the ſame as aid, help, ſuccour; alſo, a Term in law, ſignifying a ſubſidy, lone, or tax, due from ſubjects to their Soveraign, or from Tenents to their Landlord.

Aye, (old word) for ever.

Azamoglans; thoſe that are deſtined to be Janizary's are ſo called, before they are inrolled in pay.

Azebone, (Arab.) a Term in Aſtrology, the head of the 16th. Manſion.

Azimeck, (Arab.) the Star, called the Virgins-ſpike.

Azemen, degrees in Aſtronomy, are thoſe degrees, which, when the native is infected with any inſeparable diſeaſe, as blindneſs, dumbneſs, &c. or defective in any member, are ſuppoſed to aſcend at his birth.

Azimuth, a Term in Aſtronomy; the *Azimuth* Circles are thoſe, which meet in the vertical point, and paſs through all the degrees of the Horizon.

Azure, a sky-colour, a light blue: it is moſt properly termed *Azure* in *blazon*, or *Heraldry*.

Azyme, (Greek) unleavened, unmingled.

Azymes, a ſolemn feaſt kept for ſeven daies, wherein it was not lawfull to eat leavened bread; being the Paſcha, or Eaſter of the *Jews*.

B

BAal, an *Aſſyrian* word, ſignifying *Jupiter*, or Lord.

Babel, or *Babylon*, ſo called from the confuſion of languages, which was there cauſed: It was anciently the chief ſeat of the *Aſſyrian* Monarchs, being built by *Nimrod*, and afterwards walled by *Semiramis*; it is now called *Bagadeth*, or *Bagda*.

Bablac, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Iſis*, where Sir *R. Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Marqueſs of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*, being in great favour and Authority with King *Richard* the ſecond, was defeated by the Nobles, forced to ſwim over the River, and to fly his Countrey.

Baboon, a Beaſt much like an Ape but bigger; a great Monky.

Babys, the brother of *Marſyas*; he committing the like inſolency as his brother, was alſo to have been flea'd by *Apollo*, but that he was ſaved at the interceſſion of *Pallas*.

Bacchanals, the feaſt of *Bacchus*.

Baccharach, or *Bochrag* wines are thoſe, which we call Rheniſh-wines; from *Baccharag*, a City ſituate upon the Rhine.

Bacchus, the inventer of wine, was the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Semele*, who deſiring to lye with *Jupiter* in all his glory was burnt up with Thunder, and *Bacchus* being cut out of her Womb, was inſerted into *Jupiter's* Thigh, untill the birth were mature: he is alſo called *Dionyſius*, *Liber*, *Pater*, and *Oſiris*.

Bacciferous, (Lat.) bearing Berries.

Bacheler, (French) an unmarried man; alſo, a Bacheler of a Company: a Bacheler of Arts, is he, who takes the firſt degree in the profeſſion of any Art, or Science; the ſecond being licenciate; and the laſt Doctor. *A Bacheler* Knight, *vide* Knight.

Backberond, (Saxon) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a Thief that is taken with the manner, (being followed with hue and cry) with thoſe things he hath ſtollen, whether it be money, or any thing elſe: it is by ſome taken for an offender againſt Vert, or Veniſon in the Forreſt.

Bactriana, a Province of *Scythia*, beyond *Aſſyria*.

Badbury, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*, where King *Edward* the Elder put to flight his Coſin *Aethelwald*, who had conſpired with the *Danes* againſt him.

Badge, the ſame as Arms, or Cogniſance.

Badger, a Carrrier of Corn, or like proviſion, from one place, to tranſport it to another.

Badinage, (French) foolery, buffonry.

Badonicus, the ancient name of a Hill in *Sommerſetſhire*, now called *Banneſdown-hill*, where King *Arthur* defeated the Engliſh *Saxons* in a great battail.

Bætica, a part of *Spain*, formerly ſo called from the River *Bætis*; now called *Guadalquivir*.

Bagatel, (French) a toy, a trifle.

Baggeth, (old word) diſdaineth.

Baile, (French) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying the taking charge of one arreſted upon action, either Civil or Criminal, under ſurety taken for his appearance at a day, and place certainly aſſigned; See *Mainprize*.

Baily, or *Bailiff*, (French) a Magiſtrate appointed, within a Province, or præcinct, to execute Juſtice, to maintain the peace, and to preſerve the people from wrongs and vexations; and is principal Deputy to the King, or Supream Lord: alſo, the Officers of each hundred, and of Towns Corporate, are called Bayliffs: there are alſo Bayliffs of husbandry belonging to private men, who are Lords of Mannours.

Bailywick, the Juriſdiction of a Baily.

Bain, (French) a bath, or hot houſe.

Bainards-Caſtle, a houſe in *London*, belonging at this day to the Earls of *Pembrock*: it was ſo called from *William Bainard*, Lord of *Dunmow*, whoſe poſſeſſion formerly it was.

Baiſemains, (French) Kiſſing of the hands, Complementing.

Baiton Kaiton, the belly of the Whale; an *Arabick* word.

Baize, a fine ſort of Freeze, from *Baia*, a City of *Naples*, where it was firſt made.

Balade,

Balade, (French) a Ballet, or roundelay: also a Dance.

Baloſſe, a *Saxon* word; ſignifying Gravel, laid in the bottom of a ſhip, to keep it upright.

Balatron, (Ital.) a babler, a prating knave.

Balcone, (Ital.) a bay-window.

Baldivia, a Town in the Province of *Chile* in *America*, ſo called from the Commander *Pedro Baldivia*; who built it in the Vally of *Guadallanquen*, two or three leagues diſtant from the Sea; ſo rich in Mines, that 'tis ſaid they yielded *Baldivia* every day, as long as he could enjoy them, twenty five thouſand Crowns for every man that wrought in them.

Baldwin, (Germ.) a proper name ſignifying, Bold victor; and anſwering to the Greek *Thraſymachus*.

Bale, (French) a pack of Merchants wares.

Balefull, ſorrowfull, woefull.

Balk, (Dutch) a ridg between 2. furrows.

Ball, (French) a Dancing, meeting.

Balladin, (French) a dancer of Galliards.

A Ballance, (French) a pair of Scales.

Ballaſt, ſee *Balaſſe*.

Balliol-Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; built by *John Balliol* of *Bernards* Caſtle, in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; and father of *Balliol*, King of *Scots*.

Ballift, (Lat.) an Engin to caſt, or ſhoot ſtones.

Ballon, (French) a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying the round Globe of a Pillar; alſo a great Ball.

Ballotation, a kind of caſting lots, or making election by Balls.

Balluſtrade, a Term in *Architecture*, ſignifying a jutting out of a window, or portal.

Balm, the juyce, or Oyl of a certain plant growing in *Judæa*; otherwiſe called *Balſamum*, or *Opobalſamum*.

Balmerinoch, an Abby in *Fife*, a County of *Scotland*, built by Queen *Ermengard*, wife to King *William*.

Balneary, (Lat.) a bathing-place.

Balneum Mariæ, (Lat.) a pot of ſeething water, wherein o is ſet a veſſel, containing any matter fit to be diſtill'd, or digeſted; a Term in Chymiſtry.

Balneum Sulphureum, (Lat.) a Term belonging to Chymiſtry; a *Bath*; which hath the virtues of Brimſtone.

Balthaſar, an Hebr. word, ſignifying, without treaſure: it was the name of one of the wiſemen, who came out of the Eaſt to worſhip our Saviour. See, *Sands* his Travels 181.

Baltia, an Iſland in the German Ocean, by *Xenophon* called *Lampſaceuus*, now *Scandia*, or *Scandinavia*: from this Iſland the *Baltick* Sea derives its name, which *Philemon* calls *Morimoruſa*, *Hecataus* calls *Amalchium*.

Bambalio, a faint-hearted fellow.

A Band, (French) a Company of foot Souldiers.

Bandie, (French) to follow a faction.

Banditi, (Ital.) Out-laws: from *Bando*, a Proclamation, becauſe they are condemned by Proclamation; the *Dutch* call them Nightinghals and Free-booters.

Bandle, an *Iriſh* meaſure of 2. foot in length.

A Bandog, a Maſtive.

Bandon, (French) free Licence, or liberty: alſo a Company, or Sect.

Bandore, (It.) a kind of Muſical inſtrument.

Bane, poyſon, deſtruction.

Banes, (Fr.) in Canon-law are Proclamations: but more eſpecially taken for the publick proclaiming of a Marriage in Churches.

Bangle-ear'd, having hanging-ears like a Spaniel.

Bangue, a pleaſant drink, uſed in the Eaſtern Countreys.

A Banker, one who in forrein Countreys delivers forreign money for his own Countreys Coyn.

Bankrout, or *Bankrupt*, a decoctor, one that hath conſumed his eſtate.

Bannavenna, or *Bennaventa*, a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, anciently ſo called; now *Wedon* in the ſtreet: once the Royal ſeat of *Wolpher*, King of the *Mercians*, and by his daughter *Werbury*, a holy Virgin, converted into a Monaſtery.

Banner, (Fr.) a Standard, or Enſign.

Banneret, or Knight Banneret, *vide* Knight.

Banneroll, (Fr.) a little Flagg, or Streamer.

Baptiſm, (Greek) a Sacrament uſed in the Church, for the initiation of children into the Chriſtian Religion; It ſignifies a waſhing, or dipping in water.

Baptiſt, (Greek) a proper name, firſt given to St. *John*, who was the firſt that Baptized.

Baptiſtery, (Greek) a Veſſel to waſh in, a Font to Baptize in.

Barbara, the name of a holy woman, martyred under the Emperour *Maximian*: the word ſignifieth in Lat. ſtrange, or unknown.

Barbaria, the chief part of *Afri k*, which is divided into four Kingdoms, *Morocco*, *Feſſe*, *Teleſſina*, and *Tunis*.

Barbariſm, (Greek) a rudeneſs of behaviour, a clowniſh pronunciation of words.

Barbe, a mask, or Viſard: alſo the feathers under a Hawks-beak, which are called, The Barbe-feathers.

Barbel, a kind of fiſh, a little Sammon.

Barbican, (French) a Term in Architecture;

ſture, and fortification, an out-work in a building, a bulwark, a watch Tower.

Barbitiſt, a Lutiniſt.

Barce, the chief City of *Lybia*.

Bards, the ancient Poets among the *Britains*, and the *Gaules*: *Bardes* alſo, or barbes, ſignify the trappings, or capariſons of horſes.

Bardulph, (Germ.) from *Bertulph*.

Bargaret, (old word) a Sonnet, or Ballet.

Barkary, a Tan-houſe, or houſe where they put barks of Trees.

Bark, the Forreſters ſay a Fox barketh.

Bark-fat, a Tanners tub.

Barkman, a Boat-man; from *Bark*, a little ſhip or boat.

Barm, yeſt, the flowring, or over-decking of Beer: alſo, a lap.

Barm-cloath, an Apron, *Chaucer*.

Barn, or Bern; a Northern word, ſignifying a child.

Barnabas, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew a Son of Comfort.

Baroco, a Term in Logick, being one of the moods of the ſecond figure of a Syllogiſm; wherein the firſt propoſition is a univerſal affirmative, the two ſecond particular Negatives.

Baron, (French) a title of Honour, as much as Lord. Barons are of three ſorts: Firſt, by Dominion and Juriſdiction, Barons of the King, whoſe Baronies were Capitales. Secondly, Barons of the ſubjects holding not of the King, but by Meſualty. Thirdly, Lords of Mannours.

Baronage, a Tax, or ſubſidy of Aide, to be levied for the King out of the Precincts of Baronies.

Barr, a Term in Common-law, is, when the Defendant in any action pleadeth a Plea, which is a ſufficient anſwer; alſo, place where cauſes are pleaded: alſo a Term in *Blazon*, being compoſed of two equidiſtant lines drawn overthwart the Eſcutcheon, and differeth from the Feſſe, in that it is not confined to the Feſſe point.

Barfee, a fee of twenty pence, which every Priſoner, acquitted of Felony, payeth to the Goaler.

Barratour, (French) a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a common wrangler, one that ſetteth men at variance, cauſing them to implead one another at the Barr of Juſtice.

Barren Signs are *Libra*, *Leo*, *Virgo*.

Barricado, (Spaniſh) a defence againſt an enemies aſſault, made of empty barrels fill'd with earth.

Barriers, (French) a certain martial exerciſe (in *Latin* called *palæſtra*) of armed men fighting with ſhort ſwords, within certain limits, or liſts which ſever them from the ſpectators.

Barriſter, a pleader at the Barr. Thoſe who after ſeven years ſtudy of the Law are admitted to plead, and ſtand without the Barr, are called utter Barriſters: but a Serjeant, or Princes Atturny, or any of the Kings Councel, are admitted to plead within the Bar, and are called inner-Barriſters.

Barſelona, or *Barcellona*, anciently called *Barcino*, or *Colonia Faventia*; the chief City of *Catalonia* in *Spain*.

Barter, from the *Latin* word *vertere*, to truck, or change.

Bartholomew, (Hebr.) a proper name, ſignifying the Son of him that maketh the waters to mount.

Barton, a place to keep Poultry in; from the Dutch word *baert* to bring forth, and *Hoen* a Hen.

Barulet, a Term in Heraldry, the fourth part of a Bar.

Baſcuence, (Spaniſh) the Language of a Countrey of *Spain*, called *Biſcay*.

Baſe, the bottom, or foundation of any thing: alſo, the foot of a pillar; alſo, the deepeſt part in Muſick, being the foundation of the reſt; alſo a kind of fiſh, called a Sea-wolf.

Baſe-Court, a Term in Law, any Court that is not of Record, as Court-Baron.

Baſe-eſtate, or baſe-fee, is a Holding at the will of the Lord.

Baſelards, (old word) Daggers, Wood-knives.

Baſil, an Herb ſo called, of a very fragrant ſmell; alſo, a proper name ſignifying Royal, or Kingly.

Baſilical, (Greek) Royal, Magnificent.

Baſilick-vein: ſee vein.

Baſiliſk, (Greek) a kind of a Serpent, called a Cockatrice: alſo, a long piece of Ordnance, called in *Italian*, Baſiliſco; alſo a Star, called the Lions heart.

Baſinet, a little baſin.

Baſis, ſee *Baſe*.

Baskervil, the name of a very eminent Family, deſcended from a Niece of *Gunora*, that famous Norman Lady; they had their ancient ſeat at *Erdſley*, a Town in *Herefordſhire*.

Baſſa, a Commander over Souldiers among the *Turks*.

Baſtard, ſignifies in the Common-law, one begotten out of Wedlock.

Baſtardiſe, to corrupt, to adulterate; to change out of its own kind into a worſe.

Baſtile, or *Baſtilion*, (French) a fortreſs, or

or fortification, the chief fortreſs of *Paris*, is called *la Baſtile*, being alſo the chief priſon of the Kingdom of *France*.

Baſtinado, (Spaniſh) a banging with a Cudgel.

Baſtion, (French) a Skonce, or Block-houſe, called alſo a *Cullion-head*.

Baton, (French) a Bat, or Cudgel; it ſignifieth alſo in the Statute Law, one of the Servants, or Officers, to the Warden of the Fleet, that attendeth the King-Court, for the taking of ſuch men to Ward, as are committed by the Court.

Baſtonado, ſee *Baſtinado*.

Batavia, a part of lower *Germany*, ſcituate upon the River *Rhene*, called *Holland*.

Bath, a famous City in *Sommerſetſhire*, ſo called from the hot Baths of Medicinal waters, which are there by *Antoninus*, called *Aquæ ſolis*, by *Ptolemy* Θερμα Δισμα: ſome report them to have been found out by *Bleyden* a Magician, others by *Julius Cæſar*, others by an ancient *Britiſh* King.

Batteth, a Term uſed in Faulconry, when a Hawk ſtriveth to flye away.

Battail field, a place near *Shrewsbury*, ſo called from the great battail fought there between King *Henry* the fourth, and *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl of *March*, where Sir *Henry Piercy*, called *Hotſpur*, was ſlain.

Battalion, (French) the main battle of an Army.

Battle-bridge, a place in *York-ſhire*, otherwiſe called *Stanford-bridge*, where *Harald* King of *England* ſlew *Harald Hardreak* King of *Norway*.

Battlements, the Turrets of houſes built flat.

Battology, (Greek) a vain repetition of words.

Battus, a certain keeper of Mares, to whom *Mercury* delivered ſeveral Oxen, which he had ſtollen from *Apollo*, keeping *Admetus* his heards; and coming to him afterwards in another ſhape, he corrupted him with gifts to deliver the Oxen, but ſeeing his perfidiouſneſs, he turned him into a Stone, called *Index*.

Batune, a Term in Heraldry, and ſeemeth to be the fourth part of a bend Siniſter; only, it toucheth not the chief, nor the baſe point.

Bavaria, a great Dukedom in *Germany*.

Baubee, a ſmall Coyn, a farthing.

Baubels, (old word) Jewels.

Baucis, the wife of *Philemon*, who intertained *Jupiter* and *Mercury*. See *Philemon*.

Baud, a brave, a Ruffian, from the *French* word Ribaud.

Baudkin, a kind of tinſel, or ſtuff that gliſters like ſparkles.

Baudon, cuſtody, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Baudrick, furniture: alſo a ſword-girdle: alſo, an old faſhion'd Jewel.

Baulk, (old word) to croſs.

Baulm, a certain Herb called *Bee-wort*.

Bawſin, (old word) bigg, groſs.

Bay, a ſtop for water, a road for ſhips: alſo, a brown red colour, being the colour of the Palm-tree; *Chaucer* alſo uſeth it for a ſtake.

Bay-window, a window that boundeth out in a round form.

B E

Beacon, from the Dutch word *Bekennen*, to give notice, a light faſtened upon a high pole, to give warning of an enemies approach.

Beaconage, money paid for the maintaining of Beacons.

Beads, from the Dutch word *Bedem*; to pray a certain number of prayers, at the end of which it is the cuſtome to drop a bead.

Beadle, (from the Dutch word *Bedel*, a Cryer) one that waits upon a Magiſtrate, with a white wand to make any Summons: an Officer, eſpecially belonging to a Univerſity: alſo, an Officer of the Forreſt, that makes all manner of garniſhments for the Court of the Forreſt, and makes all manner of Proclamations, as well within the Court of the Forreſt as without.

A *Beadroll*, (Saxon) a liſt of ſuch as Prieſts uſe to pray for, in the Church.

Beak-head, in Navigation, is that which is faſtened to the ſtem of the Ship, and is ſupported with a knee, which is faſtned into the ſtem.

Beam, in Hunting, is that whereon the ſtarts of a Stags-head grow: Alſo the long feathers of a Hawks-wing are called the Beam-feathers.

Bears-foot, an Herb; otherwiſe called *Brank Urſin*, or Bears-claw.

Bearers, a Term in Law ſignifying maintainers or abettors; alſo, a Term in Heraldry, ſignifying thoſe that have Coat-armours, diſtinguiſht from others by tincture and differences.

Bear-in, is; when a Ship ſailes before, or with a large wind into a harbour, or channel, ſhe is ſaid to bear-in with the harbour or channel.

Bear-off; when a ſhip goes more room than her courſe doth lie, ſhe is ſaid to bear-off from the land.

Beaſel, or collet of a ring, that wherein the ſtone is inchac't.

Beaſtail, (French) all manner of Cattel, or Beaſts; as Oxen, Sheep, &c.

Beate, a Term in Hunting; a Hare, or Cony when they make a noiſe, are ſaid to leute, or tap.

Beatitude, (Lat.) bleſſedneſs, happineſs.

Beatrix, (Lat.) a womans name, ſhe that makes happy.

Beavis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Bellovesus*.

Beauchamp, a name of great honour and eminency, from the time of King *Henry* the ſecond; eſpecially ſince *Cicily de Fortibus*, deſcended from the Earls *de Ferrariis* matcht into their Family of this name were anciently the Earls of *Warwick*; the Barons of *Kidderminſter*: and of *Powick*. Of late ages, the Title of Vicount Beauchamp, hath been conferred upon the Family of *Seimours*. In old Records it is written, *de Bello Campo*.

Beaumont, the name of one of the greateſt Families of the Nation, deſcended from *John*, *Count* of *Brene* in *France*, who for his valour was preferred to the Kingdom of *Jeruſalem*.

Beaupleading, a Term in Law, fair pleading.

Beau-Sir, fair Sir; a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Bec, a *Phrygian* word, ſignifying Bread; which was the firſt word pronounced by certain children, whom *Pſammeticus* the *Ægyptian* King cauſed to be brought up in a Forreſt, by which he concluded, the *Phrygians* to be the moſt ancient people.

Becebick, medicaments; ſuch as are compoſed for the aſſwaging of a Cough, as Lozenges, Licorice, Pills, &c.

Becomingneſs, neatneſs, handſomeneſs. *Artamenes*.

Bede, the name of a learned Engliſh Monk, who lived near Newcaſtle upon *Tine*; he had the title given him of Venerable *Bede*, as well in his life time, as ſince his death.

Beddeth, (a Term in Hunting) applied to a *Roe*, when it lies down in any place.

Bedellium, a kind of gum.

Bedlem, or *Bethlem*, (an Hebrew word, ſignifying, a houſe of Bread) a place where mad people are kept.

Bedo-heer, (Sax.) a bedfellow.

Beemot, the flat key in muſick.

Beeſom, a broom.

Beeſtings, *quaſi* breaſting, the firſt milk after birth.

Beet, a certain Garden-herb.

Beglerbeg, a Supream Commander under the Great *Turk*: there are but two who have this command, the one is called *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, the other of *Natolia*.

Beguines, an order of Religious women who are all old.

Behight, (old word) promiſed.

Beknew, (old word) learnt out.

Bebiram, a Feaſt among the *Turks*, where they uſe to pardon all injuries.

Beit-il-maulgee, an Officer among the *Turks*, that ſeizeth the Eſtates of the dead for the *Grand-Signior*.

Belamy, (French) fair friend.

Belchier, (French) good countenance.

Belchoſe, (French) fair thing.

Beleagure, to beſiege; from the Dutch *Belegren*, to ſit near.

Belgia, the Country of the *Belgæ*, or Low-Countrymen; lying between the River *Sequana*, and the *Rhene*. It is divided into 17 Provinces. Alſo the people anciently inhabiting that part of *England*, now called *Sommerſetſhire*, *Hampſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, were called *Belgæ*; in regard they came thither originally out of *Gallia Belgica*.

Belides, the fifty daughters of *Danaus*, who married the fifty Sons of *Ægyptus*, who all killed their Husbands except one.

Belizarius, Captain of the Emperour *Juſtinian's* Armies, who overthrew the *Perſians* in the Eaſt, the *Vandals* in *Africa*, the *Goths* in *Italy*; and at laſt had his eyes put out by *Juſtinian*, and was forc't to beg his bread in a poor Cottage.

Bell, in the *Chaldæan* Language ſignifies the Sun, who was worſhipped under that name by the *Chaldæans* and *Aſſyrians*.

Bellatrice, (Lat.) a woman-warriour.

Bellatrix, the left ſhoulder of Orion.

Bellerophon, the Son of *Glaucus* King of *Epire*: againſt whom *Sthenobæa* the wife of *Prætus* King of *Argos* conſpired, becauſe he refuſed her inticements; but, he having overcome all difficulties, was commanded at laſt to kill the *Chimæra*: which he did with the help of *Neptune*, who ſent him a flying horſe called *Pegaſus*, which was afterwards plac't among the Celeſtial Signs.

Belleth,

Belleth, a Term in Hunting; as when the Forresters say, A *Roe* Belleth.

Bellipotent, (Lat.) strong in Arms; powerfull in War.

Belligeration, (Lat.) a waging War.

Bellona, who is also called *Enyo*, the Goddess of War, and sister of *Mars*; some think her to be the same with *Minerva*.

Bellow, the Forresters apply this word to the Hart; and say, the Hart belloweth.

Belluine, (Lat.) pertaining to Beasts, of a cruel bestial disposition.

Bel-vedere, (Ital.) pleasant to behold, the name of the Pope's Palace in *Rome*.

Belus, the second; or, as some say, the first King of *Assyria*: who when he died, was worshipped as a god. Also, the Son of *Epaphus* and *Lybia* was called *Belus Priscus*, who married *Isis*, and had two sons, *Ægyptus* and *Danaus*. *Belus* hath also been taken for *Jupiter*, as *Nimrod* for *Saturn*.

Beelzebub, an Hebrew word, signifying the god of Flies; and is used in Scripture for, The prince of Devils.

Brement, (old word) lamented.

Bemes, (old word) trumpets.

Benacus, a lake in *Lombardy*, which is said to have golden sands.

Benan, a Star in the tail of *Helm*.

Bend, used by *Chaucer* for a muffler, a caul, a kercher. Also a Term in Heraldry, being an ordinary extended between two opposite points of the Escutcheon: *viz.* the dexter chief and the sinister base.

Bendlet, is also a Term in Heraldry, being a subdivision of the bend.

Benedictines, certain religious Monks instituted by St. *Benedict*.

Benedicta laxativa, (Lat.) a purging Electuary.

Benefice, (Lat.) a spiritual promotion.

Benes, (old word) bones.

Benefactour, (Lat.) a doer of good turns.

Benempt, (old word) named.

Benet, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Benedictus*.

Beneplacity, (Lat.) a well-pleasing.

Benevolence, (Lat.) good-will.

Benevolent-Planets, are *Jupiter* and *Venus*.

Benjamin, an Hebrew name, the son of the right hand; as also, a gum.

Benigne, (Lat.) favourable.

Benimeth, (old word) bereaveth.

Benisons, (French) blessings.

Bennavenna, see *Banavenna*.

Benoni, an Hebrew name, signifying the son of sorrow.

Benzwine, a sweet-smelling gum, of many signall virtues.

Bent, (old word) for obedient.

Bereft, (old word) deprived of.

Berenice, the daughter of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* and *Arsinoe*, whom *Ptolemæus Lagus* her brother married. She when her husband made an Expedition, vowed to dedicate her hair to *Venus* if he returned safe, which afterwards not being to be found, *Conon* the Mathematician feigned to have been translated to Heaven, and plac't among the Stars.

Bergamasque, (Ital.) an iron instrument, wherewith they use to Cramp their Wives, to prevent incontinency.

Beris, a high hill in *America*, on the top of which some hold that many people were saved in the great Deluge.

Berkhamsted, a Town in *Hertfortshire*, where *Frederick* Abbot of St. *Albans*, ministered an oath, to *William* the Conquerour, in presence of Arch-Bishop *Lanfranc*, to observe inviolably the ancient laws of this Nation.

Bermudaz, a multitude of small Islands in the Atlantique, or North-Sea; so called from *John Bermudaz*, a *Spaniard*, that first discovered them.

Bern, the chief City of *Helvetia*, or *Swizzerland*.

Bernacles, a sort of Birds which breed out of the rotten wood of trees, growing by the Sea side, especially in the North parts of *Scotland*, and the Islands thereabouts; They are also called Claik-geese, and Soland-geese.

Bernard, from the Dutch word *Beornhart*, *i. e.* bears heart, the proper name of a learned Monk of *Burgundy*, who entred into the Monastery of *Cisteaux*.

Bernard-Colledge, a Colledg in *Oxford*, re-edified by Sir *Thomas White*, Citizen of *London*, and called by the name *Trinity-Colledge*: as *Durham-Colledge* was repaired by Sir *Thomas Pope*, and dedicated to St. *John Baptist*.

Bernardines, an Order of Monks, instituted by *Robert*, Abbot of the above named Monastery, whereof St. *Bernard* was the chief: they were also called *Cistertian* Monks.

Bernet, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, famous for the great battle fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, where *Rich. Nevil* Earl of *Warwick* was slain.

Berry, a Saxon word, signifying a dwelling-house, a Lord of a Mannours seat.

Berth, convenient room at sea to moor a Ship in.

Bertha, a womans name; ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Bright, or famous.

Berthinſec, or *Birdinſec*, a Law in *Scotland*, whereby a man cannot be hanged for ſtealing a ſheep, or ſo much meat as he can carry upon his back in a ſack, but only ſcourged.

Bertram, an herb called pellitory of *Spain*; alſo, a proper name: See *Ferdinando*.

Berubium, a Town in *Strathnabern* in *Scotland*, now called *Urebead*.

Beſant, an ancient coin of Gold, otherwiſe called *Biſantine*, from *Byzantium*: i. e. *Conſtantinople*, where it uſed to be coined. It is uncertain what value it is of; ſome attribute to it the value of a Ducket. It is alſo a Term in Heraldry; by which they underſtand plates of Gold, containing 104 pound and two ounces of Troy weight, in value 3750 pound ſter. They were round and ſmooth, without any repreſentation on them.

Beſieging, is when a Planet is placed between the bodies of the two Malevolents.

Beſeſtein, or *Biſeſtano*, the name of the chief Exchange or Market-place, in *Conſtantinople*.

Beſtadde, (old Engliſh) diſpoſed, or ordered.

Beſyen, trouble.

Bet, (old word) better; alſo, quickly.

Bete, (old word) help, boot.

Beten, (old word) to kindle.

Bethlem, ſee *Bedlem*.

Betle, or *Betre*, a kind of Indian plant, called Baſtard-pepper.

Betony, a medicinal plant, ſo called, having many ſoveraign virtues.

Betraſſed, (old word) deceaved.

Betreint, (old word) ſprinkled.

Betroth, from the Dutch word *Betrouwen*, to make ſure, to promiſe one in marriage.

Beverage, (French) a mingled drink.

Bevy, a Troop; a Company. The Forreſters ſay, a *Bevy* of Roes.

Bewitts, are, the ſomewhat broad leathers to which the Hawks-bells are put, and ſo buttoned to their leggs.

Bewreck, (old word) revenged.

Bewryen, (old word) bewray'd.

Bezill, ſee *Beaſel*.

Bezoar, a precious Stone, bred in the maw of a Goat.

B I

Bialacoyl, (old word) fair welcoming.

Biace, or *Bias*, (French) that which makes the boule to run obliquely.

Bibacity, (Lat.) immoderate love of drink.

Bibliopoliſt, (Greek) a Book-ſeller.

Bibliotheque, (Greek) a Study of Books, a Library.

Bice, a certain blue colour uſed by Painters.

Bid, a boon, (old word) to deſire a requeſt: as, *Bid your Beads*, i.e. Say your prayers.

Bid-ale, the ſetting up of one decayed in his eſtate, by the liberality of friends invited or bid to a Feaſt.

Bicipital, (Lat.) having two heads.

Bicorporeal-ſigns, are thoſe ſigns which repreſent two bodies: or, double bodied, as *Gemini* and *Piſces*.

Biennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Bifarious, (Lat.) twofold, or that may be taken two waies.

Biformed, (Lat.) having two ſhapes.

Bifront, (Lat.) having two foreheads.

Bifurcous, (Lat.) two-forked.

Bigamy, (Lat.) the marriage of two Wives at the ſame time; which according to Common-law, hinders a man from taking holy Orders; or one that is a priſoner, from having the benefit of his Clergy.

Bigat, a certain Silver Coin among the *Romans*; from *Bigia*, a Chariot drawn with two horſes, which were ſtamped upon it.

Bigot, (French) a ſcrupulous ſuperſtitious fellow.

Bilanciis deferendis, a Writ directed to a Corporation, for the carrying of weights to a Haven, to weigh the wools that are licenc't to be tranſported.

By-laws, Orders made in Court-leets, or Court-barons, by common aſſent, farther than the publick law binds. In *Scotland* they are called Birlaw, or Burlaw.

Bilbilis, an ancient City of *Hiſpania*, *Tarraconenſis*; famous for the birth of *Martial* the Latin Poet; now called by ſome *Calatayn'd*.

Bilboa, or *Bilbo*, a City of *Biſcay* in *Spain*, where the beſt blades are made.

The *Bildge*, or *Buldge* of a ſhip, is the breadth of the floore, whereon the ſhip doth reſt when ſhe is aground.

Bilinguis, (Lat.) double-tongued; alſo, a Common-law term: ſignifying the Jury that paſſeth between an Engliſh man and Alien; whereof part are Engliſh, and part Strangers.

Binarie, (Lat.) the number of two.

Binarchy, (Greek) a government, where two only bear ſway.

Bindeweed, a certain herb, otherwiſe called With-wind.

Binne, (old word) a manger; alſo, a place to put bread in.

Bint,

Bint, (old word) bound.

Bipartite, (Lat.) divided into two parts.

Bipatent, (Latin) open on both sides.

Bipedal, (Lat.) two-foot long.

Biquintile, is an Aſpect conſiſting of 141. degrees, thus Charactered *Bq.*

Brigandes, a kind of wild Gooſe.

Birlet, (old word) a Coiſe, or Hood.

Biſexous, (Lat.) of both Sexes.

Biſmare, (old word) curioſity.

Biſon, (French) a wild one, great-eyed, and broad-fac't.

Biſque, a fault at Tennis: alſo, a compound diſh.

Biſſextile, Leap-year, which is every fourth year, wherein one day more then ordinary is added to *February*, having commonly but 28. dayes, and that odd day they call *dies Intercalaris*.

Biſumbres, ſee *Amphiſcii*.

Biton, and *Cleobis*, the two ſons of *Argia* the Prieſteſſe, who for want of horſes, drew their Mother's Chariot to the Temple themſelves; whereupon, their Mother requeſting of the gods a reward agreeable to their piety, they were both found dead the next morning.

Bitreſsed, ſee *Betraſsed*.

Bittakle, a cloſe Cubbard, placed on the ſteerage before the tiller, whereon the Compaſſe doth ſtand.

Bits, two ſquare pieces of Timber, commonly placed abaft the manger, in the loof of the ſhip.

Bittour, a Bird ſo called, a kind of *Heron* which they ſay hath three ſtones.

Bitume, a kind of ſlimy Clay, almoſt of the nature of brimſtone, or pitch: alſo a kind of liquor flowing out of *mare mortuum*, that burns like Oyl.

Bituriges, a certain people of *Gallia Aquitanica*, whoſe Country is now called *Berry*, and their chief City *Bourges*.

Bizantin, ſee *Beſant*.

B L

Black book of the Exchequer, a book which treateth of all the ancient Ordinances, and Orders of the Exchequer.

Blackſow, a Hill in *Warwickſhire*, upon which *Pierce Gaveſton*, whom King *Edward* the ſecond raiſed from a baſe Eſtate to be the Earl of *Cornwal*, was beheaded by the Nobles, for his inſolencie.

Blackmore Forreſt, a Forreſt in *Dorſetſhire*; called alſo the Forreſt of *White-hart*, from a very beautifull *White-hart*, which King *Henry* the third, going thither a hunting, and taking great care to ſpare, was killed by *T. de la Linde*, which ſo incenſed the King, that he ſet a perpetual Fine upon the Land, which at this day is called *White-hart* ſilver.

Black-rod, the Uſher belonging to the Order of the Garter, ſo called from the Black-rod he carrieth in his hand: he is alſo of the Kings Chamber, and of the Lords Houſe in Parliament.

Black buried, gone to Hell.

A *Blain*, a bliſter.

Blanching, ſignifies in Chymiſtry the ſeparation of skins, and hulls from Seed and Kernels, as Almonds, Peaſe, Barley, &c.

Blanch, (French) white: alſo the proper name of a woman, frequent in *England*.

Blandiloquence, (Lat.) a flattering, or ſpeaking fair.

Blandiſhment, (French) a flattering, or ſoothing with fair ſpeeches.

Blankers, white furniture.

Blank-manger, (French) a kind of delicious meat made of Rice, Almond milk, Capon brains, and other things.

Blaſco, an Iſland in the mouth of the River *Rhene*, now called *Languillade*.

Blaſe, (Greek, *Blaſios*) a proper name, ſignifying, Sprouting forth,

Blatant, barking, bawling.

Blateration, (Lat.) vain-babling.

Blaze, (Dutch) to ſpread abroad.

Blazon, (French) the deſcription of a Coat of Arms.

Blay, or Bleak; a kind of fiſh of a whitiſh colour.

Ble, (old word) ſight, view.

Bleach, to whiten, to dry in the Sun.

Blemiſhes, Marks made by hunters, where the Deer hath gone.

Blend, to mix, to mingle together.

Blent, (old word) ſtayed, ceaſed, turn'd back.

Blepharon, (Greek) he that hath great Eye-brows.

Bleſiloquent, (Lat.) faltering in ſpeech, ſtammering.

Blue-bottle, a kind of blue flower, ſo called.

Blue-mantle, the name of an Office belonging to one of the Purſevants of Arms.

Blight, an Herb, called burnt-corn, or the black Chameleon Thiſtle.

Blinkard, one that looks askew, or with diſtorted eyes.

Blinks, (a term in hunting) Boughs rent from trees, and caſt overthwart the way, where a Deer is likely to paſſe; thereby

to hinder his running; they are called in French, *Briſees*.

Bliſsome, to tup, as the Ram doth the Ewe.

Blite, an Herb, ſo called.

Blith, an old Brittiſh word, that ſignifies Yielding milk; profitable: alſo Blith, or Blithſome, is uſed for pleaſant, or jovial.

Blive, (old word) readily, faſt.

Blo, (old word) blue.

Blocks, in Navigation are thoſe ſmall woodden things, wherein the running ropes do run.

Blomary, the firſt forge in an Iron Mill, through which the Iron doth paſſe, after it is melted out of the Mine.

Bloom, to bloſſome.

Blote, to ſmoke; from the Dutch word, *bloet*, i. e. blood.

Bloudy hand, ſee *Dogdraw*.

Blood-wit, an old Saxon word uſed in Charters of liberties anciently granted, ſignifying an Amerciament for ſhedding of bloud.

Blunder, to keep a pudder, beſtir ones ſelf.

Blyn, (old word) to ceaſe.

B O

Boa, a kind of diſeaſe incident to children, which fills them full of red pimples, which is called by Phyſicians *Rubella*, or the Meaſels.

Boanerges, (Hebr.) ſons of Thunder.

Boas, a kind of Serpent, which being nouriſh't with Cowes milk, growes to a monſtrous greatneſſe; inſomuch as one of them having been killed, there was found an Infant whole in its belly, *Plin.*

Boatſwain, a Term of Navigation, the Sub-Pilot, he that ſwayeth, or governeth a boat, or ſhip, under the chief Pilot.

Boccone, (Ital.) a morſel, or bit: alſo poyſon.

Bockland, a Term in Law; land held by Book, or Charter.

Bodotria, or *Bederia*, the ancient name of a Town in *Scotland*, now called *Edinburgh Frith*, or the Forth, and Frith.

Bœotia, a Countrey in *Greece*, formerly called *Oggygia*, and ſeparated from *Attica* by the Hill *Cytheron*.

Bohemia, a part of *Germany*, beyond the *Danow*, whoſe chief City is *Peague*.

Boiſtous, (old word) halting, lame, lowly.

Bole-armoniack, a kind of earth, or ſoft crumbling-ſtone, which is found in a part of *Armenia*, uſed by Painters to make a kind of faint red colour.

Bolne, a Term in Navigation, ſignifying the Coard in a ſhip, with which Mariners uſe to draw the ſayl, that it may gather wind.

Bollen, (old word) ſwelled.

Bollingbroke, a Caſtle in *Lincoln-ſhire*, famous for being the birth-place of King *Henry* the fourth, who was called *Henry* of *Bolling-broke*.

Bolus, A lump of ſoft medicine, to be ſwallowed down.

Bolmong, a medley of ſeveral Grains together; it is alſo called Maſſelin, or Mongcorn.

Bolſprit, a Term in Navigation, a Maſt at the head of a ſhip.

Bombaſine, a ſtuffe made of Bombaſt, or Cotton.

Bombard, a kind of Gumme; or piece of Ordnance.

Bombilation, (Lat.) a humming of Bees.

Bombycinous, made of ſilk, from the Latin word *Bombyx*, i.e. ſilk-worm.

Bona Patria, a Term of the practick, or law in *Scotland*; and ſignifies the chooſing of twelve men out of any part of the Countrey to paſſe upon Aſſiſe, who are called Jurators.

Bonaght, a certain tax formerly exacted in *Ireland*, for the maintenance of the Knights, called *Bonaghty*.

Bonair, ſee *debonair*.

Bona, a womans name, ſignifying in Latin, good.

Bonaſus, a wild beaſt, having the head of a Bull, and the body of a Horſe.

Bonaventure, (Lat.) good luck: the proper name of a famous holy Fryer of Saint *Francis* Order; and of divers other eminent men.

Bonet, a kind of a Cap.

Bonewell, the name of a pretty Well, near *Richards* Caſtle in *Hereford-ſhire*; ſo called, becauſe it is alwayes full of little fiſh-bones, or, as ſome think, of ſmall Frog-bones, although they be from time to time, quite drawn out of it.

Bongrace, (French) good grace, hanſome behaviour: alſo a kind of covering for Childrens foreheads, to keep them from the heat of the Sun.

Bonbommes, (French) an Order of Fryers, inſtituted by Saint *Francis de Paula*, they were alſo called Fryer *Minims*, or *Minorites*.

Boniface, (Lat.) *quaſi* Well-doer, the proper name of ſeverall Popes, and divers other eminent men.

Bonjour, a salutation used in *French*, being as much as Good morrow with us.

Bonito, a kind of fish, so called from the French word, *Bondir*, to leap up.

Bonium, the ancient name of the Monastery of *Bangor* in *Cheshire*, where *Pelagius* the Heretick was brought up.

Boodeth, (old word) sheweth.

Boolie, (old word) beloved.

Boon, (old word) a request.

Boot of Bale, (old word) ease of sorrow's.

Bootes, a North-star, near *Charles-wain*, called also *Bubulous*, or *Arctophylax*; which the Poets faigned to have been *Arcas* the son of *Calisto*, who was changed into a Bear, and plac't also among the Signs.

Boracho, a *Spanish* word, signifying a bottle made of a Pigg's skin, with the hair inward dresst with rozen and Pitch.

Borage, a kind of Herb good for the heart, and to expell melancholy.

Borax, or *Borace*, a hard, and shining mineral like green earth, wherewith Goldsmiths use to soder Gold or Silver. It is also called *Chrysocolla*.

Borbonia, a Dukedom in *France*, which began from the line of *Philip de Valois*.

Bordel, (Ital.) a Brothel-house.

Bordlanders, the demesns that Lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their Bord or Table.

Bordure in Heraldry, is a circumference or tract of one metal, colour or fur, drawn about the arms, and it contains the first part of the field.

Boreas, the son of *Astræus*, or, as some say, of *Strymon*; he married *Orithoya* the daughter of *Erictbonius*, King of *Athens*, and begat *Zetes*, and *Calais*. It is also the name of the North-wind.

Borith, an herb which Fullers use for the taking of spots out of cloth.

Born, (old word) to burnish.

Borough, see *Burrough*.

Borrell, (old word) attire on the head.

Borrow, (old word) a pledge, a surety.

Borysthenes, the greatest River in *Scythia* next to *Ister*.

Boscage, a place set thick with trees: also a term in painting, a picture that represents much wood or trees.

Bosenham, or *Bosebam*, a pleasant Town in *Sussex*, where King *Harald* liv'd retired for his recreation; and lanching forth into the Sea in a little Bark, he was carried by contrary winds into *Normandy*, where being detained, he assured the Kingdom of *England* to Duke *William*.

Bosse, (French) a stud, or knob.

Bosphorus, the name of two Seas, so called from the passage of *Jupiter* over them, in the shape of a Bull, when he stole away *Europa*: the one lyeth near *Constantinople*, and is called *Bosphorus Thracius*; the other more Northward, and is called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*.

Botachidæ, a place of *Tegea* in *Arcadia*, from *Botachus*, the Nephew of *Lycurgus*.

Botanicall. (Greek) belonging to herbs.

Botargo, a kind of Saucedge, from the Greek word *Oa Taricha*, salted egges.

Bothna, or *Buthna*, a term used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying a Park where cattel are inclosed and fed.

Botin, (French) a kind of boot, or buskin.

Boto'ph, a proper name, signifying in the Saxon tongue, Helpful.

Bottom, (old word) a blossom, or bud.

Boville, a Town near *Rome*, where *Claudius* was slain by *Milo*.

Bovillon, (French) a kind of boiled meat, made of several ingredients.

A *Boulter*, a seive to sift meale or flower.

Bown, (old word) ready.

Bourchier, contracted into *Bowcer*, the name of a very great and ancient Family of this Nation, styled in Latin *Records*, *de burgo chara*; whose chief seat in ancient times was *Hausted*, a Town in *Essex*.

Bourd, (French) to jest.

Bourges, (French) a free Denison.

Bourn, (Dutch) a head of a Spring, or Fountain; and those Towns that end in *bourn*, as *Sittingbourn*, &c. are situated upon Bourns or Springs.

Bourreau, (French) an Executioner.

Bourrough, from the Dutch word *Burgh*, a Town incorporate, which is not a City; whence *Bourrough*, or *Burgomaster*, is the Bailiffe, Maior, or Chief Ruler of a Town or Borrow.

Bourrough English, or *Burgh-English*, a term in law; being a customary descent of land or tenements, to the youngest son or brother.

A *Bourser*, or *Bouser*, (French) a Purse-bearer, or Treasurer of a Colledge.

Boute-feu, (French) an incendiary, a sower of strife, and sedition.

A *Bow*, a Mathematical instrument to take heights.

The *Bow* of a Ship, the fore-part of it, so called from the form.

Bow Church in *London*, in Latin 'tis called *Arcuum Ecclesia*, or *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*;

Arcubus; and hath its denomination from the manner of building: the top of that Steeple being erected in the shape or figure, of an Arch, or Bow.

Bowesse, a Term in Faulconry, signifying a young Hawk, when she draws any thing out of her nest, and covets to clamber on the boughs.

A *Bowge* of Court, a livery of bread and drink, or other things of the Prince's bounty, over and above the ordinary allowance.

To *Bowlt a cony*, (a term of hunting) to start her out of any place where she lies.

Boxa, a kind of drink made in Turky, of a seed, somewhat like Mustard-seed.

Boy, or *Boye*, of an Anchor (Spanish); that which being tyed to the Anchor, swims upon the water, to give notice where the Anchor lies.

B R

Brabantia, the Dukedom of *Brabant*, which is parted from *Flanders* by the River *Scheldt*; it contains the Marchionate of the sacred Empire, the Dukedom of *Arschot*, the Earldoms of *Hochstrat* and *Macklin*.

Bracata Gallia, that part of *France* which is called *Provence*.

Brace, that which fastens beams in building; also a Cable of a ship: also a couple, or pair, from the *French* brace, *i. e.* the arms.

Brachy-graphy, (Greek) the Art of writing, in Characters or short-writing.

Brackmans, or *Bramans*, a Sect of Philosophers, or Divines in *India*, who live only upon herbs and fruits.

Braggard, or *Braggadocio*, a bragging vain-glorious fellow.

Bragget, a drink made of honey, used in *Wales*: it is derived from two Welch words; *Brag*, which signifies Malt, and *Gos* a honey-comb; it is also a word used in Architecture, signifying a stay cut out of stone or timber, to bear up the Corbel.

Braid Albin, otherwise called *Albanie*; the most Northern Country of *Scotland*, commonly called the *High-lands*, the highest part whereof is likewise called *Drum-Albin*, or *Brun Albin*.

Brake, (Dutch) a snaffle for horses.

Brancher, a young Hawk newly come out of the nest.

Brankursin, see *Bears-foot*.

Brand-iron, a Trevet, an iron to set a Pot upon.

Brandish, (French) to make to shine with a gentle moving.

Branonium, the ancient name of *Wigornia*, or the City of *Worcester*.

Brant, a bird called a Bargander, or Soland-goose.

Brassets, (French) armour for the arms.

Brast, (old word) to break.

Brat, (old word) a ragge.

Bravado, (Spanish) a daring, a making shew of an onset.

Bravery, a going fine in cloaths: also a compleatnesse of behaviour. *Cleopatra*.

Bravy, (old word) a reward.

Brawders, engraven work.

Brawl, a kind of dance, from the *French* word *Branssler*, to move gently up and down.

Brayd, (old word) to break out.

Brayed, awoke, arose: also took.

Breck, (old word) a bruise.

Brede, (old word) a breath: also abroad.

Bredgen, (old word) to abridge, to shorten.

Breez, a fresh gale, or wind blowing off the Sea by day.

Breetch, (a term in Gunnery) the aftermost part of a Gun.

Breme, (old word) furiously: also chill, and bitter: Also, a kind of fish, so called.

Brennus, a Captain of the Gaules, who overthrew the *Romans* at the River *Albia*, and took *Rome*, but was beaten out by *Camillus*; afterwards he killed himself at *Delphos*.

Brent, (old word) burnt.

Breve, that which we call a Writ, is called in the practick of *Scotland*, a Breve; the several forms whereof, will be seen in their Order.

Breviary, a compendious collection: also a kind of Masse-book.

Breviloquence, (Lat.) a short discourse, a speaking in brief.

Brian, (French) a shrill voyce.

Briareus, one of the Centimani, and brother to *Gyes* and *Cæus*, they were all three the sons of *Uranus* ond *Terra*, and were said each of them to have a hundred hands.

Bricolls, certain Engins used in old time, to batter the Walls of Towns, or Castles.

Bridgenorth, a Town in *Shropshire*, corruptedly so called, for *Burgmorf*, *i. e.* the Town near the Forrest of *Morf*; it was built by *Æthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*, and

and walled by *Robert de Beleſm*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who keeping the Town againſt King *Henry* the ſecond, was there beſieged and taken.

A *Brie*, or *Brieze*, a kind of flye, called a Horſe-fly, or Gad-fly.

A *Brief*, or *Breve*, or *Writ*: ſee *Writ*.

Brigade, (French) a Term in Military Diſcipline, a body of Souldiers conſiſting of three ſquadrons.

Brigandine, (French) an ancient kind of Armour, with many plates and joynts, like a Coat of Maile (whence Brigand, a foot Souldier ſo arm'd, or a high-way Robber): it ſignifieth alſo a kind of ſhip, or Pinnace.

Brigantes, the ancient name of thoſe people that inhabited a great part of the North of *England*, as *York-ſhire*, *Richmond-ſhire*, the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, and *Weſtmerland*.

Brig-bote, or *Brug-bote*, (Dutch) a contribution made toward the mending of Bridges: alſo an exemption from that Tribute by a Charter from the King.

Brigidians, an order of religious perſons, inſtituted by a Princeſſe of *Suetia*, whoſe name was *Brigidia*; there was alſo an *Iriſh* woman famous for ſanctity, who was called S. *Brigit*, or *Bride*.

Brimſtone, a certain Mineral, being the fat of the earth, decocted unto his hardneſſe.

Brionie, a plant, called otherwiſe White-Vine.

Briſeis, the daughter of *Briſes*; ſhe fell to *Achilles* his ſhare, at the taking of *Lyrneſſus*, and being afterwards taken from him by *Agamemnon*, was the cauſe of his defection, from the Grecian Army for a great while.

Britannia, the name of this whole Iland, containing *England* and *Scotland*. It is ſo called from the ancient name *Brith*, i. e. painted; and *Tania*, which, among the old Greeks, ſignifieth a Region.

Briſtow, the name of a pleaſant City, ſtanding partly in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, partly in *Gloceſter-ſhire*: it is ſo called as it were *Bright-ſtow*, which in the *Saxon* ſignifieth a bright, or ſhining place; in *Britiſh*, it was called *Caer Oder Nant Badon*, i. e. the City *Oder* in the Vale of *Badon*: it was fortified by *Robert* Biſhop of *Conſtance*, againſt King *William Rufus*, with a Wall, which this day is in part ſtanding.

Britomartis, a *Cretan* Nymph, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Charme*; ſhe was the firſt Inventor of Hunting-Nets: being purſued by *Minos*, ſhe to avoid him, threw her ſelf into the Sea.

Broach, a Term in hunting, the next ſtart growing above the Beam-antler in a Stagg's head.

Brocado, (Spaniſh) a kind of Cloath wrought, or mixed with Gold, or Silver.

Broccarii, a word uſed in the *Scots* practick, ſignifies in the Statutes of Gild. Mediators in any tranſaction, or contract.

Brochity, crookedneſſe, eſpecially of teeth.

Brocket, a red Deer of two years old, a ſpitter, or pricket.

Brock, a Beaſt, of the bigneſſe of a young Hog, inhabiting the woods, known commonly by the name of a Badger.

Brode-half-penny, a Toll, or Cuſtom, for ſetting up Boards, or Tables in a Market, or Fair.

Bronchocele, (Greek) a Rupture of the Throat, being a great round ſwelling in the Throat.

Bronchia, (Greek) hollow pipes, diſperſed through the ſubſtance of the Lungs; being branches of the wind-pipe.

Brond, (old word) fury.

Brontes, one of the Cyclopes, the ſon of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and brother to *Arpe* and *Sterope*; they had each of them onely one eye, and that upon their fore-head.

Brooklime, an herb ſo called.

Brooming, a bringing of a ſhip aground to be trimmed, or made clean.

Brotel, (old word) brickle.

A *Brouch*, a Jewel.

Brow-antler, a Term among Hunters, the firſt ſtart that growes next to the head of a Stag; and next to that, is the Beam-antler.

Browded, (old word) imbroidered.

Browk, (old word) to injoy.

Browſe, to feed as beaſts on ſhrubs, or roots of trees.

Bruges, a famous City in *Flanders*, encompaſs'd with a fair wall, and having above 60. Churches.

Brumal, (Latin) winter-like, belonging to the ſhorteſt day of winter.

Brundufium, a Town in *Italy*; through which, *Cæſar* followed *Pompey* into *Greece*.

Bruſk, a Term uſed in Heraldry, ſignifying a kind of tawney colour, otherwiſe called *Tenne*.

Bryke, (old word) ſtreight, narrow.

Brymme, when a Boar deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to the Brymme.

B U

Buccinate, (Lat.) to blow a Trumpet.

Buccellation, (Latin) A Chymical Term, dividing into Gobbets.

Bucentoro, a ſtately Gally, or great ſhip, wherein the Duke of *Venice*, and the Senate, go yearly in Triumph on *Aſcenſion* day, to eſpouſe the Sea.

Bucephalus, the horſe of *Alexander* the Great; he had the mark of a Bull's head upon his ſhoulder, being killed in the battle, which *Alexander* fought againſt *Porus*, King of *India*. A City was built in the place where he was buried, called *Bucephala*.

Bucheldians, a Sect of Hereticks, which are reckoned among the ſeveral ſorts of Anabaptiſts.

To *Buck*; a Hare, or Coney, when they deſire copulation are ſaid to go to Buck.

Buck-hurſt, the title of a Barony, belonging to the *Sackvils*, afterwards Earls of *Dorſet*.

Buckingham, the chief Towns in *Buckinghamſhire*, ſo called from its fruitfulneſſe in *Beech-trees*, which the *Saxons* called *Bucken*.

Bucoliks, (Greek) Paſtoral-ſongs.

Buda, the chief City of *Hungary* now called *Offen*, not farre from the Banks of *Danubius*.

Budaris, a City of *Germany*, belonging to the Palſe-grave, now called *Heidelbergh*.

Budge, Lambs-furre.

Buffle, a wild Oxe.

Bulbous, (Lat.) *Bulbous*-plants, are thoſe that have round roots.

Buffoon, (French) a Jeſter.

Bulgaria, a Country on this ſide *Thrace*.

† *Bulimy*, (Greek) inſatiable hunger.

A *Bull*, a round Jewel, hollow within: alſo one of the Pope's Briefs or Mandates.

Bullion-mony, Gold, or Silver, in the Maſſe, or Billet: alſo the place where ſuch Gold, or Silver is brought to be tried, and changed for the King.

Bumbaſin, ſee *Bombaſin*.

Bundles, a ſort of Records of *Chancery*. lying in the Office of the Roll's; as, the Files of Bills, and Anſwers in Chancery, the Files of *Corpus cum cauſa*, all Writs of Certiorari, with their Certificates, and divers others.

Buoy, ſee *Boy*.

Buquan, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Taizoli*.

Burgendala, a famous City of *France*, now called *Bourdeaux*, where the Poet *Auſonius* was born.

Burel, fine-glaſſe.

Burford, a Town in *Oxford-ſhire*, where *Cuthred* King of the *Weſt-Saxons*, vanquiſht *Æthelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, and won his Banner, whereon was painted the Golden Dragon.

Burgage, is a Tenure, whereby men of Cities and Burrows, hold their Lands and Tenements of the King, and other Lords for a certain yearly Rent.

Burganet, (French) a kind of Helmet.

Burgeon, to grow bigge about; or groſſe.

A *Burgh*, ſee *Burrough*.

Burgh grave, a title of Honour in *Germany*, ſignifying a Count of a Caſtle, or Garriſon.

Burglary, (French, from *Bourg*, a Village) and *Larrecin*-theft, according to the acceptance of Common-law, is defined a felonious entring into another mans houſe, with an intent to ſteal ſomewhat, or to do ſome felonious act.

Burgundia, a Countrey of *France*, the people whereof were anciently called *Sequani* and *Hedui*: It is now divided into lower *Burgundie*, which is called *Burgundia Regia*, or the County of *Burgundie*, and into upper *Burgundie*, which is called *Burgundia Imperatoria*, or the *Dutchy* of *Burgundie*.

Burled, (old word) armed.

Burleſque, (French) merry, droliſh.

Burlet, (French) a coife.

Burly-brand, (old word) a great ſword, great fury.

Burnet, the name of a certain Herb, alſo a word uſed by *Chaucer*, ſignifying woollen: alſo, a hood, or attire for the head.

Burniſh, (Ital.) to make bright, to poliſh: alſo, a word uſed by Hunters, when Harts ſpread their Horns, after they are new rubbed.

A *Burniſher*, a word uſed in graving, or etching; and ſignifyeth a thing which they make uſe to ſmooth, and ſweeten the work.

Burſtoulder, or *Burrow-holder*: ſee *Headborough*.

Buſcum ducis, one of the chief Towns of *Brabant*, now called *Hertogenbuſh*.

Buſh, or, Holy water ſprinkle, (a Term in hunting) the tail of a Fox.

Buſiris, the ſon of *Neptune*, and *Lybia*, the daughter of *Epaphus*; who for his Tyranny was ſlain by *Hercules*, with his ſon *Amphidamas*, and *Chalbis* his cryer.

A *Buskin*, a kind of boot: alſo a Pump worn by *Tragedians*.

Buſtard, or *Biſtard*, a kind of great ſluggiſh Bird.

Butes, the ſon of *Amycus*, King of the *Bebrycians*; he being depoſed, fled to *Tre-*

panum

panum, and falling in love with *Lycaſte* a fair Curteſan, he begat *Eryx*.

Buthus, a famous Wreſtler, that uſed to devour a whole Oxe in a day.

Butlerage, of wines, a certain impoſt upon wines, which the Kings Butler may exact out of every ſhip.

Batten, a term among hunters, the firſt part in putting up a Stags head.

Buttington, a Town in *Montgomery-ſhire*, where in old time the *Danes* taking up their winter quarters, were driven out by *Adbered* Earl of the *Mercians*, in the year of our Lord, 890.

Buttreſſe, a word of Architecture, the prop whereon the but-end of the building reſteth.

Buttock, a term in Navigation, the breadth of a ſhip, right a Stern from the tuck upwards.

Buxome, or *Bucſome*, from the Dutch word *Boogbſaem*, pliant, flexible: alſo blithe, or merry.

Buzzar, a Market-place among the *Perſians*.

Buzzard, a kind of great Hawk, or Kite.

B Y

Byblus, a Town of *Phœnicia*, where *Adonis* had a Temple built in honour of him.

Byg, (old word) to build.

Byker, (old word) a fray.

Byndon, a Town in *Dorſetſhire*; where in the year 614 *Kinegilſus* the Saxon King, in a doubtful and bloody battel, overcame the Brittains.

Byram, a certain and ſolemn Feaſt among the Turks: their *Carneval*.

Byramlick, a Preſent among the Turks, of the nature of our New years-gift.

Byrlaw, or *Burlaw*, a term uſed in the practick of *Scotland*. Laws of *Burlaw* are determined by conſent of neighbours, elected by common conſent in the Courts, called *Burlaw*-Courts.

Byſſine, (Lat.) made of ſilk.

Bytrent, (old word) catched about.

Bywopen, (old word) made ſenſeleſſe.

Byzantium, a City of *Thrace*, built by the *Spartans* under the command of *Pauſanias*. It was afterwards called *Nova Roma*: But *Conſtantine* the Great, making it the chief Seat of his Empire, it was called *Conſtantinople*; and is at this day the chief Seat of the Turkiſh Empire.

C A

Cab, an Hebrew meaſure, of three pints.

Cabades, a King of *Perſia*, who ſucceeded *Perozes*, after he had vanquiſhed him, and cut off his whole Army.

Cabala, an Hebrew word, ſignifying, Receiving: alſo a ſcience among the Jews, comprehending the ſecret wayes of expounding the Law, which were revealed by God to *Moſes*.

Cabalin, fountain: See *Hippocrene*.

Cabin, a Cottage: alſo a little room in a ſhip, called alſo Cabern.

Cabliſh, (a term uſed by the writers of Forreſt lawes) ſignifying Bruſh wood.

Cabura, an odoriferous fountain of *Meſopotamia*, wherein *Juno* was uſed to waſh.

Caburn, a ſmall line made of yarn, to bind the Cabel of a ſhip withall.

Cacams, Doctors among the Jews.

Cacafuego, a Spaniſh word ſignifying, Shite-fire.

Cachexy, (Greek) a Phyſical term, ſignifying, An ill diſpoſition of the body.

Chachinnations, (Lat.) a loud laughter.

Cacique, a certain King among the *Indians*.

Cackrell, a kind of fiſh.

Cacochymie, (Greek) a phyſical word, ſignifying, ill-juice; which is cauſed in the body through bad nutriment, or ill digeſtion.

Cacodemon, (Greek) an evill Spirit.

Cacoſyntheton, (Greek) a vicious compoſition of words.

Cacozealous, (Greek) ill-affected, or badly imitating.

Cacuminate, (Lat.) to form into a ſharp top, like a Pyramid.

Cacumination, (Lat.) a making ſharp at the top.

Cacus, a ſhepherd of *Aventinium* in *Italy*; who ſtealing ſome of the Oxen which *Hercules Recaranus* had taken from *Gorgon*, drew them backward by the tail to his Cave, that they might ſeem by their foot-ſteps to have gone another way; but the theft being diſcovered, *Hercules* ſlew him with his club, and recovered his Oxen.

Cadaverous, (Lat.) like a carcaſe, full of dead carcaſſes.

Cadbury: a Town in *Sommerſetſhire*; which is thought by ſome to have been that *Catbbregion*, where King *Arthur* overcame the Engliſh Saxons in a memorable battel.

Caddow, a chough or daw.

Cade, or *caddoe*, a Arabian word, ſignifying, A Lord or Magiſtrate, among the Eaſtern people.

Cadence, (Latin) a just falling of the tone in a Sentence; a descending of notes in Musick.

Caddent houses, are the third, sixth, eighth, and twelfth, houses of a scheme or figure.

Cadet, (French) a younger brother, among Gentlemen.

Cadier Arthur, a high mountain in *Brecknock-shire*; whose two tops, resembling the form a Chair, it is thence vulgarly called King *Arthurs* Chair.

Cadmia nativa, (Lat.) a kind of mineral.

Cadmia officinarum, (Lat.) *Tully*.

Cadmus, the King of the *Phœnicians*, the son of *Agenor*, and brother of *Europa*; he brought the Greek letters out of *Phœnicia*; he killed a Serpent which had slain some of his companions, sowing the teeth of it in the Earth, out of which there sprung up armed men. He built *Thebes*, in the Country of *Aonia*, which was afterwards called *Bœotia*; but being driven thence with his wife *Hermione*, by *Zethus* and *Amphion*, he was changed into a Serpent.

Cadron, or *Cadzou*, a Barony in *Scotland*, out of which was paid a yearly pension of 26. pounds, 13. shillings and 4. pence, to the Kings Exchequer.

Caduce, the snaky Staffe which *Apollo* gave to *Mercury* in recompence of his Harp. This Staff had such vertue, that with it he could kill or make alive. It was also a rod among the *Romans*, which was carried by their Heraulds in sign of peace; whence an Embassadour is called *Caduceator*.

Cæcity, (Lat.) blindnesse.

Calibate, (Lat.) an unmarried state; a Batchelers life.

Cænis, a *Thessalian* Virgin, who was ravisht by *Neptune*; and being turned into a man, and called *Cæneus*, was made invulnerable: and afterwards fighting against the *Centaurs*, was buried alive by a great weight of trees thrown upon him.

Caercaradoc, a hill in *Shropshire*, where *Caratacus* an ancient King of the Brittans, resolutely defended a stone-Rampire against *Ostorius*, Lievtenant of the *Romans*.

Caerdiff, a Town in *Glamorganshire*, fortified by *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, whose Grandchild, *William* Earl of *Glocester*, was afterwards besieged in the Castle, and taken prisoner by *Ivor-Bach*, a Brittish Mountainier. In this Castle, *Robert Curt-hose*, son of *William* the Conquerour, after he was bereft of his eyes, lived till he was very old.

Caersuse, or *Coersuse*, a Town in *Montgomery-shire*, anciently, as they say, a very famous City.

Caermarden, by *Ptolemey* called *Maridunum*, the chief Town of *Caermardenshire*, the birth-place of *Merlin*, the ancient Brittish Prophet.

Caernarvon, the chief Town of *Caernarvonshire*, where the Princes of *Wales* anciently kept their Chancery, Exchequer, and Courts of Justice; it was built by King *Edward* the first, and the birth-place of King *Edward* the second, sirnamed thence *Edward* of *Caernarvon*.

Cæsar, a name attributed to the Emperours of *Rome*; from *Julius Cæsar*, the first Emperour.

Cæyx, see *Halcyon*.

Cageole, (French) to prate to little purpose, to canvas or to dispute a businesse.

Cainsham, a Town in *Sommersetshire*; so called, because it was built by *Keina* a devout Brittish Virgin; of whom it was believed by the Vulgar, that she turned Serpents into Stones, because the high-way thereabout is full of stones; which wreathe about, resembling a Serpent.

Cairus, or *Alcairus*, a great City of *Ægypt*, formerly called *Babylon Ægyptia*; it was taken by the Turk *Zelim*.

Caishoberry, the name of a Countrey Pallace, or great house, near *Waterford* in *Hertfortshire*; it was begun by Sir *Richard Morisin* Knight (Embassadour to several great Princes, under King *Henry* the eighth, and King *Edward* the sixth) and finisht by Sir *Charles Morisin*, his son. It is now in the possession of the Lady *Capell*, *Dowager*.

Caitive, wretched, wicked; from the French *chetif*, or the Italian *Caitivo*.

Caitisued, chained, a word used by *chaucer*.

Calabria, a fruitful Country of *Italy*, which now belongs to the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Calamine, the Oar Brasse, of great use among Chirurgions.

Calamites, a green Frog.

Calamint, an herb so called.

Calamist, a Piper upon a Reed, from the Latin word *calamus*.

Calamity, (Lat.) misery; but originally it signifies a destruction of corn, from *calamus*, a stalk of corn.

Calasticks, a Physical word; signifying, Purging-ointments.

Calatrava, a place in *Spain*, which gives denomination to certain Knights, who are called Knights of *Calatrave*.

Calcanth, a Chymical word, being the ſame as Vitriol.

Calcation, (Lat.) a treading, or ſtamping.

Calcedon, a word uſed by *Lapidaries*, being a certain ſorbe-vein in a Ruby, or Saphyre, differing from the reſt of the ſtone: alſo the name of a precious Stone.

Calchas, a *Gracian* ſouth-ſayer, the ſon of *Theſtor*, who ſeeing a Serpent devour ten Sparrow Chickins, propheſied that *Troy* ſhould be taken the tenth year.

Calcine, or *Calcinate*, (Lat.) a Chymical Term, ſignifying to reduce any thing into cinders, eſpecially metals.

Calcitrate, (Lat.) to kick, or ſpurn.

Calculc, (Lat.) an accounting; alſo, a Cheſ-man, or Counter.

Caleb, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebr. Hearty.

Calcent, a great Mart-Town in *India*, ſituate upon the *Indian*-Sea.

The *Caledonian* Wood, a great Wood in *Scotland*, whence *Scotland* it ſelf hath been anciently called *Caledonia*, or *Calydonia*.

Calefaction, (Lat.) a heating, or warming.

Calender, a Term uſed by Linnendrapers; ſignifying, to ſet a gloſs upon Cloath.

A *Calender*, (Lat.) an Almanack.

Calends, (Lat.) a word uſed among the *Romans*, for the Computation of their months, and ſignifies the firſt day of every month; and if any number be added, it ſtands for ſo many as precede the Calends.

Calenture, a *Spaniſh* word, ſignifying heat, alſo a burning feavour.

Caletum, a Port Town in *France*, called by *Cæſar*, *Portus-Iccius*; by the Moderns, *Calices*.

Calico, a kind of Stuff, that derives its name from *Calicut*, a Country in the *Indies*.

Calidity, (Lat.) Heat.

Calidvct, a kind of Furnace uſed by the Ancients to convey heat from one room to another, through certain pipes.

Caligation, (Lat.) dimneſs of ſight.

Caligula, the fourth Emperour of *Rome*, ſo called from certain Military Buskins, which he uſed to wear, named *Caligæ*.

Caliph, a *Perſian* word; ſignifying King, or Emperour: at firſt all the chief Princes of the *Mahumetan* Religion were called *Caliphs*, as the *Caliph* of *Ægypt*, &c.

Calliſto, one of *Diana's* Nymphs, and daughter of *Lycaon*, King of *Arcadia*, ſhe was got with Child by *Jupiter*, and turn'd out of *Diana's* train.

Calked, (old word) caſt.

Callidity, (Lat.) ſubtilty.

Calligraphy, (Greek) fair or handſome writing.

Calliope, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the mother of *Orpheus*; ſhe was believed to be the Inſpireſs of *Heroick* Verſe.

Callipolis, one of the Iſlands in the *Ægæan*-Sea, called *Cyclades*.

Callirrhoe, the daughter of *Phœus* King of *Bœotia*: ſhe complaining to her Countrey-men againſt her thirty Suiters, who had killed her Father; they fled to *Hippote*, a Town of *Thebes*; but being purſued by the *Bœotians*, the Town was taken, and the murtherers burnt to death.

Callifer, a kind of great Gun; or Arquebuſe.

Callous, hard, brawny.

Callot, an old *Saxon* word; ſignifying, a leud, or wanton woman.

Calour, (Lat.) warmth; alſo, a heat of deſire, or affection.

Calpe, a high hill in the uttermoſt part of *Spain*, which is faign'd to be one of *Hercules* his pillars.

Calſounds, a kind of linnen drawers uſually worn among the *Turks*.

Caltrope, (French) certain inſtruments uſed in War; being great pricks of iron, four ſquare, to caſt in an enemies way, when they would break in on the contrary ſide.

Calviniſt, one of the opinion of *Calvin*, a famous reformer.

Calvity, (Lat.) baldneſs.

Calumniatour, (Lat.) ſignifies in Common-law, him; that in his accuſation alleadgeth faults never committed.

Camarina, a Lake in *Sicily*; which when the people dried up, contrary to the advice of the Oracle, they were overcome by their enemies.

Cambel, a famous Caſtle in *Argile* in *Scotland*, from whence the great Family of the *Cambels* derive their name.

Cambio, (Spaniſh) a Burſe, or Exchange; whence comes *Cambſor*, a Banker, or Mony-changer.

Cambles, a King of the *Lydians*, of ſo greedy an appetite, that one night he devoured his wife.

Cambren, a *Brittiſh* word, ſignifying a crooked ſtick.

Cambria, the Countrey of *Wales*, ſo called from *Camber*, the Son of *Brutus*.

Cambridge, the chief Town of *Cambridge-ſhire*, ſo called from a Bridge built over the River *Cam*: In this Town hath flouriſhed for many ages, a famous Univerſity, conſiſting of ſixteen Colledges. It hath been anciently reported that this Academy was founded by *Cantabar* a *Spaniard*, 375. years before *Chriſt*; and repaired by *Sebert*, King of the Eaſt Angles, in the year of our Lord 630. Afterwards it was defaced by the *Danes* under *Sweno*; but being reſtored again by the *Normans*, it hath ſtood unviolated by War to this day.

Camelot, a Town in the Shriefdom of *Stirling* in *Scotland*, which ſeems to be the ſame with that, which was called *Corta Damniorum*.

Cambyſes, King of *Perſia*, the Son of *Cyrus*, he added *Ægypt* to his Dominions: he died of a wound, which he gave himſelf as he was getting up to horſe.

Cameracum, a City of the Low-Countreys, now call'd *Cambray*; where the linnen cloath, we call Cambrick, is made.

Camelion, a Beaſt like a Lizard, that turneth himſelf into all Colours, and lives by the Aire.

Camelopardal, a kind of Beaſt, half Camel, half Pardal, or Panther.

Camerade, (Spaniſh) a Cabin; or Chamber-fellow.

Camerated, Vaulted, or Arched, a Term uſed in Architecture:

Camiſado, (Spaniſh) a ſuddain aſſault; or ſurpriſal.

Cammock, a kind of Herb, that hath a hard and big root.

Camois, a Brittiſh word; ſignifying crooked.

Camomil, an Herb of a fragrant ſmell, which grows and ſpreads by being trampled on.

Campain, (French) a plain field; alſo, a military word, ſignifying, an Armies expedition, or taking the field.

Campania, a Countrey of *Italy*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*; called *Terra del Lavoro*; whoſe chief City is *Capua*.

Campernulphs, the ancient Name of a great Family of *Cornwall*, Lords of the Town of *Modbury*; they are commonly called *Champernouns*: in Lattin Records *de Campo Arnulphi*.

Campus lapideus, a field of *Gallia Narbonenſis*, where *Hercules* fought with *Alcion* and *Bergion*, the Sons of Neptune, but his darts failing him, *Jupiter* ſent him down a ſhowr of ſtones, wherewith he killed the Giants.

Campus Martius, a field near *Rome*, dedicated to *Mars*; where the *Romans* uſed to exerciſe, and the peopled aſſembled to give their ſuffrages.

Campus ſceleratus, a place where the Veſtal Nuns were puniſh'd, if they admitted of any familiarity with men.

Camulodunum, or *Camolodunum*, the chief Town of *Eſſex* in *England*; vulgarly called *Colcheſter*: or rather *Maldon*.

Camulus, a name anciently attributed to *Mars*, the Heathen god of War.

Canace, the daughter of *Æolus*; ſhe was got with Child by her brother *Macareus*; whence they uſe to call an Inceſtuous woman, *Canace*.

Canachus, a fountain near *Nauplia*, where *Juno* uſed to bathe her ſelf, that ſhe might recover her Virginity.

Canacus, a high hill in *Spain*, on the top whereof is a Well, whoſe depth cannot be founded.

Canaria, certain Iſlands in the *Adriatick* Sea, anciently called, The fortunate Iſlands: from thence it is, that we have our *Canary*-Wines.

Cancel, (Lat.) to raſe, to blot out; from *Cancelli* Lattices, or croſs-bars.

Canceline, chamler, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Cancer, one of the 12 ſigns of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the Month of *June*; the word ſignifies in Latin A Crab.

Candia, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, anciently called *Creet*, where *Jupiter* was born, and *Minos* reign'd, it is at preſent in the power of the *Venetian*.

Candid, (Lat.) white; alſo, innocent, ſincere.

Candida Caſa, the ancient name of a Town in *Galloway* in *Scotland*; vulgarly *Withern*, the Epiſcopal ſeat of *Ninian*, who firſt converted the *Scottiſh* Picts to Chriſtianity: it ſeemeth to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Leucopibia*.

Candidates, (Lat.) were thoſe among the *Romans*, who uſe to ſtand for any place, or Office of Dignity, and were clad in white Robes.

Candiope, the daughter of *Oenopian*, and ſiſter to *Theodotion*, who going a hunting with her brother, and being drawn into a Cave and raviſh't by him, brought forth *Hippolagus*.

Cankdore, (old word) a woefull caſe.

Cani-

Canibals, a people of *India* that feed upon mans flesh.

Canicula, a constellation in the Heavens called the little Dog.

Canicular daies, certain daies in *July*, and *August*, wherein *Canis Major*; or the Dog-Star riseth with the Sun, and makes the weather extraordinary hot.

Canitude, (Lat.) White-headdedness hoarinesse.

Cannæ, a Town of *Apulia*, not far from the River *Aufidus*; where *Hannibal* overthrew *Paulus Æmilius*, and *Terentius Varro*.

Cannel-bone, the neck-bone or wind-pipe, so called from its likeness to a gutter or cannel.

Canobus, see *Canopus*.

Canon, (Greek) a rule to draw a streight line by: also, a law or decree of the Church: also one that injoyes a living in a Cathedral Church.

Canonium, the ancient name of a Town in *Essex*, now called *Chelmerford*, or *Chensford*, standing upon the River *Chelmer*.

Canonize, to examine by rule: also to register for a Saint.

Canopus, a City of *Egypt*, so called from *Canopus Amyclæus*, the master of *Menelaus* his ship, who was there buried; also, the bright Star in *Argo*.

Canorous, (Lat.) shrill, loud-singing.

A *Canow*, an *Indian*-boat.

Cantabria, a Country of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, now called *Biscay*, and *Guipuscoa*, bordering upon *Asturia*.

Cantæ, an ancient people of *Scotland*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Ross*.

Cantation, (Lat.) a singing; also, an inchanting.

Canterbury, the chief City of *Kent*; anciently called in Latin *Dorobernia*, now *Cantuaria*. In the time of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Kent*.

Cantharides, certain venomus green flies, used in Physick, and breeding on the tops of Ash, and Olive-trees.

Canticle, (Lat.) a song, or ballad.

Cantilene, (Lat.) a tale, or song.

Cantium, a County in *England*, vulgarly called *Kent*.

Cantlow, the name of an Honorable and ancient Family in *Cornwall*, styled in Latin Records, *de Cantelupo*.

Canto, (Italian) part of a Heroick Poem.

Canton, a corner; also, one of the divisions of the Country of *Helvetia*, or *Switzerland*; also, a Term in Heraldry, signifying a corner in an Escutcheon.

Cantreds, a *Welch* word, signifying the Hundreds into which their Countries are divided.

Cantyre, a promontory called by *Ptolemy Epidiorum*, being a Province of the South part of *Scotland*, separated from *Argile* by the lake called *Logh-Fin*; in *Irish*, it signifies, The Lands-head.

To *Canvase*, to sift a business; from Canvas and cloth made of hemp, which is used in seives.

Canum or *Cana*, a Law term of *Scotland*, signifying a duty paid to a Superiour, or Lord of the Land; especially to Bishops, and Church-men.

Canzonet, (Ital.) a song, or sonnet.

Capable, (French) able, or in a condition to do a thing, or apt to receive an impression. *Artamenes*.

Capacity, in Common-law signifies a right that a King, or Clergy-man hath to purchase Lands; and is either natural by which he may purchase to him and his heirs; or politick, by which he may purchase to him and his successours.

Capaneus, see *Euadne*.

Cap-a-pe, Armed; Armed from head to foot.

Caparasson, (French) trappings, or furniture for a horse.

Cape, (Spanish) a neck, or promontory of Land, shooting it self into the Sea.

To *Caperate*, (Lat.) to frown.

Capers, certain berries growing in hot Countries, commonly used for sallads.

Capias, a Writ; of which there be two sorts, the one before judgment, which is called *Capias ad respondendum*, where an Exigent is to be proclaimed 5 times; and if the party appear not, he is to be out-law'd. The other is called a Writ of execution after judgment, which is of divers kinds; *Capias ad faciendum*, *Capias pro fine*, *Capias utlagatum*, *& inquiras de bonis & catallis*: of which see a book called, *Natura Brevium*.

Capillation, (Lat.) hairiness, or causing hair to grow.

Capirotade, a stewed meat, compounded of several sorts of meat minced.

Capistrate, (Lat.) to muzzel, with a head-stall.

Capital, (Lat.) belonging to the head; also deadly, worthy of death.

Capitation,

Capitation, (Lat.) pole-money, or a tribute paid by the head.

Capite, a Tenure, whereby a man holdeth lands immediately of the King, either by Knights-ſervice, or Soccage.

Capitol, an ancient cittadel of *Rome*, ſo called from a mans head that was found there, when they digged to lay the foundation.

M. Manlius Capitolinus, a famous *Roman* Captain, ſo called becauſe he valiantly defended the Capitol againſt *Brennus* and the *Gaules:* but afterwards being ſuſpected of affecting the Kingſhip; he was condemned to be thrown down headlong from the Capitol which he had ſaved.

Capitulate, (Lat.) to make Articles of agreement: alſo, to divide into chapters.

Capnomancy, (Greek) a divination by ſmoak.

Capo, one of the three chief Officers among the *Venetians*.

Capouchins, an Order of Fryers inſtituted by *Mathew Baſci* of *Ancona*: they were ſo called from the Coat, or Capouch, which they uſed to wear.

Cappadocia, a Country in *Aſia*, which is parted from the great *Armenia* by the River *Euphrates*.

Capriccio, (Ital.) the rough draught, or firſt invention of any thing.

Capricious, fantaſtical, whimſical; from the *Spaniſh* word *Caprico*, a humour.

Capricorn, a Goat: alſo, the name of one of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, into which the Sun enters in the midſt of Winter.

Caprification, (Lat.) a Term in Husbandry, the dreſſing of wild Vines, or Fig-trees.

Caprifoile, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called Woodbine.

Capriole, (French) a Caper, in Dancing: alſo, a Term in Horſemanſhip, called the Goatleap.

Capſtand or *Capſtern*, a Term in Navigation; being an inſtrument in a ſhip to weigh Anchor, a Wind-beam, or Draw-beam.

Capſulary, (Lat.) belonging to a little Cheſt, or Coffer.

Captation, (Lat.) an endeavouring to get favour, or applauſe.

Captious, (Lat.) apt to take exceptions.

Captivate, (Lat.) to take priſoner: it is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe.

Capuchin, vide *Capouchin*.

Caracol, (French) ſpoken chiefely for Souldiers, to caſt themſelves into a round ring.

Caradoc, an old *Britiſh* name, ſignifying, Dearly-beloved.

Caravan, (French) a Convoy of Souldiers, for the ſafety of Merchants, that travell by Land in the Eaſtern Countries.

Caravel, (French) a ſwift Ship.

Carbantorigum, the ancient name of a Town of *Nidiſdale* in *Scotland*, now called *Caerlaverock*; a place ſo impregnable, that it was hardly taken by King *Edward* the firſt. It is now the Manſion of the Barons of *Maxwell*.

Carbine, one that ſerves on horſe-back with a petronel.

Carbonado, (Ital.) a raſher, or collop of meat; a Gaſh in the fleſh.

Carbuncle, (Lat.) a certain precious Stone: alſo, a botch, or plague ſore.

Carcanet, (French *Carquan*) a rich chain, or tablet for the neck.

Carcedony, a kind of precious Stone, ſo called from a City anciently named *Carcedon*, now *Carthage*.

Carcelage, the Fees of a Priſon.

Carceral, (Lat.) belonging to a Priſon.

Cardamomum, (Greek) a Spice.

Card, an inſtrument to dreſs wool: alſo, a Sea-map, which Mariners uſe for the better ſteering of their courſe. There is alſo a ſort of playing-Cards, which are uſed for recreation.

Cardiaca, (Greek) the Median, or Liver-vein.

Cardiacal, (Greek) belonging to the heart: alſo Cordial.

Cardigan, The chief Town of Cardiganſhire, called by the Brittains *Abertivy*; *i.e.* The mouth of the River *Tivy*; it was fortified by *Gilbert de Clare*, and afterwards being treacherouſly yielded up, was raſed to the Ground by *Rheſe ap Gruffin*.

Cardinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Hinge: alſo chief, principal: Alſo an Eccleſiaſtical dignity, inſtituted by Pope *Paſchal* the Firſt.

Cardiogmos, (Greek) Heart-burning.

Cardiognoſtick, (Greek) a Knower of hearts, a prerogative only attributed to God.

Cardoon, (French) a diſh of meat made of the ſtalk of an Artichoke.

Carduus Benedictus, an Herb called Bleſſed-Thiſtle.

Careening, a Term in Navigation, a way of Trimming of a Ship under-water.

Carefox, *quaſi quatrefour*, or a place parted

parted into four wayes, a market-place in *Oxford* so called.

Carecks, (old word) marks.

Carelroke, a Town in the Isle of *Wight*, contracted from *Whitgaraburgh*, i. e. the Town of *Whitgar*; for to him it was given by the Lord *Cerdic*, the first English *Saxon* that subdued the Island.

Carisses, (French) cherishings, great expression of friendship and indearment. *Cleopatra*.

Cargazon, (Span.) the Fraight of a ship.

Caria, a Country of *Asia* the Lesse, between *Lycia* and *Ionia*.

Carine, (Lat.) the keel of a ship.

Carinthia, a Country joyning on the South to the *Alpes*, being under the Duke of *Austria*.

Carity, (Latin) dearth, scarcity.

Cark, a quantity of wooll, whereof 30. make a Sarpler.

Carle, a clown, from the *Saxon* word *Ceorle*.

Carlile, an ancient City in Cumberland, almost encompast with the Rivers *Eden*, *Peteril*, and *Cand*. It was called by the *Romans Luguballia*, by the ancient *Brittains Caerlualid*. *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, made a deed of gift of it to Saint *Cuthbert*; this City being depopulated by the *Danes*, and lying buried in Rubbish for 200. years, began to flourish again in the time of *William Rufus*, by whom it was first repaired.

Carline Thistle, a certain plant, by which *Charls* the Great, preserved his Army from the Pestilence.

Carlings, Timbers which lie along a ship, from one beam to another.

Carmania, a Country of *Asia* the greater.

Carmasal, a Turkish ship.

Carmelites, an order of Fryars, instituted at *Carmelus*, in *Syria*, by *Almericus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, in the year 1123.

Carmenta, an *Arcadian* Propheteſſe, the mother of *Evander*; so called, because she was the first that gave the Oracle in Verse; she was also called the *Nicostrata*.

Carminate, (Lat.) to card Wooll.

Carminating Medicines, such as break wind.

Carmouth, a Town in *Dorsetshire*, where the *Danes* obtained a great victory against King *Egbert*, in the year 831. and afterwards against *Ethelwolph* in the same place.

Carnage, (French) the season wherein flesh may be eaten: also a term in hunting, signifying the flesh that is given to the dogs, after the chace.

Carnality, (Lat.) Fleshlinesse.

Carnation, a kind of colour resembling raw flesh.

Carnaval, (French) a time of dissoluteness: also the season, called *Shrove-tide*; signifying, Farewell flesh.

Carnificine, (Lat.) the Executioner's office: also, a place of execution.

Carnivorous, (Lat.) Flesh-devouring.

Carnogan, an old Brittish word, signifying a kind of wooden dish, a Piggin.

Carnose, the base ring in a great Gun.

Carnosity, (Lat.) corpulency, fulnesse of flesh.

Carodunum, the chief City of *Poland*, called *Cracovia*.

Caroll, a Christmasse song, or hymn, sung at Christmasse, in honour of our Saviour's Birth.

Carove, a kind of fruit: also a root called Saint *Johns* bread.

Carouse, a lusty drinking, a drinking all out: from the Dutch words, *Gar*, altogether; and, *Auſz*, out.

Carpathus, an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, betwean *Rhodes*, and *Crete*; now called *Scarpanto*.

Carpobalsamum, (Greek) the fruit of *Balsamum*.

Carpocratians, a sort of Hereticks, that held a very dangerous opinion.

The *Carp-stone*, a triangular stone, found in the chap of a Carp, white without, and yellow within.

Carrack, or *Carrick*, a great ship; from the *Italian* word, *carico*, a burthen.

Carrat, (French) a term used by Mintmen, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers: in gold and silver, it signifies the third part of an ounce; in Jewels the 1924. part.

Carrilta, or *Carrit*, a province of the South part of *Scotland*, standing upon *Dumbrittain Frith*.

Carriere, (French) a running of horses in their full speed: also a circle, where horses run.

Cartel, (French) a challenge, or letter of defiance.

Carthage, the chief City of *Africa*, anciently called *Carthedon*: it was built by *Dido*, and grew at length to that power and greatnesse, that it waged war with the *Romans* for a long while, with equall advantage. There is also a City of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, formerly called *Carthago Vetus*, now *Villa Franca*.

Carthismandua, a famous *Brittish* Lady, Queen of the *Brigantes*, who casting off her husband *Venusius*, married *Vellocatus*,

tus his Harneſſe-b arer, and crowned him King, being countenanced by the *Romans*, and aided by their forces; yet *Venuſius* making war againſt her, drove her to great ſtraights, and recovered the Kingdom.

Carthuſians, an order of Monks, inſtituted by Saint *Bruno*, a native of *Cullen* 1101. who firſt led a Hermetical life upon the Carthuſian Mountains.

Cartilagineous, (Lat.) full of griſtles.

Carucata terræ, from the French word *Charrue*, a Plough: it ſignifies, in the ancient Charters, as much land as can be ploughed in a year by one Plough. In the ancient laws it is called *Hilda terræ*, which we call a Hide of land.

Caruncle, (Lat.) a bit of fleſh, growing out of any part of the body.

Carus, Rottenneſſe, or corruption of a Bone.

Cartilagindous, (Lat.) of a griſtely ſubſtance.

Cartouch, (French) a word uſed in Architecture, ſignifying a Roll, with which they adorn the Corniſh of a Pillar: alſo a charge of powder and ſhot, made ready in a paper, called alſo a Carthrage.

Carvage, is to be quit, if the King ſhould tax his land by *carves*.

Carve of land, ſee *Carucata terræ*.

Caſemate, (Ital.) a term in fortification, a loop-hole in a wall, to ſhoot out at.

Caſhire, (French) to break up a company of Souldiers.

Caſpian Sea, a Sea between the *Caſpian* and *Hircanian* Mountains.

Caſſandra, the daughter of *Priam* and *Hecuba*: ſhe being beloved of *Apollo*, receive the gift of Propheſie from him at the Sack of *Troy*; ſhe was raviſht in the Temple by *Ajax Oileus*; and afterwards, in the dividing the ſpoil, ſhe fell to *Agamemnons* lot.

Caſſation, (Lat.) a nulling, or making void.

Caſſia, or *caſsia fiſtula*, a kind of Reed or ſhrub, growing in *Ægypt*; it is alſo called Canell, from the French word *Canelle*.

Caſsia lignea, a ſweet wood like to Cinamon.

Caſsiope, or *Caſsiopea*, the daughter of *Cepheus*, King of *Æthiopia*, and mother of *Andromeda*; who for her mother's pride, in boaſting her ſelf fairer then the *Nereides*, was expoſed to the fury of a Sea-monſter: they were afterwards placed both among the ſtars. See *Andromeda*.

Caſsivellaunus, or *Caſsibellinus*, an ancient King of the Brittains, under whoſe conduct they defended themſelves with great courage againſt the *Romans* for a long time, when they invaded this Iſland; but at laſt he was conſtrained to ſurrender himſelf to *Julius Cæſar*.

Caſtaldie, a Stewardſhip; from the Latin word *Caſtaldius*.

Caſtalia, a certain Nymph; as ſome think, the daughter of *Achelous*, who flying from *Apollo*, was turned into a Fountain near *Parnaſſus*, called the *Caſtalian* Fountain; by ſome the *Caballine* Fountain, ſacred to the Muſes.

Caſtanetts, a certain ſort of ſnappers, which dancers tying about their fingers, keep time with them, as they dance; they are ſo called from their reſemblance of a Cheſnut, called in Latin *caſtanea*.

Caſtellain, an Officer called the Conſtable of a Caſtle, which ſome think to be the ſame with *Gualtaldus*: alſo in the Forreſt laws, it ſignifies an Officer of the Forreſt.

Caſtigate, (Lat.) to puniſh, to chaſtize.

Caſtleſteed, a word anciently uſed for any Fortreſſe or Bulwark.

Caſtleward, an Impoſition upon ſuch as dwell within a certain compaſſe of any Caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and ward the Caſtle: it is taken alſo for the circuit it ſelf, which is inhabited by ſuch as are ſubject to this ſervice.

Caſtor and *Pollux*, the ſons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, whom he lay with in the ſhape of a Swan; they being grown to age, freed the Sea of Pirates, and were therefore counted Gods of the Sea; they went with *Jaſon* to *Colchos*: and coming home, they recovered their ſiſter from *Theſeus*, and won the Town *Aphydna*, wherein *Caſtor* died; *Pollux*, who was born in the ſame Egge with *Helena*, and ſo became immortall, deſired of *Jupiter*, that his brother might partake of immortality with him: whereupon they were both reported to live and die by turns.

Caſtramentum, (Lat.) Encamping.

Caſtrated, (Lat.) gelded, cut away.

Caſual, (Lat.) accidental, hapning by chance.

Caſu conſimili, a Writ of Entry granted, where a Tenant in courteſie, or for Term of life, doth Alienate in Fee, or in Tail.

Caſu proviſo, a Writ of Entry granted by the Statute of *Gloceſter*.

Caſuiſt, a writer of Caſes of conſcience.

Caſule, a kind of veſtment, in which the Prieſt ſayes Maſſe; reſembling the purple Robe of deriſion, which was put upon our Saviour.

Catabaptiſt, (Greek) an enemy, or abuſer

buſer of the Sacrament of Baptiſme.

Catachreſis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure; the uſing of another word, inſtead of the proper word.

Cataclyſme, (Greek) an inundation, or deluge.

Catadrome, (Greek) an Engin, like a Crane, which builders uſe; alſo a Tilt-yard, or place where horſes run for prizes.

Cataglottiſme, (Greek) a thruſting out the tongue in kiſſing.

Catagmaties, (Greek) Medicines for the conſolidating, or knitting together of broken bones.

Catagma, (Greek) A fracture of the bones.

Catagraph, (Greek) the firſt draught of a picture.

Catalia, ſee *Chattels*.

A *Catalepſie*, (Greek) occupation: alſo a diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth a deprehenſion of the ſpirits.

Catalogue, (Greek) a roul of names.

Catalonia, a Province in *Spain*.

Catamidiate, to put one to open ſhame, for ſome notorious offence.

A *Catamite*, (Lat.) an Ingle, a boy kept for *Sodomy*.

Cataplaſmus, (Greek) ſweet Pouders.

Cataphora, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe in the head, which cauſeth heavineſſe, and deep ſleep.

Cataplaſme, (Greek) an unctuous, and moiſt compoſition made of Meal and Herbs like a Pultis, but of thicker ſubſtance.

Cataphrygians, a Sect of Hereticks, who baptized their dead, forbid ſecond marriage, and had other erroneous opinions; they were broached by *Montanus* and *Apelles* (who were of the Countrey of *Phrygia*) in the year 181.

Catapuce, an Herb called *Spurge*.

Catapult, (Latin) the ſame as *Baliſta*.

Catarrati, (Greek) a great fall of waters from a high place, a flood-gate, a Poſtcullis: alſo a diſeaſe in the eyes cauſed by a coagulation of flegme, between the Uveous Tunicle, and the Cryſtalline humour, hindring the egreſſe and ingreſſe of the viſual ſpirits.

Catarractonium, or *Caturactoninm*, the name of a Town near *Richmond*, anciently very famous, ſo called from a great water-fall near unto it. In the year 769. it was burnt by the Tyrant *Beanred*, but afterwards it flouriſh'd again in the time of King *Ethelred*, who ſolemnized his marriage with King *Offa*'s daughter in this Town, it is now called *Catarrick-bridge*.

Catarrh, (Greek) a Rheum, a diſtillation of humours out of the head into the mouth, or throat.

Cataſtaſis, (Greek) the third Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy; wherein things are brought to a full perfection and ripeneſſe.

Cataſtrophe, the concluſion of a buſineſs: alſo the laſt Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy.

Catechize, (Greek) to inſtruct, or inform.

A *Catechumen*, (Greek) one that is Catechiz'd for the receiving of the Communion.

Category, (Greek) an accuſation: alſo a Predicament, which is a Term in Logick.

Catenate, (Lat.) to chain.

Caterlogh, or *Carlogh*, a Countrey of *Ireland*, joyning on the Eaſt to the County of *Kilkenny*.

Cathaneſſe, or *Cathneſſe*, a Province of the South-part of *Scotland*; the people were called by *Ptolemy*, *Catini*.

Cathæa, a Countrey in *India*, where beauty is ſo much regarded, that they chooſe the handſomeſt man for their King.

Catharine, (Greek) pure, chaſte; a proper name of women.

Catharians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held themſelves pure from ſin, rejected Baptiſm, and denied Original ſin.

Catharists, another ſort of Hereticks, who were counted a branch of the *Manichees*.

Cathartick, (Greek) the generall name in Phyſick for all purging Medicines.

Cathay, a great Country Eaſtward divided into nine Realms under the great Cham. It was formerly called *Scythia*, now *Sinarum Regio*; the chief City is *Iſſedon*.

Cathedral, (Gr.) belonging to a chair: alſo, a Cathedral Church is the chief Church in a Biſhops See.

Cathelaunum, or *Catalaunum*, a City of *Champagne* in *France*, now called *Chaalons*, near unto which, are *Campi Cathelanni*; thoſe famous fields, where *Attila* the *Hun* was overthrown.

Catethus, a Mathematical Term; the Perpendicular ſide of a right angled Triangle.

Catholick, (Greek) general, univerſal, defending the Chriſtian faith, a Title attributed to the King of *Spain*.

Catholicon, a Phyſical word, ſignifying a general purging Medicine.

Cathorius, a Term uſed in the practick

of *Scotland*, signifying the value of 9. Kine, it being a penalty set upon him, who breaks the Kings peace, to give to the King 22. Kine, and 3. Cathores, or for every Cathorius 9. Kine.

Catini, a ancient people of *Scotland*, see *Cathanesse*.

Cato, the name of several famous men of *Rome*, whereof the chief were *Cato Porcius*, *Cato censorius*, and *Cato Uticensis*.

Catoptrick, (Greek) belonging to a kind of Optick glasse, which is called *catoptron*.

Catry, a place where *cates*, or victuals, are set.

Cat, in Navigation is a piece of Timber fastened aloft, right over the Hawse, to trise up the Anchor from the Hawse to the Fore-Castle.

Cattieuchlani, an ancient people of this Island, inhabiting those parts, which are now called *Buckinghamshire*, *Bedfordshire*, and *Herefordshire*; they were, as *Camden* believeth, more anciently called *Cassii*, and governed by *Cassivellaunus*.

Cavalier, a brave man, a Knight, or Gentleman, serving on horse-back; from the *Italian* word *Cavallo*.

Cavazion, a Term in Architecture; being the hollowing, or under-digging of the earth for Cellerage, allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole Fabrick.

Caucasus, a high Hill, which parteth *India* from *Scythia*, being part of the mountain *Taurus*.

Caveare, a certain kind of meat, which comes from the River *Volgha* in *Russia*, made of the Roes of several sorts of fish.

Caveat, (Latin) a caution, or warning: also a Term in Civil Law, being a writing, which is entred by an Executor to keep others from medling in the administratorship.

Cavechin, or *Cavesan*, a false rein to lead a horse in.

A *Cavern*, (Lat.) a Cave.

Cavillation, (Lat.) a mocking, or jesting: also a wrangling.

Cavity, (Lat.) hollowness.

To *Caulk* a ship, to fill the holes and chinks with Ockam and Tow.

Cavon, a County of *Ireland*, called anciently East *Breanny*, lying to the West of *Louth*.

Caupes, or *Calpes*, a *Scotch* Law-Term, signifying any gift, which a man gives in his own life-time to his Master, especially to the head, and chief of the Clan, for his maintenance and protection.

Cauphe, a kind of drink among the *Turks*, made of a brown Berry.

Cauponate, (Latin) to sell for gain, especially wine, or victuals.

Caurus, the name of the North-East wind, blowing commonly out of the *British* Sea.

Causal, (Latin) causing, or expressing the cause of any thing.

Causam Nobis, a Writ to a Mayor of a Town, who hath denied seisin to one, to whom the King hath given a grant of Lands, or Tenements.

Cavsation, (Lat.) an excusing, or alleadging of a cause.

Causidick, (Lat.) a Lawyer, or Pleader.

Caustick; (Greek) searing, or burning; a word used in Physick, signifying that, which is applyed to sear any part of the body.

Cautele, (Latin) a warinesse, or taking heed.

Cautery, (Greek) an iron, which Physicians use to sear withall: also a hot oyntment, which hath the same quality.

Canterize, to sear.

Cautionary, (Lat.) given in pledge, or pawn, for the fulfilling of Articles.

Cautione admittenda, a Writ against a Bishop, for holding an excommunicate person in prison, notwithstanding that he offereth caution to obey the orders of the Church.

Cayer, a quantity of paper: also a part of a written book.

Cazimi (Arab.) or a Planet in the heart of the Sun, is, when he is not distant from the Sun 17. minutes.

C E

Cebratane, (French) a Trunk to shoot at Birds with clay pellets.

Ceca, a certain religious house in *Cordoba*, whence they say *Andar de Ceca en Meca*: i. e. to turn *Turk*.

Cecity, (Lat.) blindnesse.

Cecrops, the first (or as some say the second) King of *Athens*; he was an *Egyptian* born, and called by *Eusebius Diphyes*, or Biformed, because he was the first, who civilized mens manners, and instituted marriage in *Athens*.

Cedent, (Lat.) giving place.

Cedrosii, a certain wild barbarous people, that go cloathed in the skin of wild beasts.

Cefala, an Island of *Africa*, found out by the *Portugals*, in the year 1500. being three miles in length, and one in breadth.

It

It hath two Villages and one ſtrong Caſtle. In the year 1505. the Iſlanders rebelled, but were quickly ſubdued by the *Portugal's*, who killed the King they had choſen among themſelves, and ſet up another King, as Deputy to the King of *Portugal*.

Celænæ, a Hill in *Aſia*, where *Marſyas* is ſaid to have contended with *Apollo* for the maſtery upon the Flute.

Celandine, a kind of Herb called in Latin *Chelidonium*.

Celature, or *Cælature*, (Lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Celebration, (Lat.) a ſolemnizing, or making famous.

Celebrity, (Lat.) famouſneſs.

Celerity, (Latin) ſwiftneſs, expedition.

Celeſtial, (Lat.) heavenly.

Celeſtines, an Order of Fryers, inſtituted in the year 1215. by one *Peter a Samnite*, who was afterwards choſen Pope, and called *Celeſtine* the fifth.

Cellariſt, he that keepeth the Cellar, or Buttery in a Religious houſe.

Celſitude, (Lat.) tallneſs, heighth: alſo, a Term attributed to a Prince, as a Title of Honour.

Celſity, the ſame.

Celtæ, a people anciently inhabiting *Gallia Comata*, between the Rivers *Garonne*, and *Sein*; they were ſo called from *Celtus*, the Son of *Polypheme*.

Celtiberia, a part of *Spain*, anciently ſo called; now *Arragonia*.

Celurca, the ancient name of a Town in the Province of *Angus* in *Scotland*, now called *Montros*.

Cemented, cloſe joined, or united; from *Cement*, a ſtrong and cleaving morter.

Cemetery, ſee *Cœmetery*.

Cenchris, a green, and venomous biting Serpent.

Cenotaph, (Greek) a Hearſe, or empty Tombe, erected in honour of a great Perſon.

Cenſe, (Lat.) a Muſtering of an Army; a ceſſing of people.

Cenſer, a veſſel wherein the Prieſt burneth incenſe at any ſacrifice, or religious rites.

Cenſor, (Lat.) an Officer among the *Romans*, who was to ceſs, and value mens eſtates: alſo, to judge of diſcipline, and reform manners; whence cometh, to Cenſure, *i. e.* to Judge, or give Sentence.

Centaures, a people of *Theſſaly*, who waged war with the *Lapithæ*: they deſcended, as the Poets feign, from *Ixion*; who falling in love with *Juno*, lay with a cloud which was formed into her ſhape. They were thought to be half-men, and half-horſes; becauſe riding their horſes to water, while their horſes held down their heads to drink, they ſeemed to thoſe who beheld them a far off, like a ſtrange kind of monſter, whoſe former part reſembled a man, the hinder part a horſe.

Centaury, a kind of Herb, which ſome call *Feverfew*.

Centenary, (Lat.) belonging to a Hundred.

Center, (Lat.) that point which is in the midſt of every Circle, or Globe.

Centoculated, (Lat.) having a hundred eyes; an Epithet belonging to *Argos*, whom *Juno* ſet to watch *Io*.

Centinodie, an Herb called Knot-graſs, as it were having a hundred knots.

Centon, (Lat.) a Garment made up of ſeveral patches, a work compoſed of many pieces.

Central, ſituate in the Center, or middle.

Centrie, a word contracted from Sanctuary, a place of refuge for malefactours.

Centum-viri, certain men among the *Romans*, choſen out of the 35 Tribes to be Judges; who although they were more in number than a hundred; yet, for the eaſier naming of them, were called *Centum-viri*.

Centuple, (Lat.) a hundred-fold.

Century, (Lat.) the Number of a Hundred; the ſpace of a Hundred years; a band of a Hundred men, or the like.

Centurion, a Commander of a Hundred men; a Captain.

Cephalies, (Lat.) medicines properly applyed to fractures of the head, but generally taken for all medicines peculiar to the head.

Cephalick-vein, ſee *vein*.

Cephalus, the Son of *Eion*, he married *Procris*, the daughter of *Erichtheus* King of *Athens*, and being loved of *Aurora*, would not anſwer her love: one morning after he had been a Hunting with a dart which *Procris* gave him, and a dog called *Lælaps*; he ſate down and called upon *Aura* to refreſh him; but his wife having followed him out of Jealouſie, had hid her ſelf in a buſh. *Cephalus* perceiving the buſh to move, thought it had been a wild

beast, and shot his wife, and afterwards was turned into a stone.

Cepi Corpus, a Return made by the Sheriff, that, upon an exigent, he hath taken the body of a man.

Ceramite, a kind of precious stone.

Ceratine, (Lat.) made of wax, dissolveable.

Cerberus, *quasi creoborus*, or, flesh-devouring; a three-headed Dog, said to watch constantly at the gates of Hell, whom *Hercules* overcame, and carried away in a chain.

Cerebrosity, (Lat.) a being cock-brain'd, or brainsick.

Cerdonists, a Sect of Hereticks, who held that there were two contrary Principles in the cause of every thing, A good god and a bad; they were instituted by one *Cerdo*, in the year 150.

Ceremonies, rites of the Church, from the ancient Latin word *Cerus*, which signifieth *Holy*; or else from the *Cærites*, a people of *Hetruria*, who cheerfully entertained all the sacred things of the *Romans*, which were brought to them by the *Vestals*, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gaules*: whereupon the *Romans* out out gratitude, ordered that all things belonging to Religious Worship, should be called Ceremonies.

Ceres, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, by whom *Jupiter* had *Proserpina*; and being snatcht away by *Pluto*, *Ceres* wandered through the world to seek her, and came to the Court of *Eleusius* King of *Attica*: whose son *Triptolemus* she made immortal; and seating him in a Chariot drawn with winged Dragons through the Aire, she sent him to teach mortals the use of Corn; whence she was adored as the Goddess of *Agriculture*.

Cerinthians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Christ at his second coming should give to his people all carnal delights and pleasures: they had their originall in the year 97 from one *Cerinthus*.

Cerna, an Island in the *Æthiopick* Sea, where the North Pole is not seen, by some thought to be the same with *Madagascar*.

Ceromatick, (Gr.) anointed with oyl.

Cerones, a certain people anciently inhabiting that part of *Scotland*, which is now called *Assinshire*.

Cerote, (Greek) a kind of sear-cloth, or plaister.

A *Certificate*, a Writing made in any Court, to give notice to another Court of any thing done therein.

Certification, of *Assize*, of *novel disseisin*; a Writ granted for the examining of a matter passed by Assize before the Justices, and is called, a Certification of new *disseisin*.

Certificando de recognitione Staplæ, a Writ directed to the Maior, of the Staple, taken before him, in a case where the party himself refuseth to bring it in.

Certiorari, is a Writ issuing out of the Chancery to an inferiour Court, to call up the Records of a cause depending there, upon complaint made by the bill, that the party seeking the said Writ hath received hard dealing.

Cervine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hart: also, of a tauny or hart-colour.

Ceruse, (Lat.) White-lead refined out of the Mine, used by Chirurgians for ointments; by Painters, for the painting of a white colour.

Cesata, or *Cesada*, a City of *Spain*, between *Emerita*, and *Cæsar-Augusta*.

To *Cespitate*, (Lat.) to stumble.

Cessation, (Lat.) a leaving off, a ceasing.

Cessavit, a Writ lying upon this general ground, Where a man hath neglected to perform such service, or to pay such rents, as he is tied to by his tenure.

To *Cesse*, (from the Lat. *Censere*) to leave off, to be idle: also, to tax.

Cession, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Cest, (Lat.) a marriage-girdle, which the Bride useth to wear, and which is loosed by the Bridegroom the first night.

Cetaceous, (Lat.) belonging to a Whale.

Ceus, an Island, where all men above 60 years old, were commanded by the law to poison themselves, that there might be no scarsity of provision for the rest.

C H

Cha, the leaf of a tree in *China*, which being infused into water, serves for their ordinary drink.

Chace, (French) a Warren: also, a Term in the game at Tennis.

* *Chackshirs*, a kind of Breeches among the *Turks*, from the waste to the heel; the ornament of women, as well as men.

Chaffewax, an officer in Chancery, that fits the wax for the sealing of Writs, and such other Instruments as are thence to be sent out.

Chaffare,

Chaffare, a buying and selling, from the Dutch word *Kauffer*, a Buyer.

Chaffinch, a kind of bird, so called because it delighteth in chaff.

Chagrin, (French) care, heaviness: also, a disease caused by melancholy.

Chaine, the decimal chaine is an instrument used in Surveying, made of round wire 16 foot in length.

Chaines, is used by a figure, called Metonymy of the Adjunct, for captivity, and sometimes in an amorous sense. *Cleopat.*

Chalcedon, a City of *Asia*, near *Bosphorus Thracius*: it was built by the *Megarenses*, who were called *Cæci*, or blind, because they did not choose the other side where *Constantinople* stands.

Chalcographer, (Greek) an ingraver in brass.

Chaldæa, a Countrey of *Asia* the greater, bordering upon *Arabia*: their chief City is *Babylon*, and the people have ever been famous for Astrology and Magick.

Chaldron, a certain measure of Coals, containing 36 bushels.

Chalice, a holy Vessel wherewith they had wont to sacrifice.

Challenge, a Term in Common-law, signifying an exception against persons, or things; as a prisoner may except against the partial impanelling of a Jury, or against the insufficiency of the Jurors.

Chalons, blankets, or coverings.

Chalibeate, (Lat.) of the temper, or quality of Steel.

Chalybes, a people of *Asia* the less, dwelling upon the banks of *Thermodoon*; *Strabo* calls them *Chaldæans*. They had great store of Iron, and Steel-Mines, whence some think, *Chalybs* comes to signify Steel.

A *Chamber*, in gunnery, is a charge made of brass, or iron, to put in at the breech of a Murtherer.

Chamberdekins, Irish beggars.

Chamberlain of a City, is the chief keeper of the publick treasury; from *Camera*, or Chamber, the place where the Treasury is kept: there be also two Officers of this name, in the Kings Exchequer.

Chameleon, see *Cameleon*.

Chamelot, or *Chamblet*, a kind of water'd stuff mixed with Camels hair.

A *Chamfer*, a word in Architecture, being an artificial gutter, or creyice made in a pillar.

Chamfred, (old word) chapt, or wrinckled.

Chamois, or *Chamoy*, a wild Goat, of whose skins they make *Chamois* leather.

Champernouns, see *Campernulphs*.

Champerty, (French) signifieth in Common-law the maintenance of a man in his suit depending; on condition to have part of the Land, or Goods, when they are recovered.

Champion, (French) one that fighteth in anothers: behalf the Kings Champion, is one who is to come Armed on horse-back upon the Kings Coronation day, and in the presence of the Nobles to challenge any, who shall affirm the King not lawfull Heir to the Crown; by this Tenure the *Dimmocks* hold a Mannor at *Scrivelby*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Chananæa, the Holy-land bounded on the East by *Euphrates*, and the River *Jordan*; on the West by *Ægypt*; on the South by *Arabia*, on the North by *Libanus*.

Chancellour, from the Latin word *Cancelli*, Latices, with which in former time the judgment-seats were compassed; it is a Title of honour given unto him, who is the chief man next unto the Prince, for matter of justice in Civil affairs, having power to moderate, and temper the written Law, according to equity. Also, the Chancellour of the Exchequer is a supream Officer, appointed to moderate the extremities in Exchequer.

Chancery, the Court of Equity and Conscience, moderating the severity of other Courts, that are more strictly tied to the rigour of the Law; the Officers belonging to this Court, are the Lord Chancellour, who is chief Judge, twelve Masters of the Chancery, whereof the Master of the Roll's is chief; the Clerk of the Crown; the six Clerks, with many others.

Chanfron, the name of an *Italian* Coyn valuing about twenty-pence.

A *Chanteplear*, (French) he that singeth and weepeth together.

A *Chanter*, he that singeth Divine-service in a Church, or Chappel.

Chanticleer, (French) a name often given to a Cock for its clear singing.

Chaonia, the hilly part of *Epirus*; which *Helenus* the son of *Priamus*, so named from his brother *Chaon*, whom he there slew against his will, while he was a hunting.

Chaos, (Greek) a confused indigested heap.

Chapin, (Spanish) a high Cork-heel'd shooe.

Chaplain, from *Capella*, a *Chappel*; he that dependeth upon the King, or other great person for the instruction of him, and his family.

Chap-

Chaplet, a wreath, or Garland for the head; from the Latin word, *Caput*.

Chapter, in the Common and Canon-law, signifieth a company of Clergy-men met together in a Cathedral conventual, or collegiate Church; and this company is a kind of head to rule, and govern the Diocefs in the vacation of the Bifhoprick: it is alfo a word of Architecture, fignifying the top, or head of a pillar.

Character, (Greek) the print, or feal of any thing; a Note in Chronology: alfo, the name of Printers feveral forts of Letters.

Characteriftick, belonging to a Character.

Chardford, a Town in *Hantfhire*, heretofore called *Cerdeford* from *Cerdick*, that warlike Engliih *Saxon*, who obtained a great victory over the *Saxons*.

Chare, a kind of fifh, which breeds moft peculiarly in *Winandermere* in *Lancafhire*.

A *Charge* in *Blazon*, is that thing whatfoever, that doth occupy the field of an Efcutcheon, as the contained in the containing.

Charientifm, (Greek) gracefulnefs: alfo, a Rhetorical figure, when we fweeten harfh expreffions with fofter terms.

Charing-crofs, a famous monument which ftood not long fince at the end of the ftrand towards *Weftminfter*. It was erected by King *Edward* the firft, in memory of his Queen *Eleanor*, who accompanying him to the Holy-war, fuck't the poyfon out of his body, when it had been wounded by a *More* with an envenom'd fword; this Crofs was utterly demolifh't not many years fince.

Charlatanerie, (French) a couſening, cheating, or cogging, from *Carlatan*, a Mountebank.

Charles, a proper name contracted from the Dutch word *Gar*, and *Ethel*, fignifying all-Noble, or one of a mafculine fpirit; a married man.

Charles-wain, certain Stars near the North-pole.

Charms, certain verfes, or expreffions, which are thought to have a bewitching power: alfo, taken figuratively for furprizing attractions and allurements. *Artamenes*.

A *Charnel-houfe*, a place where dead bones are laid.

Charon, the fon of *Erebus*, and *Night*; whom the Poets faign to be the ferriman of Hell, and to carry the Souls of thofe that die, over the Stygian-Lake in a Boat.

Chart, (Lat.) a paper, or parchment, or written deed.

Charter-houfe, a famous Hofpital in *London*, founded by Sir *Walter-many* of *Henault*, who ferved under King *Edward* the third, in the *French* wars; this place was anciently a very noted Cœmitery, or place of Burial.

Charters, (French) written Evidences of things done between party and party: alfo, Letters Pattents wherein priviledges are granted by the King, to Towns and Corporations.

Charterparty, (a Term in Merchandife) a Covenant, or Agreement between a Merchant, and the Maiter of a Ship.

Chartulary, a keeper of a Regifter-roll, or Reckoning book.

Chervil, or *Cherril*, an Herb called in Latin *Cerefolium*.

Charybdis, a Gulph in the Bay of *Sicily*, near the *Tauromitanian* fhore; which is feign'd to have been a woman of prodigious greedinefs, who for ftealing *Hercules* his Oxen, was ftruck with Thunder by *Jupiter*, and turned into this Gulf.

Chafma, (Greek) a wide gap, or opening of the earth.

Chafteleyn, a word ufed by *Chaucer*, fignifying a Gentle woman of a great houfe.

Chafuble, (French) a kind of Cope, which the Prieft and his aſſiſtants wear at Maſs.

Chattels, (French) a Term in Common-law, fignifying all goods moveable, and immoveable; but fuch as are in the nature of a free-hold, or a parcel thereof.

Chatteſworth, a ſtately houſe in *Darbyſhire*, built by Sir *William Cavendiſh*, or *Candiſh*.

Chaumond, an ancient and noble Family of *Lancels* in *Cornwall*, written in Latin Records, *de Calvo Monte*.

Chaud-melle, fignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, A fault committed in a ſudden Tumult.

A *Chauncel*, the moſt ſacred part of a Temple, or Church, ſo called from *Cancelli*, or Lattices, which ſeparate that part from the reſt of the Church; the Greeks call it *Adyton*.

Chaunce-medley, ſignifies in Common-law the caſual ſlaying of a man.

Chauncery, ſee *Chancery*.

Chaworths, the name of a very Noble Family

family of *Ailesbury* in *Buckinghamshire*; they were so called as descending from *Cahors*, a Town of *Quercy*, a Province of *France*: in Latin Records they are styled *de Cadurcis*.

Cheap-gild, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, for any wrong done by one that was in plegio.

Checkie, a Term in Heraldry; as, a bordure checkie is when the bordure consisteth of three panes of checquer-work, wherein it differs from counter-pany, which never exceeds two panes.

Chief, a Term in Common-law, as Lands holden in Chief; See *Capite*. Also a Term in Heraldry, being a line added to the upper or chief part of an Escutcheon, and contains a third part thereof.

Chief-pledg, the same as Headborough, Constable, Tything-man.

Chekelaton, a Stuff like motly. *Chaucer*.

Chelandri, a Gold-finch; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Chelidon, a precious stone, which they say is found in the belly of a Swallow.

Chelidonie, an Herb, so called from the Greek word *Chelidon*, which signifies a Swallow.

Chelmerford, a Town in *Essex*, so called from the River *Chelmer*; it is commonly known by the name of *Chensford*. In the reign of King *Henry* the first, it belonged to *Maurice* Bishop of *London*, who built here two bridges. Some think it to be the same with that which was anciently called *Canonium*.

Chelonophagi, a certain people bordering upon *Carmania*, who feed only upon Tortoises, covering their houses with the shels of them, being so large that one of them will serve to make a Ship.

Chemnis, an Island which is driven to and fro by the wind, wherein there is a Temple consecrated to *Latona*.

Cherisaunce, (old word) comfort.

Chersonesus, (Greek) a tract of Land almost invironed by the Sea, and joyned to the Continent by an Isthmus or narrow neck of land: it is called in Latin, *Peninsula*.

Chert, or *Cheort*, (old word) Love, jealousie.

Chertes, merry people. *Chaucer*.

Cherubim, or *Cherub*, an Hebrew word signifying fulness of knowledge, one of the nine orders of Angels.

Cheslip, a kind of little vermin that lies under tyles.

Chest, (old word) subject.

Chesten, (French) a chess-nut.

Chester: see *Westchester*.

Chestoul, poppie.

To *Cheve*, (old word) to thrive.

Cheveril-leather, a kind of soft tender leather, from the French word *Chevereul*, a wild Goat, of whose skin some say it is made; or else from the River *Charwel* in *Oxford shire*, which is famous for dressing of leather.

Cheverons, (French) the strong rafters and cheifs that meet at the top of the house, to hold up the covering of the house: also, a Term in Heraldry, being one of the ordinaries of an Escutcheon made in fashion of a triangle.

Chevesal, a Gorget. *Chaucer*.

To *Chevice*, (old word) to redeem.

Chevin, a certain Fish having a great head, from the French word *Chef*, a head.

Chevisaunce, a composition or agreement between the debtour and creditour; from the French word *Chever*, to come to a head.

Chevronel, a Term in Blazon, being a half Cheveron.

Chibboll, a litle onion.

Chichester, the name of a famous City of *Sussex*, formerly called *Cissancester*, i, e. the City of *Cissa*, because it was built by *Cissa* King of the South-Saxons. It hath a very stately Cathedral: and in the reign of *William Rufus*, the Bishop's See was translated from *Selsey* hither.

Child-wit, a Law-term, signifying a power to take a fine of your bond-woman begotten with Child without your consent.

Chiliad, (Greek) the number of a thousand.

Chiliarch, (Greek) a Commander of a thousand men, a Colonel.

Chiliasts, (Greek) a sect of men, who are also called Millenaries, who hold that Christ shall come and reign personally upon Earth with his Saints a thousand years.

Chilo, the Lacedemonian, one of the seven Wise men of Greece, whose sentences were very brief; whence *Chilonick* signifieth, Compendious.

Chimæra, a Hill of *Lycia*, on the top whereof were many Lions, in the midst fed Goats, and at the bottom were Serpents, which *Bellerophon* made habitable. Whence the Poets feigned that *Bellerophon*

killed the Monster *Chimera*, who had the head of a Lion, the belly of a Goat, and the tail of a Dragon. Whence *Chimera's*, are taken for, Idle conceits.

Chimbe, the uttermoſt part of a barrel. *Chaucer.*

A *Chime* of Bells, a pleaſant tune rung upon the Bells. Some ſay, from the Latin word *Cymbalum.*

Chemin, (French) a Law-term, ſignifying the King's high-way, where there is free paſſage for him and his people.

Chimmage, a toll for wayfarage, or paſſage through a Forreſt.

China, a great Country in *Aſia*, which is all under one King, whom they call, Lord of the World, and Son of Heaven.

Chincherie, niggardlineſs; a word uſed by *Chaucer.*

Chinquita, a Colony of *Spaniards* upon the bank of *Titicaca*, one of the greateſt Lakes that belongs to *America*; ſaid to be fourſcore leagues in compaſs, having many ſmall Iſlands in it; being of a good and fruitfull ſoil, abounding with fiſh, and variety of Sea fowl.

Chione, the daughter of *Deucalion* and wife of *Pæonius* the *Epidaurian*: ſhe being got with child by *Phœbus* and *Mercury*, brought forth twins, *Autolycus* to *Mercury*, *Philammon* to *Phœbus.*

Chios, an Iſland in the *Ægean*-Sea, between *Lesbos* and *Samos.* It is 900 furlongs in circuit.

Chiragrical, (Greek) having the gout in ones hands.

Chirking, (old word) a chattering noiſe.

Chirographer, a Law-term ſignifying him, who, in the Common pleas office, ingroſſeth Fines acknowledged in that Court, into a perpetual Record; alſo, he that giveth a bill of his hand.

Chirograph, ſignifying, in Greek, ones own Hand-writing.

Chirologie, (Greek) a talking by ſigns made with the hands.

Chiromancy, (Greek) a divination, by looking on the lines and marks of the hand. This art is alſo called Palmeſtry.

Chiron, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Philyra*; who by reaſon that *Saturn* lay with *Philyra* in the ſhape of a horſe, had his upper parts like a man, his lower parts like a horſe: he grew famous for Phyſick, brought up *Achilles* and *Æſculapius*, and at length was placed among the Stars, and called *Sagittarius.*

Chirricbote, a Spaniſh word, uſed in deriſion toward the French-men.

Chirurgery, (Greek) the Art of curing wounds; vulgarly called, Surgery.

Chivalrie, (French) horſemanſhip, valour; alſo, a Law-term, ſignifying a tenure of land by Knights-ſervice.

Chivauchie, the ſame as *Chivalrie.*

Chloris, the wife of *Zephyrus*; ſhe was called *Flora*, or the Goddeſs of Flowers: alſo, the daughter of *Amphion* and *Niobe*, who married *Meleus*, and brought forth *Nestor.*

Chocolate, a compounded *Indian* drink, whoſe chief ingredient is a fruit called *Cocao.*

Cholmonley, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name and habitation to the Noble Family of the *Cholmondleys*, or *Cholmleys* by contraction.

Choragion, (Greek) purging of Choler.

Chonaril, an Herb, like Succory.

Choral, a Law term; one that by vertue of the ancient orders of the Clergy was admitted to ſerve God in the quire.

Chord, a Term in Geometry, being a right line ſubtending an arch of a Circle.

Choriambick, (Greek) a foot in Verſe, conſiſting of four ſyllables, two long ones at each extream, and two ſhort ones in the middle.

Chorion, (Greek) the outermoſt tunicle that enwraps the Birth.

Chorister, (Gr.) a ſinging-man of a quire.

Chorographer, (Greek) a deſcriber, or decipherer of Countries and Kingdoms.

Chorus, a company of Singers in a quire: alſo, that which is ſung or played in a Tragedie or Comedy, between every Act.

Chryſmatory, (Greek) a veſſel wherein they put the holy ointment (uſed by thoſe of the *Roman* Church in the Sacrament of Baptiſm) which is called Chriſm.

Chriſome, (Greek) a white cloth put about a child newly chriſtned, in token of Baptiſm.

Chryſocal, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, like ſand in the veins of ſome Metals.

Chriſtian, a proper name of women, firſt derived from the Profeſſion it ſelf.

Chriſtianiſm, the profeſſion of Chriſtian Religion.

Chriſtopher, (Greek) a proper name of men, ſignifying Chriſt-carrier.

Chromatic, (Greek) keeping its colour: alſo pleaſant, delightful: alſo a ſoft kind of Muſick, which by the Ancients was taxed of effeminacy.

Chronical, (Greek) temporal.

A *Chronicle*, (Gr.) a Hiſtory of the times.

Chronodix, (Greek) a certain kind of Dial or Inſtrument, to ſhew how the time paſſeth away.

A *Chro-*

A *Chronogram*, (Greek) a verse wherein the Figurative Letters being joyned together, make up the year of our Lord.

Chronography, (Greek) a writing of Annals.

Chronology, (Greek) a computation of years, whereby is shown the coherence of Histories.

Chrysocol, (Greek) a kind of green earth called Borax, wherewith Goldsmiths soder Gold and other mettals together.

Chrysolite, a kind of precious Stone of a Gold-colour.

Chrysoprase, another sort of precious Stone of a greenish colour.

Chrysopolis, a Promontory of *Asia*, now called *Scytary*.

Chrysostomus, signifying in Greek, Golden mouth: it was the name of an ancient Bishop of *Byzantium*, famous for his eloquence.

Crystalline-heaven it is the ninth heaven, mentioned *Gen.* 1. which divideth the water from the waters.

Chyle, (Greek) a white substance or milky juice, into which the nutriment is converted by the heat of the stomack, and which being there brought to that perfection, passes thence away through the Mesaraick veins into the Liver.

Chylification, the act or faculty of converting nutriment into Chyle.

Chymistry, the art of dissolving mettals, and of extracting the quintessence out of any thing.

Chymere, a coat or jacket: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

C I

Cibarious, (Lat.) belonging to meat.

Ciboire, (French) a cup or box, wherein the Sacrament of the Lords Supper is kept among the *Roman* Catholicks.

A *Cicatrice*, (Lat.) a scar, or mark which is left after a wound is healed up.

Cicely, a proper name of women; from the Latin word *Cecilia*, i. e. *Grey-eyd*.

Cicero, the name of a most famous Oratour and Philosopher among the *Romans*; whence *Ciceronical* is used for Eloquent.

To *Cicurate*, (Lat.) to tame.

Cid, from the Arabick *Caide*, which signifies, a Lord or great man. This word is used among the *Spaniards*, for a valiant man, or great Captain.

Cierges, wax-candles, lamps. *Chaucer.*

Cilerie, a Term in Architecture, signifying the draperie or leavage, which is wrought upon the heads of pillars.

Cilicia, a Country of *Asia* the Less, now called *Caramania*, or *Turcomania*.

Cilicious, (Lat.) belonging to a Cilice, or haircloath.

Cilinder, see *Cylinder*.

Cimbick, (Lat.) a niggard or peny-father.

Cimbrians, a Northern and warlick people, anciently inhabiting that Country which is now called *Denmark*.

Cimeliark, (Lat.) a Vestry: also, a place to put Jewels in.

Cimice, a small red insect or worm.

A *Cimiter*, see *Scymitar*.

Cimmerians, a Northern people whose Country by reason of its distance from the Sun, is alwaies dark: whence Cimmerian darkness is taken for a very thick obscurity. They live near a certain narrow Sea, which from them is called *Bosphorus Cimmerius*. There is also a people of *Italy*, so called, living between *Baiæ*, and *Cumæ*, incompassed about with high hills.

Cinamon, an Hebrew word, signifying a kind of spice.

Cinefaction, (Lat.) a Chymicall Term; reducing to ashes.

Cincantenier, (French) a Commander of 50 men: also the name of an Officer in *Paris*.

Cincture, (Lat.) an encompassing with a girdle.

Cinips, (Lat.) a Gnat.

Cinkefoile, an Herb called five-leaved-grass.

Cinnaber, a red stone found in Mines, which is used for a Vermilion colour.

Cinople, or *Sinople*, a kind of red-lead, from the City *Sinope*, whence it is digged.

Cinque-ports, five Havens which lie toward *France*, on the East part of *England*: namely, *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney*, and *Sandwich*; the inhabitants of these Ports have many priviledges and immunities above others of the Commons of that Country: Also, they have an especiall Governour, who is called Lord warden of the Cinque-ports, having all the authority that a Lord Admiral hath in places not exempted.

A *Cipher*, from the Hebrew word *Saphar*, to number, signifieth any figure or

number; especially that figure in form of an o. which only serveth to augment the value of a number: also, a Character wherein secret letters are written.

Cipress, a fine curled linnen, of which Hoods for women are made.

Circester, or *Cirencester*, an ancient City in *Glocestershire*, which standeth upon the River *Corinus*, or *Churn*; it was formerly called *Corinium*, and *Durocornovium*: also, *Urbs Passerum*, in regard it was set on fire by Sparrows, by a stratagem of one *Gurmundus*; it was taken from the *Brittains* by *Ceaulin*, King of the West-*Saxons*: also, *Cimeglise* was here defeated by *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*.

Circinate, (Lat.) to make a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Circk, (Lat.) a place in *Rome* made circularly, where the people sate and beheld those Playes, which are called Circenses.

A *Circuit* of Action, a Term in Law, signifying a longer course of proceeding then is needfull to recover the thing sued for.

Circuition, (Lat.) a fetching a compass, or going about.

Circular, (Lat.) round, in fashion of a Circle.

Circulation, (Lat.) an encompassing, a fetching a round circle: also, a subliming of waters by a Limbeck.

Circumaggeration, (Lat.) a heaping round about.

Circumambient, (Lat.) incircling, or flowing about, an Epithet proper to the Aire.

Circumambulation, a walking about: also, a far-fetch't discourse.

Circumcelliones, certain abominable Hereticks, who to get themselves repute, laid violent hands upon themselves.

Circumcision, (Lat.) a cutting about, a Ceremony used among the Jews, namely a cutting off the fore-skins from their Children, as soon as they were eight daies old.

Circumduction, (Lat.) a leading about, a deceiving.

Circumference, (Lat.) a line circularly drawn about the Center.

Circumferentor, a Mathematical Instrument, used by Geometricians and Surveyors; it is made of Wood, eight inches in length, and four broad; three quarters of an inch thick: about the middle of the upper-side is a round hole, three inches and a half about, and half an inch deep, in which is placed a Card, divided into 120 equal parts, in which Card is drawn a Dial, to know the hour of the Sun.

Circumflex, (Lat.) bowed about: also, a mark over a Vowel, whereby the most full Greek accent is express't.

Circumfluous, or *Circumfluent*, (Lat.) flowing about.

Circumforaneous, (Lat.) loitering about the Market, or Court.

Circumfusion, (Lat.) a powring about.

Circumgyration, (Lat.) a fetching a great circuit round about.

Circumjacent, (Lat.) lying about.

Circumincession, (Lat.) a word used by Divines, to express the existence of the Holy Trinity.

Circumligation, (Lat.) a binding about.

Circumlition, (Lat.) a dawbing, or plaistering about.

Circumlocution, (Lat.) a circuit of words, or going about the bush.

Circumvection, (Lat.) a carrying about.

Circumplication, (Lat.) a folding about.

Circumrotation, (Lat.) a wheeling about.

Circumscription, (Lat.) a writing about.

Circumspection, (Lat.) warinesse, heedfulnesse.

A *Circumstance*, (Lat.) a quality that accompanieth any thing, as time, place.

Circumstantibus, a Law-Term, those that stand about to make up the number of the Jurors; if any impanell'd appear not, or appearing, be challenged by either party.

Circumvallation, (Lat.) an enclosing, or trenching about.

Circumvent, (Lat.) to over-reach, to deceive.

Circumvolate, (Lat.) to fly about.

Circumvolve, (Lat.) to roll about.

Circumvolution, a rolling, wheeling, or turning about.

Circumdate, (Lat.) to encompass about.

Circumsonate, (Lat.) to sound about, or on every side.

Cisalpine, Countreys on this side the *Alpes*.

Cisbury, a Town in *Sussex*, so called from *Cissa*, the son of *Aello*, and second King of the South *Saxons*, who with his brother *Cimen*, landed with great Forces at *Cimonshore*.

Cistercian Monks: see *Bernardine* Monks.

Cistus, a certain bramble, called the holy Rose.

Cita-

Citation, (Lat.) the alleadging of any Text: also a Summons to appear before any Court.

Citta, the affections of longing in women with child.

Citherides, a name given to the Muses.

Citriale, a Cittern, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Citrine colour, the colour of a Pomecitron, or golden colour.

Citrull, a kind of Cucumber.

Cittadel, a Castle, or Fortresse of a City.

Civet, a *Arabian* word; it is a kind of Unctious substance, that hath a very sweet smell, and seems to be an excrement coming from some beast.

A *Civick*-Crown, a reward anciently given by the *Romans*, to a deserving Citizen.

C L

Clack Wooll, is to cut off the sheeps mark, which maketh it to weigh lesse, and to yield lesse custom.

Claick-geese: see *Barnacles*.

Claim, a Law-Term, is a challenge of interest in any thing that is out of ones possession; as, *Claim* by *charter*, or descent, &c.

Clamour, (Lat.) noise.

Clan, a tribe, or family in *Scotland*, as *clan Mackduff*, the family of *Mackduff*.

Clancular, (Lat.) privie, secret.

Clandestine, (Lat.) the same.

Clangour, (Lat.) a shrill cry, or great sound.

Clap, a Term in *Faulconry*; the neather part of a Hawks beak, is called the Hawks clap.

Clara, a proper name of women, signifying in Latin clear, or bright.

Clare, a Town of *Suffolk*, which gave name unto the ancient family of the *Clares*, descended from Earl *Gilbert* the *Norman*: as also the Title of Dukedom, unto *Lionel* Son to King *Edward* the 3d. who for the more full sound, was styled Duke of *Clarence*.

Clarentieux, one of the Kings at arms.

Claricord, or *Clericord*, a kind of Musical instrument, somewhat like a Cymbal.

Clarie, a kind of Herb, so called.

Clarigation, a Law-Term, used by the ancient *Romans*, being the same as Reprizal with us: see more in Reprizal.

Clarion, a kind of Trumpet.

Clarisonant, (Latin) clear-voic't, shrill-sounding.

Clark, a Clergy-man, a Schollar, a Secretary: also a man imployed in some great Office, as Clark of the Crown in Chancery, Clark of the Crown in the King's Bench, Clark of the Extreats, Clark of the Pell, of the petty Bag, of the Kings Wardrop, of the Kings silver, &c. Which see, in their several places.

Clarmathan, signifies in the practick of *Scotland*, the warranting of stollen Cattel, or Goods.

Classe, an order, a rank, or degree: also a Navie.

To *Claudicate*, to be lame.

Clavecymbal, or *Claricymbal*, a kind of instrument with wire-strings; by some taken for a Harpsical, or Virginal.

Claver, a kind of an Herb, called *Trefoil*:

Clavicular, (Latin) belonging to a key.

Clavis, (Lat.) a key: also an Exposition of hard words.

Clause, a Article, or conclusion; from the Latin word *Claudere*, because it shuts up a sentence.

Claustral, (Lat.) belonging to a close place, retired, or recluse.

Clement, (Latin) a proper name, signifying milde, or gentle.

Clementines, a part of the Canon-Law, or certain Decretals collected by Pope *Clement*.

Cleopatra, a Queen of *Ægypt*, first loved by *Julius Cæsar*; afterwards married to *Mark Antony*; who having killed himself, she procured her own death, by setting *Aspes* to her naked breasts.

Clep, a *Scotch* Law-term, a form of claim, petition, or libel: or certain solemn words, used, especially in criminal causes.

Clepen, (old word) they call.

Clepsydrie, (Greek) an hour-glasse, which measures out the time by the insensible flowing of water.

Clergion, a Clark. *Chaucer*.

Clergie, the whole number of those that take upon them the Ministery: also a Term, signifying an appeal, a Plea to an Indictment: Heretofore only Clergy-men, but now all men have the benefit of their Ordinaries.

Clerk, see *Clark*.

Cleromancy, (Greek) a Divination by lots.

The *Clew* of a sayl, the lower corner of a sail, which reaches down to the place where the sheates are made fast to the sayl.

Clicket, a clapper of a door: *Chaucer* also useth it for a key.

Clicketting, a Term in hunting; a Fox when he desires copulation, is said to go to his clicketting.

Clientele, (Lat.) a taking into ones protection a train of Clients and followers.

Cliff, a cleft Mountain, or broken Rock.

Climacterical, from the Greek word *Climax*, a scale, or ladder; every seventh, and ninth year is counted a climacterica year: wherein, if any misfortune, or sickneſſe happen, it is counted moſt dangerous; as likewiſe thoſe years, which are compounded of 7ths. and 9ths. up to the 63d. which is held moſt dangerous of all.

Climate, (Greek) a portion of the earth contained between two parallel lines, in which ſpace there is half an hours difference in the length of the day.

Clinke, (old word) a key-hole; whoſe Diminutive is *Clicket*, a key: uſed by old *Chaucer*.

Clinick, (Greek) bed-red.

Clio, one of the nine Muſes, who is ſaid to be the firſt inventreſſe of Hiſtory.

Cloacal, full of filth and naſtineſſe; from *Cloaca* a ſink, or houſe of office.

Cloelia, a Noble Virgin among the *Romans*, who being left as a hoſtage with *Porſenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, made an eſcape, and ſwum over the River *Tybris* to her own party.

Cloſet, a Term in Heraldry, being half of the *Barre*: ſee *Bar*.

Cloſh, an unlawful game, forbiden by the Statute.

Clotho, *Lachęſis*, and *Atropos*, the three Deſtinies, who ſpin the thread of humane life; *Clotho* carries the thread, *Lachęſis* ſpins, and *Atropos* cuts it off.

Clondesbery, a plant which groweth peculiarly upon *Pendlebill* in *Lancaſhire*; ſo termed, as if it came out of the Clouds.

Clove, a Law Term, the two and thirtieth part of a weight.

Clun, a Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, built by the *Fitz Alans*, deſcended from *Flaold* the *Norman*, and defended by them as Lords *Marchers* (and afterwards Earls of *Arundel*) againſt the inroads of the *Welch*.

Cluniack-Monks, Monks of the Monaſtery of *Cluny* in *France*.

Clyptica, (Greek) Medicines to beautify the skin.

Clyſter, (Greek) a certain inſtrument whereby to convey any purging ingredient up into the guts through the fundament.

Clytemnęſtra, the daughter of *Tyndarus*, and *Ledas* the wife of *Agamemnon*: ſhe lived in Adultery with *Ægiſthus*, and with his help killed her husband *Agamemnon*, but his ſon *Oreſtes* revenged his death upon his mother and *Ægiſthus*.

Clytia, one of the daughters of *Oceanus*, who diſcovering that *Apollo* lay with *Leucothoe*, the daughter of *Orchamus*, was ſlighted by him; and pining her ſelf away, was turned into a flower, called a *Heliotrope*.

Clyto, a Title of Honour, anciently uſed in this nation, and peculiarly aſcribed to the Kings ſons. It comes from the Greek word κλυτὸς, *i.e.* glorious, or excellent: in the ſame ſenſe was the *Saxon* word *Æthe-ling* uſed.

C N

Cnidus, a City of *Caria*, where *Venus* was worſhipped in ancient times. It is now called *Cabocrio cnoſſus*, or *Gnoſſus*, a City of *Crete*, where *Minos* anciently kept his Court. It was anciently called *Ceratus*, from a River of that name, which ran hard by.

Cnouts delf, otherwiſe called *Steeds dike*, a certain Ditch, which *Canute* the *Dane*, cauſed to be made between *Ramſey* and *Whitleſey*, to abate the fury of the Sea there about, where in a great ſtorm his ſons and ſervants had like to have been caſt away: it was alſo called *Swerdes delf*, becauſe it was marked out with their Swords.

C O

To *Coacervate*, (Lat.) to heap together.

Coaction, (Lat.) a compelling, or conſtraining.

Coadjutor, (Lat.) a Fellow-labourer, an Aſſiſtant, or Helper.

Coadunation, (Lat.) an aſſembling, or bringing together.

Coætaneus, (Lat.) of the ſame age.

Coæternal, (Lat.) equal in eternity.

Coagmentation, (Lat.) is to liquate things, to which diſſolving Powders are caſt; and after made concrete, by laying them in a cold place, or evaporating their moiſture: a Term in Chymiſtry.

Coagulation, (Lat.) a thickning, or curdling together.

Coalition, (Lat.) a growing together, an increaſing.

Coaptation, (Lat.) a fitting together.

Coarctation, (Lat.) a ſtreightning, a preſſing together.

Coaſſation, (Lat.) a joyning together with boards.

Coaxation, (Lat.) a noiſe of frogs, a croaking.

Cobus, a River of *Colchis*, that hath golden ſands; it riſeth out of the mountain *Caucaſus*, and gave original to the Fable of the golden Fleece.

Cocci-

Coccinean, of a Crimson, or Scarlet dye.

Coccium, an ancient Town of *Lancashire*; mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, and thought to be the same with that, which is now called *Cockley*.

Cockatrice, a kind of Serpent, which is also called a Basilisk, ingendred as some say from a Cock's Egge.

Cocket, a Law-Term, being a Seal appertaining to the Custom-house: also a Scrowl delivered by the Officers of the Custom-house to Merchants, to Warrant that their Merchandize is Customed.

Cockle, (Lat.) a Shell-fish: also a Weed called Corn-rose, Darnel, or field-Nigella

Cocle-stairs, a Term in Architecture, winding stairs.

Cockney, a vulgar Term given to one born and bred in the City: which comes, as some think, from the River *Thames*, being in ancient time called, *Cokney*.

Cocles, (Lat.) a man born with one eye: also the name of a valiant *Roman*, who alone fought against all the forces of King *Porsenna*, upon a Bridge, untill the Bridge it self was cut down; whereupon he threw himself into the River armed, and swum over.

Coction, (Lat.) a Seething: also a digestion of the meat in the stomack.

Cocytus, a River of Hell, running out of the *Stygian* Lake.

The *Code*, a volume of the Civil Law, which contains divers precepts of the Emperours. It comes from the Latin word *codex*.

Codeta, certain Orchards about *Tiber*, wherein grow many shrubs like horses tails.

Codicil, a word used in the Civil Law being a just sentence of our Will, concerning that, which we would have done after our death; without the appointing of an Executor: and is a kind of supplement to a Will.

Codiniack, (French) a kind of Marmalade, made of Quinces.

Codrus, a King of the *Athenians*, who because the Oracle had foretold that the *Peloponnesians* should overcome, if they did not kill the *Athenian* King; he disguised himself like a beggar, and voluntarily exposed himself to death, for the safety of his Countrey.

Coeliacal-Vein: see *Vein*.

Coemeterie, (Greek) a Church-yard.

Coemption, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony used among the *Romans*, whereby the Husband and Wife seemed to buy one another.

Coequal, (Lat.) equal one to another.

Coertion, (Lat.) a with-holding, or restraining.

Coessential, (Lat.) of the same essence.

Coexistent, (Lat.) having a being together, or at the same time.

Coffe, see *Cauphe*.

Cofferer of the Kings Houshold, a principal Officer in the Kings Court under the Controller, who hath a special charge over the other Officers of the Houshold, and payeth them their wages.

Cogitation, (Lat.) a thinking, or meditating.

Cognation, (Lat.) kindred, or alliance.

Cognisance, (French) a badge in armes; also an acknowledging of a Fine: also a hearing a thing judicially. Moreover, a Cognisance of a Plea, is a priviledge that a City or Town hath of the Kings Grant, to hold a Plea of all Contracts, and of Land, within the Precincts of the Franchise, and that when any man is impleaded for any such thing at the Kings Court, the Mayor, or Bayliffs of such Franchises, may ask Cognisance of the Plea; that is, that the matter be determined before them.

cognisee, is he, to whom a Fine is acknowledged.

Cognisour, is he, who acknowledeth a Fine.

Cognition, (Lat.) a knowing, or judging of a thing.

cognitionibus admittendis, a Writ directed to a Justice, or any that hath power to take a Fine, commanding him to certifie it in the Court of Common Pleas.

Cognominate, (Lat.) to give a Sirname to any one.

Cohærence, (Lat.) a sticking unto, an agreeing, or hanging together.

Cohibition, (Lat.) a keeping back, or restraining.

Cohobation, (Lat.) a Term in Chymistry, which signifies a powring of the distill'd liquor on its *faces*, and distilling it again.

A *Cohort*, among the *Romans*, was the tenth part of a Legion, and contained five hundred Souldiers.

Cohortation, (Latin) an exhorting, or perswading.

Coincident, (Lat.) falling out together, hapning at the same time.

Coins, corners of a wall: also pieces of wood, wherewith Gunners mount Ordnance.

Coint, (old word) strange.

Coition, (Lat.) an assembling together: also carnal copulation. Coition of the Moon, is also; when the Moon is in the same Sign and Degree with the Sun.

To *Colaphize*, (Lat.) to cuff, or buffet with the fist.

Colbrand, the *Danish* Giant, who was overcome by *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*.

Colchis,

Colchis, a country of *Asia*, near *Pontus*, where *Aetes* raigned, with whom the *Argonauts* made warre about the Golden Fleece.

Collactaneous, (Lat.) nurſed together, ſucking at the ſame time.

Collapſed, (Lat.) fallen to decay, ruined.

collateral, (Latin) equall with either ſide: Collateral relations or kindred, are brothers or ſiſters children, or thoſe that deſcend from them. Collateral ſecurity is that ſecurity which is given, over and above the deed it ſelf.

Colatory, (Lat.) A ſtrainer.

Colation, (Lat.) the ſtreining of any liquor through a Sieve,

Colature, (Lat.) ſtreining.

Collation, (Lat.) a joyning or comparing together: alſo a Banquet: alſo, Collation of a Benefice, is, the beſtowing of a Benefice by the Biſhop who hath it in his own gift or patronage; whereas the Inſtitution into a Benefice is performed by the Biſhop at the Preſentation of another who is Patron of the place, or hath a Patron's right. It is moreover a term uſed by Bookſellers, and ſignifies a looking upon the Letters at the bottom of every Page, to ſee if the book be perfect.

Collative, a unanimous contribution of the people toward any publick work.

To *Colland*, (Lat.) to joyn with others in the praiſe of any one.

A *Colleague*, (Lat.) a fellow, or copartner in any office.

A *Collection*, (Lat.) a gathering, or levie. *Collection* is, when two principall Significates do not behold one another, but both of them caſts ſeveral aſpects to a more weighty Planet than themſelves, and they both receive him in ſome of their eſſentiall dignities; then ſhall the Planet which thus collects both their lights, bring the thing demanded to perfection.

Collects, things gathered out of other mens Works: alſo, certain ſelect prayers in the Common-prayer-book, with the Epiſtles and Goſpels, for ſuch and ſuch dayes.

Colledge, (Lat.) a place ſet apart for the Society and Cohabitation of Students.

Colignia, a Town in the præfecture of *Rio de Janeiro* in *Braſile*; ſo named from that famous *Hugonot Gaſpar Coligni*, Admiral of *France*; by whoſe chief aſſiſtance and encouragement, it was peopled by the *French*, but taken from them by the *Portugheſe*, *Anno* 1558. and all the *French* put to the ſword; 'tis ſeated on a Bay of the River *Janeiro*.

Collerage, a pecuniary mulct in *France*, exacted for the Collars worn by Wine-drawing horſes, or men,

Collet, the ſame as Beazel of a ring.

Collieth, a term in Faulconry, when they ſay, The Hawk collieth, and not beaketh.

Colcothar, A cauſtick medicine.

Coloration, (Lat.) the brightning of gold or ſilver, when it is obſcured by any ſulphureous vapor; a Chymical Term.

Colligate, (Latin) to faſten, or tye together,

Collimation, (Latin) an aiming at a mark.

Colliquation, (Latin) a diſſolving, or melting.

Colliſion, (Lat.) a cruſhing, or bruiſing together.

Colliſtrigium, or *Colliſtridium*, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, and ſignifies a pillory or ſtocks.

Collocation, (Latin) a placing in order, a letting out to hire.

Collock, an old *Saxon* word, ſignifying a Paile with one handle.

To *Collogue*, to flatter; from the Latin word *Colloquium*, a talking together.

A *colonel*, a Commander in chief of a Regiment, or Brigade; from the Latin word *columna* a Pillar, becauſe he is one of the chief props and pillars of an Army.

Colloquy, (Lat.) a talking of two men together.

Colluctation, (Lat.) a ſtrugling together.

Colluſion, (Latin) a dealing deceitfully; in Common-law, it ſignifieth an action commenc't againſt another on purpoſe to defraud him.

Collybiſt, (Greek) a Money-changer.

Collyrie, (Greek) a Term in Phyſick, ſignifying a medicinable water for the eyes.

Colobe, an ancient kind of ſhort coat, reaching to the knees.

Coloieros, a certain religious Order among the Greeks.

Colon, (Greek) a mark or pauſe of a ſentence not fully ended: alſo, one of the three great Guts.

Colony, (Latin) a company of men ſent ont of one countrey, to inhabit another.

Coloquintida, a kind of wild Gourd, uſed by Phyſitians in purging medicines.

Coloſs, a Statue of a vaſt bigneſſe: the moſt famous Coloſs in the World, was that of the Sun in the Port of *Rhodes*.

Coloſtration, a Term in Phyſick, being a di-

a disease in children, caused by sucking bad milk.

Colpindach, or *cowdach*, a word used in the practick of *Scotland*, signifying a young Cow, or Heifer.

Colran, a Country of *Ireland*, anciently called *Krine*, bordering South upon *Tir Oen*.

Colubraria, an Island of the *Iberian* Sea, abounding with Snakes; from the Latin word *coluber*, a Snake.

Coludum, the ancient name of a Town of the Province of *Merch* in *Scotland*, called also *Coldana*, by *Ptolomey Colania*, now *Coldingham*: where there was a famous Monastery, the Nuns whereof, with their Prioresse *Ebba*, cut off their lips and noses, to avoid the lustful violence of the *Danes*.

A *Columbary*, (Lat.) a Dove-house.

Columbine, a kind of Flower so called.

Column, (Latin) a Pillar.

Columnæ Herculis, or *Hercules* Pillars; two mountains in the West, the one in *Europe* called *Calpe*; the other in *Africa* called *Abyla*, which *Hercules* separated the one from the other. Others say they were two Pillars of Brasse, in the Isles of *Cadez*.

Colures, two great Circles in the Globe of the World, which passing through the Poles, and the four principal points of the Zodiack, cut themselves equally, and divide the Globe into equal parts.

Colus, a beast of whitish colour, that hath a head like a hog, and that drinks in water through the nostrils.

Coma Berenices, a figure like a triangle in the tail of *Leo*.

Comald, a strict Order of Fryers, instituted in *Italy*, in the year 1012. by one *Romoald* of *Ravenna*.

Combat, in the Common law signifies a formall triall of a doubtful cause by the sword or bastons of two Champions; wherein, if the Defendant can defend himself till the stars be seen in the Firmament, and demand judgement, if he ought to fight any longer; then judgement is to be given on the Defendant's side.

Combination, (Lat.) a joyning together: also, a Term in Law, signifying the entring of two or more into conspiracy, to perform any unlawfull or mischievous design.

Combustible, (Latin) apt to take fire, easily inflamed.

Combustion, is, when any Planet is not distant from the Sun eight Degrees, and three minutes, either before or after his body, and a Planet still remains under the Sun, untill he is fully elongated seventeen degrees.

Comedie, see *Comædie*.

Comessation, (Latin) revelling, inordinate eating and drinking.

Comestion, (Lat.) a devouring, or eating up.

Comet, (Greek) a certain Meteor called a blazing Star, being a hot and dry exhalation, set on fire in the upper Region, and portending many strange Events: of their several Sects, *vide Plin. l. 2. c. 25. de Nat.*

Comical, (Greek) merry, facetious, pertaining to Comedies,

Comitatu Commissa, is a Writ, or Commission, whereby the Sheriff is authoriz'd to take upon him the sway of the County.

Comitie, (Lat.) courtesie, gentlenesse, civility of behaviour.

Comitial, (Lat.) belonging to a Convention, or Assembly of people, which is called *Comitium*: also in Physick the Comitial disease, signifying the Falling-sickenesse.

Comma, (Greek) a point in a part of a sentence, without any perfect sense.

Commaculate, (Latin) to defile, or pollute.

Commandment, in Common Law, is taken either for the Commandment of the King, when, upon his meer motion, he commandeth any thing to be done, or else for the offence of him that willeth another to transgresse the Law.

Commaterial, (Lat.) made of the same matter, or substance with another.

Commaundry, was in ancient time a Mannour, or chief Messuage, by which lands belonging to the Prior of St. *Johns* in *Jerusalem* were holden in *England*.

A *Commeatour*, (Lat.) one that passeth as a messenger from one place to another.

Commemoration, (Latin) a mentioning, or rehearsing the deeds of any one worthy of praise.

To *Commence*, (French) to begin: also a term in Common Law, signifying to proceed in any action or suite against any one: also, to take a degree in the Universities.

Commendaces, (French) prayers for the dead: also, Verses or Orations made in praise of the dead.

Commendam, a word used by Eccleſia-

stical Writers, whereby is signified the intrusting of a Benefice which is void, to the charge and care of a sufficient Clergyman untill it can be conveniently supplyed.

Commendation, (Lat.) a praising or extolling.

Commensal, (Lat.) a companion at the Table, a Fellow-Commoner.

Commensuration, (Lat.) a measuring one thing with another.

A *Commentary*, (French) an explaining or Exposition of a thing; it signifieth also, metaphorically, a comprehending the depth of any mystery.

Commerce, (French) a traffiquing, or exchanging of wares.

Commigration, (Lat.) a removing from one place to another.

Commination, (Lat.) a fierce and vehement threatning.

Comminution, (Lat.) bruising or breaking to pieces.

Commiseration, (Lat.) tender-heartedness, or compassion.

Commissary, according to the acception of the *canonists*, is he who exerciseth Ecclesiastical jurisdiction in places of the Diocesse, so far distant from the chief City, that the Chancellour cannot call the subjects to the Bishop's principal Consistory without their great molestation: also, an Officer in war, is he who is to look to the distribution of victuals, provided for the Army and Garrisons.

Commission, (Lat.) a delegation or mandate, given for the warrant for the exercising of a jurisdiction given by Letters patents, or the publick Seal.

Commissura, (Lat.) the mold of the head, where the parts of the scull are united.

Commissure, (Lat.) a word used in Architecture, being a close joyning of planks or stones, or any other material together.

Committee, is he or they to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some Court, or consent of parties, to whom it belongeth.

Commixtion, (Lat.) a mingling together.

Commodious, (Lat.) profitable, gainful.

Common, signifieth in the Common-law, that soile or water whereof the use is common in a Town or Lord-ship.

Commonalty, (French) the common people.

Common-pleas, is one of the Courts in *Westminster*, but in ancient time moveable. It was erected in *Henry* the thirds time, for the trying of all Civill causes, both reall and personall. The chief Judge whereof is called, Lord chief Justice of the Common-pleas: the rest of the Officers are, *custos brevium*, four Exigenters, fourteen Filazers, a Clark of the Warrants, a Clark of the *Jurata*-Writs, Clark of the Treasury, Clark of the Kings Silver, Clark of the Essoynes, and Clark of the Outlawries.

Commoration, (Lat.) a tarrying in a place.

Commotion, (Lat.) a tumult, or uproar.

Commotes, or *Commoithes*, a word used by the Welch, for a part of a shire, or a hundred: also, a gathering made upon the people of a Hundred.

Communication, (Latin) an imparting one to another.

Community, or *communion*, (Lat.) injoying in common, or mutual participation.

Communition, (Lat.) a fortifying.

Commutation, (Lat.) a changing one thing for another.

Commutative justice, is the justice of a contractor, or his performing a covenant, in buying and selling, lending, and borrowing, &c.

Comædie, or *Comedie*, a Stage-play, wherein are represented the actions of human life.

Compact, (Lat.) an agreement.

Compaction, or *Compage*, (Lat.) a fastning or joyning close together. In Philosophy, it is the contracting of a substance by having lesse parts, or by the more close sticking together of the parts; and it is opposed to Diffusion.

Companage, (Ital.) the same as cates, all kind of victuals eaten with bread.

A *Comparition*, (Lat.) an appearing to open view.

A *Compasse*, a Mathematical Instrument wherewith to make a round Circle: also, a *Mariners* Compasse, is a certain Instrument used by Sea-men, for the better guiding and directing them in their Navigation.

Compassionate, (French) full of tenderness and compassion.

Compatible, (French) which can agree together.

Compatient, (Lat.) suffering together.

Compatriote, (Lat.) one of the same Country, a Fellow-Citizen.

Compeer, (Lat.) *Compar*, or *Compater*, a Con-

a consort, or fellow: also a Gossip: also in the Isle of *Zant*, those young men invited together to Weddings, are called Compeers.

Compell, (Lat.) to force, to constrain.

Compellation, (Lat.) a calling any one by their name: also, a mentioning with disgrace.

Compendiousnesse, (Lat.) shortnesse, brevity.

A *Compendium*, (Lat.) an abridgement: also, a gaining by thriftinesse.

Compensation, (Lat.) a making recompence, a repaying a good or bad turn.

Comperennitation, (Lat.) a deferring, or putting off.

Competency, (Lat.) sufficiency, or having enough.

Competitour, (Lat.) a rivall, one that seeks after the same thing that another sues for.

Compile, (French) to heap together.

Compital, (Lat.) belonging to the *Compita*, or Crosse-wayes.

Compitalis, certain Feasts solemnized in those Crosse-wayes.

Complacential, (Lat.) milde in behaviour, of a courteous or affable nature. *Artamenes.*

Complainant to a Magistrate, making ones case known, suing for relief.

Complaisance, (French) the same as *Complacence*, an obliging carriage, an aptnesse to comply. *Cleopatra.*

Complement, (Lat.) a filling up: also, Ceremony in speech and behaviour: also, a Geometrical Term, signifying those parts of a Quadrangle, which, being added to the Gnomon, and the Diagonal, make up the whole: Complement of an Angle, is so much as the Angle wanteth of ninety Degrees.

The *completes*, (Spanish) a piece of service said in the evening.

Complex, (Lat.) compound, containing several things together.

complexion, (Lat.) the state and constitution of the body.

Complicate, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold up.

A *Complice*, differs from a Partner in this, that a Partner may be said to be a companion in good, or evill; a Complice, in evill onely.

Comportment, (French) carriage, or behaviour.

Composition, (Lat.) a setting together: also a Work, set forth in any piece of learning, or art.

Compotation, (Lat.) a drinking-bout, or merry-meeting.

Comprehension, (Lat.) a laying on: also, understanding, or finding out the depth of any mystery.

Compressure, or *compression*, (Lat.) a pressing together.

Comprise, (French) to contain, the same as Comprehend.

Comprobation, (Lat.) a mutual allowing, or approving.

Compromise, a Term in Law, being a mutual promise of two, or more parties, at difference, to referre the ending of their Controversie to the judgement of Arbitrators.

Compton, in the hole, a Town in *Warwickshire*, which gave name and habitation to the ancient family of the *Comptons*, advanced by Queen *Elizabeth*, to the Title of Barons.

Compulsion, (Lat.) a constraining, or forcing.

Compunction, (Lat.) remorse, or trouble of mind for any crime committed.

Compurgation, (Lat.) a Term in Law, a justifying by Oath, the Report or Oath of another.

Computation, (Lat.) a reckoning, or casting of account.

De Computo reddendo, a Writ compelling a Bayliff, Chamberlain, or Receiver, to give up their accounts.

Comrade, the same as *Camerade.*

Comus, a certain God among the Heathen, that was the chief patron of revellings and debaucheries.

Conaught, or *Connaght*, a Province of *Ireland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Concani*, or *Gangani.*

Concamerate, (Lat.) a word of Architecture, to make a vaulted roof to Arch.

Concatenate, (Lat.) to chain together.

Concavity, (Lat.) hollownesse.

Concealers, a Term in Common-law, signifying, by Antiphrasis, or contrary-Speaking, such men as find out concealed Lands, which are privily kept from the King, or the State, by common persons, who have nothing to shew for them.

Concede, (Lat.) to yield, or grant.

Consent, (Latin) a Harmony, or agreement in Musick.

Concentricks, (Lat.) Sphears, or Circles, having the common Center.

Conceptacle, (Lat.) a capacious hollownesse, that which is able to contain, or receive any thing.

Conception, (Latin) a conceiving with Childe: also a bringing forth any fancy, or conceit.

Concern, (Latin) to regard, to belong unto.

Concertation, (Lat.) a striving together.

Concession, (Lat.) a granting, or yielding.

Concidence, (Lat.) a falling together, a making a Cadence at the same time.

Conciliate, (Lat.) to make to agree, to bring together.

Concinnate, (Lat.) apt, fit, proper.

Concional, (Lat.) belonging to a speech made in publick.

Concise, (Lat.) short, consisting of few words.

Concitation, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Conclamation, (Lat.) a great noise, or shouting of much people.

Conclave, (Lat.) a Closet, or inner Chamber: also, an Assembly of the Cardinals, met to consult about any affaire of the Church.

A *Conclusion*, (Lat.) a shutting up, or ending of a businesse.

Concoction, (Lat.) a seething, or boyling, a digestion of the meat in the stomack.

Concomitant, (Latin) bearing any one company.

Concord, (Lat.) agreement, in Common-law, it is defined to be an agreement between parties that intend the levying of a Fine of Lands one to another, in what manner the Land shall passe: also, a perfect Tone in Musick, as an eighth, or a third, &c.

Concorporation, (Lat.) a mixing of bodies together into one.

Concourse, (Lat.) a meeting together of people.

Concrete, (Lat.) joyned, or grown together: also a Logical Term, signifying an accident joyned with any subject; whereas Abstract is the accident alone.

Concretion, (Lat.) a growing together.

Concubinage, (French) fornication also a Term in Common law, signifying an exception against her that sueth for her Dowry, alleadging that she is not wife, but Concubine to the party, in whose Lands she seeks to be indowed.

Conculcate, (Lat.) to stamp upon, or tread under foot.

Concupiscence, (Lat.) a vehement desire of any thing; but more particularly, a lustful, or venereal appetite.

The *Concupiscible* faculty, the sensual part of the Soul, which onely seeks after pleasures and lusts.

Concurrence, (Lat.) a meeting together: also, an agreeing.

Concussion, (Lat.) a jumbling together: also extorsion by terrifying.

Concussionary, an Officer, or Magistrate, that by false shew of Authority extorts gifts, and bribes, from men.

Cond, (a Term in Navigation) to lead, or direct a ship, which way she shall go.

Condensation, (Lat.) a making thick.

Condercum, the ancient name of a Town, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, where, in old time, the left wing of the *Astures* kept their station; it is now called *Chester* upon the *Street*.

Conders, are those men that stand upon the high places, near the Sea-Coast, at the time of Herring-fishing, to make signes with bough's in their hands unto the Fishers, which way the Herrings passe; which they easily discern by the blue colour, which they make in the water.

Condescention, (Lat.) a yielding unto, or complying with.

Condict, (Lat.) an appointment, or composition.

Condigne, (Latin) worthy, according to merit.

Condiment, (Lat.) seasoning.

Condiloma, (Greek) a swelling of the fundament.

A *Condisciple*, (Lat.) a School-fellow, or Fellow-Student.

Condited, (Lat.) seasoned.

Condition, (Lat.) nature, disposition; also, estate or fortune. In Common-law it signifies a rate, manner, or Law, annexed to mens Acts; staying, or suspending the same, and making them uncertain, whether they shall take effect, or no.

Condolence, (Lat.) a grieving with another.

Condonation, (Lat.) a pardoning, or forgiving.

Conducible, (Lat.) profitable: also, to be hired.

Conduct, (French) a guiding: also, a management of any affair. *Artamenes.*

Conductour, (Lat.) a leader, or guider.

Condylome, (Greek) an excrescence of flesh.

Cone, a Geometrical figure, circularly flat at the bottome, and sharpning by degrees, till it end in a point at the top: also a Pine Apple.

Confabulation, (Lat.) a discoursing, or talking together.

Confarreation, (Lat.) a certain Ceremony with a Cake, anciently used at marriages.

Confection, (Lat.) a finishing, a mingling of divers things together, a making of Conserves.

A *Confident*, (Lat.) one that is imploy'd in matters of secresy and trust.

Configulation, (Lat.) a making of earthen ware.

Configuration, (Lat.) a likeness, or resemblance of figures.

Confines, (French) Marches, or Borders of a Countrey.

Confirmation, (Lat.) a making sure: also, a Law-term, signifying a strengthning of an estate formerly had, and yet voidable, though not presently void.

Confiscation, (Lat.) a Law-term, a bringing away a mans goods, as forfeited to the publick Treasury; from *Fiscus* a Pannyer, or Hamper, a place where the King's Treasure useth to be kept.

Conflagration, (Lat.) a great consuming, or destroying with fire.

Confluence, (Lat.) a meeting of divers waters in one: also, a great concourse of people.

Confluxibility, (Lat.) an aptness to flow together, or to be mingled one with another.

Confœderate, (Lat.) joyn'd together in a league by Oath.

Conformable, (Lat.) agreeable, suitable.

Confrication, (Lat.) Rubbing, or grinding.

Confront, (French) to bring face to face: also, to compare together.

Confusion, (Lat.) in Chymistry, it signifies a mixture of such things, as are fluid.

Conge, (French) leave, *Conge d' Eslire*, signifies in the Common-law, the Kings permission to a Dean and Chapter, to chuse a Bishop; or to an Abbey, to chuse their Abbot.

Congenerous, (Lat.) of the same sort, of the same stock.

Congeniality, (Lat.) a resemblance of Genius and fancy.

Congelation, (Lat.) a freesing, or congealing.

Congersbury, a Town in *Somerset-shire*; so named from one *Congar*, who liv'd there an Eremite, whom *Capgrave* an old Writer affirms to have been the Emperours son of *Constantinople*.

Congiary, a gift of a Prince, or great man, to the people.

Conglobation, (Lat.) a gathering round into a Globe.

Conglomeration, (Lat.) a rolling up into a heap, a winding into a bottom.

Conglutination, (Lat.) a fastning together with Glue.

Congratulation, (Lat.) a rejoycing with any one for his good fortune.

Congregation, (Lat.) an assembling, or gathering of people together.

Congresse, (Lat.) a coming together: also an incountring.

Congruence, or *Congruity*, (Lat.) agreeableness.

Conical, having the figure of a Cone.

Conjectural, (Lat.) that may be conjectured, or guess'd at.

Conjugal, (Lat.) pertaining to marriage, belonging to man and wife.

Conjugates, a Term in Logick, signifying things of the same rank, order, or original.

Conjugation, (Lat.) a deriving of things under the same order; a coupling of verbs with their Moods, and Tenses under the same Theme.

Conjunctiva, (Lat.) a coat of the Eye; so called, because it sticks fast to the eye.

Conjunction, (Lat.) a joyning together: also, a Grammatical word, one of the eight parts of speech.

Conjuration, (Lat.) a conspiracy, or plot: also, a compact, or bargaining with the Devil, or evil Spirits, to know any secret, or effect any purpose.

Conizee, and *Conizour*: see *Cognisee*, and *Cognisour*.

Connacht: see *Conaught*.

Connascency, (Lat.) a being born together, a springing together.

Conne, to learn without book; from the Dutch word *Kennen*, to know, or learn.

Connen, (old word) can.

Connexion, (Lat.) a knitting, or joyning together.

Coninesborough, a Castle in *York-shire*, where *Hengist*, after he had been vanquish'd by *Aurelius Ambrose*, rallied his forces; but being again utterly defeated, he was beheaded.

Connivence, (Lat.) a faigning not to see, a winking at a fault.

Connubial, (Lat.) belonging to wedlock or marriage.

Conovium, the ancient name of a City, which flourish't in old time in *Caernarvon-shire*, and took its name from the River *Conovius*, now called *Conwey*.

Conquassation, (Lat.) a shaking together, a dashing in pieces.

Conquest, a Term used in the practick of *Scotland*, and differs from heritage in this, that Heritage signifies Lands and Goods pertaining to any person, as general Succession

ceſſour to his father, or any other predeceſſour. Conqueſt, ſignifies thoſe which any one poſſeſſeth by his own private Title, or by gift, or by any other ſingle contract.

Conqueſtion, (Lat.) a complaining together.

Conradus, (German) Able counſel; the name of ſeveral German-Emperours.

Conſanguinity, (Lat.) nearneſs in blood, kindred.

Conſarcination, (Lat.) a patching, or ſowing of ſeveral pieces together.

Conſcention, (Lat.) a climbing, or mounting.

Conſcious, (Lat.) inwardly guilty, privy to ones ſelf of any fault or errour.

Conſcription, (Lat.) a regiſtering, or inrolling.

Conſecration, (Lat.) a ſetting a-part to the ſervice of any one.

Conſectary, (Lat.) that which follows from the demonſtration of an argument.

Conſecution, (Lat.) an immediate following. Month of conſecution, is a Term in Aſtrology, ſignifying the ſpace between each Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun.

Conſequence, (Lat.) that which followeth of neceſſity: alſo, a buſineſs of conſequence is a buſineſs of weight and moment.

Conſequent, (Lat.) following: alſo, being taken ſubſtantively, it ſignifies, the laſt propoſition of an Enthymeme, the firſt being called an antecedent.

Conſervation, (Lat.) a keeping, or preſerving.

Conſervator of the peace, ſignifieth in Common-law, him that hath a ſpecial charge by vertue of his office, to ſee the Kings peace kept.

Conſervator of the truce and ſafe conducts, was an Offier appointed in every Port of the Sea, to inquire of all offences done againſt the Kings truce, and ſafe conducts upon the main-Sea, out of the Countries, and out of the Franchiſes of the Cinque Ports.

Conſerves, (French) fruits conſerved, or condited.

Conſiderable, of no mean degree, of more than ordinary quality. *Cleopatra.*

Conſideration, (Lat.) an adviſing, or taking heed: alſo, a Term in Common law, ſignifying the material part of a contract, without which no contract ſtandeth, or bindeth, Conſideration is either expreſſed, as when a man bargaineth to give a certain ſum for any thing; or elſe imply'd, as when the Law inforceth a Conſideration.

Conſignation, (Lat.) a ſigning of a Bill with ones own hand.

Conſimilarity, (Lat.) a likeneſs, or agreeing together.

Conſiſtence, (Lat.) a being, or ſetling.

Conſiſtent, an epithite belonging to dry bodies, and oppoſed to Fluid.

Conſiſtory, (Lat.) an Aſſembly of Prelates, a Council-houſe of Eccleſiaſtical perſons.

Conſition, (Lat.) a planting together.

Conſolation, (Lat.) a comforting, or putting in good heart.

Conſolidation, (Lat.) a ſodering, ſtrengthning, or making ſolid: alſo, a Term in Common law, ſignifying a joyning of two Benefices into one; and in the Civil-law, an uniting of poſſeſſion, occupation, or profit, with the property.

Conſomniation, (Lat.) a ſleeping, or dreaming together.

Conſonant, (Lat.) ſounding together, or agreeing: alſo, ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifieth, A letter which hath no ſound of it ſelf, but as it is joyned with a Vowel.

Conſort, (Lat.) a fellow, companion, or mate: alſo, a Set or company of Muſitians.

Conſound, (Lat. *Conſolidum*) an herb, otherwiſe called Backwort, or Cumfry.

Conſperſion, (Lat.) a bedewing, or ſprinkling.

Conſpicuous, (Lat.) clear, manifeſt.

Conſpiracy, (Lat.) a plotting, or ſecret conſultation; but in Common-law it is alwaies taken in the evil part, and ſignifieth, An agreement of ſuch as bind themſelves by Covenant or other Allyance, that each of them ſhall aſſiſt the other, malitiouſly to indite, or falſely to move and maintain, pleas; alſo, ſuch as cauſe children within age to appeal men of Felony, and ſuch as receive men in the Countries, with liveries and fees, to maintain their malitious enterpriſes.

Conſpiratione, a Writ that lies againſt Conſpiratours.

Conſpurcation, (Lat.) a defiling, fouling, or polluting.

Conſputation, a ſpitting upon.

Conſtable, *quaſi comes ſtabuli*, or Maſter of the Kings horſe; or, as others ſay, derived from the Dutch word *Konnin-Stable*, i. e. prop and ſtay of the King. This word

word is diverſly taken in Common-law, either for the Conſtable of *England*, a place formerly of great Dignity; or for an office belonging heretofore to the Lords of certain Mannours; and at length there came to be ordained others of an inferiour rank, as Conſtables of Hundreds or Franchiſes, who were appointed for the conſervation of the peace, and called high Conſtables: and, under theſe, the Conſtables of every Town or Pariſh, who are called pety-Conſtables.

Conſtant, (Lat.) ſtanding firm to ones duty, or principles.

Conſtantinople, ſee *Byzantium*.

Conſtantinus, the ſon of *Conſtantius* and *Helena*; he was the firſt Roman Emperour that profeſs'd Chriſtianity, and for his great deeds, was called *Conſtantine* the Great.

Conſtellation, (Lat.) a Company of Stars embody'd together, and repreſenting ſome figure.

Conſternation, (Lat.) amazement, or aſtoniſhment.

Conſtipation, (Lat.) a cloſe embodying together.

Conſtitution, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining: alſo, conſtitution of the body, is the ſtate and complexion of the body.

Conſtraint, (French) a forcing, or compelling.

Contriction, (Lat.) the ſame: alſo, a binding together.

Conſtruction, (Lat.) a placing, or ſetting together: alſo, a Term in Grammar, ſignifying the right placing of words, or ſentences.

Conſtupration, (Lat.) a raviſhing, or deflowring a Virgin.

Conſubſtantial, (Lat.) of the ſame Eſſence with another.

Conſuete, or *Conſuetudinal*, (Lat.) uſual or accuſtomed.

Conſuetudinibus & Servitiis, a Writ that lieth againſt a Tenant, who deforceth his Lord of the rent, or ſervice due unto him.

Conſul, from the Latin word *Conſulere*, to give counſel; it was a place of the higheſt dignity among the *Romans*, brought in after the expulſion of their Kings; and at this preſent day the chief Governours of divers Cities, are called Conſuls.

Conſultation, (Lat.) a taking counſel: alſo, the name of a Writ, whereby a cauſe being formerly removed by Prohibition from the Eccleſiaſtical Court to the Kings Court, is returned thither again.

Conſummation, (Lat.) a fulfilling, or finiſhing: alſo, a making up an account.

Conſumption, (Lat.) a falling away, or conſuming: alſo, a diſeaſe which dries and waſts the body.

Contabulation, (Lat.) a faſtning of planks or boards together.

Contaction, (Lat.) a touching of two things together.

Contagion, (Lat.) infection, the ſpreading of a diſeaſe.

Contamination, (Lat.) a polluting, or defiling by touch.

Conteke, (old word) ſtrife, or contention.

Contemeration, (Lat.) a deflowring.

Contemplatives, certain Fryers of Saint *Mary Magdalens* Order; who wore black upper garments, and white underneath.

Contemplation, (Lat.) a deep conſidering.

Contemporal, or *Contemporary*, (Lat.) of the ſame time with another.

Contemptible, or *Contemptuous*, (Lat.) worthy of diſeſteem and ſcorn.

Con-tenement, a Term in Law, being the freehold-land, which lieth to a mans Houſe or Tenement.

Contention, (Lat.) a ſtriving.

Contermination, (Lat.) a bordering upon, or lying near.

Conterpleted, (old word) controlled.

Conteſſeration, (Lat.) an entring into league, or amity with ſtrangers.

Conteſtation, (Lat.) a calling to witneſs.

Context, or *Contexture*, (Lat.) a weaving together: alſo, the ſtyle, or form of a proceſs or diſcourſe.

Contignation, in Architecture, ſignifies the floor-work.

Contiguity, (Lat.) a nearneſs, or cloſe touching.

Continent, (Lat.) temperate, containing ones ſelf from any thing: alſo, ſubſtantively taken, it ſignifies the firm or main land.

Contingency, (Lat.) a hapning by chance.

Continual claim, a Term in Common-law, ſignifying a claim made from time to time, within every year and day, to Land or any other thing, which at preſent we cannot attain without danger.

Continuance, ſeemeth to ſignify in Common-law, the ſame as prorogation in the Civil law, as Continuance untill the next Aſſiſes, when it chanceth that a Record cannot be found.

Conti-

Continuation, or *Continuity*, (Lat.) a lenghening, or going on with any thing, a holding out intire.

Contorsion, (Lat.) a pulling awry, a wresting.

Contrabanded, prohibited; from the *Italian* word *Bando*, a Proclamation, as contrabanded goods, are goods forbidden by Proclamation to be imported.

Contract, (Lat.) a bargaining or making a match, as contract of marriage; in Common Law, it is a Covenant or agreement, with lawfull consideration, or clause.

Contraction, or *Contratation*, (Lat. and Span.) a contract, or bargaining.

Contraction, (Latin) a drawing together.

Contradiction, (Lat.) a gain-saying.

Contra formam collationis, a Writ against an Abbot, for him that hath given lands to an Abby, and findeth that the Abbot hath made a feoffment thereof.

Contra formam feoffamenti, a Writ for the Heir of a Tenant infeoffed in certain lands by Charter of feoffment, by a Lord to do certain services to his Court, and afterwards is distrained for more than is contained in the Charter.

Contramure, a Term in Architecture, or Fortification, signifying an Out-wall built about the wall of a City, a Counterscarf.

Contrasto, (Spanish) contention, or strife.

Contrectation, (Latin) a wanton handling of a woman.

Contribution, (Latin) a joynt-giving of money or supplies, towards any business of importance.

Contributione facienda, a Writ that lieth in case more are bound to one thing, yet the whole burden is put upon one.

Contristation, (Lat.) a making sad.

Contrition, (Latin) remorse or penitence.

Controller, an Officer who keepeth a Roll of other Officers accounts. Controller of the Hamper; an Officer in Chancery, who takes all things sealed from the Clark of the Hamper, inclosed in leather bags, and takes a special charge of them. Controller of the Pipe, an Officer in the Exchequer, who writes summons to the Sheriffs, to levie the debts of the Pipe. Controller of the Pell, an Officer of the Exchequer who keeps a controlment of the Pell, of receipts and goings out.

To *Controve*, (old word) to devise.

Controversie, (Latin) contention in dispute.

Contumacy, (Latin) stubbornesse, rebellion.

Contumely, (Lat) injury, reviling.

Contumulation, (Lat.) an intombing together.

Contusion, (Lat.) a bruising, or beating in pieces.

Convalescency, (Lat.) an increasing in health or strength.

To *Convene*, (Lat.) to warn into any Assembly.

Conveniency, (Latin) fitnesse, or meetnesse.

Convent, or *Covent*, a great Assembly of people: also, a Society of Religious men dwelling together in a house.

Conventicle, (Latin) a private Assembly.

Conventual, (Latin) belonging to a company of religious persons. Conventual-Church, a Parish Church.

Conversation, (Lat.) a keeping company, or being familiar with any.

Conversion, (Latin) a changing from one state to another, especially from bad to good.

Convexity, (Lat.) the out-side of a globous body which is hollow.

Conviction, (Lat.) in Common law, is the proving of a man guilty by the verdict of a Jury; or when a man that is out-law'd appeareth, and confesseth.

Convivial, (Latin) belonging to a Feast.

Convocation, (Latin) a calling or assembling together; Convocation-house, the house where the Clergy assemble, to consult about Ecclesiastical affairs.

Convoy, (French) a guide, or conduct.

Convulsion, (Latin) a violent pulling together: also, a disease wherein the sinews are shrunk up, and drawn together.

Co-operate, (Lat.) to bear another company in the same work.

Coote, a kind of Bird, otherwise called a Moor hen.

Copal, a kind of white Rosin brought from the *Indies*, which they use for a Perfume.

Cope, a Cloak: also, a Vestment that Bishops were wont to wear.

Copar-

Coparceners, or parceners, signifying in Common-law, such as have equal share in the inheritance of their Ancestours.

Cophosis, (Greek) 'tis when the hearing is totally lost; so that the patient either hears no noise, or cannot distinguish it, if he does hear it.

Copia libelli deliberanda, a Writ that lyeth in a case where a man cannot get the Copy of a Libel, at the hands of a Judge Ecclesiastical.

Copy-hold, signifieth in Common-law, a Tenure for which the Tenant hath nothing, but the Copy of the Rolles made by the Steward of his Lords Court; this is also called a base Tenure, or Tenure in Villeinage.

Copious, (Lat.) plentifull.

Copise, from the French *Couper*, to cut down; a little Wood, which consists of underwoods that are to be cut down before they grow to be great Trees.

Copperas, a kind of mineral, otherwise called vitriol, being mixed of humours, strained by drops into small holes.

Copt-hall, the name of a stately house, belonging in ancient times to the *Fitzauchers*; and afterwards very much beautified by Sir *Thomas Heneage*.

Copulation, (Lat.) a joyning, or coupling together.

Coquettery, (French) a pratling like a Gossip.

Coquination, (Lat.) a dressing, or Cooking of meat.

Cor Scorpii, the heart of the Scorpion.

Cornage, in Common-law, is a certain extraordinary imposition upon certain measures of Corn, which is upon some unusuall occasion.

Coral, a certain Maritime-plant growing under water, which when it is taken out, *petrefies*, and becomes red.

Coralline, a kind of plant, called Seamoss, or Coral-moss.

Coralyse, chaffe, or dross of Corn.

Corbam, an Hebrew word, signifying, A gift dedicated to God.

Corbel, or *Corbet*, a Term in Architecture, signifying a shouldering piece in Timberwork, a jutting out like a bragget.

Corbets, the name of a very ancient Family in *Shropshire*, who about the coming in of the *Normans*, held divers Lordships by the service of *Roger Mountgomery*.

Corciousness, (old word) corpulency.

Corck, or *Orchal*, a kind of blue colour, used in painting.

Corda barbarorum, a Nerve so called.

Cordage, the tackle of a ship, a word used in Navigation: also, stuffe to make ropes on.

Cordelier, a Gray Fryer of the Order of St. *Francis*, so called because he wears a cord full of knots about his middle.

Cordial, (Lat.) comfortable to the heart.

Cordon, an old English word, signifying Reward: in like manner also the French word *Guerdon* is used by us.

Cordovan leather, leather made of Goatskins, so called from *Cordoba*, a City of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*, where the best sort of that kind of leather is made.

Cordwainer, or *Cordiner*, (French) a shooe-maker.

Corinæus, one of the companions of *Brutus*, whence *Cornwall* is said to have taken its denomination, being in old time called *Corinæa*, it is fabulously reported of him that he fought with a Giant, called *Gogmagog*, and threw him down a steep Rock.

Corinth, a City of *Achaia* in *Greece*, in ancient time called *Ephyre*, which after it had been destroyed, was restored by *Corinthus*, the son of *Marathon*, or, as some say, of *Pelops*; and by him called *Corinth*.

Corinthian order, a Term in *Architecture*, signifying an adornment of Pillars, after the *Corinthian* manner, there being five orders of pillars in Architecture, *Dorick*, *Ionick*, *Tuscan*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite*.

Coritani, a people anciently inhabiting that part of this Island, which containeth *Northampton-shire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Rutland-shire*, *Lincoln-shire*, *Nottingham-shire*, and *Darby-shire*.

Cork, a County of *Ireland*, in old time reputed a Kingdom, the people whereof were anciently called *Vodiæ & Coriondi*.

Cormorant, a Sea Raven, Metaphorically taken for a Glutton.

Cornage, is in Common-law a certain Tenure, whereby in the North, men used to hold their Lands, which was to blow a Horn when any invasion of a Northern enemy was perceived.

Cornalin, a kind of precious Stone, which some think to be the same with *Corneol*.

Cornavii, the name of a certain people, who in ancient times possessed that part of this Island, containing those Counties which are at present called *Warwick-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Stafford shire*, *Shrop-shire*, and *Cheshire*.

Corn-flower, a kind of flower, called blue-bottle.

Cornea, (Lat.) the Coat of the Eye, being of a horny-substance.

Cornelian, the same as *Corneol*, a kind of precious Stone: also. *Cornelian*-Law, was a Law made by *Cornelius Sylla*, that any who would follow him in war, should be capable of Office before they had attained their full years.

Cornelius, (Lat.) a proper name of men; from *Cornu*, a horn.

Cornel, an old word, signifying a Corner: also, the fore-part of a house.

Corneol, a kind of precious Stone, apt to be ingraven, and therefore much used for the making of Seals: It is also called a Sardy, or Onyx.

Corneous, (Lat.) of a horny substance.

Cornet, (French) a kind of black Taffata, which Doctors of Physick, or Law, used to wear on the collar of their robes as an Ensign, or badge of their degree: also the Ensign of a Troop of Horse, so called because it was used to be made of that kind of Taffata.

Cornice, a Term in Architecture, signifying the crests, or flourishing work at the upper end of a Pillar: it is also, called a frize.

Cornigerous, (Lat.) wearing horns, an Epithet of *Bacchus*.

Cornil-tree, a Tree called a Horn-tree, because its branches are hard like a horn.

Corninuse, (Lat.) a kind of musical Instrument, which some take for a kind of Bag-pipe.

Cornix: see *Cornalin*, and *Corneol*.

Cornucopy, a Horn which *Jupiter* gave to *Amalthea*, whereby she injoyed plenty of all things; it is Metaphorically taken for Plenty.

Cornuted, (Lat.) horned.

Corody, from the Latin word *Corrodo*; it signifieth in Common law, a summe of money, or allowance of meat and drink, toward the maintenance of any of the Kings servants out of an Abby, or religious house, whereof the King is the Founder

Corodio habendo, a Writ for the exacting a *Corody* out of an Abby, or religious house.

Corollary, an advantage above the ordinary measure: also, a gift bestowed on the people at publick feasts.

Corona, by the Greeks called *Halo*, that is to say, a clear Circle appearing in a Cloud about the Sun, or any other bright Star, but especially about the Moon: also, a cœlestial constellation upon the shoulder of Bootes.

Coronal Sutures; this is by Chirurgions called, The formost seam of the skull, passing from one bone of the Temples to the other.

Coronation, (Lat.) a Crowning.

Coroner, an ancient Officer belonging to the Crown, and Common wealth of *England*; his Office, is to enquire of every man that is slain, or cometh to an untimely end, and what Corn, Cattel, or Freehold, the Felon had at the time of the fact committed, and to seize them to the use of the King, or State; there are four of these Officers in every County.

Coronet, a little Crown, or Chaplet.

Corporal, (Lat.) belonging to the body: also, a Commander of a band of ten Souldiers: also, the fine linnen wherein the Sacrament is put.

Corporation, (Lat.) in the Civil-Law, signifieth a Body politick, authorised by the Kings Charter, to have a Common Seal, one, or more head Officers, and Members, able by their common consent to grant or receive in Law any thing within the compass of their Charter.

Corporature, (Lat.) the form, or constitution of the body.

Corporeal, (Lat.) of a bodily substance.

Corporeity, (Latin) a Philosophick Term; *Corporeature*, bodily substance.

Corps, (French) a carcass, or dead body.

Corps-du-guard, (Fr.) a Term in Military Discipline; signifying a Company of Souldiers set to watch.

Corpulency, (Lat.) fulness of body.

Corpus-Christi, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

Corpus cum causa, a Writ issuing out of Chancery to remove, both the body and the record, touching the cause of any man lying En execution upon a judgment for debt, into the Kings Bench.

Corr, a certain measure containing two quarts.

Corrade, (Lat.) to scrape together, to extort.

Correction, (Lat.) an amending: also, a chastising.

Correctour of the Staple; a Clerk belonging to the Staple, that recordeth the bargains of Merchants there made.

Correlatives, (Lat.) a Term in Logick, signifying things that have mutual relation one to another, as Master and Servant, Father and Son, &c.

Correption, (Lat.) a ſnatching ſuddenly away.

Correſpondency, (Lat.) a holding mutual Commerce and familiarity; an anſwerableneſs, or proportion of one thing to another.

Corridor, a Term in fortification, otherwiſe called *Cortina*, or Curtain.

Corrigible, (Lat.) eaſie to be corrected, or made better by correction.

Corrival, a competitour, one that makes ſuit in the ſame buſineſs.

Corroboration, (Lat.) a ſtrengthning, or making firm.

To *Corrode*, (Lat.) to gnaw, to fret.

Corroſive, (Lat) having a gnawing, or fretting quality; it is ſpoken of thoſe things which are uſed in Phyſick, to gnaw or eat into any part of the body.

Corrugation, (Lat.) a contracting together, a drawing into wrinkles.

Corruption, (Lat.) a tainting, or depraving. Corruption of the blood, ſignifyeth in law an Infection of the blood, growing to the eſtate and iſſue of a man tainted with Treaſon, whereby he loſeth all to the Prince, and both he and his heirs are made ignoble.

Corſary, (French) a Courrier.

Corſe-præſent, a Law-term, the body of a beaſt, or ſome ſuch like Offering, given to the Prieſt out of a dead mans goods. It is alſo called, a Mortuary.

Corſlet, (Ital.) the ſame as *Cuiraſſe* in French, Armour for the back and breſt.

Corſure, or *Courſer*, (old word) a Broaker.

Corſopitum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, mentioned by *Antonine*. Some think it to be the ſame with *Ptolemies Curia Ottadinorum*, now called *Corbridge*.

Corticated, (Lat.) covered with a bark or rind.

Coven, (old word) carved.

Corvine, (Lat.) belonging to a Crow, or Raven.

Corviſer, ſee *Cordwainer*.

Corruſcation, (Lat.) lightning, a flaſhing or glimmering of light.

Corybantes, the Prieſts of *Cybele*, who uſed to celebrate the Feaſts of *Cybele* with dancing and ringing of Cymbals; they were thought to be the ſame with the *Curetes*, and *Idæi Dactyli*.

Coſſet, (old word) a Lamb brought up without the Dam.

Coſcinomancy, (Greek) a divination by a Sieve.

Coſenage, a Writ that lieth where the father or the Great grandfather is ſeized in his demeſn as of fee at the day of his death, of certain lands and tenements, and he dying, a ſtranger entereth and intrudeth. Then ſhall his heir have this Writ of Coſenage.

Coſh, or *Cotterel*, (old word) a Cottage.

Coſham, a Town in *Wiltſhire*, in ancient times the Manſion houſe of King *Ethelred*.

Coſhacks, Girdles that Turkiſh-women wear.

Coſier, (old word) a Botcher, called alſo a Sowter.

Coſmical, (Greek) belonging to the World. *Coſmical* riſing of a Star, is a Term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a Star riſing at the ſame time with the Sun.

Coſmography, (Greek) a deſcription of the World, with the Climates and Circles marked upon the Globe, and in Maps.

Coſmometry, (Greek) a meaſuring of the World by degrees and minutes, being a part of Geography, or Coſmography.

Coſt, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of the Bend, or half the Gartier.

Coſtive, (from the Latin word *Conſtipatus*,) having the belly bound.

Coſtmary, an herb called Balſamine, or Alecoaſt.

Coſtrel, (old word) a wine-pot.

Cote, a kind of refuſe or clotted wool: alſo a cottage or ſheepfold.

Coteſwold, (old word) a company of ſheepcoates, and ſheep feeding on hills.

A *Cottager*, ſignifieth in Law he that dwelleth in a Cottage or houſe without land, or at moſt having but four Acres belonging to it.

Cotterel, ſee *Coſh*.

Cotton, a kind of ſtuff, otherwiſe called Frize or Bombaſin.

Cotylidones, (Greek), in Latin *Acetabula*; the joyning together of the ends of two pair of Veins, (one proceeding from the Spermatic, & the other from the Hypogaſtric branch) with the mouths of the Umbilical veins, making a connexion between the mother, and the infant.

Couchant, (French) lying, or ſquatting cloſe to the ground; a word often uſed in Heraldry to expreſs that poſture.

Covenable, or *Convenable*, (old word) ſuitable or convenient.

Covenant, (French) a bargain, pact, or agreement: alſo, Covenant in Law, is that which the Law intended to be made though in words it be not expreſt: alſo the name of a Writ that lyeth for the breach of any.

Covent, see *Convent*.

Coventry, a famous City in *Warwickshire*; so called from a Covent of Monks that was anciently there. The first Lord of this City is said to be one *Leofric*, who imposing heavie taxes upon the Citizens, remitted them at last at the earnest intercession of his wife *Godiva*, upon condition she would ride naked through the chief street of the City: Which she performed; but so covered with her long hair, that no body could discern her.

Coverele, or *Coverkil*, (old word) a lid, or cover.

Covert, (French) an ombrage, or shady place for Deer, or other beasts.

Coverture, in Common law is the condition of a married woman; who by the Laws of *England*, is under Covert-baron, and so disabled to make any bargain without her husband's consent.

Coughton, a place in *Warwickshire*, the principal Mansion of the *Throgmortons*, a very ancient Family.

Covie, (French) a term in fouling, signifying a nest or brood of Partridges.

Covin, fraud, from the Latin word *Convenire*; it signifieth in Common law, a deceitful agreement between two or more, to the prejudice of another.

Coulant, (French) flowing, or gliding along.

Coudray, (French) a hazel Grove.

Coule, a vessel to carry water in: also a roab which Fryers use to wear, called in La in *Cuculus*.

Coulter, (Lat.) a Plough-share.

Councel with a *c*. (Lat. *Concilium*) an Assembly of Counsellours.

Count, (French) an Earl: also a Law-Term coming from the Latin word *Computatio*, and signifies the Original declaration in a Proceile, chiefly in reall actions.

Countercomponed, a Term in Armory, as a bordure countercomponed, is a bordure compounded of two colours counterly placed.

Counteurs, or *Conteurs*, are those, which a man setteth to speak for him in Court, as Advocates; whereas *Plaideurs* speak as Counsellours at Law for one, who is present himself.

Countenance, (French) the face, or visage: also estimation, or credit: also a Term in Law, signifying the favour that is shewed to poor men, that will swear they have nothing whereof they may make Fine.

Counter, a Trades-mans chest, where he puts his cash, or money: also, a prison in *London*, where men are put for debt; from the French word *Compter*, or from the Dutch word *cantor*, a secluded place: also Counters are certain little things to cast account with.

Counterfeit, (French) to feign.

Countermaund, (French) a revocation of a former command.

Countermure, a word in Fortification; a Wall, or Bank, opposite to the Town-Wall.

Counterpain, one of the Copies of a pair of Deeds, or Indentures, so that one party may keep one part, and the other the other.

Counterplea, signifieth in Common-law, that, which the Demandant alleadgeth against a Tenant in courtesie, or in dower, who prayeth in aid of the King, or him, who hath the reversion, for his better defence.

Counterpoint, opposition: also a Term in Musick, being a composing of parts together by setting points one against another: also a Term in Needle-work, called back-stitch, or quilt-stitch.

Counter-round, a Term in Military Discipline, signifying a certain number of Officers going to visit the Rounds, or the Sentinels.

Counter-scarf, (a Term in Fortification); that side of the moat, which is opposite to the Fortresse.

Counter-tail, or *counter-tally*, one of the two Tallies, or pieces of wood, whereon any thing is scored; whereof one party keeps one piece, and the other the other piece.

Countervail, (French) to be of equall price.

County, or *Shire*, a certain portion, or circuit of the Realm, into which the whole land is divided.

County-court, a Court held every month by the Sheriff, or his Deputy the under-Sheriff.

Coup, (old word) a piece cut off, or cut out.

Coupant, (French) cutting, or lopping.

Couple-close, a Term in *Blazon*, being the fourth part of a *Cheveron*.

Courfine, (old word) fine heart.

Courser, (French) a horse of service.

Court, the house (where) a King hath his present residence: also a place where justice is judicially ministred, from the Latin *curia*, or from the Greek κύριος, *i. e.* a Lord.

Court-baron, a Court that every Lord of a Man-

a Mannour hath within his own precincts.

Court of Requests; a Court of Equity of the same nature with the Chancery; onely this Court, instead of a *Sub-pœna*, useth a Privy-Seal.

Courtesie of *England*, is a certain Tenure, whereby a man, marrying a woman seized of Land in Fee-simple, or Fee-tail general; if he have a child by her, which cometh alive into the world, though she and the childe die immediately; yet if she were in possession, he shall hold the land during his life, and is called Tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or, the courtesie of *England*.

Courtilage in Common law, is a Garden, or piece of void ground lying near a messuage; from *Curtis*, a Mansion-house, and *legere*, to gather.

Courtisan, (French) a Court-Lady: it is also commonly taken for a Strumpet.

Courtlasse, or *Coutelasse*, a short sword.

Couth, *quasi Kennouth*; knew, from the *Saxon* word *Ken*, to know.

Couthoutlaugh, (Saxon) he that receiveth, cherisheth, or hideth an Out-law.

Cowde, (old word) a gobbet.

Cowre, to kneel, to fall down for fear; from the *Italian* word *Covare*.

Cowneer, the hollow arching part in the Ship-stern.

Coy, or *Coyen*, (old word) nice, dainty: also, to quiet, to flatter.

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Crabbat, (French) handsome, comely: also, substantively taken, it signifieth a Gorget for women, or a kind of riding-band for men.

Cratch, a crib, or rack for beasts.

Crabs eye, a stone found in a Crab, which resembleth an eye.

Cramp, a disease that happens to Hawks in their foreage, by taking cold; and lies in the wing.

Cranage, mony paid for the use of a Crane to draw up wares,

Crank, (old word) lusty, blithe, jovial.

Crank-sided, when a ship will bear but small sail, a Term in Navigation.

Crany, (Lat.) the skull.

Crapulent, (Lat.) glutted with meat, having taken a surfet.

Crase, sick, distemper'd, from the Greek word, *crasis*, *temperature*.

Crask, (old word) fat.

Crasse, (Lat.) thick, heavie, dull, lumpish.

Crassitude, (Lat.) thickness, grossenesse.

Crater, is a sign in Heaven, called the bottome of the Pitcher in *Virgo*; it riseth about the sixteenth of the Calends of *March*. Also, the line on which Hawks are fastned, when reclaimed; of what sort soever they be.

Cray, a disease in the Hawks, that hinders their muting.

Creance, (French) trust, confidence, credit.

Creansour, Law Term, a Creditour.

Creast-tile, a roof tile, which is made to lay upon the ridge of a house.

Crebrous, (Lat.) often, usual.

Credible, (Lat.) that may be believed.

Credit, trust, belief; also, esteem.

Creditour, (Lat.) he that lendeth, or trusteth out money.

Credulity, (Lat.) aptnesse to believe.

Creed, a Set Form, containing the Articles of Christian Religion.

Creek, from the Dutch word *Kreeken*, to make a noise; a part of a Haven where any thing is landed, or disburthened from the Sea.

Cremaster, (Greek) the Muscle, that holds up the Stones.

Crenelle, a Term in Heraldry, being a line dented like the notch in the horn of a bow.

Creon, the son of *Menatius* King of *Thebes*; he was brother to *Jocasta*, the wife *Laius*, and mother of *Oedipus*, who unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his mother; and by her had *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who succeeded in the Kingdom, and were to reign by turns every other year; but they having killed one another in Civill Wars, *Creon* regained the Kingdom; but behaving himself with much cruelty, he was overcome by *Theseus*, and slain.

Crepitation, (Lat.) a creaking noise.

Crepuscul, (Lat.) the dawning of the day.

Cressant, (French) the figure of a half Moon, a term in Heraldry.

Cresses, a kind of plant called in Latin *Nasturtium*.

Cresset, (old word) a Lanthorn, a Beacon.

Crest, (French) a part of a Helmet: also, the upper part of a Scutchion in armory.

Crestmarine, an herb called Rock-samphire.

Crete, an Island of the Mediterranean Sea, heretofore called *Hecatompolis* by the Greeks, because it had a hundred Cities; it is now called *Candie*; and is a great part of it in the possession of the *Turks*.

Cretism, or *Cretizme*, (Greek) a forging

ging of lies, falſhood, or perfidiouſneſſe.

Crevequeurs, the name of an ancient Family in *Kent*, who built *Leeds*-Caſtle in that County: they are ſtyled in ancient Records, *de crepito corde*.

Crevet, or *cruſet*, from the French word *Creux*, hollow, a Goldſmiths melting-pot.

Creuſa, the daughter of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and wife of *Æneas*, by whom he had *Aſcanius*; ſhe following her husband out of *Troy* when it was ſet on fire, was not minded by him, till he came out of the City, by reaſon that he led his ſon in his hand, and carried his father on his ſhoulders through the flames, but going back to ſeek her, he could never hear what was become of her.

Criminal, (Lat.) guilty, blame-worthy. *Cleop.*

Crined, having hairs, from the Latin word *Crinis*; it is a word uſed in Heraldry.

Criniſus, a River of *Sicily*, near to the City *Segeſta*, of which it is related, that when the *Trojan* Virgins were to be expoſed to the fury of a Monſter, whom *Neptune* ſent to deſtroy the Countrey, becauſe of *Laomedons* perfidiouſneſſe; *Hippotes* a noble *Trojan*, committed his daughter *Hegeſta* to the wild Sea, and ſhe being by fortune carried into *Sicily*, *criniſus* fell in love with her, and turning himſelf into a Bear, raviſht her, whereupon ſhe became with child, and brought forth *Acaſtes*, who was afterwards King of *Sicily*.

Crinites, a Term in Falconry; the ſmall black feathers, like haires, about the *Sere*.

Criplings, (a term in bulding) ſhort ſpars on the ſide of a houſe.

Criſis, (Greek) a judgement, or diſcerning into any thing: alſo a term in Phyſick, denoting the ſudden change in a diſeaſe, tending either to recovery, or death.

St. *Criſpins*-Launce, an awle; from *Criſpin*, who was the Patron of the Shoomakers.

Criſped, (Lat.) friſled, curled.

Critbology, (Greek) a gathering in of the firſt fruits of corn.

Critical, (Greek) of a nice judgement, apt to cenſure. Alſo, Criticall dayes in a diſeaſe, are thoſe dayes wherein a diſeaſe comes to its Criſis, and they are the odde dayes, as the third, fifth, ſeventh, and ſo on; but the moſt critical are counted the fourteenth. The Criſis in acute diſeaſes, is judged by the Moon; but in Chronick diſeaſes, the Criſis is judged by the Sun.

Criticiſm, (Greek) a playing the Critick; a Learning which conſiſts in the curious, and nice examining of Authours.

Cro, or *Croy*, ſignifieth in the Scotch Acts of Parliament, a ſatisfaction which the Judge is to pay unto the neareſt of kin to a man that is ſlain, in caſe he miniſter not juſtice as he ſhould do.

Croce, (old word) a Shepherds ſtaff, or crook.

Crocolana, the ancient name of a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, now called *Ancaſter*.

Crocus Martis, Saffron of Iron, good againſt all fluxes.

Crocus Veneris, Saffron of Copper, or refined Verdigreaſe.

Crocute, a certain beaſt imitating the voyce of a man, and ingendred of *Hyæna*, and a *Lioneſſe*, it cometh from the Æthiopian word *Crocottas*.

Cræſus, a King of the *Lydians*, who abounded in riches; he was overcome in war by *Cyrus*, and put upon a pile to be burnt; and calling out *Solon*, *Solon! Cyrus* demanding the reaſon, he acquainted him, how that *Solon* having been formerly asked of him, Who was the happieſt man, told him, None could be happy till his death; and, that the greateſt Riches could not keep a man from miſery: whereupon he was freed, and made one of *Cyrus* his Counſellers.

Croft, from the old word *Croaft*, i. e. handy-craft; a little *cloſe* joyning to a houſe, it being lookt to with more than ordinary care.

Croiſada, a Bull of the Pope, granting the ſign, the badge of the Croſſe, in an expedition of Chriſtians againſt Infidels.

Croiſes, Pilgrims: alſo, Knights of the Order of Saint *John* in *Jeruſalem*, created for the defence of Pilgrims; they were both ſo called from the ſign of the Croſſe, which they uſed to wear on their garments.

Crome, or *Corm*, (old word) a crow of iron; from the Dutch word *Kromb*, crooked.

Crool, (old word) to mutter.

Croſier, a Biſhop's ſtaff, from the old word *Croce*, a Shepherds crook; or, for that it bears the figure of a Croſſe.

Croſſtaff, a Mathematical Inſtrument, wherewith the Altitude of any thing is taken.

Croſtrees, thoſe croſſe pieces of timber which are ſet on the head of the Maſt of a Ship.

crotchet, a meaſure in Muſick being half a Minim,

a Minim, and a Minim is once down or up, it ſignifieth alſo a humour, or whimſey.

Crotelli, or *croteying*, (a term in hunting) the ordure of a Hare.

Cruch, (old word) Croſſe; whence, to Crouch, *i. e.* to Bleſſe.

Crow, is a celeſtial Conſtellation, and ſits upon *Hydra*'s taile; ſhe hath her Manſion in the Auſtral parts.

Crowland, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, which is reported to have been heretofore mightily haunted with ſpirits, untill ſuch time as devout *Guthlac* lived there a Hermit's life, to whoſe memory *Æthelbald* King of the *Mercians* built a famous Monaſtery.

Crown: Of the ſeveral ſorts of Crowns, as Triumphal, Civic, Gramineal, Mural, and the like; See *Aulus Gellius*, *cap.* 8. Crown is alſo metaphorically taken for glory, honour, dignity.

Clark of the *Crown* in Chancery, an Officer that attends the Lord Chancellour for ſpecial matters of State; as Commiſſions of Lieutenancies, Juſtices, or ſuch like; with their Writs of Aſſociation, and *dedimus poteſtatem* for taking of oaths; alſo all generall Pardons, Writs of Parliament, Writs of ſpecial Executions, &c.

Clark of the *Crown*-Office in the Kings Bench, is he who frames, reads, and records, all Indictments againſt Traitours, Felons, and all other offenders there arraigned.

Collens-earth; a kind of colour uſed in painting.

Cruciate, (Lat.) to afflict, to torment.

Crucible, (Lat.) A glaſſe uſed by Chymiſts, wherein things are burnt, to be prepar'd for beating to powder.

Crucifie, (Latin) to faſten, or naile to a Croſſe.

A *Crucifix*, an Image which repreſents the Crucifying of Chriſt.

Cruditie, (Lat.) rawneſſe, ill digeſtion of the ſtomack.

Cruet, or *Crewet*, a violl, or narrow-mouth'd glaſſe, to keep oil, or the like in.

Cruife, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, for a Hogs-ſtye; it is alſo called *Creffera*.

Crurall, (Lat.) belonging to the thighs.

Cruſible, a Pot wherein Chymiſts melt their mettals.

Cruſſel, (old word) griſle.

Cruſtaceous, (Lat.) cruſted, or covered with a hard ſhell.

Crutchet-Friars, the ſame as crouched, or croſſed Friars.

Cruzada: ſee *Croiſada*.

Cruzado, a Portugal Crown of Gold.

Cryptology, (Greek) a ſpeaking in ſecret, a whiſpering.

Cryſtall, a very bright and tranſparent kind of Mineral, which looks like Ice, or the cleareſt ſort of glaſſe.

Cryſtalline Humour, a white ſplendid and ſhining humour, nor flat nor round, ſeated in the Center of the eye, and is the firſt inſtrument of ſight.

C U

Cubbridge head, a diviſion made acroſs the Fore-caſtle and Half-deck with boards; which, in other places, is called the Bulk-head.

Cube, a Geometical figure, being a ſolid body every way, comprehending ſix equal ſides.

Cubebes, a certain kind of *Indian* fruit.

Cubicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Bed-chamber.

Cubite, a kind of meaſure, reaching from the elbow, to the end of the little finger.

Cuchaneale, a little worm bred in the fruit of the Holy-oke, of which is made a certain coſtly Grain, wherewith they dye Scarlet, or Crimſon colour. Some ſay, it comes from the Latin word *Coccinus*, Scarlet.

Cucullated, (Lat.) having on a Monk's-Coule.

Cucupha, Cups quelted with medicinal things, as Roſemary, &c.

Cucurbite, (Lat.) a Gourd: alſo a Cupping-glaſſe, being a deep hollow glaſſe, which Phyſitians apply to the body to draw out blood.

Cucuye, a ſtrange kind of Bird in *Hiſpaniola*, having eyes under the wings, which in the night time, ſhine very bright.

Cudweed, a certain herb, whoſe leaves are ſo ſoft, that they are uſed for Cotton; it is alſo called, Cotton-weed.

Cue, an Item given to Stage-players, when any of them are to begin to ſpeak.

Cuerpo, (Spaniſh) a body: alſo a Corporation; to walk in *Cuerpo*, is, to go without a cloak.

Cui ante divortium, a Writ, that a woman divorced from her husband hath power to recover her lands from him, to whom her husband did alienate them during the marriage.

Cui in vita, a Writ of entry, that a widow hath againſt him, to whom her husband

husband did alienate her lands in his life time.

Cuinage, the making up of Tin into ſuch a faſhion as makes it fit for carriage.

Cuiraſſier, (French) he that is armed with a Cuiraſſe, or Corſlet, which is a kind of armour for the breſt and back.

Culdeis, *quaſi cultores Dei*, a ſort of religious people, that were anciently in *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Culerage, (French) lechery: alſo an herb called Water-pepper, or Arſe-ſmart.

Culinary, (Latin) belonging to the kitchin.

Cullers, in Latin, *oves rejiculæ*; ſheep that are choſen out, and ſeparated from thoſe that are good for meat.

Cullion head, the ſame as Baſtion, a Schonce, or Block-houſe.

Cullis, from *Colare* to ſtrain, the juyce of boiled meat ſtrained through a ſtrainer.

Cullot, from *Cullus* the taile, a cuſtom to ride poſt with.

Culm, from *Culmen* the top, Smoak or Soot.

Culminate, (Latin) to get up to the top.

Culrach, or *Colrach*, ſignifieth in the practick of *Scotland*, a pledge or cautioner which is left for the repledging of a man from one Court to another.

Culpable, (Lat.) guilty, faulty, peccant.

Cultivation, (Lat.) a manuring, or tilling.

Culture, (Lat.) the ſame.

Culver, (old word) a Pigeon, or Dove.

Culverine, *quaſi Colubrine*, a piece of Ordnance ſo called.

Culvertaile, a term in Architecture, a faſtning of boards with artificial joynts.

Cumble, (French) full heaped meaſure.

Cumæ, a City by the Sea-ſide in *Italy*, near *Puzzoli*.

Cumfrey, a kind of herb, otherwiſe called Conſound.

Cumulation, (Lat.) a heaping up together.

Cunctation, (Lat.) prolonging of time, delaying.

Cuneglaſus, the name of a cruell Tyrant, who ſucceeded *Vortiporus* in his government of the *Brittains* of *Wales* and *Cornwall*.

Cunicle, (Lat.) a Mine, or Hole under ground.

Cunobelinus, an ancient King of the *Trinobantes*, a people of the Eaſtern parts of *Brittain*; he ſucceeded *Mandubratius* in the Kingdom.

Cuntey, ſignifieth the ſame; as, The ordinary Jury, or, triall by the Country.

Cupidity, (Lat.) covetous, or luſtful deſire.

Cupping-glaſſe, ſee *Cucurbite*.

Cupulo, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, a high Arch in a building.

Curebulli, tann'd leather, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Curfew, a Law made by *William* the Conqueror, that every one ſhould put out their fire and light, at the ringing of the eight-a-clock-bell, which was called *couvrir le feu*, i. e. cover the fire.

Curia Ottadinorum, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*. See *Coritopitum*.

Curialitas Scotiæ, is equivalent to that which we call Curteſie of *England*.

Curlew, a kind of fowl ſo called.

Curranto, (French) an running French-Dance: alſo a muſical Aire, of a more than ordinary ſwift time.

Curricurre, a kinde of *Eaſt-Indian* Barge.

Curriedow, a curry-favour, or flatterer.

Current, a running ſtream; from *Currere* to run.

Curſiter, a Clark belonging to the Chancery, who makes originall Writs for that Shire which is allotted to him.

Curvetta, or *Corvetta*, (Ital.) a prauncing of a horſe of ſervice; from the Latin *Curvus*, crooked, becauſe they bend in their feet.

Curvity, (Lat.) crookedneſſe.

Curules, (Lat.) thoſe of the Roman Senators, which were carried to Court in Chariots.

Curulis Sella, an Ivory-ſeat, which was placed in the Roman Conſuls Chariot.

Cuſco, the chief City of that part of the new world, which contains *Braſilia* and *Peru*.

Cuſpidate, (Lat.) to make ſharp at the end, from *Cuſpis*, a point.

Cuſpe, the entrance of any houſe, or firſt beginning, which is the line whereon the Figure and Degree of the Zodiack is placed; as you find it in the Table of Houſes.

Cuſtode admittendo, a Writ for the removing, or admitting of Guardians.

Cuſtody, (Lat.) ſafe hold.

Custom, both in Common and Civil Law, signifieth a Law, or Rite, not written; which being established by long use, and the consent of our Ancestours hath been, and is daily practised.

Custos Brevium, a Clerk belonging to the Court of Common-pleas, whose Office is to receive and keep all the Writs, and put them upon files, every return by it self; and at the end of every Term, to receive of the Prothonotaries all the Records of *nisi prius*, called the *Postea*.

Custos Rotulorum, is he that hath the custody of the Rolls, or Records of the Sessions of peace, and of the Commission it self: he is thought to be the same with *Custos placitorum Coronæ*.

Custos spiritualium, keeper of the *spiritualities*; he that exerciseth Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of any Dioceſſe, during the Vacancy of the *See*, which by the Canon Law belongs to the Dean and Chapter.

Cuthbert, (Sax.) famous-knowledge, a proper name.

Cuticle, (lat.) signifieth in Anatomy, the Membrane, or thin-Skin, which covereth the thicker skin all over the body, and is called in Greek *Epidermis*.

cutter of the Tallies, an Officer in the Exchecquer, that provideth wood for the Tallies, and, cutting the sum paid upon them, casteth the same into the Court to be written upon.

Cuttle-fish, a certain kind of fish, called in Latin *Sepia*; which, throwing a black juyce like ink into the water, becomes hid in that obscurity, and so escapes the fisher.

Cutilia, a Lake in the *Reatine* grounds in *Italy*, where there is a wooddy Island, which continually moves up and down.

Cutwater, a Term in Navigation, the sharpneſſe of the Ship before.

C Y

Cyamba, a City in *Asia*, where they use Coral instead of Money, and have great store of Aloes, and all kind of Spices.

Cybele, the Daughter of *Cælus* and *Terra*, and the wife of *Saturn*: she is otherwise called *Ops*, *Rhea*, *Vesta*, *Magna Mater* or Grand-mother of the gods; also *Dindymene* & *Berecynthia*.

Cyclades, 50. Islands in the *Ægean* Sea, called by the *Italians*, *Isole del Archipelago*.

Cycle, (Greek) a Term in Astronomy: *Cycle* of the Sun, is the revolution of 28. years: *Cycle* of the Moon, the revolution of 19 years, in which time, both of their motions recur to the same point.

Cyclopædie, (Greek) the whole Circle of Arts and Sciences.

Cyclopes, the sons of *Neptune* and *Amphitrite*, or, as *Apollodorus Atheniensis* saith, of *Cælus* and *Terra*: they were the servants of *Vulcan*, and made Thunder-bolts for *Jupiter*, having each of them one great eye in their forehead: their names were *Bronte*, *Sterope*, and *Pyracmon* whom *Apollodorus* calleth *Harpe*: others say, they were a very ancient people of *Sicily*, of a very Gyantly stature.

Cycnus, the son of *Mars*, who was kill'd in a Combate with *Hercules*; whom *Mars*, to revenge his sons death, resolved to fight with; but before they came to blows, *Jupiter* parted them with a clap of Thunder. There was another *Cycnus*, the son of *Neptune*, who being invulnerable, fought with *Achilles*, and could not be killed, till *Achilles* throwing him upon the ground, kneel'd upon his neck and stifled him.

Cydippe. See *Acontius*.

Cydoniatum, Conserve of Quinces, called Marmalade.

Cygnus, Vide *Swan*.

Cylinder, (Greek) a Geometrical body, being long, flat at both ends, and equally round from one end to the other: also a rolling stone to smooth Garden-allies, being just of that figure. In the Art of Gunnery, it signifies that part of the bore of a Piece, which remains empty when the piece is laden.

Cymace, from the Greek word *Cyma*, a wave; It is a Term in Architecture, signifying carved-work, which resembles waves.

Cymbal, a Musical instrument, made of plates of Brasse, resembling a kind of boat, called *Cymba*.

Cymraecan language, the Welsh, or old Brittish language.

Cynanthropy, (lat.) a kind of Phrensie, or Disease, which possesseth a man with a conceit that he is turned into a Dog.

Cynegeticks, (Greek) Books treating of the Art of Hunting.

Cynical, (Greek) crabbed, severe; from a certain Sect of Philosophers, who were called *Cynicks*.

Cynosure, (Greek) a constellation of Stars near the North-Pole, called *Ursa Minor*, by which the Sailers are directed in their course.

Cynorexia, (Greek) a greedineſſe and unnatural ravening appetite, or desire of meat.

Cynthius, a name attributed to *Apollo*,

as *Cynthia* to *Diana*; from *Cynthus*, a Hill in *Delos*, where *Latona* brought them forth, being Twins,

Cyprian, (Greek) a proper name of men; from *Cypria*, one of the names of *Venus*.

Cyprus, an Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, which was anciently dedicated to *Venus*; it is now under the Turks Dominion.

Cyrenaica, a Country of *Africa*; called also *Pentapolitana*, because it contained these five Cities, *Beronice*, *Arsinoe*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrene*.

Cyrus, the son of *Cambyses* and *Mandana*: he was King of *Persia*, overthrew the *Assyrian* Monarchy, conquered all *Asia*; but was at length overcome and slain, by *Thomyris*, Queen of *Scythia*; who causing his head to be cut off, and cast into a tub of blood, cried out, Now satisfie thy self with blood, after which thou hast alwayes thirsted.

Cystick, (Greek) belonging to the bag of Gall, which is call'd *Cystis*. *Cystick*-vein signifieth in Anatomy a branch of the Port-vein, which ascendeth up to the neck of the Gall, and there divideth it self.

Cyzicus, an Island in the *Propontis*, joyned to the Continent with two Bridges, having a City in it of the same name.

D

Dæ, a people of that part of *Scythia*, which is called *Nomades*; mentioned by *Virgil* in his eighth Book of *Æneids*.

Dabuze, a kind of weapon carried before the Grand Signor, in the nature of our Mace.

Dacia, a Country of *Scythia Europæa*; which at this day is divided into *Transilvania*, *Zypserland*, the seven *Campes*, *Ruscia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*.

Dactyle, (Greek) the fruit of the Palm-tree, a Date: also a foot in Verse, consisting of one long syllable, and two short: also, a finger.

Dactylogy, (Greek) a discoursing by signs made with the finger.

Dædalus, a famous Artist, who made the famous Labyrinth in *Crete*, into which he was shut up himself with his son *Icarus*, for having made a woodden Heifer, in which *Pasiphae* was enjoyed by *Jupiter* in the shape of a Bull. But he making artificial wings for himself and his son, flew out of *Crete* into *Sardinia*; but *Icarus* soaring too high, melted the wax, and fell into the Sea,

Dæmoniack, (Greek) possessed with a Devil, or evil spirit.

Dæmonologie, (Greek) a discourse of Angels, Spirits, or Devils.

Daff, (old word) a Coward, or a Dastard.

Daffadill, a kind of flowre; otherwise called *Narcissus*.

A Dagg, a Pistoll; so called from the *Dacians*, who first used them.

Dagswain, a rough, or coorse Mantle.

D'alanson, the name of an ancient and Noble Family in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called by contraction *Dallison*.

Dalmatian Dap, a Flowr, otherwise called a Tulip, because it was brought from *Tulippa*, a Promontory of *Dalmatia*, which is a part of *Illyricum*, a Country of *Greece*.

Dalmatick, a kind of vestment worn by the Priests; so called from *Dalmatia*, where it was first made.

Dalrendini, the ancient name of a certain people of *Scotland*; so called from *Renda* an Irish Captain, who conquered those parts.

Damascus, the chief City of *Syria*, whence we have our best sort of Pruins, which are called Damask Pruines, or Damasines.

Dammage, a Term in Common-law; any hurt, or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate: also, a part of that the Jurors are to enquire of, passing for the Plaintiffe, in a civil action.

Dammage feasant, in Common-law, is, When a stranger's beasts are in another mans ground, and there feed without Licence of the Tenant, spoiling the Grasse, or Corn; in which case the Tenant may impound them.

Dammask, a kind of fine stuff, first made in the City of *Damascus*.

Damnation, (lat.) a condemning, or giving sentence.

Damocrita, a Roman Matron, whose Husband *Alcippus* being banish't, and she forbid to follow him, and her Daughters prohibited Marriage, that his Race might be extinct; she in revenge, when the chief Women of the City were met in a house to sacrifice, set fire on the house; and when she saw people run to their aid, she first killed her Daughters, then her self.

Danae, the Daughter of *Acrisius*, King of *Argos*: See, *Acrisius*.

Danaus, the son of *Belus*, and brother of *Ægyptus*; he was King of *Argos*, and from him the *Greeks* were called *Danai*.

Dancet,

Dancett, is much like Indented, but differs from it, in regard the lines are deeper and wider.

Dandelion, a kind of plant; vulgarly called Piſſebeds.

Dandruff, a kind of ſcurff, or ſmall ſcales, ſticking to the skin of the head, which look like Brann.

Dane-gilt, from *Dane*, and *gelt*, which ſignifies Money; It was a tribute antiently laid upon our Anceſtors by the Danes, of 12 pence for every Hide of land thorough the Realm.

Dangwallet, *Exceſſive*, *quaſi* making the wallet to dangle down.

Dania, a Country of *Europe*, almoſt inviroued with the Nothern Ocean, bordering upon *Saxony*, and is now called *Denmark*.

Daniel, (Hebr.) judgement of God.

Daniſme (Greek) Uſury.

Dank, moiſt; from the Dutch word *Dampight*.

Danmonii, the ancient name of a people in old time inhabiting that part of this Iſland now called *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*.

Dantiſcum, a famous Mart Town in *Poland*, called *Dantzick*.

Danwort, a kind of plant called Dwafe-elder; in French *Hieble*, from *Hybla* a Mountain of *Sicily*, where it chiefely grows.

Danubius, or *Iſter*, the greateſt River in *Europe*, which riſing from the Mountain *Arnoba*, runneth through many Countries. It is now called the *Danow*.

Daphne, the Daughter of *Peneus*: ſhe flying from *Apollo* who became in love with her for her beauty, was turned into a Laurel-tree.

Daphnælion, (Greek); *Oleum Laurinum* in Latin: in Engliſh, Oil of Bay.

Daphnomancy, (Greek) a divination by Laurels.

Dapper, fine, neat, ſpruce; from an old Latin word *Taper*, i. e. ſwift; or the Dutch word *Dapfer*, ſtout, agil; or elſe from *Dapifer*, which ſignifies in Latin a Sewer, or he that ſerves up the firſt diſh at a Feaſt.

Darby, the chief Town of *Darbyſhire*; ſo called by contraction from *Derwentby*, becauſe it ſtandeth upon the River *Derwent*. This Town was won, in old time, by *Ethelfleda* that victorious Lady of the *Mercians*, from the *Danes*, of whom ſhe made a very great ſlaughter.

Darcy's, or *de Adrecy's* the name of an ancient Family of Barons in *Lincolnſhire*, deſcended from *Norman de Adrecy*, or *Darcy de Nocton*, who lived in great favour and eſteem with *Henry* the third.

Dardanus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Electra*, who having killed his brother *Jaſius*, fled to *Samothrace*; afterwards he went into *Aſia*, where he built *Dardanum*, or *Troy*.

Darick, a kind of ancient Coin, bearing the value of two ſhillings, which had upon it the Image of *Darius*.

Darius, a King of *Perſia*; there were ſeveral of that name, whereof the laſt was *Darius Codomannus*, who was overcome by *Alexander* the Great.

Darnel, cockle-weed, from the Dutch word *Deren*, to hurt.

Darrein, from the French word *Dernier*, *i. e.* laſt; as *Darrein* preſentment, laſt preſentment.

Darreighn, (old word) an attempt.

Dartos, one of the membranes that involve the ſtones.

Darford, or *Darenford*, a Town in *Kent*, ſo called from the River *Daren*, where K. *Edward* the third built a Nunnery, which was afterward converted into a Royal Palace.

Datary, an office in *Rome*, for the collation of Eccleſiaſtical Benefices.

Date, the fruit of the Palm-tree: alſo the day of the moneth or year, wherein any Letter is written.

Datiſm, (Greek) an often rehearſal of the ſame thing by a heaping of ſynonyma's together; from *Datis*, a Satrape of *Greece*: *the* Dative Caſe, the third of the 6 Caſes in Grammar, uſed in actions of giving or attributing.

Davenport, or by contraction *Damport*, a Town in *Cheſhire*, which gave name to an ancient Family ſo called.

David, (Hebr.) beloved.

Daunſette, a term in Heraldry, being almoſt the ſame with a line indented, but only it is deeper and wider.

Dantry, the name of a very ancient Family in *Suſſex*, ſtiled in Latin Records, *de alta ripa*.

Day, ſignifieth, in Law, a day in bank before ordinary Judges, wherein the party ſhould appear and plead; As for the Aſtronomical and Political diſtinction of dayes and the parts thereof, ſee *Macrobius* and *Cenſorinus*.

D E

Dea bona, or Good Goddeſſe, a name attributed by the old Heathen to the

Earth, whom they worshipped as a Goddesse; she was also called *Ops Fatua*, and *Fauna*: the Poets feign that being drunk with a wine made of Myrtle-berries, called *Myrtidanum*, she was whipt to death by her Husband *Faunus* with Myrtle-twigs.

Dea viri-placa, a certain Goddess among the ancient Romans; in whose Chappel man and wife, after they had fallen out, were reconciled again.

Deacon, (from the Greek *Diaconus*, a minister, or servant) is an Officer of the Church that is appointed to distribute alms to the poor.

Dead-pledge, land or moveables pawned for money; which is to be the Creditours for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on: it is also called, Mortgage.

Deadwater, the eddy water at the stern of a ship.

Dear-borow (old word) signifying our Saviour.

Dean, an Ecclesiastical Magistrate that hath power over ten Chanons; and those which have a jurisdiction assigned them by the Bishop over other Ministers and Parishes near adjoyning, are called Deans rural: also, the proper name of a man.

Deauration, (lat.) a gilding over.

Debauncherie, or *Desboncherie*, (French) rior, disorderly revelling.

Debellation, (lat.) an overcoming in War or Duell.

De bene esse, a Term used in Common-law, as when a Defendant's deposition is onely allowed of for the present, but after more full examination, is either to stand or fall.

Debet & solet, a Writ of Right, which hath those words in it as formal words not to be omitted when a man sueth for a thing now first of all denied him, and which hath been injoyed by his Ancestors, as suit to a Mill, or common of Pasture, or the like.

Debilitation, (lat.) a making weak or feeble.

Debito, a Writ which lieth where a man oweth money upon obligation, or bargain for any thing sold.

Debonairity, (French) curtesie, mildnesse; also sprightlinesse.

Debosherie, or *deboistnesse*: See *Debauncherie*.

Decade, (Greek) the number of ten.

Decadency, (lat.) a declining or falling down.

Decagon, (Greek) a Term in Fortification and Geometry, signifying a figure of ten Angles.

Decalogue, (Greek) the ten Commandments, imparted to the Jews from God by *Moses*.

Decameron, (Greek) a book of Fables, written by *Boccace*; so called because it is divided into ten parts or books.

Decapitation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decapolis, a Country of *Syria*, so called because it contained 10. Cities.

December, one of the 12. Moneths, so called as being the tenth from *March*.

Decempedal, (lat.) ten-foot-long.

Decemtales, a Law-term, being a supply of ten men empannelled upon a Jury, and not appearing, which are to be like in reputation to those that were empanneld.

Decemvirates, (lat.) the *Decemviri*; which were ten Noble men among the Romans, chosen to govern the Common-wealth in place of the two Consuls, until the laws were fully established.

Decennial, (lat.) lasting, or being of the age of, 10 years.

Deception, (lat.) deceit, fraud, or beguiling.

Deceptione, a Writ that lieth against him that deceitfully doth any thing in the name of another, for him that receiveth damage thereby.

Decerption, (lat.) a cropping off, or pulling away.

Decertation, (lat.) a striving for any thing.

Decession, (lat.) a going away, or departing.

Decies tantum, a Writ that lieth against a Juror that taketh money for the giving of his verdict, wherein there is recoverable ten times so much as he took.

The Decimal chain, a certain Mathematical Instrument for the measuring of land, which is to be divided into ten equall parts, each of which containeth about 19 in length.

Decimation, (lat.) a gathering tithes: also a punishing every tenth man by lot.

De decimis solvendis, &c. a Writ which formerly lay against those that had farmed the Priors aliens lands, of the King.

Deciners, or *Doziners*, such as were wont to have the check of ten Friburgs for the maintenance of the peace, the limits of whose jurisdiction was called Decenna.

Decision, (lat.) a determining of any businesse or controversie.

The Deck of a Ship, the floor of planks on which the Ordnance is plac'd.

Declamation, (lat.) a crying out againſt any thing: alſo an Oration, made only for excerciſe.

Declaration, (lat.) a ſhewing forth: alſo in Common-law, it is the ſhewing in writing the grief of the Demandant or Plaintiffe againſt the Tenant or defendant, wherein he ſuppoſeth to have received wrong.

Declenſion, or *Declination*, (lat.) a declining or bowing down; alſo in Grammar, it ſignifieth the varying of Caſes and Tenſes in Nounes and Verbs. In Aſtrology, the Declination of a Planet is his diſtance from the Equator; and as he declines from thence, either northward or ſouthward, ſo is his declination nominated either North or South.

Declinator, a Mathematical Inſtrument, to take the declinations of the Planets.

Declivity, (lat.) a bending downwards, a ſteepneſſe.

Decollation, (lat.) a beheading.

Decoction, (lat.) a boiling away; it is applyed chiefly to medicinable things; as herbs, roots, *&c.*

Deconate, vide *Faces*.

Decoration, (lat.) an adorning or decking.

Decortication, (lat.) a pulling off the outward rind or bark.

Decorum, (lat.) good grace, order, decency.

Decrees, or *Decretals*, a volume of the Canon-law, compoſed by *Gratian* a Monk of the Order of St. *Benedict*.

Decrement, (lat.) a decreaſing.

Decrepit, (lat.) weak and impotent with age.

Decreſſant, (lat.) the waining or decreaſing Moon.

Decruſtation, (lat.) a taking away the uppermoſt rind or cruſt of any thing.

Decumbence, (lat.) a lying down.

Decumbiture, is when a man is ſo violently taken with a diſeaſe, that he is forced to take his bed; and it is properly taken from the firſt lying down of the diſeaſed, and from this the Criſis is to be gathered.

Decuple, (lat.) tenfold.

Decurion, (lat.) the chief of a *Decuria*, which ſignifieth a Band of ten ſouldiers, or a company of ten Senators; alſo an Alderman or Burgeſſe of a City.

Deciſſation, (lat.) a cutting acroſſe, or in the form of a figure of ten.

Decuſſion, (lat.) a ſhaking off.

Dedecoration, (lat.) a diſgracing, or diſhonouring.

Dedentition, (lat.) a ſhedding of teeth.

Dedignation, (lat.) a diſdaining.

Dedimus poteſtatem, a Writ whereby commiſſion is given to a private man for the ſpeeding of ſome act appertaining to a Judge: it is called by the *Civilians*, *Delegation*.

Dedition, (lat.) a rendring up.

Deeds, ſignifie in Common-law, Writings that contain the effect of a Contract between man and man, which the *Civilians* call *literarum obligatio*.

Deepſeeline, a ſmall line with which Seamen ſound in deep waters to finde ground.

Defaillance, (French) a failing or defect.

Defatigation, (lat.) a making weary.

Defaulking, (French) an abating, or cutting off: It is called in Latin *defalcatio*.

Defeaſance, or *Defeiſance*, ſignifieth in Common-law, a condition annexed to an act, obligation, or recogniſance, which being performed, the act, *&c.* is made void.

Defecation, (lat.) a refining or cleanſing from the dregs.

Defection, (lat.) a failing: alſo a revolting, or falling away.

Defeiſance, See *Defeaſance*.

Defendant, is in Common-law, he that is ſued in an action perſonal; as Tenant is he who is ſued in an action reall.

Defendimus, a word uſed in Enfeofment or Donation, binding the Donour and his Heirs to defend the Donee.

Defendour of the Faith, a Title heretofore proper to the King of *England*, as Moſt Chriſtian to the King of *France*, Catholick to the King of *Spain*. it was firſt given by Pope *Leo* the tenth.

Defenſative, a Term in Phyſick, a Medicine which diverts the humours from the place affected.

Deficiency, (lat.) a want or failing.

Definition, (lat.) an explication, or unfolding of the eſſence of a thing by its Genus and Difference.

Defletion, (lat.) a turning away: alſo a bending down.

Defloration, (lat.) a raviſhing, or deflowring.

Defluxion, (lat.) a flowing downward: also in Phyſick it is taken for a falling down of humours to any part of the body.

Deft, (old Engliſh) little, pretty, and handſome.

Deformity, (lat.) ugglineſs.

Deforſour, in Common-law, is one that caſteth another out of poſſeſſion by force, whereas *Diſſeiſour* is he that doth it without force.

Defray, to make free: alſo to pay anothers charges; from the Dutch word *Freſhen*.

Defunct, (lat.) dead.

Degenerate, (lat.) to fall from a more noble to a baſer kind, to go aſide from the vertues of ones Anceſtors.

Deglutination, (lat.) an unglueing.

Deglutition, (lat.) a ſpeedy devouring: in Phyſick it is taken for a power of the animal-faculty, which makes us ſwallow our meat and drink with an appetite.

Degradation, (lat.) a caſting out from any Dignity, or Office.

Degree, (French) a ſtep, or ſtair: by a Metaphor, any ſtate, or condition, which is as it were an aſcending, or deſcending from one ſtep to another; in Aſtronomy it is the 30th. part of any of the twelve Signs; in Phyſick and Chymiſtry, it is the intenſneſſe, or remiſneſſe of the hot or cold quality of any thing.

Debortation, (lat.) a diſſwading.

Deianira, the Daughter of *Oeneus*, King of *Ætolia*: ſhe was firſt eſpouſed to *Achelous*, afterwards to *Hercules*. Being to paſſe over the River *Evenus*, *Neſſus* the Centaure offered his ſervice to carry her over; but as ſoon as he was on the farther ſide, he attempted to raviſh her, whereupon *Hercules* ſhot at him with a poiſoned arrow; *Neſſus* perceiving he had received his deaths wound, he to be revenged, preſented *Deianira* with a ſhirt dipt in his own blood, telling her, that if her husband wore it, it would draw his affections from all other women; which ſhe believing, gave it to *Hercules*, but the ſhirt ſticking to his body ſo burnt his fleſh, that, to avoid the torment, he threw himſelf into a flaming pyle; and *Deianira* for grief ſlew her ſelf.

Dejeration, (lat.) a taking a ſolemn oath.

Deifie, (lat.) to make a god of one.

Deiphobus, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who cauſed *Paris* to be ſlain by treachery, and married his wife *Helena*.

Deipnoſophiſts, (Greek) a company of wiſe-men diſcourſing at ſupper.

Deis, (old word) a ſeat.

Deity, (lat.) Divinty, or Godhead.

Delamere, a Forreſt in *Cheſhire*, whereof the *Dawns* of *Uskinton* were, by the gift of *Randolph* the firſt Earl of *Cheſter*, made Forreſters by Hereditary ſucceſſion. In this Forreſt *Ædelfleda*, the *Mercian* Lady, built a Town called *Eadelbury*, i. e. the happy Town; which now being nothing but a heap of rubbiſh, is called the Chamber in the Forreſt.

Delatour, (lat.) an accuſer, or informer.

A Delegate, (lat.) he that executes judgement in the place of a Civil, or Eccleſiaſtical Judge.

Deletion, (lat.) a blotting out.

Delgovitia, the name of an ancient Town in *Yorkſhire*, which ſtood as ſome think in that place where now *Wighton* is.

Delibation, (lat.) a ſacrificing: alſo, a taſting.

Deliberation, (lat.) a conſulting, or debating.

Delict, (lat.) an offence, or crime.

Delineation, (lat.) a drawing the firſt draught of a Picture.

A Delinquent, (lat.) one that hath committed an offence, or crime.

Deliquation, (lat.) the preparing of things melted on the fire. A Term in Chymiſtry.

Deliquium, (lat.) the liquation of a Concret, as ſalt powder calcin'd, ſet in a moiſt place. A Chymical Term.

Deliration, (lat.) a doating, or being beſides ones ſenſes.

Delos, an Iſland in the *Ægean* Sea, the chiefeſt of the *Cyclades*, where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born; whence they were called, The *Delian*-Twins.

Delph, is an abatement placed in the middle of an Eſcocheon, proper to him that revoketh his own challenge, and eateth his own words.

Delphos, a Town of *Phocis* in *Grecee*, famous for the Temple and Oracle of *Apollo*.

Deltoton, (Greek) a conſtellation of Stars, reſembling the figure of a Greek Delta, Δ.

Deluſion, (lat.) a deceiving, or beguiling.

Deluge, (French) an inundation, or overflowing of waters.

Demand, in Common-law, is oppoſite to Plaint: for in purſuit of civil actions, if they be real actions, the purſuer is called Demandant; if perſonal, Plaintiffe.

Demeaſne, or *Demain*, (French), by the *Civilians* called *Dominicum*, is that land, which a man holdeth originally of himſelf, whereas *feodum* are thoſe, which he holdeth by the benefit of a Superiour.

Demetrius, the name of several famous Kings in *Asia*, who succeeded *Alexander*: the word signifieth belonging to *Ceres*, who in Greek is called *Demeter*.

Demi, (lat.) joyned with another word, signifieth Half; as *Demi-god*, &c.

Demin, (old word) a Judge.

Demise, (lat.) to farm, or lett.

Demission, (lat.) a casting down, or abasement.

Democracy, (Greek) a Government wherein the Magistrates are chosen from among the people, and by the people.

Democritus, a famous Philosopher, born at *Abdera*; he thought the world to be composed of Atoms; and, that he might the better contemplate upon natural causes, and not to be taken off with any outward objects, he put out his eyes with a burning bason. His father was a man of so great riches, that he feasted *Xerxes* and all his Army.

Demolition, (lat.) a casting down, or ruinating.

† *De-monachation*, (French) an expelling from the Monkish order; also, a forsaking of the same.

Demoniack. See *Daemoniack*.

Demonstration, (lat.) a shewing, or making plain.

Demophoon, the son of *Theseus* and *Phædra*: he was driven by Tempest upon the shore of *Thrace*, and married *Phillis*, the Daughter of *Lycurgus*; but, *Theseus* dying, he took the government of *Athens* upon him, and forgetting *Phillis*, she for grief hanged her self upon an Almond-tree.

Demosthenes, a famous Oratour among the Greeks, who was banish't by *Philip* of *Macedon*, and at last poisoned himself to avoid the fury of *Antipater*.

Demur, signifieth in Common-law a kind of pause upon any point of difficulty.

Denariata terræ, the fourth part of an Acre of Land: it is also called Farding-deal, or a farundel of Land.

Denary, (lat.) the number of 10; also the same as *Deneer*.

Denbigh, the chief Town of *Denbigh shire* called by the *Britains*, *Cled Fryn-yn Rose*, i. e. a rough Hill in *Rosse*; for so that part of *Wales* was anciently named.

Deneer, a kind of Copper-Coin, which values about the tenth part of a penny.

Denwere, (old English) Double.

Dene, (old word) a Valley.

Dene-lage, the Law of the *Danes*; by which a third part of *England* was governed before the Conquest.

Denis, a proper name, contracted from *Dionysius*, which some fetch from *Dios nous*, i. e. Divine mind. The chief of this name, was St. *Denis*, the great Saint of *France*: it is also a womans name, contracted from *Diana*.

Deneck, (Arabick) the tail of the Swan.

Deneck eleced, (Arab.) the tail of the Lion.

Deneck Alibedi, (Arab.) the bowing of the back, or doubling of the tail of the Goat.

Denizon, *quasi* Danes-son; or from the French word *donaison*, an endowing; and signifieth in Common-law an Alien that is Infranchised by the Princes Charter, whereby he is made capable of any Office, or of purchasing Land; but it cometh short of Naturalization, because a stranger naturalised may inherit by descent.

Dennington, a Castle in *Bark-shire*, built by Sir *Richard de Aberbury*. It was once the Residence of the Poet *Chaucer*; afterwards of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*.

Denomination, (lat.) a giving a name, from any occasion.

Dense, thick, opposed to rare by the Philosophers; and that body is said to be dense where the substance is more, and the quantity less.

Density, (lat.) thickness.

Dent, a Term in Blazon; as, A bordure dent, or indented is, when the line of which the border is made is indented in, and out like the teeth of a Saw.

Dentifrice, (lat.) a certain powder made up into a consistence, wherewith to rub the teeth.

Dentiscalp, (lat.) a tooth-picker, or tooth-scraper.

Dentition, (lat.) a putting forth, or breeding of teeth.

Denudation, (lat.) a making bare, or naked.

Denuntiation, (lat.) a proclaiming, or denouncing.

Deodand, (lat.) a thing devoted, and consecrated to the service of God, to expiate some eminent hurt, or mischief it hath done.

De Deoneranda pro rato portionis, a Writ that lieth where a man is distrained for Rent that ought to be paid by others, proportionably with himself.

Deosculation, (lat.) a kissing with eagerness.

Departer, a Term in Law, signifying, He that

that pleading one thing at firſt in barre of an action, and, being replied thereunto, doth, in his rejoynder, ſhew another matter contrary to his firſt plea: alſo departers of Gold or Silver, are thoſe that purifie, and part thoſe mettals from the coorſer ſort: they are alſo called, Parters and Finers.

Departure in deſpite of the Court, is, when the Tenent or Defendant appeareth to the action brought againſt him, and hath a day over in the ſame Term, and does not appear but makes default; it is called a Departure in ſpight of the Court.

Depauperation, (lat.) a making-poor.

Depeculation, (lat.) a publick theevery, or ſtealing from the Common-wealth.

Depend, (lat.) to ſtay, or rely upon.

Depford, a famous ſhip-dock in *Kent*, where the Ships for the Kings Navy uſe to be built. It was anciently called *Weſt-Greenwich*, and, at the Conqueſt of *England*, was given to *Ciſlebert Mammignot*, one of *William* the Conquerour's Souldiers.

Depilation, (lat.) a making bare of hairs, a making bald.

Deploration, (lat.) a mourning for, or bewailing.

Deplume, (lat.) to ſtrip off feathers.

Deponent, in Grammar, ſignifieth a Verb which hath a paſſive termination, and an active ſignification: alſo in Common law it is he who depoſeth or layeth down any matter upon oath.

Depopulation, (lat.) a ſpoiling, or unpeopling of any Country.

Deportation, (lat.) a carrying away.

Deportment, (French) carriage, comportment, or behaviour.

Depoſitum, (lat.) a pledge in feoffee or truſt.

Depravation, (lat.) a ſpoiling, corrupting, or making naught.

Depredation, (lat.) a preying upon, a taking away by force.

Deprecation, (lat.) a diverting God's judgements by prayer; a praying againſt any calamity.

Deprehenſion, (lat.) a catching, or taking unawares.

Depreſſion, (lat.) a preſſing downward: alſo a humbling.

Deprivation, (lat.) a bereaving or taking away.

Depromption, (lat.) a bringing out.

Depudication, (lat.) a vitiating or corrupting.

Depulſion, (lat.) a driving from.

Deputy, a Lievtenant, one that governs in the place of another.

Dequace, (old word) to daſh.

Deradiation, (lat.) a caſting forth of ray's, or beams.

Dere, (old word) to hurt.

Dereliction, (lat.) an utter forſaking.

Derein, from the French word *Deſrainger*, or the Norman word *Deſrene*, ſignifieth the proof of an action, which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adverſary denies.

Derham, in the Saxon tongue *Deorham*, a Town in *Gloſterſhire*, where *Ceaulin* the Saxon King ſlew three Princes of the Britains, *Commeail*, *Condidan*, and *Farienteiol*, and utterly ſubdued the Nation.

Deric, a proper name of a man; it being a word contracted from *Theoderic*.

Deriſion, (lat.) a ſcorning or laughing at.

Derivation, (lat.) a drawing or taking; it is uſed in Grammar for the deriving of any word from its Original: alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for a drawing of the humour from one part of the body to another.

Dertmouth, a Port-Town in *Devonſhire*, which in former times Monſieur *de Caſtel*, a French Pirate, going about to invade, was by the Country people intercepted, and ſlain.

Derogation, (lat.) a leſſening or detracting from the worth of any thing, or any perſon.

Derruncination, (lat.) a taking away weeds, or any thing that moleſteth.

Derbices, a people of *Aſia* inhabiting near the Mountain *Caucaſus*, who ſtrangle their kindred as ſoon as they arrive at the age of 70. years, and eat their fleſh, inviting their neighbours to the Feaſt. And this they hold to be the moſt noble kind of Burial.

Derceto, the name of a certain Goddeſſe anciently worſhipped at *Aſkalon*; her forepart repreſenting the ſhape of a woman, her hinder part the ſhape of a fiſh.

Dercyllidas, a famous *Lacedemonian* Commander, who ſucceeded *Thymbron*; he took *Lariſſa*, *Amaxitos*, and *Colona*, and gained divers victories over the *Perſian*.

Derviſes, an Order of religious perſons among the *Turks*.

Deſcalſas, (Spaniſh) a ſort of Fryars in *Spain* that go bare-legged.

Deſcant,

Descant (called in Latin, *frequentamentum vocis*, in French *Fredon*) is a term in Musick, signifying the answering of quick notes in one part, unto a slower measure in the other part.

Descent, (Lat.) a coming down: also, a deriving ones pedigree.

Description, (Lat.) a setting forth the nature or property of any thing.

Descry, from the French word *cry*, or clamour, to discover afar off.

Desection, (Lat.) a cutting, or mowing down.

Desert, a Wilderness, or solitary place; from the Latin word *deserere*, to forsake: but *Desert*, with the accent in the last syllable, it signifieth merit; from the French word *deservir*.

Desertion, (Lat.) a forsaking, or abandoning.

Desiccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Desidery, from the Latin *desiderium*, desire, or lust. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Designation, or *Design*, (Latin and French) a purposing, or contriving.

Designers, see *Decincers*.

Desidious, (Lat.) negligent, lazy, sluggish.

Desipience, (Lat.) foolishness, indiscretion: also, in Physick it is taken for the dotage of a sick person.

Desist, (Lat.) to leave off, to cease.

Deslavy, leacherous, beastly; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Desmonia, a County in *Ireland*, anciently inhabited by the *Vellabri* and *Iberni*. It is vulgarly called *Desmond*.

Desolation, (Lat.) a lonelines, or lying wast.

Despection, (Lat.) a casting ones eys downward.

Desperation, (Lat.) a despairing, or giving over.

Despicable, (Lat.) lyable to contempt, or to be despised.

Despoliation, (Lat.) a robbing, or spoiling.

Despondency, (Lat.) a dejection of spirit, or despairing.

Desponsation, (Lat.) a betrothing, a giving in marriage.

Despote, (Greek) a great Title heretofore among the Greeks, being as much as Chief Lord, or Governour of a Country.

Despotical-dominion, the power of a Master over his servant.

Despumation, (Lat.) a taking off the scum, or froth.

Destination, (Lat.) an appointing, or ordaining, as it were by Destiny.

Destiny, Fate; the three Destinies, were the three fatal Sisters. See *Atropos*.

Destitution, (Lat.) an utter forsaking, or deserting.

Destruction, (Lat.) a destroying, or undoing.

Desuetude, (Lat.) a desisting from any custom, or use.

Desultorious, (Lat.) given to vaulting.

Detection, (Lat.) a revealing, or laying open.

Detention, (Lat.) a detaining, or withholding.

Detersory, (Latin) Cleansing.

† *Deterioration*, (Lat.) a making worse.

Determination, (Lat.) a purposing, or intending.

Deterred, (Lat.) frighted, discouraged.

Detestation, (Lat.) a detesting, or abhorring.

Detinue, (Fr.) a Writ that lieth against him, who having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuseth to deliver them again.

Detorsion, (Lat.) a wresting away.

Detraction, (Lat.) a drawing away: also, a slandering.

Detriment, (Lat.) hurt, or dammage.

Detrition, (Lat.) a wearing away.

Detrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting away.

Detruncation, (Lat.) a cutting off a limb, or branch.

Deturpation, (Lat.) fouling, defiling, making filthy.

Devastation, (Lat.) a laying waste.

Devastaverunt bona Testatoris, a Writ lying against Executors for paying of Legacies without specialties before the debt, upon the said specialties, be due.

Deucalidonians, a certain people inhabiting in old times the Western parts of *Scotland*; They were vulgarly called, *Picts*.

Deucalion, the son of *Prometheus*; he with his wife *Pyrrha* the daughter of *Epimetheus*, were saved in the universal Deluge, being carried in a ship to the top of *Parnassus*: and consulting the Oracle of *Themis*, what way they should take to restore mankind, and being told they should throw the bones of their first mother behind them, they took stones out of the earth, and cast them behind them. Those which *Deucalion* cast, became men; and those which *Pyrrha* cast, became women.

Devest, (lat.) signifieth in Common Law, to deprive of a possession.

Devils-bit, a kind of Plant, whose root looks as if it were, and is faign'd to have been, bitten by the Devil out of envie, because of the many excellent virtues and proprieties it hath, wherewith mankind is benefited.

Developed, (French) unfolded.

Deviation, (Latin) a turning aside out of the way.

Devirgination, (Lat.) a deflowring, or depriving of Virginity.

Deviſe, in Common-law is, when a man in his will bequeaths his goods, or his lands, to another, after his deceaſe; and he, to whom the lands or goods are bequeathed, is called the Deviſee: Deviſe alſo ſignifieth a Motto, or Conceit in a Coat of Arms, or Picture; and is alſo called an Impreſe.

Devonſhiring of Lands, is to take turf from the ground, & burn it to aſhes, and ſo ſpred on land, and ploughed, yields a very great improvement, even to barren ſoil: which kind of husbandry ſo takes it denomination from *Devonſhire*, where it was firſt uſed.

Deuno, an Idol, adored by the *Eaſt-Indians* of *Calicut*.

Devoir, (French) duty. *Devoirs* of *Caleis*, were the Cuſtoms due to the King for Merchandize brought to, or corried thence, when our Staple was there.

Devolution, (Latin) a rolling down, a falling from one to another.

Devote, (Lat.) vowed, or conſecrate to God.

Devotion, (Lat.) a vowing, or conſecrating; alſo piety, religiouſneſſe.

Deuſan; any kind of hard fruit that laſteth long; ſo called from *durare*, to laſt.

Deuteronomy, (Greek) a book written by *Moſes*, ſignifying the ſecond Law; being the fifth Book in the Holy Scriptures.

Dew, is generated of a moſt thin cold vapour, onely exhal'd ſo high by the Sun, as to keep it up in the air; but when he withdrawes himſelf from our Hemiſphear, it falleth down again in round drops, and is by the coldneſſe of the air congealed diſſolved into water.

Dewlap, called in Latin *paleare*, the skin which hangeth down under the throat of an Oxe.

Dexterity, (Lat.) nimbleneſſe, readineſs, agility.

Dexter aſpect, is contrary to the ſucceſſion of the Signs.

Dexter point, a point in Heraldry, being that place in an Eſcutcheon, that hath its beginning near the right corner, in the Chief thereof.

D I

Diabetical, (Greek) a term in Phyſick, ſignifying troubled with the Diabetes, which is a diſeaſe wherein a mans water runneth from him without any ſtay.

Diabolical, (Greek) devilliſh.

Diacatholicon, a certain Medicine, or Phyſicall Compoſition.

Diachylon, a Plaiſter compoſed of juyces, whoſe office is to ſoften and concoct.

Diaconal, (Greek) belonging to a Servant, Miniſter, or Deacon.

Diademe, (Greek) a wreathed Hat-band: alſo, a King's Crown.

Diereſis, (Greek) a figure whereby one ſyllable is divided into two.

Diagalanga, (Greek) a confection of hot ſpices, good againſt the wind-cholick, and cold diſtempers of the inward parts.

Diagridiates, (Greek) Medicines that have Scammony, or Diagridial, in their Compoſition.

Diagnoſtic, (Greek) throughly-knowing or diſcerning. In Phyſick, Diagnoſtic ſigns of a diſeaſe, are thoſe ſigns which at preſent are apparent.

Diagonal, (Greek) a term in Geometry, ſignifying a line in a Quadrangle, which paſſeth from one corner to another.

Diagram, (Greek) a Geometrical figure: alſo, a certain form deſcribed in demonſtrative Sciences: alſo, a proportion of meaſures in Muſick, diſtinguiſhed by Notes.

Diagraphical, (Greek) belonging to the art of Painting, or Graving.

Dialect, (Greek) a propriety of ſpeech, or difference of pronunciation, peculiar to each ſeveral Countrey, as in *Greece* heretofore there were the *Attick*, *Doric*, *Ionick*, and *Aeolick*, *Dialects* or *Idiom's*; it is alſo the art of Logick.

Diallel-lines, (Greek) lines running croſſe, and curting one another.

Dialogiſm, (Greek) a figure wherein a man reaſoneth, and diſcourſeth with himſelf, as it were with another.

Dialogue, (Greek) a written diſcourſe, wherein two parties are brought in talking together.

Diameter, (Greek) a Geometrical word, ſignifying a ſtreight line drawn through the middle, or Center of any figure.

Diamond, a ſort of precious ſtone, called alſo Adamant; ſo hard, that it is not to be ſoftned by any thing but Goats blood; it cometh from the Greek word *Adamas*, untameable.

Diana, the daughter of *Jupiter*, and *Latona*, brought forth at one birth with *Apollo*. Shee, that ſhe might keep her Virginity, fled into the Woods, and addicted her ſelf wholly to hunting; whereupon ſhe was called, the Goddeſſe of the Woods.

Diapaſm, (Greek) a Pomander, or perfume made of dry powders, which is uſed

uſed upon ſeveral occaſions.

Diapaſon, (Greek) an Eight, or the moſt perfect Concord in Muſick.

Diaper, a kind of linnen-cloth, which is wrought with flouriſhes, and divers ſorts of figures.

Diaper'd; a bordure in Heraldry is properly ſaid to be *Diapred*, where it is fretted all over, and hath ſomething quick or dead, appearing within the frets.

Diapering in Painting, is an overrunning your work after it is quite finiſh'd with branches, or other work.

Diaphanous, (Greek) tranſparent, or that may be ſeen through, or pierced through by the Sun-beams.

Diaphœnicon, (Greek, an Electuary uſed by Phyſicians to purge phlegm and choler.

Diapnætica, (Greek) Medicines that bring a tumor to ſuppuration, that it breaks a ſore.

Diaprunum, A Medicine made of Damask-prunes, and divers other Simples.

Diaphony, (Greek) a harſh ſound, a ſound which maketh a diſcord.

Diaphoretick, (Greek) eaſily piercing through; a word uſed in Phyſick, and ſignifies a Medicine that diſcuſſes any humour by concoction, or tranſpiration.

Diaphragm, (Greek) a fence, or hedge; in Anatomy it ſignifieth a skin, or muſcle, which paſſeth overthwart the body, ſeparating the breaſt or middle region, from the ſtomack or lower region.

Diapsdiſis, (Greek) the ſweating of blood, through the pores of the veins.

Diarrhœa, (Gr.) a flux of the belly without any inflammation of the Entrails.

Diaſtole, (Greek) a figure whereby a ſyllable ſhort by nature is made long: alſo in Phyſick, it is taken for that motion of the Pulſes, which dilates the heart and the arteries, being contrary to Syſtole, which contracts them.

Diarie, a Diurnal, or Day-book, wherein the paſſages of every day are written.

Diaſma, a purging Electuary.

Diatraganth, (Greek) a Confection made of Gum *Traganth*, and other Simples.

Diateſſeron, (Greek) one of the chief Chords in Muſick, called a fourth: alſo a plaiſter that conſiſts but of four ingredients.

Diatribe, (Greek) a place where Orations, or Diſputations are held.

Dibble, a two-forked Inſtrument, wherewith they ſet Herbs in a Garden.

Dicacity, (Lat.) a taunting, or mocking.

Dicearch, (Greek) a juſt Governour, or Prince.

Dication, or *Dedication*, (Lat.) a promiſing, devoting, or conſecrating.

Dichotomy, (Greek) a cutting in two pieces; a dividing a ſpeech, or diſcourſe, into two parts.

Dicker, a quantity of leather, containing ten Hides.

Dictate, (Lat.) to tell any one what they are to write.

Dickins, a contraction from Devilskins, or little Devils.

Dictator, (Lat.) a great Commander among the *Romans*, who had the chief authority for the time being, both in war and peace; he was never choſen but upon ſome great occaſion, and his command was to laſt but half a year.

Dictionary, (Lat.) called in Greek a Lexicon; a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned, and unfolded.

Dictum, the ancient name of a City in *Caernarvonſhire*, now called *Diganway*.

Dictynna, a name attributed to *Diana*; who flying from *Minos*, ſhe caſt her ſelf into certain nets which are called Dictya.

Didapper, a kind of bird, ſo called from the Gr. word *Diadyptein*, to duck under water.

Dido, the daughter of *Belus*, King of the *Tyrians*; ſhe was married to *Sichæus* Prieſt of *Hercules*, whom *Pygmalion* ſlew, that he might obtain his riches; but ſhe gathering all the wealth ſhe could together, fled into *Africa*, and there built a City which was firſt called *Byrſa*, afterwards *Carthage*, and refuſing to marry *Iarbas* King of *Getulia*, becauſe he went about to force her by war, ſhe killed her ſelf. Others ſay, it was becauſe falling in love with *Æneas*, who was driven by tempeſt on her coaſt, he refuſed to marry her.

Didram, an ancient coyn, valuing fifteen pence.

Diem clauſit extremum, a Writ that lyeth for the Heir of him that holdeth land of the Crown, either by Knights-ſervice, or in Soccage and dieth. It is directed to the Eſchetour, to inquire of what eſtate he was ſeized, and who is next Heir; and this Inquiſition is to be returned into the Chancery.

Dies datus, a reſpite given to the Tenant or Defendant before the Court.

Diennial, (Lat.) of two years continuance.

Dieſpiter, *quaſi diei pater*, a name attributed to *Jupiter*; he is alſo called *Lucetius*, from *Lux*, the light.

Diet, in Greek *diaita*, from *dais* a banquet, ſignifieth a general convention of

the *German* Peers to consult of the affairs of the Empire.

Dieta rationabilis, a reasonable day's journey; a word used in the Civill Law.

Dietetical, (Greek) belonging to a limited and proportionable diet.

Diffamation, (Lat.) a disgracing, a blemishing any one's good name.

Diffarreation. (Lat.) a Solemnity anciently used among the Romans, in the divorcement of man and wife.

Differences, in Heraldry are extraordinary additions, whereby bearers of the same Coat-armour, are distingished each from others.

Difficulty, (Lat.) uneasinesse, hardnesse,

Diffidence, (Lat.) doubtfulnesse, mistrustfulnesse.

Diffoded, (Lat.) digged, as a hole, or ditch, is digged in the earth.

Difflation, (Lat.) is, when through heat, spirits arising, are with a kind of Bellows, blown in the adverse *Camera*, and there are found coagulated: a Term in Chymistry.

Diffluence, (Lat.) a flowing asunder, or several wayes.

Diffusion, (Lat.) a scattering or shedding abroad. Diffusion in Philosophy, is the dilating of a substance into more parts.

Digamma, (Greek) the Æolic letter among the Greeks, like unto our letter F.

Digestion, (Lat.) a disposing: also a concocting of meat in the stomack.

Digests, in French, *Pandectes*; a volume of the Civill Law: so called, because the legal precepts therein contained, are so excellently disposed, and digested.

Dight, (old word) ready, adorned.

Digit, a Character which expresseth a figure in Arithmetick, as V. the figure of five: also, the parts of an Eclipse.

Digitation, (Lat.) a pointing with the fingers: also an expressing the form of the fingers.

Digladiation, (Latin) a fighting, or disputing the matter with swords.

Digne, from the Latin word *dignus*, neat, gentle, worthy. It is a word used by *Chaucer*.

Dignity, (Lat.) honour, reputation, advancement. Essential Dignities of the Planets are, when Planets are in their own houses, exaltations, tripticites, and faces. How these are assigned to every Planet, see in Mr. *Lillies* Introduct. Fo. 104.

Dignosce, (Lat.) to know, or discern one from another.

Digression, (Lat.) a wandering out of the way, a going from the matter in hand.

Dijudication, (Lat.) a deciding a difference between two.

Dike-grave, one that oversees the dikes and banks of the Low-Countries, that keeps the banks from Inundation of the Sea.

Dilaceration, (Lat.) a rending, or tearing asunder.

Dilaniation, (Lat.) a butchering, or tearing in pieces.

Dilapidation, (Lat.) a taking away, or ridding of stones: also, a wasting.

Dilatation, (Lat.) a widening, or laying at full length.

Dilatatory, a Chirurgeons Instrument, to widen any part that's too much closed.

Dilection, (Lat.) a tender affection or love.

Dilemma, (Greek) is called a horned syllogism, wherein both Propositions are so framed, that neither can well be denied.

Dilling, a child born when the Parents are old.

Dilstone, otherwise called *Divelstone*, because it standeth upon the River *Divelesburn*; a Town in *Northumberland*, where King *Oswald* slew *Cedwalla*, the Brittish Tyrant.

Dilucidation, (Lat.) a making clear, or plain.

Dilution, (Lat.) a purging, or washing away: also, Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water.

Diluvial, (Lat.) belonging to a Flood, or Deluge.

Dimension, (Lat.) the just measure or proportion of any figure. In Geometry; length, breadth, and depth, are called the three Dimensions.

Dimeta, the ancient name of the people inhabiting that part of *Wales*, which containeth those Countries now called *Caermardenshire*, *Pembrokshire*, and *Cardiganshire*.

Dimication, (Lat.) skirmishing or fighting.

Dimidiation, (Latin) a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves.

Dimocks, an ancient Family in *Cheshire*. See Grand-Sergeanty.

Diminutive, (Lat.) little, small; in Grammar, it is taken substantively for a word, whose termination implies a littleness in respect of another thing that is bigger; as from *Tabula* a Table, comes *tabella*, a little table, or tablet. In Heraldry, it is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point of the *Escocheon*, by the imposition of some strain and colour thereon. In Architecture, it signifies the lessening of a Pillar by little and little, from the Base to the top.

Diocese,

Dioceſe, from the Greek word *Dixceſis* a Governing, ſignifieth the Eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of a Biſhop.

Diogenes, a famous Philoſopher, who lived in a Tub which he rolled up and down from place to place; he was for his churliſh diſpoſition, and clowniſh converſation called, the *Cynic*.

Diomedes, the Son of *Tydeus* and *Deipbile*, and King of *Ætolia*; he was accounted one of the chiefeſt Hero's at the wars of *Troy*; he brought away *Rheſus* his horſes and the *Palladium*, he wounded *Mars* and *Venus*, fought with *Hector* and *Æneas*, whom his mother *Venus* protected; at length being aſhamed to return home, becauſe of the whoriſh pranks of his wife *Ægiale*, he went into *Apulia*, and had that Kingdom given him by *Daunus*. There was alſo another *Diomed* King of *Thrace*, who uſed to feed his horſes with mans fleſh; but at laſt *Hercules* overcoming him, gave him to be devoured by his own horſes.

Dioptic-Art, that part of Perſpective which belongs to Aſtronomy, and by inſtruments ſearcheth out the diſtance of the Sun and other Stars, comprehending the Intercapedines of { Sun, Moon, and Stars.

Dioptrical, (Greek) belonging to a Dioptra, or Geometrical Quadrat.

Diphthong, (Greek) two Vowels clapt together into one ſyllable.

Diple, a mark in the margent, to ſhew where a fault is to be corrected.

Dipſas, a kind of Serpent whoſe biting brings a deadly thirſt.

Diptote, ſignifieth in Grammar a Nown that hath but two Caſes.

Dirce, ſee *Amphion*.

Dire, (Lat.) cruel, fell, unmercifull.

Directory, (Lat.) that which directeth, or putteth into the right way.

Direction, a Planet is ſaid direct, when it moveth in its naturall courſe according to the direction of the Signs.

Diremption, (Lat.) a ſetting apart.

Direption, (Lat.) a ſnatching, or taking by force.

Dirge, from the Latin word *Dirigere*; prayers, or Divine-ſervice, offered to God for the ſoul of the dead.

Diribitory, from the old Latin word *Diribere*, to diſtribute or divide; a place where Souldiers are muſtered, and receive pay.

Diruption, (Lat.) a burſting aſunder.

Diſalt, to diſable.

Diſard, a doltiſh fellow from the French word *diſard*, *loquacious*; or the Dutch word *Dwaeſaerd*, i. e. A man of a ſtupid wit.

Diſaſtre, (French) ill luck, derived from the evil influence of the Stars.

Diſcent, in Common-law, is an order whereby Lands are derived unto any man from his Anceſtors.

Diſceptation, (Lat.) a contentious diſputing.

Diſcern, (Lat.) to perceive, to know one thing from another.

Diſ erption, (Lat.) a tearing in pieces.

Diſceſſion, (Lat.) a departing.

Hair *Diſcheveled*, (French) looſely ſcattered out of order.

Diſcinct, (Lat.) ungirded: alſo, careleſs.

Diſcipline, (Lat.) a teaching or inſtructing.

Diſciplinants, an Order of Religious men that ſcourge themſelves.

Diſclaimer in Common-law is an expreſs denial or refuſal in ſtanding out againſt any action.

Diſcoloure, (Lat.) of divers colours.

Diſcomfiture, (French) a total routing or vanquiſhing an enemy.

Diſconſolate, (Lat.) comfortleſs.

Diſcontinuance, or *Diſcontinuity*, (Lat.) an interruption or breaking off; alſo, in Common-Law, Diſcontinuance of poſſeſſion is this, that a man may not enter upon his own Land being Alienated, but muſt bring his Writ, and ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by Law.

Diſcordance, (Lat.) a diſagreement, jarring, or being out of tune; for in Muſick thoſe Notes are called Diſcords, which make harſh and unpleaſing ſounds, as ſeconds, fourths ſevenths, &c.

Diſcrepance, (Lat.) a differing, or varying one from another.

Diſ retion, (Lat.) a ſeparating, or diſtinguiſhing: alſo, wiſdom, prudence, becauſe it teacheth us how to make a right diſtinction of things.

Diſcrimination, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another.

Diſcumbence, (Lat.) a ſitting or lying down to eat; it being a cuſtom among the Ancients to lye down upon the ground and eat.

Diſcure, to diſcover, a word uſed by *Chaucer*.

Diſcurſion, (Lat.) a running to and fro.

Diſcuſſion, (Lat.) a ſhaking off, or into pieces; alſo, a ſearching narrowly into a buſineſs.

To *Diſembogue*, (Spaniſh) to come out of the mouth of a River or Haven.

Diſfranchize, to exclude out of the number of Citizens or free-Denifons.

Diſgrading, a depriving a Clergy-man of his Orders, who being delivered to his ordinary, cannot purge himſelf of the crime whereof he was convicted by the Jury.

Diſgregation, (Lat.) a ſcattering, or ſeparating.

Diſguiſe, (French) to put into another guiſe or form.

Diſguſt, (Lat.) to diſtaſte.

Diſherit, or *Diſinherit*, (French) to put out of poſſeſſion.

Diſjunction, (Lat.) a ſevering or diſjoyning.

Diſlocation, (Lat.) a putting out of its right place.

Diſlodge, a Term in Hunting, applyed to a Buck, when you firſt raiſe him.

Diſloyalty, (French) unfaithfulneſs, perfidiouſneſs.

Diſmantle, (French) to take off a cloak, or mantle: but, by a Metaphor, it is taken for to beat down the walls of a Fortreſs.

Diſmes, (French) tithes, or the tenth part of all the fruits; being conſecrate to God, and conſequently to be paid unto thoſe who take upon them holy Orders.

Diſmiſſion, (Lat.) a ſending away.

Diſpanſion, (Lat.) a ſpreading both waies.

Diſparagement, (Ital.) a diſgracing, or undervaluing; in Common-Law, it is uſed for the marrying of an Heir or Heireſs under their degree, or againſt decency. Some derive it from the Latin word *diſpar* and *ago*, it being as it were a doing that which is diſagreeable.

Diſparates, (Lat.) a Term in Logick, ſignifying things which are different from one another, but not contrary.

Diſparity, (Lat.) unevenneſs, or diverſity.

Diſparpled, or *Diſperpled*, looſely ſcattered, or ſhooting it ſelf into divers parts; a Term uſed in Heraldry.

Diſpaupered, ſignifieth in Common-Law, deprived of the priviledge of *forma pauperis*.

Diſpend, (Lat.) to ſpend or lay out money.

Diſpenſation, (Lat.) a diſtributing or dealing; alſo, A performing the office of a Diſpenſer or Steward.

Diſperſion, (Lat.) a ſcattering into ſeveral parts.

Diſpert, to find out the difference of the diameters of mettals between the breetch and the mouth of a piece of Ordnance.

Diſpicience, (Lat.) a looking diligently, a conſidering.

Diſplicence, (Lat.) a diſpleaſing.

Diſploſion, (Lat.) a burſting in two: alſo, the ſhooting off a Gun.

Diſpoliation, (Lat.) a ſpoiling, rifling, or robbing.

Diſpone, (old word) to diſpoſe.

Diſpoſition, (Lat.) a placing or diſpoſing of things: alſo, the natural inclination of the mind: alſo, the conſtitution of the body.

Diſpoſſeſſion, (Lat.) a depriving any one of their poſſeſſion.

Diſproportion, (Lat.) inequality.

Diſpurveyed, (French) bare, indigent, unprovided.

Diſputation, (Lat.) a diſputing or conteſting in words about any doubtfull ſubject.

Diſquammation, (Lat.) a taking off the ſcales or bark of any thing.

Diſquiſition, (Lat.) a narrow ſearch after any thing.

Diſrationare, in French *diſrener*, to prove any thing by Battel, Writ, or Aſſize.

Diſſaſina, (French) diſpoſſeſſion, ſee *Saſina*.

Diſſection, (Lat.) a cutting aſunder, or in pieces.

Diſſeiſin, in Common-Law, is an unlawfull diſpoſſeſſing of a man of his lands or goods.

Diſſemination, (Lat.) a ſowing or ſcattering up and down.

Diſſentaneous, (Lat.) diſcording, diſagreeing.

Diſſentory, (old word) a kind of Still.

Diſſervice, a diſclaiming any ones ſervice, a doing an ill office.

Diſſidence, (Lat.) a diſagreeing, or falling out.

Diſſilience, (Lat.) a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling aſunder.

Diſſimilar, (Lat.) unlike; in Anatomy the diſſimilar parts of the body, are thoſe which

which are compounded of several similar parts; as a Hand, being compounded of flesh nerves and bones, is called a dissimular or organic part.

Dissimulation, (Lat.) a counterfeiting, or dissembling.

Disheveled, see *Dischevelled*.

Dissipation, (Lat.) a scattering or dispersing.

Dissite, (Lat.) Remote.

Dissociation, (Lat.) a separating or putting a sunder.

Dissolution, (Lat.) a dissolving, a melting, or destroying; also, dissoluteness, debauchery, or licenciousness of life: also, contrary to Annexation.

Dissonance, (Lat.) a difference in sound: also, a disagreement.

Dissuasion, (Lat.) a perswading against any thing.

Dissyllable, (Greek) a word consisting of two syllables.

Distance, (Lat.) a being a far off.

Painting in *Distemper*, or size, is a kind of painting which hath been ancientlier in use, than that which is in oil'd colours.

Distention, (Lat.) a drawing out, or stretching to the full length.

Distick, (Greek) a couple of Verses ending in the same Rhyme or measure.

Distillation, (Lat.) a dropping down, or distilling in a Limbeck.

Distillatio per descensum, is when the liquor drawn from the distilled materials falls down into a vessel, placed below that which contains the matter; a Term in Chymistry.

Distinction, (Lat.) a putting a difference between one thing and another. A Logical distinction, is, when a word having several significations, may be taken either way.

Distortion, (Lat.) a pulling away, or wringing severall waies.

Distraction, (Lat.) a drawing severall waies: also, perplexity or madness.

Distress, or distraining, (in Latin, *Distriction*,) is a streightning, wringing, or affliction. In Common-Law, it signifieth a compulsion to appear in Court, or to pay a debt or duty denied.

Distribution, (Lat.) a dividing amongst many.

Distributive, is an epithete to justice, whereby is signified the justice of an Arbitrator, who being trusted and performing his trust, is said to give every man his own.

Districation, a ridding out of trouble, from the Latin word *dis* a preposition, and *Tricæ* small threads about chickens legs, which hinder them from going; but, Metaphorically, any kind of incumbrance.

Districtus, the circuit of territory within which a man may be compelled to appear.

Distringas, a Writ directed to the Sheriff to distrain one for a debt to the King, or for his appearance at a day.

Disturbance, or *Disturbation*, (Lat.) a causing trouble, or unquietness.

Disunited, (Lat.) disjoyned or severed.

Dithyramb, (Greek) a kind of Hymne, anciently sung in honour of *Bacchus*: also, any kind of lusty or jovial Song.

Dition, (Lat.) a Dominion, Jurisdiction, or Territory.

Dittany, or *Ditander*, in Latin *Dictamnum*, an herb growing abundantly in *Dicte*, a Promontory of *Creet*; in English it is called Garden-pepper.

Ditty, a Song which hath the words composed to a tune.

Divan, a great solemn Council or Court of Justice among the *Turks* and *Persians*.

Divaporation, (Lat.) is exhalation by fire of vapors; a Term in Chymistry.

Divarication, (Lat.) a winnowing, or tossing to and fro.

Diverberation, (Lat.) a violent beating.

Diversified, (Lat.) varied.

Diversity, (Lat.) variety.

Diverticle, (Lat.) a by-way: also, a device or shift.

Divertisment, (Fr.) recreation or pastime.

Dividend, in Arithmetick, is the number which is to be divided: also, the share which is equally divided among the Fellows of a Colledge. Also, *Dividends* in the Exchequer seem to be one part of an Indenture.

Dividual, (Lat.) easie, or apt to be divided.

Divinaile, (old word) a Riddle.

Divination, (Lat.) a presaging of things to come.

Divine, (Lat.) heavenly: also, it is taken substantively for a professour of Theology, whom *Chaucer* calls a divinistre.

Divisibility, *Philosophie*, it signifies a capacity in a thing to be Divided.

Division, (Lat.) a dividing, or cutting into two partss

Divitiacus, a King of the *Gaules*, who as some say, was King of the *Britains*.

Divorce in Common law, is a separation between two married together; not only from bed and board, but from the bond of wedlock.

Divour, see *Dyvour*.

Diuretical, (Greek) that which provokes urine.

Diurnal, (Lat.) belonging to the day.

It

It is also used substantively for a Pamphlet, wherein the passages of every day are recorded.

Diuturnity, (Lat.) lastingness, or long continuance.

Divulgation, (Lat.) a making known abroad.

Divulsion, (Lat.) a pulling violently asunder.

Dizain, (French.) the number ten: also a kind of French Coyn of about the value of a penny: also a song consisting of twelve Stanza's.

D O

Dobeler, a great dish, or platter.

Dobuni, ancient people of the *Brittains*, who inhabited those parts, which are now called *Oxford-shire*, and *Gloster-shire*.

Doced, or *Douced*, a Musical instrument, otherwise called a *Dulcimer*.

Docility, or *Docibility*, (Lat.) aptness to learn that which is taught.

Dock, a place where Ships are built, or laid up, from the Greek word *Docheion*, a Receptacle: also a kind of Herb, called in Latin *Lapathum*.

Docket, a Brief in writing.

Doctoral, (Lat.) belonging to a Doctor, *i.e.* Teacher; or one that hath taken the highest degree in Divinity, Physick, or Civil-Law.

Document (Lat.) a teaching, or instructing.

Dodded, (old word) in Latin *Decornutus*, unhorned: also, lopped as a Tree, having the branches cut off.

Dodder, a certain weed winding about Herbs.

Dodecaedrie, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 sides.

Dodecagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of 12 Angles.

Dodecatemorie, (Greek) an Astronomical Term, being one of the 12 parts, into which the Zodiack is divided.

Dodkin, a kind of small piece of money, which some think to be of the same value as our farthing.

Dodona, a City of *Chaonia*, a Countrey of *Greece*, near to which there was a Temple and Oracle of *Jupiter*, within a Wood, sacred to the same Deity; of which Wood it was fain'd that the Trees were vocal, and returned the answers of the Oracle: also, the name of a Fountain, whose water had a property, both to quench and kindle fire.

Dotrantal, (Lat.) of the weight, or measure of nine ounces.

Dog-daies, see *Canicular* daies.

Dogdraw, (a Term used in Forrest law) is when any man is found drawing after a Deer by the scent of a hound, which he leadeth in his hand; being one of the four circumstances, wherein a Forrester may Arrest the body of an offender against Vert, or Venison in the Forrest, the other three being Stablestand, Back-berond, and Bloudy-hand.

Doge of *Venice*, is the supream Magistrate, or Duke of *Venice*.

Dogger, a kind of ship.

Dogmatist, (Greek) one that bringeth in any new Sect, or opinion.

Dolation, (Latin) a making smooth, or plain.

Dole, (Lat.) deceit, fraud: also, grief: also, a distributing, or dealing of Almes, or gifts.

Dollar, a Dutch Coin of the value of four shillings.

Dolling, (old word) warming.

Dolorous, (Lat.) painful, or sorrowfull.

Dolphin, a kind of fish, so called as some say from the *Delphi*, who were the first finders of it: also, the Title of the Eldest Son of the King of *France*, from *Daulphin* a Province of *France*; also, a Constellation beautified with nine bright Stars, according to the number of the Muses.

Dolt, a sot, or block-head; from the Dutch word *Doll*.

Dolven, buried from the old word *Delve*, to dig.

Dolyman, a kind of Turkish Garment.

Domable, (Lat.) tameable.

Dome, (Ital.) a Town-house, or chief meeting place of a City.

Domestick, (Lat.) tame; belonging to a family, or household.

Domicil, (Lat.) a dwelling-house, or place of habitation.

Domination, (Lat.) a ruling, or lording over others: Dominations are also one of the nine orders of Angels.

Dominical letter, the red Letter in the Calender, wherewith Sunday, or the Lords day, is mark't.

Dominicans, an Order of Fryars, instituted by St. *Dominick* a Spaniard, about the year 1206.

Domino, a kind of hood worn by Canons: also, a mourning vail for women.

Domition, or *Domiture*, (Lat.) a taming.

Domo reparanda, a Writ that lieth against one whose house going to decay may indanger his Neighbours house by falling.

Donary,

Donary, (Lat.) a gift, or Present.

Donatists, a Sect of Hereticks, whereof the more rigid sort are called *Circumcellians:* they held the Son to be less then the Father, and the Holy Ghost less then the Son; and affirm'd the true Church to be only in *Africa*. They were instituted by *Donatus*, Bishop of *Carthage*, in the year 358. the more moderate sort were called Rogatists.

Donative, (Lat.) apt to give. It is substantively taken for a Benefice meerly given by a Patron to any man: also, a Princes gift.

A *Dondon*, (old word) a short fat woman.

Donee, in Common-Law, is he to whom Lands are given; as *Donour*, is he who giveth them.

Donegal, see *Tyrconel*.

Doomsday-book, a book made in the time of *Edward* the Confessour: some say, of *William* the Conquerour, wherein all the ancient demeans of *England* were registred, with the names of all those that possessed them.

Doomsman, a Judge; from the *Saxon* word *Doom*, a Judgment, or Sentence.

Dorcas, the proper name of a woman; the word signifieth a *Deer*.

Dorado, (Spanish) guilded over.

Dorchester, the chief Town in *Dorcetshire*; it was in old time called *Durnovaria*, *i. e.* the River-passage. It was miserably harrass'd by *Sueno* the *Dane*, and afterwards by *Hugh* the *Norman*; but flourisht again in King *Edward's* daies. There is also another Town of this name in *Oxfordshire*; by *Leland*, called *Hydropolis*. *Dour* signifying in the ancient *Brittish* tongue, Water.

Dorick-dialect: see *Dialect*.

Dorick-Musick, a kind of grave and solemn Musick: also *Dorick*-work in Architecture; see *Corinthian*.

Doris, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; she being married to *Nereus*, brought forth a great number of *Sea-nymphs*, called *Nereides*.

Dormant, in Heraldry signifieth lying in a sleeping posture: also, in Law, a writing *Dormant* is, that, which hath a blank to put in the name of any one: also, A *Dormant-tree* is a great beam, which lieth cross the house which some call a Summer.

Dormers, windows made in the roof of a house.

Dorothy, a womans name, signifying in Greek, The gift of God.

Dorp, or *Thorp*, a Countrey Town, or Village.

Dorrie, a kind of fish; so called, because the sides of it shine like Gold; it is called in Latin *Faber*.

Dorter, or *Dormitorie*, a place where many sleep together: also, a place where people are buried.

Dose, (Greek) a Term in Physick, being the quantity of a potion, or Medicine which is prescribed by a Physitian to his Patient.

A *Dosel*, or *Dorsel*, from the Latin word *dorsum*, a rich Canopie under which Princes sit: also, the Curtain of a Chaire of State.

Dsted, (Lat.) endowed, having a joynture.

Dotkin, or *Dodkin*, the eighth part of a Stiver, or *French* shilling.

Dottrel, a kind of bird so called.

Double plea, is that wherein the Defendant alleadgeth two severall matters in bar of the Action.

Doubles, in Greek Diplomata, Letters Patents.

Doubleth, a Term in hunting; when a Hare keeps in plain fields, and chaseth about to deceive the hounds, it is said, she *Doubleth*.

Doublet, a precious Stone, consisting of two pieces joyned together.

Doublings, a Term used in Heraldry, for the linings of Roabs, Mantles of State, or other Garments.

Doughty, (old word) Stout, Valiant.

Doulcets, the Stones of a Hart, or Stag.

Dovane, (French) Custome, or Impost.

Dover, see *Dubris*.

Dovetail, a joynt used by Carpenters, denominated from that kind of figure.

Dousabel, (French) sweet, and fair, a womans name answering to the Greek *Glycerium*.

Douset, or *Doulcet*, a kind of Custard, from the Latin word *dulcis*.

Dowager, a Title applied to the widdows of Princes, and great Persons.

Downes, hilly plains: also a part of the Sea lying near the sands, from the *Saxon* word *Dune*, a hill; the same word signifying in Dutch, a Sand-bank.

Dowry, in Common-Law, signifieth that which a wife hath with her husband in marriage: it is also taken for that portion

which she bringeth with her, which is called in Latin *Maritagium* or *Dos*, the former is called *Donatio*.

Dowsets, the stones of a Stag, so termed in hunting: also the same as *Dousets*.

Dowtremere, fair wearing, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Doxie, a she Beggar or Trull.

Doxology, (Greek) a Verse or Song of praise, anciently instituted in the Church which was to be recited in Divine-service after the Prayers and Psalms.

D R

Drabler, in Navigation, is a piece added to the bonnet, when there is need of more sail.

Draco's Laws, certain rigid and severe Laws made anciently in *Athens* by one *Draco*; whence all severe punishments for trivial offences are called *Draco's* Laws.

Dragant, or *Tragacant*, a certain gum distilling from an herb of the same name, in *English* called Goats-horn.

Dragons-Head, called in Greek ἀναβιβάζων, a node or place in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth and ascends from the Austral part of the node into the Septentrional; it hath no aspect to any Planet, but it may be aspected by them; its motion is according to the motion of the Sun.

Dragons-Tail, called in Greek καταβιβάζων, is a node opposite to the Dragons-Head in the Ecliptick-line, which the Moon cutteth, and descends from the Septentrionall part of the node, unto the Austral.

Dragons-wort, a certain herb, otherwise called Serpentary, or vipers Bugloss.

Dragonstone, a certain precious Stone called in Greek *Draconitis*.

Drags, pieces of wood so joyned together, as floating upon the water they may bear a burload of wood or other wares down the River.

Draiton, a Town in *Shropshire*, near which, a very bloody field was fought between the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*.

Dram, or *Drachme*, (Greek) the eighth part of an ounce.

Dramatic, (Greek) a sort of Poetry, wherein are lively representations of things, acted by persons upon a Stage, as Comedies and Tragedies.

Drap-de-Berry, a kind of thick cloth made in the Country of *Berry* in *France*.

Drapery, a Term in Painting, being a work wherein cloths are represented. See *Cilerie*.

Draught, a first Copy, from the Latin word *tractus*.

Draule, (old word) to speak dreamingly.

Drawelatchets, a sort of nightly theeves, so tearmed in divers Statutes; they are also called *Roberts-men*.

Drawing, a Term used by Painters, signifying an exact observance of the distances and proportions of that which you would imitate or phancy. It comprehendeth Pictures by the life; Stories, Opticks, Landskips, &c. It is by some called, Designing.

Dreint, (old word) drowned.

Drerie, (old word) sorrowfull, lamentable.

Dretch, (old word) to dream, to tarry.

Dry exchange, a Term which is given to Usury.

Dribblets, (old word) small portions, or pieces.

Driffeild, a Town in *York-shire*, famous for the Tomb of the learned *Alfred* King of *Northumberland*, and for the Mounts which he raised about it.

Drift, of the Forrest, a driving of Cattel, or a view of what Cattel are in the Forrest; also, a boat is said to go a drift when it hath no body to row or steer it. *Drift* is also taken for Counsell or Policy, from the Dutch word *driiven*, *i. e.* to Act.

Drill, a Stone-cutters toole, wherewith he bores holes in Marble: also a *Baboon*.

Drogoman, or *Truchman*, in Greek *Dragmenos*, a word used by the *Turks*, for an Interpreter.

Droit, signifieth in Common-Law a double right, the right of possession, and the right of the Lord.

Drolery, (French) a merry facetious way of speaking or writing.

Dromedary, a kind of Camel with two bunches on its back; it is called in Greek *Dromas* for its swiftness.

Dronklew, (old word) given to drink.

Dropacist, a puller off of hair.

Drony, (old word) troubled.

Dru, (Sax.) subtile, a proper name, called in Latin *Drogo*, or *Drugo*.

Drugge, a Medicine, from the Dutch word *Droogh*, *i. e.* Dry; because all Medicines vehemently dry the body.

Druides, certain learned men or Priests, anciently in great esteem among the *Galls*; they were so called from the Greek word *Drys* a wood, because they loved to inhabite among the woods.

Drury, (old word) sobriety, modesty.

Drusilla,

Drusilla, the proper name of divers famous women.

Dryads, certain Nymphs, called Nymphs of the wood, from the Greek word *Drys*, an Oak.

D U

Duall, (Lat.) of, or belonging to Two.

To *Dub* a Knight, to confer the Order of Knighthood upon any one, from the French word *a Dubber*, to Arm compleat.

Dubious, (Lat.) uncertain, doubtfull.

Dublin, the chief City of *Ireland*, situate in the Province of *Leinster*; it was anciently called *Bala-cleigh*, *i. e.* a Town upon *Hurdles*. Some say, it was built by *Harold* King of *Norway*, (when he conquered *Ireland*) from whom descended in a direct line *Griffith ap Conan*, born at *Dublin*, in the reign of *Tyrlough*. This City was bravely defended by the *English*, against *Asculph* Prince of the *Dublinians*, and *Gottred* King of the Isles; and, in the time of King *Henry* the second, was given to a Colony of *Bristow-men*.

Dubris, the ancient name of a Port-Town in *Kent*, now called *Dover*, having a very fair and strong Castle, built as some say by *Julius Cæsar*, and afterwards fortified by King *Aviragus* against the *Romans*.

Ducal, (Lat.) belonging to a Duke.

Duces tecum, a Writ summoning one to appear in Chancery, and to bring with him some Evidence which that Court would view.

Ducket, a certain Golden Coin, valuing about 6 shillings; first Coined in *Rome*, in the year of the City 547. having the Image or Arms of a Duke or Supream Magistrate stampt upon it.

Ductile, (Lat.) easie to be drawn out, and beaten into a thin plate; a word most commonly applied to metals.

Duction, (Lat.) a leading.

Duell, (Lat.) a single Combat between two, from *duo*, *i. e.* two; and *bellum*, *i. e.* war.

Duellona, see *Bellona*.

Duilius, a great Commander among the *Romans*, who overcame the *Carthaginians* in a great Sea-fight, and was the first that triumphed after a naval Victory.

Dulcarnon, a Proportion found out by *Pythagoras*; for which happy invention, he sacrificed an Oxe to the gods in thankfulness, which sacrifice he called *Dulcarnon*.

Dulcaries, (Lat.) such things as sweeten.

Dulcification, (Lat.) the correcting of mineral Medicines by Ablutions, &c. A Term in Chymistry.

Dulco-acid, (Lat.) sweet and sharp.

Dulco-amare, (Lat.) bitter-sweet.

Dulcimer, a kind of Musical Instrument, otherwise called a Sambuc.

Dulcisonant, (Lat.) sweetly-sounding.

Dulcitude, (Lat.) sweetness.

Dulcoration, (Lat.) a making sweet.

Dulocrasy, (Greek) a government where slaves and servants domineer.

Dumosity, (Lat.) fulness of bryers and brambles.

To *Dun*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to come often, to importune the payment of any debt.

Dunbar, a Town of *Lothien* or *Lauden* in *Scotland*; where of late years, a total defeat was given to the *Scotch* Army under the command of *Lesly*, by *Crumwell* Generall of the *English* Forces.

Dundee, a Town of *Angus*, a Province of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Laodunum*, by others *Alectum*.

Duni pacis, see Knots of peace.

Dunstan, (Sax.) most high.

Duodecimo, a book is said to be in *Duodecimo*, when it is of twelve leaves in a sheet.

Duplicity, (Lat.) a being double or twofold.

Duplicate, a second letter patent granted by the Lord Chancellour, in a case wherein he had formerly done the same, and was therefore thought void.

Duplication, (Lat.) a doubling: also, a word used in Law, signifying an allegation brought in to weaken the reply of the pleader.

Dura mater, (Lat.) a Term in Anatomy, signifying the outward skin that infolds the brain.

Duration, (Lat.) a long continuing, or lasting.

Dures, in Common-Law, is a plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into Prison, or hardly used by any, is constrained to seal a Bond to him during his restraint.

Durham, the chief City of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, built by Bishop *Aldwin*, with the help of *Uthred* Earl of *Northumberland*. Here the Monks of *Lindisfarne* sheltred themselves, when they fled with the body of St. *Cuthbert* from the fury of the *Danes*. It was anciently called *Dunholm* and *Dunelmum*.

Durham-Colledge, see *Bernard* Colledge.

Durity, (Lat.) hardness.

Durnovaria, see *Dorchester*.

Durotriges, an ancient people among the *Brittains*, inhabiting that part which is now called *Dorcet-shire*.

Duskie, obscure, dark; from the Greek word *dascios*, shady.

Dutchie-Court, a Court wherein all matters belonging to the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, are decided by the decree of the Chancellour of that Court.

Duumvirate, a certain Magistracy anciently in *Rome*.

Dwale, a kind of herb called, Sleeping night-shade.

Dwindle, a word vulgarly us'd, signifying to waste, or be at the last cast, as a Candle going out; to shrink or consume to nothing.

Dwined, (old word) consumed.

D Y

Dyna, a kind of *East-India* Coin, valuing about 30 shillings.

Dynastie, (Greek) Supream Government or Authority.

Dyrrachium, a City of *Macedon*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea, now called *Durazzo*.

Dyscracy, (Greek) a distemper of the body, proceeding from an unequall mixture of the first qualities.

Dysentery, (Greek) a disease called the Bloody-Flux.

Dyspathy, (Gr.) evil passion or affection.

Dyspepsie, (Greek) ill digestion of the meat in the stomack.

Dysury, (Greek) a Scalding, or Stopping of the Urine, a painfull pissing.

Dyspnœa, (Greek) difficulty of breathing.

E

Ead, or *Eadith*, (Sax.) a proper name of women, signifying Happiness. It is written in Latin *Auda*, and by some *Idonea*.

Eagle-stone, a certain pretious Stone found in the nests of Eagles, in Greek called *Ætites*.

Eadelman, or *Adelman*, a Saxon word, signifying a Noble-man.

Eadgar, (Sax.) happy Power.

Eadulph, (Sax.) happy Help.

Eadwin, (Sax.) happy Victor.

Ealderman, or Alderman, the same as *Eadelman*.

Ealred, (Sax.) all-Counsel: a proper name.

To *Ean*, to bring forth young; from the Greek word *Odynein*.

To *Ear* the ground, to till or plough the ground; from the Latin word *Arare*.

Earing, a part of the bolt-rope, which at all four quarters of the Sail is left open.

Earle, (Sax.) a Noble man, from *Ebre*, *i.e.* Honour; and *Edel*, *i.e.* Noble.

Easell, is a word used in painting, being that frame upon which the Artist placeth his cloth either higher or lower as he pleaseth.

Easement, in Common-law, is a service which one neighbour hath of another by charter or prescription: as a passage thorough his ground, or the like. The *Civilians* call it *servitus prædii*.

Easter, the time of the celebration of *Christs* Resurrection, contracted from the Dutch word *Aufferstand*, *i. e.* Resurrection, or from *Eoster*, an ancient Goddesse of the Saxons, whose Feast they kept about the same time, namely, about *April*, which was thence called *Eoster-monath*. It is also called *Pasca*, from the *Hebrew* word *Pasach*, to pass over; because about this time, the *Jews* celebrated the Feast of the Passeover.

Easterlings, people inhabiting the East part of *Germany*: also, Easterling money, is that which we call Sterling, or Currant money; from a certain Coin which *Richard* the first caused to be Coined in those parts, being held in great request for its purity.

Eastmeath, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Meath*; it is divided into 18. Baronies.

E B

Eben-Tree, a certain Tree which grows in *India*, and *Æthiopia*: it hath neither leaves nor fruit, and the wood of it is black and very hard, serving for many uses.

Ebionits, a certain Sect of Hereticks who denied the Divinity of Christ, and rejected all the Gospels but St. *Matthew's*; they were instituted by one *Ebion*, in the year 71.

Ebissa, a certain Captain of the Saxons, who with *Octba*, came to aid *Hengist* against the *Brittains*.

Eboracum, the second City of *England*, commonly called *York*. *Ptolemy* calleth it *Brigantium*, from the *Brigants*, an ancient people of that Country; but it was called *Eboracum*, or *Eburacum*, from *Ebrank*, a certain King of the *Brittains*, or as others say from the River *Ure*.

Ebrack, the Hebrew tongue; a word used by *Chaucer*.

Ebriety, or *Ebriosity*, (Lat.) Drunkenness.

Ebulo,

Ebulo, the same as *Ibel*.

Ebullition, (Lat.) a bubling, or boiling up.

Eburnean, (Lat.) made of Ivory.

Eccentrick Orb, in Astronomy, is that which moves at unequal distance from the Center.

Ecclesiastical, (Greek) belonging to the Church.

* *Echen*, (old word) they increase: also they help.

Echidne, a Queen of *Scythia*, who by *Hercules* had three children at a birth; whereof one of them named *Scytha*, who only was able to bend his fathers bow, succeeded in the Kingdom: and from him it was named *Scythia*.

Echo, a Nymph that lived near the River *Cephisus*; she dying for the love of *Narcissus*, was fained by the Poets to be changed into that voyce, which is reflected back in Caves and hollow places.

Eclipse, (Greek) a want, or defect: an Eclipse of the Sun is a depriving us of its light, by the interposition of the Moon's body, between that and us; whereas the Eclipse of the Moon is caused, by the interposition of the earth.

Ecliptick line, a line running through the midst of the Zodiack and twelve signs; it is so called, because the Eclipses happen under that line.

Eclegma (Greek) a Medicine, or Confection not to be eaten or chewed, but lick't, or sucked up, and softly to melt down into the stomack; it is a liquid confection, thicker then a syrup, and thinner then an Electuary.

Eclogue, or *Eglogue*, a pastoral Poem, or speech between two Shepherds.

Ecstasie, (Gr.) a Figure wherein a syllable is made long contrary to its proper nature: also, a Trance, or sudden rapture of spirit.

Ellype, (Greek a thing drawn from another copy.

To *Eeke*, a word vulgarly used, signifying to peece, or enlarge.

E D

Edacity, (Lat.) a greedy eating, or devouring.

Eden, Paradise, 'tis an Hebrew word signifying delectation, or a place of pleasure.

Eddie, the turning round in a stream.

Edelfleda, or *Elfleda*, the wife of *Ethelred*, King of the *Mercians*, who after her husbands death, governed that Kingdom for eight years, with great prudence and moderation.

Edentate, (Lat.) to make toothlesse.

Edge-hill, a Hill in *Warwick-shire*, where the first pitch't field was fought, between the forces of King *Charles* the first, and the Parliament of *England*.

Edict, (Lat.) a Proclamation, or publick Ordnance.

Edification, (Lat.) building: also, it is Metaphorically taken for Instruction.

Edifice, (Lat.) a house, or building.

Edile, or *Eadile* (Lat.) an Officer in *Rome*, who was appointed to oversee the building of Temples, and private houses.

Edinton, (called in old time *Eathandune*) a Town in *Wiltshire*, where King *Alfred* overthrew the Danes in a memorable battle. Here also, *William de Edinton*, Bishop of *Winchester*, erected a Colledge for an Order of men, called *bon hommes*, *i.e.* good men.

Edition, (Lat.) a setting forth of any thing; but commonly it is taken for the Impression of a book.

Edmund, the proper name of a man; signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy Peace.

St. *Edmunds-bury*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently called *Bederick's gueord*, *i.e.* the Court or Mansion-house of *Bederick*; and seems to have been the same Town with that, which *Antonine* calleth *Villa Faustini*. It derived its present name from King *Edmund*, who was cruelly put to death by the Danes, and his body translated hither; a stately Church being also erected to his memory, which being demolished by *Suenus* the Dane, was built anew by his son *Canutus*, to expiate his father's sacriledge.

Education, (Lat.) a bringing up, or instructing.

Edward, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, happy-Keeper.

E F

Effable, (Lat.) to be expres't, or uttered.

Effect, (Lat.) the doing, or finishing of a thing.

Efferous, (Lat.) fierce, cruel, raging, violent.

Efficacy, (Lat.) vertue, ability: also force, urgency in speech.

Efficient, (Lat.) causing to come to pass; it is a word chiefly applied to one of the four causes treated of in Logick.

Effiction, (Lat.) a forming, or expressing of a thing.

Effigies, (Lat.) the form, or representation of any thing.

Efflagitation, (Lat.) an earnest requesting, or importuning.

Efflorescence, (Lat.) a sprouting, or budding forth.

Effluence, *Effluvium*, or *Efflux*, (Lat.) a flowing forth.

Effamination, (Lat.) a making soft, nice, or womanish.

Efforts, (French) violent Assays, strong impressions.

Effringed, (Lat.) broken, or ground to pouder.

Effrenation, (Lat.) unbridledness, or rashness.

Effronterie, see *Affrontedness*.

Effusion, (Lat.) a powring out, or wasting.

Eft, (old word) again.

Eft-soones, (old word) quickly.

E G

Egbert, a proper name, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, Ever bright and famous.

Egestion, (Lat.) a voiding, or conveying forth.

Eggement, (old word) procurement.

Eglantine, a certain herb so called, from the Dutch Eghel, *i. e.* a Hedge-hog, because it is full of prickles. It *is* also called, Sweet-Bryar.

Eglogue, see *Eclogue*.

Egregious, (Lat.) excellent.

Egremont, a Castle in *Cumberland*, which *William de Meschines*, held by Knights-service of King *Henry* the first.

Egression, or *Egresse*, (Lat.) a going forth.

Egrimony, see *Ægrimony*.

E J

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a casting forth: also by Metaphor, a spiritual trance.

Ejection, a casting out.

The *Eight* (anciently called *Alney*, i. e. the Island) a place in *Glocestershire*, where a single combat was fought between *Edmund* King of the *English*, and *Canutus* King of the *Danes*, to decide their right to the Kingdom.

Eirenarchie, (Greek) the Office of Constable, or Justice of Peace.

Ejaculation, (Lat.) a yelling, or pittiful crying out.

Ejuration, (Lat.) a renouncing, a yielding up ones place.

E L.

Ela, the highest note in the scale of Musick or *Gamut*.

Elaborate, (Lat.) done with exactness and pains.

An *Elaboratory*, or *Labratory*, (Lat.) a place to work in, properly a Chymist's work-house, or shop.

Elapidation, (Lat.) a taking away stones.

Elapsion, (Lat.) a slipping away.

Elated, (Lat.) lifted up, exalted, proud.

Elaterium, (Greek) the juyce of wild Cucumbers dried.

Eld, (old word) age, Eldership.

Ele, (old word) help.

Eleanor, a proper name of women, deduced from *Helena*.

Elecampane, in Latin, *Enula Campana*, a certain Herb called Horse-heal.

Election, (Lat.) a choosing, or setting apart.

Elections, are, times elected for the doing any manner of work by the secret operations of the Heavens, by the nature of the Signes, Planets, and Aspects of the Moon.

Electors, certain Princes belonging to the *Roman* Empire.

Electrum, a kind of precious Gum, called Amber, distilling from Poplar Trees, into which the Poets faign the sisters of *Phaeton* to have been turned.

Electuary, a certain confection, or Medicinable composition made of the most select drugs.

Eleemosynary, (Greek) an Almner, or giver of Almes.

Elegancy, (Lat.) gallantness in speech, or apparell.

Elegie, (Greek) a kind of mournfull verse, or funeral song.

Elegit, a Writ, for the recovery of goods, or lands, toward the payment of any debt.

Elements, those pure unmix't bodies, which are principles of all things; an Element is defin'd by the Philosophers, to be a body not compoled of any former bodies, and of which all former bodies are compoled: also the rudiments of any Art: also the single letters of the Alphabet.

Elench, (Greek) a subtile or argumentary Reproof.

Elenge, (old wore) strange.

Elephantie, or *Elephantiacy*, (Greek) a kind of disease, called a Leprosie.

Elevation, (Lat.) an exalting, or lifting up.

Eleyson, see *Kyre Eleyson*.

Elf, a fairy; it seems to be corrupted from the Greek word *Ephialtes*.

Elguze, the left shoulder of *Orion*.

Elk, a kind of Yew, to make bowes with.

Elibation, see *Delibation*,

Elicitation, (Lat.) a drawing out, an enticing.

Eligible, (Lat.) apt to be elected or chosen.

Elima-

Elmation, (Lat.) a filing off.

Elimination, (Lat.) a throwing over the threshold, a casting out of doors.

Eliquament, (Lat.) a fat juyce which is squeezed out of any kind of flesh.

Elizabeth, (Hebr.) quiet rest of the Lord, a proper name of women.

Elision, (Lat.) a hitting against.

Elixation, (Lat.) a seething.

Elixir, in (Arab.) signifieth strength; it is commonly taken for the quintescence of any thing, the Philosopher's stone.

Elizabeth, the proper name of a woman, from the Hebrew words *Eli*, and *Shavang*, *i. e.* the Oath of God.

Elk, a kind of strong swift beast, derived from the Greek word *Alce*, i.e. Strength.

Ellis, a proper name, corruptly for *Elias*, Hebr. Lord God.

Elmet, a certain Territory, or little Region about *Leeds* in *York-shire*, anciently so called, which *Edwin* the son of *Ealla* King of *Northumberland* conquered from *Ceretic* the *British* King, in the year 620.

Elocution, (Lat.) proper speech, handsome utterance.

Elogie, (Lat.) a Testimony given in commendation of any one.

Eloinment, (French) or *Elongation*, (Lat.) a removing a great way off.

Elopement, in Law is, when a married woman leaves her husband, and dwells with an Adulterer.

Eloquence, (Lat.) neatnesse, power, and perswasiveness in speech.

Elucidation, (Lat.) a making bright, clear, or plain.

Elvish, (old word) froward.

Elutheria, (Greek) certain feasts celebrated by the ancient Heathens.

Elysian-fields, certain pleasant places, into which the Heathens held that the Souls of men passed after death.

E M

Emaceration, (Lat.) a making lean.

Emaciating, the same.

Emaculation, (Lat.) a taking away of spots.

Emanation, (Lat.) a flowing from.

Emancipation, (Lat.) hath the same reference to Children, as Manumission to servants, according to the Civil Law; namely a legal setting them free from the power of their fathers, before the Magistrate.

Emanuel, (Hebr.) God with us.

Emanuensis, (Lat.) he that writes, or doth businesse for another man, a Secretary.

Emargination, (Lat.) a term in Chirurgery; signifying a cleansing wounds or sores, of the scurf that lieth about the brims.

Emasculation, (Lat.) a taking away the force of manhood.

Embargo, (Span.) a stop, or arrest upon ships.

Emberweek, in Latin *Cineralia*; the week before Lent, wherein by the ancient institution of the Church people were to fast, and the Bishop used to sprinkle ashes upon their heads; saying; Remember, O man, that thou art ashes, and to ashes shalt thou return. *Imber*, signifying in the *Saxon* tongue Ashes, whence our word Embers cometh. Some say ember-week, is derived from the Greek word *Hemerai*, i. e. dayes.

Embellish, (French) to deck, or beautifie.

Embezel, to steal; from the Italian word *Invaligiare*, i.e. to put in a sack.

Emblem, (Greek) a curious in-laying in wood, or other material also an expressing a moral sentence by way of device, or picture.

Emblements, in Common-law, signifie the profits of Land, which hath been sowed.

Emboliſm, (Greek) a casting in of the day, which is added to Leap-year.

Embolned, (old word) swelled.

Embesſement, or *Emboucher*, (French) a putting into the mouth.

Emboſt, a Term in hunting, when a Deer is so hard chac't, that she foams at the mouth; it comes from the Spanish word *Doſembocar*, and is Metaphorically taken for any kind of wearinesse.

Embracer, in Common law, is he, that when a matter is in triall, comes for reward to the bar, being no Lawyer, and speaks in favour of one of the parties.

Embrocation, (Ital.) a bathing any part of the body in a liquor, falling from aloft.

Embryon, (Greek) the imperfect feature of a Child, unshap't in the mother's womb.

Embushment, see *Embesſement*.

Embuscade, an *Ambushment*, or secret lying in wait.

Eme, (old word) an *Aunt*.

Emendation, (Lat.) a correcting or mending.

Emerald, (Span.) a certain precious Stone of a green colour, called in Latin *Smaragdus*.

Emergent, (Lat.) rising up above water, appearing from underneath any thing. An Emergent occasion, is taken for a businesse of great consequence.

Emetical,

Emetical, (Greek) a term in Medicine, belonging to those things which purge the body by vomit.

Emication, (Lat.) a shining out.

Emigration, (Lat.) a passing out of any place.

Emildon, a Town in *Northumberland*, where *J. Duns*, called *Scotus*, was born; who for his obscure way of Writing, was styled the subtile Doctor.

Eminence, (Lat.) an excelling, an appearing above others.

Emissary, (Lat.) one sent abroad to spie or give intelligence.

Emission, a throwing, or sending out.

Emme, the proper name of a woman: some will have it to be the same with *Amie*; others contract it from *Elgiva*, which signifieth *Help-giver*.

Emmet, a little Insect called a Pismire.

Emollient, (Lat.) softning, mollifying, or asswaging.

Emolument, (Lat.) profit, or benefit.

Emotion, (Lat.) a moving out, a stirring up: also, a trouble of mind. *Cleop.*

Empaire, (French) to diminish, to make worse; from the Præposition *in*, and *pire*, worse.

Empannel, from the French word *panne*, or *panneau*, i.e. a skin, signifies to enter the names of the Jury into a parchment or roll, which are summon'd to appear for the publick service.

Emparlance, (French) in the Common Law, is a petition in Court of a day of respite. It is called, in the Civill Law, *petitio induciarum*.

Empasms, (Greek) Medicinal pouders, that are used to allay inflammations, and to scarify the extremity of the skin.

Emphraſtica, (Greek) Medicines that stop the pores of the skin by their clammineſſe.

Empneumasis, (Greek) windineſſe of the stomack.

Emphatical, (Greek) uttered with a grace, or emphasis, which is, a significant, or intent expression of ones mind.

Emphyteutick, (Greek) set out to be improved, let out to farm.

Empirick, (Greek) a Physitian which cures by receipts taken upon trust.

Emplastration, (Lat.) an applying a plaister, a dawbing: also, a graffing.

Emporetical, (Greek) belonging to an *Emporium*, i.e. a Mart-Town, or place for Fairs, and Markets.

Emprimed, a term in hunting, signifying a Hart's forsaking the herd.

Emprize, (old word) by the figure *Syncope*, for Enterprize.

Emprostotonos, (Greek) a kind of Cramp.

Empyema, (Greek) corruption, or quittour, lying between the breast, and lungs, after a plurisy.

Empyrei, (Greek) such as have an Imposture, or Bladder broken, in the side of the Lungs.

Emption, (Lat.) a buying.

Empyræal, (Gr.) fiery. Empyræal Heaven, is the highest Heaven, or Seat of the Blessed.

Emucid, (Lat.) mouldy.

Emulation, (Lat.) envie, or striving to exceed.

Emulgent, (Lat.) stroaking. Emulgent Vein, one of the branches of that hollow vein which goes to the reines, and by which the reins do separate the urine from the blood, and attract it.

Emulsion, (Lat.) a stroaking: also, in Physick, it is a kind of medicine made into a certain cream.

Emunctories, (Lat.) certain kernelly places in the body, by which the principal parts void their excrements, or superfluities.

E N

Enack, in the practick of *Scotland*, is a satisfaction for any crime or fault.

Enaluron, a term in Heraldry, is, when a bordure is charged with any kinds of Birds.

Enamell, to vary with little spots; from the French word *Maille*, a spot.

Enargy, (Greek) clearneſſe, or evidence.

Encauſtick, (Greek) varnished, or wrought with fire.

Enchace, (French) to set in Gold.

Enchant, (French) to conjure or invoke the Devill with certain strange words, or verses.

Encheſon, a Law French word, signifying the cause why any thing is done.

Encheiridion, (Lat.) a small Book, that one may clasp in ones hand.

Enclitick, (Gr.) enclining. An Enclitick conjunction in Grammar is, that which casts back the accent to the foregoing syllable.

Encombrance, (French) a hinderance.

Encomiaſtick, (Gr.) belonging to an Encomium or speech made in praise of another.

Encrochment, in Common Law, is a pressing too far upon ones neighbour's ground.

Encyclopædie, see *Cyclopædie*.

Endammage, (Fr.) to hurt, to damnifie.

Enditement, in Common Law, is a Bill of accusation for some offence exhibited against any one, and by a Jury presented unto

unto an Officer or Court that hath power to punish: in the Civill Law, it is called Accusation.

Endive, a kind of herb so called.

Endorse, a term in Heraldry, being the fourth part of a *Pallet*: See *Pallet*.

Endorsed: See *Indorsed*.

Endowment, in Law, signifieth the bestowing, or assuring of a Dowr: also, a sending maintenance to a Vicar, when the Benefice is appropriated.

Endromick, a long *Irish* Robe.

Endymion, a certain Sheperd, whom the Poets feign to have fallen in love with the Moon, and that being cast into a perpetual sleep upon the top of *Latmus* Hill, she every night stoopt down to steal a kisse from him.

Eneya, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the principal part of the Heritage, which goes to the eldest son, called in French *Paisne*.

Energy, (Greek) force, or efficacy.

Enervation, (Lat.) a weakning.

Enfield-chace, a place in *Middlesex*, where yet are to be seen the ruines of an old house, the dwelling-place heretofore of the *Magnavills*, Earls of *Essex*; from whom this Chace descended to the *Bohuns*, Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex*.

Enfranchisement, (French) the incorporating of any man into a Society, or body politick.

Engastrimuth, (Greek) one that speaks out of the belly.

Engelbert, (Germ.) bright-Angell, a proper name.

Englecery, is taken contradistinct to *Francigena*; which word used to comprehend every alien that was murdered. upon which, there was a mulct laid upon the Country where it was done, unlesse Englecery was proved; that is to say, that it was an English-man that was slain.

Engonasin, (Greek) the name of one of the heavenly Constellations, by which figure was represented *Hercules* kneeling. In Latin, it is called *Ingeniculum*, or *Nixus*.

Engyscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby the proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Enhanncement, (French) a raising the price of any thing.

Enigmatical: See *Ænigmatical*.

Eniff, Alpherary, (Arab.) the yawning of *Pegasus*.

Enoch's Pillars, two Pillars erected by *Enoch*, the son of *Seth*, the one of brick, the other of stone, whereupon was ingraven the whole Art of Astronomy.

Enneade, (Greek) the number Nine.

Enneagon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure of nine Angles.

Enecated, (Lat.) killed.

Enorema, (Greek) the clouds that hang in distilled waters, or in Urins, especially when the disease is breaking away.

Enewed, (old word) made new.

Enodation, (Lat.) an unknotting, a making plain.

Enormity, from the Latin word *Norma* a Rule, and the Præposition *è*. It signifies irregularity, unmeasurableness.

Enquest, in Common Law, is the trial of causes both civil and criminal, by the Jury.

Enseame, a Term in Falconry; To purge a Hawk of her glutt, and grease.

Enseeled, a Term in Falconry; when you take a needle and thread, putting it through the upper eye-lid, and so likewise on the other, making it fast under her beak, that she may not see at all: then is she enseeled.

Ensconce, to entrench; from the Dutch word *Schantse*, a military Fortresse.

Ensiferous, (Lat.) carrying a sword, sword-bearing.

Ensign, (French) an Escutcheon wherein are painted the Trophies of Honour, or Armory of a Family: also, a military Banner.

Enstall, from the Greek word *Enstellein*, i.e. to adorn, signifies to put upon a Throne, to endow with a Robe of honour.

Entaile, in Common-law, signifieth fee-taile, fee-entailed, or abridged.

Entangle, *quasi inter angulos ducere*, to ensnare, to embroil.

Entechod, (old word) defiled.

Entelechie, (Greek) an inward soul, or power, to move and act.

Entendment, (French) signifieth in Law, the true meaning or sense of a word, or sentence.

Enterfeire, (French) to hit one against another, to clash, or skirmish.

Enterplead, in Common law, is the discoursing of a point, accidentally happening before the principall cause have an end. In the Civill Law, it is called *Cognitio præjudicialis*.

Enthusiasts, see *Enthysiasts*.

Enthymem, (Greek) an imperfect *Syllogism*, wherein the Major or Minor Proposition is to be understood.

Enthysiasts, (Greek) a certain Sect of people, which pretended to the Spirit and Revelations.

Entire entrance, signifieth in Common law a sole possession in one man, whereas several Tenancy, is a joynt or common possession.

Entire, pertranſient, is in Heraldry a line, which croſſeth the middle of the ſhield, and runs diametrically the longeſt way of her poſition.

Entire, pertingent, are lines that run the longeſt way of the ſhield's poſition, without touching the Center.

Entity, (Lat.) the having a being.

Entoire, a term in Blazon, when a bordure is charged with all ſorts of inanimate things, except leaves, fruits, and flowers.

Entoxication, a poiſoning; from the Hebrew word *Toch*, i. e. poiſon.

Entrals, bowels; from the Greek word *Entera*.

Entreague, (Span.) a making good again. It is alſo taken for a Story, which, after many intangled paſſages, is brought to a calm end.

Entreate, (old word) to handle.

Entry, in Common Law, ſignifieth a taking poſſeſſion of Land, or Tenements.

Entriked, (old word) deceived.

Entruſion, in Common Law, ſignifieth a violent entrance into Lands or Tenements, void of poſſeſſion by him that hath no right unto them,

Entruſion de gard, a Writ that lieth where the Infant within age, entreth into his Lands, and holdeth his Lord out.

Entweyſſel, a fair houſe in *Lancaſhire*, which gave name and habitation to an ancient Family ſo called.

Enucleation, (Lat.) a taking out the kernel: alſo the expounding of any difficult matter.

Envelope, (Span.) to unfold, or inwrap.

Environ, to compaſſe about; from the French word *Environ*, i. e. about.

Enumeration, (lat.) a numbring, or counting.

Enunciation, (Lat.) an uttering, or pronouncing; in Logick, it is taken for a propoſition, which ſimply affirms, or denies.

E P

Epact, the number by which the year of the Sun, or Solar-year, exceeds the year of the Moon, or Lunar-year, being the number 11.

Epaminondas, a great Captain of the *Thebans*, who much weakned the ſtrength of the *Lacedemonians*, by many great victories which he gained over them: he died of a wound which he received at the battle of *Mantinea*.

Epanalepſis, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure wherin the ſame word is oft times repeated.

Epatrides, (Greek) certain Noble-men among the *Athenians*.

Epar ch, (Greek) the chief Governour of a Province.

Epenthesis, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a letter or ſyllable is put between in any word.

Epha, an Hebrew meaſure containing 9. Gallons.

Ephcby, (Greek) a young man between the age of 14. and 25.

Ephemera febris, a fever that laſts but one day.

Ephemerides, (Greek) Journals, or Books wherein daily actions are regiſtred: alſo, Aſtronomical calculations.

Epheſus, the chief City of *Ionia* in *Aſia* the Leſſe; famous for the Magnificent Temple of *Diana*, built by one *Epheſus* the ſon of *Caiſter*, who gave name to the City.

Ephialtes, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe called the Night-Mare, or Elf.

Ephippiated (Greek) ſadled.

Ephod, a kind of breſt-plate, or Prieſtly garment, worn by the ancient Prieſts of the Jews.

Epbractica, (Greek) Medecines opening the pores of the skin.

Ephori, (Greek) certain Magiſtrates among the ancient *Lacedemonians*.

Epicraſis, (Greek) a ſlow and moderate evacuation of bad humours.

Epicedie, (Greek) a certain mournful Song, which uſed to be ſung before the corps at a Funeral.

Epicene, (Lat.) one of both Sexes: a word of the *Epicœne* Gender in Grammar, is a word declined with both Genders, *Maſculine*, and *Fœminine*.

Epicurean, of the Sect of *Epicurus*, a famous Philoſopher, who held pleaſure and abſence of pain, to be the chiefeſt good.

Epicycle, (Gr.) a term uſed in Aſtronomy, ſignifying a leſſer orb, whoſe Center is in the circumference of a greater, whereby the irregular motions of ſome Planet is ſolved.

Epick poeſie, (Greek) is that which is written in Heroick Verſes; and is taken contradiſtinct to Lyric.

Epidemia, (Greek) the plague.

Epidemical, (Gr.) Epidemic, or Epidemical diſeaſe, a diſeaſe univerſally catching.

Epigaſtrick, (Greek) belonging to the Epigaſtrium, or outward part of the belly, which reacheth from the ſtomack to the navel.

Epiglottis, (Gr.) the weaſell of the throat, the little tongue which cloſeth the Larynx.

Epigrams, (Greek) ſhort Poems upon ſeveral kinds of ſubjects.

Epigraph, (Greek) an Inſcription.

Epileptic, (Greek) troubled with a certain diſeaſe called the Epilepſie, which is a convulſion of the whole body, whereby the

the ſenſe and underſtanding is very much depraved.

Epilogue, (Greek) a concluſion: alſo, a ſpeech made at the end of a Play.

Epiphany, (Greek) an Appearing bright, or ſhining: alſo, the Feaſt celebrated on the twelfth day from Chriſts Nativity, which was the day whereon the Star appeared in the Eaſt, which conducted the Wiſe men.

Epiphora, (Greek) involuntary weeping.

Epiſcopal, (Greek) belonging to a Biſhop or Overſeer.

Epiſpaſtick, (Greek) Bliſtering Plaiſters, or any ſtrong drawing plaiſter; in Latin, they are called *Veſicatoria*.

Epiſtolary, belonging to a Letter or Epiſtle, which comes from the Greek word *Epiſtellein*, to ſend

Epiſtyle, (Greek) a term in Architecture, ſignifying the Chapiter of a pillar, or Architrave.

Epitaph, (Greek) that which is inſcribed upon a Tomb, or Sepulcher.

Epitaſis, (Greek) the buſie part of a Comedy, before things are brought to their full ſtate and vigour.

Epithalamy, (Greek) a Nuptial-Song, or Poem, which uſeth to be recited at Weddings, in praiſe of the Bride and Bridegroom.

Epithematical, (Greek) belonging to an Epithem, or liquid Medicine, outwardly applyed to the body, by a piece of Cotton, or Scarlet.

Epithet, (Greek) a word expreſſing the nature or quality of another word, to which it is joyned.

Epitoge, (Greek) a garment worn looſe over another.

Epitome, (Greek) a making ſhort, or abridging.

Epoche, (Greek) a certain retention of time in Chronology, taken from the beginning of ſome Empire.

Epode, (Greek) a kind of lyrick Poeſie, wherein the firſt Verſe is longer than the ſecond.

Epulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Banquet.

Epulotics, (Greek) Pouders, or other Medicines, that dry up ulcers, and ſores.

E Q

Equator, ſee *Æquator*.

Equeſtrian, (Lat.) belonging to Horſeman, Cavalier, or Knight, who is called in Latin, *Eques Auratus*.

Equilateral, (Lat.): See *Æquilateral*.

Equinoctial-line, ſee *Æquator*.

Equipage, (French) a furniſhing, or ſetting forth.

Equiparates, or *Æquiparates*, (Lat.) things compared, or made equall; a term in Logick.

Equipollence, or *Æquipollence*, (Lat.) a being of equall force or value.

Equipped, (French) ſet forth, or accoutred.

Equivalent, or *Æquivalent*, (Lat.) being of equall worth or value.

Equivocal, or *Æquivocal*, (Lat.) (a Logical term) having a double ſignification, or whoſe ſenſe and meaning may be taken either way.

Equorean, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea.

Equus, a Conſtellation in Heaven.

E R

Eradication, (Lat.) a deſtroying, or pulling up by the Roots.

Eraſed, (Lat.) ſcraped, or torn out; in Heraldry, the member of any beaſt which ſeems torn from the body, is called Eraſed.

Eraſmus, (Greek) Amiable. A proper name.

Eraſtians, a ſort of Hereticks, founded by one *Eraſtus* a Phyſitian.

Erato, the name of one of the 9. Muſes.

Erchembald, (Germ.) a bold or ſpeedy learner. A proper name, anſwerable to the Greek *Daſypodius*.

Erebus, an infernal Deity, whom the Poets feign to be the father of Night. It is metaphorically taken for Hell.

Erection, (Lat.) a raiſing, or making to ſtand upright.

Erector, (Latin) a lifter up. Phyſically it ſignifies the muſcle, that cauſes the Yard to ſtand.

Eremitical, (Greek) belonging to a deſart, or leading a Hermites life.

Ereption, (Lat.) a ſnatching, or taking away by violence.

Erichthonius, a King of the *Athenians*, and the ſon of *Vulcan*; who deſirous to lie with *Minerva*, and ſhe reſiſting him, he ſpilt his ſeed upon the earth in the conteſt, out of which ſprung *Erichthonius* with Dragons feet; which deformity to hide, he invented the uſe of the Chariot.

Eridanus, a River in *Italy*, otherwiſe called *Padus*, vulgarly *Po*; made a Conſtellation.

Erigone, the daughter of *Icarius*; who hanging her ſelf for grief of her father's death, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Virgo*.

Erimanthean, belonging to *Erimanthus*, a Mountain in *Arcadia*.

Eriphile, the wife of *Amphiaraus*, and sister of *Adrastus*, who having received a Bracelet of *Polynices*, betrayed her husband to the *Theban* wars, where he was destroyed.

† *Eristical*, full of strife; from the Greek word *Eris*, contention.

Ermine, a little beast, whose fur is very costly. *Ermines* is a word used in Heraldry, signifying white powdered with black.

Ermine-street, see *Ikenild*.

Erminois, a Term in *Blazon*, or *Armory*, signifying a fur wherein black and yellow are mixed.

Ernes, (old word) promises.

Ernest, (Germ.) severe; it seems contracted from *Ariovistus*, mentioned by *Cæsar*.

Erogation, (Lat.) a liberal bestowing.

Eros, the servant of *Mark Antony*, who killed himself, because he would not see his master fall.

Erosion, (Lat.) a gnawing, or eating away.

Erostratus, one, who, to make himself famous, set fire on the Temple of *Diana*.

Errant, a Justice which rides the Circuit, from the Latin word *Errare*, or the old word, *Ern*, i. e. a journey.

Errata, (Lat.) faults escaped in printing.

Errhines, certain Medicines, which purge away phlegm sticking about the membranes of the brain, through the nose.

Erroneous, (Lat.) subject to errors.

Erubescency, (Lat.) a being ashamed, or blushing.

Eructation, (Lat.) a belching forth.

Erudition, (Lat.) an instructing, or bringing up in learning.

Eruncation, (Lat.) a taking away of weeds.

Eruption, (Lat.) a breaking forth with violence.

Erewhile, a while ago, lately.

Eryngus, a kind of Thistle, so called.

Erysipely, (Greek) a disease called Saint *Anthonies* fire, causing blisters, being bred of Cholerick bloud.

Erythræan Sea, the *Arabian* Gulf, not the Red Sea, as some have supposed.

Eryx, the son of *Buras* and *Venus*; he was a man of great strength, and was killed by *Hercules*, at a fight called Whirle-bat.

E S

Esay, the name of a Prophet among the Jews; the word signifying in Hebrew, Reward of the Lord.

Escal, (Lat.) fit for food.

Escambio, a Licence granted for the making of a Bill of exchange to a man over-Sea.

Escheat, in Common-law, signifieth lands that fall to a Lord within his Manour, by forfeiture, or the death of his Tenant without Heirs; it cometh from the French word *Eschoir*, to fall.

Escotcheon, (French) a shield, or Coat of Arms; from *Escu*, a Buckler.

Escuage, (French) a Tenure of Land, whereby a Tenant is bound to follow his Lord into the Wars at his own charges.

Esculent, see *Esoal*.

Escurial, a famous Monastery built by *Philip* the second of *Spain*, and dedicated to the *Jerom* Friars; it is scituate near to a Village of the same name, not far from *Madrid*.

Esnecy, the right of choosing first, in a divided inheritance, belonging to the eldest Copartner.

Eson, or *Æson*, the father of *Jason*, and the brother of *Pelias* King of *Thessaly*; he had his youth restored unto him by *Medea*, at the request of *Jason*.

Esples, in Latin *Expleta*, the full profit, that land yields.

Esquier, in French *Escuier*, in Latin *Scutifer*, was anciently he that bore the Arms of a Knight.

Espringold, a certain warlike Engin, for the casting up of great Stones.

Esquiline, one of the seven Hills, upon which *Rome* was built.

Essay, (French) a triall: also a preamble.

The *Essay* of a Deer, in hunting, is the breast, or brisket of a Deer; in French, *la hampe*.

Essedary, (Lat.) one that fights in an Essed, or warlike Chariot.

Essenes, certain Philosophers among the ancient Jews, who separated themselves from the rest of the people, and led a kind of Monastical life.

Essential, (Lat.) having a perfect essence, or being.

Essential debilities, are, when the Planets are in their detriment, fall, or peregrines. See the Table in *Lillies* Introduction, *fol.* 184.

Essoine, in Common-law, is an excuse alleadged for one that is summoned to appear at any Court, it is called by the Civilians, *Excusatio*.

Clerk of the *Essoins*, an Officer of the Common-Pleas, who keepeth the Essoin-Rolls, delivereth them to every Officer, and

and receiveth them again when they are written.

Eſtabliſhment of Dowre, is the aſſurance of Dowre, made to the wife, by the husband, or his friends, about the time of marriage.

Eſtandard, the ſtanding meaſure of the King, or Common-wealth; to the ſcantling whereof all meaſures throughout the Land are to be framed: alſo, an Enſign in War.

Eſtimation, or *Æſtimation*, (Lat.) valuing, or eſteeming.

Eſtopel, in Common-Law, is an impediment of an Action, growing from a mans own fact, that might have had his action tried; it cometh from the French word *Eſtouper*, to ſtop.

Eſtovers, in Common-Law, ſignifieth that ſuſtenance, which a man accuſed of Felony is to have out of his Lands, or Goods, during his impriſonment; it cometh from the French word *Eſtover*, to Foſter.

Eſtreat, in French *Eſtreict*; in Latin *Extractum*, the Copy of an Original writing.

Eſtraie, in Latin *Extrahura*, ſignifieth in Common-Law, a Beaſt not wilde, found within any Lordſhip, and not owned by any man.

Eſtrepement, (from the Spaniſh word *Eſtropear*, to ſet upon the wrack) ſignifieth, in Common-Law, ſpoyl made by the Tenant for term of life, upon any Lands, or Woods, to the prejudice of him in Reverſion: alſo, a drawing out the heart of the Land, by plowing it continually.

Eſtuate, ſee to *Æſtuate*.

Eſurition, (Lat.) a being hungry.

E T

Etching, is a kind of graving with *Aqua-fortis*, which eats into the Copper.

Eternize, (French) to make eternal.

Eteſian-windes, (Latin *Eteſiæ*) certain milde Eaſterly-winds.

Ethcling, ſee *Adeling*.

Ethelbert, (Sax.) nobly-bright, or renown'd, hence the Heirs apparent of the Crown were ſurnamed *Ethcling*, *i.e.* Nobly born.

Ethelflane, (Sax.) noble Jewel.

Ethelward, (Sax.) noble keeper.

Ethelwold, (Sax.) noble Governour.

Ethelwolph, (Sax.) noble helper; Proper names.

Etherial, ſee *Aetherial*.

Ethicks, Books treating of Moral Philoſophy; from the Greek word *Ethos*, manners, or morality.

Ethiopia, ſee *Aethiopia*.

Ethnick, (Greek) belonging to the Heathens, or Gentiles.

Ethologie, (Gr.) a diſcourſe of manners.

Etocetum, the name of a Town, ſituate in the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling ſtreet*, mentioned by the Emperour *Antoninus*, as the ſecond *Roman* Station from *Manveſſedum*, or *Mancester*, in *Warwick-ſhire*.

Etymological, (Greek) belonging to *Etymology*, which is a true derivation of words from their firſt Original.

E V

Evacuation, (Lat.) an emptying.

Evade, (Lat.) to eſcape.

Evagation, (Lat.) a wandring abroad.

Evagination, (Lat.) a drawing out of a ſheath.

Evan, the ſame, as *Ivon*; ſee *John*.

Evangeliſm, (Greek) a bringing glad tidings, a preaching the Goſpel.

Evanid, (Lat.) ſoon decaying.

Evaporation, (Lat.) a ſending out vapours.

Evaſion, (Lat.) a making an eſcape.

Euchariſt, (Gr.) a giving thanks: alſo the Sacrament of the body and blood of Chriſt.

Euchima, (Greek) good blood, or rather a good habit of blood.

Eucraſie, (Greek) a good temperature of the body.

Eudora, (Greek) A Nymph, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*; the word ſignifies, a good gift.

Eve, the wife of *Adam*, from the Hebrew word *Chava*, to live.

Eve, and *Treve*, in the practick of *Scotland*, are ſuch ſervants, whoſe Predeceſſours have been ſervants to any man, and his predeceſſours.

Eveck, a kind of Beaſt like a wilde Goat.

Evellion, (Lat.) a lifting up, or carrying forth.

Event, (Lat.) iſſue, or ſucceſs.

Eventeration, (Lat.) a taking out the belly of any thing.

Eventilation, (Lat.) a winnowing, or ſifting; by Metaphor, a ſtrict examining of a buſineſs.

Everard, (Germ.) well reported; a proper name anſwering to the Greek *Eudoxus*: others write it *Eberard*, *i.e.* excellent towardneſs.

Everſion, (Lat.) an utter overthrowing.

Eveſtigation, (Lat.) an earneſt ſeeking after.

Eugeny, (Greek) Gentility, Nobleneſs of blood.

Eviction, (Lat.) a vanquishing, a convincement by argument, or law.

Evidence, (Lat.) testimony; in Common-Law, it is used for any proof, either of men, or instrument.

Eviration, (Lat.) an unmanning, a yielding.

Evisceration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Evitation, (Lat.) a shunning.

Eulogie, (Greek) a praising, or speaking well.

Eunuch, (Greek) a man that is utterly disabled for the use of women; and herein differs from *Castratus*, in that a *Castrate* is only gelded, but an *Eunuch* totally deprived of his Genitals.

Eunomians, a sort of Hereticks, who held that Faith only was acceptable without works.

Evocation, (Lat.) a calling out.

Eupatorie, a kind of Herb, called Liverwort.

Euphemism, (Greek) a setting forth any one's good fame.

Euphonie, (Greek) a gracefull sound, a smooth running of words.

Euphorbium, a certain Gum distilling from a plant, call'd Gum-thistle; of which *Juba*, King of *Lybia*, is said to have been the first inventour.

Euphrosyna, the name of one of the three Graces; the other two being *Aglaia* and *Thalia*.

Euridice, the wife of *Orpheus*; who flying from *Aristheus* his Embraces, was stung by a Serpent, and died; and being by the Harmony of *Orpheus* delivered from the Deep, she was snatch't back again, because he look't back upon her, before she was arrived upon earth.

Euripe, a narrow passage between *Attica*, and *Eubœa*, now called *Golpho de Negroponte*, which Ebbs and Flowes seven times a day. It is, Metaphorically, taken for any narrow passage.

Europe, one of the four parts of the world; separated from *Asia*, by the River *Tanais*. It was so called from *Europa*, the daughter of *Agenor*, King of *Phœnicia*, whom *Jupiter* carried away in the shape of a Bull.

Eurythmy, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, being the exact proportion of the Rooms in a building.

Eutaxie, (Greek) a handsome ordering, or disposing of things.

Eusebius, (Greek) pious, or godly; a Proper name.

Eustace, a proper name, from the Greek *Eustathius*, or *Eustachius*, *i. e.* standing Firm.

Euterpe, the name of one of the nine Muses.

Euthymie, (Greek) quietness, and tranquillity of mind.

Eutrapely, (Greek) courtesie, urbanity.

Eutropius, (Greek) well manner'd; a Proper name.

Eutychians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by *Eutyches*, in the year 443. Their chief Tenet was, that there was but one nature in Christ.

Evulsion, (Lat.) a violent pulling up.

E X

Exacination, (Lat.) a taking out the stone, or kernel out of any Fruit.

Exaggeration, (Lat.) an increasing, or heaping up together: also, the same as aggravation.

Exagitation, (Lat.) a stirring up.

Exalted, being joyned as an Epithete to another word, is as much as sublime, great, excellent; as, exalted virtue, *Cassandra*.

Exanguious, (Lat.) bloodless.

Exanimation, (Lat.) a depriving of life: also, a dismaying.

Exanthems, (Greek) certain Wheals in a mans body, called the small Pox, or Measles.

Exantlation, (Lat.) an overcoming with much labour and difficulty.

Exaration, (Lat.) a plowing up: also, a writing, or engraving.

Exarch, (Greek) a great Officer, heretofore under the *Constantinople*-Emperours, who governed the Affairs of *Italy*; and was called the *Exarch* of *Ravenna*, where his chief residence was.

Exarticulation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt.

Exasperation, (Lat.) a making sharp, a provoking to anger.

Exsaturation, (Lat.) a satiating.

Exauctoration, (Lat.) a depriving one of any office, or benefit.

Excandescency, (Lat.) a being inflamed with anger or rage.

Excavation, (Lat.) a making hollow.

Excelsity, (Lat.) highness, loftiness.

Excentrick, see *Eccentrick*.

Excerption, (Lat.) a culling, or choosing out.

Excess,

Exceſs, (Lat) an Exceeding, or Superfluity.

Exceſter, (*i. e.* the City ſtanding upon the River *Ex*,) the chief City of *Devonſhire*: it is called in Latin *Exonia*; by *Antonine*, *Iſca Dannoniorum*; it was fortified by King *Athelſtane* who drove the *Brittains* quite out of it: alſo, it is famous for the birth of *Joſeph Iſcanus* the moſt excellent Poet of his age.

Exchequer, the Court to which are brought all the Revenues belonging to the Crown.

Excitation, (Lat.) a ſtirring up.

Exclusion, (Lat.) a barring, or ſhutting out.

Excogitation, (Lat.) an inventing.

Excommunication, (Lat.) is a puniſhment inflicted by the Church upon offenders, being a ſecluding them from the Sacrament, and other ſpiritual priviledges.

Excoriation, (Lat.) a fleaing, or pulling off the skin.

Excreation, (Lat.) a ſpiting out.

Excrementitious, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of excrements, *i. e.* dregs, or ordure.

Excreſcence, (Lat.) an unuſuall growing out, or ſwelling.

Excretion, (Lat.) a purging of excrementitious humours; a ſifting, or caſting out.

Excruciation, (Lat.) a tormenting, or putting to pain.

Excoriation, (Lat.) a throwing out of the Court.

Excurſion, (Lat.) a roving, or running out.

Excuſation, (Lat.) an excuſing, or freeing from blame.

Excuſſion, (Lat.) a ſhaking off.

Execration, (Lat.) a curſing, or deteſting.

Execution, (Lat.) in Common-Law, ſignifieth the laſt performance of an Act, as of a Fine, or of a Judgment.

Executione faciendâ, a Writ commanding the execution of a Judgment.

Executor, (Lat.) one that performeth any Action. In Law it is taken for him that is left by Will to diſpoſe of the deceaſed parties Eſtate.

Exemplification, (Lat.) a drawing out of an example, tranſcript, or draught, out of an Original Record.

Exemption, (Lat.) a taking out, or freeing.

Exenteration, (Lat.) a taking out the bowels, or guts.

Exequies, (Lat.) Funerall Rites, or Solemnities.

Exercitation, (Lat.) often exerciſing: alſo, a kind of critical Commenting upon Authors.

Exflorous, (Lat.) that hath flowers growing out of it.

Exhalation, (Lat.) a hot and dry fume drawn up by the heat of the Sun, by which fiery Meteors are ingendred: Alſo, a blowing or breathing out.

Exhauſted, (Lat.) drawn quite out, waſted.

Exhibition, (Lat.) a ſhewing, or preſenting: alſo, an allowment to any one, toward their maintenance.

Exhilaration, (Lat.) a making merry, or joyfull.

Exſiccation, (Lat.) a drying up.

Exigendary, or *Exigenter*, an Officer of the Court of Common-pleas.

Exigent, (Lat.) a Writ that lieth where the defendant in an Action perſonal cannot be found, nor any thing within the County to be diſtreined: It is directed to the Sheriff to call five County-daies under pain of outlawry. It is Metaphorically taken for a ſtreightneſs or neceſſity.

Exiguity, (Lat.) ſlenderneſs, or ſmalneſs.

Exſilition, (Lat.) a leaping out.

Exility, (Lat.) the ſame as *Exiguity*.

Eximious, (Lat.) excellent, famous.

Exinanition, (Lat.) a making void, or empty.

Exiſtence, (Lat.) a Being.

Exiſtimation, (Lat.) a thinking, or judging.

Exit, is commonly taken for the going out of any perſon in a Play; from the Latin word *Exire*, to go out.

Exitial, (Lat.) bringing danger, or deſtruction.

Exodos, (Greek) a going out; the Title of the ſecond Book in the old Teſtament.

Exſolete, (Lat.) ſtale, grown out of uſe.

Exoneration, (Lat.) an unloading.

Exoptation, (Lat.) an earneſt wiſhing.

Exorable, (Lat.) that may be intreated.

Exorbitancy, (Lat.) a thing done out of meaſure, ſquare or rule.

Exorciſm, (Greek) a reſtraining the power of the Devil by prayer or conjuration.

Exordium, (Lat.) a beginning, or Preamble to an Oration or Diſcourſe.

Exornation, (Lat.) a dreſſing, or adorning.

Exoſſeous, (Lat.) having no bones.

Exoſter,

Exoſter, (Lat.) a Petard, or Engin to blow open a gate.

Exotick, (Greek.) ſtrange, or forraign.

Expanſion, (Lat.) an opening, or ſpreading abroad.

Ex parte latis, a Writ that lieth for a Bailiff, who having auditours aſſigned to hear his account, cannot obtain reaſonable allowance.

Expatiation, (Lat.) a walking at large, or at full liberty.

Expectant-fee, in Common-Law, ſignifieth land given to a man, and to the heirs of his body; it being the ſame with *fee-taile*, and contrary to *fee-ſimple*.

Expectation, (Lat.) a tarrying, or looking for.

Expectorate, (Lat.) to help an eaſie ſpitting out of phlegm.

Expeditate, (Lat.) ſignifieth in the Forreſt Law, to cut out the balls of the dogs-feet, for the preſervation of the Kings Game.

Expedient, (Lat.) fit, or convenient.

Expedition, (Lat.) a quick diſpatch: alſo, a ſetting forth upon a journey, war, or any other buſineſs.

Expell, (Lat.) to drive out.

Expence, (Lat.) coſt, or charges.

Experience, or *Experiment*, (Lat.) proof, trial, or practiſe.

Expetible, (Lat.) deſirable, worth ſeeking after.

Exſpiation, (Lat.) a pacifying God by prayer, for any offence committed; or a making amends for any fault, by the doing of ſome good deed.

Expiration, (Lat.) a giving up the ghoſt.

Explanation, (Lat.) a making plain, or manifeſt.

Explement, or *Expletion*, (Lat.) a filling up of any place, or room.

Explication, (Lat.) an unfolding, or explaining.

Explicite, (Lat.) unfolded.

Exploit, (French) a valiant act.

Exploration, (Lat.) a ſpying, a diligent ſearching out.

Expleſion, (Lat.) an exploding, a ſleighting, or hiſſing off from the Stage.

Expolition, (Lat.) a making bright, or poliſhing.

Expoſition, (Lat.) an expounding, or interpreting.

Expoſtulation, (Lat.) a reaſoning the caſe, or complaining about an injury received.

Expreſſion, (Lat.) an uttering, or pronouncing: it is ofttimes alſo, taken for the thing expreſſed.

Expreſſed, (Lat.) in Phyſick it ſignifies, ſqueezed out.

Exprobration, (Lat.) an upbraiding, or calling a thing to mind to any ones reproach.

Expugnation, (Lat.) a winning by force.

Expuition, (Lat.) a ſpitting out.

Expulſion, (Lat.) a driving out by force.

Expumication, (Lat.) a making ſleek, or ſmooth, with a Pumice-ſtone.

Expunge, (Lat.) to blot out, to aboliſh.

Exquiſite, (Lat.) performed to the height, exact.

Extant, (Lat.) having a being, ſet forth to view, appearing above others.

Extemporary, (Lat.) don: *ex tempore*, i.e. immedialy, forthwith.

Extenſion, (Lat.) a ſtretching out, or inlarging.

Extent, in Common-Law, is a Commiſſion to the Sheriff, to ſeize and value the Lands and Tenements of one, who being bound by the Statute, hath forfeited his bond.

Extenuation, (Lat.) a making ſmall: alſo, an undervaluing.

Extercoration, (Lat.) a cleanſing, or carrying forth of dung.

Extermination, (Lat.) a throwing out, or baniſhing.

External, or *Exterionr*, (Lat.) outward.

Exterſion, (Lat.) a wiping out.

Extimulation, (Lat.) a moving, or exciting.

Extinct, (Lat.) put out, quenched.

Extinguiſhment, in Common-Law, is a part of conſolidation; as when a man hath a yearly Rent out of any Lands, and afterwards purchaſeth the whole Lands, both the Rent and the property are conſolidated into one poſſeſſion, and therefore the Rent is ſaid to be Extinguiſhed.

Extirpation, (Lat.) an utter deſtroying, or rooting out.

Extorſion, (Lat.) an exacting, or injurious taking away, eſpecially of money; as it is uſually taken in Common-Law.

Extraction, (Lat.) a drawing out: alſo, the ſame as *Etreat*: alſo, a deſcending from ſuch or ſuch a Family.

Extrajudicial, that which is done out of Court.

Extramundane, (Lat.) being without the World; as Extramundane-ſpaces, between one world and another. Dr. *Charlton*.

Extraneous, *quaſi exterraneous*, (Lat.) one of a ſtrange Land.

Extravagant, (Lat.) idle, of a wandring mind.

Clerk of the *Extreats*, an Officer belonging to the Exchequer, who receiveth the Extreats out of the Remembrancer's Office,

Office, and writeth them out to be levyed for the King. See *Estreats*.

Extrication, (Lat.) see *Districation*.

Extrinsecal, (Lat.) outward.

Extrusion, (Lat.) a thrusting out.

Extuberation, (Lat.) a swelling, or bunching up.

Extumescence, (Lat.) the same.

Exuberancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, or abounding.

Exsuccous, (Lat.) juiceless.

Exsudation, (Lat.) a sweating out.

Exulation, (Lat.) a being exild, or banished.

Exulceration, (Lat.) a blistring, or turning to an Ulcer.

Exultation, (Lat.) a triumphing for joy.

Exundation, (Lat.) an overflowing.

Exsuperation, (Lat.) an excelling, or surpassing.

Exustion, (Lat.) a burning.

E Y

Eye-bite, to fascinate, or bewitch by a certain evil influence from the Eye.

Eye-bright, or *Euphrasia*, an Herb so called, very good for the Eyes.

Eyess, a Term in Faulconry; signifying, a Hawk, brought up under a Buzzard, Puttock, or Kite; so called from their watery Eyes.

Eyre, the Court of Justices Itinerant, from the French word *Erre*, a Journey: also, *Eyre* of the Forrest; the judicature which used anciently to be held every three years, by the Justices of the Forrest, journeying up and down to that purpose.

Eyth, or *Eth*, (old word) easie.

E Z

Ezechias, a proper name; signifying, in Hebrew, strength of the Lord.

Ezechiel, the name of a Prophet among the *Jews*; the word signifies in Hebrew, seeing the Lord.

F A

Fabian, a proper name, from *Fabius*. The chief of this name was *Fabianus* Bishop of *Rome*, Martyred under the Emperour *Decius*.

Fabius, a famous Captain of the *Romans*, who for the great overthrow he gave to *Hannibals* Army, was sirnamed *Maximus*.

Fabrication, (Lat.) a making of a Fabrick or Building.

Fabulous, (Lat.) full of Fables, or invented Tales.

Facade, (French) the outside, or forefront of a house.

Faces, *Decury*, or *Decanate*, from the Greek word *Deca*, signifying ten; because in every Sign there are three Faces, every Face consisting of ten degrees. They are called Faces for that they are equivalent to Signs, Forms, and Shapes, by reason they shew the nature and inclination of the Planets in them, as in their own houses.

Facetious, (La.) wittily-merry, or pleasant.

Facility, (Lat.) easiness.

Facinorous, (Lat.) belonging to high, or wicked designs.

Factitious, (Lat.) made like another, counterfeited.

Factor, (Lat.) an Agent for a Merchant beyond-Sea.

Faculty, (Lat.) the power, or ability of performing any action, as the Animal, Vital, and Natural Faculties in the body of man. In Common-Law, it signifieth a priviledge granted to a man by indulgence or dispensation, to do that which by the Law he cannot do. It is also used sometimes for a Mystery or Profession.

Facundity, (Lat.) Eloquence.

Faint-pleader, a false manner of pleading, to the deceit of a third party.

Fair-pleading, a Writ upon the Statute of *Malborow*, whereby it is provided that no fines shall be taken of any man for not pleading fairly, or to the purpose.

Fairie, a Goblin, or Phantasm; from the Dutch word *Varelick*, i. e. Fearfull.

Faith, the Christian name of divers women; the signification is commonly known.

Faitours, idle-livers; from the French word *Faitardise*, a sleepy disease.

Fall, is an essential debility, & it happens when a Planet is opposite to his exaltation, whereby he is debilitated and very weak.

Falcation, (Lat.) a mowing.

Falcon, a short sword bending like a hook; from the Latin word *Falx*.

Falcidian-Law, a Law made by the *Romans* in the time of the Consul *Falcidius*, which treated of the right each *Roman* Citizen had in the disposal of his goods.

Falcon, a great gun, next to the Minion.

Falding, a kind of coorse Cloth.

Falera, a disease in Hawks, perceived when their Talons wax white.

Falernian-wine, wine growing in *Falernus*, a field of *Campania* in *Italy*.

Fall-off, in Navigation is when a ship doth not keep so near the wind as we appoint.

Fallacious, (Lat.) full of deceit, or craft.

Falouque, (French) a Boat, or Barge, by some called, a Brigantine.

Falsification, (Lat.) a speaking falsities, or untruths.

Famagosta, the chief City of the Isle of *Cyprus*.

Famigeration, (Lat.) a divulging, or reporting abroad.

Familiar, (Lat.) acquainted: also, substantively used, for a Spirit, or Devil.

Family of love, a Sect, or Heresie broached by *Henry Nicolas*. Their chief Tenet is, That *Christ* is already come in glory to judge.

Fanatick, (Lat.) frantick, inspired, having vain Apparitions.

Fane, from the Greek word *Phaino*, a weather-cock: it is sometimes taken for a Temple.

Fanuel, (French) a kind of ornament, anciently worn by Priests.

Fanus, a certain Deity, representing the year, anciently worshipped by the Heathens.

Farandman, in the practick of *Scotland*, a Pilgrim, or Stranger.

Farced, (Lat.) stuffed.

Fardingdeal, or *Farundel* of Land, the fourth part of an Acre.

Farendon, a famous Market Town with a strong Castle in *Berks-shire*; remarkable besides for the Fort raised by *Robert* Earl of *Gloucester*, against K. *Stephen*, who notwithstanding won it by desperate Assaults.

Farlie things, yearly things.

Farragious, (Lat.) belonging to a Farrago, or mixture of several grains together; which they call a Maslin.

Farreation, (Lat.) a ceremony anciently performed at Marriages.

Farrow, to bring forth; from the Latin word *parere*; it is spoken of Sows.

Farsang, otherwise called *Parasang*, a *Persian* word, signifying a League, which is three *English* miles.

Fascicular, (Lat.) made into a *Fascicle* which is a bundle, or fardel.

Fascination, (Lat.) an eye-biting, or bewitching by the eye, or by the force of imagination.

Fasciate, (Lat.) to bind, from *fascia* a swath.

Fastidious, (Lat.) breeding, a loathing.

Fastigiation, (Lat.) a making, or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid.

Fastuosity, (Lat.) insufferable pride.

Fatality, (Lat.) unavoidable necessity, or that which is appointed by Fate, which is the order of Affairs from all eternity.

Fatidical, (Lat.) foretelling that which is to come.

Fatigation, (Lat.) weariesomness.

Fatigue, (French) the same.

Fatuity, (Lat.) foolishness, stupidity.

Faunus, the son of *Saturn*; civiliz'd mens manners, built Temples, and made Laws, and was one of the ancientest Kings of *Italy*.

Favonian, belonging to *Favonius* or the West-wind.

Faust, (Lat.) lucky.

Fautor, (Lat.) a cherisher, or favourer.

Faytours, (French) Vagabonds.

F E

Fealty, from the French word *feaulte*, *i.e.* fidelity; an Oath taken at the admittance of every Tenant, to be true to the Lord of whom he holds his Land.

Feasible, (French) easie to be done.

Febricitation, (Lat.) a falling sick of an Ague, or Feaver.

Febris Catarrhalis, a Feaver caused by distillation of Rheum from the Head.

February, so called of *Numa Pompilius*, *à Februis expiatoriis*, or sacrifices for purging of Souls; for, the second day of this month, a Feast was kept, and sacrifice was offered to *Pluto*, for the souls of their Ancestours.

Februation, (Lat.) a praying for the souls of any.

Fecial, or *Facial*, (Lat.) a Herald or Embassadour of War. Among the ancient *Romans* there were 20 in number; the principal of whom, was called *pater patratus*.

Feculent, or *Fæculent*, (Lat.) full of dregs.

Fee, in Latin *feudum*, is taken in Common-Law for all those Lands which are held by perpetual right.

Fee-ferm, in Common-Law, is Land held of another to himself and his heirs for ever, for a certain yearly Rent.

Fee-simple, or absolute, is Land whereof we are seized with these general words; To us, and our heirs for ever.

Fee-taile, or conditionall, hath this limitation; To us, and the heirs of our body.

Field, is the whole surface of a shield overspread with some mettal, colour, or fur, and comprehendeth in it the Charge. A Term in Heraldry.

Felicity, (Lat.) happiness.

Fellon, a blister, or wheal on the body, from the Latin word *fel*, choler.

Felo desi, a self-murderer.

Felony,

Felony, in Common-Law, is any offence which is next to petty Treason; as, Murder, Theft, Rapes, burning of Houses, &c.

Fence-month, the month wherein Deer begin to fawn; which is about Midsummer, wherein it is unlawfull to hunt in the Forest. It begins about the 9th of *June*, and continues to the 9th of *July*.

Fends, things hung over a Ships-side, to keep another Ship from rubbing against it.

Fennel, a kind of Herb so called.

Fenugreec, an Herb which hath been found growing in great abundance, in several parts of Greece.

Feodary, or *Feudatary*, an Officer belonging to the Court of Wards and Liveries, who is to be present with the Escheatour at the finding of any office; and also to survay and value the Land of the Ward.

Feoffment, in Common-Law, is the gift or grant of any Honours, Castles, Manors, &c. unto another in fee-simple, by delivery of Seisin, either by word or writing.

Faminine, (Lat.) belonging to the Femal Sex.

Faneration, (Lat.) a putting out money to use.

Feracity, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

Feral, (Lat.) dangerous, or deadly.

Feral-Signs, are, *Leo*, and the last part of *Scorpio*.

Fercost, (Ital.) a kind of Ship, or Boat.

Fere, (old word) a companion.

Ferdfare, an acquitment of a man to go into the Wars.

Ferdinando, a proper name of men, called by the Spaniards *Hernando*; by the Italians, *Ferando*; by the French, *Ferrant*. Some think it derived from the Saxon words *Fred rand*, *i. e.* pure Peace. Others think that the Spaniards have for the sweeter sound drawn it from *Bertrand*, *i. e.* Fair and Pure.

Ferdwit, an acquitment of a murderer in the Army.

Feretrius, *Jupiter* so called *à ferendis spoliis*, *i. e.* from spoils taken in War.

Feriation, (Lat.) a keeping Holiday, a ceasing from work; idleness.

Ferine, (Lat.) brutish, beastly, wild.

Ferit, (Ital.) a blow.

Ferity, (Lat.) salvageness, brutishness.

Ferm, or *Farm*, a House, or Land, or both; taken by Indenture of Lease, or Lease-Paroll.

Fermanagh, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Ulster*, the people whereof were anciently called *Erdini*.

Fermentation, (Lat.) a swelling with ferment, or leaven: also, a working; it is a word much used in Chymistry.

Ferocity, (Lat.) fierceness.

Feronia, an ancient Heathen goddess, a goddess of the Woods.

Ferret, from *Forare*, to pierce; or *Furari*, to steal; a little Beast called in Latin *Viverra*.

Ferry, a passage over the water, from the Greek word *Phero*, to Carry.

Ferruginous, (Lat.) like rust of Iron, of an Iron colour.

Ferrumination, (Lat.) a soldering together of mettals; a word used in Chymistry.

Fers, the Queen in Chesse-play.

Fertility, (Lat.) fruitfulness.

Fervent, or *Fervid*, (Lat.) hot; by a Metaphor, eager, or vehement.

Ferula, an Herb called in *English* Fennel-Gyant.

Ferulaceous, like the Herb *Ferula*.

Ferular, (Lat.) a kind of chastising instrument; called also a Palmer.

Fess-point, a Term in Heraldry, being a line going thorough the midst of the Escutcheon, called the girdle of Honour: it comes from the Latin word *fascia*.

Festination, (Lat.) a hastning, or making speed.

Festivity, (Lat.) mirth, rejoycing, solemnity.

Festinous, (Lat.) having a tender sprig, or branch.

Fætid, (Lat.) smelling ill, or stinking.

Fetise, (old word) handsome.

Fetters, is oft-times used figuratively in Poems and Romances, for Captivity, or Thraldom; especially in an amorous sense. *Cleopat.*

Feud, *Feed*, or *Feid*, a combination of one Family against another, being inflamed with hatred or revenge.

Feverfew, an Herb called Moth-wort, in Latin *Febrifuga*, because it is good against a Feaver.

Feversham, a flourishing Town in *Kent*, where King *Athestane* assembled the Nobles, and Learned men of his Kingdom, to make Laws; and where King *Stephen* founded an Abby for the Monks of *Clugny*, in which, he himself, *Maude* his wife, and *Eustach* his son, were entombed.

Fewmets, a Term in Hunting; the dung of a Deer.

F I

Fiants, the dung of a Badger, or Fox, and all Vermine.

Fibrous, (Lat.) full of Fibers, which are the ſmall ſtrings, or threads which hang about the roots of any plant: alſo, little ſtrings about the Veins, and Muſcles of a body.

Fibulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or joyning together.

Fictile, (Lat.) made of earth.

Fiction, (Lat.) a feigning, or inventing.

Fictitious, (Lat) feigned, invented.

Ficus, (Lat.) the *Piles*, or *Hæmorrhoides* in the fundament. They are alſo called, *Alaniſca*, *Sycon*, and *Sycoſis*.

Fidicula, the falling vulture.

Fidelity, (Lat.) faithfulneſs.

Fidejuſſor, (Lat.) a pledge, or ſurety.

Fidius, an ancient Heathen god, ſaid to be the ſon of *Jupiter*; he is called the god of Faithfulneſs.

Fiduciary, (Lat.) truſty: alſo, a Feoffee in truſt.

Fierabras, (French) fierce at Arms.

Fieri facias, a judiciall Writ that lieth for him that hath recover'd in an Action of debt, or damages.

Fife, a County of *Scotland*, ſhooting far into the Eaſt; between two Arms of the Sea, *Forth* and *Tau*.

Fifteenth, a certain Tribute, which uſed to be levied by Parliament, and impoſed upon every City, or Borough, through the Realm.

Figment, (Lat.) a fiction, or faigned tale.

Figurative, (Lat.) ſpoken by a figure.

Filacrous, (Lat.) made of thread, or flax: alſo, full of filaments, which are the ſmall threads, or ſtrings, about the Roots of Plants.

Filanders, a ſort of little Worms, which breed in Hawks: alſo, Nets for wild Beaſts.

Filazers, (French) certain Officers belonging to the Common-pleas, who make out all Original Proceſſes, real, perſonal, and mixt.

Filchale, a kind of entertainment, made by Bailiffs for thoſe of their Hundreds, for their gain: it is alſo called *Sothale*.

File, in Latin *Filacium*, a thread, or wier, whereon Writs, or other Exhibits in Courts are faſtned: alſo, in Heraldry, it is one of the modern waies of differencing Coat-Armours.

Filial, (Lat.) relating to a ſon.

Filiation, (Lat.) Son-ſhip.

Filjan-takeas: A Cape, that the Turkiſh *Sultana's* wear.

A *Fillet*, in Heraldry, is made, or conſtituted, by adding one line to the Chief underneath it; the content whereof is the fourth part of the chief.

Film, a membrane, or thin skin, enwrapping the brain, and ſeveral other parts of the body; and alſo the infant in the womb, of which there are three ſorts, *Chorion*, *Amnios*, and *Allantois*.

Filtration, (Lat.) a ſtraining through a coorſe cloath.

Fimaſhing, the ordure of all ſort of Deer.

Final, (Lat.) having an end, brought to an end.

Financer, a receiver, or teller in the Exchequer, from the French word *Finance*, Wealth, or Treaſure.

Fine, a mulct, or penalty: alſo, a formal conveyance of Land, by acknowledging a perfect agreement before a Judge.

Fine capiendo pro terris, a Writ that lyeth for him, who being committed to Priſon, obtaineth favour for a ſumme of Money.

Fine-force, a French word, ſignifying abſolute conſtraint.

Finite, (*Philoſ.*) limited, bounded.

Finours, of gold, or ſilver, are thoſe that purifie thoſe metals by fire from the droſs.

Fire-boote, an allowance to maintain competent fire for the uſe of the Tenant.

Fire-drake, a fiery-Meteor, ingendred of a hot exhalation inflamed between two Clouds.

Firma, in the practick of *Scotland*, is the duty, which the Tenant payes to his Landlord.

Firmament, (from the Latin *Firmus*, i. e. *ſolid.*) the ſtarry Heaven; it is turned about the Cryſtalline-Heaven, being both of an uniform motion, and finiſh their courſe in 250000 years; which motion appears not, but by the obſervation of ſundry ages. For, 430 years before Chriſts time, the firſt Star in *Aries* was in the vernal interſection; which ſtill keeps that name, though now removed almoſt 29 degrees; ſo that in more then two thouſand years, the fixed Stars have not travelled from Weſt to Eaſt, ſo much as one whole ſign of the Zodiack.

Firmus, a *Roman* Emperour, of that vaſt ſtrength, that bearing himſelf up from any place with his Arms, and bearing an Anvil upon his breſt, he could endure the Smith's beating

beating upon it for a long time.

First-fruits, the profits of every ſpiritual Living for one year; in ancient time given to the Pope, afterwards to the Prince.

Fiſcal, (Lat.) belonging to a fiſque, *i.e.* a Treaſury, or Exchequer.

Fiſhing, or *Splicing*, a Term uſed in Maſts, Cables, or in any Timber, cut like wedges at one end, and faſtened together.

Fiſſure, (Lat.) a cleft, or diviſion.

Fiſtic-Nuts, brought out of *Syria*, and other hot Countries, not much unlike a Hazle-Nut; uſeful in Phyſick.

Fiſtulary, (Lat.) belonging to a pipe, or to a diſeaſe called Fiſtula, which is a kind of Ulcer eating into the body, with a long narrow paſſage.

Fitch, the fur of the Polecat.

Fitched, (from the Lat. *Figere*) a Term in Blazon; as, a Croſſe *Fitched*, i.e. ſharp at the end.

Fitz, (Fr. *Fils*) a word commonly added to the Sirnames of ſeveral great Families of this Nation, deſcended from the Norman race; as *Fitz Herbert*, *Fitz-Walter*, i.e. the ſon of *Herbert*, or the ſon of *Walter*; it being anſwerable to *Ben* in Hebr. *Bar* in Chaldee, and *Ap* in *Welſh*.

Fixation, (Lat.) a fixing: alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, ſignifying a fixing of bodies, ſo as to make them indure the fire.

Fizgigg, a kind of dart, wherewith Marriners ſtrike fiſhes as they ſwim.

F L

Flabellation, (Lat.) a fanning with a Flable, or fan.

Flaccid, (Lat.) drooping, or flagging.

Flagellantes, a ſort of Hereticks, which went up and down ſcourging themſelves, and begging Almes; they were ſo called, from *Flagellum*, a Scourge.

Flagitation, (Lat.) an earneſt begging.

Flagitious, (Lat.) hainous, wicked.

Flagrancie, (Lat.) a lightſome burning: alſo a vehement deſire.

Flajulet, (French) a certain Muſical Inſtrument, being a kind of Pipe, or Fluit, but ſomewhat leſſe.

Flamins, certain Roman Prieſts, inſtituted by *Pompilius Numa*; ſo called from the Filamines, or Coifes, which they wore upon their heads.

Flammeous, (Lat.) flaming, or flame-colour'd.

Flanch, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of an Arch-line, beginning from the corner of the Chief, and compaſſing with a ſwelling Emboſſement toward the Nombrill of the Eſcotcheon.

Flandria, the Countrey of *Flanders* in *Gallia Belgica*, being one of thoſe ten Provinces, remaining in the King of *Spain*'s Dominion.

Flaſque, a term in Blazon, being an Ordinary conſiſting of an Arch-line drawn ſomewhat diſtant from the corner of the Chief, and ſwelling by degrees toward the midſt of the Eſcutcheon.

Flatulent, or *Flatuous*, (Lat.) windy.

Fleâwit, a Saxon word, ſignifying in Common law, an Out-lawed fugitive, coming to the peace, and diſcharged from amerciament:

Fleet, a Priſon in *London*, ſo called becauſe it ſtands upon the River *Fleta*, or *Fleet*.

Flemeſwit, or *Flebenwit*, from the Saxon *Flezen*, to flye away, ſignifieth in Common Law, a liberty to challenge the cattel or amerciament of one's man; a fugitive.

Flexanimous, (Lat.) having a flexible or eaſie mind.

Flexibility, (Lat.) eaſineſſe to bend.

Flexion, (Lat.) a bending.

Flint, the name of a Caſtle in *Flintſhire*, begun by King *Henry* the ſecond, and finiſht by King *Edward* the firſt. Here King *Richard* the ſecond, being circumvented, was delivered into the hands of *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, Duke of *Hereford*, who ſhortly after, claimed the Crown.

Flo, (old word) an Arrow.

Floccify, (Lat.) to eſteem leightly, or at a low rate.

Floddon, the name of a Hill near *Brampton* in *Northumberland*; memorable for the battell fought there, between *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, and *James* the fourth King of *Scotland*, who was vanquiſh't, and ſlain.

Flora, a Goddeſſe among the *Romans*; called the Goddeſſe of Flowers. Some report her to have been a famous Strumpet, who, when ſhe died, left a great ſum of money to the Common-wealth, deſiring that her memory might be celebrated with yearly Feaſts, which were called *Floralia*.

Floramor, a flower, called the flower of love, Paſſevelours, or Purple-Velvet flower.

Florein, a kind of coin, valuing about three ſhillings of our money.

Florence, (Lat. flouriſhing) a proper name of women: alſo, the chief City of *Tuſcany* in *Italy* is ſo called.

Florences, a kind of cloth brought over from *Florence*.

Florey-blew, a kind of blew colour used in painting, or limning.

Florid, (Lat.) flourishing, or adorned with flowers.

Floſculous, (Lat.) ſprouting, or blooming with Flowers.

Flotes, certain pieces of timber joyned together with rafters overthwart, which ſerve to convey burthens down a River with the ſtream.

Flotſon, or *Flotzam*, goods that being loſt by ſhipwrack, lye floating upon the Sea; which, with *jetſon*, i.e. goods caſt out of the ſhip, being in danger of wreck, and beaten on ſhore; *lagam*, or *ligam*, thoſe which lye at the bottom of the Sea; and *Sbares*, i.e. goods divided among many; are all given to the Lord Admirall.

Flouke of an Anchor, that part which taketh hold on the ground.

Fluctuation, (Lat.) a riſing or ſwelling of waves, a toſſing to and fro: alſo, a wavering in opinion.

Fluctivagant, (Lat.) toſſed on the Sea, wandering on the waves.

Fluent, (Lat.) flowing.

Fluidity, (Lat.) aptneſſe to flow.

Fluminous, or *Fluvial*, (Lat.) pertaining to Rivers, or full of Rivers.

Fluores, the Mineraliſts call ſuch kind of ſtones, as coming out of Mines, are like unto precious ſtones.

Fluſh fore and *aft*, Decks in ſhips laid level from Stern to Stern.

Fluxibility, (Lat.) aptneſſe to flow.

Fluxion, or *Flux*, (Lat.) a flowing: alſo a looſeneſſe of the body.

Fly, that part of the Compaſſe where the 32. points of the winds are deſcribed.

F O

Focillation, (Lat.) a refreſhing.

Foder, or *Fodrum*, from the Dutch word *Voeden*, to feed; a coorſe kind of meat for cattel: alſo, a Prerogative that a Prince hath, to be provided of corn for his horſes toward any Expedition. Alſo, Fodder is taken for 2000. pound weight of Lead.

Fœculent, (Lat.) full of dregs.

Fœcundity, (Lat.) fruitfulneſſe.

Fœdity, (Lat.) filthineſſe.

Fœminine, (Lat.) of the Female Sex.

Fœneration, (Lat.) a practiſing of uſury.

Foine, (French) to prick.

Foines, a kind of Fur, which is black at the top, taken from a little beaſt of the ſame name.

Foiſon, (French) abundance.

Foiſt, a Pinnace, or little Ship.

Folgherers, (old word) followers.

Foliage, branched work.

Foliatanes, a certain religious Order of men, who lived onely upon leaves.

Folio, a Book is ſaid to be in Folio, when it is of a large volume, conſiſting of ſheets onely once doubled, or making but two leaves a-piece.

Folkland, (Saxon) Copy-hold land.

Folkmoot, from the Saxon words *folk*, i.e. people, and *Gemettan*, to meet, ſignifies either the County-Court, or the Sheriffs-Turn.

Follicle, (Lat.) a little bladder, or purſe.

Foe-men, (old word) Enemies.

Fomentation, (Lat.) a cheriſhing; in Phyſick, it ſignifies the applying of warm, or dry things to the body.

A *Fon*, (old word) a Fool.

Fons ſolis, a Fountain in *Lybia*, near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, which is at midnight hot as boyling water.

Foppe, (old word) a Fool.

Foot-bote, (old word) ſtraight-way.

Foraminous, (Lat.) full of holes.

Forancous, (Lat.) pertaining to a Court, or Market-place.

Forbarr, to deprive for ever.

Force, in Common Law, ſignifieth unlawful violence.

Forcible entry, is a violent actuall entry into any houſe or land.

Forcipated, (Lat.) bending, or hooked.

Fordoe, (old word) to kill.

Foregoers, Purveyours going before the King or Queen in progreſſe.

Forein matter, a matter triable in another Country.

Forein opposer, an Officer of the Exchequer, to whom all Sheriffs and Bailiffs do repair, to be oppoſed of their green wax.

Fore-judger, in Common Law, is a judgement whereby a man is put by the thing in queſtion.

Foreland, or *Foreneſſe*, an ancient word uſed for a Promontory, which jutteth out foremoſt.

Foreloin, in hunting, is, when a Hound going before the reſt of the cry, meets chace, and goes away with it.

Foreſt, (q. *Fereſta*, i. e. a ſtation of wild beaſts) is defined to be a ſafe harbour, or abiding place for Deer, or any ſort of beaſts, that are wild, and delight in woods.

Foreſtaller, or *Regrater*, one that buyes ware, before it comes to the Market, and ſells

ſells it again at a higher price.

Forfare, (old word) forlorn.

Forfeiture, in Latin, *foriſfactum*, or *foriſfaſtura*; ſignifies the tranſgreſſing of a penal Law, or the effect of it.

Forelorn, loſt; from the Dutch word *Verlorein*: whence Forlorn-hope; a party of Souldiers put upon the moſt deſperate ſervice. In ſome old Engliſh Writers, *Forletten* ſignifieth the ſame.

Forletten, (old word) abandoned.

Formality, (Lat.) outward ſhew, preciſeneſſe.

Formation, (Lat.) forming, or faſhioning.

Formica Herpes, a corroding Ulcer.

Formicans pulſus, a weak pulſe, beating extream thick; and yet ſo feebly, as it is compared to the creeping of a Piſmire, as the name imports.

Formeth, or ſeateth; a term in hunting, applyed to a Hare, when it ſquats in any place.

Formidable, (Lat.) to be feared.

Formoſity, (Lat.) beauty, fairneſſe.

Formulary, (Lat.) belonging to a form: alſo uſed in the ſubſtantive, for a preſident, or proceeding in Law.

Fornication, (Lat.) whoredom.

Foreneſſe: ſee *Foreland*.

Forſes, (Gr. *Catadupæ*) Water-falls.

Forſlegon, (old word) ſlain.

Forſpeak, (old word) an Advocate.

Forſwonke, and *Forſwat*, (old Engliſh) over-labored, and Sun-burnt.

Fortitude, (Lat.) valour, or ſtoutneſſe of mind.

Fortlet, ſignifieth in Common Law, a little Fort, or place of ſome ſtrength.

Fortuitous, (Lat.) accidental, or coming by chance.

Fortuny, a kind of Tourneament, or running a-tilt on horſe-back with Launces; a Sport much uſed here, in old times.

Forwelked (old word) dried.

Forwyned, (old word) withered.

Foſſet, a little long Coffer or Cheſt; from the Latin word *foſſa*, a ditch.

Foſſeway, a high-way, digged out, and made paſſable. See *Ikenild*.

Foſſion (Lat.) a digging.

A Forſter, contract for a Forreſter.

Fother, or *Foder*, a twenty hundred pound weight.

Fotheringhay, a Caſtle in *Northamptonſhire*, kept by *William* Earl of *Aumarl*, againſt King *Henry* the third, when the Nobles of *England* revolted.

Fotion, (Latin) a cheriſhing.

Fingade, (French) a kind of fire-work.

Foulk, a proper name, from the Dutch word *Volg*, i. e. Noble.

Founes, (old word) deviſer.

Fourche, (in French, a fork) ſignifieth in Common-law a delaying, or putting off an action.

Fourtegeld, ſignifieth in the Foreſt law, an amerciament for not cutting out the balls of great Dogs feet in the Foreſt; it cometh from the Dutch word *Fuſz*, and *Gelten* to looſen.

Fownder, is, when a ſhip by an extraordinary leak becomes full, or half full of water.

Fox ſtones, an Herb ſo called from the likeneſſe of the Root.

F R

Fracid, (Lat.) rotten-ripe.

Fraction, (Lat.) a breaking: alſo, a diſſention among parties: in *Arithmetick*, it is taken for a number, having two denominations.

Fragility, (Lat.) aptneſſe to break, brittleneſſe.

Fragment, (Lat.) a broken part, or piece of any thing.

Fragrancie, (Lat.) an odorouſneſſe, or ſweetneſſe of ſmell.

Fraiſheur, (French) freſhneſſe, coolneſſe, livelineſſe.

Franck, a French Coyn, of about the value of two ſhillings.

Franchiſe, in French, ſignifieth liberty: it is taken in Common law for a priviledge, or exemption from for ordinary Juriſdiction: alſo, an immunity from tribute.

Franci, a certain people anciently inhabiting a part of Germany; who entred into *Gallia*, under the conduct of *Pharamond*, and conquered a great part of the Kingdom, whence it came afterwards to be called *France*.

Francis, a proper name of men, or women, from the German word *Frank*, i. e. free, not ſervile; anſwerable to the Greek *Eleutherius*, and the Latin *Liberius*.

Franciſcans, an Order of Friars, inſtituted by Saint *Francis*, in the year 1198. they were injoyned chaſtity, obedience, poverty, and many other ſtrict rules of life and converſation.

Frank-Almoine, (French) ſignifies in common law, ſuch Lands and Tenements as are beſtowed upon thoſe people that give themſelves up wholly to the ſervice of God, for pure almes.

Frank-bank, ſuch Copy-hold Lands, as the wife, being eſpouſed a Virgin, hath after her husbands deceaſe, for her dowr.

Frank-

Frank fee, that which is in the hand of the King, or Lord of a Mannour, being ancient demeſne of the Crown, whereas that which is in the hand of the Tenants, is ancient demeſne onely.

Frank ferm, is Land, wherein the nature of Fee is changed by Feoffement, out of Knights ſervice, for certain yearly ſervices.

Frank law, is taken for a free injoyment of all thoſe priviledges, which the Law permits to a man not found guilty of any hainous offence.

Frank marriage, a Tenure in tail ſpecial, whereby a man hath Land with a woman, to him and the Heirs of his body without doing any ſervice, but fealty to the Donour.

Frank pledge, a pledge, or ſurety for Free-men.

Frankeford, a famous City upon the River *Menus*, being the chiefeſt Mart Town in *Germany*.

Franconia, a Countrey in the Eaſt part of *Germany*, called *Frankenland*.

Frantick, Phrenetick, (Greek) mad.

Fraternity, (Lat.) a brother-hood: alſo a company of men entered into a firm bond of ſociety, or friendſhip.

Fratricelli, a ſort of Heretícks, inſtituted by one *Hermannus*, in the year 1304. They preached Community among Chriſtians, and that it was unlawful for them to be Governours one over another.

Fratricide, (Lat.) the killing of ones brother.

Fratruels, (lat.) brothers Children.

Fraudation, (Lat.) a defrauding, or depriving.

Fraudulency, (Lat.) deceitfulneſſe, craftineſſe.

Fria, the ſame as *Friga*.

Frederick, (Germ.) rich Peace: of this name there have been three Emperours of Germany; for *Frederick* we commonly uſe *Frery*, and *Fery*.

Fre liſwid, (Saxon) very free, a woman's proper name.

Free booter, a ſouldier that makes inroades into an enemies Countrey, for Cattel, or any other commodity from the enemies Countrey, it cometh from the Dutch words *Freny*, i.e. free, and *beut*, *i. e.* prey, the *Italians* call them *Banditi*.

Free Chappell, a Chappel founded within a Pariſh, over and above the mother-Church; unto which it is free for the Pariſhioners to come, or not to come.

Freedſtol, (*i.e.* the ſtool of Peace) a certain Chair of ſtone, erected by King *Athelſtan*, in honour of *John de Beverly*, Arch-Biſhop of *York*, to which offenders uſed to fly for ſanctuary.

Free-hold, free Tenure, or Land, which a man holdeth in Fee-tail, or at the leaſt, for term of life.

Free-warren, (in Latin *Libera Warrena*) the power of granting, or denying Licence to any to hunt, or chaſe, in ſuch or ſuch Lands.

Fremund, (Sax.) free Peace, a proper name.

Fremd, (old word) ſtrange.

Frendleſſe-man, in the Saxon tongue, ſignifieth an out-law.

Frenne, (old word) for forein, a ſtranger.

Freoborgh, or *Fridburgh*, the ſame, in the Saxon tongue, as *Franck-pledge*, in *French*; a ſurety for the peace, or good behaviour.

Frery, a proper name of a man, contracted from *Frederick*, which ſignifieth in Saxon tongue, rich peace.

Freſcades, (French) cool refreſhments againſt the heat of the Summer.

To walk in Freſco, (Ital.) to take the freſh aire: alſo to drink in *Freſco*, to drink freſh liquor.

Freſh diſſeiſin, in Common-law, is that *diſſeiſin* that a man may ſeek to defeat of his own power, without the help of the King, or his Judges.

Freſh force, a force done within fourty dayes.

Freſh ſhot, is, when any great River comes into the Sea, ſo that it is freſh water for a mile, or two.

Freſh ſute, is ſuch an earneſt following of an Offendour, as never ceaſeth from the time of the offence committed, untill he be apprehended.

Fretrets, a ſort of Hereticks not much different from thoſe which are called *Adamites*.

Friars minors, *Auguſtine*, Preachers, and *Carmelites*, (which are the four principal orders) ſee in their proper places; to theſe alſo belonging Fryars obſervants, Conventual, Capuchins.

Fricaſſe, (French) a kind of fried meat.

Frication, (Latin) a rubbing, or chafing.

Friga, a certain Goddeſſe, anciently worſhipped by the Saxons, under the form of an *Hermaphrodite*.

Frigate, in Spaniſh *Fragata*, a Spial Ship.

Frigefaction, (Lat.) a making cold.

Frige-

Frigerate'y, (Lat.) a place to make, or keep things cool.

Frigidity, (Lat.) coldneſſe.

Friperer, (French) in Latin *Interpolator*, one that cleanſeth old apparell, to ſell again.

Friſia, one of the ſeven United Provinces, called *Friezland*.

Fritſoken, a ſurety, or defence; from the Saxon words *Frid*, i. e. Peace; and *Socen*, i. e. to ſeek.

Fritiniency, (Lat.) the chirping of a Swallow.

Frivolous, (Lat.) vain, of little worth.

Frize, a term in Architecture, the garniſhing of the upper end of a Pillar.

Froiſe, a Pan-cake, or Tanſie.

Frondoſity, (Latin) a flouriſhing with green leaves, being juſt under the architrave.

Frontal, (Lat.) belonging to the forehead: alſo uſed ſubſtantively for an attire of the forehead; called alſo, a Frontlet.

Frontiſpiece, (Lat.) the Fore-front of a houſe: alſo, a Picture placed before any Book.

Frontiers, the borders, or limits of any place.

Frontiniack, a kind of ſweet luſcious French wine.

Front-ſtall, a part of a horſes bridle.

Frote, (old word) to rub.

The *Frounce*, a diſeaſe in a Hawks tongue, called in French, *Barbillon*.

Fructifie, (Lat.) to bring forth fruit.

Frugality, (Lat.) thriftineſſe, ſparingneſſe in expences.

A *Fruggin*, a Fork to ſtir about the fuel in an Oven, from the French word *Fourgon*, an Oven-Fork.

Fruitery, (French) a place for fruit.

Frutiges, (Lat.) branched-work, or the repreſentation of fruit in Sculpture, or painting.

Frumenty, pottage made of wheat, from the Latin word *Frumentum*, i.e. wheat.

Fruſtraneous, (Lat.) in vain, fruſtrate.

Fruſtration, (Lat.) a making vain, a deceiving; In Aſtrology, it is uſed when a leight Planet, would come to a Conjunction with one more heavie; and, before it doth accompliſh it, the more weighty Planet is joyned with another.

Fruſtulent, (Lat.) full of *Fruſta*, or ſmall pieces.

Frutication, (Lat.) a ſprouting, or ſhooting forth of young branches.

Fryth, (old word) wood.

F U

Fucation, (Lat.) a mending the complexion by drugs, or artificial colours.

Fugacity, (Lat.) aptneſſe to fly away.

Fugalia, (Lat.) certain feaſts celebrated by the ancient *Romans* in remembrance of the expulſion of Kings out of *Rome*.

Fugation, (Lat.) a putting to flight.

Fugue, (French) a Term in Muſick, when two parts anſwer one the other in the ſame point.

Fugitive-goods, the goods of a fugitive, or him that flies away for Felony, which are forfeit to the King, or State.

Fuir, or *Fuer en fait*, is, when a man doth corporally fly; *Fuer en ley*, is, when being called in the County, he appeareth not, untill he be out-lawed.

Fulbert, (Saxon) full bright, a proper name.

Fulciments, (Lat.) Props, Supporters.

Fulgidity, or *Fulgency*, (Lat.) gliſtringneſſe, or brightneſſe.

Fulguration, (Lat.) a lightning, or flaſhing of fire in the Clouds, which precedes the Thunder.

Fulfremed, (Saxon) perfect.

Fulians, certain Monks of the Order of Saint *Bernard*.

Fuliginous, (Latin) ſooty, or full of ſmoak.

Fullonical, (Lat.) pertaining to a Fuller, or ſcourer of cloth.

Fulmination, (Lat.) a ſtriking with lightning: alſo metaphorically taken for threatning.

Fulvid, (Lat.) of a kind of dusky colour.

Fumets, by the hunters uſed for the ordure of an Hart.

Fumidity, (Lat.) ſmoakineſſe.

Fumigation, (Lat.) a perfuming with the ſmoak of ſweet wood.

Fumitory, a kind of Herb, called in Spaniſh, *Palomilla*.

Funambulatour, (Lat.) a Dancer on the Ropes.

Funition, (Lat.) the performance, or exerciſe of any duty or office.

Funditour, (Lat.) a ſlinger, or darter.

Funebrous, (Lat.) ſad, mournful, relating to Funerals.

Funeſtation, (Lat.) a polluting with a dead body.

Fungoſity, (Lat.) ſpungineſſe, or a being thin, and full of holes, like a Muſhrom.

Funnel, an inſtrument very ſmall at one

end to convey liquors into any narrow-mouthed veſſel.

Furacity, (Lat.) an inclination to ſteal or pilfer.

Furbiſh, (French) to poliſh, or make bright.

Furcation, (Lat.) a putting into the faſhion of a fork.

Furies, faigned by the Poets to be the three daughters of *Acheron* and Night, *Alecto*, *Megara*, and *Tiſiphone*, whoſe office was to torment the minds of tranſgreſſours: they poſſeſt *Oreſtes* for a while, but afterwards being appeaſed, they were called *Eumenides*.

Furibund, (Lat.) mad, or raging.

Furina, a Goddeſſe among the *Romans*, who was held to be the Patroneſſe of Thieves.

Furlong, a certain meaſure containing 20. poles in length; being the eighth part of a mile. It is alſo taken for a Perch, or the eighth part of an Acre of land.

Furnivals, an ancien Family, Lords of *Fernham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, who hold their Lands by this Tenure, namely to find the King upon his Coronation day, a Glove for his right hand, and to ſupport his right Arm, while he holds his Scepter.

Furole, (French) a kind of little Meteor appearing in the night, by ſome called St. *Hermes* fire.

Furres, which are of ſeveral ſorts, as Sables, Lucerns, Genets, Foines, Martens, Minivers, Fitch, Shanks, Calabre. See in their proper places.

Furring, (in Navigation) is a ripping off the firſt planks of a ſhip, and putting other timbers upon the firſt, and ſo putting on the planks upon the timbers, which they call plank upon plank.

Furtive, (Lat) given to ſtealing, or done by ſtealth.

Fuſibility, (Lat.) aptneſſe, or eaſineſſe to be melted.

Fuſil, (Lat.) a ſpindle: alſo, a term in Heraldry, being the reſemblance of a ſpindle in a Coat of Arms.

Fuſion, (Lat.) a melting.

Fuſtian, in Latin *Xylinum*; a kind of ſtuff made of the down of a certain fruit growing in the upper part of *Ægypt*.

Futility, (Lat.) vanity, lightneſſe.

Futtocks, thoſe compaſſing timbers, which are ſcarfed upon the ground timbers, and give breadth to a ſhip.

Future, (Lat.) that which is to come.

F Y

Fyre levin, (old word) lightning.

G A

Gabala, a Town of *Syria Cava*, which; is now called *Gibel*, or *Margad*.

Gab, (old word) to prate, or lie.

Gabbing, (old word) Lying.

Gabardine, a kind of rough Caſſock, like an Iriſh mantle.

Gabberies, (French) mockeries, gibings, wilie deceits.

Gabel, (French) any kind of Tribute, or Impoſt.

Gabion, a kind of Fortification made of baskets, filled with dirt.

Gable end of a houſe, a term in Architecture, ſignifying the top of a houſe. Some take it for the fore-part, or frontiſpice, called alſo *Delicia*.

Gabrantovici, the name of an ancient people of *Brittain*, who inhabited ſome part of *Yorkſhire*.

Gabriel, the name of the Angel that appeared to the Virgin *Mary*, ſignifying in Hebrew, ſtrong with God.

Gabroſentum, an ancient Frontier ſtation of the *Romans*, kept by the ſecond Band of the *Thracians*; it is thought to have ſtood in that part of the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, where now *New-Caſtle* and *Gateſhead* ſtand.

Gadde-fly, a certain Inſect which ſtings cattel, called alſo a Brie.

Gades, two Iſlands lying Weſtward beyond the Streights; by ſome called *Hercules* his Pillars.

Gadling, (old word) Stragling.

Gage, in Common Law, ſignifieth a pawn or ſurety: alſo, to gage deliverance, or to wage deliverance, ſignifieth to put in ſurety.

To *Gage* a Ship, to ſtick a nail into a Pole, and put it down by the Rudder, thereby, to know how much water the ſhip draws.

Gaging-rod, an inſtrument to meaſure any veſſel of liquid ſtuff.

Gaiety, (French) chearfulneſſe, gallantry. *Cleopatra*. Som ſay, it is derived from the Latin word *Gaudeo*, to rejoyce.

Gainage, in Common Law, is Land held of the baſer kind of Soke-men, or villeins.

Gainsborough, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where anciently the *Daniſh* ſhips lay at rode, and where *Swene Tingsgate*, a *Daniſh* Tyrant, after he had miſerably harraſſed the Country, was ſtabbed by an unknown man.

Galactite,

Galactite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called, because it is as white as milk.

Galangale, An herb so called.

Galanthis, the servant-maid of *Alcmena*, who for deluding *Juno*, that sought to hinder the birth of *Hercules*, was turned into a Weasel.

Galathea, a Sea-Nymph, the Daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, who being beloved of *Polypheme*, and preferring *Acis* before him, *Polypheme* killed his rival with a great stone which he pluckt out of a rock: whereupon *Acis* was turned into a River of the same name.

Galatia, a region of *Asia* the Lesse, called also *Gallo-Grecia*.

Galaxy, (Greek) a broad white Circle in the sky: which is made by the light reflected from a great company of little Stars. It is called the Milky-way.

Galbanum, a kind of Gum, issuing out of a plant called Sagapane, or Fennel-Gyant.

Gale, when the wind bloweth gently, so that a ship may bear her top sails a-trip; it is called a loom-gale; when it is much wind, a fresh, or stiff gale.

Galege, or *Galage*, (in French *Galloches*) a kind of outward shooe, worn in dirty weather, which hath been anciently in use among the *Gaules*, from whence the word is derived.

Galena, the ancient name of a Town in *Oxford-shire*, now called *Wallingford*.

Galenus, a famous Physitian of *Pergamus*, who flourished in the time of the Emperour *Commodus*, and writ many excellent Volumes.

Galeon, or *Galleon*, (French) a great Spip of war.

Galeote, (French) a small Gally: also one that rows in a Gally.

Galgacus, the name of a valiant *Brittain*, who led an Army against the *Romans*.

Galilæa, a Region of *Syria* lying North of *Judea*.

Galingale, the aromaticall root of the rush *Cypresse*, called *Acorus*.

Galla moschata, A sweet smelling confection sold at the Apothecaries.

Gallantry, (French) compleatnesse, accomplishment, or a bold confident way of courtship. *Artam.*

Gallego, (Span.) an inhabitant of *Galatia*.

Gallia, a great Country of *Europe* anciently inhabited by the *Gaules*, now called *France*.

Galliard, (French) lusty: also substantively taken for a kind of Dance.

Galliardise, (French) lustinesse, livelinesse.

Gallie-foist: See *Foist*.

Gallegaskins, or *Gallegascoines*, a kind of breeches, first in use among the inhabitants of that part of *France* which is called *Gascoine*.

Gallimafry, a kind of meat made up of severall sorts of meats minced together. It was so called, either because it was allotted to the Gally-slaves, or else because it was invented by the *Gaules*.

Galloches, , see *Galege*.

Gallon, (Spanish) a Measure containing two quarts.

Galloway, a County of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Novanti*: also, a County of *Ireland* in the Province of *Conaught*.

Galloon, a kind of Lace.

Gallulate, (Lat.) to begin to have a great voice.

Gallus, a River in *Phrygia*; of which, when the Priests of *Cybele* drank, they were agitated with divine fury, whence they were called *Galli*: also the name of a young man, who suffering *Sol* to discover the adultery of *Mars* and *Venus*, was by *Mars* turned into a Cock.

Galpe, (old word) to belch.

Galues, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifies any kind of satisfaction for slaughter.

Gamahez, in Arabick, signifieth certain figures, or images of things wrought exactly by nature.

Gamaliel, (Hebr.) Gods reward.

Gambado, a thing made of leather for a man to put his legges into, when he rides.

Gamboles, certain Games, or tricks, which are in use about Christmasse time, from the *Italian* word *Gamba*, a leg.

Gammot, an incision knife.

Gamut, the first note in the scale of Musick.

Gauch, to put men to death as they do in Turky, by letting them fall from a high place upon sharp hooks.

Ganges, a very great River rising out of the *Scythian* Mountains, and running thorow the middest of *India*.

Gang-flower, a certain Flower which flourisheth in Procession or Rogation-week, by some called Rogation-flower.

Gangiators, or *Gangiators*, signifies in the practick of *Scotland*, those that examine weights and measures, mark cloth, &c.

Gangræn, (Lat.) a ſpreading ſore, an eating ulcer; which mortifies the member, by reaſon of the greatneſſe of the exhalation.

Gang-week, the next week but one before Whit-ſunday, in which ſolemn prayer and proceſſion, uſed to be injoyned by the Church, as a preparation to the Feaſt of the Aſcenſion. It is alſo called Rogation-week.

Gantlet, or *Gauntlet*, (French) a certain Military-glove.

To run the *Gantlope*, a puniſhment uſed among ſouldiers; the offender being to run with his back naked through the whole Regiment, and to receive a laſh from every ſouldier. It comes from *Gant*, a Town in *Flanders*, where it was invented; and the Dutch word *Lope*, which ſignifies running.

Ganymed, the ſon of *Tros*, whom for his excellent form, *Jupiter* fell in love with; and cauſing him to be brought up to Heaven upon an Eagles back, made him his Cup-bearer, inſtead of *Hebe* the daughter of *Juno*. Alſo, it is metaphorically taken for an Ingle, or boy hired to commit Sodomy.

Garamantes, a people of *Lybia*; ſo called from *Garamas* their King, the ſon of *Apollo*.

Garbe, a ſheaf of Corn, from the French word *gerbe*, a bundle: alſo handſomneſſe, graceful carriage, from the *Italian* word *Garbo*: alſo a ſharp piquant reliſh, in wine or beer.

Garbel, or *Garboord*, a plank next to the keel of a ſhip.

Garble, to purifie, to ſort out the bad from the good; an expreſſion borrowed from *Grocers*, who are ſaid to garble their Spices, *i. e.* to purifie them from the droſſe and dirt.

Garboile, (French) tumult, or trouble.

Garcifer, in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifies a boy that ſerves in the Mill.

Gard, in Common Law, is taken for a cuſtody, or care of defence; as the education of children under age, or the like.

Gardein, in Common Law, is he that hath the charge or cuſtody of any perſon or thing, eſpecially he that hath the education of children, and the government of their eſtates, untill they come to twenty years of age: alſo, that hath the charge of idiots, or frantick perſons, during their lunacy; he is called by the *Civilians*, Tutor, or Curator.

Gardein of the Spirituality, is he to whom the ſpirituall juriſdiction of any Dioceſſe is committed, during the vacancy of the See.

Gard-robe, a kind of herb ſo called: alſo the ſame as Wardrop.

Gardmanger, (French) a ſtorehouſe, or cellar for meat.

Gare, a kind of very coorſe wool.

Gargariſm, (Greek) the bubling of any liquor in the throat, to waſh the throat and mouth.

Gargarus, the top of the Mountain *Ida*.

Gargantua, the name of a great Gyant or Monſter, from the Spaniſh word *Garganta*, a throat.

Gargilon, an old term in hunting, for the chief part of the Hart in a Deer.

Garner: ſee *Granary*.

Garnet, a tackle to hoiſe goods into a Ship.

Garniſhment, (French) ſignifieth in Common Law, the iſſuing forth a Writ of *ſcire facias* againſt the Plaintiff, for an action of Detinue of Charters brought againſt the Defendant: alſo a fee which priſoners give their keepers, at their admittance into priſon.

Garniſon, (French) preparation, or furniture.

Garret, a proper name, ſee *Gerrard*.

Garriſon, (French) a Town, or Strong hold, fortified, and kept by ſouldiers.

Garrulity, (Lat.) much tatling, or prating.

Garter, the chief of the three Kings at armes: alſo half a bend in Blazon. See *Bend*.

Gaſehound, a certain ſort of dogs of an excellent hunting kind, being the ſame with that which among the old Greeks was called *Agaſæus*.

Gaſteneſſe, (old word) terror.

Gaſtrimith, (Greek) one that ſpeaketh inwardly, as it were out of his belly.

Gaſtroepiploic-vein: See *Vein*.

Gather bag, the bag or skin, incloſing a red Deer in the Hinds belly.

Gaude, (old word) a toy, or trifle.

To *Gaude*, (old word) to mock, to ſcoff at.

Gaudy-dayes, certain Feſtivall dayes obſerved in Colledges, or the Innes of Court.

Gavelet, an ancient kind of *Ceſſavit* uſed in *Kent*, whereby the Tenant in Gavelkind, ſhall forfeit all his Lands and Tenements, to the Lord of whom they are holden, if he withdraw his due rents & ſervices.

Gavel-

Gavelkind, from the three Saxons words, *Gife*, *Eal*, *Cyn*. i. e. given to all the kind, signifieth in Common-Law, an equal division of the fathers Lands among all the Children, or of the Lands of a brother deceased among his brethren, if he have no issue of his own.

Gaunt, in Latin *Gandavum*, the cheif City of *Flanders*, which is said to have 20 Islands, and 48 Bridges within the Walls.

Gawdy-dayes, see *Gaudy-daies*.

Gawen, see *Waldwin*.

Gawgeours, the same as *Gangeatours*, they are also called *Gagers*.

A *Gazehound*, a certain hound; so called from the Greek word *Agazomai*, because of its admirable quickness of sight.

Gazet, (French) a certain Venetian Coyn: also, a brief general relation of the Occurrences, or Affairs of Christendom.

Gazul and *Subit*, two *Ægyptian* weeds of which being burnt to ashes, they make the finest sort of glasses, which are called Venice-glasses, because they are made at *Venice*.

G E

Geat, a sort of precious stone, otherwise called black Amber, and thought by some to be the same with *Gagates*, whence it is derived.

Gebalena, a Countrey bordering upon *Eleutheropolis*.

Gibaltark, the streights, vulgarly called the streights of *Gibralter*; it comes from the *Arabian* word *Gebal* a Mountain, and *Tareck* the son of *Abdalla*, who brought his Army over those streights.

Gehenna, a certain Vally, where the *Israelites*, sacrificed to *Moloch*: Metaphorically taken for Hell.

Geld, (Sax.) money, or tribute; it is also called *Gild*, or *Guild*.

Geldable, one of the three parts, into which *Suffolk* is divided; the other two being St. *Edmund's* liberty, and St. *Audrey's* liberty.

Geldria, the Dutchy of *Gelderland*, in the *Low-Countreys*.

Gelicide, (Lat.) frost.

Gelidity, (Lat.) icyness, coldness.

Gelo, a young boy of *Sicily*, who sitting upon the threshold of a School, and making an out-cry after a Wolf that had snatched his book out of his hand, the Master and Scholers making a sudden tumult, were all killed by the fall of the School-house.

Gelones, a certain people of *Scythia*, who paint their faces that they may appear the more terrible in War.

Gelonus, a certain Lake in *Sicily*, near which there are two Fountains; of that nature, that the waters of one make women fruitfull, the other barren.

Gem, or *Gemme*, a Jewel, or precious Stone: also, a bud, or blossom.

Gemination, (Lat.) a doubling.

Geminels, (Lat.) Twins: also, one of the twelve Signs in the Zodiack, into which the Poets faign that *Castor* and *Pollux*, the sons of *Tyndarus* and *Leda* were changed, is called *Gemini*.

Gemites, a kind of precious Stone.

Gemmerie, a Cabinet to keep Jewels in; a Jewel-house.

Gemote, a Court belonging to a Hundred.

Gemmosity, (Lat.) an abounding with Jewels: also, a sprouting forth of blossoms.

Gemony, a place in *Rome*, where malefactors were cast headlong into the River *Tiber*.

A *Gemow-ring*, a kind of double Ring, linked with two, or more links.

Gendarme, (French) a horse-man compleatly Armed.

Genealeatbud, (Sax.) approached.

Genealagie, (Greek) a Description of one's family, descent, or linage.

Generation, (Lat.) an engendring, or begetting.

Generosity, (Lat.) nobleness of mind, or of blood.

Genesis, (Greek) the same as generation from the Latin: also, the Title of the first book of *Moses*; because, it treats of the beginning, or Generation of the World.

Genethliaques, (Greek) Books, which Treat of the foretelling of mens Fortunes, by the Calculation of their Nativities.

Genets, a kind of fur, which is taken from a Beast of the same name.

Geneva, a fair Imperial Town upon the Lake *Leman* in *Savoy*, next to the Borders of *Switzerland*.

Genial, (Lat.) festival, joyfull, helpfull to Generation.

Geniculation, (Lat.) a joynting.

Genital, (Lat.) apt to ingender, or beget: also, *Genitals* are taken substantively for the Members of Generation.

A *Genting*, a kind of Apple, which is first ripe of any others.

Genitive case in Grammer is the second of the six Cases, and is commonly known by the sign *Of*.

Genius, (Lat.) the good, or evil Spirit attending on every man, or proper to each severall place: also, a mans nature, fancy, or inclination.

Genoa, the chief City of *Liguria* in *Italy*; famous for Traffick, called also *Genes*.

Genfericus, a King of the *Vandals*; he took *Carthage*, spoyled the Temples, and made stables of them for his horses.

Gent, (old word) proper, handsome.

Gentian, an Herb found out, as some say by *Gentius*, King of *Illyrium*.

Gentilneſſe, (French) Gentility, Noblenes, or Gallantry. *Cleopat.*

Gentiliſm, (Lat.) Heatheniſm, or the beliefe of the Gentiles.

Gentilitial, (Lat) pertaining to kindred, or ancestors.

Gentil, a kind of Insect, called a Maggot.

Genua: see *Genoa*.

Genuflexion, (Lat.) a kneeling, or bending of the knee.

Genuine, (Lat.) natural, or proper.

Genus, (Lat.) a kind, a stock, or linage: also, one of the five Predicables in Logick, being that which containeth under it, the Species, or lesser considerations: also, a Gender.

Geodæſia, (Greek) the Art of measuring of Land.

Geography, (Greek) the Exact description of all the Regions, and Countreys of the earth.

Geomanty, (Greek) a kind of divination, by certain Circles made on the Earth.

Geometry, (Greek) the measuring of the earth; but it is commonly taken for the art of measuring in general.

Geoponical, (Greek) belonging to tilling, or manuring the ground.

George, a proper name, signifying, in Greek, Husband man. The chief of this name was *George* of *Cappadocia*, a Tribune under *Diocleſian*, who killed a mighty Serpent in *Africa*, to whom a Virgin was cast to have been devoured; he is thought to be the same with St. *George* the Champion.

Georgians, a people inhabiting *Albania*, now called *Georgia*; professing themselves Christians, though differing in many points from us, and honouring St. *George* as their chief Patron: also, a Sect of Hereticks; instituted at *Delft* by *David George*, whose Doctrine was, that both the Law and the Gospel were unprofitable for salvation.

Georgicks, (Greek) books that treat of husbandry, and tillage.

Geornlick, (Sax.) willingly.

Gerah, an Hebrew measure, being the 20th. part of a sheckle.

Gerard, (Sax.) all towardnes; a proper name: for *Gerard* we frequently use *Garret*.

Gerfalcon, a kind of bird, which is between a Vultur and a Hawk.

Germander, an Herb called English-Treacle.

Germanity, (Lat.) a brotherhood, sisterhood, or very near Relation.

Germination, (Lat.) a budding forth.

Gertrude, the proper name of a woman; from the Saxon words *Ger*, and *Trude*, i. e. All-truth.

Gervaſe, a proper name of men; from the German word *Gerfaſt*, i. e. all fast, firm, or sure, answering to the Latin word *Conſtans*; others contract it from the Greek *Gerouſios*, i. e. Ancient, or honourable. The chief of this name was a famous Martyr, who suffered under *Nero* at *Millain*.

Gerunds, in Grammar are certain parts of a Verb, so called from bearing a double signification, both active and passive.

Geryon, a certain King of the Spanish Islands, called *Baleares*; who is fain'd by the Poets to have had three bodies, and to have been killed by *Hercules*.

Geſamund, (Sax.) assembled.

Geſtation, (Lat.) a carrying.

Geſticulation, (Lat.) a making signs by gestures, or motions of the body: also, a kind of Morrice dancing.

Geſtion, (Lat.) a doing, or carriage of any business.

Geſts, (Lat.) great actions, or exploits performed.

Getealed, (Sax.) numbred.

Getbild, (Sax.) patience.

Getulians, a certain barbarous people, who were the first inhabitants of *Africa*.

Geules, a Term in Heraldry, signifying a Red, or Vermilion colour.

Gewgaws, or *Gugaws*, trifles for children to play with; derived as some think from the Latin word *gaudere*, to rejoyce.

G H

Ghens, an ignominious Term, heretofore given

given to the Protestants in *Flanders*, the word signifying as much as beggar.

G I

Gibbosity, (Lat.) a bunching out, but more especially taken for a bunching in the back: Also, the Moon's three parts full of light.

Gibe, (old word) to mock; from the French word *Gaber*.

Gibellines, see *Guelphs*.

Gibraltar, see *Gebaltarch*.

Gibsere, a pouch, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Gideon, or *Gedeon*, (Hebr.) a Breaker, or Destroyer.

Gifta, (Sax.) Marriage.

Gifu, (Sax.) Grace.

Gigantick, big-bodied, Giant-like.

Gigantomachy, (Greek) the ancient War of the Giants against Heaven, often mentioned by the Poets.

Giglet, or *Giglot*, a wanton woman, or strumpet. *Chaucer*.

Gigot, (French) a kind of minced meat.

Gilbert, a proper name of men, signifying in the German tongue, Gold-like bright; answering the Latin *Aurelius*, or *Aurelian*: others write *Gislebert*, i.e. bright pledge.

Gilbertines, a certain religious Order instituted by one *Gilbert*, who, for his great holiness, was Canonized for a Saint.

Gild, see *Geld*.

Giles, a proper name of men; contracted from *Ægidius*, which some derive from the Greek word *Aigidion*, i e. a little Kid. Others derive *Giles* from *Julius*, as *Gilian* from *Juliana*.

Gillet, a womans name contracted in like manner from *Ægidia*.

Gillingham, a Forrest in *Dorset-shire*, where *Edmund Ironside* overthrew the Danes in a great pitcht field.

Gilthead, a kind of fish, so called from its Golden colour.

Gimlet, a piercer to pierce any barrel of liquor withal.

Gimmal, see *Gemmow-ring*.

Gingreat, to chirp like a bird.

Ginne, a snare; contracted as some think from *Engin*.

Gippus, a certain *Roman*, who using to feign himself a sleep, while his wife lay with other men; one time he started up and cried, *Non omnibus dormio*, I sleep not to all men; whence it became a Proverb.

Gippon, (French) a kind of short cassock, or coat.

Gips, a kind of chalk, or mortar.

Girle, a Term in Hunting, being a Roebuck of two years.

Gironne, a certain Term in Heraldry.

Girthol, in the practick of *Scotland*, signifieth a Sanctuary.

Girvii, a people in times past inhabiting the Fenny parts of *Lincoln-shire*, *Cambridge-shire*, &c. the word signifying Fen-dwellers.

Gisarms, a kind of weapon with two pikes, which some call Bisarms.

Giste, (French) a Couch, or resting place: also, a writing which contains the names of the Towns, or Houses, where a King or Prince intends to lie in his progress.

Gite, (old word) a gown.

G L

Glaciation, (Lat.) a freezing.

Gladiatour, (Lat.) a Swordman, or Fencer, from the Latin word *gladius*, a sword.

Gladin, or *Gladiole*, a certain herb whose leafe resembleth a sword.

Gladuse, (Brittish) the proper name of divers women, from *Claudia*.

Glandage, (French) mastage, or the season of feeding hogs with mast.

Glandulous, (Lat.) full of kernels, from the Latin word *Glans*, a kernel.

Glanoventa, an ancient Town of *Northumberland*, garrisoned by the first Cohort of the *Morini*; so called because it stood upon the bank of the River *Venta*, now called *Wansbeck*.

Glastenbury, a famous Abby founded by *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, near unto which in *Wirall*-Park groweth a Hawthorn, which is reported to put forth leaves and blossoms upon Christmas-Day, as fresh as in *May*: Also, in the Church-yard there grew a Wallnut-tree, which as some have affirmed, did not put forth his leaves untill Saint *Barnabies* Feast.

Glaucitation, (Lat.) a crying like a whelp.

Glaucoma, (Gr.) so called from changeing the Crystalline humour of the eye, into a fiery redness.

Glaucus, the son of *Hippolocus*; he assisted *Priamus* in the Trojan War, and taking *Diomeds* brazen Arms for his own which were of Gold, he was killed by *Ajax*, and his body being carried into *Lycia* by the winds, was changed into a River: Also, the name of a fisher, who tasting of a certain

certain herb, leapt into the Sea, and was made a Sea-god.

Glayve, (old word) a kind of crooked ſword, or bill.

Glaze, to verniſh.

Glebe-land, Land belonging to a Parſonage; from *Gleba*, a clod or turf.

Glede, (old word) a hot ember, or coal: alſo, a Puttock, or Kite.

Glee, joy, or mirth; from the Dutch word *glooren*, to recreate.

Gleire, (old word) white.

Glimmering, a glancing, or trembling light.

Globoſity, (Lat.) a being round like a bowle, or globe.

Globous, (Lat.) round like a globe.

Globe, *vide* Sphear.

Gloceſter, the chief City of *Gloceſter-ſhire*, it was called by the Saxons *Glevecester*, in Latin *Glevum*, by the Brittains *Caer Glove*, i. e. fair City: It is alſo called by ſome *Claudio Ceſtria*, from the Emperour *Claudius*, who, as it is fabulouſly reported, married his daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the Britiſh King.

Gloceſter-Hall, a place for Students in *Oxford*, built by *John*, Lord *Gifford* of *Brimesfield*.

Glome, (old word) a bottom of thread.

Glomeration, (Lat.) a rolling, or gathering into a round lump.

Gloomy, (old word) dusky, or dark.

Gloſe, (old word) to flatter.

Gloſſator, or *Gloſſographer*, he that makes a Gloſs, or Comment, to interpret the hard meaning of words, or things.

Glutination, (Lat.) a joyning together with glue.

Glycerium, a Curteſan of *Theſpia*, who gave the picture of *Cupid* which ſhe had of *Praxiteles*, as a legacy to the *Theſpians*.

Glyſter, ſee *Clyſter*.

G N

Gnarity, (Lat.) knowingneſs, experience.

Gnarr, or *Gnurre*, a hard knot in wood: alſo, a churle.

Gnathonical, playing the *Gnatho*, i. e. a paraſite, or deceitfull fellow.

Gnatſnapper, a certain Bird called a fig-eater, in Latin *Ficedula*.

Gnavity, (Lat.) a being induſtrious, active, or vigorous, in any buſineſs.

Gnew, (old word) gnawed.

Gneff, (old word) a churle, or fool.

Gnomick, (Greek) belonging to a gnomon, or pin of a Dial.

Gnoſticks, from the Greek word *Gnoſis*, knowledge; a Sect of Hereticks, inſtituted by one *Carpocras* in the year 125: they aſſumed to themſelves a great degree of knowledge, denied the day of Judgement, and held two Supream Deities, one good, the other bad.

Gnurre, ſee *Gnarr*.

G O

Gobonated, a Term in Heraldry, as a bordure gobonated is when it is divided into two colours, in ſuch ſort, as if it were cut into ſmall gobbets.

Go to God, ſignifieth in Common-Law, to be diſmiſſed the Court.

Godard, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the *German* tongue, Godly diſpoſition.

Godfrey, another proper name ſignifying God's peace.

Godwin, (Germ.) victorious in God.

Goetie, (Greek) Witchcraft, Diabolical Magick.

Goſiſh, (old word) ſottiſh.

Gog and *Magog*, ſignifying in the Hebrew tongue, Covered or Uncovered, are taken in Scripture for certain Nations that ſhall perſecute the Church.

To be *a Gog*, to be eagerly bent upon a thing: alſo, to be puft up with pride.

Golden-number, the full courſe of the Moon, which is performed in 19 years. See *Cycle*.

Golden-Fleece, ſmall grains of Gold which are found by Rivers and Brooks, and gathered up by the help of ſheep-skins with the wool on. Of theſe Grains there were great plenty upon the *Cholchian* ſhore, which gave occaſion to the Fable, of *Jaſon* and his *Argonauts*.

Goldfoile, leaf Gold.

Gold-knops, a flower called Crow-foot.

Golgotha, a place hard by Mount Sion, full of malefactors bones: It ſignifieth in the *Syrian* tongue, a place of dead mens Sculls.

Golierdies, (old word) ravenouſly mouthed.

Golp, (Spaniſh) a flaſh, or blow.

Goman, (Saxon) a married man.

Gomer, an Hebrew meaſure containing almoſt a gallon, and a pint over.

Gompheſis, (Greek) the joyning together of a bone.

Gondola,

Gonagra, (Lat.) the Gout of the Knees.

Gondola, or *Gondolot*, a kind of Boat much uſed at *Venice*.

Gonfennon, (old word) a little flag.

Gonorrhœa, (Greek) a diſeaſe, called the running of the reines.

Good abearing, or *Good behaviour*, ſignifieth in Common-Law, an exact carriage of a ſubject toward the King and his leige-people.

Goodmanchester, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo abounding in tillage, that Kings in times paſt, coming that way, were received in country faſhion with 180 ploughs.

Goods-eſcheat, goods confiſcate.

Gooſewing, in Navigation, is a fitting up the ſail, ſo as that the ſhip may go before a wind or quarter-wind, with a fair freſh gale.

Gorbelly, one who is all paunch or belly.

Gor-crow, a Raven.

Gordiem, a Mountain of *Armenia*, where the Ark of *Noah* was ſaid to reſt.

Gordius, a King of *Phrygia*, who being raiſed from the plough to the Throne, hung up the furniture of his Oxen in the Temple, as a memorial; which being tied in a very intricate knot, and the Monarchy of the World being promiſed to him that could untie it, *Alexander* the Great after he had long tried in vain, at length cut it in two with his ſword: whence, the Gordian-knot, came to be a proverb, being taken for any thing which is difficult to be expounded.

Gore, a Term in Blazon, and conſiſts of two Arch lines drawn from the ſiniſter chief, and bottom of the Eſcutcheon, and meeting in a ſharp angle in the feſspoint.

Gorgious, gallant, ſumptuous; ſome think from the Greek word *Gargairo*, i. e. to ſhine.

Gorgons, the three daughters of *Phorcys* *Meduſa*, *Sthenio*, and *Euriale*: with *Meduſa* *Perſeus* fought, and cutting off her head, turned it into a ſtone. Alſo, particularly taken for the head of *Meduſa* in Aſtrology.

Gorlois, a Prince of *Cornwall*, whoſe wife *Uther-Pendragon* fell in love with; and injoying her by the means of his Magical deluſions, he begat King *Arthur*.

Gormandize, (French) to play the gourmand, *i. e.* a glutton, or great devourer. Some derive it from the Latin words, *ſe guloſe mandere*, *i. e.* to eat greedily.

Gormonceſter, a Town in *Huntingtonſhire*, the ſame with *Goodmanchester* above mentioned. It was called *Gormonceſter*, from *Gormon*, the Dane: unto whom, after an agreement of peace, King *Alfred* granted this Town with the adjoyning Territories, it is thought to have been the ſame Town with that which was called in old times, *Durosiponte*.

Goſpel, a Saxon word, ſignifying Good-ſaying, or Gods word; it is commonly taken for one of the four Evangeliſts in the New Teſtament.

Goſſehauke, *quaſi Groſſehauke*, a kind of Hauk called in Greek *Aſterias*, becauſe of its ſpots, which are like little Stars.

Goſſip, one that undertakes for a child in Baptiſm, the word ſignifieth in the Saxon tongue, Spiritually of kin.

Goſſomor, or *Giſſymear*, (Saxon) a kind of thin Cobweb like exhalation, which hovers abroad in the Air in hot weather.

Gothia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Denmark* and *Norway*: the people are called *Gothi*, or *Gothes*, who in former times over-run the greateſt part of *Europe*.

Goule, (old word) Uſury, from the Latin word *Gula*, *i. e.* the Throat.

Gourd, a kind of plant, ſomewhat like a Cowcumber: alſo, uſed by *Chaucer* for a bottel.

Gowtes, a word uſed in *Sommerſet-ſhire*, common ſewers, or ſinks, that run under ground.

Gowreth, (old word) ſtareth.

G R

Gracchus Sempronius, a great Captain of the *Romans*, who ſubdued the *Celtiberians* a people of *Spain*, and repaired their Chief City *Illarcis*, calling it by his own name *Gracchuris*: he had two ſons by his wife *Cornelia*, *Caius* and *Tiberius*, who were both ſlain in a popular ſedition, ſeeking to re-eſtabliſh the *Agrarian*-Laws.

Graces, the three daughters of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphroſyne*, and *Thalia*; the Goddeſſes of Elegance, and handſome converſation.

Grace, a proper name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Gracility, (Lat.) ſlenderneſs.

Gradation, (Lat.) an aſcending by degrees.

Gradual, that part of the *Maſs*, which uſes to be ſung between the Epiſtle and Goſpel; Alſo, by degres.

Graduate, (Lat.) he that hath taken a degree at the Univerſity.

Græcia, a famous Countrey of *Europe*, the Nurse of Learning, and of all the Arts; its chief Regions are *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Phocis*, *Achaia*, &c.

Græ, the three daughters of *Phorcys*, who had but one eye, and one tooth, among them, which they used by turns, they helpt *Perseus* to overcome their sisters the *Gorgons*.

Graffer, is used in some of the statutes, for a Notary, or Scrivener, from the French word *Greffier*.

A *Graie*, a Beast called a Brock, or Badger.

Grains of *Paradise*, a certain plant, otherwise called *Cardamomum*.

Grame, (old word) sorrow, mishap, or anger.

Gramercy, from the French, *Grandmerci*, i. e. great thanks; an expression of giving thanks.

Gramineous, or *Gramineal*, (Lat.) grassie, or made of grass.

Gramineal Crown, see *Crown*.

Grammatical, (Greek) belonging to the Art of Grammar, *i. e.* the Method of attaining to any Language by certain Rules.

Granadil, (Spanish) a Diminutive of Granado, which signifieth a Pomegranate: also, a certain Engin like a Pomegranate, which is to be shot out of a piece of Ordinance.

Granary, (Lat.) a place to lay Corn in.

Grandevity, (Lat.) ancientness, seniority of years.

Grand-distress, in Common-Law, is a distress taken of all the Lands, or Goods that a man hath within the County, or Baylywick.

Grandezza, or *Grandeur*, (Spanish and French) greatness of State, or of Spirit. *Cleopatra*.

Grandiloquence, or *Grandiloquie*, (Lat.) Majesty, or heighth of Style.

Grandimontenses, a religious order, erected in the year 1076. by one *Stephen* of *Avern*.

Grandinous, (Lat.) belonging to hail.

Grandity, (Lat.) greatness.

Grand Sergeanty, a certain kind of service, whereby the Lords of *Scrivelby* in *Cheshire*, held their Land; which was to come well Armed and mounted into the Kings presence upon the day of his Coronation, and by publick Proclamation to offer himself to maintain the Kings right by open Combat, against whosoever should dare to oppose it. This Tenure belonged by Hereditary succession to the Family of the *Dimmocks*.

Grange, from the Latin word *Grana*, a building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and all other places necessary for Husbandry.

Granicus, a River in *Bithynia*, famous for the great battel between *Alexander* and *Darius*, wherein above 600000 *Persians* were slain and taken.

Granito, (Ital.) a kind of speckled marble found in divers places of *Italy*.

Graniferous, (Lat.) bearing kernels, or grains.

Grantcester, see *Gron*.

Granulation, (Lat.) proper to mettals by infusion on fire, and effusion into water, is their comminution into *Granula*.

Granule, (Lat.) a little grain.

Graphical, (Greek) curiously describ'd, or wrought.

Graplings, crooked irons that hold ships together; they are called also *Grapnels*.

Grassation, (Lat.) a spoyling, or laying waste.

Gratiæ expectativa, certain Bulls whereby the Pope used to grant out Mandates of Ecclesiastical livings.

Gratianople, a Citie of *Narbon* in *France*.

Gratianus, the name of a *Roman* Emperour sirnamed *Funarius*; he was perfidiously slain by *Andragathius*, one of his Captains, in *Lions* in *France*.

Gratification, (Lat.) a rewarding, or making amends.

Gratis, (Lat.) freely, for nothing.

Gratuity, (Lat.) a free reward.

Gratulation, (Lat.) a rejoycing in anothers behalf: also, a thanking.

A *Grave*, see *Greve*.

To *Grave* a ship, to make her lye drie a ground, and to burn off the filth with stubble.

Graveolence, (Lat.) a smelling rank, or strong.

Graver, a small piece of steel used in graving, formed Lozenge, or Diamond-square; there are different sorts of graving; see *Sele-graving*.

Gravidity, (Lat.) a being with Child.

Gravity, (Lat.) heavinels, or weight, being applied to bodies: also, graveness, or soberness in behaviour.

Graunt, in Common-Law, is a gift in writing, of such a thing as cannot be passed in word only.

Greace, (a Term of Hunting) the fat of a Boare, or Hare; the fat of a Boar hath an addition, and is called Bevy-greace.

Greach-breach, see *Grith-breach*.

Greaves,

Greaves, (French) Armour for the leggs.

Greciſm, (Greek) a ſpeaking after the *Idiom* of the Greek tongue.

Gree, willingneſs, from the French word *Gre*, or the Latin *Gratum*.

Green-cloath, the name of a Court of Juſtice that uſed to ſit in the Counting-houſe of the Kings Court.

Green-bow, a Term uſed in the Forreſt-Laws, ſignifying every thing that groweth green within the Forreſt: it is alſo called Vert.

Greenwich, (*q. Green Creek*) a Town in *Kent*, where in old times there lay at *Rode* a great Fleet of the *Danes* under *Thurkill* their Captain, who put to a cruel death *Ealphog* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*. This place is alſo famous for a Royal Palace, built by *Humphry* Duke of *Gloceſter*, and by him named *Placence:* he alſo built here upon a high Hill, a pleaſant Tower famous in *Spaniſh* fables.

Greeſe, a ſtaire, or ſtep, from the Latin word *Greſſus*.

Gregal, (Lat.) belonging to a flock.

Gregorie, a proper name of men, ſignifying in Greek watchfull, anſwering to the Latin *Vigilius*.

Gregorian, a kind of Cap: alſo, *Gregorian* account, a correction of the Calender by Pope *Gregorie* the 13 th. making the year to conſiſt of 365 daies, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 ſeconds; whereas before, according to the *Julian* account, it conſiſted of 365 daies, and 6 hours.

Greſham Colledge, a fair houſe in the City of *London*, once the habitation of Sir *Thomas Greſham*, who conſtituted it a Colledge, and endowed it with Revenues for the maintaining of Profeſſours of Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Muſick. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Greſham*, built alſo that ſtately Fabrick, commonly called the *Royal Exchange*.

Greve, or *Grave*, a word of authority among the Low Dutch, ſignifying as much as Lord, or Governour.

Griff-graff, (French) by hook, or by crook.

Griffith, ſee *Gryffith*.

A *Grigg*, a young Eele.

Grilliade, (French) a kind of meat broyled.

Grimbald, or *Grimoald*, a proper name of men, ſignifying in the German tongue, power over anger.

A *Griph*, (old word) a riddle.

Griſhild, (Germ.) the proper name of divers women, ſignifying Grey-Lady, in Latin *Geſia*.

A *Grit*, a kind of fiſh, otherwiſe called a Grample-fiſh.

Grith-breach, or *Gich breach*, a breach of peace; *Grith*, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue peace.

Grobianiſm, (French) ſlovenly behaviour.

Grommets, in Navigation, are little rings made faſt to the upper ſide of the yard, to which the caskets are faſtned.

Groening, the chief Town of Weſt-*Frizeland*, from the Dutch word *Groen*, *i. e.* Green, becauſe it is ſeated in a Green place.

Gromel, or *Gromil*, a kind of Herb, called alſo Pearl-plant.

Gron, a Saxon word, ſignifying a fenny place, whence ſome derive *Grandceſter*, a Town in *Cambridge-ſhire*.

Groop, (old word) a piſſing place.

Groſvenour, i. e. great Hunter, the name of a Noble family of *Cheſhire*, commonly contracted into *Gravenour*.

Grot, (Ital.) a Cave.

Groteſch, (Ital.) a kind of mixt, or confuſed piece of painting, or ſculpture, antick work; hence it is taken for any rude miſhapen thing.

Groveling, *quaſi* Ground-lying, a lying prone, or with ones face downward upon the ground.

To *Ground* a ſhip, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed.

Ground-pine, a kind of Herb which creeps upon the gronnd, and hath a reſemblance to the Pine-tree.

Groundſwell, a certain Herb, called in Latin *Senecio*, becauſe it quickly decayes.

Gronppade, (French) a Term in horſmanſhip, being a lofty kind of management, and higher then an ordinary Curvet.

A *Grown*, an engin to ſtretch woollen Cloath with, after it is woven.

To *Grown*; the Forreſters ſay, a Buck growneth.

Grumoſity, (Lat.) a curdling of any liquid ſubſtance into a thick maſſe, or clod.

Gryffen, a certain animal feathered, like a foule, and having four feet as a Beaſt: ſome derive it from the Hebrew word *Garaph*, *i. e.* to ſnatch.

Gryph, ſee *Griph*.

Gryffith, an old *Britiſh* name, ſignifying ſtrong-faithed.

G U

Guadalquivir, a River of *Andaluzia* in *Spain*; anciently called *Betis*.

Guadiana, a River of *Portugal*, now called *Ana*, which runs fourteen miles under ground: whence they boast of a Bridge, whereon 10000 Cattel may feed.

Guaiacum, a certain drying wood, which is good against the venereal disease.

Guastald, he that hath the custody of the Kings mansion houses; *Castelein* being he, who only hath the custody of Castles and Fortresses.

Guastalieus, a religious order of men and women, begun in the year 1537. by the Countess of *Guastala*.

A *Gobbin*, (old word) a fragment.

Gubernation, (Lat.) a governing, or ruling.

Gudgeons, rudder-irons to ships.

Guelphes and *Gibellines*, two great factions in *Italy*.

Guenliana, a valiant Lady, the wife of *Gruffin*, Prince of *Wales*; she valiantly assailing *Maurice* of *London*, who invaded those parts, was with her son *Morgan* slain in the battail.

Guerdon, (French) a reward; some derive it from the Greek word *Cerdos*, i. e. gain.

Gugaws, see *Gewgaws*.

Guidage, money paid for safe conduct, through a strange Territory.

Guidon, a Corner of *Argolatiers* that serve on horse-back with Petronels.

Guilford, Sax. *Geglford*) a Town in *Surrey*, the Royal Mannon in times past of the English *Saxon* Kings, who had 75 *Huges*, *i. e.* houses, wherein remained 175 men: here *Elfred*, the son of King *Ethelred*, was most barbarously betrayed by *Goodwin*, Earl of *Kent*, who contrary to his faithfull promise, delivered him into the hands of *Harold* the *Dane*, and by a cruel decimation slew almost all his men that came with him out of *Normandy*.

Guinethia, or *Guineth*, that part of *Wales* commonly called *South-wales*, it is also called *Venedotia*.

Guild, a society incorporate, from the Dutch word *Geld*, i. e. money.

Guld, a kind of weed growing among Corn, called in Latin *Maneleta*. Whence came the Law of *Manéleta*, ordained by King *Kenneth* of *Scotland*; which was, that if any one suffered his Land to be overrun with weeds, he should forfeit an Oxe.

Gules, see *Geules*.

Gule of *August*, the first day of *August*, otherwise called *Lammas*-day, in old Almanacks St. *Peter ad Vincula*: it cometh from the French word *Gueul*, i. e. a Throat; because on that day, a certain maid having a disease in her throat, was cured by kissing the Chains, that St. *Peter* had been bound with at *Rome*.

Gulf, or *Gulph*, a streight passage between two Seas, it comes from the Greek word *Colpos*.

Gulosity, (Lat.) gluttony.

Gultwit, an old Saxon word, signifying an amends for trespass.

Gum Animi, Indian Amber.

Gunnilda, the wife of *Asmond*, King of *Denmark*; she killed her self for grief, that her husband had been slain in battel.

Gunora, a Famous *Norman* Lady, who flourished in *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and held the Hamlet of *Lanton* in chief, as of the honour of *Mountgomery*, by the service of giving to the King a Barb'd-headed Arrow, whensoever he should come into those parts to hunt in *Cornedon* Chace.

Gunwale, a piece of Timber in a ship, which reacheth from the half deck to the fore-castle on either side.

Gurgitation, (Lat.) an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

Gurnard, a kind of fish, so called.

Gusset, an abatement in Heraldry, form'd of a Travers line drawn from the dexter chief, and descending perpendicularly to the extream base parts, or contrary-wise.

Gust, in Navigation, is a sudden winde: also, taken by some for a stranger, or guest.

Gutta Rosacea, a præternaturall redness, in the nose and cheek, and sometimes in all the face.

Guttural, (Lat.) belonging to the throat.

Guzes, in Heraldry, signifieth the ball of the eye.

Guy, a proper name of men, in Latin *Guido*, from the French word *Guide*, i. e. a leader, or directour.

Guy, a certain rope used in a ship, to keep any thing from swinging in too fast.

G Y

Gy, (old word) a guide.

Gyges, a certain *Lydian*, to whom *Candaules* the King, having shown his wife naked

naked, she animated him to kill the King, which he did by the help of a Ring, which made him invisible, and afterwards marrying her, he made himself King.

Gymnasiarch, (Greek) the chief governour of a *Gymnase*, which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of mind and body.

Gymnosophists, (Greek) a Sect of Philosophers among the *Indians*, who went naked, living in desarts, and feeding upon Herbs.

Gyndes, a River, (not far from *Euphrates*) which *Cyrus* besieging *Babylon*, cut into 46. several Channels.

Gynglimus, (Greek) the joyning of a Bone, when the same bone receiveth another, and is received by another.

Gypsation, (Lat.) a plaistring with Mortar.

Gyration, (Lat.) a fetching a compasse; from *Gyrus*, a great circle.

Gyron, in Heraldry, signifieth a quarter, or half a Cube described by a Diagonal line.

Gysarme, the same as *Gisarme*.

H A

Haberdasher, one that sells a great many several wares, from the the Dutch words, *habt ihr das*, i. e. have you that.

Habeas Corpus, a Writ, which a man Indicted before Justices of Peace, and laid in prison, may have out of the Kings Bench, to remove himself thither at his own charges.

Haberdepois, see *Averdupoise*.

Habergeon, a diminutive of *Haubert*, see *Haubert*.

Habilement, (French) cloathing: also armour.

Hability, (Lat.) an aptnesse, or capacity.

Habit, (Latin) custom, or use: also, the attire, or cloathing of the body.

Habitation, or *Habitacle*, (Lat.) a dwelling, a place of residence.

Habitual, (Lat.) grown to a habit, or custom.

Habitude, (Lat.) the same as habit.

Hables, (French) a Haven, or Port.

Hack, an Attribute the Turks bestow on God, which signifieth Truth: as also, *Hackewlaw*, High-truth.

Hachee, or *Hach*, (French) a certain French dish made of sliced meat.

Hadock, a kind of fish, called a Cod-fish.

Hadrian, the name of a great *Roman* Emperour, who was so called from the City *Hadria*, whence he deduced his original; the word is derived by *Gesner*, from the Greek word ἁδρὸς, i. e. grosse, or wealthy.

Hadrianople, (Greek) a City of *Macedonia* in *Greece*.

Hæmatopodes, (Greek) certain birds so called from the sanguine colour of their feet, which *Pliny* sayes, looks red, like blood.

Hæmon, a young man of *Thebes*, who loving *Antigone*, the daughter of *Oedipus*, and *Jocasta*, hearing that she was put to death by *Creon*, he killed himself over her Tomb.

Hæmoptois, or *Hæmoptosis*, (Greek) spitting of blood, coming from the vital parts.

Hæmorrhagie, (Greek) a violent bursting out of blood.

Hæmorrhoides, (Greek) a certain disease, called in English the *Piles*.

Hæmus, a great Mountain, dividing *Thessaly* from *Thrace*; at the foot of which, are the fields of *Tempe*: it was so called from *Hæmus* the son of *Boreas*, and *Orithya*.

Hærede abducto, a Writ that lieth for him, who having the Wardship of his Tenant under age, hath him conveyed away from him by another.

Hæresie, (Greek) a division in the Church, caused by some erroneous opinion contrary to the Fundamental points of Religion.

Hæsitation, (Lat.) a sticking at any thing, a doubting.

Haga, a word used in some old Writs for a house.

Hagard, (French) untam'd, unruly: also, a *Hagard* Hawk, is taken for a wild Hawk.

Hagiographer, (Greek) a writer of holy things.

Haggase, a kind of pudding, made of Hogs flesh.

Haie, from the French word *Haye*, a kind of Net to catch Conies, which is commonly pitch'd under hedges.

Haile, a word of salutation, from the Saxon word Heal, *i. e.* health.

Haine, (French) Hatred.

Haire, is, when a Masculine and Diurnal Planet in the day time appears above the earth, or a Feminine nocturnal Planet in the night time under the earth.

Haimbaldatio Catallorum, signifieth, in the practick of *Scotland*, a seeking restitution for goods wrongfully taken away.

Haketon, a Jacket without sleeves. *Chaucer*.

Halbert, a kind of weapon, called in Spanish *Halabarda*.

Halcyon, a bird, called a Kings-fisher, which builds its Nest, and breeds upon the Sea shore, about the winter Solstice, for the space of fourteen dayes; wherein the weather useth to be very calm whence, by Metaphor, peaceable and quiet times,

are called Halcyon dayes: the Poets feign that *Halcyone* the wife of *Ceyx*, was turned into this bird. See *Alcyon*.

Haledon, a place in *Northumberland*, where *Oswald* King of that County, in a great pitcht field against the Brittish King *Cedwall*, having erected a crosse unto *Christ*, obtained the victory, and afterwards became a devout Christian. This place was in old times called *Heaven-field*.

Half-merk, or Noble, a piece of coyn valuing six shillings, eight pence.

Half seal, is taken for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates, appointed by an appeal in Ecclesiastical or Maritime causes.

Halicarnassus, the chief City of *Caria*, where the famous Tomb of *Mausolus* was built by Queen *Artemisia*.

Halidome, (Saxon) holy judgement; whence, By my Halidome, used anciently to be a great oath among country people.

Halieuticks, (Greek) books treating of the Art of fishing.

Halifax, signifying in old English, Holy hair, a Town in *York-shire*, so called from a Maids head, that had been cut off by a Priest of that place; which being hung upon a Yew-tree as a holy matter, was had in great veneration by the people, who gathering of the sprigs of the tree, took it for her hair.

Halimtre, (Greek) a kind of Mineral, commonly called Salt-peter.

To *Hall a Ship*, to call to her to know whence she is, and whitherbound.

Hallage, (French) a fee due for clothes bought for sale at *Blackwell-Hall*; or to the Lord of a Market, for commodities vended there.

Hallelujah, see *Allelujah*.

Hallucination, (Lat.) error, or blindness of judgement.

Halm, from the Hebrew word, *halam* to shake the stalk of corn, from the ear to the root.

Halsier, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable, wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.

Halo, (Greek) a circle about the Moon, and others of the Stars.

Halonesus, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, which was defended by women, when all the men were slain.

To make *Halt*, (French) to make a stop, a term of war.

Hallyattes, a King of *Lydia*, and father to *Crœsus*, who was overcome by *Cyrus*.

Halymote, see *Healgemote*.

Hamadryades, (Greek) Wood nymphs.

Hamburg, the chief City of lower *Saxony*; so called from *Jupiter Hamon*, there worshipped.

Hames, two crooked pieces of wood, which encompasse a horse collar; from the Ham of the leg which is crooked, or the Latin word *hamus*, a hook.

Hamkin, a kind of pudding.

Hamling of dogs, see expeditating.

Hamlet, a dwelling-house, a diminutive; from the Dutch word *Ham*, i. e. home.

Hammocks, hanging-beds used in ships.

Hampton-Court, a Palace belonging to the Kings of *England*, standing in *Middlesex* upon the River *Thames*. It was built in a very costly and magnificent manner by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and finisht by King *Henry* the eighth.

Hanjar, a certain kind of dagger worn by the *Bashaw's* wives, richly beset with Jewels.

Halituous, (Lat.) thin, breathy.

Hankwit, or *Hangwit*, (Saxon) a thief escaped out of custody.

Hannibal, a great Captain of the *Carthaginians*, who having long made war with the *Romans*, was beaten by *Scipio*, and in the end poisoned himself; the word signifies in the *Punick* tongue, Gracious Lord.

Hanno, a *Carthaginian*, who seeking to make himself Master of *Carthage*, was at length taken, and had his eyes put out.

Hannonia, or *Haynault*, one of the 17. Provinces of the Low-Countries.

Hanselines, upper sloppes. *Chaucer*.

Hanse-towns, certain Towns in Germany, as *Hambourg*, *Magdenbourg*, *Lubeck*, &c. being the principall seates of the Dutch Merchants. *Hans* signifying in the French tongue, a Society or Corporation of Merchants.

Hansel, (Dutch) the first money that is bestowed with a Tradesman in a morning.

Hant-en-kelder, a Dutch word, signifying Jack in the Cellar; it is commonly taken for a child in the mothers belly.

Hansiatick, belonging to the Hanse Towns.

Hanten, (old word) to use, or accustom.

Hapbertlet, a kind of coorse Coverled for a bed.

Haquebut, (French) the same as *Harquebuse*.

Haracana, or *Herocane*, a violent whirlwind or tempest, which happeneth once in 9 years.

years. Some say, it comes from the Spanish word *Arancar*, to pull up by the roots.

Harald, or *Herauld*, (French) *quasi herus altus*, i. e. high-master, is an Officer, whose imployment is to denounce war, or proclaim peace, to judge and examine Gentlemens Arms, to marshal the Solemnities at a Prince's Coronation, and such like.

Harangue, (French) a Speech, or Oration.

Haraſe, (French) to tire out, to weary, to disquiet.

Harbinger, from the Dutch words, *her benghen*, i. e. hither keep; an Officer in a Princes Court, that allotteth those of the houshold their lodgings in time of progresse; but vulgarly taken for any one that goeth before, and provideth lodgeing.

Harbour, a Hart is said to Harbour, when it goes to rest.

Hare-lip, a lip cloven like a Hares lip.

Hare-pipe, a snare made of a piece of Elder, or Cane, to catch a Hare with.

Hariant, or *Hauriant*; in Heraldry, is, when a fish is represented standing upright.

Hariolation, (Lat.) a Sooth-saying.

Harlot, or *Arletta*, Concubine to *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, and mother to *William* the Conquerour; in disgrace of whom, all whores came to be called Harlots.

Harman, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch, the Generall of an Army; answerable to the Greek *Polemarchus*.

Harmodius, and *Aristogeiton*, two famous conspiratours against *Hipparchus* the Tyrant of *Athens*.

Harmonia, the daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*, and the wife of *Cadmus*; to her is attributed by some, the first invention of Musical Harmony.

Harmonides, a *Trojan*, whom *Minerva* inspired with all kind of Manufacture.

Harmonical, or *Harmonious*, full of Harmony, *i.e.* musical consent, or agreement.

Harold, see *Harald*.

Harpalice, the daughter of *Lycurgus*; she was a great huntresse, and hearing that her father was taken prisoner by the *Getans*, rescued him by force of arms.

Harpe, the name of the Fauchion, wherewith *Mercury* slew *Argos*, and *Perseus Medusa*.

Harping Irons, certain Irons to strike great fish withall, being at one end like a barberd arrow, and having at the other end a cord.

Harpings, the breadth of a ship at the bow.

Harpocrates, an image used in the ceremonies of *Serapis* and *Isis*, made with one hand upon his mouth, and called by the *Egyptians*, The god of silence.

Harpyes, the three daughters of *Pontus* and *Terra*, *Aello*, *Celæno*, and *Ocypete*; they were part-women, and part-birds, having clawes like vultures. *Homer* saith, that upon *Celæno*, whom he calls *Podarges*, *Zephyrus* begat *Balius*, and *Zanthus*, the horses of *Achilles*.

Harrow, (old word) signifying away, or fie.

Haske (old word) for sign, as fishes: *Haske*, the sign *Pisces*.

Hart, in the Forrest Laws, is a Stag of five years old; if, having been hunted by the King or Queen, he escape alive, he is called a Hart-royall.

Hart-Hall, a place for Students in the University of *Oxford*, built by *Walter Stapleton* Bishop of *Exceter*; together with *Exceter* Colledge, in the time of King *Edward* the second: who, in imitation of him, built *Oriel* Colledge, and Saint-*Mary* Hall.

Hatches of a ship, are trap-dores to let things down into the Hold; they are also called Scutles.

Hauberg, or *Haubert*, (French) a coat of Maile.

Havelock, a certain *Danish* foundling of the Royall blood; who, as it is reported, was foster'd by one *Grime* a Merchant, and from a scullen in the Kings kitchin, was for his valour, and conduct in Military affairs, promoted to the marriage of the Kings daughter.

Havering, a Town in *Essex*, an ancient retiring place of the Kings of *England*, so called from the fabulous conceit of a Ring delivered by a Pilgrim, as sent from Saint *John Baptist*, to King *Edward* the Confessour.

Haunt, a term in hunting, the walk of a Deer, or the place of his ordinary passage; in French *Enceinte*.

Hauriant, see *Hariant*.

Hanſelines, or *Hanſelines*, (old word) breeches, or slops.

Haw, a hedge, from the French word *Hay*: also an old word, signifying black also, a disease in the eye.

Haward, or *Hayward*, a keeper of the common Heard of the Town, who is to look that they neither break, nor crop hedges; from the French words, *Hay* a hedge, and *Garde* custody.

Hawiſe,

Hawiſe, a proper name of women. See *Avice*.

Hawkers, certain deceitful people, that go up and down from place to place, buying and ſelling old braſſe or pewter, which ought to be uttered in open market.

Hawkes, (old word) corners.

Hawten, (old word) inſolent.

Hawthorn, white thorn, from *Haegdoren*. *Haeg* in Dutch, ſignifying white.

Hazard, or *Haſard*, the ace of the dice; metaphorically, any doubtful event.

Hay, a Town in *Brecknock-ſhire*, called in *Britiſh Treketble*, i. e. a Town in a Grove of Hazel-trees. It was formerly a very flouriſhing place, till ruined and depopulated by that Arch-rebell, *Owen Glendowerdwy*.

Hayboot, ſignifieth in Common-Law, a permiſſion to take thorns, to make or repair hedges.

Haydegines, (old word) a Countrey-dance, or round.

Haylayks, Women-ſlaves, a word uſed among the Turks.

Hayn, (old word) hatred.

H E

Head-borow, the chief of the Frank-pledg, the ſame as Conſtable, or Tithing-man, from *Heord*, i.e. head, and *borbe*, i.e. pledge.

Heafling, (Sax.) a captive.

Heafod, (Sax.) a head.

Healgemote, or *Halymote*, a Saxon word, ſignifying a Court-Baron, or meeting of the Tenants in one Hall.

Hearſe, an empty Tomb, erected for the honour of the dead, from the Greek word *Arſis*, a lifting up.

Hebdomade, (Greek) the number 7. a week, which conſiſts of 7. dayes.

Hebe, the Goddeſs of Youth, and daughter of *Juno*, without a father: ſhe was for her beauty preferred by *Jupiter* to be his Cupbearer; but one time falling down, and diſcovering her ſecret parts to the gods, ſhe was removed from her place.

Hebetude, (Lat.) bluntneſſe, dulneſſe.

Hebrews, a name given to the *Iſraelites*, becauſe they ſpake the ancient Hebrew Language, which continued in the Family of *Heber*, after the diviſion of tongues.

Hebrides, certain Iſlands in the *Deucaledonian* Sea, called alſo *Ebudæ*, and the Weſtern Iſlands: they are 44. in number, but the chief of them are *Leviſſa*, *Euſta*, *Mula*, and *Ila*.

Hebrus, a River of *Thrace*, where the head of *Orpheus* was thrown, after his body had been torn in pieces by the *Bacchides*.

Hecalius, a name attributed to *Jupiter* by *Theſeus*; from *Hecale* an old woman, who had devoted her life to *Jupiter*, for his ſafe return.

Hecate, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, and the ſiſter of *Apollo*. Some think her to be the ſame with *Diana*, or the Moon: alſo, the name of a famous Inchantreſſe of *Thrace*.

Hecatomb, (Greek) a ſacrifice, wherein a hundred beaſts were offered at one time.

Hecatompolis, an Epithet of the Iſland of *Crete*, which is ſaid to have had a hundred Cities in it.

Hecatompylæ, the name of a City of *Ægypt*, otherwiſe called *Ægyptian Thebes*.

Heck, the name of an Engin to take fiſh withall, from the Dutch word *hecken*, i.e. to pick, or *heck* a bramble.

Heckled, (old word) wrapped.

Hecktick-feaver, a feaver which is habitual, and which inflames the ſolid parts of the body; it comes from the Greek word *Hexis*, a habit.

Hector, the ſon of *Priam* and *Hecuba*; he was accounted the ſtouteſt of all the *Trojans*, ſlew *Proteſilaus* and *Patroclus*: but was at length ſlain himſelf by *Achilles*. The word ſignifieth, Defender.

Hecuba, the daughter of *Dymas*, the wife of *Priam* King of *Troy*: it is feigned of her, that after the taking of *Troy*, ſhe was turned into a Bitch.

Hederal-Crown, a Crown of Ivy, from the Latin word *Hedera*.

Heer and *Hace*, (old word) hoarſe and harſh.

Hegeſiſtratus, an *Epheſian*, who was the builder of the City *Elea* in *Aſia*.

Hegira, the Epoche, or computation of time, among the *Turks*.

Heinfare, or *Hinfare*, (old word) a departing of a ſervant from his Maſters; from *Hine*, and *fare* paſſage.

Heir of blood, in Common Law, is he who ſucceedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee; but heir of Inheritance, is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any diſpleaſure.

Heirloom, ſignifieth all implements of a houſe; which having belonged to the houſe for certain deſcents, accrew to the heir with the houſe it ſelf. Loom, ſignifying

fying a frame to weave in.

Height, a vertue in writing or speaking, wherein the expressions are neither too inflate, nor too creeping, but observing a decent Majesty between both.

Helcbesaites, a Sect of Hereticks, who held it no sin to deny *Christ* in times of persecution; their first Teacher was one *Helchesaus*.

Helchysm, the drosse and scum of silver.

Helde, (old word) to cover.

Helena, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was married to *Menelaus*, and brought forth *Hermione*; afterwards being stole away by *Paris*, and being demanded of *Priamus* by the Greeks, the Trojans refused to send her back, which was the occasion of a very great war, and of the destruction of *Troy*. The word signifieth in Greek pittiful.

Heliacal rising of a Star, is, when a Star which was at first hid by the light of the Sun, afterwards appears; from the Greek word *Helios*, i. e. the Sun.

Heliades, the daughters of the Sun, and sisters of *Phaeton*, who wept themselves into Poplar-trees, for the death of their brother, and their teares became Amber; their names were *Phaethusa*, *Lampelusa*, and *Lampetia*.

Heliconian, belonging to *Helicon*, a hill of *Phocis*, sacred to *Apollo*, and the Muses.

Helioscopie, (Greek) the furthest point of the Suns course in his ascension, or descension.

Heliotrope, (Greek) the name of a plant commonly called *Turn-sole*: also, a kind of precious stone.

Helle, the daughter of *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, she with her brother *Phryxus*, crossing over the *Pontick* Sea upon a golden Ram, being frighted with the danger, fell into the Sea; from which accident, that Sea was ever called Hellespont.

Hellebore, the name of a certain plant; called also *Melampodium*, which is good against madnesse.

Hellenistical, belonging to *Greece*, or the Greek Language; from *Hellas*, the ancient name of that Country.

Helm, signifieth in Navigation, a piece wood fastened to the Rudder in a Ship or Boat: also the Helm of State is metaphorically taken for the chief place in the government of a Nation.

Helmed in stark stowers, (old word) defended in sharp assaults.

Helluation, (Lat.) a playing the glutton, a greedy devouring.

Helve, (old word) a handle of any thing.

Helvetia, a Countrey invironed by the *Alps*, and the Hill *Jura*, the Rivers *Rhen*; and *Rhone*; it is now called *Swizzerland*.

Hemerology, (Greek) a Calender, or Book, wherein are registred the passages of every day.

Hemicranie, (Greek) a disease in the head, called the *Meagrim*.

Hemicycle, (Greek) a half-circle.

Hemingstone, a Town in *Suffolk*, which one *Baldwin le Pettour* held of the King, *per Saltum, sufflatum, & Bumbulum seu Pettum*, i. e. by this Tenure, that on every Christmas day before the King, he should dance, puff up his cheeks, and fart.

Hemiplegia, (Greek) the Palsie on one side onely.

Hemisphere, (Greek) half the compasse of the heavens, or so much as is visible above the Horison.

Hemistic, (Greek) Half a verse.

Hemule, a Term in hunting for a Roe-Buck the third year.

Hemlock, a certain plant, called in Latin *Cicuta*, whose juyce being poyson, used to be given to capital offenders.

Henares, a River in *Spain*, near to which, stands a Town called *Alcala di Henares*.

Henbane, in Greek *Hyoscyamus*, an herb which is counted rank poyson.

Henchman, or *Heinsman*, a German word, signifying a domestick servant. It is taken among us for a page of honour.

Hend, (old word) neat, fine, gentle.

Hengiton hill, a hill in *Cornwall*, where the Brittish *Danmoni*, calling the *Danes* to assist them to drive the English out of *Devonshire*, were by King *Egbert* totally defeated, and ruined.

Hengwit, see *Hankwit*.

Hengest, the name of him who led the first English men into this Isle: the word signifies in the *Saxon*, Horseman.

Heniochus; vide *Auriga*.

Henry, the name of seven Emperours of *Germany*, eight Kings of *England*, four Kings of *France*, four Kings of *Castile*: the word comes from the German *Einric*, i.e. rich, and powerful; or *Herric*, i. e. rich Lord; or else is contracted from *Homericus*.

Hent, (old word) to catch.

Hepatical, (Greek) belonging to the Liver.

Hephestian-Mountains, certain burning Mountains in *Lycia*.

Heptahedrical, (Greek) having seven sides.

Heptagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Heptagon, or figure of seven Angles.

Heptarchy, (Greek) a seven-fold government, or government of seven men; as that of the Saxon Kings here in *England*.

Heraclea, a City of *Narbon* in *France*, now called St. *Gilles*.

Heraclitus, the name of a famous *Ephesian* Philosopher, who used to weep, as often as he thought upon the misery of the World.

Herald, see *Harald*.

Herawdes, (old word) feats of activity.

Herbage, signifieth in Common Law, the fruit of the earth, provided by nature for the cattel: also, the liberty that a man hath to feed his cattel in another mans ground, or in the Forrest.

Herbert, a proper name of men, signifying in Dutch, Famous Lord.

Herbibage, or *Herborow*, (old word) lodging.

Herbalist, or *Herbary*, (Lat.) one that hath knowledge in the nature and temperaments of herbs.

Herbenger, see *Harbenger*.

Herbert, a proper name, signifying in Dutch, bright Lord.

Herbipolis, a City of *Germany*, now called *Wirtzberg*.

Herbosity, (Lat.) plenty of herbs.

Herbulent, (Lat.) grassy, full of herbs.

Hercinia, a great Wood in *Germany*, sixty dayes journeys in length, and nine in breadth.

Herculean, belonging to *Hercules*, the chief of which name was *Hercules* the son of *Jupiter*, and *Alcmena*. He being hated by *Juno*, because he was born of a Concubine, was by her ingaged in twelve very dangerous enterprises, which are called *Hercules* his twelve labours; all which, he overcame to his great renown; whence every great atchievement came to be called, an *Herculean labour*. He is said to have built two pillars on Mount *Calpe*, and Mount *Avila*, as the utmost bounds of the Western World, with the inscription of *Nil ultra*, and at this day those places are called *Hercules*-pillars. This name *Hercules* signifieth in Greek, Glory, or Illumination of the Air.

Herculeus morbus, the Falling sickness.

Here de Cæsar, a certain Epoch or Account, from which the *Saracens* and *Arabians* used to compute their number of yeares, as we do from the year of our Lord. It was also used in *Spain* for a *Great While*; the word signifieth as much as, The Monarchy of *Cæsar*.

Hereditary, or *Hæreditary*, (Lat.) coming by Inheritance.

Hereditaments, signifying in Common Law, all such things as descend to a man and his heirs by way of Inheritance, and fall not within the compasse of an Executor, as Chattels do.

Herdelenge, a Term in Hunting for the dressing of a Roe, which is called the undoing of a Bore.

Hereford, the chief City of *Herefordshire*, anciently called *Tresawith*, from the Beech-trees growing thereabout. It was built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, in that tract of the Countrey called of old *Ercinue* or *Archenfield*, out of the ruine of the ancient *Ariconium*. The fame of this City was augmented by the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of *East-England*; who going to woe the daughter of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, was here fore-laid and murthered, by the procurement of *Quendred*, *Offa's* wife.

Heremitage, or *Ermitage*, (French) a solitary place, a dwelling for *Hermites*, i.e. persons that devote themselves to a religious solitude.

Heresie, see *Hæresie*.

Heresiarch, or *Hæresiarch*, (Greek) the principall Authour of any Heresie, or Sect.

Heretog, or *Hertogh*, a Leader of an Army, or a Duke; from the Saxon words *Here* an Army, and *Toga*, to draw out.

Herility, (Lat.) Masterly-authority.

Heriot, or *Hariot*, hath formerly been used to signifie a Tribute given by a Tenant to the Lord of the Mannour for his better preparation toward war; *Here* in the Saxon tongue signifying an Army. But now it is taken for the best chattel that a Tenant hath at the hour of his death, which is due unto the Lord by custom.

Herlaxton, a Town in *Lincolnshire*, near which was ploughed up a brazen vessel, wherein a Golden Helmet, beset with pretious Stones (which was given as a present to *Catherine* of *Spain*, wife to King *Henry* the eighth) was found..

Herman, see *Harman*.

Hermaphrodite, (Greek) a word compounded of *Hermes* i.e *Mercury*, and *Aphrodite*, i.e. *Venus*, and signifieth one of both Sexes, Man and Woman. See the story of *Hermaphroditus* and *Salmacis*, elegantly described in the fourth Book of *Ovids Metamorphosis*.

Hermetical,

Hermetical, (Greek) belonging to *Mercury* the Messenger of the gods, who is called in Greek *Hermes*: or to *Hermes Trismegistus*, the great *Ægyptian* Philosopher.

Hermione, the daughter of *Menelaus*; she was betrothed by her father after the end of the *Trojan* war, to *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles*: which *Orestes* (to whom she had been before espoused by her Grand-father *Tyndarus*) taking ill, he slew *Pyrrhus* in the Temple of *Apollo*.

Hermitage, *Hermite*: see *Heremitage*.

Hermotimus, a certain man of *Clazomena*, whose soul used to leave his body, and wander up and down, bringing him news of things that were done a great way off, his body lying in the mean while as it were asleep; but at length his enemies finding his body, burnt it, so that his Soul had no habitation left to return to.

Hernious, (Lat.) bursten-bellied.

Herod, Sir-named *Antipater*, a King of the Jews, created by the Roman Senate; he destroyed the Temple built by *Zorobabel*, and erected another more magnificent in its place; he put his wife *Mariamne* to death, and his two sons, *Aristobulus*, and *Alexander*.

Heroick, or *Heroical*, (Greek) noble, lofty, becoming a *Heroe*; whence *Heroick* Poem, is a Poem treating of *Heroic* actions, or persons.

Heroine, a woman of a noble spirit, and excellent virtues

A *Heron*, a kind of bird, called in Latin *Ardea*, *ab ardendo*; because its dung burns whatsoever it touches.

Herophila, the name of the *Erythraean Sibyl*, who having asked *Tarquin* a very great price for her three books of Prophesies, and being refused it, she burnt two; and afterwards received as much for that one that was left, as she demanded for all the three.

Herostratus, one that, to purchase himself fame, burnt the Temple of *Diana*.

Hersilia, the wife of *Romulus*, who after her death was worship'd by the name of *Hora*, or the goddesse of youth.

Hertford, i. e. the Ford of Harts, the chief Town of *Hertford-shire*, having a Castle upon the River *Lea*, built, as some say, by King *Edward* the Elder, and augmented by *Gislebert de Clare*, who was Earl of this Town in King *Henry* the second's dayes. *Bede* treating of the Synod that was held here in the year 670. calleth it *Herudford*, i.e. *Redford*.

Herthus, a goddesse worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, in the same nature as *Tellus* by the *Latins*; some think the word Earth to be thence derived.

Hesione, the daughter of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* having freed her from a great Whale, gave in marriage to his friend *Telamon*, after he had ransak't *Troy*; because her father *Laomedon* performed not his promise to him.

Hesperus, the son of *Iapetus*, and brother of *Atlas*, who flying from his Countrey, went and inhabited in *Italy*, whence that Countrey came to be called *Hesperia*: he had three daughters, *Ægle*, *Arethusa*, and *Hesperethusa*, called the *Hesperides*, who lived in the *Hesperian* Garden; whose Trees bare Golden Apples, that were kept by a watchfull Dragon, whom *Hercules* slew; it is also faigned of *Hesperus*, that, after his death, he was changed into the Evening-Star.

Hests, (old word) Commands, or Decrees.

Hete, (old word) a Vow, Offer, or Promise.

Heteroclite, in Grammar, is taken for a Noun, that hath a different way of declining from other Nouns.

Heterodox, (Greek) being of another opinion, or judgement, than what is generally received.

Heterogeneal, (Greek) being of another, or different kind.

Heteroscians, (Greek) people that live between the Æquator and the Tropicks, whose shadows still incline more one way, then another.

Hetruria, a Country of *Italy*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, or *Tuscanie*, the people whereof were in ancient times much given to Sooth-saying; it reacheth from *Macra* to *Tyber*.

Hevening-ham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient Family, commonly contracted into *Heningham*.

Hew, (old word) colour.

Hewmond, (old word) shining.

Hewte, a little Copse, or Grove.

Hexagonal, (Greek) belonging to a Geometrical figure, having six angles, or corners.

Hexameter-verse, (Greek) a verse consisting of six feet; it is otherwise called an Heroick verse, because it is used in Heroick Poems.

Hexaptote, (Greek) a Noun declined with six cases.

Hexastick, (Greek) a Stanza, consisting of six verses.

Heydelberg, a City of *Germany*, so called from the Dutch words *Heyd*, i. e. sweet Broom, and *Berg*, i. e. a Hill.

H I

Hiation, (Lat.) an opening asunder, or gaping.

Hibernia, a fair Island, lying on the Western part of *Brittain*; it is now called *Ireland*.

Hibride, a Mongrel, or a Creature of a mixt generation; it comes from the Greek word ὕβις, disgrace.

Hichel, or *Hatchel*, an instrument to kemb Hemp, or Flax withall.

Hickwar, a certain bird, otherwise called a Wood-pecker, or Wryneck, in Greek *Jynx*.

Hidage, a certain Tax, which upon extraordinary occasions used to be paid for every hide of Land.

Hide-bound, a disease in cattel, when the skin cleaveth to their sides.

Hidder, (old word) he; *Hidder* and *Shidder*, used by *Spencer* for He, and She.

Hide of Land (from the Dutch word *Heyd*, i. e. a wild field, also Heath and Broom) signifieth in Law, such a quantity of Land, as may be plowed with one plough in a year, which according to some mens accounts, is about a hundred Acres; eight Hides, being a Knights fee.

Hide and *Gain*; arable Land, or the same as Gainage.

Hidel, a kind of sanctuary, or hiding place.

Hierarchie, (Greek) a spiritual government: also the holy order of Angels, which consisteth of nine degrees, *Seraphims*, *Cherubims*, *Thrones*, *Dominations*, *Principalities*, *Powers*, *Vertues*, *Arch-Angels*, and *Angels*.

Hieratick paper, fine paper, dedicated to religious uses.

Hieroglyphicks, certain mysterious Characters, or Images, used among the ancient *Ægyptians*, whereby holy sentences were expressed

Hierograms, (Greek) sacred writings.

Hierome, or *Hieronymus*, the name of one of the ancient Fathers, the word signifying in Greek holy name; there was also a Tyrant of *Sicily* so called, who contrary to the advice of his father *Hiero*, taking part with *Hannibal* against the *Romans*, was at length slain by them.

Heronymians, a certain order of Monks, instituted by St. *Hierome*. There were also certain Hermites so called, whose Order was founded in the year 1365. by one *Granel* of *Florence*.

Hierosolyme, the famous City of *Judæa*, vulgarly called *Jerusalem*.

Hierotheus, (Greek) the proper name of a man; signifying, holy God.

Higham, a Town in *Suffolk*, which gave name and residence to an ancient family so called.

Hight, (old word) named.

Hilarion, a certain Hermite of *Syria*, famous for many great miracles.

Hilarity, (Lat.) chearfulnesse, or mirth.

Hildebert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, famous Lord.

Himple, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame

Hin, a certain Hebrew measure, containing 12. Sextaries, or Logins; A Login being a certain measure, which contains about the quantity of six Egge shells.

Hine, or *Hinde*, is commonly used for a servant at Husbandry.

Hippace, a kind of Cheese made of Mares milk.

Hipparchus, a Tyrant of *Athens*, who succeeded *Pisistratus*; and having deflowr'd a Virgin, *Harmodius* and *Aristogeiton* conspired against him, and slew him: also the Master of horse, a chief Officer among the *Athenians*, was called *Hipparchus*.

Hippe, the daughter of *Chiron*, she was a great huntresse upon Mount *Peleus*; and being got with child, was turned into a Mare.

Hippiades, (Greek) Images representing women on horse back.

Hippocentaurs, see *Centaurs*.

Hippocrates Bag, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar-loaf, pointed at bottom. A term used in Chymistry.

Hippocrates, a famous Physician of the Island of *Coos*; he lived 104. years, & was had in great honor by *Artaxerxes*, King of *Persia*.

Hippocrene, a fountain of *Bœotia*, sacred to the Muses.

Hippodame, see *Pelops*.

Hippodrom, (Greek) a place for tilting, or horse-racing.

Hippo-gryph, (Gr.) a beast represented to the fancy, being half a horse, & half a griffin.

Hipolyta, a Queen of the *Amazons*, whom *Hercules* gave to *Theseus* for his wife.

Hippolytus, the son of *Theseus* and *Hippolyte*; he addicted himself wholly to hunting, but being accused of adultery by *Phædra* his Mother-in-law, because he had denied her, when she sollicited him to lye with her, he fled away, and was torn in pieces by the wild horses that drew his Chariot,

Chariot; afterward his limbs being gathered up, and he reſtored to life by *Æſculapius*, at the requeſt of *Diana* he went into *Italy*, and was called *Virbius*, and built a City, which from his wife's name was called *Ancia*.

Hippomachie, (Greek) a fighting on horſe-back.

Hippomanes, the ſon of *Megareus*, and *Merope*; who winning the Race from *Atalanta*, the daugher of *Sicheneus*, by throwing golden Apples in her way, he obtained her for his wife, but becauſe he could not abſtain from lying with his wife in the Temple of *Cybele*, he was turned into a Lion, and ſhe into a Lioneſſe.

Hippon, the name of a City of *Africa*, whereof St. *Auſtin* was Biſhop.

Hippona, an ancient goddeſſe, who was worſhipped as the goddeſſe of Horſe-courſing, and her image uſed to be placed in Stables.

Hipponax, an Epheſian Poet, who writ ſo ſharply againſt ſome that painted him ridiculouſly, that he cauſed them to hang themſelves.

Hippotades, the Sir-name of *Æolus*, King of the winds.

Hipſicratea, the wife of *Mithridates*, King of *Pontus*, who loved her husband ſo much, that ſhe followed him in all dangers and extremities.

Hircine, (Lat.) belonging to a Goat.

Hirculation, (Lat.) a certain diſeaſe in a Vine, which cauſeth it to bear no fruit.

Hircus, the left-ſhoulder of *Auriga*.

Hirſute, (Lat.) rough briſtly, full of hair.

Hiſpalis, a famous City of *Spain*, ſituate upon the River *Bætis*; it is now called *Sevil*.

Hiſpaniola, or little Spain, (as *Columbus* named it) is, if not the largeſt, yet, the faireſt and goodlieſt of all the *American* Iſlands, called by the Natives anciently, *Hayti*.

Hiſpania, the Kingdom of *Spain*, anciciently divided into *Bætica*, now called *Granada*; *Luſitania*, now called *Portugal*; and *Tarraconenſis*, which contains the Kingdom of *Arragon*, and part of *Caſtile*.

Hiſpid, (Lat.) having rough haires, or briſtles.

Hiſtoriographer, (Greek) a Writer of Hiſtories, a Hiſtorian.

Hiſtoriologie, (Greek) a hiſtorical diſcourſe.

Hiſtrionical, (Lat.) belonging to *Hiſtrio*, or ſtage player.

Hithe, a little Haven to land wares out of Boats.

H L

Hlaford, or *Laford*, (Saxon) a Lord.

Hleafdian, or *Leafdian*, (Sax.) a Lady.

H O

Hoane, a Saxon word, ſignifying a fine wherſtone.

Hobbie, a kind of Hawk, called in Latin *Alaudarius*: alſo, a little *Iriſh* Nag.

Hoblers, certain *Iriſh* Knights, which uſed to ſerve upon Hobbies.

Hock, and *Hocks*, an old Engliſh phraſe, ſignifying mire and dirt.

Hock-tide, a certain feſtival time, celebrated about Candlemaſſe, for the death of *Hardiknute*, the laſt King of the *Danes*; it is alſo called Blaze-tide, in Latin *Fugalia*.

Hocus-pocus, a made word, ſignifying a Jugler, a ſhewer of tricks by *Legier de Main*, or ſleight of hand.

Hodoy, (*Perſian*) God, a word often uſed by the *Turks*.

A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, or *Hachee*, or fleſh cut to pieces, and ſodden together with Herbs: alſo a Law-term, ſignifying a commixtion, or putting together of land, for the better diviſion of it.

Hodget, a *Perſian* Prieſt.

Hodiernal, (Lat.) belonging to the preſent day, or time.

Hoghenhine, in Common-law, is he that cometh to a houſe Gueſt-wiſe, and lieth there the third night; after which, he is accounted one of the family.

Hogoo, a word vulgarly uſed for a high ſavour, or taſte; it cometh from the French word *Hautgouſt*.

Hogs-head, a meaſure of wine, containing the fourth part of a Tun.

A *Hogſteer*, a wild Boar of three years old.

Hoker, (Sax.) peeviſhneſſe.

Holland, one of the three parts, into which *Lincoln-ſhire*, is divided, from which the Earle of *Holland* deriveth his Title; the other two are called *Keſteven*, and *Lindſey*.

Holm, a certain Tree, called otherwiſe a Hollie-tree: alſo the ſame as Halm.

Holocauſt, (Greek) a burnt-offering, or ſacrifice laid whole on the Altar.

Hodour, (old word) a Whore-monger.

Holſatia, *quaſi Holt Saſſia*, i. e. wooddy Germany. *Holtz*, ſignifying in Dutch,

wood; it is a Country of *Germany* vulgarly called *Holstein*.

Homage, the Oath that a Vassal, or Tenant sweareth to his Lord: also the Jury of a Court-Baron, consisting of such as owe Homage to the Lord of the Fee, from the Greek word *Omoo*, i. e. to swear.

Homer, a famous Greek Poet; called at first *Melesigenes*, because he was born by the River *Melete*: he writ a Poem concerning the wars of *Troy*, which was called *Ilias*; and another of the Travels of *Ulysses*, called *Odissia*. He is called by some the *Mœonian* Propher.

Hom-soken, or *Hamsoken*, an immunity from an amerciament, for entring into houses violently, and without Licence; it cometh from the Dutch words, *Heym* a house, and *Sueben* to seek.

Homicide, (Lat.) Man-slaughter, or Murder.

Homily, (Greek) a Speech, or Sermon.

Homœomerie, (Greek) a likeness of parts.

Homogeneal, (Greek) being of the same kind.

Homologie, (Greek) a confessing, or agreeing.

Homonymous, (Greek) things of several kinds, having the same denomination; a Term in Logick.

Honie-suckle, a kind of flowr, otherwise caled a Wood-binde.

Honi soit qui mal y Pense, a common French Motto, signifying in English, Blame be to him, who thinketh ill.

Honour, in Common Law, is taken for the more noble sort of Seigneuries.

Honour-point, in Heraldry, is the upper part of an Escutcheon, when the breadth thereof is divided into three equall parts.

Honorary, (Lat.) done, or conferred upon any one in token of honour.

Honorius, the name of one of the Roman Emperours, the son of *Theodosius* the first, who divided the Empire between his two sons, assigning to *Arcadius* the Eastern part, to *Theodosius* the Western part.

Hony-moon, an expression commonly applied to new married people, who loving violently at first, soon cool in their affections.

Hoonkeawr, (*Pers.*) a Title of the Grand-Signiors; signifying a man of blood, or one that causeth blood; but used for a King.

Hope Castle, a Castle in *Flintshire*, to which King *Edward* the first retired, when the *Welsh-men* set upon him unawares; it is near *Caergule* Castle.

Hopbas, a River that flowes by *Haliartus*, a City of *Bœotia*, formerly called *Isomantus*.

Hoplochrysm, (Greek) the anointing of weapons with the weapon-salve.

Hoqueton (French) a kind of short Coat without sleeves.

Horæ, or the Hours: they were faigned by the Poets, to be certain goddesses, the daughters of *Jupiter* and *Themis*. Their names, see in *Hyginus*.

Horary, (Lat.) hourly.

Horatius Cocles, a famous Roman, who fighting against *Porsenna*, King of the *Hetrurians*, defended a bridge himself against all the enemies forces, untill the bridge was cut down; and after that, he leapt into *Tyber*, and swum to his own people: also *Horatius Flaccus*, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Venusium*, who was in high favour with *Augustus* and *Mecenas*: whence *Horatio* is a proper name frequent now-a-dayes, derived, as some think, from the Greek ὁρατὸς, *i. e.* of good eye-sight.

Hord, (Lat.) a Cow great with Calf.

Horizontal, (Greek) belonging to the Horizon, *i. e.* that Circle which divides the upper Hemisphear; or so much of the Heavens as we can see round about us from the lower Hemisphear, or so much of the the Heavens, as is hid from our sight.

A *Hornet*, a kind of Insect, called in Latin *Crabro*, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcasses of dead horses.

Horngeld, a Tax within the Forrest to be paid for horned beasts; it comes from Horn, and the Dutch word *Gelden*, i. e. to pay.

Horodix, (Greek) a kind of Diall, or instrument, to shew how the houres passe away.

Horological, (Greek) belonging to a *Horologe*, i.e. an Hour-glasse, Clock, or Diall.

Horoscope, (Greek) a diligent marking of hours: also so much of the firmament as riseth every hour from the East: also, the Ascendant of ones Nativity, or a diligent marking of the time of a childs birth.

Horridity, or *Horrour*, (Lat.) frightfulnesse, dreadfulnesse, a quaking for fear.

Horse-heal, a kind of Herb, otherwise called Elicampane.

Hortation, (Lat.) an exhorting, or perswading to any thing.

Hortensius, an eloquent Roman; whose daughter *Hortensia*, so pleaded her cause before the *Triumvirs*, M. *Antony*, *Octavius*, and *Lepidus*; that the great Tax was taken off, which they had laid upon the people.

Hort-

Hortenſian, (Lat.) Herbs growing in Gardens.

Hortyard, a Garden-yard, haply the ſame with Orchard.

Hoſanna, an Hebrew word; ſignifying, Save I beſeech thee, being a ſolemn acclamation uſed by the Jews in their Feaſts of Tabernacles.

Hoſpitallers, certain Knights of an Order ſo called, becauſe they had the care of Hoſpitals, *i. e.* houſes erected for the relief of Pilgrims, and poor, or impotent people.

Hoſtage, (French) a pledge left in war for performance of Covenants.

Hoſteler, in Latin *hoſpes*, or *hoſtellarius*; a keeper of an Hoſtery, or Inne; an Hoſt.

Hoſtility, (Lat.) hatred, or enmity.

Hotch-pot, ſee *Hodge-podge*.

Hoten, (old word) they promiſe.

Houſage, a fee that a Carryer, or any one payes for ſetting up any ſtuff in a houſe.

Houſe in Aſtrology, is the twelfth part of the Zodiack, being divided into twelve equall parts.

Houſe-bote, Eſtovers out of the Lords wood, to uphold a Tenement or Houſe, from Houſe, and the Dutch word *bote*, a making good. See *Eſtovers*.

Houton, (old word) hollow.

The *Howld* of a ſhip, the room betwixt the keilſon, and lower decks.

The *Hownds*, the holes of the checks faſtned to the head of the Maſts.

Howſel, to adminiſter the Sacrament to one that lyeth on his death-bed.

Houſe-in, is when a ſhip, after ſhe is paſt the breadth of her bearing, is brought in narrow to her upper works.

H U

Hulba, the name of a Daniſh Captain, who in old times invaded this Iſland.

Hue and cry, in Common Law, is a purſuit of one having committed felony by the high way, by deſcribing the party, and giving notice to ſeveral Conſtables from one Town to another.

Hugh, the proper name of a man, ſignifying Comfort. Others derive it from the Dutch word *Hougen*, to cut.

Huguenots, a name which uſed to be given in deriſion to thoſe of the reformed Religion in *France*, from a gate in *Tours* called *Hugon*. Others derive it from theſe words, *Huc nos venimus*, Hither we are come, wherewith they begin their proteſtation.

Huik, or *Huke*, a kind of mantle uſed in *Spain* and *Germany*.

Hulk, a kind of great and broad ſhip, from the Greek word *Oleas*.

Hull, a Town in *Yorkeſhire*, ſituate upon the River Hull, anciently called *Kingſton* (q. King's Town) upon Hull. It being buiſt by King *Edward* the firſt, and beautified with fair buildings by *Michael de la Pool* Earle of *Suffolk*. This Town is very well accommodated for Ships and Merchandize.

Hull, in Navigation, is taken for the body of a ſhip without Maſts, Sailes, or Yards.

Hulling, is, when a ſhip at Sea hath taken in all her Sailes in calm weather.

Hulſtred, (old word) hidden.

Humanity, (Lat.) the nature and condition of man: alſo, gentleneſſe, mildneſſe.

Humane, or courteous Signs, are *Gemini*, *Virgo*, *Libra*, *Aquarius*.

Humber, a great River (or rather an arm of the Sea) in *Yorkeſhire*.

Humectation, (Lat.) a moiſtning.

Humidity, (Lat.) moiſtneſſe.

Humiliates, a certain religious Order of men, ſo called from *Humiliare*, (Lat.) to humble or bring low; becauſe they led very ſtrict, or mortified lives: they were inſtituted in the year 1165.

Humoriſt, (Lat.) one that is fantaſtick, or full of humours.

Humour, (Latin) moiſture: alſo a mans fanſie, or diſpoſition. The four predominate humours in a mans body, are blood, choler, flegm, and melancholy.

Humfrey, or *Humfred*, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, Houſe-peace.

Hundred, a part of a Shire conſiſting of ten tithings, each tithing conſiſting of ten houſholds, called in Latin *Decennæ*.

Hundreders, men empanelled of a Jury upon any controverſie of land, dwelling within the Hundred, where the Land lieth.

Hundred-Hagh, the Hundred-Court, from which all the Officers of the Kings Forreſt were freed.

Hungaria, the Kingdom of *Hungary*; divided into two parts by the River *Danubius*. It was anciently called *Pannonia*.

Hunnes, a people of *Scythia*, who in the time

time of the Emperour *Valentinian*, overrun all *Italy*, and *Gallia*; but at last overcome by the prayers of Pope *Leo*, they retired themselves into *Hungary*.

Huntington, the chief Town of *Huntington shire*, in the publick seal caled *Huntersdune*, i. e. the hill of Hunters, alluding to which name, *Leland* calls it in Latin *Venantodunum*: near unto the Bridge is to be seen, yet the plot of a Castle built by King *Edward* the Elder, in the year 917. and by King *Henry* the second demolished, to put an end to the contention, which the *Scottish* men, and the Saint *Lizes* had so often had about it.

Hurlebats, or *Whirlebats*, used among the ancients, called in Latin *Cælus*.

Hurlers, certain great stones in *Cornwall*, which the people thereabout perswade themselves to have been, in times past, men transformed into stones, for prophaning the Sabbath day, with hurling of the Ball.

Hurleth, (old word) maketh a noise.

Husares, Hungarian Horse-men; so called from the general cry they make at the first charge of the Horse *Husa*, as the French-men cry, *Ca ca ca*.

Husearles, a name given in ancient times to those that were gatherers of the *Danish* Tribute.

Husfastene, in some of the Statutes is taken for him that holdeth house and land.

Hustings, the principal and highest Court of *London*; it cometh from the French word *Hausser*, i.e. to lift up.

H Y

Hyacinthus, a youth, who being beloved of *Apollo*, and playing with him at a play called *Discus*, *Zephyrus*, who was slighted by *Hyacinthus*, blew the *Discus* thrown by *Apollo*, full upon *Hyacinthus* his head, and killed him, which mischance *Apollo* lamenting, turned him into a flower called a Jacinth, vulgarly, Crow-toes. There is also a precious stone called a Hyacinth, or Jacinth, being of a watersh colour.

Hyades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, by his wife *Ethra*; they were called *Ambrosia*, *Eudoxa*, *Pasithoe*, *Corone*, *Plexaure*, *Pytho*, and *Tyche*; who lamenting the brother *Hyas* devoured by a Lion, were taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*, and changed into Stars.

Hyaline, (Greek) of a colour like a glasse.

Hybernall, (Lat.) belonging to the winter-season.

Hybla, a mountain of *Sicily*, famous for its Bees, and for the abundance of Thyme which grew there.

Hybreas, a famous Oratour, born in *Nylassus*, a City of *Caria*, who was advanced to be chief Governour of that City under *Euthydamus* Prince of *Caria*: but when *Labienus* came against that Country, he so incensed him by saying he was Emperour of *Caria*, that he destroyed the City.

Hydra, a monstrous Serpent bred in the Lake of *Lerna*; it was feigned to have a hundred heads, and was at last slain by *Hercules*: also, a celestial constellation.

Hydragogy, (Greek) a conveying of water by furrows and trenches, from one place to another. Hydragogues are medicines that are prepared to draw forth the water from any Hydropical parts.

Hydrargyrous, (Greek) belonging to Quick-silver.

Hydraulicks, (Greek) certain water-works, whereby musick is made by the running of waters.

Hydrogogon, (Greek) A Purge good against watry humours.

Hydrography, (Greek) a description of waters.

Hydromancy, (Greek) a kind of divination by waters.

Hydromel, (Greek) a kind of drink made of honey, by some called Methegelin.

Hydrophoby, (Greek) a certain disease caused by melancholy, which causeth in those that are affected with it, an extream dread of waters.

Hydropick, (Greek) troubled with a certain disease called the Dropsie.

Hyemal, (Lat.) bleak, or winterly.

Hyena, (Lat.) a beast like a wolf, which some say, changeth Sex often, and counterfeiteth the voyce of a man.

Hylas, the son of *Theodamas* King of *Mæonia*, whom *Hercules* took away by force, and carried him with him in the Expedition to *Colchos*; but *Hercules* going on shore about *Mysia*, sent him for water to the River *Ascanius*, and the Nymphs of the River being in love with him, pulled him in; so that *Hercules* long expected him, and hearing no newes of him, left the Argonauts, and wandred up and down the Wood for a long time in quest of him.

Hyleg, is that Planet or place in Heaven, whereby being directed by his or its digression, we judge of the life or state of any person.

Hyllus,

Hyllus, the son of *Hercules* by *Deianira*; he being driven out of his City by *Eurysthem*, fled to *Athens*, and there built a Temple to *Misericordia*, the Goddesse of Pitty.

Hymen, or *Hymenæus*, son of *Bacchus* and *Venus*, he was the first that instituted Marriage, and therefore by some called the god of Marriage. He hath that name from a thin skin (called in Greek *hymen*) which is within the secret parts of a woman, and is said to be a note of Virginity.

Hymne, (Greek) a spiritual Song, or Psalm sung to the praise of God.

Hypallage, (Greek) a certain figure wherein the order of words is contrary to the meaning of them in construction.

Hyperbolical, (Greek) spoken by way of *Hyperbole*, *i. e.* a figure wherein an expression goes beyond truth, either by way of excesse, or diminution.

Hyperboreans, a certain Northern people; some say, dwelling under the North Pole; others say, they are a people of *Scythia*.

Hypercathartica, (Greek) Purges, that work too violently on the body.

Hyperion, the son of *Cœlus*, and brother of *Saturn*; he is thought by some to be the first that found out the motion of the Stars, and is oft-times mentioned in Poetry, for the same with the Sun.

Hypermeter, (Greek) a Verse that hath a syllable above its ordinary measure.

Hypermnestra, one of the 50. daughters of *Danaus*, they being commanded to kill their Husbands, the 50. sons of *Ægyptus*, she onely of all the sisters saved her Husband *Lynceus*, who afterwards killed *Danaus*.

Hyperphysical, (Greek) supernaturall.

Hypocaust, (Greek) A Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove.

Hypocondriacal, (Greek) subject to melancholy; because under the *Hypocondria*, or sides of the upper part of the belly, lie the Liver and Spleen, which are the seat of melancholy.

Hypocritical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypocrite, *i. e.* a dissembler, or one that maketh a false shew of Piety, or Holinesse.

Hypogastrick, (Greek) belonging to the *Hypogastrium*, or lower part of the belly.

Hypoge, (Greek) a Cellar, or place under ground.

Hypogion, (Greek) a great inflamation of the eyes, with swellings.

Hypoglottian, (Greek) Medicines that are to lye under the Tongue and melt, from thence so called.

Hypostatical, (Greek) belonging to an Hypostasis, or Personal subsistence.

Hypothenusal line, a term in Geometry; it is that side of a right-angled Triangle, which is subtended, or opposite to the right Angle.

Hypothetical, (Greek) belonging to a Hypothesis, *i. e.* a supposition: also a Hypothetical Syllogism in Logick, is that which begins with a conditionall Conjunction.

Hypsicratea, see *Hipsicratea*.

Hypsipbile, the daughter of *Thoas*, and Queen of *Lemnos*; she entertained *Jason* in his voyage to *Colchos*, and had twins by him; she was banisht out of *Lemnos* for saving her father, when all the men of the Island were killed by the women, and was entertained by *Lycurgus* King of *Nemea*.

Hyrcania, a Country of *Asia*, bordering South-ward upon *Armenia*.

Hyreus a Countryman of *Bœotia*, who desiring of *Jupiter*, *Mercury*, and *Neptune*, whom he had entertained at his house, that he might have a son, and not marry; the three Deities made water upon the dung of an Oxe, which had been newly offered, out of which, when the tenth month was almost expired, was born *Orion*.

Hyrse, a kind of plant, otherwise called Millet.

Hysteralgia, (Greek) a pain in the belly.

Hysterical, (Greek) an hysterical passion, a certain disease in women commonly called Fits of the Mother.

Hysteron Proteron, (Greek) a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first, which should be last.

Hyttenia, a part of *Attica*; formerly called *Tetrapolis*, because it had four chief Cities, *Probalynthus*, *Oenoe*, *Tricorythus*, and *Marathon*.

J A

Jabber, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk.

Iacchus, one of the names of *Bacchus*, from the Greek word *Iacchein*, to cry out; because his Priestesses the *Bacchæ* used in in the celebration of his Orgies, to make strange and unusual noises.

Jacynth, the name of a certain pretious stone of a blewish colour: also a flower called *Hyacinthus*: see *Hyacynthus*.

Jacob, (Hebr.) a supplanter, or beguiler.

Jacobins, certain Fryars of the Order of St. *Dominick*.

Jacobites, a sort of Hereticks instituted in the year 530. by one *Jacobus Syrus*; they used Circumcision, and acknowledged but one nature in *Christ*.

Jacobs staff, a certain Geometrical in-

ſtrument ſo called: alſo, a ſtaff that Pilgrims uſe to walk with to *James Compoſtella*.

Jactancy, (Lat.) a boaſting.

Jaculation, (Lat.) a ſhooting, or darting.

Jambes, (French) the ſide-poſts of a door.

Jambeux, (French) armour for the legs.

Iambick, (Lat.) the foot of a verſe, conſiſting of two ſyllables, one ſhort, and one long.

Jamblichus, a famous *Pythagorean* Philoſopher of *Chalcis*, a City of *Syria*, he was the Diſciple of *Porphyrius*.

James, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Jacob*, in Spaniſh *Jago*, in French *Jaques*.

Jampnorum, a certain Law-term uſed in Fines, ſignifying certain Acres of Furze.

Janizaries, Turkiſh foot-Souldiers, which are of the Guard to the Grand Signior.

Jane, the Chriſtian name of divers women; mollified, as ſome think, from *Joan*.

Jannock, a kind of Oaten bread, much uſed in the North of *England*.

Janſeniſm, the opinion of *Cornelius Janſenius*, Biſhop of *Tyre*; he was a great oppoſer of univerſal redemption.

Janthe, a certain Virgin, the daughter of *Teleſſa*, who the firſt day of her marriage, was transformed into a man.

Janus, the name of an ancient King of *Italy*, who entertained *Saturn* (when he was baniſh't out of *Creet*, by his ſon *Jupiter*) and of him learn't Husbandry, and the uſe of a Vine, he built a City called *Janiculum*, from which all *Italy* was alſo called *Janicula*; he is pictured with two faces, and from him the firſt moneth of the year, is called *January*.

Iapetus, the ſon of *Titan*, and *Terra*; he married the Nymph *Aria*, and begat *Prometheus*, and *Epimetheus*.

Iapygia, a Country upon the Borders of *Italy*, called alſo *Calabria*, and *Magna Græcia*; the narroweſt entrance of it reacheth from *Tarentum* to *Brunduſium*.

Iarbas, a King of *Getulia*. See *Dido*.

Jargon, the ſame as *Gibbriſh*, or Pedlars French.

Jarre of Oyle, an earthen Pitcher, containing twenty Gallons: alſo the Order of Knights of the Jarre, was inſtituted by *Don Garcia*, King of *Navarre*, who riding one day one hunting, and entring into a Cave, he ſaw an Altar with the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, and a Pitcher of Lillies; at which ſight being moved with devotion, he founded this Order.

Jarrock, a kind of Cork.

Jaſion, or *Jaſius*, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Electra*; to him *Ceres* brought forth *Pluto*, who was the firſt that taught men the uſe of money.

Jeſmin, or *Jeſemin*, a kind of flower ſo called.

Jaſon, the ſon of *Æſon*, King of *Theſſaly*; he was ſent by his Uncle *Pelias* to *Colchos*, to fetch the Golden Fleece, and having overcome the *Dragon*, and Brazen-footed Bull, that were ſet to guard it, by the help of *Medea*, who was in love with him, he brought her away with him, and married her: but afterwards falling in love with *Creuſa*, the daughter of *Creon*, he left *Medea*, who in anger burnt *Creuſa*, and her Palace together.

Jaſper, a pretious ſtone of a green colour: alſo the proper name of a man; in Latin, *Gaſparus*.

Javeline, (Italian) a kind of Dart, or Launce.

Jazul, a pretious ſtone, of a blew Azure colour.

I B

Iberia, the ancient name of *Spain*.

Ibexe, or *Evick*, a kind of a mountanous Goat, in Greek called *Ægoceros*, in Latin *Capricornus*.

Ibis, a certain *Lybian* bird feeding upon Serpents, formerly worſhipped in *Ægypt*, which with its long bill firſt taught the uſe of Gliſters.

I C

Icarius, the ſon of *Oebalus*; he being ſlain by the Shepherds of *Athens*, whom he had made drunk, and being diſcovered by his Dog *Mæra*, his daughter *Erigone* hanged her ſelf for grief, and was afterwards tranſlated among the heavenly ſigns, and was called *Virgo*, the Dog alſo pined away and died, and was tranſlated among the ſigns.

Icarus, the ſon of *Dædalus*, who flying too near the Sun with his waxen wings, which his father had made for him, melted them, and fell into the Sea, which from thence was called the *Icarian* Sea.

Iceni, a certain people, anciently inhabiting thoſe Provinces, which are now called *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridgeſhire*, and *Huntingtonſhire*.

Ich dien, a Motto, or device, heretofore belonging to the Arms of the Princes of *Wales*,

Wales, it signifies in the old Saxon, I *serve*.

Ichneumon, (Greek) an Indian Rat.

Ichnography, (Greek) a Description, or Plat-form of any thing in writing; according to which example, it is to be made.

Ichthyologie, (Gr.) a Description of fishes.

Ichthyophagi, a certain people, who feed altogether upon fish, which they catch with Nets, made of the Bark of a Palm-tree, and build their houses with the bones of fish.

Icleped, (old word) called, or named.

Icond, (old word) learned.

Iconoclastes, (Greek) a breaker, or demolisher of Images; a Sirname, attributed to severall of the Greek Emperours, who were zealous against the worshipping of Images in Churches; from *Icon* an Image, and *clazein*, to break.

Icorven, (old word) cut, or carved.

Iterical, (Greek) troubled with the over flowing of the gall; a disease vulgarly called the Jaunders, or the Jaundice; from the French word *Jaulne*, i. e. yellow, because it maketh the skin to appear of a yellow colour.

I D

Ida, a Mountain of *Troas*, where *Paris* gave Judgement for *Venus*, about the Golden Apple, against *Juno* and *Pallas*; whence *Venus* is called the *Idalian* Queen.

Idas, the son of *Neptune*; he seeing *Marpesia*, the daughter of *Mars*, dancing in a wood which was sacred to *Diana*, carried her away by force; his Father *Neptune* having given him very swift horses: whereat *Mars* was so inraged, that he threw himself into the River *Lyrbornas*; but *Apollo* meeting *Idas*, and fighting with him for *Marpesia*, *Jupiter* sent *Mercury* to part them: and *Marpesia* being left to her own freedom, which of them she would choose, made choice of *Idas*.

Idea, the form of any thing represented to the imagination.

Identity, (Lat.) a made Term, much used in Logick; and signifying, as it were the sameness of any thing.

Ides of a month, are eight dayes in every month, as in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, from the fifteenth to the eight, being reckoned backward in other months, from the thirteenth to the sixth; it comes from the old Latin word *Iduo*, to divide.

Idiom, (Greek) the peculiar phrase of any language.

Idiopathie, (Greek) a peculiar passion.

Idio syncrasie, (Greek) the proper, or natural temper of any thing.

Idiotical (Greek) private, also belonging to an Idiote, *i. e.* one born of so weak an understanding, that the King by his Prerogative, hath the government and disposal of his Lands and substance; and to that purpose, a Writ *de Idiota Inquirendo*, is to be directed to the Sheriff, to examine the party suspected of *Idiocie*, or *Idiotism*.

Idolatry, (Greek) the worshipping of false gods; but most properly an offering of Divine honours to any Idols, Pictures, or Images.

Idomeneus, the son of *Deucalion*, Grandchilde of *Minos*, King of *Creet*; he returning from the Wars of *Troy*, and going about to offer up his son, who was the first that met him upon Land, according to the vow he made to sacrifice whomsoever he met first, he was driven out of the Kingdom by his subjects, and arriving in the Countrey of *Calabria*, he built the City of *Salentinum*.

Idoneous, (Lat.) fit, convenient.

Idyl, (Greek) a kind of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and others.

J E

Jearecapstern, an Engin used in great ships, to hoise the Yards and Sayls withall.

Jebbe ackchesee, the Grand Signior's Pocket-money, which he gives away by whole hand fulls, to his Mutes and Buffoons, that make him sport.

Jeeret, a kind of running Base on Horseback, darting launces one at another, practised among the *Turks*.

Jeat, see *Geat*.

Jejunation, (Lat.) fasting.

Jejunity, (Lat.) hungryness: also, barrenness, shallowness of judgement or stile.

Jenticulation, (Latin) a breaking ones fast.

Jeofail, in Common law, is, when a pleading, or issue, is so badly pleaded, or joyned, that it will be errour if they proceed. It is contracted from the French words, *J'ay failli*, i.e. I have failed.

Jeopardy (Fr.) danger or hazard; it comes from the French words, *jeu*, i.e. play, and *perte*, i. e. losse.

Jeremy, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, High of the Lord.

Jesuati, an Order of Monks, so called from their having the name of Jesus often in their mouthes, they were begun at *Sena*, in the

year 1365. by *Francis Vincent*, and *John Columbanus*.

Jesuites, those of the Society of *Jesus*, a certain religious Order instituted by Saint *Ignatius Loyola*; they had to the three vows of Chastity, Poverty, and Obedience; the vow of Mission annexed, which bound them to go whithersoever the Roman Bishop should send them for the propagation of the Faith, and to execute whatsoever he should command them.

Jesus Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built not long since by *Hugh Price* Doctor of the Laws.

Jet, (old word) a device.

Jetson, the same as *Flotson*.

Jewise, reward by revenge: also a Gibbet; so *Chaucer's* Expositor.

Jews-eares, a kind of Mushrom, or Excrescence about the root of the Elder-tree.

Jews-stone, a kind of stone, called also a Marchesite.

I F

Ifere, (old word) together.

Ifretten, (old word) devoured.

I G

Ignaro, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant fellow.

Ignifluous, (Latin) running, or flowing with fire.

Ignify, (Lat.) to set on fire, to cause to burn.

Ignipotent, (Lat.) powerful in fire.

Ignis fatuus, (Lat.) a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which oft-times causeth men to wander out of their way. It is metaphorically taken for some trivial humour or fancie, wherewith men of shallow understandings are apt to be seduced.

Ignition, (Lat.) a setting on fire.

† *Ignivomous*, (Lat.) fire-spitting, or vomiting out flames of fire; an Epithet proper to *Ætna*, and some other Mountains of the like nature.

Ignoble, (Lat.) of an obscure birth, or of a base spirit.

Ignominious, (Lat) dishonourable, full of shame, or reproach.

Ignoramus, is a word used by the grand Inquest empanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick, when they mislike their Evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment; which word being written upon the Bill, all farther inquiry upon that party, is stopped. It is also taken substantively for a foolish and ignorant person.

† *Ignoscible*, (Lat.) fit to be pardoned, or forgiven.

I H S, a certain Character whereby hath anciently been expressed *Jesus*, the proper name of our *Saviour*; the middle letter H, being taken for a Greek E. But more likely the three initial letters of these words, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jesus the Saviour of man, have been commonly used for brevities sake.

I K

Ikenild-street, one of the four famous ways, that the Romans anciently made in *England*; It taketh its name from the *Iceni*, (so the people inhabiting *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge-shire*, are called) the other three wayes were termed *Fos*, *Ermin-street*, and *Watling-street*.

I L

Ilcester, contracted from *Ivelcester*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; it was assaulted by *Robert Mowbray*, when the Nobles of *England* conspired against King *William Rufus*, to set up his brother *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, in the Royal Throne.

Ilia, the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albanes*, who by her Uncle *Amulius* was made a Vestal; but being got with child, she brought forth Twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*, of whom *Mars* was reported to have been the Father.

Iliades, (Greek) the Title of a famous ancient Poem, writ by *Homer* concerning the destruction of *Troy*, which was formerly called *Ilium*, from *Ilus* one of the Kings thereof, who inlarged it, after it had been built by *Dardanus* the son of *Jupiter*.

Iliacal, (Greek) belonging to the *Ilia*, or small guts.

Iliac passion, a certain dangerous disease, caused by the wind, getting into those guts.

Ilioneus, the son of *Phorbus* a *Trojan*, he went with *Æneas* into *Italy*, and being famous for his Eloquence, was sent on all his Embassages.

Illaborate, (Lat.) unlaboured, or done without pains.

† *Illacbrymable*, (Lat.) pittilesse: also, unpitied.

Illaque-

† *Illaqueation*, (Lat.) an entangling, or enſnaring.

Illation, (Lat.) a concluſion, or inference.

† *Illatration*, (Lat.) a barking at any one.

† *Illecebrous*, (Lat.) alluring, charming, or inticing.

Illegitimate, (Latin) Baſtard, of a baſe birth, unlawfully begotten.

Illepid, (Lat.) dull, and unpleaſant in converſation.

Illiberal, (Lat.) niggardly, without generoſity.

Illicite, (Lat.) unwarrantable, or unlawfull.

† *Illigation*, (Lat.) a binding, or wrapping within.

Illimitate, (Latin) unbounded, having no limits or bounds.

Illiquation, (Lat.) the mingling of earthy bodies with Metalline, ſo as both retain their own ſubſtance.

Illiterate, (Lat.) unlearned.

† *Illucidation*, (Lat.) a giving light: alſo an explaining, or making clear.

Illumination, (Lat.) the ſame.

Illuſion, (Lat.) a deceiving, or mocking.

Illuſtration, (Lat.) a making clear, a ſetting forth.

Illuſtrious, (Lat.) Noble, Famous, Renowned.

Ilus, a *Trojan*, who, when the Temple of *Pallas* was burning, ran into the midſt of the flames, and recovered the *Palladium*, which becauſe no mortal eye was permitted to behold, he was ſtrook blind; but afterwards the Goddeſſe being appeaſed, his ſight was reſtored.

Illyricum, a Country of *Europe*, ſo called from *Illyrius* the ſon of *Polyphemus*; it is now known by the name of *Slavonia*.

I M

Imagery, (French) painted, or carved work of Images.

Imagination, (Lat.) a feigning, or fancying: alſo, the faculty it ſelf, likewiſe called the phancy.

Imaus, a great Mountain dividing *Scythia* into two parts, whereof one part is called *Scythia* within *Imaus*, and the other *Scythia* without *Imaus*.

Imbargo, (Spaniſh) a word uſed among Merchants, ſignifying an arreſt or ſtop of ſhips or merchandiſes upon any occaſion.

Imbarke, (Ital.) to go aboard a ſhip, a term uſed in Navigation.

Imbecillity, (Lat.) weakneſſe.

† *Imbellick*, (Lat.) unwarlick, cowardly.

Imbelliſh, (French) to adorn, to beautifie.

† *Imberbick*, (Lat.) without a beard, beardleſſe.

Imber-week, ſee *Ember*.

Imbibition, (Lat.) a greedy receiving, or drinking in of any liquid ſubſtance.

Imbordering, a term in Heraldry, when the field, and circumference of the field, are both of one mettall, colour, or fur.

Imboſſed work, from the Dutch word *Imboſſieren*, to carve, or grave, is work made with bunches or knobs in ſtone or mettall.

Imbeſſement, the manner of that work.

Imbrication, (Lat.) a making ſquare, or bending like a gutter-tile: alſo a covering with tile; from *Imbrex*, a gutter-tile.

Imbrocado, (Spaniſh) cloth of Gold, or Silver.

Imbroyle, (French) to put into a combuſtion, to ſet together by the ears.

Imbuition, (Lat.) a thorow moiſtening: alſo a ſeaſoning: alſo a ſtaining; whence cometh our word *Embrue*.

Imitation, (Lat.) a following, or doing like another.

Immaculate, (Lat.) unſpotted, undefiled.

Immanity, (Lat.) ſalvageneſſe, wildneſſe; cruelty: Alſo ſuch a hugeneſſe, as renders a thing unmanageable.

Immanſuete, (Lat.) untractable, untame.

† *Immarceſcence*, (Lat.) unfadingneſſe, incorruptibleneſſe; hence the participial, *Immarceſſible*.

Immaturity, (Lat.) unripeneſſe.

Immediate, (Lat.) next, or preſently following.

Immedicable, (Lat.) unhealable, incureable.

† *Immemorable*, (Lat.) unworthy of mention, unremarkable.

Immenſity, (Lat.) unmeaſurableneſs, hugeneſſe, exceeding largeneſſe.

Immerſion, (Lat.) a dipping, ducking, or plunging in.

† *Immigration*, (Lat.) a going to dwell, a paſſing into.

Imminent, (Lat.) ready to fall, hanging over.

† *Immination*, (Latin) a diminiſhing, or leſſening.

Immiſſion, (Lat.) a putting in, a planting into.

Immobility, (Latin) unmoveableneſs,

a being not to be removed.

Immoderate, (Lat.) unmeaſurable, intemperate.

Immolation, (Lat.) an offering up to God, a ſacrificing.

Immorigerous, (Lat.) rude, uncivill, diſobedient.

Immortality, (Lat.) a living for ever, everlaſtingneſſe.

Immortalize, (Latin) to make immortal.

Immunity, (Lat.) exemption from any office, freedom, priviledge.

Immure, (Lat.) to incloſe, to ſhut up between two walls.

Immutability, (Lat.) conſtancy, unchangeableneſſe.

† *Impacted*, (Lat.) driven in.

Impaire, ſee *Empaire*.

Impale, (Ital.) to ſpit upon a ſtake: alſo, to crown or adorn: alſo, to fence about with pales: It is a term ſometimes uſed in Heraldry.

Imparity, or *Imparility*, (Lat.) inequality, unevenneſſe.

Imparlance, ſee *Emparlance*.

Impaſſible, (Lat.) not moved with any affection; but, more eſpecially, cold in the paſſion of love. *Cleop.*

Impe, a term in Falconry, ſignifieth to inſert a feather into the wing of a Hawk, inſtead of one which was broken. It comes from the Saxon word *imp*, or *bimp*, i. e. to graff or inoculate; and is metaphorically taken for to fill up any vacancies. It is taken alſo, for a kind of graffing uſed by Gardeners.

Impeach, or *appeach*, (French) to hinder: alſo, to accuſe one as guilty of the ſame crime, whereof he which impeacheth, is accuſed. It cometh originally from the Latin word *Impedire*.

Impeachment of waſte, in Common Law, is a reſtraint from committing of waſte upon Lands or Tenements.

† *Impeccability*, (Lat.) an impoſſibility of ſinning or offending; it is a term proper to School-Divinity.

† *Impedition*, or *Impediment*, (Lat.) a hindering.

To *Impel*, (Lat.) to thruſt on.

Impendent, (Lat.) hanging over head: alſo, ready to fall upon.

Impenetrable, (Lat.) unpierceable, not to be pierced.

Impenitent, (Lat.) unrepentant, not repenting.

† *Impennous*, (Latin) having no feathers.

Imperative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which implyeth a Commanding.

Imperceptible, (Lat.) not to be taken notice of, unperceivable.

Imperial, (Lat.) belonging to an Imperator, *i. e.* a Commander, or Emperour.

† *Imperil*, (from the Latin *periculum*) to bring into danger.

Imperious, (Lat.) given to domineer, or inſult; of a commanding ſpirit.

† *Imperforable*, (Latin) not to be bored thorow; a *Decompoſitum*, or word compounded of two Præpoſitions, and a Verb.

Perſonal, (Lat.) a term uſed in Grammar, and ſignifieth that word whether Pronoun or Verb, which hath but one termination for all the three perſons; or at leaſt, which wanteth a termination for one of them.

Impertinence, (Lat.) a thing not belonging to the purpoſe.

† *Imperveſtigable*, (Lat.) not to be found out by ſtrict inquiry or ſearch.

Impervious, (Lat.) through which there is no paſſage.

Impetiginous, (Lat.) ſcabby, or troubled with an itching diſtemper.

Impetrate, (Lat.) to obtain by earneſt requeſt or intreaty, whence the Participial *Impetrable*.

Impetuoſity, (Lat.) a driving forward with great force and violence.

† *Impiation*, (Lat.) a defiling.

Impiety, (Lat.) wickedneſſe, a being void of piety.

† *Impignoration*, (Latin) a putting to pawn.

† *Impigrity*, (Lat.) a being free from ſloth; quickneſſe, activity.

† *Impinge*, (Lat.) to run againſt any thing: alſo to drive faſt into, as a nail into a board; whence the Participle *Impacted*, above mentioned.

† *Impinguation*, (Lat.) a fatning, or making fat.

Implacability, (Lat.) an unreconcileableneſſe, a diſpoſition not to be appeaſed.

Implantation, (Lat.) a planting, or faſtning into.

Implead, in Common Law, is to ſue, or commence a ſuit.

Implement, (Lat.) a filling up of any vacancy: alſo, things neceſſary about a houſe, or belonging to a trade, are called Implements.

Implication, (Lat.) a folding, or wrapping within, an entangling: alſo, a neceſſary

neceſſary conſequence, and in this laſt ſence we uſe the word to Imply, which is hence derived.

Implicite, (Lat.) folded, or intangled together: alſo implicite faith, is taken in a tranſlate ſenſe, for ſuch a belief as is altogether upheld by the judgement, and authority of a great company agreeing together.

Imploration, (Lat.) an humble petitioning, a deſiring any thing with great ſubmiſſion.

† *Implume*, (Latin) bare, without feathers.

Impolite, (Lat.) rough, and unpoliſht.

Imporcation, (Lat.) a making a Balk, or ridge in the ploughing of land.

Imporous, (Lat.) having no *pores*, a word proper only to Philoſophy.

Importance, (French) moment, weight, conſequence, a carrying in it ſome great matter; from the Latin words, *in* the Preposition, and *portare*, to carry.

Importunate, (Lat.) troubleſome, or wearying with too often, or unſeaſonable requeſts.

Impoſition, (Lat.) an impoſing, or laying a ſtrict injunction: alſo the ſame as Impoſt.

Impoſitious names, (Latin) originall names.

Impoſitour, (Lat.) one that belongeth to a Printing-houſe, and impoſeth the pages into a Form for the Preſſe.

Impoſſibility, (Lat.) that which cannot be done.

Impoſt, (French) a tribute, or tax; but more eſpecially, we uſe it for the tax received by the Prince for ſuch merchandizes as are brought into any Haven from other Nations, whereas Cuſtom is for wares ſhipped out of the Land.

Impoſtour, (Lat.) a ſeller of falſe wares: alſo, any kind of deceiver, or jugler.

Impoſtume, a word commonly, but corruptly uſed for Apoſteme, (Greek); which is a gathering together of evill humours into any one part of the body.

Impotency, (Lat.) an unableneſs, or want of ſtrength; it is many times taken for an unaptneſſe to generation.

Impoundage, a confining, or putting into a pound.

Impregnation, (Lat.) a making fruitfull, a filling, or cauſing to ſwell.

Imprecation, (Lat.) a curſing, or calling down ſome miſchief upon anothers head.

Impregnable, (Lat.) not to be won, or taken by force.

Impreſe, the ſame as deviſe; it cometh from the Italian word *Imprendere*, to undertake.

Impreſsion, (Lat.) an imprinting, ſtamping, or making a mark.

Impreſt money, is money paid to Souldiers before hand.

† *Imprimings*, beginnings; from the Latin *Imprimis*, i. e. firſt of all, a word uſed in the beginnings of Inventories, or Catalogues of goods.

Improbation, (Lat.) a diſallowing, or not approving.

Improbability, (Lat.) a matter which cannot be proved, an unlikelineſſe.

Improbity, (Lat.) diſhoneſty, wickedneſſe.

† *Improcerity*, (Lat.) lowneſſe, want of talneſſe, or ſtature.

† *Improcreability*, (Lat.) a barrenneſſe, or unaptneſſe to procreate.

† *Improperation*, (Lat.) a making haſte: alſo an upbraiding any one with a fault.

Impropriation, (Lat.) ſee *Appropriation*.

Improvidence, (Lat.) careleſſeneſs, or forgetfulneſs to provide, want of foreſight.

Improvement, an advancing of profits, a thriving, a benefiting in any kind of profeſſion.

Imprudence, (Lat.) want of diſcretion, or underſtanding.

Impudence, (Lat.) over-boldneſs, ſhameleſneſſe.

Impugnation, (Lat.) a contradicting, or reſiſting.

Impuiſſance, (French) weakneſſe, diſtreſs, want of outward ſupports.

Impulſion, (Lat.) a driving forward, a thruſting on: alſo a conſtraining.

Impunity, (Lat.) a going unpuniſhed, an exemption from puniſhment.

Impurity, (Lat.) uncleanneſſe.

Imputation, (Latin) a laying to ones charge.

Imputreſcence, (Lat.) a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an uncorruptibleneſſe.

Imrohor-Baſhaw, chief Maſter of the Grand Signiors Horſe; and hath alſo the charge of all his Cammels, Mules, and all his Cattel. The true word is *Emeer-Abor*, which ſignifieth, Lord of the Stable.

I N

Inacceſsible, (Lat.) not to be come at.

Inachus, the moſt ancient King of the *Argives*, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetys*, and the brother of *Æſopus*, concerning his daughter *Io*: ſee beneath, in *Jo*. From this King

King *Inachus* the chief River of *Argia* took its denomination.

Inaffability, (Lat.) diſcourteſie, unpleaſantneſſe in converſation.

Inaffectation, (Lat.) careleſſeneſſe, freeneſſe from vain-glory.

Inambulation, (Lat.) a walking from place to place.

Inamiable, (Lat.) unlovely, unpleaſant.

† *Inamiſſible*, (Lat.) not to be loſt.

Inamorato, (Ital.) a Lover.

† *Inaniloquution*, (Lat.) an idle or vain ſpeaking; from *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to ſpeak.

Inanimate, (Lat.) having no life, without a ſoul.

Inanity, (Lat.) emptineſſe, or a being void of air, or any other body. It is a Philoſophicall term, uſed by Doctor *Charlton*.

† *Inappetency*, (Latin) want of Appetite.

Inarable, (Latin) not to be plowed.

† *Inargentation*, (Lat.) a ſilvering over, a covering with ſilver,

Inaudible, (Lat.) not to be heard.

Inauguration, (Lat.) asking counſel of *Augures*, or *Sooth-ſayers*: alſo the conferring of honours of preferment upon any one: alſo a conſecrating.

Inaurated, (Lat.) covered with Gold, gilded over.

Inauſpicius, (Latin) unlucky, ill-boding.

Inborow, and *Outborow*, in ancient times, was the office of him that was to allow free liberty of Ingreſs and Egreſs to thoſe that travelled between the two Realms of *England* and *Scotland*. This office belonged in King *Henry* the thirds time, to *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*.

Incaleſcence (Lat.) a growing warm or luſty, a taking heat.

Incandeſcence, (Lat.) a being inflamed with wroth, a growng angry.

Incaneſcence, (Lat.) a growing gray-headed, a waxing hoary.

Incantation, (Lat.) an inchanting, or charming.

Incapacity, (Lat.) an uncapableneſſe, or being unfit.

Incarceration, (Lat.) a putting in priſon.

Incarnadin, colour, (French) a fleſh colour, or the colour of a Damask Roſe.

Incarnation, (Latin) a making fleſh to grow, or a being made of fleſh.

Incaſtellated, (French) narrow-heeled.

Incendiary, (Lat.) one, that puts things into a flame or combuſtion, a ſower of diviſion or ſtrife.

To *Incenſe*, (Latin) to inflame, or ſtir up anger.

Incenſory, (French) a *cenſing-pan*, or *Church-veſſel*, wherein they uſe to burn incenſe, being a kind of a rich Perfume or Gum, diſtilling from a Tree of the ſame name; and is alſo called Frankinſence.

Incentive, (Lat.) a ſtirring up, or provokement, a motive.

Incentor, (Lat.) the ſame as *Incendiary*: alſo Incentor, Accentor, and *Succentor*, are three ſorts of Singers in parts.

Inception, (Lat.) a beginning or undertaking of any buſineſſe: whence Inceptour, he that hath newly taken his degree in the Univerſity.

Incern, (Latin) to ſift, to examine ſtrictly.

Inceſſant, (Lat.) continual, without ceaſing.

Inceſtuous, (Lat.) unchaſt, committing inceſt, which is an untying of the Virgin-Zone, or Ceſtus; but it is commonly taken for a defiling one, that is near in blood or kindred.

Inchoation, (Lat.) a beginning of any work.

Incident, (Lat.) happening to, or falling out of neceſſity: It is alſo ſubſtantively taken in Common law, for a thing neceſſarily depending upon another, as more principal; as a Court-Baron is ſo incident to a Manor, that it cannot be ſeparated.

Incineration, (Lat.) a reducing to aſhes, or cinders.

Inciſion, (Lat.) a cutting deep into any thing, a making a gaſh.

Inciſure, (Lat.) the cut, or gaſh it ſelf.

Incitation, (Lat.) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Inclamitation, (Latin) an often calling upon.

Inclemency, (Lat.) rigour, ſharpneſſe, a being without pitty or compaſſion.

Inclination, (Lat.) a bending, or leaning toward, a diſpoſition to any thing. It is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe. *Artam.*

Incluſion, (Lat.) an incloſing, a ſhutting in.

Incluſive, (Lat.) containing.

Incoacted, (Lat.) uncompelled.

Incogitancy, (Lat.) a not thinking, or minding, raſhneſſe, inconſiderateneſſe.

† *Incohible*, (Lat.) unreſtrainable, not to be reſtrained.

Incolumity, (Lat.) a being free from danger, ſafeneſſe.

Incomity,

Incomity, (Lat.) unſociableneſs, want of civility in Converſation.

Incommenſurable, (Lat.) holding not the ſame proportion, or not to be meaſured with another thing.

Incommodious, (Lat.) unprofitable, or unfit.

Incommunicable, (Lat.) not to be made common, or imparted to another.

In-compact, (Lat.) not cloſe faſtned, or joyned together.

Incomparable, (Lat.) without compare, not to be compared with.

Incompatible, (Lat.) not agreeing one with another, not induring to be joyned together.

Incompenſable, (Lat.) uncapable of being recompenſed.

Incompoſſible, (Lat.) affirming what another denies. A Term proper only to Logick.

Incomprehenſible, (Lat.) not to be taken hold of, not to be conceived by the mind.

Inconcinnity, (Lat.) ungraceſulneſs, a being ill diſpoſed, or placed out of order.

Incongealable, (Lat.) not to be congealed, or frozen.

Incongruity, (Lat.) a diſagreeableneſs, an unfitneſs.

Inconſideration, (Lat.) raſhneſs, unadviſedneſs.

Inconſolable, (Lat.) not to be cheared, or comforted.

Inconſtancy, (Lat.) unſtableneſs, fickleneſs.

Incontinency, (Lat.) a not abſtaining from unlawfull deſires.

Incorporation, (Lat.) a mixing together into one body or ſubſtance.

Incorporeal, (Lat.) being bodileſs, or without a body.

Incorrigibility, (Lat.) a being paſt correction.

Incorruptible, (Lat.) never conſuming or decaying, free from corruption.

Increſſation, (Lat.) a thickning, a making groſs.

Increate, (Lat.) not made, uncreated.

Incredibility, (Lat.) a being not to be believed.

Incredulity, (Lat.) a not believing, a want of belief.

Increment, (Lat.) an increaſing, or growing big.

Increpation, (Lat.) a chiding, or finding fault with.

Increſſant, reſembling the Moon not come to the full, a Term in Heraldry.

Incruſtation, (Lat.) a making or becoming hard on the outſide like a cruſt; a rough-caſting, or pargetting.

Incubation, (Lat.) a lying down, a ſitting over, or brooding.

Incubus, (Lat.) a certain Diſeaſe called the night Mare, which is cauſed by the aſcending of raw humours up into the brain, and obſtructing the animal ſpirits; it oppreſſeth the people in their ſleep, and cauſeth them to imagin that ſome great weight is lying upon them. There is alſo mention made in ſome Stories of certain ſpirits, that having taken upon them human ſhapes, have mixed in carnal copulation with mortall perſons; the male ſpirit is called *Incubus*, the female *Succubus*.

Inculcation, (Lat.) an often repeating and inſiſting upon the ſame thing, that it may the more deeply be imprinted in one's mind.

Inculpable, (Lat.) unreproveable, not to be blamed.

Incumbent, (Lat.) lying, or leaning upon: alſo, it is ſubſtantively taken for him that is preferred to any ſpiritual Living, and is in poſſeſſion of it.

Incumbrance, ſee *Encumbrance*.

Incurable, (Lat.) not to be cured of any diſeaſe, or malady.

To *Incurr*, (Lat.) to run upon.

Incurſion, (Lat.) a running into; a hitting againſt: alſo, a making an inroad.

Incurvation, (Lat.) a crooking, or bending.

Incuſſion, (Lat.) a violent ſhaking, or daſhing againſt any thing.

† *Incuſation*, (Lat.) a blaming, or accuſing.

Indacus, a ſervant to the Emperour *Leo*; ſo ſwift of foot, that he could out-run any horſe.

Indagation, (Lat.) a diligent ſearching.

Inde (French) a certain Mineral wherewith they uſe to paint, or die of a blew colour; called alſo *Indico*, becauſe it is brought out of *India*. It is of two ſorts, *Engliſh* Inde, and Inde *Baumin*.

Indecent, (Lat.) unbecoming, unfitting.

Indeclinable, (Lat.) not to be declined, or ſhun'd: alſo, in Grammar, that Noun is ſaid to be indeclinable, which varies not the Caſes.

Indecorum, (Lat.) an unſeemlineſs, an unhandſome carriage.

Indefatigable, (Lat.) not to be wearied or tired.

Indefinite, (Lat.) not limited, undefined, undetermined.

Indelible, (Lat.) not to be cancelled, razed, or blotted out.

Indemnity, (Lat.) a freeneſs from damage, loſs, or danger.

Indenture, a writing containing ſome contract between two or more, (from the French word *Endenter*;) it being indented, or jagged on the top.

Independency, (Lat.) a not depending upon another, abſoluteneſs of ones ſelf. But it is commonly taken for that profeſſion or ſect of men, who mannage all things belonging to Church-diſcipline, within their own Congregations, and allow not of a dependence upon a nationall Church.

Indeprecable, (Lat.) not to be perſwaded or intreated.

Indefinent, (Lat.) inceſſant, without ceaſing.

Indeterminate, (Lat.) not determined, or decided, but left indifferent.

Index, (Lat.) a token, or mark to ſhew, or direct, the Table of a Book.

India, a famous and vaſt Country, lying very far toward the Eaſt, and extreamly abounding in riches. It is denominated from the River *Indus*. *America* or the New World, is alſo called the *Weſt-Indies*.

Indian-mouſe, a little beaſt called in Greek *Ichneumon*, which creeping in at the mouth's of *Crocodiles*, eats up their entrails, and kills them.

Indication, (Lat.) a ſhewing, or making manifeſt: alſo, a Term in Phyſick, ſignifying the right way which preſcribeth what is to be done in relation to the reſtoring of health.

Indicative Mood, in Grammar is that Mood which barely affirms and no more.

Indicavit, the name of a Writ, by which the Patron of a Church, may remove a ſuit commenced againſt his Clerk, from the Court Chriſtian, to the Kings Court.

Indico, the ſame as *Inde*.

Indiction, (Lat.) a certain computation of time, which came in place of the Olympiads: every Indiction is the ſpace of 15 years, by which Compute all publick writings were dated at *Rome*; it ſignifieth alſo a tribute, or tax.

Indifference, (Lat.) a careleſs, general, and unconcerned affection. *Caſſandra*.

Indigence, (Lat.) need, penurie, or want.

Indigenous, (Lat.) an indweller, or native of any Country.

Indigeſtion, (Lat.) crudity, want of digeſtion, or concoction in the ſtomack.

Indigitation, (Lat.) a pointing at, or ſhewing with the finger.

Indignation, (Lat.) a being angry with.

Indignity, (Lat.) unworthineſs, unworthy dealing.

† *Indiligence*, (Lat) want of diligence, ſloth.

Indiſcretion, (Lat.) want of diſcretion, or prudence.

Indiſcriminate, (Lat.) where no ſeparation, or difference is made.

Indiſſolvable, (Lat.) not to be diſſolved, untied, or taken aſunder.

Indiſtinct, (Lat.) not diſtinguiſht, or known one from another.

Inditement, ſee *Enditement*.

† *Inditiation*, (Lat.) a giving a mark, or ſign.

Individual, (Lat.) not to be divided, or ſeparated. An individual, or *Individuum*, in Philoſophy is taken for a ſmall particle, or body; ſo minute, that it cannot be divided, and is by ſome called an *Atome*: alſo, in Logick it ſignifies, that which cannot be divided into more of the ſame name, or nature, and is by ſome called *Singulare*.

Indiviſible, (Lat.) not to be divided.

Indiviſum, (Lat.) in Common-Law, is that which two hold in Common, without partition, or dividing.

Indocility, or *Indocibility*, (Lat.) an unaptneſs to be taught, or learn.

Indoctrination, (Lat.) an inſtructing, or teaching.

Indolency, (Lat.) a being without pain.

Indomable, (Lat.) not to be tam'd.

Indorſement, in Common-Law, is a condition written upon the other ſide of an obligation or Conveyance; from the Italian word *Endoſſare*.

Indubitation, (Lat.) a not doubting, a yielding for certain.

Inducement, (French) a perſwaſion, or drawing on.

Induciary, (Lat.) belonging to a league, or truce.

Induction, (Lat.) a leading into, a drawing on or inticing: alſo, in Logick, it is taken for a kind of argumentation, or Imperfect Syllogiſm, wherein the ſpecies is collected

collected out of the Individuals, the Genus out of the Species, and the Wholeout of the Parts.

† *Indulcation*, or *Indulciation*, (Latin) a ſweetning, a making ſweet.

Indulgence, (Lat.) a gentleneſſe in ſuffering, a favouring, a pardoning; it is alſo taken for the form of ſome ſpeciall act of grace, granted by the Pope to divers perſons, upon ſome ſpecial occaſions, which ſome call an *Indult*.

† *Indument*, (Lat.) a cloathing, or garment.

Induration, (Lat.) a making hard.

† *Induſiated*, (Lat.) cloathed with a garment called *Induſium*, i. e. a ſhirt, or ſmock.

Induſtrie, (Lat.) pains, labour, diligence; ſome derive it from *induere*, and *ſtruere*: it, being as *Minſheu* ſaith, as it were a certain Structure, wherewith the mind is Indued.

Inebriation, (Lat.) a making drunk.

Ineched, (old word) put in.

Ineffable, (Lat.) unſpeakable, not to be uttered.

† *Ineffugible*, (Lat.) unavoidable, not to be ſhunned.

Inelaborate, (Latin) not laboured, or taken pains for.

Ineluctable, (Latin) not to be overcome by wreſtling, or taking great pains.

Innarrable, (Lat.) not to be declared, or related.

Ineptitude, (Lat.) unaptneſſe: alſo fondneſſe, vaineſſe.

Inequality, (Lat.) unequalneſſe, unevenneſſe.

Inequitable, (Latin) not to be rid through.

† *Inertitude*, (Lat.) lazineſſe, ſlothfulneſſe.

Ineſcutcheon, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary formed of a three-fold line, repreſenting the ſhape of the Eſcutcheon.

Ineſtimable, or *Inaſtimable*, (Lat.) which cannot be rated, of too high a price to be valued.

Inevitable, (Lat.) not to be ſhunned, or avoided.

Inexſaturated, (Lat.) not filled, or not ſatisfied, of an unſatiable appetite.

Inexhauſtible, or *Inexhaurible*, (Lat.) not to be drawn out, or emptied.

Inexorable, (Lat.) not to be perſwaded, or intreated.

Inexpiable, (Latin) not to be purged, or cleanſed from ſin, never to be ſatisfied for.

Inexpleble, (Lat.) not to be filled.

Inexplicable, (Lat.) not to be unfolded, or explained.

Inexpugnable, (Lat.) not to be taken, or won by force.

Inextinguible, (Lat.) not to be put out or quenched.

Inextirpable, (Lat.) not to be rooted out, whoſe ſtock or linnage can never be utterly deſtroyed.

Inextricable, (Lat.) not to be wound out, or diſintangled.

Inexſuperable, (Lat.) not to be overcome, or ſurpaſſed.

Infallible, (Lat.) not to be deceived, never failing.

Infancie, (Lat.) the firſt age of man, which is from the firſt year, till the ſeventh.

Infandous, (Lat.) not to be ſpoken, monſtrouſly wicked, and hainous.

Infangthefe, a word uſed in the practick of *Scotland*, ſignifying a liberty to ſit and decide upon any Theft committed within a mans own Juriſdiction, by his own ſervant; *Out-fangthefe* being the like liberty, when a Theft is committed by a ſtranger.

Infantes, and *Infantas* of *Spain*; all the Sons and Daughters of the King of *Spain*, are ſo called, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, or by way of eminence; except the Eldeſt, who are called *Principe*, and *Princeſa*.

Infanterie, (Ital.) the Foot-ſouldiery of an Army.

Infanticide, (Lat.) *Infant-killing*, a murdering of Children or Infants.

Infatigable, ſee *Indefatigable*.

Infatuation, (Lat.) a befotting, a making fooliſh.

Infauſt, or *Infauſtous* (Lat.) unlucky, unfortunate.

Infelicity, (Lat.) unhappineſſe.

To *Infeof*, a Law Term, to grant in Fee.

Inferial, (Latin) belonging to Funeralls.

Inferiour, (Latin) lower, of a meaner degree.

Inferiour Planets are thoſe which are placed below the Globe of the Sun.

Infernall, (Latin) belongiug to the deep, or hell.

To *Inferr*, (Lat.) to bring in, to conclude from ſomething gone before.

Infertil, (Lat.) barren, unfruitful.

Infeſtation, (Lat.) a troubling, moleſting, or diſturbing.

† *Infeſtive*, (Lat.) without ſport, joy, or ſolemnity.

Infibulation, (Lat.) a buttoning, or buckling in.

Inficiation, (Lat.) a denying.

Infidelity, (Lat.) untruſtineſſe, unfaithfulneſſe.

Infimous (Lat.) lowermoſt, meaneſt.

Infinitive, (Lat.) having no end or meaſure: the Infinitive Mood in Grammar, is that Mood which hath neither Number, nor Perſon, as other Moods have.

Infirmary, an Hoſpital, or Spittle for ſick folks.

Infirmity, (Lat.) weakneſſe, indiſpoſedneſſe.

To *Infix*, (Lat.) to faſten in.

Inflammation, (Lat.) an inflaming, a ſwelling or burning with heat.

Inflate, (Lat.) ſwelling, or puft up with wind; hence an inflate expreſſion, is an expreſſion ſwelling with big words, but to little purpoſe.

Inflexible, (Lat.) not to be bowed or bended, and by a Metaphor unruly: it is alſo taken in an amorous ſenſe, when a Lady is not to be moved by the moſt earneſt importunity of her ſervant. *Artam.*

Inflition, (Lat.) a laying a puniſhment upon.

Influence, (Lat.) a flowing in: alſo the power which celeſtiall bodies have over earthly things.

Influx, (Lat.) a flowing in,

Infecundity, (Lat.) unfruitfulneſſe, barreneſſe.

Information, (Lat.) an informing, telling, or making known.

Informatus non ſum, a formall Anſwer, made by an Atturny, that is commanded by the Court, to ſay what he thinks good in defence of his Client, whereby he is deemed to leave his Client; undefended, and ſo judgement paſſeth for the adverſe party.

Informers, certain Officers belonging to the Kings Bench, who complain of thoſe that offend againſt any penal Statutes; they are alſo called Promoters, and by the *Civilians*, *Delatores*.

Informity, (Lat.) unhandſomeneſſe, uglyneſſe, a being out of ſhape, or form.

Infrangibl, (Lat.) not to be broken, or diſcouraged.

Infriction, or *Infrication*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chaſing in.

To *Infringe*, (Lat.) to break to pieces: alſo to indamage, or diminiſh.

Infucation, (Lat.) a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours, upon the face.

Infuſcation, (Lat.) a making dark, or dusky.

Infuſion, (Lat.) a powring in; it is uſed, in Phyſick, for a ſteeping of roots, or leaves, or any kind of medicine, in ſome liquid ſubſtance for a certain time, till the chiefeſt of their virtue be drawn out,

Ingannation, (Lat.) a deceiving.

Ingemination, (Lat.) a doubling: alſo, a repeating the ſame word over again.

Ingenerable, (Lat.) not to be begotten or produc't.

Ingeniculation, (Lat.) a bending of the knee, a kneeling.

† *Ingenioſity*, or *Ingenuity*, (Lat.) ingenioufneſſe, wittineſſe: alſo, Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or ſtate of life: alſo a liberal, or free nature.

Ingeſtion, (Lat.) a carrying, or conveying in.

Ingle: ſee *Catamite*.

Inglorious, (Lat.) without glory, obſcure.

Ingot, a little wedge, or maſſe of gold, from the French word *Lingot*, becauſe it ſomething reſembleth a tongue.

Ingrailed, from the Latin *Ingredior*, a term in Heraldry; as a bordure ingrailed, is, when the line, of which the bordure is made, crooks inward toward the field.

Ingrate, (Lat.) diſpleaſing, not accepted: alſo unthankful; whence Ingratitude, unthankfulneſſe.

Ingredient, (Lat.) is taken in Phyſick, for one of the ſimples, put into a compounded medicine.

Ingree, (old word) in good part.

Ingreſſion, (Lat.) an entring, or walking into: alſo, a beginning.

Ingreſſu (Latin) a Writ of Entry, whereby a man ſeeketh entry into Lands, or Tenements.

Ingroſſer, in Common law ſignifies one that buyes up corn growing, or dead victuall, to ſell again.

Ingurgitation, (Lat.) a greedy ſwallowing, or gluttonous devouring, as it were a cramming into a bottomleſſe pit.

Inguſtable, (Lat.) untaſtable, not to be taſted.

Inhabitable,

Inhabitable, (Lat.) not to be dwelt in, or inhabited: but the Præposition *in*, hath not the same force in the word Inhabitant; this signifying a dweller, or one that lives in this or that place.

Inhalation, (Lat.) a breathing in, a breathing upon.

Inhesion, or *Inhasion*, (Lat.) a sticking close, a cleaving unto.

Inheritance, in Common law, is a perpetuity of Lands or tenements, to a man and his heirs.

Inhibition, (Lat.) a forbidding, in Common law, it is taken for a Writ, forbidding a Judge to proceed farther in the cause depending before him: but inhibition is a Writ issuing out of a higher Court-Christian, to an inferiour; whereas prohibition issues out of the Kings, to a Court-Christian, or to an inferiour temporall Court.

Inhonestation, (Lat.) a shaming, or disgracing, a making dishonest.

Inhospitality, or *Inhospitability*, (Lat.) a not affording entertainment, a churlishness to strangers: also an unfitnesse for entertainment.

Inhumanity, (Lat.) cruelty, barbarousnesse; as it were a putting off, and devesting one's self of human nature.

Inhumation, (Lat.) a burying, or putting into the ground: Also a Term in Chymistry, the setting of two pots (the hot of the uppermost being well luted, and covered) with his bottom full of pin-holes fast into the ground, and then covering them both with earth, having a circular fire, made for distillarory transudation.

† *Inidoneous*, (Lat.) unfit.

Injection, (Lat.) a casting in; it signifieth in Physick, particularly, a conveying of any liquid substance, into any part of the body, by Glister, or Syringe, or the like.

Inimitable, (Lat.) not to be followed, or imitated.

Iniquity, (Lat.) want of equity, corruption, injustice.

Iniswen, the white Island, a name which in ancient times was attributed to this Island of *Brittain*.

Initiation, (Lat.) an entrance, or admittance into any Faculty, or Art.

Injucundity, (Lat.) unpleasantnesse.

Injunction, (Lat.) an injoyning, or commandement, as it were a joyning or fastening a command upon any one: also a decree out of Chancery; to give possession to the Plaintiffe for want of apparence in the Defendant, or to stay a proceeding in a Court, upon suggestion made, that the rigour of the Law, is against equity.

Injurious, (Lat. from *in* and *jus*) wrongfull, as it were against right, and law.

An inkling of a matter, a small rumour, or report, as it were a tinkling, or little sound; or, as others say, from *Inclinare*, because by it, the ear is somewhat inclined.

Inlagary, in Common law, is a restitution or restoring of one out-law'd, to the benefit or estate of a subject; the word *Inlawgh* signifying in the Saxon tongue, one that is in *franco plegio*, that is, under a certain law; and in *Decennio*; for till a man be 10. years of age, he is not accounted under law.

Inlay, see *Marquetry*.

Inmates, signify in Common law, those that are admitted for their money, to dwell joyntly with another man in his house, passing in and out by one door, and not being able to maintain themselves.

Innatable, or *Innable*, (Lat.) not to be swimmed in.

Innate, (Lat.) naturally in-bred.

Innavigable, (Lat.) not to be sailed in, unpassable for any ship, or boat.

Innes of Chancery, eight houses appointed for young Students in the elements of law; namely, *Thavies Inne*, anciently the Mansion house of *J. Thavie*, Armourer of *London*: 2. *Furnivals Inne*, once the Mansion of Sir *R. Furnivall*; afterwards of the *Talbots*, Earls of *Shrewsbury*. 3. *Bernard's Inne*, once belonging to *Macworth*, Dean of the Cathedral of *Lincoln*, and in the holding of *Lionel Bernard*. 4. *Staple Inne*, once belonging to the *English* Merchants of the *Staple*. 5. *Clifford's Inne*, once the dwelling house of *Malcolm de Herfey*, afterwards of the *Cliffords*, Earls of *Cumberland*, of whom it is now rented. 6. *Clement's Inne*, once a Messuage belonging to the Parish-Church of St. *Clement Danes*, 7. *New Inne*, once the dwelling-house of Sir *J. Tyneaulxe*; it hath been also called our *Lady's Inne*. 8. *Lyon's Inne*, once a dwelling house, known by the name of the *Black Lyon*.

Innes of Court, 4 Houses, or Colledges, for the entertainment of Students of the Law; namely, the two Temples, Inner, and Middle, which were anciently the habitations of the Templars, or Knights of *Jerusalem*, (to which was added the outward Temple, which is now called *Essex House*) *Lincoln's Inne*, built by *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincolne*, for his own dwelling house, and *Grays Inne*, anciently the Mannour-house of *Baron Gray*, in the time of *Edward* the third.

Innitent, (Latin) endeavouring, leaning

ing, or inſiſting upon.

Innocents day, the 28. of *December*, wherein Maſſe uſed to be ſaid, for the ſouls of the Innocent children ſlain by *Herod*: it is alſo called *Childermas* day.

Innocuous, (Lat.) doing no hurt, harmleſſe.

Innominable, (Lat.) not to be named.

Innovation, (Latin) a making new: alſo a bringing in of new cuſtomes or opinions.

Innoxious, (Lat.) ſafe, dangerleſſe, wherein there is no hurt.

Innubilous, (Lat.) cloudleſſe, not overcaſt.

Innuendo, a Law-term, uſed in pleadings. to declare a thing or perſon, that was mentioned before obſcurely.

Innumerable, (Lat.) not to be numbred.

Innutrition, (Lat.) a nouriſhing inwardly.

Ino, the daughter of *Cadmus* and *Harmonia*, and nurſe to *Bacchus*; ſhe was ſecond wife to *Athamas* King of *Thebes*, and for cauſing *Phryxus* and *Helle*, whom he had by his firſt wife *Nephele*, to be baniſht, ſhe was puniſhed by *Juno*, who poſſeſt her husband with ſuch a raving madneſſe, that he took her for a Lioneſſe, and forced her with her ſon *Melicerta*, to caſt her ſelf into the Sea, where, by the compaſſion of the gods, they were changed into Sea-Deities.

Inobſervable, (Lat.) not to be obſerved, unworthy of obſervation.

In-occiduous, (Lat.) never falling, ſetting, or going down.

Inoculation, (Lat.) a graffing, or inſerting, a bud or kernel into the bud of another tree.

Inodoration, (Lat.) a making to ſmell, a perfuming.

Inopacous, (Latin.) not dark, or ſhadowed.

Inopinate, (Lat.) not thought of, or expected.

Inoptable, (Lat.) not to be wiſht.

Inorganical, (Latin) wanting Organs, or Inſtruments of motion or operation.

Inquietude, (Latin) reſtleſſeneſſe, want of repoſe, or quiet of mind. *Cleop.*

Inquiline, (Lat.) a native, he that dwelleth where he was born; from *in* and *colo*. i. e. to dwell.

Inquination, (Latin) a making foul, a polluting, or defiling.

Inquirendo, an authority given to a perſon, to inquire into ſomething for the Kings advantage.

Inquiſition, (Lat.) a ſearching into, or inquiring after: Alſo the name of a grand Councel, inſtituted by *Ferdinand*, the Catholick King of *Spain*, who having ſubdued the Empire of the *Moors* in that kingdom; ordered, that no *Moors* ſhould be ſuffered to ſtay in *Spain*, but ſuch as ſhould be baptized; and for inquiry into thoſe matters, this Councel was erected, and called the Sacred Councell of the inquiſition, whereof the Arch-Biſhop of *Toledo*, or the Arch-Biſhop of *Sevil*, was Preſident, aſſiſted by twelve other Councellours.

Inrolement, a regiſtering, or recording any lawfull act in the Roules of the Chancery.

Inſanity, (Lat.) unſoundneſſe of body or mind.

Inſative, (Latin) unſown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Inſaturable, (Lat.) not to be filled, or ſatisfied.

Inſcious, or *inſcient*, (Lat.) unknowing, ignorant.

Inſcription, (Lat.) a title, or name, writ or engraven over any thing.

Inſcrutable, (Lat.) not to be found out by ſearching, hidden, myſterious.

Inſculption, (Lat.) a carving, or engraving.

Inſecable (Lat.) not to be cut.

An *Inſect*, (Lat.) the ſmalleſt ſort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant; ſome think them to be ſo called, becauſe they have a kind of diviſion, or ſection, between the head and the belly.

Inſectation, (Lat.) a railing againſt, as it were a following and proſecuting with evill language.

Inſectile, (Lat.) not to be cut.

Inſection, (Lat.) a cutting into.

Inſemination, (Lat.) a ſowing into.

Inſenſate, (Lat.) mad, fooliſh, void of ſenſe.

Inſenſible, (Lat.) not to be perceived: alſo, not having any ſenſe: alſo the ſame as impaſſible. *Artam.*

Inſertion, (Lat.) an engraffing, a planting into.

Inſiccation, (Lat.) a drying.

Inſident, (Lat.) ſitting upon: alſo ſetling.

Inſidiation,

Infidiation, (Lat.) a laying ambush, a waiting to ensnare.

Infimulation, (Lat.) an accusing.

Infinuation, (Lat.) a winding ones self in by little and little, a getting into favour by degrees, as it were a going into the bosome.

Infipid, (Lat.) having no taste or relish, unsavory.

Infipience, (Lat.) foolishness, want of knowledge or discretion.

Infift, (Lat.) to stay upon, to urge.

Infition, (Lat.) a putting into, a grafting.

Infolation, (Lat.) a laying in the Sun, a bleaching.

Infolency, (Lat.) pride, arrogancy, as it were an unwonted behaviour, or doing contrary to common custome.

Infoluble, (Lat.): see *Indiffoluble*.

Infomnious, (Lat.) wanting sleep: also, apt to dream.

Inspection, (Lat.) a looking narrowly into.

Insperable, (Lat.) not to be hoped.

Insperfion, (Lat.) a sprinkling upon.

Inspiration, (Lat.) an inspiring, or breathing into.

Inspissation, (Lat.) a thickning, or making thick.

Instability, (Lat.) unsteadfastness, inconstancy.

Instancy, (Lat.) a being near at hand: also, earnestness, or urgency.

Instauration, (Lat.) a renewing, or repairing.

Instigation, (Lat.) a stirring, or pricking on, a provoking.

Instillation, (Lat.) an instilling, or causing to drop by little and little.

Instimulation, (Lat.) the same as *Instigation*.

Instinct, (Lat.) a naturall inward motion, or prompting.

Institutes, (Lat.) ordinances, precepts, or commandments, and particularly certain Books of the Civil-Law, collected by *Justinian*.

Institution, (Lat.) an ordaining, or appointing.

† *Insubid*, (Lat.) hasty, inconsiderate, rash.

Insubria, a Country of *Italy*, anciently called *Gallia Cisalpina*, now *Lumbardy*, from the *Lumbards*, a people of *Pannonia* which conquered it.

Insular, (Lat.) belonging to an Island, or Island-like.

Insulsity, (Lat.) unsavorinesse, unpleasantness: also folly, bluntness of wit.

Insultation, (Lat.) a leaping on: also, a boasting, or insulting.

Insuperable, (Lat.) not to be vanquisht, or overcome.

Insupportable, (Lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Insurrection, (Lat.) a rising against.

Intabulation, (Lat.) a laying on of boards or planks.

Intactible, (Lat.) not to be touched.

In-takers, (Lat.) a sort of Theeves so called, because they receive such things as the out-parters bring to them.

Intamination, (Lat.) a defiling, or polluting.

Intangible, (Lat.) the same as *Intactible*.

Integral, whole; in Arithmetick, integral numbers are opposed to fraction.

Integration, (Lat.) a making whole, or restoring.

Integrity, (Lat.) sincerity, uprightness, as it were soundness, and intireness of mind.

Integument, (Lat.) a covering, a garment to cover with.

Intellectual, (Lat.) belonging to the Intellect, *i. e.* the faculty, or act it self of understanding.

Intelligence, (Lat.) knowledge, understanding, wisdom.

Intemperance, (Lat.) inordinatness of life, a want of temperance to contain a mans desires and lusts.

Intempestivity, (Lat.) unseasonableness, a doing a thing out of due season, and order.

Intenebration, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring.

Inteneration, (Lat.) a making tender, a softning.

Intense, (Lat.) stretched to the utmost, contrary to remis, as intensely cold, *i. e.* cold in a high degree; remisly cold, *i. e.* cold in a low degree.

Intent, or *Intentive*, (Lat.) seriously bent upon a business.

Intentation, (Lat.) a threatning, as it were, a trying, or indeavouring against.

Intercalation, (Lat.) an interserting, or putting between; it is particularly applied to the putting in of a day into the month of February in Bissextile, or Leap-year.

Intercession, (Lat.) a praying, or mediating

ting in the behalf of another, as it were a ſtepping between to keep off harm, or danger.

Intercident, (Lat.) falling between as an intercidentall day, an extraordinary critical day, which being cauſed by the violence of the diſeaſe, falls between the ordinary critical dates.

Interciſion, (Lat.) a cutting between, or in the midſt.

Interclusion, (Lat.) a ſhutting between, or a ſtopping up the paſſage between one thing another.

Intercolumniation, (Lat.) the diſtance between two Columns, or Pillars: alſo, ſome kind of work placed between them. It is a Term uſed in Architecture.

Intercoſtal, (Lat.) being between the ribs; as, thoſe veins and muſcles which run along in thoſe parts, are called in Anatomy, the *Intercoſtal* veins and muſcles.

Intercurrent, (Lat.) running, or paſſing between, whence the ſubſtantive intercourſe, is commonly uſed.

Intercutaneous, (Lat.) being between the skin and the fleſh.

Interdict, or *Interdiction*, (Lat.) a forbidding, or debarring one the uſe of any thing. In Common and Canon-Law, Interdiction is particularly taken for an Eccleſiaſtical cenſure, prohibiting the uſe of Divine Rites to the perſon condemned: alſo, ſuch perſons whom all men are forbidden to receive into their houſes, are ſaid to be interdicted of fire and water.

Interduct, (Lat.) a leading between: alſo a ſpace left between full periods in writing, or printing.

Interemption, (Lat.) a killing, or violent depriving of life.

† *Interequitation*, (Lat.) a riding between.

Intereſt, a Verb impersonal in Latin ſignifieth, It concerns or belongs unto; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for a Concernment, right, or appertainment: alſo, Uſury, the uſe of money lent, being as it were the right of him that lends.

Interfation, (Lat.) an interrupting, or diſturbing any one by ſpeaking in the midſt of their diſcourſe.

Interfection, (Lat) a killing.

Interfector, an interficient, or deſtroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth houſe (in a Nativity), either five degrees before the cuſp of the houſe, or 25 after. Secondly, the Lord of the eighth houſe. Thirdly, the Planet that is joyned to the Lord of the eighth houſe. Fourthly, the Planet that diſpoſeth of the Lord of the eighth houſe when he is not therein.

Interfeer, (French) to hit one leg againſt another: Alſo, to exchange blows.

Interfluent, or *Interfluous*, (Lat.) flowing between.

Interrogatories, in Common-Law, are queſtions demanded of witneſſes brought in.

Interjacent, (Lat.) lying between.

Interjection, (Lat.) a caſting between: It is commonly uſed for one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, expreſſing ſome ſudden paſſion of the mind.

Interim, an Adverb ſignifying in Latin, in the mean while; but we commonly uſe it ſubſtantively for the time paſſing between.

Interiour, (Lat.) inward, being on the inſide.

Interition, (Lat.) a periſhing, or decaying.

Interloquution, (Lat.) a ſpeaking, or diſcourſing between.

Interlopers, in Common-Law, are thoſe that, without legal authority, intercept the Trade of a Company; as it were, Interleapers.

Interlucation, (Lat.) a letting in of light between, by the cutting away of boughs; a Term in Gardening.

Interlude, (Lat.) a kind of Stage-play, that which is ſung, or repreſented between the ſeverall Acts.

Interlunary, (Lat.) belonging to the *Interlunium*, or ſpace between the old and new Moon.

Intermeation, (Lat.) a paſſing between.

Intermedian, or *Intermeate*, (Lat.) being in the middle, or lying between.

Intermeteth, (old word) medleth.

Intermication, (Lat.) a ſhining between, or in the midſt.

Intermiſſion, (Lat.) a putting between: alſo, a deferring, or leaving off for a while.

Intermiſſions, a Term in Architecture, the ſpaces between the wall and the pillars, or between pillars and pillars.

Intermitting-pulſe, is that which the Fit holds up a while, and then beats again; which is a ſign of extream ſickneſs.

Intermixtion, (Lat.) a mingling between or amongſt.

Intermural-ſpace, (Lat.) a ſpace between two walls.

Internal,

Internal, (Latin) inward.

Internecion, (Lat.) a making a universal slaughter, or utter destroying.

Internigration, (Latin) a mingling of black.

Internuntiation, (Lat.) a going, or sending of a message between several parties.

Interpellation, (Lat.) an interrupting or disturbing.

Interplication, (Latin) a folding between.

Interpolation, (Lat.) a fixing, or inserting between.

Interposition, (Lat.) an interposing, or putting between.

Interpretation, (Lat.) an interpreting, expounding, or explaining.

Interpunction, (Lat.) a distinguishing by making points or pricks between.

Interreign, in Latin *Interregnum*, the space between the death of one Prince, or Ruler, and the Succession, or Election of another; whence *Interrex*, he that ruleth, or beareth sway, during that space.

Interrogation, (Lat.) an asking, or demanding a question.

Interruption, (Lat.) a troubling, or disturbing any one in the midst of a businesse.

Interscription, (Latin) an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interfecants in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another.

Intersection, (Lat.) a cutting in the midst.

Insertion, (Lat.) a graffing, or putting in between.

Intersonant, (Lat.) sounding between, or in the midst.

Interspersion, (Lat.) a sprinkling, or scattering between.

Interspiration, (Lat.) a breathing between.

Interstitial, (Lat.) having an interstice, or space between.

Intertexture, (Lat.) a weaving between.

Interval, (Lat.) a distance or space, either of place or time.

Intervenient, (Latin) coming between.

Intervert, (Latin) to turn upside down: also to beguile, or deceitfully to take away a thing committed to any ones trust.

Intervigilation, (Lat.) a watching between whiles.

Intestable, (Lat.) uncapable by the Law to make any Will, or be taken for a witnesse.

Intestinum jejunum, the empty Gut.

Intestinum cæcum, the blind Gut.

Intestinum rectum, the Arse-Gut.

Intestinum duodenum, the Gut next to the stomack.

Intestina Gracilia, the little Guts.

Intestina terræ, Earth worms.

Intestine, (Lat.) inward, in lying within entrailes.

Intronization, (Lat.) a placing upon a Throne or Seat of Majesty.

Intimation, (Lat.) a signifying, or secret declaring.

Intimidation, a making timorous, or fearfull.

Intinction, (Lat.) a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

Intire, (Lat.) whole, or sound.

Intitulation, (Lat.) an intitling, an adding a title unto any thing.

Intolerable, (Lat.) not to be born, or endured.

Intonation, (Lat.) a thundering or making a terrible noise.

Intoxication, (Lat.) a poysoning, or envenoming.

Intractable, (Lat.) not to be managed or trained, unmanageable.

Intrado, (Spanish) an entrance: also a yearly revenue.

Intraneous, (Lat.) inward.

Intricacy, or *Intrique*, (Lat. and Fr.) an intangledneſſe, incumbrance, or winding like a labyrinth.

Intrinsecal, (Lat.) inward or secret.

Introduction, (Lat.) a leading in: also a beginning, or preface to any discourse.

Introgression, (Lat.) a going in.

Intromission, (Lat.) a sending inward.

† *Introrption*, (Lat.) a breaking in, a rushing in by violence.

Introsumed, (Latin) Taken inwardly.

† *Introversion*, (Lat.) a turning upside-down: also, a turning ones thoughts within: a word used in practical Divinity.

Intrusion, (Lat.) a wrongful, or unmannerly thrusting in.

Intuition, (Lat.) a clear seeing into, a distinct beholding.

Intumescence, (Lat.) a swelling, or rising up into a heap.

Intumulation, (Lat.) a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

Invagination, (Lat.) a putting into a sheath, or scabbard.

Invalid, (Lat.) of no force, strength, or value.

Invasion, (Lat.) an assailing, or setting upon anothers right or dominions.

Invecked, from the Latin *Invehere*; a term in Blazon, as a bordure Invecked, is, when the line of which the bordure is made, inverts its points not toward the field, but into it self.

Invection, (Lat.) a carrying in, or againſt.

Invective, (Latin) railing, ſharp, bitter in expreſſions; as it were violently carried on againſt any one.

Inveigle, to allure, or intice; from the Dutch word *avanglen*, i. e. to caſt alluring eyes.

Invellop, ſee *Envelope*.

Inventory, (Lat.) a certain writing wherein is contained a Catalogue, or reckoning up of the Goods and Chattels of a deceaſed party, which are to be prized, or valued by ſufficient men, and exhibited to the Ordinary.

Inverſion, (Lat.) a turning the in-ſide out, a changing the order of things or words.

Inveſt, (Latin) to give poſſeſſion, which uſed to be done by delivering the Tenant a Rod, and adminiſtring him an Oath: alſo, to inſtall with any honour, or dignity.

Inveſtigation, (Lat.) a making diligent ſearch, or inquiry.

Inveſtiture, (Lat.) a giving poſſeſſion, an endowing with honour.

Inveterate, (Lat.) grown old, rooted, and ſetled by long cuſtome.

Invigilation, (Lat.) a carefull watching, a diligent over-ſeeing.

Invigorate, (Lat.) to inſpire vigour, life, and ſpirit.

Invincible, (Lat.) not to be conquered, or overcome.

Inviolable, (Lat.) not to be violated, or broken.

Inviron, (French) to encompaſſe.

Inviſible, (Lat.) not to be ſeen, or diſcerned.

Invitation, (Lat.) an inviting, bidding, or calling unto.

Inumbration, (Lat.) a caſting a ſhadow upon.

Inunction, (Lat.) an annointing thorowly.

Inundation, (Lat.) an overflowing with water.

Invocation, (Lat.) an invoking, or calling upon.

Involation, (Lat.) a flying into, or a flying into, or flying upon.

Involve, (Lat.) to wrap, or fold in; to entangle, or overwhelm.

Involuntary, (Lat.) unwilling.

Inurbanity, (Lat.) incivility, want of courteſie or affability.

Inure, or *Enure*, to accuſtome: alſo in Common-law, it ſignifieth to take effect, or be available.

Inuſitate, (Latin) not accuſtomed, unwonted.

Inutility, (Lat.) unprofitableneſſe.

Invulnerable, (Lat.) not to be wounded.

I O

Io, the daughter of *Innachus*, King of the *Argives*: ſhe being beloved of *Jupiter*, was transformed into a Cow, that ſhe might not be known of *Juno*; who nevertheleſſe ſuſpecting, cauſed her to be watch't by *Argus*, who had many eyes; but *Argus* being ſlain by *Mercury*, *Juno* ſent a Gad fly to ſting her, which made her run up and down reſtleſſe, till at length ſhe arrived at *Egypt*, where being reſtored to her former ſhape, ſhe was married to *Oſiris*, and called *Iſis*.

Joab, (Hebr.) Father-hood.

Joachim, an Hebrew proper name; ſignifying Preparation of the Lord.

Joan, a proper name of women, anſwerable to that of *John* in men; it was the name of ſeveral great Queens, as thoſe of *Aragon* and *Naples*.

Ioannitiques, a certain order of Monks, that wear the figure of a Chalice upon their breaſts.

Job, (Hebr.) ſighing, or ſorrowing.

Joblin, (French) a ſot, or gull.

Jocaſta, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*, and the wife of *Laius*: after whoſe death ſhe was married unknowingly to her ſon *Oedipus*, to whom ſhe brought forth *Eteocles*, and *Polynices*; who ſlaying one another in a conteſt about the Kingdom, ſhe killed her ſelf for grief.

Joculatory, or *Jocous*, (Lat.) jeſting, ſportive, done or ſpoken in jeſt.

Jocund, (in Latin *Jucundus*) chearfull, pleaſant, or joyfull; from *Jocus*, i. e. a jeſt.

John, a proper name, ſignifying in Hebrew Gracious. There have been divers great Kings, and other famous men of this name, as Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*; 23. Popes of *Rome*: Alſo *Johannes Hircanus*, a famous Captain of the *Jews*, who conquered *Samaria*, *Idumea*, and a great part of *Syria*. *Joannes Acutus*, or *Hackwood*, an Engliſh-man, who performed ſeverall great Martial exploits in *Italy*, under the Dukes of *Milain*. *Joannes Guttenbergh*, a *German*, who invented the Art of Printing. This name was anciently pronounced *Juon*.

Joinder, in Common-law, is the coupling

ling of two in a suite one against another.

Joyning-issue, a Term in Common-law, the referring a point of a matter depending in suit, to the tryall of the Jury.

Joynt-Tenants, in Common-law, are those that hold Lands or Tenements by one Title, or without partition.

Joynture, a Term in Law, being a Covenant, whereby a husband assureth unto his wife in respect of marriage, Lands or Tenements for Term of her life, or otherwise.

Iolaus, the Nephew of *Hercules*; he drove his Uncle's Chariot, when he fought against *Cycnus* the son of *Mars*; afterwards, when he grew old, he was restored to youth by the prayers of *Hercules*.

Jollitrin, (French) a youngster, or young Gallant.

Jonas a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, a Dove.

Jonathan, another Hebrew name, signifying the gift of God.

Joncade, (French) a certain kind of spoon-meat.

Ionia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, having twelve great Cities, whereof *Miletus* and *Ephesus* were the chief; the inhabitants of this Country descended anciently from the Greeks, whence their language was called the Ionick Dialect.

Ionick Order in Architecture, see *Corinthian*.

Iopaan, a certain expression, used in Hymnes, or songs of rejoycing.

Iopas, an *African* King, who was one of those that sought to have married *Dido*, he was a great Musician, and sung in verse, of the course of the Moon, and motions of the Stars.

Jordan, (Hebr.) the River of judgement.

Joscelin, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Justulus*, being a diminutive from *Jost*, in Latin *Justus*, or *Jodocus*; the chief of this name was *Joscelin* of *Lovan*, son to *Godfrey*, Duke of *Brabant*.

Joseph, (Hebr.) encrease of the Lord.

Josias, (Hebr.) fire of the Lord.

Josuah, (Hebr.) the Lord, Saviour.

Jot, a little, or very small matter; from the Greek letter *Iota*, or the Hebrew *Jod*.

Iotacism, (Greek) a running much upon the letter *Iota*, or *I*: also a bad pronunciation of the same letter.

Jouketh, a Term in Faulconry; they say the Hawk *Jouketh*, and not sleepeth.

Journall, (French) a book of every days passages: also so much land as may be ploughed in a day by one Team of Oxen.

Journee, (French) a dayes journey: also an expedition of war, a day of battell.

Joyce, the proper name of a woman, in Latin *Jocosa*, i. e. merry, pleasant.

Joyes of the Planets, are, when they are in those houses where they are most powerfull and strong; as, *Saturn* joyeth in *Scorpio*.

I P

Iphianassa, *Iphinoe*, and *Lysippe*, the daughters of *Prætus*, King of *Argos*; who for despiting the goddesse Juno, and equalling their own beauties to hers, were struck with such a Phrensie, that they imagined themselves transformed to Cowes, but *Melampus* being sent for, and offered for the cure of them half the Kingdom; and which of the daughters he lik't best, soon brought them to their former estate, and married *Iphianass*.

Iphiclus, the son of *Amphitryo* by *Alcmena*; he was born at the same time with *Hercules*, who was begot by *Jupiter*.

Iphicrates, a Captain of the *Athenians*, famous for many great victories.

Ipoigenia, the daughter of *Agamemnon*, and *Clytemnestra*; she was adjudged to be sacrificed to *Diana*, because that goddesse being incensed against *Agamemnon* for killing one of her Harts; kept the Navie of the Greeks by contrary winds from their intended course: but after that *Ulysses* had by craft obtained her of her mother, and all things in a readinesse for the sacrifice; *Diana* accepted of a Hart, so that *Iphigenia* was set free, and sent to *Taurica*, where she was made Over seer of the rites of that goddesse (which were performed by the sacrificing of men) by *Thoas* the King of that place, who was afterwards slain by *Orestes*, who was designed to be offered for a sacrifice.

Iphimedia, the wife of *Aloeus*, who being ravish't by *Neptune*, brought forth Twins, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, who grew every moneth nine fingers in tallnesse, till they came to be of a very vast stature; they helpe the Gyants against the gods, and were at length slain by the Arrows of *Apollo* and *Diana*.

Iphinoe, see *Iphianassa*.

Iphis, a young man of a great beauty, who fell in love with *Anaxarete*: see *Anaxarete*.

Iphis, is also the name of a *Cretan* Vir-

gin the daughter of *Lygdus* and *Theletusa*, ſhe was by her mothers prayers to the goddeſſe *Iſis* changed into a man, leſt *Lygdus* finding himſelf deceived, ſhould be incenſed, for he going to travell, and giving a ſtrict charge to *Theletuſa*, whom he left with Child, that if ſhe brought forth a Female Child, ſhe ſhould put her out from her, he was made to believe, that it was a Boy, and as ſoon as his ſuppoſed Son came of age, he provided him a wife named *Ianthe*; for whom, as it happened, *Iphis* proved a reall husband.

Ipſwich, the chief Town of *Suffolk*; it was ſacked by the *Danes* in the year 991. this Town is famous for the birth of Cardinal *Wooſey*, who was a Butcher's ſon of this place, and who began to build here a very magnificent Colledge; here is yet to be ſeen the ruines of the old Town, which was called *Gipwich*.

I R

Iracundious, (Lat.) of an angry diſpoſition, inclinable to anger,

Iraſcible, (Lat.) capable of anger. Iraſcible faculty, is that faculty of the Soul from whence anger and paſſion is ſtirred up, and kindled in men.

Irchenfield, or *Archenfield*, that part of *Herefordſhire*, where the City of *Hereford* now ſtandeth, and where the old Town of *Ariconium* ſtood in ancient times.

Irene, the mother of *Conſtantine* the ſeventh; ſhe reigned at *Conſtantinople* joyntly with her ſon, called a Councel at *Nice*, conſiſting of above 300. Biſhops, wherein the ſetting up of Images in Churches, was confirmed by a decree: being expelled from the Empire by her ſon, who reigned alone for ſeven years; ſhe at length took him by craft, put out his eyes, and caſt him into priſon, where he died.

Iris, the daughter of *Thaumas*, feigned by the Poets to have been the meſſenger of the gods: there is a kind of watry *Meteor*, ſo called in Greek, appearing in the Clouds of divers colours, which we call the Rain bow.

Irmunſal, or *Ermiſul*, a certain God worſhipped by the ancient Brittains, and thought to be the ſame with *Mercury*.

Ironical, (Greek) ſpoken in mockery, or by that figure called *Irony*, which is a ſpeaking contrary to what a man means by way of bitter gibing or ſcoffing.

Irradiation, (lat.) an enlightning, or caſting beams upon,

Irrational, (Lat.) unreaſonable.

† *Irrecordable*, (Lat.) not to be remembred.

Irrecuperable, (Lat.) never to be recovered, unrecoverable.

Irredivivous, (Lat.) not to be revived.

Irrefragable, (Lat.) unbreakable: alſo undeniable, not to be confuted.

Irregularity, (Lat.) diſorderlineſſe, as it were a being without rule: alſo, an incapacity of taking holy Orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, baſe-born, or guilty of any hainous crime; a Term in Canon-law.

Irreligious, (Lat.) having no Religion, or piety towards God.

Irremeable, (Lat.) through which there is no paſſing back, or returning.

Irremediable, (Lat.) not to be remedied, or helped.

Irremiſſible, (Latin) not to be remitted, or pardoned.

Irremunerable, (Lat.) not to be rewarded.

Irreparable, (Latin) not to be reſtored, or repaired.

Irreprehenſible, (Lat.) not to be reprehended, or blamed.

Irreſolute, (Lat.) unreſolved, doubting, or wavering.

Irrevocable, (Lat.) not to be revoked, or called back.

Irrigation, (Lat.) a watering of Gardens and Meadows out of ſome neighbouring River.

Irriſion, (Latin) a laughing at, a ſcoffing, or flouting.

Irritation, (Lat.) a provoking, or ſtirring up.

† *Irrite*, (Lat.) void, of no effect.

Irrogation, (Lat.) an impoſing upon.

Irroration, (lat.) a bedewing, or beſprinkling.

† *Irruent*, (lat.) ruſhing, or running violently upon.

Irrugation, (lat.) a wrinkling, a contracting into wrinkles.

Irruption, (lat.) a breaking violently in.

Irus, a poor man of *Ithaca*, who was a continual meſſenger between *Penelope*, and thoſe that came to court her in her husband's abſence; for which *Ulyſſes*, when he came home, killed him with his fiſt.

I S

Iſaac, (Hebrew) laughter, as *Gelaſius* in Greek.

Iſaca,

Iſaca, or *Iſca*, a river in *England*, vulgarly called *Ex*, from whence the City *Exon*, or *Exceter*, is denominated.

Iſagogical, (Greek) belonging to *Iſagogue*, i. e. an Introduction or beginning.

Iſca Dammoniorum, ſee *Exceſter*.

Iſca Silurûm, the name of a Town in *Monmouthſhire*, commonly called *Caerleon*.

Iſcariot, the ſirname of *Judas*, that betrayed our Saviour, from the Hebrew, *Iſch Carioth*.

Iſchuria, (Greek) A ſtoppage, or difficulty of the urine.

Iſchiatic, (Greek from *Iſcias* the hip) troubled with a pain in the hip, which pain is commonly called the *Sciatica*, or Hip-gout.

Iſicle, *q. Iceſickle*, from the Dutch word *Iskekel*, a tappe of Ice, a drop of water frozen.

Iſis, a goddeſſe, worſhipped by the *Ægyptians*; ſhe was at firſt called *Io*, and was the daughter of *Inachus*, King of *Argus*, ſee *Io*.

Iſis, the River *Ouſe*, in *Wiltſhire*, which meeting with *Thames*, is called *Thamiſis*.

Iſlip, a Town in *Oxfordſhire*, anciently called *Giſtlipe*, famous for being the Birth-place of King *Edward* the Confeſſour.

Iſmaelite, one deſcended from *Iſmael*, the ſon of *Abraham*, by his Concubin *Agar*.

Iſonomy, (Greek) an equality.

Iſoceles Triangle, (in Geometry) is that which hath two equal ſides, and two equall oppoſite Angles.

Iſota de Nugarolis, a Virgin of *Verona*, the daughter of *Antonius de Nugarolis*; ſhe was very famous for Philoſophy, Philology, and Poetry.

Iſped, (old word) diſpatched.

Iſrael, (Hebrew) prevailing in the Lord.

Iſſue, in Common law, ſignifieth either children begotten between a man and his wife, or the profits of lands, or the profits growing from a Fine, or a matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties joyn.

Iſthme, (Greek) a narrow neck of land, lying between two Seas. The moſt famous *Iſthmus*, is that of *Greece*, whereupon *Corinth* ſtands; from thence were denominated the *Iſthmian* Games, inſtituted by *Theſeus*, in honour of *Neptune*.

Iſtria, a Country of *Italy*, joyning to *Illyricum*.

Iſurium Brigantum, the name of an ancient City in *York-ſhire*, ſo called from the River *Ure*, running by it: It was many ages ſince, razed to the ground, but out of the ruines of it was built a Town, now called *Ealdburgh*, or *Aldborow*.

I T

Italia, or *Italy*, one of the moſt famous Countries of *Europe*, ſo called from *Italus*, otherwiſe called *Atlas*, an ancient King thereof, who had two daughters, *Electra*, whom he married to *Camboblaſco*, King of the *Janigenæ*; and *Roma*, whom he made Queen of the *Aborigenes*: ſhe is ſaid to have laid the foundation of the City *Rome*, which was afterwards finiſhed by *Romulus*. Others derive *Italy* from the Greek word *Italos*, an Ox, becauſe that Country abounded with Oxen: it was anciently called *Heſperia*, from *Heſperus*, the brother of *Atlas*.

To *Italianize*, a made word, ſignifying to ſpeak, or do like an *Italian*.

Iteration, (lat.) a ſaying, or doing the ſame thing over again, a repeating.

Ithaca, an Iſland in the *Ionian* Sea, where *Ulyſſes* was born, it is full of Goats, but no Hare can live there.

Itinerary, (lat.) belonging to a journey: alſo ſubſtantially uſed for a Calender of miles, or a note-book, wherein are ſet down the paſſages of a journy.

Itylus, the ſon of *Zethus* and *Ædon*: ſee *Ædon*.

Itys, the ſon of *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by *Progne*, the daughter of *Pandion*, King of *Athens*; he was ſlain by his mother, and ſet before *Tereus*, to eat at a banquet, (becauſe he had deflowred her ſiſter *Philomel*) who after her tongue was cut out, wrought the relation of it with her needle; but *Tereus* diſcovering in the midſt of the banquet, the ſlaughter of *Itys*, by ſeeing the head of the child; he purſued *Progne* and her ſiſter, with his ſword drawn; who running from him; *Progne* was changed into a Swallow; *Philomel*, into a Nightingale, and *Itys* into a Pheaſant.

J U

Jub, (old word) a Bottle.

Juba, a King of *Mauritania*, he was a conſtant friend to *Pompey's* party; he overthrew *Curio*, and all his forces ſent into *Africa*, by *Cæſar*: when *Pompey* was over-

come, he joyned his forces with *Scipio*, and dyed fighting with *Petreius*.

Jubarb, *q. barba jovis*, because of its perpetual greenneſſe; a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Houſleek*.

Jubeb, or *Jujubes*, fruit; (Arab. *zufalzef.*) a kind of Pruan, uſed much in Phyſick, and ſold by Apothecaries; it was a fruit known among the *Seres*, a people of *Scythia*, and therefore called in Latin *Sericum*.

Jubilation, (Lat.) a ſolemn rejoycing, a ſhouting for joy.

A year of Jubile, a great Feſtival, or time of rejoycing, celebrated every fiftieth year by the Jewes, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*. It came at length to be ſolemnized among the Chriſtians, being firſt inſtituted by Pope *Boniface*, the eighth, in the year 1300. who ordained it to be kept every hundred years; it comes from the Hebrew word *Jocel*, Rejoycing.

Jucundity, (Lat.) pleaſantneſſe.

Judea, a Country of *Syria* in *Aſia* the greater, bordering Eaſt-ward upon the dead Sea; it is alſo called *Chananæa*, or the land of Promiſe.

Judaiſm, (Lat.) the faith or religion of the Jews.

Judicatory, (Lat.) a place of judgement, or hearing of cauſes.

Judicial, or *Judiciary*, (Latin) belonging to a Cauſe, Triall, or Judgement.

Judith, (Hebr.) praiſing, a proper name of women.

Ivetot, a Town of lower *Normandy* in *France*, which hath in former times been governed by a ticular King; whence a man of a great Title, and a ſmall inheritance, is in deriſion called a King of *Ivetot*.

Jugal. (Lat.) belonging to a yoak.

Jugament, (Lat.) a yoaking, or coupling.

Jugular, or *Jugularie*, (Lat.) belonging to the throat, whence the jugular-Veins are thoſe veins which aſcend along the ſides of the neck, to the bottom of the head.

Jugulation, (Lat.) a cutting the throat of any one, a killing.

Jugurth, the ſon of *Manoſtabales*, brother of *Micipſa*; King of *Numidia*; whom his Uncle, dying, conſtituted heir of his kingdom, together with his two ſons, *Adherbal*, and *Hiempſal*: but *Jugurth*, that he might poſſeſſe the kingdom to himſelf, ſlew them both. Whereupon the *Romans* made war upon him for a long time, wherein at length being overthrown by *Marius*, he fled to *Bocchus*, King of *Mauritania*, by whom he was betrayed to *Sylla*, and being brought to *Rome*, dyed in priſon.

Jujubes, ſee *Jubeb*, fruit.

To *Juke*, to pearch, or rooſt as a Hawk.

Julep, a kinde of Phyſicall medicine, to open the inward parts, and prepare for purgation, being a decoction mingled with Syrrups, or ſweetned with Sugar.

Jullaber, a certain hillock in *Kent*; ſo called from one *Jullaber*, a Gyant, or, as ſome ſay, a Witch, who was here interred; but *Cambden* rather thinks it ſo named from *Laberius Durus*, a Captain of *Julius Cæſars*, who was here ſlain.

Julian, ſirnamed the Apoſtate, becauſe that being brought up in the Chriſtian Religion, he fell back to Heatheniſm: he was the ſon of *Conſtantius*, and by his valour came to be made *Roman Emperours*; he prohibited to the Chriſtians all kind of learning, that through their ignorance, they might become uncapable to defend their Religion: at laſt, in an Expedition againſt the *Perſians*, being mortally wounded, he cryed out, *Vicisti Galilæe*, Thou haſt overcome, O *Galilæan*, meaning *Chriſt*; and ſoon after dyed: Alſo, a proper name of women, contracted *Juliana*, ſome write it *Gilian*.

Julian account, ſee *Gregorian account*.

Julio, a kind of *Italian* Coin, made by Pope *Julius*, valuing about ſix pence of our mony.

Julius Cæſar, the firſt of the *Roman Emperours*, he ſubdued *France*, *Spain*, *Brittain*, the *Low-Countries*, and the greateſt part of *Germany*, afterwards he entred into a Civill war with *Pompey*, whom he utterly defeated at the battell of *Pharſalia*, and his two ſons, *Cneius* and *Sextus Pompeius*, in *Spain*; and having reigned three years in *Rome*, as abſolute Emperour, he was at length ſlain in the Senate houſe, by *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. The word ſignifies in Greek, ſoft-haired.

Julus, the ſirname of *Aſcanius*, the ſon of *Æneas*, and his firſt wife *Creuſa*: he came along with his Father into *Italy*, and built the City *Alba*, in the place where he found the white Sow, with the thirty Pigs: alſo the ſon of *Aſcanius*, who ſtood in competition for the Kingdom of *Alba*, with

Silvius

Silvius Posthumus, the son of *Æneas* by his second wife *Lavinia*. The word signifieth in Greek, the soft down appearing on the chin of a young man, before he comes to have a perfect Beard.

July, the name of the fifth moneth from *March*, which was heretofore accounted the first moneth of the year. It was so named from *Julius Cæsar*, being in former time called *Quintilis*.

Jumentarious, (Lat.) belonging to a horse, or any kind of labouring beast, called in Latin *jumentum*.

Juncture, (Lat.) a joyning together: also a joynt: also, juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time.

June, the fourth moneth of the year from *March* the first. Some say, it was so called from *Juno*, as it were *Junonian* moneth. Others from *Junius Brutus*, who begun his Consulship in that moneth: it is called in Greek *Hecatombæon*, from the *Hecatombs*, or *Sacrifices* of a hundred Oxen, which used to be offered to *Jupiter* in this moneth.

Junke, in Navigation, is any piece of an old Cable.

Juno, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, and both wife and sister to *Jupiter*, to whom she brought forth *Vulcan* and *Mars*, and a daughter called *Hebe*, whom she conceived by eating of green Lettice: she is called *Juno à juvando*, i. e. from giving help: also *Lucina*, from causing men to see the light of the World, being said to be present at the birth of all children that come into the World, and to sit crosse-legged when any miscarry. She is also called *Sospita à Sospitando*, i. e. keeping in safety.

Juno's tears, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Vervain*.

Junto, or *Junta*, (Span.) a meeting together of men to sit in Council.

Ivory, (French) the Elephants tooth, being the finest, and whitest kind of bone; of which, boxes, and several sorts of things, are made.

Jupiter, the son of *Saturn*, by his wife *Ops*, born at the same birth with *Juno*, and hid in the mountain *Ida* in *Cret*, where he was bred up by the *Curetes*, unknown to his Father *Saturn*, who intending to devour all his Male children, his wife *Ops* gave him a great stone wrapt up in swadling clouts, to eat instead of his son *Jupiter*: who coming to age, and understanding his Father's designs against him, conspired against him, and cast him out of his dominions, and divided the government of the World between himself and his two brothers; the Heavens he reserved to himself, to *Neptune* he gave the Empire of the Sea, and to *Pluto* the lower Regions of the Earth.

Jupiter Belus, the second King of *Babylon*, or, as some say, the first he was the son of *Nimrod*; called also *Saturn*,

Juration, (Lat.) a swearing, or taking an oath.

Jurats, (French) certain Officers, otherwise called *Eschevins*, or *Sheriffs*.

Jurden, or *Jordon*, a kind of Urinal, or Chamberpot: also, *Jordan* is the name of a River, dividing *Petrea* from the rest of *Judæa*.

Juridical, (Latin) belonging to the Law, judiciall, or which will bear an action.

Jury, (in Lat. *Jurati*) signifieth in Common-Law, a company consisting of twenty four, or twelve men, empanelled, and sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence, as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question, there being three sorts of trialls, either by Assize or Jury, by Battel, or by Parliament. In every general Assize, there is both a Grand-Jury, consisting of 24. substantial men, chosen indifferently out of the whole County; and others called Petit-Juries, consisting of twelve, to whom are referred such things concerning life and death, as the Grand-Jury have approved of.

Jurisdiction, (Lat.) Authority to make or execute Laws. Also, it is used for any kind of power, or authority.

A *Jurist*, a Lawyer.

Jurisprudence, (Lat.) knowledge, or skill in the Laws.

Jurn, or *Journ choppers*, the regraters, or changers of yarn.

Juror, one of the twelve men in a Jury.

Jury-Mast, is one made at Sea, in case of necessity, by fastening several pieces together.

Jossel, a minutall from *jus*, signifying a dish made of several meats minced together.

Jussulent, (Latin) full of broth, or pottage.

Justes, (French) tiltings, or combats on horse-back, with Spears and Lances.

Justice, or *Justicer*, (French) an Officer deputed by the King or Common-wealth, to act by way of judgement.

Justice

Justice of the Kings Bench, is the capitall, or chief, Justice of *England*; he is a Lord by his office, which is most especially to hear and determine all Pleas of the Crown, that is, such as concern offences committed against the Crown, Dignity, and Peace of the King; as Treasons, Mayhems, and the like.

Justice of Common Pleas, is he who hears and determines all causes at the Common Law, that is, all civill causes between common persons, as well personal, as reall. He is also a Lord by his office.

Justice of the Forrest, or Justice in eyre of the Forrest, is he, that hath the hearing, and determining of all offences within the Kings Forrest, committed against Venison or Vert; and is also a Lord by his office.

Justices of assises, such as were wont by special Commission to be sent into this or that County, to take Assises for the ease of the Subjects.

Justices of Oyer and Terminer, are Justices deputed upon some speciall and extraordinary occasions, to hear and determine causes.

Justices in eyre, those that were wont to be sent with Commissions into divers Counties, to hear such causes as were termed the Pleas of the Crown, and were for the ease of the subjects, who must have come to the Kings Beuch, if the cause were too high for the County-Court; from the French word *Erre*, a journey.

Justices of Goale delivery, are such as are sent with Commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such, as for any offence are cast into Goale.

Justices of Nisi prius, the same now-a-days with Justices of Assises.

Justices of tryall baston, or *traylbaston*, were certain Justices appointed by *Edward* the first, to make inquisition through the Realm, upon all Officers; as Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheatours, &c. touching extortion, briberies, intrusion into other mens lands; and Barratours that used to take money for beating of men, and they had power either to punish by death, or to exact a ransome. This term comes from two French words, *treille*, an Arbour; or Form, and *Baston*, a Staff, or Pole, to note that the Justices imployed in this Commission, had authority to proceed without any solemn Judgement-seat, but wheresoever they could apprehend the malefactours.

Justices of Peace, are such as are appointed by the Kings Commission, to attend the peace in the County, where they dwell, whereof such, whose Commission begins *Quorum vos unum esse volumus*, are called Justices of the *Quorum*.

Justices, a Writ directed to the Sheriff for the dispatch of justice in some especial cause, wherewith of his own authority he cannot deal in his County-Court.

Justiciable, (French) subject to Law, under authority.

Justinians, a certain religious Order instituted in the year 1412. in the Abby of *St. Justine* at *Padua*, by one *Lewis Balus* a *Venetian*.

Justification, (lat.) a clearing, justifying, or making good; in Common-law, it is a shewing a good reason why a man did such a thing, as he is called to answer.

Justinianus, a name by which two of the Roman Emperours were called. The first was famous for causing the Civill law to be reduced into the Pandects, and the Code; whence Students of the Civill law are called *Justinianists*: the second for the great wars he had with the *Saracens*, and *Bulgarians*.

Justinopolis, a City of *Istria*, built upon the Sea-side by the Emperour *Justine*: it is now called *Cabo d' Istria*.

Jutties of houses, are certain parts of a building, which jut, or stand out farther than the rest.

Juturna, the daughter of *Daunus*, and sister of *Turnus* King of the *Rutuli*, she was by *Jupiter*, in recompence of the losse of her maiden-head immortalized, and made Nymph of the River *Numicus*.

Juvenility, (Lat.) youthfulnesse, lustinesse, or vigour.

Juventas, the Goddesse of Youth, the some with *Hebe*.

Juverna, an ancient name of *Ireland*.

I W

Iwimpled, (old word) muffled.

I X

Ixion, the son of *Phlegyas*; he having slain his Son-in-law *Erioneus*, after he had long wandred up and down, aud could not be absolved either by gods or men; at length *Jupiter* pitying him, took him up into Heaven, and expiated him; but he after

after his purgation remaining among the gods, fell in love with *Juno*, and solliciated her to unchastity, which she making known to *Jove*, he formed a cloud in the shape of *Juno*, and *Ixion* thinking it to have been the goddesse, begat a race of *Centaurs*. And being soon after sent down to the earth, he boasted every where that he lay with *Juno*, for which being struck down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt, he was condemned to be alwayes rowled on a wheele.

K A

Kab, or *Cab*, an Hebrew measure containing three pints of our measure.

Kalends, see *Calends*.

Karena, the twentieth part of a drop, a term used in Chymistrie.

Karobe, or *Carobe*, a kind of fruit: also an herb called St. *Johns bread*: also, a very small weight used by Goldsmiths, being the 24. part of a grain.

Karos, or *Caros*, a certain disease in the head; which causeth much drowsinesse.

Katharine, see *Catharine*.

K E

Keel, the lowest and first timber laid in a ship, the bottom of a ship: also, a vessel to cool new Beer or Ale in.

Keen, or *Kene*, (old word) sharp; some think it comes from the Greek word *cone*, a Whetstone.

Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is he, under whose hands passe all Charters, Commissions, and Grants of the King, strengthened by the Great, or Broad Seal; without which, they are of no effect. He is a Lord by his office, and one of the Kings Privy Council.

Keeper of the Privy Seal, is also a Lord by his office, and one of the Privy Council; under his hands passe all Charters signed by the King, before they come to the Broad Seal.

Keeper of the Forrest, is he who hath the principal government of all things belonging to the Forrest: he is also called chief Warden of the Forrest.

Kele, (old word) to cool.

Kemeling, (old word) a Brewers vessel.

Within *Ken*, within sight or view; a term in Navigation, and comes from the Saxon word *Kenne*, i. e. to know, or discover

Kenchester, a Town in *Herefordshire*, built, as some think, out of the ruines of old *Ariconium*.

Kenhelm, the proper name of a man, signifying in *Saxon*, Defence of his kindred.

Kenneleth, (applyed to a Fox) when he is in his hole. A term in hunting.

Kenodoxy, or *Cenodoxy*, (Greek) vainglory.

Kenotaph, see *Cenotaph*.

Kerchief, (French *Couvrechef*) a kind of linnen dresse, which women use to wear upon their heads.

Kerck, or *Kirk*, (old word) a Church.

Kern, an old Brittish word, signifying a Horn.

Kern, a kind of light-armed foot-souldier, a Rogue among the *Irish*; we use it also for an ordinary Country Farmer: also to *Kern*, signifieth to powder, or salt.

Kernel, (Lat. *Kernellare*) an old word, signifying to embattle a house.

Kerry, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Munster*.

Kers, or *Cresses*, a kind of plant so called.

Kersie, (French) a kind of cloth or stuff, much used.

Kesar, a word which the Brittains used instead of *Cæsar*; and is taken in the same sense at this day, when they say, King nor *Kesar*.

Kesteven, see *Holland*.

Key of a River or Haven, a place where ships ride, and are as it were lock't in. Some deduce it à *quiescendo*, i. e. from resting, or from the old Latin *Casare*, i. e. to restrain.

Keynard, (old word) a micher, a Truant.

K I

Kichel, (old word) a kind of cake, the same which is called in Latin *Libum*.

Kelderkin, (in Dutch *Kindekin*) a kind of liquid measure, being the eighth part of a Hogshead; it contains about eleven or twelve gallons.

Kiles, from the Dutch word *keghel* an *Isicle*, certain pins to play withall, commonly called Nine-pins.

Kildare, *Kilkenny*; two Counties of *Ireland*, in the Proviuce of *Leimster*.

Kinburgh, (*Sax.*) strength and defence of kindred; a proper name of women.

King, (from the Dutch word *koning*, i. e. to

know, becauſe he ought to be the moſt knowing of men, or from *Konnen*, to be powerfull) the ſupream Ruler of a Nation.

King of Harolds, or *King of Arms*, he is called *Garter*, and is the ſame with *Pater patratus*, among the *Romans*. See in *Harald*.

Kings-Bench, the Court, or Judgement-ſeat, where the King was wont to ſit in his own perſon, and therefore it was moveable with the Court, or Kings houſhold, and was called *Curia Domini Regis*, or *Aula Regia*.

Kings Silver, that money which is due to the King in the Court of Common-pleas, in reſpect of a licenſe there granted to any man, for paſſing of a Fine.

Clark of the *Kings Silver*, is an Officer of the Common-pleas, unto whom every Fine is brought, after it hath been with the *Cuſtos Breviam*, and by whom the effect of the Writ of Covenant is entred into a Paper-book.

Kingſtone upon Thames, a Town in *Surrey*; ſo called, becauſe *Athelſtane*, *Edwin*, and *Etheldred*, were here Crowned Kings in the open Market-place.

Kintal, ſee *Quintal*.

Kirat, an Arabian word, ſignifying the weight of three grains.

K N

Knap of ground, a little riſing hillock.

Knave, (Sax. *Canapa*) ſignifieth originally, a Lacquey, or Waiting-man; and cometh originally from the Hebrew word *Gnavadgh*, to ſerve.

Knees, in Navigation, are certain crooked pieces of timber uſed in Ships to faſten the beams unto the ſides.

Knight, (Sax. *Cnicht*) hath been taken originally for a Souldier, or Horſe-man in War; thoſe that were wont to accompany, and wait upon the Emperour in the wars, were called in Dutch *Knechts*, i. e. Servitours, or, luſty young men. It is alſo taken for a Client or Vaſſal; but more eſpecially one that holds his land by ſerving his Lord on Horſe-back. It is now grown to be a Title of great Dignity and Honour. Of Knight-hoods, there are many ſorts; but the moſt uſuall in this Nation are theſe.

Knight Bachelour, the loweſt, but ancienteſt Order of Knight-hood; and cometh from the Germans, among whom it was an ancient cuſtom, that as ſoon as the State judged any of their young men fit to manage arms and weapons, and allowed him ſufficient for martial exerciſes, then in the very Aſſembly and Council, either one of the Princes, the father or ſon of the kinſfolk of the young man, did furniſh him with a ſhield and a javelin; as the *Romans* did the *toga virilis*, or *Virile-gown*, to thoſe whom they thought capable of publick imployment: and thenceforth, from a part of a private houſe, he was accounted a member of the Common-wealth. It was alſo an ancient ceremony, to honour men with the Girdle of Knight-hood, which he who received, was ſolemnly to go to Church; and, offering his ſword upon the Altar, to vow himſelf to the ſervice of God; afterwards, it came to be uſual for Kings to ſend their ſons to the Neighbour-Princes, to receive Knighthood at their hands; Then it was alſo, that beſides the Sword and Girdle, Gilt-Spurs were alſo added for more ornament, whence in Latin they are called *Equites aurati*; the word Bachelours ſome derive from the French *Baſchevaliers*, as it were Knights of the loweſt degree; others from *Batailler*, to battle, or fight: they are alſo ſimply, and without any addition, called Knights,

Knight Banneret, from the Dutch word *Bannerherr*, Lord or Maſter of the Banner, is a Knight made in the field, with the ceremonies of cutting the point of his Standard, and making it as it were a Banner, and is allowed to diſplay his Arms in in the Kings Army. This Dignity was given at firſt by the Kings of *England* and *France*, to ſuch Gentlemen as valiantly carried themſelves in two Royal Battels, or to ſuch as had ten Vaſſals, and means to maintain a Troop of Horſes at their own charge. Some ſay the firſt original of it, was from *Edward* the third.

Knight Baronet, is a new diſtinct Order erected by King *James*, who for certain diſburſements toward the Plantation in *Ulſter*, created divers into this Dignity, and made it hereditary by his Letters Patents to be ſeen in the Rolles; whereas before that time there were Baronets who were not Knights. And theſe Knight Baronets were to have precedency in all Writings, Seſſions, and Salutations, before all Knights of the Bath, and Knights Bachelours, and Bannerets, except thoſe created under the Kings Standard in an Army-Royall, the King being perſonally preſent. And the King was not to create any perſon into that degree of Baronet within

within the Kingdom of *England*, above the number of two hundred.

Knight of the Bath, an Order of Knights created within the lists of the Bath, and girded with a sword in the Ceremonies of their creation: these Knights were wont to be created with a great many religious solemnities, which usually belong to Hermites, and other holy Orders.

Knights of the Carpet, are another sort of Knights made out of the field, and are so called, because in receiving their Order, they commonly kneel upon a Carpet.

Knights of the Garter, an Order of Knighthood, instituted by King *Edward* the third; some say upon occasion of good successe in a skirmish, wherein the Kings Garter was used for a token; others affirm, that the King after his great successes abroad and at home, dancing one night with the Queen and other Ladies, took up a Garter that happened to fall from one of them, whereat some of the Lords smiling, the King said, that ere long, he would make that Garter to be of high reputation, and shortly after he erected this order of the blue Garter, which consists of twenty six Martial Nobles, whereof the King of *England* used to be the Chief; and the rest be either of the Realm, or Princes of other Countreys. There are also depending upon this Order twenty six poor Knights, who have no other sustenance but the allowance of this house. And are also called poor Knights of *Windsor*, the site of this Colledge being the Castle of *Windsor*, with the Chappel of Saint *George*; the Officers belonging to this Order, are, the Prelate of the Garter, which Office belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Chancellour of the Garter, the Register of the Garter, who was alwayes *Dean* of *Windsor*, the principal King of Arms, called Garter, and the Usher of the Garter, which office belonged to the Usher of the Princes Chamber, called *Black-rod*.

Knights of the Order of Saint *John* of *Jerusalem*, an Order of Knighthood erected in year one thousand, one hundred, and twenty; and had their first foundation and abode in *Jerusalem*: afterwards they had their residence at *Rhodes*, whence they were expelled by *Solyman*, and ever since, their chief seat hath been at *Malta*, where they have done great exploits against the *Turk*. There was one generall Prior, that had the government of the whole Order in *England*, and *Scotland*; but toward the end of *Henry* the Eighth's reign, they were suppressed in *England* for adhering to the Pope.

Knights of the Temple, or Knights Templars, an Order of Knighthood erected by Pope *Gelasius*, about the year of our Lord one thousand, one hundred, and seventeen; these Knights in the beginning, dwelling not farre from the Sepulcher of Christ, entertained Christian strangers and Pilgrims charitably, and in their Armour led them through the Holy Land, to view such things as there were to be seen, and to defend them from the Infidels, but because at last they abounded in many Vices, and many of them fell away from Christianity to the *Saracens*, the whole Order was suppressed by Pope *Clement* the fifth, and their substance given to the Knights of *Rhodes*, and other Religious Orders.

Knights of the Shire, two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen by the Free-holders of every County, that can dispend fourty shillings *per annum*, and be resident in the Shire; formerly none but Knights were chosen to that Office (*Milites gladio cincti*, for so runneth the Tenour of the Writ) when every one, that had a Knights fee, was constrained to be a Knight, but now custom alloweth, that Esquires may be chosen, so that they be resident in the County.

Knight Marshall, an Officer of the Kings house, who hath the Jurisdiction and Cognisance of any transgression; as also of all Contracts made within the Kings House, and Verge.

Knights of *Calatrava* in *Spain*, an Order created by *Alonzo*, the ninth King of *Spain*, conferred upon certain *Cavallero's* who went in Devotion to succour *Calatrava* against the *Moors*: Their badge was a red Crosse on the left side of the breast.

Knights of the *Jar*, see *Jar*.

Knights fee, so much inheritance as is sufficient to maintain a Knight with convenient Revenue, which was in ancient time about 800 Acres: it is also taken for the Rent, that a Knight payes for his fee to the Lord, of whom he holds.

Knights service, or *Chevalry*, a certain ancient Tenure of Lands, by which a man was obliged to bear Arms in defence of his Country.

Knihgten Guild, a certain Guild, or Company in *London*, consisting of 19. Knights. It was founded by King *Edgar*, who gave them a portion of void ground, lying with-

Without the Citie, now called Port-soken Ward.

Knipperdollings, a certain Sect of Heretieks, who lived in *Germany*, about the time of *John* of *Leyden*: they were so called from one *Knipperdolling*, who was the first founder of that Sect.

Knolls of Peace; certain Mounts cast up by mans hand, in the Sherifdom of *Sterling* in *Scotland*, called in Latin *Duni Pacis*.

K U

Kunigunda, or *Cunigunda*, the wife of *Henry* the second, Duke of *Bevaria*, and Emperour of *Germany*. She to free her self from the aspersion of inchastity that was cast upon her, caused certain Plough-shares to be heated red hot, and placed at a little distance one from the other, and went over them blindfold without receiving any harm; whereby she cleared her self from all suspition. The like is reported of *Edward* the Confessour's wife; and this triall afterwards became oftentimes in use upon such like occasions, and was called, The trial of fire Ordeal.

K Y

Kyle, a County in the South part of *Scotland*, by *Bede*, called *Campus Cyel*, i. e. the field *Cyel*; this with other Territories *Eadbert* King of *Northumberland* annexed to his Kingdom.

Kirie-Eleison, a form of solemn invocation, used in the Liturgy, or Service book; and signifieth in the Greek tongue, Lord have mercy upon us.

L A

Labarum, (Greek) a Military streamer, or flag: also, a Church-Banner, or Ensign.

Labda, the daughter of *Amphion* of the Race of the *Bacchidæ*, she being lame and despised by the rest of the *Bacchidæ* married *Æetion*, to whom she brought forth *Cypselus*; so called from a certain Corn-measure, wherein his mother hid him from the ten men, whom the *Corinthians* by a publick decree ordained to kil him, because it had been foretold by the Oracle that a son of *Labda* should invade the Tyranny of *Corinth*.

Labdacism, see *Lambdacism*.

Labdanum, or *Ladanum*, a kind of sweet Gumm, taken from the leaves of a certain small shrub, called *Cistus Ledon*.

Labefaction, (Lat.) an enfeebling, or making weak.

Labels, Ribbands hanging down upon Garlands, or Crowns, made of flowers: also, little pieces of parchment cut out longwaies, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kind of writings: also, in Heraldry they are those lines, which hang down from the file in an Escutcheon.

Labeones, (Lat.) blabber-lipped persons.

Labienus, one of *Cæsar's* Captains, who did very famous actions under him in *Gallia*, but when the Civil Wars broke out, fled from him to *Pompey's* party.

Labile, (Lat.) slippery, apt to slip, or fall.

Laborariis, the name of a Writ that lieth against such as having not wherewith to live, do refuse to serve.

† *Laboriosity*, (Lat.) laboriousnes, painfulnes.

Labour; a ship is said to *Labour* in the Sea, when she rowles and tumbles very much, either a-Hull, or under-Sail.

Labyrinth, (Greek) a Maze, or place made with so many turnings and windings that a man once entered in, cannot find the way out; whereof the two most famous were, that built by *Miris* King of *Egypt*, and that which *Dædalus* built for *Minos*, King of *Crete*. It is also by *Metaphor* used for any kind of intanglement, or intricate busines.

Lacca, a kind of red Gumm, issuing from certain Trees in *Arabia*.

Laceration, (Lat.) a tearing, or dismembring.

Lacert, (Lat.) from *Lacerta*, a *Lizard*; (from *Lacertus*) the brawny part of the Arm.

Lacession, (Lat.) a stirring up, or provoking.

Laches, in Common-Law, signifieth negligence; from the French word *Lasche*, i. e. careles, or slothfull; or *Lascher*, to loosen.

Lachesis, the name of one of the Destinies.

Lacken, (old word) contemned: also, extenuated.

Lacrymation, (Lat.) a weeping, or shedding tears.

Laconism, (Greek) a speaking briefly, or after the manner of the *Lacedemonians*.

† *Lactar*

Lactary, (Lat.) a Dairy houſe, or place where they keep Milk, or make Cheeſe.

Lacteal, or *Lacteous*, (Lat.) milky, milk-white, or made of milk.

Lactucina, a certain goddeſs among the *Romans*: ſee *Matura*.

Lacunation, (Lat.) a making holes.

Ladanum, or *Laudanum*: ſee *Labdanum*.

Ladas, a Page of *Alexander* the Great; he ran ſo ſwiftly that the print of his foot could not be diſcerned in the ſand.

Ladon, a River of *Arcadia*, where *Syrnix* was turned into a Reed.

Lagbſlite, a Saxon word; from *Lab*, Law, and *Slite* a Breach, ſignifying a Mulct for breach of the Law.

Lagophthalmie, (Greek) a diſeaſe in the eyes, which cauſeth one to ſleep like a Hare with the eye lids open.

Laical, (Lat.) belonging to Lay-men, or ſuch as have not to do in the Miniſteriall function.

Laines, courſes, or ranks laid in the building of ſtone, or brick-walls; a Term in Maſonry.

Laire, (a Term in Hunting) the place where a Deer harbours by day.

Lais, a woman of *Sicily*, who going to dwell at *Corinth*, became a very famous ſtrumpet, and exacted exceſſive rates for the proſtitution of her body, afterwards removing to *Theſſaly*, ſhe was in ſuch high requeſt among the men of *Theſſaly*, that the women out of envy killed her in the Temple of *Venus*. It was by her inſtigation that *Alexander* the Great cauſed *Perſepolis* to be burnt.

Laius, the ſon of *Labdacus*, King of *Thebes*, and the father of *Oedipus*. See *Jocaſta*, or *Oedipus*.

Lake, a kind of Red Colour, uſed in painting.

Lambith, *q. Lomebith*, i. e. a Lomy, or Clayiſh rode; a Town in *Surry*, famous for a ſtately Palace, belonging to the Arch-Biſhops of *Canterbury*, firſt built by Arch-Biſhop *Baldwin*, in the year 1183. in this place *Hardy-Cnute*, the *Daniſh* King of *England*, giving up himſelf wholly to luxurious banquettings, and coſtly entertainments, expired ſuddenly, in the midſt of his debauchery, and exceſſive Cups.

Lambdaciſm, (Greek) a pronouncing the letter *L.* (which is called in Greek *Lambda*) with greater force then it ſhould be.

Lamboides, the hindermoſt ſeam of the ſkull.

Lambert, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Saxon, Fair Lamb, or, as others will have it, Far famous.

Lambition, (Lat.) a licking, a lapping with the tongue: alſo, a going over a thing with a ſoft touch.

Lamiæ, (Lat.) certain Female ſpirits, or apparitions by ſome called Fairies. There was alſo one *Lamia*, a Concubine of *Demetrius*, to whom the *Thebans* built a Temple, under the name of *Lamia*-Venus.

Lammas-day, the firſt of *Auguſt* ſo called, as ſome ſay, becauſe the Prieſts, on this day, were wont to gather their Tithe-Lambs; Others take it from the Saxon word *Laffneſs*, i.e. *Bread. maſs*, it being kept as a feaſt of Thankſgiving for the firſt fruits of the Corn. It is alſo called Gule, or Yule of *Auguſt*; ſee, *Gule* of *Auguſt*.

Lampadios, a conſtellation in the head of *Taurus*.

Lampaſs, vulgarly called the Lampreys; a diſeaſe in the mouth of a Horſe, ſo named becauſe it is cured by burning with a Lamp, or a hot Iron.

Lampetia, ſee *Neæra*.

Lampoon, a kind of Drolling Poem, or Pamphlet, wherein any perſon of the preſent age, is mentioned with reproach, or ſcurrility.

Lamprey, or *Suck-ſtone*, a kind of fiſh, called in Latin *Muræna*.

Lampſacus, a Town upon the *Helleſpont*, near the Coaſt of *Aſia*.

Lanarious, or *Laneous*, (Lat.) belonging to, or made of Wool.

Lancaſter, or *Loncaſter*, (*i. e.* a Town ſituate upon the River *Lone*) the chief Town of *Lancaſhire*; which ſome think to be the ſame with the Ancient Town *Longovicum*.

Lancelot, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Spaniſh* a Lance, or Spear; of this name was one of King *Arthurs* Knights of the round Table.

Lance-peſado, ſee *Launcepeſado*.

Lanch, to put a float a ſhip or boat, that lies aground.

Lanciferous, (Lat.) bearing a Launce.

Landcape, and end of Land, or Continent, which ſtretcheth it ſelf out into the Sea.

Langraviate, a Countrey belonging to a Landgrave, which in the Dutch tongue is as much as Count, or Earl of a Province, or piece of Land given by the Emperour.

Landlock't, a Term in Navigation, is, when a man ſees land round about him out of a ſhip or boat.

Landloper, (Dutch) a vagabond, that runs up and down the Country.

Landskip, ſee *Lantskip*.

Land to, juſt ſo far off at Sea, as a man can ſee the land.

Land-turn, the ſame off the land by night, as a Breiz is off the ſea by day.

Langrel, (a Term in Gunnery) a looſe ſhot, which when it is put into the piece, flies out at length when it is diſcharged.

Langued, tongued, a Term in Blazon, or Heraldry, from the French word *Langue*, a tongue.

Languid, (Lat.) weak, faint, languiſhing.

Languour, (Lat.) a drooping, decaying, languiſhing.

Laniation, (Lat.) a butchering, or tearing to pieces.

Laniferous, (Lat.) bearing cotton, or wool.

Lank, (old word) ſlender or weak.

Lanner, or *Lanneret*, a kind of Hawk, called in French *Faulcon Lanier*.

Lantgrave, ſee *Landgrave*.

Lantskip, *Landskip*, or *Paiſage*; a deſcription of Land, as far as may be ſeen above the Horriſon, by hills, valleys, cities, woods, rivers, &c. in a mixt picture, which contains both perſons, and the deſcription of a Country, or any part of a Country; the Perſons are called the Argument, the Landskip the Parergon, or By work.

Lanuginous, (Lat.) covered with Lanuge, which is a ſoft thin down, or cotten-like ſubſtance, which groweth upon ſome kinds of fruit: alſo, that which appeareth upon the chins of young men before they come to have perfect beards.

Laocoon, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, and Prieſt to *Apollo*; he was the firſt that diſſwaded the *Trojans* from receiving the great horſe into the walls, and ſtrook his Spear ſo hard againſt it, that the ſound of the Arms was heard within; whereupon it hath been affirmed, that, for his deſpiling the gift of *Minerva*, there came immediately two great Serpents, and firſt devoured his two children, afterwards himſelf.

Laodamia, the daughter of *Bellerophon* and *Achemone*; ſhe brought forth *Sarpedon* King of *Lycia* to *Jupiter*, who was inamoured of her; at length having diſpleaſed *Diana*, the goddeſs ſhot her with her own arrows.

Laodicea, a City in *Aſia* the Leſs, which became very wealthy by the great gifts of divers rich Citizens, as *Jeronymus*, (who died worth two thouſand talents) *Zeno* the Orator, and his ſon *Polemo*, whom *Auguſtus* advanced to be a King.

Laodoche, the wife of *Proteſilaus*; ſhe died imbracing the dead body of her husband ſlain by *Hector*.

Laodocus, the ſon of *Antenor*; in his ſhape *Minerva* came into the Army of the *Trojans*, and perſwaded *Pandarus* by ſhooting at *Menelaus* to break the league.

Laomedon, a King of the *Trojans*, he was the ſon of *Ilus*, and the father of *Priamus*, to divert a great peſtilence, which was ſent upon the City, becauſe he had defrauded *Neptune* and *Apollo* of the wages he had promiſed them for building the City walls. He was conſtrained to expoſe his daughter *Heſione* to be devoured by a Sea-monſter, promiſing *Hercules* to give him his horſes which were of ſacred race, on condition he would undertake to free his daughter; which he having performed, and *Laomedon* going back from his word, *Hercules* made War againſt him, and took the City, ſlew *Laomedon*, took *Priamus* captive, and gave *Heſione* to *Telamon*, who was the firſt man that skaled the walls.

Lapicide, (Lat.) a ſtone-cutter, a hewer of ſtones out of the quarry.

Lapidary, (Lat.) one that poliſheth, or works in ſtones; a jeweller.

Lapidation, (Lat.) a ſtoning, or putting to death with ſtones hurled or ſlung.

Lapideſcence, (Lat.) a waxing hard like ſtone, or of a ſtony ſubſtance.

Lapithæ, a people of *Theſſalie*, inhabiting the mountains *Pindus* and *Othrys*, they were governed by *Pirithous*, had great conflicts with the *Centaurs*, and were the firſt that invented bridles and ſaddles.

Lappe-wing, a kind of bird, ſo called from the often clapping of its wings; it is alſo called a Houp, and in French *Lapouin*.

Lappiſe, is when Greyhounds open their mouths in their courſe, or Hounds in the liam or ſtring, a Term in Hunting.

Lapſe, (Lat.) a ſlip or fall; It is alſo when an original Patron departeth from the right of preſenting to a void Benefice, by

by neglecting to present within six months unto the ordinary.

Laqueary, (Lat.) the roof of a Chamber vaulted.

Lara, the name of one of the Nymphs called *Naiades*, the daughter of the River *Almon*: she was delivered to *Mercury* to be carried to Hell for revealing to *Juno* the love of *Jupiter* to the Nymph *Juturna* the sister of *Turnus*; but *Mercury* falling in love with her by the way, lay with her, and begat twins called *Lares*, or Houshold gods, who are also named *Penates*.

Larboard, a term in Navigation, the left side of a boat, or ship.

Larcenie (from the French word *Larrecin*, i. e. theft) a word used in Common-Law; and is either great larcenie, namely, when the things stollen exceed the value of 12. pence; or *petit larcenie*, when the things stollen, exceed not such a value.

The *Larch-tree*, a tree so called from *Larissa*, a City of *Thessaly*, where it was first known. It hath leaves like the Pine-tree, and beareth a kind of drug called *Agaricum*, which is of an exhilarating nature.

Larcow, (Sax.) a Master.

Lares, see *Lara*.

Largesse, (French) a free gift bestowed upon any one: also, liberality.

Largitional, an Officer that oversees the bestowing of gifts.

Larius, the greatest Lake in *Italy*, vulgarly called *Lago di Como*, containing sixty miles from North to South.

Larissa, the name of divers Cities, as in *Peloponnesus*, *Thessaly*, *Crete*, and other places.

Larus, a ravenous, devouring Bird.

Larunda, the name of a Nymph, which some call *Lara*.

Larvated, (Lat.) masqued, or visarded, for the representing some Gobling, or dreadful Spirit.

Lascivious, (Latin) of a wanton carriage, loose, or effeminate in behaviour.

Lask, a disease called in Greek *Diarrhœa*,, causing an immoderate looseness of the belly, and cometh from the Latin word *Laxitas*, i. e. looseness.

Lassitude, (Lat.) an extream weariness.

Last age, or *Lestage*, a custom challenged in Markets or Fairs, for carrying of things: also the ballast of a ship; it cometh from the Saxon word *Last*, which signifieth a certain kind of weight: also, a burthen in generall.

Latebrous, (Latin) full of *Latebræ*, i. e. dens, or hiding-holes.

Latent, (Latin) lying laid.

Lateral, (Lat.) belonging to the sides of any thing.

Lateranus, a Patrician of *Rome*; so called, because he used to skulk and hide himself, for the taking of his ease and pleasure; he being designed Consul, was slain by the command of *Nero*: and many Ages after, his houses being very large and stately, were given by the Emperour *Constantine* to the Pope, and ever since it hath been called the Laterant-Palace.

Latericious, (Lat.) made of Brick, or Tile.

Latible, (Lat.) a hiding, or lurking place.

Laticlave, or cloak of the broad nail, a kind of broad Purple garment, which used to be a badge of the Senatorian Order: a cloak of the narrow nail, was of the Equestrian, or Knightly Order.

Latifolious, (Lat.) having broad leaves.

Latimer, the name of a Town and Barony in *Buckinghamshire*; as also of severall great Families in this Nation. This word, according as *Cambden* observes, signifying as much as *Truchman*, or *Interpreter*.

Latinity, (Lat.) an incorrupt speaking, or pronouncing of the Latin tongue.

Latinus, an ancient King of *Italy*, the son of *Faunus* and *Marita*; he married his daughter *Lavinia*, whom he had by *Amata* sister of *Faunus* King of the *Rutuli*, to *Æneas*, when he came into *Italy*; whereupon *Turnus*, to whom she had formerly been betrothed, waged war against his Rival, and was slain in a single combat.

Lation, (Latin) a bearing, or carrying.

Latitancy, or *Latitation*, (Lat.) a lurking, or lying hid.

Latitat, the name of a Writ, whereby all men in personall actions, are called originally to the Kings Bench, because a man is supposed *latitare*, i. e. to lye hid.

Latitude, (Lat.) breadth, or wideness; In Astronomy, the latitude of a Star is the Arch of a great Circle made by the Poles of the Ecliptick, intercepted between the star and the Ecliptick. The latitude of a place is the Arch of the Meridian, intercepted between the Equinoctial and the Zenith of the place given.

Latomy, (Greek) a Quarry, or place whence they hew out stones for building.

Latona, the daughter of *Cœus*, one of the *Titans*; she was got with child by *Jupiter*, which thing so incensed *Juno*, that she

ſhe ſent the *Serpent Pytho* to ſlay her; whereupon ſhe fled to her ſiſter *Aſteria*, where ſhe was delivered of twins, *Apollo* and *Diana*; but *Diana* being firſt brought forth, ſhe immediately ſerved her mother inſtead of a Midwife, and helped to bring her to bed of her brother *Apollo*, who as ſoon as he was come to age, killed the *Serpent Pytho*; *Apollo* and *Diana* being commonly taken for the *Sunne* and Moon, are called *Latonian*-Lights.

Latration, (Lat.) a barking.

Latrie, (Greek) Divine worſhip, or ſervice of God.

Latrocination, (Latin) a committing of robbery, or hainous theft.

Lavacre, (Lat.) a waſhing veſſel: alſo a Conduit.

Lavatory, (Lat.) the ſame.

Lavatrine, (Lat.) a ſquare ſtone in a kitchin, with a hole in it for the water to paſſe through, a ſinke.

Laudable, (Lat.) worthy of praiſe, or commendation.

Lauds, (Lat.) commendations or praiſes: alſo, certain Pſalms of *David*, beginning with theſe words *Laudate dominum*, which uſe to be recited by the *Roman* Catholicks between the Nocturns and the Howrs, which are certain other Prayers, or Pſalms ſo called.

Laudanum, or *Ladanum*, ſee *Labdanum*.

Lauden, or *Lothen*, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*, anciently inhabited by the *Picts*.

Lavedan, an Iron-grey Gennet, ſo called, becauſe it is bred on *Lavedon*, one of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, whereon the beſt horſes of *France* are bred.

Lavender, a kind of plant, otherwiſe called Spiknard; in Latin *Lavendula*.

Laver, or *Ewer*, a veſſell to waſh in; from the Latin word *Lavare*, i.e. to waſh.

Laverd, or *Loverd*, (old word) Lord.

Laverna, a certain goddeſſe worſhipped by the ancient *Romans*, accounted the Patroneſſe of Theeves, who were thence called *Laverniones*; to her they built a Temple called *Lavernium*, from whence one of the gates of *Rome*, near which it ſtood, was called *Porta Lavernalis*.

Lavinia, the wife of *Æneas*, from whoſe name the City *Lavinium* had its denomination. See more in *Latinus*, and *Tyrrheni*.

Launcelot, a Chirurgians Inſtrument uſed in letting blood, otherwiſe called a Fleam, and in Italian *Lancetta*: alſo a proper name. See *Lancelot*.

Launcepeſado, or *Lance preſado*, (French) the loweſt Officer in a Foot-company, or he that commands over a Manipple, which is a Band of ten ſouldiers.

Laund, or *Lawn* in a Park, (Ital.) plain untilled ground.

Lavolta, (Ital.) a courſe held in ſailing: alſo a kind of dance.

Laureat, (Lat.) Crowned with Laurel, or the Bay-tree; which uſed to be worn by Conquerours in token of Triumph: alſo laureated letters, were letters wrapt up in Laurel, or Bay-leaves, which the *Roman* Captains were wont to ſend unto the Senate, to give them notice of their Victories. This plant is ſaid to be proof againſt Thunder and Lightning.

Laurells, by a figure called Metonymy, is oft-times uſed for Triumph or Victory. *Cleop.*

Saint *Laurence*, the name of a famous Martyr, who being a Deacon and Queſtor of the *Roman* Church, and being commanded by *Valerian* the Prefect of the City, to produce the Treaſures of the Church, which *Sextus* committed to his charge, he aſſembled together the poor, the lame, and the ſick; and told the Officers, theſe were the Treaſurers of the Church. Whereupon the Prefect, thinking he was deluded, commanded he ſhould be broyled upon a Gridiron, and *Laurence*, as ſoon as he was almoſt ready to give up the ghoſt, ſaid to the Prefect ſtanding by, Now turn me on the other ſide; this is broyled enough. This name is derived from the Latin word *Laurus*, i.e. a Laurel, or Bay-tree.

Acca Laurentia, the wife of *Fauſtulus*, Shepherd of *Amulius* King of the *Latins*, ſhe took *Romulus* and *Remus* (the Grandchildren of *Numitor*, whom his brother *Amulius* had expelled the Kingdom) and nurſed them up ſecretly as her own, they being brought to her by her husband *Fauſtulus*, who found them ſucking of a Wolf at the root of a Fig-tree, from thence called *Ruminalis*, upon the banks of *Tyber*, into which they had been caſt by the command of *Amulius*. Others ſay, that the ſtory of their being foſtered by a Wolf ariſeth from hence; namely, that this woman, from the gain ſhe made by the proſtitution of her body, was called *Lupa*; who dying very rich, had divine honours

given

given her by the people of *Rome*, and festivall daies kept, which were called *Laurentalia*; and from her other name *Lupa*, those houses of entertainment are called *Lupanaria*.

Lauriferous, (Lat.) bearing Laurel, or Bays.

Lausus, the son of *Numitor*, and brother of *Rhea Silvia*, he was slain by his Uncle *Amulius*, after his father had been banisht the Kingdom: also, the son of *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians*, was so called, whom *Æneas* slew, as he went about to rescue his father. He was a famous hunter of wilde beasts.

Law of Arms, a Law that giveth precepts how rightly to proclaim War, to make and observe leagues, to set upon the enemy, to punish offenders in the camp, &c.

Law of Marque, Mart, or reprisal, is that whereby men take the goods of that people of whom they have received wrong, and cannot get ordinary Justice, when ever they can catch them within their own Territories, or limits.

Law-Merchant, a special Law, proper to Merchants, and differing from the Common-Law of *England*.

Law-day, a Leet, or County-Court.

Lawing of Dogs, see *Expeditate*.

Lawless-man, the same is out-law.

Lawn, see *Laund*.

A *Lax*, a kind of fish without bones.

Laxation, (Lat.) a loosening, easing, or setting free.

Laxity, (Lat.) looseness.

Lay, (French) a song.

Lazaret, (Ital.) an Hospital, a Spittle for Lazers, or Lepers.

Lazarus, (Hebr.) Lords help.

Lazule, a kind of Azure, or blewish stone, much used in Physick.

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Leach, (old word) a Physitian.

A *League*, a certain proportion of ground in length only, consisting of about two, or three miles, it is called in Latin *Leuca*, from the Greek word *Leucos*, i.e. White, because formerly the end of every league used to be noted with a white stone, whence *ad primum aut secundum lapidem ab urbe*, at the first or second stone from the City, was as much as to say, one, or two leagues from the City. *League* is also derived from the Latin word *Ligare*, and signifieth an agreement, Pact, or Covenant.

Leasdian, or *Hleasdian*, (Saxon) a Lady.

Leam, a line to hold a Dog in, it is also called a *Leash*.

Leander, a noble youth of *Abydos*, a Town in *Asia*, situated upon the shore of the *Hellespont*: he being in love with *Hero*, one of *Venus* Nuns, who dwelt in *Sestos*, a Town of the opposite bank, used to swim over to her in the night time, which having done several times without danger, at length in his passage over, he was overwhelmed by a storm, and drowned in the *Hellespont*.

Learchus, the son of *Athamas*, King of *Thebes*, and *Ino*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was slain by his father, who in a raging madness, took him for a Lions whelp, whereupon *Ino* fled with her other son *Melicerta*, and both of them cast themselves into the Sea, and were changed into Sea-gods, and called by the Greeks *Leucothea*, and *Palæmon*, by the Latins *Matuta* and *Portumnus*.

Lease, a word used in Common-Law, and signifieth a demising, or letting of Lands, or Tenements, or right of a Rent, unto another for term of years, or of life, or for a Rent reserved. If it be in writing it is called a Lease by Indenture, if by word of mouth, a Lease Parole; the party that letteth the Lease, is called the *Leassour*, the party that taketh it, the *Leassee*; being derived from the French word *Laisser*, i.e. to leave, or permit.

Leash, see *Leam*.

Leasings, or *Leasings*, (Sax.) lies.

Leaveret, (French) *Diminutive*, a young Hare.

Lecanomancy, (Greek) a divining by water in a Bason.

Lectern, a kind of Desk used in Churches.

Lectisternn, (Lat.) the setting out, and adorning of a bed for a Compotation, or Banquet, a custome used by the ancients at their solemn feasts, who also used to rear the images of their Gods upon the Pillows.

Lecturer, or *Lecture*, (Lat.) a publick Professour, a Reader of *Lectures*, i.e. certain portions of an Authour, or Science read in the publick Schools.

Leda, the wife of *Thestius*, and the daughter of *Tyndarus*, King of *Laconia*, she being got with Child by *Jupiter*, (who to deceive her transformed himself into a Swan) brought forth two Eggs, out of one of which was born *Pollux* and *Helena*, out of the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Ledors, (French) reproaches, reviling Terms.

Leed, or *Lide*, an old word, signifying the month of *March*, whence Cow-hides are called *Lide-pilles*.

Leeds, a Castle in *Kent*, which *Bartholomew* Lord *Baldismer* fortified against King *Edward* the second, who had freely given it him, whereupon he lost his life: also, a place in *York-shire*, where *Oswy* King of *Northumberland* overthrew *Penda* the *Mercian*.

The *Leer* of a Deer, a Term among Hunters, the place wherein he lies to dry himself, after he hath been wet by the dew.

Leero, see *Lyrick*.

Leet, (Sax.) a Law-day, whence Court-*Leet*, is a Court, or Jurisdiction, containing the third part of a Shire, and comprehending three, or four wapen-takes, or hundreds. The *Leets* were called by the *Romans Fasti*, wherein the *Prætor* might lawfully keep Court, and administer Justice, which was not done without the speaking of these three words, *Do*, *Dico*, *Addico*, *i. e.* I give, *viz.* way to actions and suites; I speak, *viz.* the Law; I Judge, *viz.* matters and men.

Legality, (Lat.) lawfulness, an observing of the Law.

Legatary, (Lat.) one to whom a Legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (Lat.) the sending of a message, or embassage.

Legate, (Lat.) an Oratour, or Ambassadour to any Prince.

Legend, or *Legendary*, (French) the Title of a book, containing the lives of the Saints: also, words graven about the edge of a piece of Coyn.

Legeolium, the ancient name of a Town in *York-shire*, vulgarly called *Castleford*, where in old times the Citizens of *York* slew many of King *Ethelreds* Army.

Legerdemain, (French) as it were, sleight of hand) conjenage, or jugling tricks.

Legion, (Lat.) a Company of Souldiers, among the ancient *Romans*, consisting of three, or four thousand foot, and three, or four hundred horse. Afterwards being increased to six thousand foot, and six hundred horse, every ordinary foot Legion consisting of ten Cohorts, every Cohort of three Maniples, every Maniple of two Centuries, and each Century of a 100 men: likewise every horse Legion contained six *Turmæ*, or Troupes, every Troup ten *Decuries*, and every *Decury* ten men: also, there are in every Legion four Orders of Souldiers, the *Triarii*, the *Principes*, the *Hastati* or Spear-men, the *Velites*, or light-armed.

Legionary, (Lat.) belonging to a Legion.

Legislative, (Lat.) having authority to make, or give Laws.

Legislatour, (Lat.) a Law-giver.

Legist, (Lat.) a Lawyer.

Legitimate, (Lat.) lawfull, done according to Law and right.

Leguminous, (Lat.) belonging to pulse.

Leicester, the chef Citie of *Leicester-shire*; called also *Legeocester*, *Leogora*, and *Legeceastria*. This City was besieged by King *Henry* the third, (when Earl *Robert* rebelled against him) and the Wall round about it utterly demolish't.

Leinster, a Province in *Ireland*, containing these following Counties, *Kilkenny*, *Caerlogh*, *Queens-County*, *Kings-County*, *Kildare*, *Wexford*, *Dublin*.

Leman, a Concubine, or Catamite, (*Pullus Jovis* Latin:) some say it comes from the French word *Le mignon*, or Leyman, as it were, ly by man.

Lemannus, the Lake *Leman*, upon which stands the City of *Geneva*.

Lemnos, an Island in the *Ægean*-Sea, famous for the fall of *Vulcan*, who by reason of his deformity, being thrown down from Heaven, assoon as he was born, hapned to light in this place, whence he was called the *Lemnian* god. This Island was originally known by the name of *Hipsipilæa*, from a daughter of *Thoas* of that name, who was Queen thereof.

Lemster, a Town of *Herefordshire*, so called *q. Leonminster*, from a Lion that appeared to a certain Religious man as some have fabled. Others more probably derive it from a Church of Nuns, built by *Merwalek*, a King of the *Mercians*; for those which we call Nuns, the ancient *Brittains* termed *Leans*. Some there are that derive it from *Line*, whereof the best sort groweth there: this Town is now adaies very famous for Wool, which is called *Lemster-Ore*; it was defaced by *W. de Breosa*, Lord of *Brecknock*, when he revolted from King *John*.

Lemures, (Lat.) certain Spirits, or apparitions, vulgarly called *Hobgoblins*.

Lenity, (Lat.) mildness, softness, gentleness.

Lenitive, or *Lenient*, (Lat.) softning, of

of and asswaging, or pacifying power.

Lenitude, (Lat.) the same as *Lenity*.

Lennox, a County in the south part of *Scotland*, so called from the River *Levin*, which *Ptolomy* calleth *Letanonius*.

Lenonian, (Lat.) belonging to a Pander, or Baud.

Lentigenous, (Lat.) belonging to Lentills, which are a kind of round and flat pulse growing in hot Countries: also, full of little pimples, or freckles resembling Lentills.

Lentisk (Lat.) a kind of tree called the Mastick-tree, from which there is taken a Gum of very great virtue.

Lentitude, (Lat.) slackness, slowness, or negligence.

Lentour, (Lat.) stiffness, or clammyness.

Lent-season, (in Lat. *Quadragesima*) a Fast of fourty daies, instituted by the Church, and first appointed to be kept in *England* by *Ercombert* a King of *Kent*. It comes from the Dutch word *Lente*, i. e. Spring, because it ever happens to be about the beginning of the Spring-time; or, as others say, from length, because about this time the daies begin to lengthen.

Leo, the name of severall Roman Emperours reigning at *Constantinople*: also, the name of severall Popes of *Rome*: also, one of the 12 Signs.

Leocorion, a Monument erected by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Leo* the son of *Orpheus*, who, when no body else would permit their daughters to be sacrificed to the gods, to divert a great pestilence which then raged in the City, willingly consented to the offering up of his three daughters, *Pasithea*, *Theope*, and *Eubule*.

Leodegar, or *Leger*, a German proper name, signifying, A gatherer of the people.

Leodium, a famous City of Germany, anciently called *Eburonum Augusta*; and is said to have been built by *Ambioriges*, a King of *Germany*, who also called it *Legia*, from the cutting off of a Roman Legion in a valley near unto it. At this day it is named *Luttich* or *Leige*.

Leofstan, i. e. most beloved, a Saxon name *Leofwin*, i. e. *Winlove*.

Leob, (Sax.) light.

Leonard, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Popular disposition, as *Lipsius* will have it; but, as others say, Lion-like disposition, answering to the Greek name *Thymoleon*.

Leonidas, a famous Caprain and King of the *Lacedemonians*, who defending the Streights of *Thermopylæ* against the whole Army of *Xerxes*, was himself slain, together with all his men.

Leonine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Lion.

Leopard, or *Libberd*, a certain *African* beast, otherwise called a *Panther*: this beast is all over full of streaks, or little spots; and is begotten between a Pard and a Lioness.

Leopold, *q. Leodpold*, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Defender of the People; being in imitation of the Greek names *Demochares*, i.e. Gracious to the people, and *Demophilus*, i. e. A lover of the people, and *Laodamus*, i. e. a Tamer of the people: The chief of this name was *Leopoldus*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*.

Learning-cnight, (Sax.) a Disciple, or Scholar.

Lepid, (Lat.) neat, jocund, pleasant in speech, or behaviour.

Leporine, (Latin) belonging to a Hare.

Leprosie, (Greek) a kind of disease which causeth a white scurfe to run al over the body; it is also termed *Elephantiasis*, from the roughness of an Elephants skin, which it resembleth.

Lerna, a Lake near the City of *Argos*, where the Serpent *Hydra* was slain by *Hercules*.

Lesbos, an Island in the *Ægæan* Sea, which in old time obtained the Empire of all *Troas*. It is now called *Metelin*, from the chief City thereof *Mitylene*; the rest were *Erissos*, *Antissa*, *Porus*, *Methymna*.

Lesinage, (Ital.) thriftiness, sparingness, good husbandry; from *Lesina* which signifieth a Coblers aule.

Lesion, or *Læsion*, (Lat.) a hurting, or endamaging.

Lesser, and *Lessor*: see *Lease*.

Lesses, the dung of a Boar.

Lessian-diet, a moderate, temperate diet; from *Lessius*, a famous modern Physitian, who wrote divers rules for the keeping of an exact and temperate diet.

Lestage, see *Lastage*.

Lestrigones, or *Lætrigones*, a certain barbarous people, and of a vast Giant-like stature, that anciently inhabited *Formiæ* a City of *Campania*, and were said to live upon Human flesh. Their King *Antiphates* oppos'd *Ulysses* with all his might when he landed on that Coast, and tore

one of his companions in pieces with his teeth.

Letanie, (Greek) the Book of Divine-service used in Churches, from *Liteuo*, or *Lissomai*, i.e. to pray and supplicate.

Letha'lity, (Lat.) deadlinesse, or mortality.

Lethargick, (Greek) sick of a Lethargy, *i. e.* a disease which causeth an excessive drousinesse, and sleepinesse.

Lethæan, (Lat.) forgetfull; from *Lethe* a River of Hell, which the Poets feign to be of that nature that the water of it being drunk, causeth oblivion, or forgetfulnesse.

Lethiferous, (Lat.) bringing death, deadly.

Letifical, or *Letifical*, (Lat.) making glad, or joyfull.

Letter-missive, (Lat.) an Epistle, or Letter sent from one party to another; from the Latin word *Mittere*, i.e. to send.

Letters of Atturney, Writings whereby an Atturney, or any Friend, made choice of for that purpose, is appointed to do a lawfull Act in anothers stead. From which, Warrants of Atturny differ in this, That, besides being sealed, and delivered before sufficient witness, they must also be acknowledged before a Justice, or Serjeant.

Letters of Mart, or *Marque*, are Letters which authorize any one to take by force of Arms, those goods which are due by the Law of Marque. See Law of Marque.

Letters Patents, are writings sealed open with the Broad-Seal of *England*, whereby a man is authorized to do, or injoy any thing which of himself he could not; from the Latin word *Patere*, i. e. to lie open.

Lettice, a Christian name of severall women, from the Latin *Letitia*, i. e. joyfulnesse, mirth.

Lettice, a kind of plant called in Latin *Lactuca*, because in women that eat of it, it breedeth milk.

Levamen, or *Levation*, (Lat.) an enlightning, easing, comforting: also, a lifting up, or causing to rise.

Levant and *Couchant*, (French) Terms used in Common Law, when the beasts, or Cattel of a stranger come into another mans ground, and there have remained a good space, *i. e.* riting, and lying down. *Levant*, is also taken for the Eastern Countries.

L vari facias, the name of a Writ directed to the Sheriff, for the levying of a sum of money upon the lands of him that hath forfeited his Recognisance.

Leucophlegmatick, (Greek) troubled with a disease called *Leucophlegmatie*, i. e. Dropsie, caused by the abounding of white flegme.

Leucothea, see *Ino*.

Leucothoe, the daughter of *Orchamus* King of the *Babylonians*, with whom *Apollo* being in love, transformed himself into the shape of *Eurinome* her mother, and pretending private business with her, he re-assumed his former shape, and won her by fair speeches to consent to his desires; whereupon *Clytia*, who was in love with *Apollo*, growing extreamly envious, declared the whole business to *Orchamus*, who in a great fury caused his daughter to be buried alive; whose death *Apollo* grieving at, transformed her into the Frankincense-Tree; and *Clytia* seeing her self contemned of *Apollo*, pined her self away, and was turned into a Mary-gold.

Leuctra, a Town in *Bœotia*, where the *Thebans* under *Epaminondas* gave the *Lacedemonians* so total an overthrow, that they could never after recover themselves.

Level Coil, (French) is, when he that hath lost the game sits out, and gives another his place, as it were *lever le cul*, i. e. to lift up, or remove the buttock; it is also called Hitch-buttock.

Levie, (French) signifieth in Common-Law, to erect or set up: also, to tax or gather money.

Leviathan, an Hebrew word, signifying a Whale, or, as some think, a water-serpent of a vast bignesse.

Levigation, or *Lævigation*, (Lat.) a making plain, or smooth

Levitical, belonging to the Tribe of *Levi*, or to the Priestly office, which, in the time of the Law, was the peculiar inheritance of that Tribe.

Levity, (Lat.) leightnesse.

Lewis, the chief Town of *Sussex*, famous for the great pitcht battle fought between King *Henry* the third, and the Barons of *England*.

Lewis, the proper name of a man, contracted from *Lodowick*.

Lewlin, or *Lewellin*, the proper name of a man, signifying in the old Brittish tongue, Lion-like; and is equivalent to the Latin name *Leontius*, and *Leoninus*.

Lexicon, (Greek) a Vocabulary, or Dictionary.

Lex talionis, (Lat.) a law which recompenceth exactly one good or ill turn for another.

Leyerwit, *Lotherwit*, (Sax.) a liberty to take amends of him that defileth ones bondwoman, without licence.

L H

Lhan in the Brittish tongue, signifieth a Church, as *Lhan Badern Vaur*, the Church of great *Patern*; *Lhan Stephadon*, the Church of Saint *Stephens*.

L I

Libation, or *Libament*, (Lat.) an offering up, or sacrificing to God; the first taste of any thing that is eatt or drunk.

Libb, (old word) to geld, from the Greek word *thlibein*, i. e. to presse.

Libell, (Lat.) a little book: Also a scandalous or invective Writing, secretly cast abroad, or published by stealth: also an originall Declaration of any action in the Civill Law.

Liberate, the name of a Warrant issuing out of the Chancery, to the Treasurer, Chamberlains, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the payment of any annual pension, or other sums granted under the Broad-Seal.

Liberation, (Lat.) a freeing, or delivering.

Liber Pater, a name attributed to *Bacchus*, the god of Wine.

Libertas, (Lat.) a priviledge held by grant or prescription, whereby men injoy some benefit or favour beyond the ordinary subject: also, the name of a goddesse among the ancient *Romans*, who had a Temple built unto her upon the hill *Aventinus*.

Libertatibus allocandis, a Writ that lieth for a Citizen or Burgesse of a City, who refusing, or deferring to allow his priviledge, is impleaded before the Kings Justices.

Libertinism, (Latin) the state and condition of a Libertine, *i. e.* one born, or made free, a Free man: Also *Libertinism*, or *Libertinage*, is taken for sensuality, licentiousnesse, a dissolute life and conversation.

Libethræ, a Town seated upon the Mountain *Olympus*, of which it was foretold by the Oracle, that all the inhabitants should be destroyed by a Sow, when the Sun should behold *Orpheus* his bones, which was thus verified; A great multitude of people being gathered together, to hear a Shepherd sing in the way, which leadeth from *Dion* to *Olympus*, a large Urn containing *Orpheus* his bones, which stood in that place, was overturned, and his bones laid open to view; and the very same day, a great violent stream called *Sys* (which in Greek signifieth a Sow) overflowing, destroyed the whole Town, with all the people in it. *Libethra* is also the name of a Fountain of *Magnesia*, sacred to the Muses, who are thence called *Libethrides*.

Libidinous, (Lat.) sensual, incontinent, full of lustfull desires.

Libitina, an ancient goddesse worshipt by the *Romans*, who was the Patronesse of Funerals, Sepulchers, and all things belonging to the dead.

Libral, (Lat.) belonging to a weight or measure called *Libra*, which is also the name of one of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; into which the Sun entring, causeth the vernal Equinoctial.

Library, (Lat.) a Studdy, or place where Books are kept.

Libration, (Lat.) a weighing, or ballancing.

Librata terræ: see, *Farding-deal* of land.

Libya, the fourth part of the World, commonly called *Africa*.

Licence to arise, in Common-law, is a liberty given by the Court to a Tenant that is essoyn'd *de malo lecti*, in a reall action, after he hath been viewed by Knights thereunto appointed; until which time, if the Demandant can prove that he hath been seen out of his chamber, or walking up and down his grounds, he shall be adjudged to be deceitfully essoyned.

Licentiate, (Lat.) one that hath full licence or authority to practise in any Art; the same with him that we commonly call Bachelour of Divinity, or of Physick, or of Civil-law; and, in Common law, a Barrester.

Licentious, (Lat.) loose, disorderly, unruly.

Lichas, a boy that waited upon *Hercules*; by him *Deianira* sent the shirt that was dipt in the *Centaurs* blood, which *Hercules* having put on, and perceiving the venome to seize upon his body, he in a fury took *Lichas* by the hair of the head, and flung him into the Sea, where he was immediately changed into a Rock.

Lichfield, a Town in *Staffordshire*, by *Bede* called *Licidfield*, i. e. the field of dead bodies, from a great number of people, who, as some say, were martyred

here in the time of *Diocletian*.

Lich-fowles, ominous, or ill-boding birds, as the Night-raven, and *Lich-owle*, commonly called the *Scritch-owle*; the word *Lich*, signifieth in the *Saxon* language, a Carcase, or dead body.

Licitation, (Lat.) a cheapning, a setting out to sale: also, an enhauncing of a price.

Licite, (Lat.) lawfull, allowable.

Lictorian, (Lat.) belonging to the Lictors, who were certain Officers among the ancient *Romans* twelve in number, who carried the Axes, and bundles of rods before the Magistrate; they are now taken for the same, that we commonly call Sergeants.

Lidd-dale, a Country in the South part of *Scotland*; so called, as it were a dale by the River *Lidde*.

Lide, see *Leed*.

Lieftenant, (French) as it were holding the place; one that executeth any Place, Office, or Imployment in anothers stead, or absence.

Lief, or *Leof*, (Saxon) rather.

Lief hebber, (Saxon) a Lover.

Liege, (French) in Common-law is taken either for the *Liege-lord*, or he that acknowledgeth *Liegeancie*, or Fealty to his *Liege Lord*.

Liegeancie, or *Ligeance*, (French) such a duty, or fealty, as no man may owe, or bear, to more then one Lord: also *Ligeance* is used for the Territory, or Dominions of the *Liege Lord*.

Lierwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lifts, in Navigation, are certain ropes, which serve to top the Yard-arms of all Yards, to make the ends of them hang higher, or lower, or eaven, as we list.

Ligament, or *Ligature*, (Latin) a band, or string to tye with; in Anatomy, it is taken for the string, wherewith the joynts of bones and gristles are fastened, and knit together.

Ligation, (Lat.) the act it self of tying, or binding.

Ligne, (French) to couple, as Dogs with Bitches.

Lignation, (Lat.) a providing for, or going to fetch wood.

Ligneau, or *Ligneous*, (Lat.) wooden, made of wood.

Lignum vitæ, the wood, commonly called Aloes, by the Arabians *Calambuco*.

Liguria, a hilly Country of *Italy*, reaching from the *Apennine*, to the *Tuscan* Sea.

Ligula Uvula, a little piece of flesh grow in the roof of the mouth.

Ligurion, (Lat.) a glutton, or devourer.

Liguration, (Lat.) a ravenous devouring.

Lilie, (Lat.) a kind of specious flowr, otherwise the rose of *Juno*.

Lilith, the name of a certain she-devill, which the *Jews* imagined to be a destroyer of children.

Lilybæum, a Promontory in *Sicily*, having a Town of the same name upon it.

Lima, by the *Spaniards* vulgarly called *la Ciudad de los keyes*, or the City of Kings, because *Pizarro* who built it, layd the first stone on Twelf-day, 1553. which they call the Feast of the Kings. It is seated in the valley of *Lima*, one of the fruitfullest parts of all *Peru*; 'tis the Metropolis of *Peru* in *America*.

Limatura Martis, A Chymical Term, the filings of Horn, used for the making of *Crocus Martis*.

Limaceous, (Lat.) belonging unto, or like a *Snail*, slimy.

Limitation, (Lat.) a filing, or polishing.

Limbers, or *Limber-holes*, (a Term in Navigation) certain little square holes, cut in the bottom of the ground-Timbers, and hooks next to the Keel, to let water passe to the well of the Pump.

Limbus Patrum, (Lat.) a place where the Saints deceased are said to reside untill the day of Judgement, being as it were the skirts, or Confines of Hell.

Limenarch, (Greek) the Governour of a Port.

Limitation, (Lat.) a stinting, or setting of bounds.

Limitation of Assise, is a certain time set down by Statute, within which a man must alleadge himself, or his Ancestours, to have been seised of Lands sued for, by a Writ of Assize.

Limning, a kind of Painting, which is done in water-colours; and also differs from the other sort of painting, in the preparing of the colours.

Limosity, (Lat.) muddinesse, fulnesse of mud.

Limpid, (Lat.) pure, clear, transparent.

A *Limpin*, a kind of fish, otherwise called a Muscle.

Linament, (Lat.) linnen thread: also a tent, or lint for a wound.

Lincoln, the chief City in *Lincolnshire*, anciently called *Lindum*, and by the Britains *Lindecoit*, by *Bede Lindecollina civitas*, from the old British *Lbin*, as *Cambden* is of opinion, which signifieth a Lake; it being

being situate near a Lake, and upon a hill; in this City *Vortimer*, the scourge of the *Saxons*, ended his dayes.

Lincoln Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, founded by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

Lindsey, see *Holland*.

Lincolns Inne, one of the Innes of Court, heretofore the house of Sir *Henry Lacy* Earl of *Lincoln*, now a place for Students of the Law.

Lineament, (Lat.) the feature, or proportion of any thing drawn out onely in lines.

Linear, (Latin) belonging to a line.

Ling, a kind of small shrub, otherwise called Heath, in Latin *Erix*.

Lingel, a little tongue, or thong.

Lingot, see *Ingot*.

Linguacity, (Lat.) a being full of tongue, or much given to talk.

Linguist, one that is skilful in Tongues, or Languages.

Linigerous, (Lat.) bearing Flax, or Hemp.

Liniment, (Lat.) anoynting, or dawbing over.

Linsie woolsey, a kind of mixt cloath, part linnen, part woollen.

Lintels, (French) the head-pieces over a door: also the same as *Lentils*, i.e. a kind of pulse.

Linus, the son of *Apollo*, and *Psamma*, the daughter of *Crotopus*, King of *Argos*, by whom *Apollo* being entertained as he came from slaying the Serpent *Pytho*, lay privately with *Psammas*, who proving with Child, brought forth *Linus*; who having committed some offence, and hiding himself among certain bushes, was found out, and torn in pieces by the Dogs: also, the son of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*, one of the nine Muses; he proved a very famous Musician, taught *Thamyras*, *Orpheus*, and *Hercules*, by whom, as some say, he was knockt on the head, because he laught at him for playing unhandsomely.

Linx, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, otherwise called an Ounce.

Lionel, the proper name of a man; in Latin *Leonellus*, i. e. a little Lyon.

Lions paw, a kind of Herb, called in Greek *Leontopodium*.

Lipothymie, (Greek) a distemper, which causeth a fainting, or swouning by reason of sudden decay, or oppression of the vital spirits.

Lippitude, (Lat.) a waterishnesse of the eyes, a looking blood-shot, or blear-eyed.

Liptote, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein more is understood, then is expres't.

Liquation, or *Liquefaction*, (Lat.) a melting, dissolving, or making *Liquid*, i.e. moist, or of a watry substance.

Liquids, (Lat.) are those four Consonants, which do as it were melt in the pronunciation, namely, L.M.N.R. the rest are called Mutes.

Liquidation, (Latin) a making moist.

Lisard, or *Lizard*, (French, from the Latin *Lacerta*) a certain beast so called, because it hath feet like the brawn, or sinews of a mans arms, or thighs: also the *Lizard*-point, is the utmost South-west point of *Cornwall*.

Litanie, see *Letanie*.

Litation, (Lat.) a sacrificing.

Literature, (Lat.) knowledge in letters, learning.

Lithargie, or *Litargie*, (Greek) the foam that riseth from Silver, or Lead, when they are tried.

Lither, (old word) lazy, or sluggish.

Lithiasis, (Greek) the stone engendred in mans body.

Lithontrhon, (Greek) A Confection of the Apothecaries; so named, because it breaks, and drives away the stone.

Lithontroptica, (Greek) Medicines breaking the stone in the Bladder.

Lithoglyphick, (Greek) a Graver, or cutter in stones.

Lithomancie, (Lat.) a Divination, the casting of Pebble stones.

Lithotomie, (Greek) a cutting of stones, a Quarry, whence stones are digged.

Litigations (Lat.) a contending, or wrangling.

Litigious, (Lat.) full of strife, contentious.

Litispendence, (Lat.) the hanging of a suit, till it be decided.

Litmose-blue, a kind of blue colour, used in painting, and limning.

Litoral, or *Litorean*, (Lat.) belonging to the shore, sea side, or side of a river.

Liturgie, (Greek) signifieth in general, any publick Office; but particularly, Divine Service, or the function of a Minister.

Liverie, (French) the Cognizance, device, or badge, which a Noble-man, or Gentleman, gives to his servants and followers: also, *Livery* of seisin is a Ceremony used in Common-law, being a delivery of possession of Lands, or Tenements, or other things unto another: also, a Writ, which lyeth for the Heir to obtain the possession, and

and seisin of his Lands, at the Kings hands.

Lividity, or *Livor*, (Lat.) a kind of Leaden, or dead b'uish colour in the body, caused by a stroke or blow given: also metaphorically taken for spite or envie.

Lixiviated, (Lat.) washed with Lye made of ashes.

Lizard, see *Lisard*.

L O

Loach, or *Lobich*, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary, that is to be licked, or suffered to melt in the mouth without chewing; it is an Arabick word, and signifieth in the Latin *Linctus*, i.e. a licking.

Lobbe, or *Lobling*, a kind of great North Sea-fish.

Locall, in Common-law, is as much as tied, or annexed to a place.

Location, (Lat.) a placing, or setting in place: also, a letting out to hire.

Lockers, little Cubboards, which are made by the ships sides, to put in shot, by the Peeces.

Locoeession, (Lat.) a yielding, or giving place.

Locomotion, (Lat.) a moving out of a place, or from place to place.

Locrians, or *Locri*, a people of *Locris* in *Greece*, inhabiting on either side of the Hill *Parnassus*. *Locris* is also a City of that part of *Italy* called *Magna Græcia*, built by those *Locrians* that followed *Ajax Oileus* to *Troy*.

Loculament, (Lat.) a little place distinct, or apart by it self.

Locuplete, (Lat.) abounding with riches, wealthy.

Locust, (Lat.) a kind of winged Insect, commonly taken for a Grashopper; but others think it to be the same with that which the French-men call *Cigale*.

Locution, (Latin) a speaking, or saying.

Lodemanage, the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another, from the Dutch word *Loot*, i.e. to lead.

Lodesman, a Guide or Pilot, from the same word *loot*; whence he is also called *Lootsman*.

Lode-star, the Cynosure or North-Star, which guideth Mariners.

Lode-stone, as it were a leading stone, because by it Mariners are guided, and directed in their voyages: It is of a rusty-iron colour, and hath the vertue to attract, or draw iron to it, whereby many admirable secrets are performed.

Lode-works, and *Stremeworks*, certain works in the *Stannery* in *Cornwall*; these are performed in the higher grounds, by making deep Wells, which they call shafts, those in the lower grounds by digging of Tranches, and diverting the course of the Rivers.

Lodge, a Buck is by the Forresters said to lodge, when he goes to his rest.

Log, the name of an Hebrew measure, and thought by some to be of the same quantity with *Sextarius Atticus*.

Logarithms, (Greek) are certain borrowed numbers, which differ among themselves by Arithmetical proportion, as the numbers which borrow them, differ by Geometricall proportion.

Log-line, a term in Navigation, being a small line, with a little piece of board at the end, with a little Lead to it, to keep it edge-long in the water; the use of which is, by seeing how many fathom this runs in a minute, to give a judgement how many Leagues the ship will runne in a Watch.

Logician, (Greek) one that hath skill in Logick, *i.e.* the Art of disputing probably in any argument.

Logist, (Greek) one skilled in the Logistick Art, *i.e.* the Art of reckoning, or casting account: also Logists were certain Officers among the *Athenians*, ten in number, to whom all such as had ended their Magistracy, gave an account within thirty dayes of all those affairs, whereof they had had the administration, they also kept an account of the monies, and of all matters belonging to the publick Revenue.

Logographers, (Greek) those that write pleas in the Law, or Books of account, Lawyers Clerks.

Logomachy, (Greek) a verball strife, a contention in words.

Lobock, see *Loach*.

Lollards, a Sect of Hereticks that abounded here in *England* in the dayes of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fifth; so called from one *Gualter Lollard* a German, the first Authour of them: or as others say, from *Lolium*, because they were accounted as Darnel, or Cockle, growing among Wheat.

Lombard, or *Lombar*, a Bank for usury or pawns, from the *Longobardi*, or *Lombards*, a people inhabiting the hithermost part of *Italy*, formerly called *Insubria*, much

much addicted to usury, whence oft-times Usurers are called Lombardeers.

Lome, (old word) clay, or mortar.

London, the chief City of *England*, scituate in *Middlesex*; so called, as *Cambden* conjectureth, either from *Lhun* (which in the Brittish tongue signifieth a Grove) or *Longh*, (i.e. a ship) and *Dinas*, i. e. a City, so that it may seem to have been anciently termed *Lhundinas* i.e. a city thick of trees, or *Lhongdinas*, i.e. a City of Ships, from whence the Latines derive the word *Londinum*. It was called *Augusta*, and *Troja Nova*, being first founded by *Brutus*, who sprang of the *Trojan* race, and repaired by King *Lud*, and thence called *Caerlud*, or *Luds-Town*.

Longævity, (Lat.) length of age, long life.

Longanimity, (Lat.) as it were length of mind, long-suffering, patience, forbearance.

Longanum, (Latin) the Arse-gut.

Longinquity, (Lat.) far distance, or length of place.

Longitude, (Lat.) the length of any thing: also, the Longitude of a Region, City, or Cape, is the distance of it East, numbred in the Equinoctial by Meridians, from the first Generall, and fixed Meridian. The Longitude of a Star, is the Arch of the Ecliptick intercepted between the beginning of *Aries*, and the circle of the Stars Latitude.

Long Meg, the name of a stone 15 foot high, erected near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland*, next which are 77. more erected in a circular manner, which the Country people call the Daughters of *Long-Meg*.

Long-primer, one of the sorts of Characters used by Printers.

The *Loof* of a Ship, is that part aloft of a Ship, that lies before the Ches-trees, as far as the Bulk head of the Castle.

A Ship *Loomes* a great or small sail; a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or little Ship.

Lootsman, see *Lodesman*.

Loover, a place made open (to let out the smoak) on the top of a house, from the French word *L'overt*, open.

Lotum, a great Desart in the Country of *Bactria*, in which, it is reported, that certain evill Spirits do abide, by which strangers that passe that way being called by their names, and following the voice, perish miserably.

Loquacity, (Latin) talkativeness, or a being given to much babling.

Loquabre, a Country in the North-part of *Scotland*, so called, *q.* the mouth of the Lake.

Lorament, (Lat.) that which is composed of thongs of leather.

Lory-law, an article found in the memorials of the chamber of account in *France*, which ordaineth, that if a combat be once accepted, and afterwards taken up, by consent of the Lord of the Fee, each of the parties is to pay two shillings six pences; but if it be performed, the party vanquisht forfeits 112. shillings.

Lordane, or *Lourdane*, a dull heavy fellow, a lazy lubber; it being a proverbiall word taken from the tyranny of the *Danes* over the *English*, who were forced to labour and till the ground for them, while they sate idle, and ate the fruits of their labours. Also the fever-*Lourdane*, signifies a Quartan Ague.

Lore, (Sax.) learning, or skill.

Loricated, (Lat.) armed with mail.

Lorimers, (French) the name of a Trade and Company in *London*, that makes Bits, Spurs, and all kind of small Iron-work; and is by some derived from the Latin word *Lorum*.

Loriot, (French) a Bird called a Witwall, Wood-pecker, or Green-finch.

Lorn, the name of a County in the South-part of *Scotland*,

Lorty's, a great and ancient Family of *Sommersetshire*, styled in Latin-Records, *de Urtiaco*.

Losenger, a flatterer, a word used by *Chaucer*.

Lotharius, the son of *Ludovicus Pius*, Emperour of *Germany*, and King of *France*, he succeeded his Father in the Empire; but his brothers, *Charles* and *Lodwic*, not contented with their Portions, and raising an Army against their brother, a great battle was fought at *Fontenay*, in the Borders of *France*, where *Lotharius* was put to flight, but at last they came t an agreement; and *Lotharius*, after he had reigned about 15. years, betook himself to the *Prumiensian* Monastery. There were also severall Kings of *France*, and Dukes of *Lorrain* of this name.

Lothbrook, (i.e. *Leatherbreech*) a certain *Dane*, whose daughters were so skilfull at needle-work, that the *Danes* bare in their Ensign a Raven of their working, with such an opinion of good successe, that they imagined it would never be won.

Lotherwit, see *Leyerwit*.

Lotion, (Lat.) a washing, , or cleansing with water: also in Physick it is used for the taking away of any superfluous quality out of any medicament, or the bringing on of a new one.

Lotis, or *Lotus*, the daughter of *Neptune*: she for fleeing from *Priapus* (who made an attempt upon her chastity) and invoking the help of the gods, was turned into the Lote-tree.

Lotophagi, a certain people of *Africa*, dwelling near the *Syrtes*, so called, because they feed much upon the Lote tree, which is a tree of that nature, that when the companions of *Ulysses* being cast upon the coast of *Africa*, had tasted of the fruit of it, they could hardly be got from thence to return into their own Country: whence the word is proverbially used for those that are forgetful of their Parents, Country, and Kindred.

Lovell's, an ancient Family in *Northamptonshire*, styled in Latin records, *de Lupello*.

Loverd, or *Laverd*, (old word) a Lord.

Lourdain, see *Lordane*.

Louvre, a stately Palace in *Paris*, and the chief seat of the Kings of *France*, built by *Francis* the first, and augmented with a long stately Gallery, by *Henry* the fourth.

Lowbell, as it were loud-bell, a certain bell hung about the neck of a weather.

Lozenge, a little square cake made of preserved herbs, in the form of a Rhomb or a quarrell of Glasse.

L U

Lua, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans; she was the goddesse of all lustrations, and purging from sin.

Lubricity, (Lat.) slipperinesse.

Lucernes, a kind of rich Fur, taken from a beast of the same name, breeding in *Russia*, and those Northerly Countries.

Lucia, a Christian name of divers women, signifying in Latin, Lightsome.

Lucida Lancis, a Star in 9. degrees, 45. minutes of *Scorpio*.

Lucidity, (Latin) brightnesse, shiningnesse.

Lucifer, (Lat.) as it were light-bearing, the Morning-Star called in Greek *Phosphorus*.

Lucina, a name attributed to *Juno*, as she is the Patronesse of Child-birth; or, as some say, to *Diana*, or the Moon.

Lucius, the prænomen of divers famous men among the Romans; as *Lucius Sylla*, *Lucius Antonius Commodus* the Emperour, *Lucius Septimius Severus*, and many others. The first of this name is likely to have been so called from being born in the dawn, or first shining of the day.

Lucre, (Lat.) gain or profit, whence *Lucration*, a gaining, or winning.

Lucretia, the daughter of *Lucretius Tricipitinus* Prefect of *Rome*, and the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, she being ravisht by *Sextus* the son of *Tarquinius Superbus* King of the Romans; slew her self, which was the cause of banishing both *Tarquin*, and Kingly Government from *Rome*, which was afterwards ruled by Consuls chosen anew every year: and this act of *Lucretia* hath ever since been so famed, that every chast woman is proverbially called a *Lucrece*.

Luctation, (Lat.) a striving, or wrestling.

Luctatius Catulus, a famous Captain of the Romans, who with 300 ships overcame 600. of the *Carthaginians*, and made an end of the war.

Lucubration, (Lat.) a studying, or working by candle-light.

Luculency, (Lat.) clearnesse, brightnesse, fulnesse of light.

Lucullus, a famous Roman, being a man of great eloquence, and ingenuity, he having been successefull in the wars against *Mithridates*, heaped up a mighty masse of riches, after the war was ended, gave himself up wholly to ease and delicacy, living in more state and splendour than any of that Age besides; afterwards beginning to grow mad, he was given in charge to his brother *Marcus*.

Ludibrious, (Lat.) shamefull, or reproachfull.

Ludicrous, (Lat.) belonging to sport, recreation, or mockery.

Ludification, (Lat.) a mocking, or deceiving.

Ludlow, a Town in *Shropshire*, in Old times, called *Dinan*, afterwards *Lystwysoc*, i.e. the Princes Palace, it hath a fair Castle built by *Roger Montgomery*, which was besieged by King *Stephen*, who valiantly rescued *Henry* son to the King of *Scots*, who was about to have been pulled into the Castle with an iron hook.

Ludovicus Pius, the son of *Charles* the Great (who was created Emperour by Pope

Pope *Leo*, he succeeded his Father in the Empire and Kingdom of *France*: also *Ludovicus* hath been the name of several other Emperours, and Kings of *France*; this name according to *Helmoldus Nigellus*, is derived from the Dutch words *Hludo Wiggh*, i. e. famous Warrier.

Lugdunum, the chief City of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Lyons*; built by *Munatius Plancus*, a *Roman* Governour.

Lugubrous, (Latin) mournfull, heavie, sorrowfull.

Luition, (Lat.) a making satisfaction for any offence: also, a paying a ransome.

Luke (Hebr.) rising or lifting up.

Lumbar, see *Lombar*.

Luminaries, (in Latin *Luminaria*) lights, lamps: also conspicuous stars, as the Sun and Moon: also, the feast of Christs Nativity, commonly called Christmas, was by the ancient Western Church, called *Luminaria*.

Luminous, (Lat.) full of light.

Lunæburgum, a great City of *Germany*, built by *Julius Cæsar*, vulgarly called *Lunemburgh*.

Lunar, belonging to the Planet of the Moon, called in Latin *Luna*.

Lunatick, (Lat.) troubled with a *Lunacy*, i.e. a kind of madnesse, which happens at certain times of the Moon.

Lunes for Hawks, leashes, or long lines to call them.

Lungis, (French) a tall slim man that hath no making to his heighth.

Lupercal, a place about *Rome*, where anciently certain feasts were celebrated to *Pan*, which were called *Lupercalia*; from *Lupa* a she-wolf, which gave *Romulus* suck, or, as some say, a Harlot of that name, which nursed him.

Lupines, (Lat.) a kind of little flat round pulse, almost like a small bean.

Lurcation, (Latin) a greedy eating, or playing the glutton, derived originally from *Lura*, a great leathern bottle.

Lure for Hawks, a certain leathern device, whereby, with a little piece of flesh, they call a Hawk from a good distance off, it comes from the Dutch word *Laeden*, i.e. to invite.

Lurid, (Lat.) pale, wan, of a sallow colour.

Luscitation, (Lat.) a being dim-sighted, or pore-blind.

Lushborough, a base Coyn brought over from beyond-Sea, in the dayes of King *Edward* the third.

† *Lusion*, (Lat.) a playing, or gaming.

Lusitania, the third part of *Spain*, according to the ancient division; it is now called *Portugal*, and is a Kingdom by it self.

A *Lusk*, a slug, or sloathfull fellow, from the French word *Lasche*.

Lust of a ship, a Term in Navigation, when a ship out of her own mold, and making, hath an inclination more to one side then another.

Lustration, (Lat.) a going about: also, a purging by sacrifice.

Lustre, (French) a shining: also from the Latin word *Lustrum*, it signifieth a Den of wild beasts: also, the space of five years, by which space the *Romans* were wont to compute the time.

Lutheranism, the doctrine and judgement of *Martin Luther*, who being first a Monk of the Order of Saint *Augustin* forsook the Church of *Rome*, and writ against the errors of it.

Luteous, (Lat.) muddy, or of a muddy colour.

Lutulent, (Lat.) miry, or dirty.

Lutzenburgum, or *Lutzenburgh*, a Dutchy in the Low-Countries, adjoyning to *Leige* and *Namur*, being one of the 17. Provinces, and having a chief City of the same name.

Luxation, (Lat.) a putting out of joynt, a making loose.

Luxuriant, or *Luxurious*, (Lat.) riotous, given to excesse, or debauchery.

L Y

Lycanthropy, (Greek) a kind of melancholly, or phrenzy, which causeth those that are possest therewith, to think themselves turned into Wolves, and to fly the company of men.

Lycaon, the son of *Pelasgus*, and King of *Arcadia*; who, when *Jupiter* came into *Arcadia* in the likenesse of a mortal man, resolved to try whether he were a God, or no, as men reported him to be; and killing one of those, whom the King of the *Molossi* had left with him for pledges, he caused him to be dressed, and part rosted, to beset before *Jupiter*; whereat he being highly provoked, turned *Lycaon* into a Wolf, and burnt his Pallace with Thunder: others say it was for sprinkling with the blood of an Infant, an Altar which he had erected to *Jupiter* upon the Mountain *Lycæus*, a hill of *Arcadia*.

Lycaonia, a Country of *Asia* the lesse, near *Phrygia*, and reaching as far as the Mountain *Taurus*: also, *Arcadia* was heretofore so called from *Lycaon*, the King thereof

Lycæum, the name of a School, which *Cicero* erected at his Mannor of *Tusculum*; calling it so after the name of *Aristotle's* School, near *Athens*.

Lycomedes, a King of the Island *Scyrus*, by whom *Achilles* being entertained before he went to the *Trojan* War, and conversing with his daughters in womans apparel, he got one of them called *Deidamia* with Child, and begat *Pyrrhus*.

Lycurgus, the son of *Polydectes*, and King of *Sparta*, after the death of his brother *Eunomus*. But he soon resigned up the Crown to *Charilaus*, his brother's son; and having made wholesome laws for the good of the Common-wealth, which were confirmed by the approbation of the *Delphic* Oracle, he afterwards retired himself to *Cyrrha*, where at length he slew himself, and had a Temple built him, and Divine honours given him by the *Lacedæmonians*: also the name of a King of *Thrace*, who proceeded so violently against *Bacchus*, that he forced him to retire himself to *Naxus*, and would have caused all the Vines in his Kingdom to be rooted up, that no sacrifice might be made to him; but ere he had effected his design, he fell mad, and cut off his own legs.

Lycus, a King of *Bœotia*, who married *Antiope*, the daughter of *Nycteus*, but she being got with Child by *Jupiter*; in the form of a Satyr, he put her away and married *Dirce*. See more in *Dirce*, and *Amphyon*. Also a King of *Lybia*, who using to sacrifice his Guests, had intended the same thing towards *Diomede*; but *Callirrhoe*, the daughter of *Lycus*, falling in love with him, delivered him out of Chains, and being afterwards neglected by him, hanged her self for grief.

Lydia, a Christian name of divers women, from the Countrey so called.

Lydia, a Kingdom of *Asia* the lesse, so called from *Lydus*, the son of *Atys*, who perceiving the people grow too numerous for the Countrey, resolved to send out one of his sons, to whose lot it should fall, to plant a Colony in some other place; so that it falling to *Tyrrhenus* his lot, he went out with a great multitude of *Lydians*, and choosing out a part of *Italy*, which lyeth upon the Sea-side, he called it from his own name *Tyrrhenum*. His brother *Lydus* tarrying at home, succeeded his father *Atys* in the Kingdom, and called it from his own name *Lydia*, whereas before it was called *Mæonia*.

Lysium, A decoction made of the juyce or decoction of the bramble root.

Lydford Law, a certain Law, whereby they first hang a man, and afterwards indite him.

Lymphatick, (Lat.) mad, distracted, as it were by seeing the likenesse of a Nymph in the water; from *Lympha*, i. e. water.

Lynceus, the son of *Aparens*, and one of the *Argonauts*. He was reported to be so quick-sighted, that he could see through stone-walls, even to the very Deep it self; and that he could discern the Moon in her last quarter and the first, the very same day, in the sign of *Aries*; whence a sharp-sighted man is proverbially called, a *Lynceus*: also, *Lynceus* and *Idas* were two brothers, who fought with *Castor* and *Pollux*, about the two daughters of *Leucippus*; *Castor* fell by the hand of *Lynceus*, *Lynceus* by the hand of *Pollux*, *Idas* going about to slay *Pollux*, was strook with Thunder from Heaven.

Lynceus, a King of *Scythia*, who going about to kill *Triptolemus*, his Guest, as he lay asleep, that he might gain to himself the glory of inventing the use of Corn, was changed by *Ceres* into a beast, called *Lynx*, or *Ounce*.

Lyndus, a City of *Rhodes*, famous for the solemn sacrifices, which in old time were performed here to *Hercules*.

Lyra, one of the Celestiall Asterisms, which the Poets feigned to be, *Arion's* Harp.

Lyrick-Verses, or Songs; Songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp: whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, *i.e.* Harp-way.

Lysander, a Captain of the *Lacedæmonians*, who overcame the *Athenians* under the command of *Conon*, in a very great battell.

Lysidice, the daughter of *Pelops*, she was married to *Electryon*, and brought forth *Alcmena* the mother of *Hercules*.

Lysimachus, the son of *Agathocles*, and one of the chief Captains of *Alexander* the Great, he was thrown to a Lyon to be devoured by *Alexander's* command, for hearing *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, after he was in Chains; but he wrapping his Garment about his hands, thrust them into the Lyon's mouth, and pulling out his tongue

tongue killed him; after *Alexander's* death he had the Government of *Thrace*.

Lysippe, see *Iphianassa*.

Lysius, one of the surnames of *Bacchus*, to whom under that name the *Bœotians*, consecrated a Temple, because by his help they overcame the *Thracians*, by whom they had been set upon before, and beaten.

M A

Mabel, the Christian name of divers women; in Latin *Mabilia*, from *Amabilis*, i.e. lovely.

Mac, an Irish word, signifying as much as son in English, or fitz in Welsh.

Macareus, the son of *Æolus*, who got his sister *Canace* with Child; which *Æolus* coming to discover by hearing the child cry, sent *Canace* a sword privately, bidding her do with it as she deserved best, whereupon she killed herself, and *Macareus* fleeing to *Delphos*, was made a Priest of *Apollo*.

Macaleb, a kind of Pomander, or bastard Coral, whose berries are black and shining and serve for Bracelets.

Macaronique, (French) a confused huddle of divers things jumbled together.

Macaroons, (Ital.) lumps of boiled paste, strewed over with sugar or spice, a dish much used by the *Italians*; but here they are commonly compounded of Almonds, Sugar, Rose-water and Musk.

Macedonia, a large Country of *Europe*, heretofore famous for being governed by two great Kings, *Philip* of *Macedon*, and *Alexander* the Great; It was anciently called *Æmathia* and *Æmonia*, now *Romelli*.

Macegrefs, those that buy and sell stollen flesh.

Macellarius, (Lat.) belonging to a shambles.

Maceration, (Lat.) a mortifying, or bringing low: also, a steeping in liquor.

Machaon, a famous Physitian, the son of *Æsculapius* and *Arsinoe*; he was slain at the Wars of *Troy* by *Eurypilus*.

Machiavilian, belonging unto *Machiavill*, a famous Historian and Politician of *Florence*. Whence it is commonly used for subtile, or well-verst in State-policy.

Machination, (Lat.) a plotting, contriving, or devising; from *Machina*, an Engin or Instrument of war, but used also for a device, or invention.

Macilent, (Lat.) thin, lean, fallen of ones flesh.

Mackerell, or *Maquerell*, (French) a kind of fish, so called from the great company of sports it hath, in Latin *Scombrus*; it is also used for a pander, or procurer.

Macritude, (Lat.) leanness.

Macrobii, a certain people of *Æthiopia*, so called from the long life they live.

Macrocosm, (Greek) the greater, being taken contradistinct to the *Microcosm*, or lesser, World, which is Man.

Macrology, (Lat.) a figure among Rhetoricians, being a speech containing more words than are just necessary.

Mactation, (Lat.) a killing, or committing slaughter.

Maculation, (Lat.) a staining, or defiling with spots.

Madefaction, (Lat.) a moistning, or wetting.

Madidity, or *Madour*, (Lat.) moistness, or wetness.

Madder, a kind of plant, with whose root being of a red colour, they use to dye Wool.

Madoc, an ancient Brittish name, from *Mad*, i. e. good.

Madrigal, (Ital.) a kind of Song.

Mæonia, see *Lydia*.

Mæotis, a Lake in the North part of *Scythia*, near the mouth of the River *Phasis*. It is called by the *Italians Mar della Tana*, and *Mar Bianco*; by the *Scythians*, *Garpaluc*.

Magazine, (French) a Store-house where Arms, and Ammunition of War are put, as it were *Mansio Gazæ*.

Magdalen, (Hebr.) Majestical, the Christian name of divers women.

Magdalen-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*; built, together with a Hall near adjoyning to it, by *William Wainflet* Bishop of *Winchester*.

Magdaleon, (Lat.) a kind of long plaister like a rowler, called also a Langate.

Magdeburgum, or *Magdeburg*, as it were *Maidenburg*, from the Dutch word *Magd*, *i. e.* a Maid, the chief City of *Saxony*, in *Germany*, heretofore called *Parthenopolis*, from *Venus Parthenia*, who was there worshipped.

Magician, (Lat.) one that professeth the

Art Magick, which was the same among the *Persians*, as Philosophy among the *Grecians*, i. e. the study of the more occult and mysterious Arts; whence the three Wise men of the East were called *Magi*, but among the vulgar, the word simply taken, is used in the same signification as Diabolicall Magick, *i. e.* Sorcery, or Witchcraft.

Magisterial, (Lat.) pertaining to Magistery, or Mastership, done by, or like a Master; in Physick a pill or plaister, &c. prepared after the best manner is called Magisterial.

Magistracy, (Lat.) the Office of a Magistrate, or chief Ruler.

Magna Charta, the great Charter containing a number of Laws, ordained in the nineth year of *Henry* the third, and confirmed by *Edward* the first, containing the sum of all the Written Laws of *England*.

† *Magnality*, a greatness to be admired at, being a made word, from the Latin *Magnalia*, i. e. great and wonderfull things.

Magnanimity, (Lat.) greatness of mind, courage, stoutness.

Magnes, a youth of *Smyrna*, the most beautifull of his age, and excellent in Musick and Poetry, for which he was in high esteem with *Gyges* King of *Lydia*; who, because the Parents of *Magnes* spoiled his Cloathes, and cut off his Hair, made war upon the Country, overcame them, and brought away *Magnes* in Triumph to *Sardes*.

Magnetick, (Lat.) belonging to the *Magnete*, or Lode-stone. See *Lodestone*.

Magnificence, (Lat.) as it were a making Great, Sumptuousness, Stateliness, a carrying things on, at a great heighth.

Magnificat, the Song of the Virgin *Mary*, so called because it beginneth with these words, *Magnificat anima mea, &c.*

Magnifico, (Ital.) the Title of a Noble man of *Venice*: also, the Governours of *Academies* in *Germany*, are called *Magnifici*.

Magniloquence, (Lat.) a lofty speaking, a talking of high things.

Magnitude, (Lat.) greatness, ampleness, largeness.

Mago, the first that increased the wealth of *Carthage*; before the first Punick War he aided the Romans in the War of *Tarentum* with 120 ships.

Magog, see *Gog* and *Magog*.

Magonel, according to *Chaucer*, is an instrument to cast stones with.

Mahim, or *Maim*, (in Latin *Mahemium*) is the hurting, or taking away of any member by the wrongfull act of another, whereby the party so hurt is made unable to fight. It comes from the old French word *Mehaigne*, and is called by the Canonists, *Mutilatio membri*.

Mahumetanism, the Religion and Law of the *Turks*, founded by *Mahomet* the first Emperour of the *Saracens*: there was also of this name a great Emperour of the *Turks*, who overthrew the Greek Empire, took twelve Kingdoms, and two hundred Cities from the Christians; whereof the chief were *Constantinople*, the Island *Chalcis*, *Scodra*, *Trapezuntium*, and *Hydruntum*, in *Italy*: but at the siege of *Belgrade*, or as some say of *Taurinum*, he was overthrown, and put to flight.

Maia, one of the seven *Pleiades*, on whom *Jupiter* begat *Mercury*; she was the daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*.

Maid-Marrion, or *Morion*, a boy dressed in womans apparel to dance the *Morisco*, or *Morrisdance*.

Maiden-hair, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Adiantum*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maiden-head, a Town in *Bark-shire*; so called from a Maids head, that was had in great reverence, being one of those 11000. who returning from *Rome* with their Leader *Ursula*, were taken by *Attila*, and martyred at *Colein* in *Germany*.

Maidstone, a pleasant Town in *Kent*, situate upon the River *Medway*, and therefore anciently called *Medweg-sion*, and thought to be the same with the old Town *Vagniacæ*.

Maim, see *Mahim*.

Maimour, *Manour*, or *Meinour*, (from the French word *Maniere*) signifieth in Common-Law, an apprehending of one that hath stollen any thing, and is followed with *Hue* and *Cry*, with the manner, that is, having the thing.

Mainprise, (from the French words *main*, i. e. a hand, and *prins*, i. e. taken) signifieth in Common-Law, the receiving a man into friendly custody, that otherwise might be committed to prison, giving security for his forth-coming at a day assigned; those that do thus undertake for any, are called *Mainpernours*; he that is taken into custody, *Mainpernable*.

Maint, (Sax.) mingled.

Maintenance, in Common-Law, is, upholding

holding of a cause depending in Suite between others, either by lending of Money, or making of Friends for either party.

Majo, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Major, signifieth in Latin greater; but with us it is commonly taken, sometimes for a Prætor, or Governour of a City; sometimes for a Military officer: also, in Logick the first part of a Syllogism, is called the *Major*, or the proposition, the second the *Minor*, or the assumption.

Majoration, (Lat.) a making greater.

Manwaring, and by contraction *Manwarings*, the name of a great and ancient Family in *Cheshire*.

Maisondieu, (French) it signifies properly the House of God; but 'tis vulgarly taken for an Hospital.

Master of the Rolles, is an assistant unto the Lord Chancellour of *England*, in the high Court of Chancery, and in his absence heareth causes and giveth orders.

Masters of the Chancery, are assistants to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in matters of judgment; of these there are 12 in number, whereof the chief is the Master of the Rolles.

Masters of the Court of Wards and Liveries, the principall officer of that Court, named and assigned by the King to whose custody the Seal of the Court is committed.

Master of the Horse, is he that hath the rule and charge of the Kings stable.

Make, in Common Law, signifieth, to perform or execute, as, to make his Law, is to perform that Law which he hath formerly bound himself unto; that is, to clear himself of an Action, commenced against him by his Oath, and the Oaths of his Neighbours: also, to make ones beard, (an old phrase) to deceive.

Malachias, (Hebr.) my messenger.

Malachite, (Greek) a kind of precious stone, so called.

Malaciſſation, a kneading, a making soft.

Malacy, (Greek) a calm on the Sea: also, a longing of women with child.

Maladie, (French) a disease, sickness, or infirmity.

Malaga, a City and Port-Town of *Andalusia*, whence we have that sort of Wine, which is called *Malago*-Sack; it is said to have been so called, because *Cava* the daughter of Count *Julian*, after that, her being ravish't by King *Roderigo*, had been the occasion of the loss of *Spain* to the *Moors*, threw her self from a high Tower, crying out, *Malaca*, *i. e.* Here's the evil.

Malanders, a certain disease in a horse, from the Italians *Mal andare*, *i. e.* to go ill.

Malapert, saucy, impudent, as it were *Male partus*, *i. e.* ill brought forth.

Maldisant, (French) a back-biter, an evil speaker.

Maldon, a Town in *Essex*, anciently called *Camalodunum* from *Camulus*, whom the old *Brittains* worship't here for *Mars*, the God of War; this Town being made a Colony of the *Romans*, was sacked by Queen *Bunduca*, or *Boadicia*.

A *Male*, a kind of sack, or budget from the Greek word *Malloi*, *fleece*, because they used to be made of Sheeps-skins.

Malecontent, (Lat.) discontented, evil content.

Malediction, (Lat.) an evill speaking, or curling.

Malefactour, (Lat.) an evill doer, an offender.

Malefice, (Lat.) an evil act, a shrewd turn.

Maletent, a Toll of fourty shillings for every sack of Wool, Anno 29. *Edward* 1. It is also called *Maletot*, from the French *Maletoste*.

Malevolence, (Lat.) ill will.

Malignity, (Lat.) spite, malice, grudge.

Malevolent Planets, *Saturn* and *Sagittarius*.

Maliſon, (French) a curse.

Mallard, (French) a wild Drake.

Malleable, (Lat.) to be wrought, or beaten out with a Mallet, or Hammer.

Malkin, or *Maukin*, a Beesom to make clean an Oven with; it is also called a Scovel.

Malleverie's, the name of an ancient Family in *York-shire*, styled in Latin Records *Mali Leporarii*.

Mallows, a kind of plant, of a softning or loosening quality, called in Latin *Malva*.

Malmesie, a sort of Wine, which is brought out of *Arviſium*, in the Island of *Chio*, vulgarly called *Marviſia*, or *Malviſia*.

Malmsbury, a Town in *Wiltshire*, first built by *Malmutius*, a King of the *Brittains*, and by him named *Caer Baldon*, afterwards from one *Mardulph* an *Iriſh-Scot*, who here led a Hermites life; it was called *Maidulphsburgh*, and so by contraction *Malmsbury*.

Malta, a rocky and barren Island, sixty miles

miles distant from *Sicilie*, called in the New Testament *Melita*. This Island was given by *Charles* the fifth, to the Knights of *Rhodes*, who have ever since been called Knights of *Malta*.

Mamalukes, a certain Order of Souldiers, who fought lightly Armed on Horseback, and were the chief military support of the last Empire of *Ægypt*.

Mamitus, the thirteenth King of the *Assyrians*; he trained up his subjects in military discipline, and was a terrour to the *Ægyptians*, and many other Nations.

Mammeated, (Lat.) having paps, or teats.

Mammet, a puppet, from the Greek word *Mamme*; as it were a little Mother, or Nurse.

Mammillary Processes, (Lat.) a Term in Anatomy, certain bones in the temples, representing the teats in a Cows Udder.

Mammocks, fragments, or pieces.

Mammon, the God of wealth, the word signifying in the *Syriack* tongue riches, or wealth, and is derived from the Hebrew word *Hamon*, i. e. Plenty, having (M.) *Hemantick* added at the beginning.

Mammooda, a kind of East-Indian Coyn, valuing about a shilling.

Manation, (Lat.) a passing away, a flowing.

Manage, in Italian *Maneggiare*, to govern, to rule, to handle.

Manasses, (Hebr.) not forgotten.

Manbote, (Sax.) a pecuniary compensation for killing of a man.

Manchester, a pleasant Town in *Lancashire*, which anciently belonging to the Kings of *Northumberland*, and having been destroyed in the *Danish* War, King *Edward* the Elder, sent an Army of *Mercians* into *Northumberland*, to re-edify this City; some say, because the inhabitants behaved themselves valiantly against the *Danes*. It was called *Manchester*, as it were the City of men: others derive it from *Main*, i.e. a stone, because it standeth upon a stony Hill; it was anciently called *Mancunium*.

Manchet, (from the French word *Main*, *i. e.* the hand) the finest, and the smallest sort of wheaten bread, called in Latin *panis Capitalis*, in Greek *Collyris*.

Manchpresent, (old word) a bribe.

Mancipation, (Lat.) an ancient manner of selling before witnesses, wherein divers Ceremonies were used: It is also used in the same sense as *Emancipation*.

Manciple, (Lat.) a Steward, or Caterer; but chiefly one that buyes the common provisions in a Colledge, or Hospital.

Mancuse, a kind of Coyn, valuing about thirty of the ancient pence, each of which contains three pence of our money. Some hold a *Mancus*, or *Mancus* of Gold, to be as much as a Mark of silver.

Mandatarie, (Lat.) one that comes into a Benefice by a *Mandamus*.

A *Mandate*, (Lat.) a Commandment, or charge: also, in Common-Law, it is a Judicial Command of the King, or his Justices, to have any thing done for the dispatch of justice.

Mandevils, an ancient Family in *Essex*, styled in Latin Records *de Magna villa*.

Mandible, (Lat.) from *Mandibulum*, a jaw, (from the *participiate Mandibilis*) eatable.

Mandilion, or *Mandilian*, (French) a kind of military garment, a loose Cassock.

Mandonius, and *Indibilis*, two famous *Spanish* Captains, who having assisted *Scipio*, and the *Romans* against the *Carthaginians*, began afterwards to revolt; but because of the memory of their former good service they were dismissed.

Mandrake, a kind of plant, so called from the Greek word *Mandra*, i. e. a Cave, because it groweth near unto *Dens*, and in shady places; It beareth a fruit called *Mandrake*, Apples of a cold and soporiferous quality; It is also called by some *Anthropomorphos*, because its root being divaricated, something resembleth the shape of a man.

Manducation, (Lat.) a chewing.

Mandy-thursday, as it were *dies Mandati*, the day of Commandment; because of that great charge which our Saviour gave to his Disciples, concerning the observation of his Supper, being the Thursday next before Easter day.

Mangonels, the same as *Magonells*.

Mangonization, (Lat.) a trimming, or setting out things to the best advantage for sale.

Manichees, a sort of Hereticks that maintained that there was a fatal necessity of sin, which Doctrine was first broached by one *Manes* a *Persian*.

Manicles, (French) fetters wherewith the hands of prisoners are bound; being derived originally from the Latin word *Manus* a hand.

Manifesto, (Ital.) a Declaration of some Prince, or Common-wealth, about publick affairs.

Maniple,

Manuple, (Lat.) a handfull; in Phyſick more eſpecially, it is taken for ſuch a bundle of herbs, or other things, as may be griped with the hand: alſo, a company conſiſting of 10 ſouldiers; ſome alſo take it for a fannel, or ſuch a kind of ornament as Prieſts uſed to wear about their wriſts, when they went to ſacrifice.

Manipular, (Lat.) belonging to a maniple.

Manlius, the name of divers famous Romans, whereof the Chief were *Marcus Manlius Capitolinus*, and *Titus Manlius Torquatus*. See *Capitolinus*, and *Torquatus*.

Manna, a certain delicious food wherewith God fed the children of Iſrael in their journey to *Canaan*, being a congealed dew which fell from Heaven. It comes from the Hebrew word *Manah*, i. e. to diſtribute; or *Mahna*, i. e. what is it, becauſe they admired what it was: There is alſo at this day a certain ſweet dew, which falling early in the morning upon trees and herbs, is called *Manna*, which congealing into a whitiſh ſubſtance, is of a pleaſant taſte, and is much uſed in Phyſick.

Mannour, (in Latin *Manerium à manendo*, i. e. remaining to the heir, or elſe from the Lords remaining there himſelf) it ſignifieth in Common Law, a Rule or Government which a man hath over ſuch as hold Land within his fee.

Man of War, in Navigation, is taken for a Ship of War, by the figure *Metonymia*.

Manqueller, (old word) a murderer.

Manſion, (Lat.) a remaining, an abiding: alſo, a Manor-houſe, or the Lords chief dwelling houſe within his fee.

Manſlaughter, in Common-Law, is the unlawfull killing of a man upon ſome ſudden occaſion, or falling out, without premeditated malice.

Manſuetude, (Lat.) gentleneſs, tractableneſs, meekneſs.

Manteleth, a Term in Faulconry; for when the Hawk ſtretcheth one of her wings along after her legs, and ſo the other: It is ſaid, ſhe *Manteleth*.

Mathematicks, Arts taught by demonſtration which comprehend four of the liberal Arts, Aſtronomy, Arithmetick, Muſick, and Geometry.

Manticore, (Ital.) a kind of *Indian* beaſt, faced like a Man, and bodied like a Lion, and having three rows of ſharp teeth.

Manticulation, (Lat.) a doing a thing ſlily, a carrying on a buſineſs cloſely.

Mantle, or *Mantile*, (Lat.) a kind of long robe: alſo, in Heraldry it is that flouriſh which proceeds from the wreath and helm, and deſcends on each ſide the Eſcutcheon.

Mantua, a City of *Italy*, ſituate upon the River *Po*, and built by *Ocnus*, who called it ſo from his mothers name *Manto*.

Manto, a *Theban* Propheteſs, the daughter of *Tireſias*: ſhe after the death of her father, fleeing from the tyranny of *Creon* King of *Thebes*, went firſt into *Aſia* and built the Temple of *Apollo Clarius*; afterwards ſhe came into *Italy*, where being got with child by *Tiberinus*, ſhe brought forth *Ocnus*.

Manual, (Lat.) belonging to the hand, filling the hand. It is alſo uſed ſubſtantively, for a book of a ſmall volume which may eaſily be carried in ones hand.

Manubiary, (Lat.) belonging to the ſpoil or prey.

Manucaption, (Lat.) a taking by the hand.

Manucaptors, (Lat.) Sureties, or Bails.

Manuduction, (Lat.) a leading by the hand, a guiding.

Manuel, in Common-Law, ſignifieth that whereof preſent profit may be made.

Manufacture, (Lat.) handy-work.

Manumiſſion, (Lat.) an Enfranchiſing, a making free a ſlave or bondman; which in former time was performed with divers ceremonies before a Magiſtrate.

Manure, from the French word *Manourier*, to work and labour the earth with the hand.

Manus Chriſti, Sugar boyled with Roſe-water, without adding any other thing to it; ſometimes 'tis made with violet; ſometimes with cinnamon-water.

Manuſcript, (Lat.) a thing only written with the hand.

Manutenentia, a Writ uſed in the caſe of maintenance.

† *Manutention*, (Lat.) a holding by the hand.

Marria, or *Mar*, the name of a Country in the North part of *Scotland*.

Marathon, a Town of *Greece*, about ten miles diſtant from *Athens*, famous for the Victory of *Theſeus* over the *Marathonian* Bull; and of *Miltiades*, over *Darius* his Army conſiſting of above 100000. men.

Maravedis, a kind of Spaniſh Coyn of very ſmall value, 34 of them amounting

but to a Royal, which is about six pence of our money.

Marcellus, a great Generall of the Romans, who overcame the Captain of the *Gaules* in a single Duel; vanquisht *Hannibal* after he had given the Romans several great overthrows, took *Syracuse*, and at last was circumvented by *Hannibal* and slain.

Marcessible, (Lat.) apt to putrifie, or corrupt.

Marcgrave, (Dutch) a Count, or Earl of the Marches, *i. e.* the Frontier of a Country, whence the Title of Marquess seemeth to be derived: also, those Noblemen which from the Marches, *i.e.* the limits between *England* and *Wales*, or between *England* and *Scotland*, were heretofore called Marchers, and injoyed private Laws to themselves, which now are worn out.

March, so called, because it was dedicated to *Mars* by his son *Romulus*.

Marchesite, or *Marquesite*, (Span.) a certain kind of stone intermingled among mettal, and partaking of the nature, and colour of the mettal it is mixt with: it is by some called a firestone.

Marchetæ, a certain Law made by *Eugenius* King of *Scotland*; which was, that the Lord of the Land, should have the first nights lodging, with every married woman within his jurisdiction, (the word signifying, as some think, the first carnal copulation with a woman): but this Law was abrogated by *Malcolm* the third.

Marchpane, (French) a kind of Sugered paste made into little cakes. It is called in Greek *Saccharites*, in Latin *Panis dulciarius*: also, *Saguntulus*, from *Saguntum* a Town in *Spain* where the best are made; or *Panis Martius*, because it had wont to be consecrated to *Mars*, having Towers, Castles, and such like on it.

Marcidity, or *Marcour*, (Lat.) a withering away, rottenness.

Marcionists, a sort of ancient Heretick; so called from one *Marcion* a Stoick. They denied *Christ*, to be the Son of God.

Marcus, the prænomen of divers eminent Romans, as *Marcus Curtius*, (who for the publick good, devoted himself to the infernal powers, and rid compleatly Arm'd into a monstrous gap, with which the earth opened) and others. See, *Regulus Salinator*, *&c.*

Maremaid: see *Syren*.

Marcotis, a great Lake in *Ægypt*, on the south side of *Alexandria*, having a large and commodious Port.

Margaret, (Greek) pearl, the Christian name of divers women, contracted *Marget*.

Margaritiferous, (Lat.) bringing forth *Margarites*, i. e. Pearls which are found in Oysters, and other kind of shell-fish.

Margery, a Christian name of divers women; some think it to be the same with *Margaret*; others derive it from *Marjora*, a kind of flower.

Marginal, (Lat.) belonging to the margin, or margent, *i. e.* the brink, or brim of any thing: also, written in the margin of a book, which is, the extream or uttermost part of a page, which terminates the lines.

Mariandunum, a Country of *Asia*, famous for the *Acherusian* Den, through which the Poets feign that *Hercules* went down into Hell.

Mariets, (French) a sort of violets, called also *Marian*-violets; some think from *Maria* the name of a woman who first discovered them.

Marigold, a kind of flower of a yellow or golden colour, called in Latin *herba solaris*, in Greek *Heliotropium*, because at night it contracts it self, and at sun-rising opens and dilates it self.

Marine, (Lat.) belonging to the Sea, whence Mariner, a Sailour, a *Seafaring*-man.

Marital, (Lat.) belonging to Wedlock, or Marriage.

Maritime, (Lat.) belonging to the *Sea*, or being along the *Sea*-side.

Marius, a stout Roman, born at *Arpinas*; he overcame *Jugurth* King of *Numidia*, and led him in Triumph before his Chariot: after he had had five Consulships together conferred on him by the Romans, being the sixth time Consul with *Catulus*, he overthrew the *Cimbrians* in *Gallia*, and the *Teutones* in *Italy*: at length being overcome by *Sylla*, he hid himself by the Lake *Minturna*, from whence he fled into *Africa*; but was recalled by *Cinna*, and made Consul the seventh time.

Mark, (Hebr.) High; or from the Latin *Marcus*, which name, according to *Varrow*, was given to those that were born in the month of *March*: but, according to *Festus*, it signifies a hammer, or mallet.

Mark, a sort of Coyn, or money valuing with us about thirteen shillings and four pence; but a Mark of Gold is counted about

bout eight ounces, or thirty three shillings and four pence.

Marcab, the pinion of the wing of *Pegasus*.

Marleborough, a Town in *Wiltshire*, seated upon the River *Canetio* or *Kenet*; so called from *Marga* or *Marle*, because it standeth upon a chalky ground. *Alexander Necham* calleth it *Merlebrigia*, from the Tomb of *Merlin* the Prophet. This Town is famous for a Parliament in old times, assembled here; who made a Law for appeasing tumults, called the Statute of *Marleborough*.

Marlin, a kind of Hawk called in French *Esmerillion*.

Marling, a Term in Navigation, being a small line made of untwisted hemp, to sease the ends of ropes from farsing out.

Marmaduke, the proper name of a man; from the Dutch *Mermechtig*, i. e. more mighty.

Marmalade, (Ital.) a kind of conserve made of Quinces, which is called by the Italians *Marmelo*.

Marmorean, (Lat.) like Marble, or made of Marble.

Marmoset, a Monky; from the French word *Marmotter*, i.e. to mutter.

Maronean-Wine, a sort of Wine made at the City *Maronea*, of great virtue and strength.

Maronites, were a sort of Christians dwelling in Mount *Libanus*, they received the Catholick religion from Pope *Clement* the eighth, and were a branch of the *Jacobites* having a Patriarch of their own, who was alwaies called *Peter*.

Marpessa, called also *Alcyone*, the daughter of *Evenus*, and wife of *Idæus*, the comliest man of his time: She was so loved of her husband, that when *Apollo* carried her away, he pursued the god with his bow and arrows; he had by her a very fair daughter called *Cleopatra*, who was married to *Meleager*.

Marque: See Letters of Mart, or Marque.

Marquesite, see *Marchesite*.

Marquetry, a kind of chequer'd, or inlaid work, made with wood of divers sorts or colours, into the shape of knots, flowers, or other things.

Marquisate, (French) the title and jurisdiction of a Marquess; who is a Noble man, next in Dignity and account unto a Duke: from the Dutch word *Marck*, i. e. a bound, because originally they were the Prefects of the borders of some Countrey.

A *Marrow*, (French) a companion, or fellow: also, a beggerly rascall.

Mars, the son of *Juno*, who without the help of *Jupiter*, proved with child by eating of a flower which grew in the *Olenian* fields, according to the advice of *Flora*, and brought forth *Mars*, who was called the god of War; he being in bed with *Venus*, was discovered by *Vulcan* her husband, who throwing an Iron net over them exposed them to the view and laughter of all the gods; but at the suit of *Neptune* they were set free: also, the name of one of the seven Planets.

Marshal, (in Latin *Mariscallus*) was anciently no other than a Master of Horse; from the Dutch words *Mar*, i. e. a horse, and *Scalc*, i. e. a servant: but of late there are several officers of that name, as the Marshals belonging to the severall Courts of Law, the Marshals of each Regiment in an Army. But the highest officers that bore this name among us, were, the Lord Marshal of *England*, whose power consisted chiefly in matters of Wars and Arms, and Marshal of the Kings House, whose office was to hear pleas of the Crown, and to punish faults committed within the verge.

Marshalsee, as it were *Marshals* seat, the Court of the *Marshal*.

Marsyas, a certain Musitian of *Phrygia*, instructed by *Minerva*: he provoking *Apollo* to a contest in Musick, was overcome and flay'd for his presumption. And from his name the River *Marsyas* (whose streams were augmented by the tears of the Nymphs that bewailed him) took its denomination.

Martern's, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur, being the skin of a little beast called a Marten.

Martia, the wife of *Cato Uticensis*, whom he gave to his friend *Hortensius*; and after he was dead, about the beginning of the Civil Wars, took her again.

Martial, (Lat.) born under the Planet of *Mars*: also, warlike or Valiant, whence the Law of Arms is called Martial-Law.

Martichore, see *Manticore*.

Martin, the proper name of a man, from the Latin *Martius*. The first of this name was Saint *Martin* the Military Saint, Bishop of *Tours*.

Martinet, or *Martelet*, a kind of bird, called in Greeks *Apus*, because it wanteth the use of its feet.

Martingale, see *Cavechin*.

Martnets, a Term in Navigation, the small lines which being fastned to the legs on the leetch of a sayl, come down by the mast to the deck.

Martyrologie, (Greek) a discourse, treating of the lives, and sufferings of Martyres.

Marullus Pomponius, the greatest Grammarian and Critick of his age, who reprehended *Tiberius* for speaking improper Latin, and gave *Ateius Capito*, the lie for vindicating it.

Mary, (Hebr.) exalted.

Mascarade, (French) a mask, or pompous representation.

Mascle, in blazon, is a short lozenge, having a square hole in the midst; from the French word *Macle*, i.e. a spot: also, the mash, or hole of a Net.

Masculine, (Lat.) manly, or of the male kind.

Massagetæ, see *Scythia*.

Mass, (in Latin *Missa*) the Liturgy, or Divine service performed by the *Roman* Catholicks, is also called from the Hebrew *Missah*, i.e. sacrifice, or oblation.

Massicot, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead.

Massilia, a Town of *Gallia Narbonensis*, which after it had been destroyed, was rebuilt by the *Phocenses*, who flying from the Tyranny of *Cyrus*, seated themselves in this place: the Arts and Sciences flourish'd here at that heighth, that it was accounted a second *Athens*; it is vulgarly called *Marseilles*.

Massinissa, a King of *Numidia*, who from an inveterate enemy of the *Roman* name, became a faithfull friend and allie. He was a man of that strength, and vigour of body, that at 90 years of age, he begat a son.

Massorets, a sort of Jews, which corrected the false written words of the Scripture, noting them with a little *o* (for they made a scruple to blot them out) and setting down their corrections in the Margin.

Mastication, (Lat.) a chewing between the teeth.

Mastick, a kind of sweet Gum, distilling out of the Mastich, or Lentiske Tree.

Mastico, a kind of yellow colour used in Painting.

Mastigophore, (Greek) an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

Mastruke, (French) a kind of winter-Garment made of Wolves and Deers skins together.

Mastupration, (Lat.) lascivious violence offered to a man.

Matachin, (French) a kind of French dance.

Matagot, (French) a kind of Ape, or Monky: also, a Hypocrite.

Match, a Term in Hunting; when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his Match, or to his Mate.

Mateotechny, or *Mateotechny*, (Greek) the vanity of any Art, a vain Science.

Mate, (Saxon) daunted: also, consum'd.

A *Mate*, or *Checkmate*, (a Term used in the Game at Chess) is when the Game is brought to that pass, that there is no way left for the King to escape; from the Italian word *Matto*, i.e. foolish and inconsiderate, or the Spanish *Matar*, i.e. to kill.

Matelotage, the Hire of a Boat, or ship; from the French word *Matelot*, a Saylour, or Shipman.

Material, (Lat.) consisting of matter, or substance: also, being of some weight, or importance.

Materiation, (Lat.) a felling of Timber for building.

Maternal, (Lat.) motherly, on the mothers side; whence maternity, motherhood.

Mathematician, (Lat.) one that is skilfull in the Mathematicks, that is, those Sciences which are understood by demonstration. Of these there are four in all, Arithmetick, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick.

Mathew, (Hebr.) Gods gift.

Mathurins, certain Fryars of the Order of the holy Trinity, whose Office is to redeem Christian Captives out of Turkish slavery.

Matricide, (Lat.) a killing of ones mother, or one that kill's his mother.

Matrice, (Lat.) that part of the Womb, where the Child is conceived: also, a mould for letters.

Matriculation, (Lat.) a Registring of young Schollars, into the society of their Foster-mother of learning the University.

Matrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to matrimony, *i.e.* marriage, or wedlock.

Mattins, (French) Morning-prayer.

Mattock, a kind of Pick-axe, from the Dutch word, *Met haeck*, i.e. with a hook.

Mat-

Mattreſſe, (French) a Quilt, or Flock-bed.

Matura, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, who was ſaid to be the Patroneſſe of Corn, when the ears began to ripen; as *Patalena* took charge of them when the cups began to open; and *Lactucina*, when the juyce, or milky ſubſtance began to abound.

Maturity, (Lat.) ripeneſſe; whence maturation, a ripening.

Matuta, ſee *Ino*.

Matutine, (Lat.) belonging to the morning.

Maud, (Germ.) a Chriſtian name of divers women; from *Matilda*, or *Mathildis*, i e. Honourable Lady of maids.

Maugre, or *Mau'gre*, (French) whether one will, or no, or, as we commonly ſay, in deſpite of his teeth: alſo a proper name, in Latin *Malgerius*.

Mavis, in Latin *Malvicium*, a Bird called a Thruſh, or Thruſſell.

Maund, (French) a Hand-basket, from *Manus*, i.e. a hand, or from *Mandere*, i.e. to eat, becauſe they uſe to carry meat in it.

Maunday-Thurſday, ſee *Maudy-Thurſday*.

Mavors, the ſame as *Mars*.

Mauritania, the utmoſt Region of *Africa*, toward the *Gaditan* Bay, now called the Streights of *Gibraltar*; where the Gyant *Antæus* is ſaid to have raig'nd, who was overcome by *Hercules*. It is divided into *Tingitana*, and *Ceſarienſis*, which *Strabo* call's *Maſſilia*, and *Maſſæſylig*.

Mauſolus, a King of *Caria*, the husband of *Artemiſia*, by whom he was ſo intirely loved, that, after he was dead, ſhe is ſaid to have drunk up his aſhes in Wine, and built him a very ſtately Sepulcher, which from his name ſhe called *Mauſolæum*, being one of the ſeven wonders of the world, and from which every rich Monument is figuratively called a *Mauſolæum*.

Maxillar, or *Maxillary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Jaw-bone.

A *Maxim* in Philoſophy, or Law, is a Propoſition, or Principle, generally received, grounded upon reaſon, and not to be denied; called alſo an Axiome.

Maximilian, a name, firſt given to one of the German Emperours, by his Father *Frederick* the third, compoſing it of the names of two famous Romans, *Quintus Fabius Maximus*, and *Scipio Æmilianus*, with hope that his ſon would imitate their vertues.

May, ſo called, becauſe *Romulus* dedicated it to *Maia*, the Mother of *Mercury*.

Maze, an aſtoniſhment: alſo the ſame as Labyrinth.

Mazer, a Beker, or ſtanding Cup to drink in, from the Dutch word *Maeſer*, i.e. *Maple*; of which ſort of wood, thoſe Cups are commonly made.

M E

Mead, the ſame as Hydromel.

Meagre, (French) ſcraggy, or lean.

The *Mean*, in Muſick the Tenor, or middle part: alſo in Law, it is uſed for the interim, or middle time; as, the action was mean, &c.

Meander, or *Maander*, a River of *Phrygia*, which hath many oblique diverſions, whence a thing that is full of intricate turnings and windings, is called a *Meander*, by way of Metaphor.

Mearſtones, (in Latin, *Lapides terminales*) certain ſtones, which are put as bounds and limits, between one mans land, and anothers.

Meaſe, (in Latin *Manſus*) a Manſion-houſe, from the French word *Maiſon*, i.e. a Houſe; or as ſome ſay from *Meix*, i. e. a Manſion: alſo Meaſe, or Meſe, is uſed for a meaſure of Herrings, conſiſting of 500.

Meaſles, a kind of ſmall Pox, ariſing from the impurity of the Mother's blood.

Meaſondue, an Hoſpital; from the French *Maiſon de Dieu*.

Meath, a Province of *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties; *Eaſtmeath*, *Weſtmeath*, and *Longford*.

Mecænas, a learned Noble-man of *Rome*, who lived in the time of *Auguſtus*; he was a great favourer of *Virgil* and *Horace*: whence every favourer of learning, and learned men, hath been ever ſince ſaluted with the Title of *Mecænas*.

Mecha, a City in *Arabia Felix*, which is had in great reverence by the *Turks*; as being the place where *Mahomet* was buried.

Mechoacan, A whitiſh root, brought out of *India*, called by ſome *Indian*, or white *Rhubarb*.

Mechanick Arts, or Handy-crafts, thoſe Arts, which require the labour of the hand, of which theſe ſeven are eſteemed the chief; *Agriculture*, Clothing, Navigation, Hunting, Architecture, Medecine, Military Diſcipline: the word comes from the Greek, *Mechané*, an artifice, or invention.

Mechation, (Lat.) a committing fornication, or whoredom.

A *Medall*, (French) a kind of ancient coyn, or piece of plate, having ſtampt upon it the effigies of ſome Prince, or other eminent man.

Medea, ſee *Jaſon*.

Medewife, (Sax.) a woman of merit.

Media, a large Countrey in *Aſia*, ſo called from *Madai* the ſon of *Japheth*; or *Medus* the ſon of *Æneas* and *Medea*. It is divided into the greater *Media*, whoſe chief City is *Ecbbatana*; and the leſſer, called alſo *Atropatia*.

Mediaſtine, from the Latin *Mediaſtinus*, is a drudge, or Kitchin-ſlave; from *Mediaſtinum* which ſignifies that partition, made by certain thin skins, dividing the whole breaſt into two hollow boſomes.

Mediation, (Lat.) a dividing into two: alſo a making ſuit, or means for any one; whence Mediatour, an Intercеſſour.

Medicable, (Lat.) able to heal: alſo eaſie to be heal'd, or cur'd.

Medicament, (Lat.) a Medecine, or Phyſicall drug.

Medication, (Lat.) a curing, or healing.

Medietas linguæ, an inqueſt empanell'd upon any cauſe, whereof one part conſiſteth of Denizens, the other of Strangers.

Mediety, (Lat.) the half, or middle.

Medimne, (Lat.) a certain meaſure, containing ſix buſhels.

Mediocrity, (Lat.) a mean, a middle temper, and indifferency.

Mediolanum, the chief City of that part of *Italy*, formerly called *Gallia Ciſalpina*. It was firſt built by the *Gauls*, who as they were digging in the earth, finding a Sow half covered with wool like a ſheep, called the City *Mediolanum*, vulgarly *Millain*; and the whole Countrey afterwards being conquered by the *Lombards*, was thence named *Lombardy*.

Medyſance, (French) evill ſpeaking, ol loquy, or reproach.

Meditation, (Lat.) a ſtudying, or deviſing.

Mediterranean, (Lat.) being in the middle of the earth, or land; whence, the Mediterranean Sea is that Sea, which hath its courſe in the midſt of the earth.

Medrinacles, a kind of coorſe Canvas, called alſo *Ponledavres*.

Medullar, (Latin) belonging to the marrow.

Medusa, the daughter of *Phorcys*; with whoſe goldeu hair *Neptune* was ſo much in love, that he lay with her in the Temple of *Minerva*, and begat *Pegaſus*; at which the goddeſſe being incenſed, turned her hairs into Serpents, whoſe ſight converted all that look't on them into ſtones: but at length *Perſeus* finding the Serpents aſleep, killed them, and cut off *Meduſa's* head.

Meed, (old word) merit, or reward.

Meen, (French) the countenance, or poſture of the face: alſo, the outward Garb.

Meer, in Common-law, hath been uſed for meer right.

Mees, (Saxon) Meadows.

Megabyſus, one of the *Perſian* Nobles, who in the behalf of *Darius*, overthrew the Tyranny of the *Magi*; in *Europe* he took *Perinthus*, overcame the *Paones*, and attempted *Macedonia*.

Megaclo, the daughter of *Megares*, King of the *Lesbians*, who being of a froward diſpoſition, and alwayes contending with his wife, *Megaclo* was ſo grieved at her mothers calamity, that ſhe hired the Muſes to be her maids; and teaching them to ſing, they by the ſweetneſſe of their Muſick, ſo allayed the ſpirit of *Megares*, that his wife ever after, lived a better life with him; for which benefit to her, ſhe in thankfulneſſe, built Pillars of braſſe to their glory, and cauſed them to be honoured in all the Temples thereabout.

Megacoſm, (Greek) the great world.

Megæra, the name of one of the three Furies; the other two being *Alecto*, and *Tiſiphone*.

Megalefian games, were certain games celebrated in ancient times at *Rome*, in honour of *Cybele*, or the great goddeſſe.

Megalopſychie, (Greek) Magnanimity, or greatneſſe of mind.

Megara, the daughter of *Creon*, King of *Thebes*. She was given in marriage to *Hercules*, upon condition that he would free the *Thebans* from the oppreſſion of *Erginus*, King of the *Orchomenii*, which he performed; but *Juno* being highly incens't againſt him for killing *Lycus*, poſſeſt him with ſuch a madneſſe, that he ſlew his wife *Megara*, and all the Children he had by her.

Megrim, a diſtemper which cauſeth a great pain in the Temples, and Fore-part of the head; the word ſeems to be contracted from the Greek word *Hemicrania*.

Meire, a Term in Blazon. See *Varry Cuppr*.

Melampod, (in Greek *Melampodium*) a certain kind of herb, otherwiſe called *Hellebore*.

Melam-

Melampus, the ſon of *Amythaon* and *Dorippe*, who laying him abroad in the Sun, and covering all his body except his feet, they were ſo ſcorched by the Sun, that they became black, whence he was called *Melampus*, i. e. Black-foot. He was a famous Phyſitian, and underſtood the voices of Birds and Beaſts; he cured the daughters of *Prætus* of their madneſſe, one of whom named *Iphianaſſa* he married.

Melancholick, (Greek) ſad, penſive, troubled with melancholy. *i. e.* black choler, one of the four humours of the body: alſo a diſtemper cauſed by the abounding of that humour.

Melantho, the daughter of *Proteus*, who had a humour to ride upon a Dolphins back up and down the Sea, which *Neptune* obſerving, turned himſelf into a Dolphin, and carrying her to ſhore upon his back, raviſht her, and begot *Amycus*.

Melanthus, the ſon of *Andropompus*, he being a *Meſſenian* was driven out of his Country by the *Heraclidæ*; he went and helpt the *Athenians* againſt the *Bœotians*, ank killed their Captain *Xanthus*; for which he was choſen King of the *Athenians* in the place of *Thymœteſſe*.

Melborn, a Caſtle in *Darbyſhire*, where *John* Duke of *Burbon*, taken priſoner at *Agincourt*, was detained priſoner 19. years under the cuſtody of Sir *Nicholas de Mountgomery* the younger.

Melchior, the name of one of the Magi, or Wiſe men of the Eaſt, who offered gifts to our Saviour; He offered Gold, as to a King; the ſecond call'd *Jaſper* frankincenſe, as unto God; the third called *Balthaſar* Myrrh, as to one that was to die: alſo the name of a great Heretick, the Founder of that Sect called the *Melchioriſts*.

Melchites, a ſort of Chriſtians in *Syria*, ſubject to the Patriarch of *Antioch*, they are ſo called from *Melchi*, which in the *Syriack* tongue ſignifies a King, becauſe they uſed to follow the Emperours injunctions, in matters of Religion.

Melicent, (French) honey-ſweet, a Chriſtian name of women.

Meleager, the ſon of *Oeneus* King of *Calidonia* and *Althæa*; he gathered a company of valiant youths together, to ſlay a wild Bore that waſted the Country of *Ætolia*; and having ſlain it, preſented the head to *Atalanta* the daughter of *Jaſius* King of *Argos*: which *Plexippus* and *Toxeus* the brothers of *Althea* indeavouring to take away; he ſlew them both, and married *Atalanta*. But *Althæa* enraged at the death of her brothers, threw the brand into the fire, which ſhe had ſaved from the Deſtinies when he was born, which as it burnt, he conſumed away.

Melimele, ſee *Pome Paradiſe*.

Melioration, (Lat.) a making better, an improving.

Meliſſa, ſee *Mellona*.

Mellation, (Lat.) the driving away of the Bees, and taking the honey out of the Hives.

Mellification, (Latin) a making Honey.

Melliſluous, (Lat.) flowing with Honey, full of ſweetneſſe.

Melliloquent, (Lat.) ſpeaking ſweetly, as it were ſpeaking Honey.

Mellilote, or *Melilote*, a certain herb, bearing round leaves with ſlender branches; from the Greek word *meli*, i.e. honey, and *Lotus*, the Lote-tree, as it were, The Lote bearing honey.

Mellona, a certain goddeſſe worſhipt by the ancient Romans, as the Patroneſſe of Bees; perhaps the ſame with *Meliſſa*, who firſt found out the uſe of Honey, whom the Poets feign to have been turned into a Bee; ſhe was the daughter of *Meliſſus*, King of *Creet*, and the ſiſter of *Amaltbea*, the nurſe of *Jupiter*.

Melody, a muſical ſound, or ſweet aire, from the Greek words, *meli*, i.e. honey, and *ode*, i.e. a ſong; as it were, a honey'd, or ſweet ſong.

Melpomene, the name of one of the nine Muſes, the firſt inventreſſe of Tragedies.

Membrane, (Lat.) a certain little thin skin which covereth every part of the body: alſo a skin of parchment: alſo the pill, between the bark and the tree.

Memnon, the ſon of *Tithonus* and *Aurora*, and brother of *Laomedon*; he was ſlain by *Achilles* in the *Trojan* War; and, his body being burnt, it is reported that there flew out certain Birds, which are thence called *Memnonian* Birds, who are ſaid every year to come out of *Æthiopia*, to viſit the tomb of *Memnon*.

Memorandum, (Lat.) a ſhort note or token, for the better remembrance of any thing; or, as we commonly ſay, an *Item*.

Memorable, (Lat.) eaſie to be remembred, worthy of remembrance.

Memoriall, (Latin) a Remembrancer, or that which puts one in mind of any thing.

Memphis, the chief City of *Ægypt*, built by

by *Ogdoas*, and called after his daughters name, and from whence the *Ægyptians* are anciently named *Memphians*; it is now vulgarly called *Alcairo*.

Menalippus, a *Theban*, who having given *Tydeus* a mortall wound, was slain by the friends of *Tydeus*; who causing *Menalippus* his head to be brought to him, tore it in pieces for revenge, and immediately after died.

† *Mendaciloquent*, (Lat.) speaking false, telling lyes.

Mendication, (Lat.) a begging; whence a Fryar Medicant, is one that goes up and down begging almes.

Menelaus, the son of *Atreus* and *Æropes*; he marrying *Helena* the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, she was in his absence stollen away by *Paris* the son of *Priam*, which was the occasion of the *Trojan* war, wherein after 9. years siege *Troy* was destroyed, and *Helena* recovered.

Menestheus, the son of *Peleus*; he with the help of the *Tyndaridæ* raising a sedition against *Theseus*, became King of the *Athenians*, but going to the siege of *Troy*, he there died.

Menial, or *Mœnial-servant*, one that lives within the walls of his Masters house; from the Latin word *Mœnia*, i. e. walls; or from the old word *Meny*, which signifies a Family.

Meninges, (Greek) two thin skins which enwrap the brain, the one called *dura mater*, next to the skull; the other *pia mater*, which immediately covereth the brain.

Meniver, a kind of Fur, being, as some think, the skin of a Squirrels belly, or as others say, of a little white beast, (like to a Wesel) breeding in *Muscovy*.

Mennow, (from the French word *Menu*, i.e. small) a little fish, otherwise called a Cackrel, in Latin *Minimus*.

Menœcus, a *Theban* youth, the son of *Creon*. He was so zealous for the safety of his Countrey, that when the Oracle had foretold, that the City which was besieged by the *Argives*, could not be saved, unlesse the last of the race of *Cadmus*, would voluntarily kill himself, he slew himself with his own sword.

Mensal, (Lat.) belonging to a Table.

Mension, (Lat.) a measuring.

Menstruosity, (Lat.) the abounding of womens monethly flowers.

Mensuration, (Lat.) the same as *Mension*, or measuring.

Mental, (Lat.) kept in the mind; whence mental reservation, a speaking something, and concealing the rest.

Menteith, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Mentition, (Lat.) a lying, or forging tales.

Mera, the daughter of *Prætus* and *Antia*, she being a great Huntresse, and following *Diana* in the Woods, was ravisht by *Jupiter*, who lay with her in the shape of *Diana*; whereupon the Goddesse shot her to death with one of her arrows, and afterwards turning her into a dog, she placed her among the heavenly Constellations: also the name of *Icarius* his dog. See *Icarius*.

Meracity, (Lat.) a being pure, and without mixture.

Menker, the jaw of the Whale.

Meraud, the Christian name of divers women; from the pretious stone called the Emerauld.

Mercature, (Lat.) a buying, trading, or merchandizing.

Mercedary, (Lat.) hired with reward, or wages.

Mercenary, (Lat.) the same.

Merch, the name of a Country in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Merchenlage, the law of the *Mercians* or the inhabitants of these eight Countries, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Hereford*, *Warwick*, *Oxford*, *Chester*, *Salop*, and *Stafford*; the Land being formerly divided into three parts; the *Mercians*, the *West-Saxons*, and the *Danes*. See *Denelage*.

Mercury, as it were *Medius currens inter Deos & Homines*, i. e. sent on messages between the gods and men; the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia* the daughter of *Atlas*. He lay with his sister *Venus*, and begat *Hermaphroditus*; he was counted the god of Eloquence, of Merchandry, of Handy-crafts-men, and the first inventour of the Harp: also among Astronomers the name of one of the seven Planets; among Chymists of Quick-silver.

Mercurial, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet *Mercury*.

Meretricious, (Latin) belonging to a Whore.

Meridian, (Lat.) belonging to noon: also substantively used for one of the greater circles dividing the sphear into two equall parts, and passing through the Poles of the World, and the Zenith or Verticall point.

Meridiation

Meridiation, (Lat.) a sleeping at noon.

Meritot, a kind of play used by Children, wherein they swing themselves up and down upon a Rope, to which is tyed a little beam, a crosse which they sit; it is called in Latin *Oscillum*.

Meremaid, or *Maremaid*. See *Syren*.

Mern, a County in the North of *Scotland*, the people whereof were anciently called *Verniciones*, by some *Vecturiones*.

Meroe, an Island encompass'd with the River *Nilus*, in which there is a City of the same name, built by *Cambyses*, whose sister was called *Meroe*, from whence the City and Island took their denomination. This City, Astronomers make to be the farthest of the Northern Climats, whose parallel-line they call *Dia Meroes*, because it runs through the midst of the City.

Meorpe, one of the seven daughters of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, they were feigned by the Poets to be changed into seven Stars, called the *Pleiades*.

Merrick, a proper name of a man, among the ancient *Brittains*; in Latin, *Meuricus*.

Mersion, (Lat.) a ducking, or plunging over head and ears into the water, a drowning.

Merton, a Town in *Surrey*, where *Kinulph*, King of the *West-Saxons*, was slain by a *Clito*, or Prince of the blood, in a Harlots house; the *Clito* himself being also stabb'd immediately by *Kinulph's* followers: in this place was born *Walter de* Merton, Founder of *Merton* Colledge in *Oxford*.

Mese, see *Mease*.

Mesel, (Sax.) a Leaper.

Misentery, (Greek, as it were, the middle of the entrails) a certain thick, and double skin that fasteneth the bowels, or entrails to the back, and affordeth passage to a number of veins; called the *Mesenterick*, or *Meseraick* veins.

Meskite, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors, from the Arabick word *Mezquidun*, i. e. an Oration.

Mesnagerie, (French) husbandry, or housewifery.

Mesnalty, a Term in Common Law, the right of the Mesn, that is, a Lord of a Mannour; who hath Tenants holding of him, yet holding himself of a Superiour Lord, from the French word *Maisné*, i.e. younger by birth.

Mesopotamia, a large Countrey of *Asia*; so called, because it is between the two Rivers, *Tigris*, and *Euphrates*. It was called by the ancient Hebrewes, *Aram Nabaraim*, i. e. *Syria* of the Rivers; now *Apamia*, and by some, *Adiabene*.

Messagry, (old word) diligence in doing a message.

Messalians, a Sect of Hereticks, who held the Lords Supper, and Baptism, to be but of indifferent concernment.

Messana, the chief City of *Sicily*, built by the *Messenians*, near unto the Promontory of *Pelorum*.

Messapia, or *Mesapia*, a Countrey of *Italy*, anciently so called from *Messapus*, the son of *Neptune*; it containeth those Regions which are now called *Calabria*, and *Apulia*.

Messena, a famous City in *Greece*, scituate in the *Peloponnesus*; whose ancient inhabitants the *Messenii*, waged a long and bloody war with the *Spartans*, but at last were reduced to absolute slavery.

Messias, the same in Hebrew, as *Christos* in Greek, *i.e.* anointed; and is oft used in the Holy Scriptures for our Saviour Christ.

Mestizos, (Span.) are the breed of *Spaniards*, by the *American* people, men, and women.

Messorius, (Lat.) belonging to mowing, reaping, or harvest.

Mesuage, in Common-law, is used for a dwelling-house, with Garden, Courtilage, Orchard, and all other things belonging to it.

Metachronism, (Greek) an errour in Chronology by the mis-reckoning of time, or the ill connexion of passages; a word compounded of the Greek Preposition *Meta*, and *Chronos*, i.e. Time.

Metaleptick, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Metalepsis*, wherein one thing is used to signifie another.

Metalline, (Latin) belonging to mettals.

Metamorphosis, (Greek) a changing of one body, or figure, into another.

A *Metaphor*, (Greek) a certain Figure, wherein one word is borrowed to expresse the signification of another, as smiling Meadow's, youthful Summer.

Metaphysicks, (Greek) a Science, which treateth of supernatural things; as God, Angels, the Souls of men, &c.

Metaplasmus, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein words, or letters, are plac'd contrary to their usual order.

Metaris, an Arm of the Sea in *Lincolnshire*, commonly called *Maltraith*, and the *Washes*.

Metathesis, (Greek) transposition; being a certain figure wherein one letter is put for another.

Metellus, a famous Roman Captain, who

being to go by Sea, with a great Army against the *Carthaginians*, and *Sicilians*, prayed to all the gods but *Vesta*, who being thereby offended, kept back the Navie with contrary winds: which *Caius Julius* the Priest affirmed, could not be diverted, but by the sacrificing of his daughter *Metella*; which he yielding unto, the goddesse took compassion of the Virgin, and sent a Heifer in her stead: also, the name of a High-Priest of the Romans, who, when the Temple of *Vesta* was on fire, running into the *Palladium* out of the flame, he lost his sight, by venturing too far into the fire.

Metempsychosis, (Greek) a Transmigration, or passing of the Soul, out of one body, into another.

Meteor, (from the Greek word *Meteoros*, i.e. high) a certain imperfectly-mixt body, consisting of vapours drawn up into the middle Region, whereof are ingendred Rain, Wind, Thunder, and Lightning.

Meteorologie, (Greek) a Discourse of Meteors.

Meteoroscopie, that part of Astrologie, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars.

Metheglin, (in Latin *Mulsum*) a kind of drink made of Herbs, Hony, Spice, &c.

Methodical, (Greek) belonging to a Method, *i. e.* an orderly, or artificiall disposing, or placing of things.

Metiochus, the son of *Alcibiades*; he being taken by the *Phœnicians*, and brought a prisoner to *Darius* the King of *Persia*, against whom, his Father then made warre, was yet honourably received; the King bestowing upon him large possessions, and a wife named *Persiba*, by whom he had many Children.

Metius Suffetius, Dictator of the *Albans*; who being bound by Covenant to aid *Tullus Hostilius*, King of the Romans, against the *Fidenates*, stood with his Army upon a Hill, to see the event of a battel, for which he was, by the command of *Hostilius*, torn in pieces with wild horses.

Metonymie, (Greek) a Rhetorical figure, wherein there is a changing of one name for another; as of the cause for the effects; of the subject, for the adjuncts; and contrarily.

Metope, (a Term in Architecture) the distance of space in a pillar, between the Denticles, and Triglyph's.

Metoposcopy, (Greek) the guessing at mens inclinations; as also the future events of men, by looking on their faces.

Metrical, (Lat.) belonging to Meeter, or Verse.

Metrenchyta, (Greek) An Instrument to inject liquid Medicines into the womb.

Metropolitan, belonging to a *Metropolis*, (Greek) *i.e.* the chief City of a Countrey, or Province, whence an Arch-Bishop is called a Metropolitan Bishop, because his See is alwayes in the chief City.

Mexico, a great and famous City of the *Mexican* Province in *Nova Hispania*. This City was the chief seat of *Montezeuma*, who was Lord of the New World.

Mezentius, a King of the *Thuscans*, who with his son *Lausus*, assisting *Turnus* in the war against *Æneas*, and the *Trojans*, they both fell by the hand of *Æneas* himself.

M I

Miagrus, the God of flies, so called by *Plautus*; by others, *Myopes*.

Miasm, (Greek) a polluting or defiling.

Michael, (Hebr.) who is like God.

Saint *Michaels* Mount, a Rocky cliffe, or Promontory in *Corn-wall*, which *John*, Earl of *Oxford*, fortified against King *Edward* the fourth; there is also a place so called in *Normandy*.

Michleta, the name of a Confection so called.

Miche, to play the Truant, or hide ones self out of the way, from the French word *Muser*, i.e. to be idle, or the Dutch *Miche*, *i. e.* a wary looking about.

Mickle, Much; from the Saxon word *Micel*; or, as some say, from the Greek word *Megale*.

Microcosm, (Greek); the body of man is commonly so called, being as it were a little world: see *Macrocosm*.

Microcosmographia, (Greek) A description of the little World, Man,

Micturi sanguinis, A disease of the Reins, through which there comes thin wheyish *blood*.

Micrologie, (Greek) a discoursing about petty small affairs.

Microscope, (Greek) a certain Instrument whereby the full proportion of the smallest things may be discerned.

Midas, a King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Gordius*, a Cow-Heard. He having entertained *Bacchus*, and being bid to ask of him what ever he had a mind to; he desired, that whatsoever he toucht might be turned into Gold, which desire was immediately granted; and not onely every thing else he touched, but his meat also, before he could bring it to his mouth, was changed to Gold; whereupon he being forced to request that he might be freed from that

gift

gift, he was counselled to wash himself in *Pactolus* streams, which immediately became very bright with the glistering of the sands, which were turned into Gold; Afterwards, *Pan* having challenged *Apollo* to a Musick-duel, *Tmolus* being chosen Judge, *Midas* being the onely man that gave the victory to *Pan*, was adjudged for his ignorance to have Asses ears grow to his head; which disgrace nevertheless had been concealed, had not his Barber gone into a hollow place of the earth, and cryed out, *Midas* hath Asses ears; and soon after, the reeds which grew in that place, became vocall; and continually uttered the same words.

Middleburg, the chief City of *Zealand*.

Midriasis, (Greek) the dilatation of the Pupill, or Apple of the eye.

Midriffe, see *Diaphragme*.

Migration, (Latin) a removing, or passing from place to place.

Mile, such a space of ground in length onely, as containeth a thousand paces, or eight furlongs, every furlong containing 125. paces.

Miles, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Milo*, from the grain called *Milium*, i.e. *Millet*; others make it a contraction from *Michael*.

Miletus, the chief City of *Ionia*, whose inhabitants the *Milesii* were accounted the potentest, and the richest people of all *Asia*; it was originally called *Anactoria*; now *Melazzo*: also a City of *Caria*, built by *Miletus* the son of *Apollo*, and *Argea*, or as some say, by *Sarpedon* the son of *Jupiter*, and the brother of *Minos*, and *Rhadamanthus*.

Milford haven, a very commodious Haven in *Pembroke-shire*, where *Henry* Earl of *Richmond* landed, when by that famous Battell at *Bosworth*, he won the Crown from *Richard* the third, this Haven hath sixteen Creeks, five Bay's, and thirteen Rhodes.

Militarie, (Lat.) belonging to Souldiers or War.

Millefoile, (in Lat. *Millefolium*) a kind of Herb, otherwise called Yarrow.

Millenarians, see *Chiliasts*.

Millet, (in Latin *Milium*, in Greek *Cenchros*) a kind of plant, so called from the multitude of small granes, or seeds which it beareth.

Milo, a certain *Crotonian* of that vast strength, that at the *Olympick* games, he carried an Oxe the space of a whole furlong, killed it with his fist, and afterwards eat it all himself in one day.

Miltiades, a great Captain of the *Athenians*, who with 11000. *Greeks*, overthrew 600000. *Persians* in the fields of *Marathon*; yet afterwards being accused of bribery, he was forced by the *Athenians* to die in Chains.

A *Mime*, or *Mimick*, (Greek) a Jester, or one that counterfeits the gestures, or countenances of others, whence Mimicall, Apish, or given to imitate.

Minacity, (Lat.) a menacing, or threatning.

Minchings, an ancient word for those consecrated Virgins, whom we call Nuns.

Mindbruch, (a Saxon word) a hurting of honour and worship.

Mine, (French) the same as meen, the aspect, or garb of any person. *Cleop.*

Mineralist, one skilfull in meralls, (Lat.) *i.e.* metalls, or any thing growing in Mines.

Minerva, the goddesse of wisdom, she is said to have been born without a Mother, and to have sprung out of *Jupiter's* head: she is reported also to have invented the Liberall Sciences, and to have found out the use of Wool; about which, a *Lydian* Virgin named *Aracne*, contesting with her, was overthrown and and turned into a Spider: also to her is attributed the first finding out of the use of Oyl; she was called in Greek *Athenæa*, and from her the City of *Athens* took its denomination.

Miniature, a drawing of pictures in little, which is many times done with *Minium*, i.e. red Lead.

A *Minime*, a certain quantity in Musick, containing one time up, or down, from the Latin word *Minimus*, i.e. least: Also *Minime Friars*, are a certain Order instituted by *Fran. de Paul.*

A *Minion*, or *Mignon*, (French) one that is in highest credit and esteem with a great person above any one besides, but especially in an amorous sense; it is also used adjectively for neat, spruice, polisht, or adorn'd.

Minious, (Lat.) of a red, or Vermilion colour.

Ministery, (Lat.) service, or charge in any imployment, but used more especially in a spiritual sense, for the Priestly Function.

Miniver, see *Meniver*.

The *Minor*, in a Syllogism, the latter part, or assumption.

Minoration, (Lat.) a diminishing, or making lesse.

Minority, (Lat.) nonage, or being under age.

Minos, a King of *Creet*, the ſon of *Jupiter*, (or, as ſome ſay, of *Xanthus*), and *Europa*: he having great wars with the *Athenians*, and *Megareans*, becauſe they ſlew his ſon *Androgeus*, had *Megara* delivered to him by the treachery of *Scylla*. He entertained *Dædalus* an *Athenian* being baniſht from his Country, who being an excellent Artiſt, made that famous Labyrinth, into which the *Minotaur* was put. But afterwards, for making a wooden Heifer into which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* being included, received the Bull again, by which ſhe had formerly had the *Minotaur*; he was ſhut up into the Labyrinth himſelf, together with his ſon *Icarus*: but he making waxen wings for himſelf and his ſon, fled away into *Sicily*, where he was ſtifled in a Bath by the daughter of King *Crocalus*, his ſon having melted his wings by the way, and fallen into the *Sea*, which was thence called the *Icarean Sea*.

Minotaurus, the Monſter which *Paſiphae* the wife of *Minos* brought forth, having had carnall copulation with a Bull; it had partly the form of a man, partly of a Bull: to this Monſter the *Athenians*, overcome by *Minos*, were bound by covenant to ſend yearly, ſeven of their nobleſt youths to be devoured; but in the third year, *Theſeus* the ſon of *Ægeus*, was ſent to ſlay the *Minotaur*; which having done, he eſcaped with the help of *Ariadne*, out of the Labyrinth, by a clew of thread.

Minovery, (from the French word *Mainovre*, i. e. handy-work) is a treſpaſſe committed by a mans handy-work in the Foreſt, as an Engine to catch Dear, &c.

Minſter, a Saxon word, ſignifying a Monaſtery.

Mint, a certain herb ſo called, from *Minthe* the daughter of *Cocytus*, who being taken away with *Proſerpine* by *Pluto*, was changed into a plant of the ſame name: alſo, the place where the Kings coyn is formed, which at preſent is at the Tower of *London*, but in ancient times it was at *Caleis*.

Minute, (Lat.) little, ſmall; whence *Minution*, a diminiſhing, or making little: alſo, a Minute is ſubſtantively uſed for a moment, or the ſmalleſt part of time.

† *Mirabile*, (Lat.) wonderful, ſtrange, to be admired.

Miraculous, (Lat.) the ſame.

Mirmillions, (Latin) a ſort of gladiators, or ſword-fighters.

Mirour, or *Mirrour*, (French) a looking-glaſſe.

Miſanthropy, (Greek) a man-hating, a flying the company of men.

Mirach, the Girdle of *Andromeda*.

Miſaventure, in Common Law, is the killing of a man, partly by negligence, and partly by chance; as, by throwing a ſtone careleſſely, ſhooting an arrow, or the like.

Misbode, (old word) wrong.

Miſcellanies, (Lat.) a mixture of ſeverall things together, a collection of divers notions treating of different matters.

Miſcreant, (French) an Infidel, or unbeliever.

Miſe, a French word, ſignifying, in an action of right or property, the point whereupon the parties proceed to triall, either by Aſſize or Battle, as Iſſue is in an action perſonall.

Miſericordia, in Common Law, is an arbitrary puniſhment, very moderate, and rather leſſe than the offence.

Miskenning, is a changing of ſpeech in Court.

The *Miſne*, or *Miſen-ſail of a Ship*, is that which is between the Poop, and the Main-ſail.

Miſogamy, (Greek) a hating, or contempt of marriage.

Miſogyny, (Greek) a hating of women.

Miſpriſion, (from the French word *meſpris*) ſignifieth, in Common Law, a neglect or overſight; as, a miſpriſion of Felony, &c. is a neglect, or leight account had of Felony committed, by not revealing it, when we know it to be committed.

Miſy, a kind of yellow Copper, ſhining like Gold; found in *Ægypt*, and the Iſle of *Cyprus*, and thence brought hither.

To *Miſqueam*, (old word) to diſpleaſe.

Miſſale, (Latin) a Breviary, or Maſſe-book.

Miſſeltoe, or *Miſſeldin*, (in Dutch *Miſtel*) a certain plant which grows not upon the ground, but upon other trees; of which it is reported, that Thruſhes eating the Berries of this plant, and afterwards ſitting to rooſt all night, and ſhitting upon it, cauſeth it to bear bird-lime, whence cometh the Proverb. The Thruſh ſhits her own ſorrow.

Miſſile, (Lat.) a dart, or arrow: alſo a term in Heraldry, being a mixture of ſeverall colours together.

Miſſion, (Lat.) a ſending: it is alſo taken peculiarly

peculiarly for a power given by the Church of *Rome*, to go into other Countries and Preach the Catholick Faith, and those that are thus sent, are called *Missionaries*, or fathers of the *Mission*.

A letter *Missive*, (Lat.) a letter which is sent from one friend to another.

Mister, (old word) need, want.

Mistery, (French) *Mistier*, Latin *Magisterium*) a craft, trade, or occupation; but coming from *Mysterium*, it signifieth a secret or hidden business.

Mithridates, a King of *Pontus*, who spake 22 Languages. He rebelling against the *Romans* was overcome by *Sylla* near *Dardanus*, and afterwards by *Lucullus* near *Cyzicus*, and flying to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia* he renewed the War; but at length was totally overthrown by *Pompey*, and besieged in his own Palace: where having in vain attempted to poison himself, he assisted *Gallus* the Executioner (when his hand trembled) in the murdering of himself. He was the first inventour of that excellent Antidote against infection and poison, called from his own name, Mithridate.

Mitigation, (Lat.) a pacifying, or asswaging.

Mittins, (in French *Mitains*) certain winter-gloves made of cloath, or furs.

Mittimus, a Justice of peace his Warrant to send an offender to the Goale, or Prison.

Mytilene, an ancient City of *Lesbos*, not far from *Methymna*: from this City the whole Island now takes its denomination.

Mixen, (old word) from *Meoxe*, i.e. dung, or a dunghill.

Mixture, (Lat.) a mingling of severall things together.

Mizmor, (Span.) a Dungeon.

M N

Muemosyne, a certain Nymph, who being got with child by *Jupiter*, brought forth the nine Muses; the word signifieth in Greek, Memory.

Mnestens, see *Menestens*.

M O

Mobbi, a certain drink made of Potato-roots, much used in the Island of *Barbado's*.

Mobility, (Lat.) moveableness, inconstancy.

Modality, (Lat.) a School-term, signifying the manner of a thing in the abstract.

Modder, (from the Dutch word *Modde*, or *Moddekin*, i. e. a Maid, or Virgin) a young girle, or wench.

Moderation, (Lat.) temperance, government, discretion.

Moderatour, (Lat.) a discreet Governour, a decider of any Controversie.

Modern, (Lat.) of late time.

Modicum, (Lat.) a little matter, a small pittance.

Modification, (Lat.) a qualifying, a setting a measure, or limit to any thing.

Modulation, (Lat.) an exact singing, a keeping time, and measure in singing.

Modwall, a Bird which destroyeth Bees.

Mogontus, a certain Heathen god, worshipped by the ancient Brittains in *Northumberland*, like as *Bellotucardus* in *Cumberland*, and *Andates* in *Essex*.

Moguntia, a City of *Germany*, now called *Mentz*: the Arch-Bishop of this place, is one of the three spirituall Electors of the Empire.

Moiles, (in Latin *Mallei*) a kind of high-soaled-shooes, worn in ancient times by Kings and great persons.

Moitie, (French) the half part of any thing.

Mokel, (Saxon) bigness.

Molar, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill; whence the molar-teeth are those five most extream teeth on either side of the mouth both above and beneath, which are called Grinders.

Molendinarius, (Lat.) belonging to a Mill.

Molestation, (Lat.) a vexing, a troubleing.

Moliminous, (Lat.) requiring strength, force, stress, or indeavour.

Molition, (Lat.) a trying, endeavouring, or attempting.

Mollification, (Lat.) a making soft, or tender.

Mollitude, (Lat.) softness, tenderness, effeminateness.

Mollock, or *Meore*, (old word) dirt, dung, excrement.

Molochite, see *Malachite*.

Moly, a certain herb of very great vertue, mentioned by *Homer*.

Momus, a certain deity among the Ancients;

Ancients, reputed the god of carping and reprehenſion, he is feigned by the Poets to have been born of *Nox* and *Somnus*, and that his whole buſineſs was to reprehend and carp at all the other gods.

Mona, ſee *Angleſey*.

Monachal, (Lat.) belonging to a Monk.

Monarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth by a Monarch, or one man alone.

Monas, (Greek) the number one.

Monaſterial, (Lat.) belonging to Monaſteries, *i. e.* ſolitary places where Monks live: It comes from the Greek word *Monos*, *i. e.* alone.

A *Mond*, a ball of Gold, being one of the Enſigns of an Emperour, who challengeth a kind of right to the whole World.

Monedule, (Lat.) a jack-daw.

Monmouth, the chief Town of *Monmouthſhire*, called in the Britiſh tongue *Mongwy*, becauſe it is ſeated at the confluence of the Rivers *Munow* and *Wye*. This Town is famous for the birth of King *Henry* the fifth, and of *Geffry ap Arthur* Biſhop of *Aſaph*, the compiler of the ancient Britiſh Story.

Moneth, (Sax. *Monad*, Dutch *Maendt*, from *Maene*, i. e. the Moon) the ſpace of 28 daies, in which time the Moon compleateth her circle. There are four ſorts of months. Firſt, a month of Apparition, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three daies being deducted wherein it is obſcured by the Sun. Secondly, Medical or Decretorial, *i. e.* the ſpace of 26 daies and 22 hours. Thirdly, of Conſecution or Progreſſion, *i. e.* the ſpace of one Conjunction of the Moon with the Sun, and the other; being 29 daies and a half. Fourthly, of Peragration, *i. e.* the ſpace of the Moons revolution from any part of the Zodiack unto the ſame again, being 27 daies and 8 hours.

Monger, or *Manger*, a Saxon word anciently uſed for a Merchant, whence Woodmonger, &c. *i. e.* a Wood merchant.

Moniers, a word anciently uſed for Miniſters of the Mint, Coyners of money.

Monition, (Lat.) an admoniſhing, or giving warning.

Monkeſhood, a kind of flower, called in Latin *Conſolida Regalis*.

Monoceros, (Greek) a Unicorn, or beaſt having but one horn.

Monocular, (Lat.) having but one eye.

Monodicall, (Greek) belonging to Monody, *i. e.* a kind of Funeral-ſong, wherein one ſings alone.

Monogamy, (Greek) a ſingle marriage, a having but one wife, or one husband.

Monogram, (Greek) a writing, or ſentence, conſiſting of one line or verſe.

Monology, (Greek) a talking alone, a diſcourſe held by one man only.

Monomachy, (Greek) a ſingle combate, or fighting of one couple only hand to hand.

Monophagy, (Greek) an eating alone, or of one kind of meat.

Monopoly, (Greek) the ingroſſing of any ſaleable commodity by one man, that no body can gain by them but himſelf.

A *Monops*, (Greek) a kind of beaſt of *Peonia*, otherwiſe called a *Bonaſus*, which voideth a kind of ſharp and fiery ordure, deadly to whomſoever it lights upon.

Monoptote, (Greek) a Term in Grammar, being a Noun that hath but one Caſe.

Monoſtick, (Greek) a ſentence conſiſting only of one ſingle verſe.

A *Monoſyllable*, (Greek) a word conſiſting only of one ſyllable.]

Monothelites, (Greek) a ſort of Hereticks living in the year 640. who held that there was but one will in *Chriſt*.

Monſtroſity, (Lat.) monſtrouſneſs, that which is beyond the ordinary courſe of nature.

Montaniſts, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from their firſt Author *Montanus*; they held that the Holy Ghoſt was not given to the Apoſtles, but to themſelves.

Montanous, (Lat.) full of mountains, belonging to a mountain.

Montchenſy, a great ſirname in *Kent*, and *Suffolk*, ſtiled in Latin Records, *de Monte Caniſio*.

Montefiaſco, a ſort of rich Wine made at *Monteſiaſcone* a City in *Italy*.

Montera, (Span.) a kind of Cap, uſed by Hunters and Sea-men.

Monticulous, (Lat.) full of Monticles, *i. e.* little mountains, or hillocks.

Montivagous, (Lat.) wandring up and down the hills and mountains.

Montfichet, a name of great note, ſtyled in the Latin Records, *de Monte Fixo*.

Montgomery, the chief City of *Montgomeryſhire*, ſo named from *Roger de Montgomery* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, who built the Caſtle.

Caſtle. It is called in Latin *Mons Gomericus.*

Monument, (Lat.) from the verb *Monere*, *i.e.* to admoniſh; a memorial of any famous perſon or action, by Sepulchre, Statue, Pillar, or the like.

Monycbus, the name of one of the *Centaurs*, whoſe ſtrength was ſuch, that he could pull up the ſtrongeſt trees by the roots, and uſe them inſtead of darts.

Monyma, the wife of King *Mithridates*, who when her husband was overthrown, attempted to have ſtrangled her ſelf by tying her Diadem to her neck; but, the rope breaking, ſhe curſed her Diadem, as being neither uſefull in proſperity, nor adverſity, and delivered her ſelf up to an Eunuch to be ſlain.

To *Moor a Ship*, a Term in Navigation, to lay out her Anchors, as is moſt fit for the Ship to ride by in that place where ſhe is.

Moorland, a part of *Staffordſhire*, ſo called from certain barren places thereabout, which have been anciently called Moors.

To *Moot*, (from the French word *Mot*, *i. e.* a word; or the Dutch *ghe-moet*, i.e. a meeting together) a Term uſed in the Inns of Court, and ſignifieth to handle a Caſe in Law; and thoſe that handle theſe Caſes are called Mootmen: who after 7 or 8 years ſtudy, are choſen Utterbariſters.

Moral, (Lat.) pertaining to manners or civility: alſo, the Moral of a fable is uſed ſubſtantively, for the application of it to mens lives and manners; whence to moralize, is to give the moral ſenſe, or interpretation of any thing.

Moration, (Lat.) a tarrying, or ſtaying.

Moravia, a Country of *Germany*, anciently called *Marcomannia*, it is now joynned to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

Morbidezza, (Ital.) tenderneſs, effeminacy.

Morbifical, (Lat.) cauſing ſickneſs, bringing diſeaſes.

Mordacity, (Lat.) bitingneſs, ſharpneſs: alſo, bitterneſs of ſpeech, taunting terms.

Mordication, (Lat.) a biting, or faſtning the teeth deep into any thing.

Moreſk-work, (French) a kind of antick work in painting or carving, wherein there is a wild reſemblance of birds, beaſts, trees, &c. intermingled.

Morgan, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in the ancient Britiſh tongue, as much as Sea-man.

Morglay, (from the French words *Mort*, *i.e.* death, and *Glaive*, i.e. a ſword) a mortall, or deadly ſword.

Moris, a proper name; in Latin *Mauritius*, from *Maurus* a Moor. The moſt famous man of this name was St. *Morice*, a Commander in the *Theban* Region, Martyred for the Chriſtian Faith under *Maximianus*.

Morigeration, (Lat.) as it were a bearing manners, an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Morion, (Ital.) a ſteel-cap, or head-piece.

Moriſco, (Span.) a Moor: alſo, a kind of Dance, which ſeemeth to be the ſame with that which the Greeks call *Pyrricha*, we vulgarly call it the Morris-Dance; as it were, the Mooriſh Dance.

Morkin, (a Term in Hunting): a Deer that dies by miſchance, or ſickneſs.

Morling, or *Mortling*, the Wool which is taken from the skin of a dead Sheep.

Morology, (Greek) fooliſh ſpeaking, talking like a fool.

Moroſity, (Lat.) peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs, waywardneſs.

Morphew, a kind of white ſcurfe upon the body, from the French word *Mortfeu*, i. e. Dead-fire, becauſe it looks like the white ſparks that fall from a brand extinguiſhed.

Morpheus, the miniſter of ſleep; uſed alſo metaphorically for ſleep it ſelf.

Morta, the name of one of the three Deſtinies according to the Latins. See *Parcæ*.

Mortall, (Lat.) deadly, bringing death.

Mort d' anceſter, is a Writ that lieth where a mans father, mother, brother, or Uncle die ſeiſed of Land, and a ſtranger abateth or entreth the Land.

Mortgage, (French) a pawn of Land, or goods, bound for money borrowed; to be the Creditour's for ever, if the money be not repaied at the time agreed on.

Mortiferous, (Lat.) bringing death.

Mortification, (Lat.) as it were a making dead, a quelling or ſubduing; but it is peculiarly uſed in Divinity for an humbling or bringing down the fleſh by faſting and prayer.

A *Mortiſe*, (French) a Term in Carpenters work, being a faſtning a piece of wood as it were by biting into another piece.

Mortmain, (French) ſignifying a dead hand; it is in Common-Law an Alienation of Lands, or Tenements to any Corporation, or Fraternity; and their Succeſſours with

with the Licence of the King, and the Lord of the Mannour.

Mortreſs, a kind of made diſh of meat conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients.

A *Mortuarie*, (Lat.) a Funerall, a burying place: alſo, a gift left by a man at his death to his Pariſh in recompence of his Tythes, not duely paid in his life-time.

Moſaical, Muſaique, or Muſive work, a kind of curious work in Architecture, conſiſting of ſmall inlayed pieces of ſtone, glaſs, ſundry coloured ſhells, or other materialls.

Muſcovia, a large Country of *Europe*, otherwiſe calld *Ruſſia*, bordering upon *Tartary*. It is governed by the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, called alſo Emperour of *Ruſſia*.

Moſes, (Hebr.) drawn up.

A *Moſque*, the ſame as *Meskite*.

A *Moſtick*, a word uſed in painting, being a round ſtick about a yard long, which the Artiſt doth reſt upon when he paints.

Mot, or *Motto*, (French and Italian) an Emblem, Impreſs, or Device, as it were a ſhort ſentence compriſed in a word: alſo, a certain note which Huntſ-men wind on their horn.

Motet, (French) a verſe in Muſick, a ſtanza of a Song: alſo, a ſhort poſie.

Mouch, (old word) to eat up.

Mougnon, (French) the brawny part of the Arm: alſo, the braſſel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, which covereth the Arms.

Mound, q. *Munimentum*, a Fence, or Hedge.

Mounſter, a Province in *Ireland*, containing theſe following Counties, *Kerry*, *Deſmond*, *Kork*, *Waterford*, *Limmerick*, *Tippery*.

Mountain of piety, a certain ſtock, or bank of money, which uſed to be raiſed out of voluntary contributions, and treaſured up to be lent upon occaſion to poor people, who were ruined by the uſury and extortion of the Jews.

Mountebanck, (from the Italian word *Montimbanco*, becauſe he mounts upon ſome high bench or form) a Drug-ſeller, or one that buyes Drugs of Apothecaries, and by much boaſting of their virtues, ſells them again for choiſe Medicins. He is called in French *Charlatan*, from his great talking and bragging.

A *Mowe*, (from the French *Amas*, i. e. a heap) a pile, or ſtack of Corn, or Hay.

M U

Mucilaginous, or *Mucculent*, (Lat.) full of ſnotty, or ſlimy ſubſtance.

Mucidity, or *Mucour*, (Lat.) mouldineſs, hoarineſs, filthineſs.

Mucronated, (Lat.) ſharp-pointed.

Mudereeſes, Readers in every Jawm, or Cathedral among the Turks, that teach Schollers the Common-prayer, and inſtruct them in all duties belonging to the Church, being paid for their pains out of the Revenews of their Moſcheas, or Churches. This word is derived from *Ders*, which with them ſignifies a Leſſon.

A *Mues for Hawks*, a kind of Cage, or aviary where Hawks are kept when they change their feathers, it comes from the French word *Muer*, to change, whence that place called the *Mues* near Charing-croſs came to be ſo called; it having been anciently appointed for the keeping of the Kings Hawks.

Mufti, the chief Prieſt among the *Turks*, who is created by the Emperour himſelf.

Mugwet, ſee *Gatherbag*.

Mugwort, a kind of herb, which being carried about a man, taketh away wearineſs; it is called in Latin *Artemiſia*, from *Artemiſia* the Queen of *Caria*, or from *Artemis*, i.e. *Diana*.

Mulato, (Span.) one whoſe father is a Blackmore, and his mother of another Nation; or contrarily.

Mulct, (Lat.) a fine, penalty, or amerciament.

Muleto, (Ital.) a beaſt called a Moile or great Mule; made uſe of in ſome parts for the carrying of Sumpters.

Muliebrity, (Lat.) womaniſhneſs, ſoftneſs, effeminacy.

Mulier, in Common-Law, is a word taken contradiſtinct to a baſtard, as if a man have a ſon by a woman before marriage, and then marrying the mother of that ſon who is called a baſtard, have another ſon; this ſecond ſon is called *Mulier*, and being compared together, they have this addition, Baſtard eldeſt, and Mulier youngeſt. But the moſt proper ſignification of *Mulier*, is a woman that hath had the company of man.

Mullar, (in French *Mulleur*) the upper ſtone wherewith Painters uſe to grind their colours.

Mullet, (in Latin *Mullus*) a kind of fiſh called a Barbel: alſo, a Term in Heraldry, being like a ſpot falling from above, and divided into five ends.

Mulſe, (Lat.) a kind of wine mingled with honey.

Multifarious, (Lat.) of divers ſorts, divided into many parts.

Multifidous,

Multifidous, (Lat.) having divers slits, cleft into severall parts.

Multiformity, (Lat.) a having divers forms, or shapes.

Multiloquous, (Lat.) talking much, of many words.

Multiparous, (Lat.) bringing forth many young ones at a birth.

Multiplicious, (Lat.) manifold, consisting of divers waies, or things.

Multiplication, (Lat.) an increasing, a making much, or many.

Multipotent, (Lat.) having much power, able to do much.

Multiscious, (Lat.) having much skill, or knowledge.

Multisonant, (Lat.) sounding much, making much noise.

Multivagant, (Lat.) straying, or wandering much.

Multure, in Common-Law, is a toll that a miller taketh for grinding of Corn.

Mumme, a kind of Dutch Beer, made originally at *Brunswick*.

Mummery, (French) a personating of any one in a mask.

Mummy, (Lat.) a kind of pitchy substance arising from the moisture, which is sweatt out of dead bodies, that have been embalmed with divers sorts of spices, and is called in Greek *Pissasphaltus*.

Munceriani, a sort of Anabaptists, that made a great insurrection in *Germany*, so called from their Ring leader *Muncer*.

Mundane, (Lat.) worldly, belonging to the world.

Mundification, (Lat.) a making clean, purging, or purifying.

Muneration, (Lat.) a recompencing, or rewarding.

Municipal, (Lat.) injoying a freedom, or the right of a free City.

Munificence, (Lat.) bountifulness, liberality.

Muniment, (Lat.) a Fence, or Fortress: also, a house of strength, where the Deeds, or Plate of a Colledge are kept.

Munite, (Lat.) fenced, made strong.

Munkreams, (a Term in Navigation) a kind of sowing the canvasses of sails, the edge of the one over the edge of the other.

Murage, (Lat.) a toll to be levyed for the building, or repairing of publick walls.

Mural, (Lat.) belonging to a wall.

Mural-Crown, a Crown which among the ancient Romans was given to him, who first scaled the walls of an Enemie's City.

Murder, in Common-Law, is a wilfull and felonious killing of any man upon premeditated malice.

Murengers, certain officers in *Westchester*, that look to the City-walls.

Muricide, (Lat.) a mouse-killer, a cowardly fellow.

Muriel, the Christian name of divers women, from the Greek *Myron*, i.e. sweet ointment.

Muring, a Term in Architecture, the raising of walls.

Murrain, (from the Greek word *Mraino*) a kind of rot, or consuming disease among Cattel.

Murnival, (French) the number 4.

Murray, a Country in the North part of *Scotland*, called in Latin *Moravia*.

A *Murrey* colour, (from the Greek word *Maurus*) a dusky, blackish, or dun-colour.

Musach cassa, a certain chest in the Temple of *Jerusalem*, wherein Kings were wont to cast their offerings.

Musabib Allob; A Talker with God; by which the *Turks* call *Moses*.

Musaph, a certain book containing the Laws of the *Turks*.

Muscadel-Wine, (French) a sort of Wine, brought from the Island of *Candy*, having a sweet odour like to that of Musk.

Muschamp, a name formerly of great note in *Northumberland*, styled in Latin Records, *de Musko Campo*.

Muscheto, a kind of Insect so called, somewhat resembling a gnat.

Mussack, a kind of drink, much in use among the *Chinesses*.

Muscous, (Lat.) mossy, or full of of moss.

Musculous, (Lat.) belonging to, or full of Muscles, *i. e.* certain organick parts of the body, being of a fleshy and tendinous substance, and interlac'te with filaments and little Veins and Arteries; and serving as the instruments of motion to every part.

Muse, a Term among Hunters, is when a Stag, or male Deer, casts his head.

Muses, the nine daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*, born in the Country of *Pieria* (whence they are called *Pierides*) and inhabiting *Helicon* a hill of *Bœtia*, they were accounted the goddesses of Musick and Poetry, and the rest of the ingenuous Arts and Sciences; their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Thalia*, *Melpomene*, *Terpsichore*, *Euterpe*, *Polybymnia*, and *Urania*.

Muſet, (French) the places, thorough the which the Hare goeth to relief.

Muſive, ſee *Moſaical*.

Muſket, the taſſel or male of a ſparrow-Hawk.

Muſkinne, a kind of bird otherwiſe called a Finch; in Latin *fringillago*.

Muſmon, the name of a certain beaſt reſembling partly a ſheep, partly a goat.

Muſſitation, (Lat.) a muttring, or ſpeaking between the teeth.

Muſſulmans, or *Mulſulmans*, an Arabick word, ſignifying a people faithfull in their Religion, being an attribute which the Turks or Mahumetans arrogate to themſelves.

Muſt, (Lat.) Wine newly preſſed from the grape.

Muſtache, or *Muſtachio*, (French) from the Greek word *Myſtax*, the beard of the upper-lip.

Muſtaphis, certain prophets, or Learned men among the Turks.

Muſtelline, (Lat.) belonging to a weaſel.

Muſtriche, a Shoomakers-laſt.

Mutability, (Lat.) changeableneſs, inconſtancy.

Mutation, (Lat.) a changing.

Mute, (Lat.) dumbe, ſpeechleſs: alſo, Mutes, uſed ſubſtantially for thoſe conſonants which have no ſound of a vowel before them: alſo, certain Executioners among the *Turks* appointed to ſtrangle offenders, are called *Mutes*. Alſo, a Hawk is ſaid to mute, not to dung.

Mutilation, (Lat.) a maiming, or curtailing of any thing.

Q. *Mutius*, a ſtout Roman, who in the War with *Porſenna* King of the *Hetrurians*, went into the enemies Camp with an intent to have killed the King; but being taken and threatned with extraordinary puniſhments, he thruſt his right hand into the fire and burnt it off, to ſhew his contempt of torments; whence he was called *Scævola*; and telling *Porſenna*, that 300 Youths had in like manner conſpired againſt him, he was ſo terrified, that immediately he made a peace with the Romans.

Mutual, (Lat.) paſſing between two, interchangeable.

M Y

Myriad, (Greek) the number of ten thouſand.

Myrmidons, a certain people of *Theſſaly*, who went under the conduct of *Achilles* to the Wars of *Troy*. They were ſo called from *Myrmidon* an ancient King of *Theſſaly* the ſon of *Jupiter*, and the Nymph *Corymoſa*; or elſe from a certain Virgin called *Myrmice*, who for contemning *Ceres*, was changed into an Ant: from which there ſpringing up a multitude of Ants, they were by the prayers of *Æacus*, when *Theſſaly* was almoſt depopulated, changed into men.

Myrobalanes, a ſort of medicinal fruit, by ſome called *Ægyptian*-Acorns, of which there are five ſorts, *Bellerick*, *Chebule*, *Citrine*, *Emblick*, and *Indian*.

Myropoliſt, (Greek) a ſeller of ointments or ſweet oiles.

Myrrha, the daughter of *Cynaras* King of *Cyprus*, who by the help of her Nurſe coming to lie with her father, was got with child by him, and brought forth *Adonis* the Paramour of *Venus*, but *Cynaras* afterwards being ſenſible of what was done, would have ſlain her with his ſword, whereupon ſhe fled into *Arabia Felix*, and was changed into a Tree of her own name, from which there diſtilleth a ſweet aromatick Gum called alſo Myrrhe.

Myrrhine, (Lat.) belonging to Myrrhe, made of Myrrhe.

Myrſilus, the ſon of *Myrſus*, a King of *Lydia*, called alſo *Candaules* the laſt of the race of the *Heraclidæ*. See *Candaules*.

Myrtilus, the ſon of *Mercury* and *Phaethuſa*; he was the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*, who being to run a race with *Pelops*, *Myrtilus* being promiſed a great reward, looſened the Axeltree, ſo that the Chariot being overturned *Oenomaus* fell out and broke his neck but before he died, he intreated *Pelops* to revenge his death; whereupon when *Myrtilus* came to demand his reward, he was thrown into that Sea, which from thence was called *Mare Myrtoum*, now *Mar de Mandria*.

Myrtle, a kind of low tree which beareth a little blackiſh leaf of a very fragrant ſcent, and groweth only in hot Countries. This tree was by the ancients accounted ſacred to *Venus*.

Myſia, a Country of *Aſia* the Leſs, anciently divided into Higher *Myſia*, and Lower *Myſia*, it containeth thoſe Countries which are now called *Servia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Wallachia*.

Myſtagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Myſtagogue, *i. e.* he that interprets Divine myſteries or ceremonies: alſo, he that hath

hath the keeping of Church-relicks, and shewing them to strangers.

Mysteriarch, (Greek) a chief overseer of sacred mysteries.

Mystical, (Greek) mysterious, secret, hidden.

Mythology, (Greek) a discourse and exposition of fables.

N A

Naam, (from the Dutch word *Memmen*, i. e. to nim, or take hold on) in Common-Law, is the taking of anothers moveable goods, which if it be by reasonable distress proportionable to the value of the thing distrained for, it is called lawfull *Naam*.

Nacre, (French) mother of pearl.

Nadir, an Arabick word oft used in Astronomy, signifying that point of Heaven directly under our feet, and opposite to the Zenith.

Nenia, (Lat.) Funeral-songs, Funeral-prayers, or praises.

Naiades, the Nymphs of Rivers and Fountains, from the Greek word *Nao*, i.e. to flow.

Naiant, (French) swimming, or floating; a Term in *Heraldry*.

Naif, (French) a Term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties as in water, cleanness, &c.

Namaz, a word used among the Turks, signifying their Common prayer.

Nantwich, a Town in *Cheshire*, famous for the pits of brine or salt water, which are called *Wiches*; it was named by the ancient Brittains *Hellath Wen*, i. e. the white Wich or Salt pit; and by Latin Writers *Vicus Salbanus*; perhaps from one *William Malbedeng* or *Malbanc*, anciently Lord thereof.

Naperie, (Fr.) Linnen for the Table.

Napæ, the Nymphs of the woods and mountains, from the Greek word *Nape*, i.e. a wood.

Naphe, (Lat.) a kind of sulphureous substance, called Median oile, or Babylonish bitumen.

Narcissus, a youth of great beauty, the son of *Cephisus* and *Liriope*, of whom the Prophet *Tyresias* foretold, that he should live so long as he should abstain from beholding himself; he being beloved of many Nymphs, and especially of *Echo*, was insensible to all their loves, and at length coming to drink of a clear Fountain, and beholding his image in the water, he fell in love with it, and seeing no hopes of injoying it, he pined away for grief and was changed into a Flower of the same name, vulgarly called a white Daffadilly; and *Echo*, seeing her self despised likewise, pined away, and was changed into a voice: Also, the name of a Bishop of *Jerusalem*, who when oil was wanting at Divine service for the Lamps, by his prayers turned water into oil.

Narcotique, (Greek) of a stupefying and benumming quality; whence divers things which are used in Physick to that end, are called *Narcotic* Medicines.

Nares, a Term in Faulconry, the holes in the Hawks beak.

A *Narration*, or *Narrative*, (Lat.) a report, discourse, or relation of any thing.

Narses, an Eunuch, who being General of the Emperour *Justinians* Army in *Italy*, after *Belizarius*, performed very great service against the *Gothes*; but at last being affronted by *Sophia* the Empress, he called in the *Lombards*, into *Italy*.

† *Nasicornous*, a made word which signifieth having a horn upon the nose; from the Latin *Nasus*, i.e. a nose, and *Cornu*, i.e. a horn.

Natalitious, (Lat.) belonging to ones Nativity or Birth day.

Natation, (Lat.) a swimming.

Nathaniel, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew the gift of God.

Nativity, (Lat.) the Birth, or first entrance into the World.

Nativo habendo, a Writ for the apprehending and restoring to a Lord his villain, claimed as his inheritance, who in Common-Law is called *Nief*.

Naturalist, (Lat.) one that understandeth natural causes, a natural Philosopher.

Naturalization, (Lat.) an admitting of strangers into the number of Natural Subjects.

Naval, (Lat.) belonging to a Ship, or Navy.

To *Naucifie*, (Lat.) to set at naught.

The *Nave of a wheele*, the middle, or that part, into which the Axeltree is put.

Naufrage, (Lat.) shipwrack, loss at Sea; See *Wreck*.

Navicular, (Lat.) belonging to ships.

Navigable, (Lat.) passable by ships.

Navigation, (Lat.) a sailing: also, the Art of Seafaring, the knowledge of Sea-Affairs.

Navity, (Lat.) diligence, stirringness.

Naulage, (French) the fraight, or paſſage money for going over the Sea, or any River.

Naumachy, (Greek) a fighting at Sea, a Sea-battle.

Nauplius, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Amymone*, the daughter of *Danaus*, he was King of *Eubœa*, and father of *Palamedes*, who being by the means of *Ulyſſes* ſtoned to death; *Nauplius* in revenge made a great fire upon the mountain *Caphareus*, which the Greek Navy taking to be the light of ſome near Harbour, ſailed ſo near, that they were caſt away upon the rocks.

Nauſeous, or *Nauſeative*, (Lat.) going againſt ones ſtomack, making one ready to vomit.

Nauſicae, the daughter of *Alcinous* and *Arete*: ſhe going out of the City one night with her maid-ſervants to bath her ſelf, met with *Ulyſſes* who was ſhipwrack't upon that ſhore and almoſt naked; whom ſhe brought to her fathers Palace, gave him cloathes, and entertained him with a great deal of reſpect.

Nauſtible, (Lat.) a Haven for ſhips.

Nautical, or *Nautic*, (Lat.) belonging to Mariners, or to Ships.

Naxos, one of the *Cyclades*, Iſlands in the *Ægean*, anciently called *Strongyle* and *Dia*; in this Iſland, *Ariadne* being left by *Theſeus*, married *Bacchus*.

Nazal, (French) the noſe-piece of a Helmet.

Nazarites, (Hebr.) a ſort of Jews who ſeparated themſelves from all others, and vowed themſelves to God for a certain time, in which they abſtained from Wine and ſuffered their hair to grow: alſo, the Diſciples were called *Nazarites*, from *Nazareth* the place where Chriſt was born.

N E

Neades, a certain kind of beaſt, whoſe bones are of a miraculous greatneſs.

Neæra, the name of a very fair Nymph, who being got with child by *Phœbus*, brought forth two daughters, *Lampetia* and *Phœthuſa*, who kept the flocks of their father the Sun in *Sicily*; many of which were killed by the companions of *Ulyſſes*, for which they were caſt away at ſea.

Neale-too, in Navigation, is when it is deep water cloſe to the ſhore.

Neapolis, the City of *Naples* ſituate in *Campania* in *Italy*, upon the *Mediterranean* Sea-ſide. It was built firſt of all by the Citizens of *Cuma* and called *Parthenope*, from the name of one of the *Syrens*, who was there buried; afterwards it was deſtroyed, then rebuilt and called *Neapolis*; which in Greek ſignifieth the new-City. From this City the Kingdom of *Naples* takes it denomination, containing all thoſe Countries of *Italy* which are called *Campania*, *Apulia*, *Lucania*, *Magna Græcia*, and part of *Latium*.

Neap-tides, thoſe ſmaller tides which happen 7 daies after the change, and 7 daies after the full of the Moon, whereas the greater tides which happen 7 daies before the change and full, are called Spring-tides.

Neat, (from the Dutch *Nieten*, i. e. to but) an Oxe, Cow, or Stear.

Nebule, a Term in Heraldry, bearing a repreſentation of the Clouds.

Nebulous, (Lat.) miſty, foggy, cloudy.

Necromancy, (Greek) a divination by calling up deceaſed bodies: alſo, the black Art, or any kind of Conjuration by dealing with the Devil, or evil ſpirits.

Nectarean, (Greek) pleaſant, immortal; from *Nectar*, i. e. a certain pleaſant drink, which the Poets faign to have been the drink of the gods, and that whoſoever drunk of it would become immortall.

Nefandous, (Lat.) hainous, horrible, not to be mentioned.

Nefarious, (Lat.) very wicked, abominable.

Negative, (Lat.) denying, or gainſaying.

Negative, pregnant, in Common-Law, is when a man being impleaded to have done a thing upon ſuch a day denies, that he did it after the manner and form declared.

Negotiation, (Lat.) a Merchandizing, trafficking, or managing of Affairs.

Negro, (Ital.) a black-more.

Neif, ſee *Nativo habendo*.

Nemæa, a certain Woody Countrey of *Achaia*, between *Cleonæ* and *Phlius*: here it was that *Hercules* ſlew a Lion of a Monſtrous bigneſs, which from the place was called the *Nemæan*-Lion; in remembrance of which Exploit he inſtituted certain games, called alſo *Nemean*-games.

Neme, (old Engliſh) ſignifying Uncle; uſed by thoſe of *Staffordſhire*.

Nemeſis, the goddeſs of reward and revenge, and the daughter of *Jupiter* and Neceſſity; ſhe was alſo called *Adraſtia* and *Rammuſia*, and placed by the *Ægyptians* above the Moon.

Nemoral, or *Nemorous*, (Lat.) belonging to

to woods, wooddy, ſhaded with trees.

Nenuphar, (Arab.) a certain flower commonly called a Water-Lilly.

Neogamiſt, (Greek) one newly married.

Neophyte, (Greek) a plant newly ſet or planted: alſo, metaphorically one newly entred into any profeſſion, or one newly converted to the Faith.

Neoterical, or *Neoterique*, (Greek) new, or of late time.

Nepenthe, a certain herb (mentioned by *Pliny*) which being put into wine, expelleth ſadneſſe. *Some* think it to be the ſame with *Bugleſſe*.

Nephelian Crookhorn, is *Aries*.

Nephritick, (Greek) troubled with a diſeaſe, which cauſeth a pain in the reins of the back.

Nepotation, (Latin) riotouſneſſe, or luxury.

Neptune, the ſon of *Saturn* and *Ops*: in the diviſion of the world among *Saturn's* ſons, the Empire of the *Sea* fell to him by lot.

Nereides, the Nymphs of the *Sea*, the daughters of *Nereus* and *Doris*; among whom was *Amphitrite*, the wife of *Neptune*.

Domitius Nero, one of the ancient Roman Emperours, who killed his mother *Agrippina*, his wife *Octavia*, the Poet *Lucan*, and *Seneca* his Maſter.

Nerve, (Lat.) a ſinew: alſo by metaphor, force, or ſtrength of body.

Nervoſity, (Lat.) a being full of Nerves or Sinews, i.e. certain organick parts of the body, which cauſe ſtrength and motion: it is alſo metaphorically taken for ſtrength or vigour.

Neſcious, or *Neſcient*, (Lat.) ignorant, or not knowing.

Neſh, (old word) tender.

Neſſus, one of the *Centaurs*, whom *Ixion* begat upon a Cloud, formed into the likeneſſe of *Juno*: he was ſlain by *Hercules*, for attempting to raviſh his wife *Deianira*.

Neſtor, the ſon of *Neleus* and *Chloris*: he came with 50. ſhips along with the *Grecian* Army to the wars of *Troy*, and was famous for his prudence and eloquence, and the great age he lived to.

Neſtorians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Neſtorius* their firſt Founder; their chief Tenet was, that there were two perſons, as well as two natures in Chriſt.

Nettings, (a term in Navigation) thoſe ſmall ropes, which are ceaſed together with Rope-yarnes, in the form of a Net, with Maſhes.

Nevin, a Town in *Caernarvan-ſhire*, where, in the year 1284. the Nobles of *England* triumphed over the *Welſh* with ſolemn Juſts and Turnaments, wherewith they celebrated the memory of King *Arthur*.

Neveſity, (Lat.) fulneſſe of Warts, or Moles.

Neuſtria, a region of *Gallia Celtica*, vulgarly called *Weſtrich*.

Neutrall, (Lat.) indifferent, inclining to neither ſide.

Newark, a pleaſant Town, ſeated upon the River *Trent* in *Nottinghamſhire*, it is ſo called as it were, the New-work, from a ſtately Caſtle, built in King *Stephens* time, by *Alexander* Biſhop of *Lincoln*. In this Town, King *John* ended his dayes.

New-caſtle, a noted Town in *Northumberland*, ſituate upon the River *Tine*, which maketh a very commodious Haven for ſhips: It derived this name from the new Caſtle built by *Robert*, ſon to *William* the Conquerour. *Some* think it to have been that Town, which was anciently called *Gabroſentum*.

New-Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, built by *William Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

New years-gift, a gift preſented to friends, or great perſons, the firſt day of *January*; a cuſtom derived from the ancient Romans, who uſed to offer Preſents to the Emperours in the Capitol, though they were abſent. In *Italy*, it is the cuſtom for the greateſt perſons to give to the meaneſt, whereas here the meaneſt give to the greateſt.

Nexible, (Lat.) eaſie to be knit.

N I

Nias-hawk, (a term in Faulconry) a Hawk newly taken out of the neſt, and not able to prey for her ſelf; alſo metaphorically taken for a Novice.

Nicæa, a City of *Bithynia*, famous for the great Synod or Councill, which was kept there, by the appointment of *Conſtantine* the Great, conſiſting of 318. Biſhops.

Nicia, a Chriſtian name of women, in Greek *Victorious*.

Nicias, an *Athenian* Captain, who together with *Demoſthenes*, being ſent againſt the *Syracuſians*, was repulſed with a very

Great overthrow by *Gylippus* the *Lacedemonian*, who was sent to aid the *Syracusians*.

Niches, or *Nices*, a term in Architecture, the hollow places in a wall, wherein Statues or Images are set.

Nicholas, (Greek) Victorious over the people.

Nicholaitans, a sort of Hereticks who held it lawfull to have their wives in common, so called from *Nicholas* of *Antioch*, who was created by the Apostles, one of the seven Deacons.

Nicomedia, a City of *Bithynia*, wherein *Constantine* the Great died, having in his sickness been baptized by *Eusebius* Bishop of this City, a maintainer of the Arrian Heresie; it was anciently built by King *Nicomedes*, and is at this day called *Nichor*.

Nicodemites, a sort of Hereticks in *Switzerland*, so called from their imitation of *Nicodemus*, who made profession of his faith in private.

Nicopolis, (as it were the City of Victory) a City of *Epirus*; so called from the great Battle at *Actium* (which is near this City) where *Augustus* overcame *M. Anthony* and *Cleopatra*: It is now vulgarly called *Gallipoly*.

Nicostrata, the mother of *Evander*, she was otherwise called *Carmenta*.

Nicotian, a certain plant, vulgarly called Tobacco. It was called *Nicotian* from one *J. Nicot*, who first brought it from *France* into *Portugal*.

Nictation, (Lat.) a twinkling with the eyes.

Nidgeries, (French) trifles, fooleries.

Nidification, (Lat.) a building of a Bird's nest.

A *Niding*, an old English word, signifying a base-hearted fellow, a coward.

Nidisdale, a Countrey in the South part of *Scotland*, q. the dale upon the River *Nid*.

Nidulation, (Lat.) the same as *Nidification*.

Nief, see *Neif*.

Nightertale, (Saxon) by night.

Nigrefaction, (Latin) a making black.

Nihil dicit, in Common Law, is a failing to put in an Answer to the Plea of the Plaintiffe, by the day assigned; whereupon judgement passeth against him, as saying nothing.

Nil the sparkles that fly from mettals tryed in a furnace: it is called in Greek *Pompholyx*, or *Spodium*.

Nilling, (old word) unwilling.

Nilus, a River running through the midst of *Ægypt* and *Æthiopia*, counted the chiefest, and the father of all other Rivers; and as some say, taketh its name from *Nilus* an ancient King of *Ægypt*. This River is famous for overflowing the Country every year, and making the soil fruitful, and for falling into the Sea within seven months, in the figure of a Greek Δ.

Nimbiferous, (Lat.) bringing tempests, or stormy showers.

Nimbot, (French) a Dandi-prat, a Dwarf.

Nimious, (Lat.) excessive, over-much.

Ninus, an ancient King of the *Assyrians*, the son of *Jupiter Belus*. He very much enlarged the *Assyrian* Empire, overcame *Barzanes* King of the *Armenians*, *Pharus* King of the *Medes*, *Zoraster* the King of the *Bactrians*, the first Inventour of Magick, and *Sabarius* King of the *Saga*; at length he was secretly made away by his wife *Semiramis*, (whom he had taken from *Menon* the Prefect of *Syria*) who conspiring against his life, succeeded him in the Kingdom.

Niobe, the daughter of *Tantalus*, and sister of *Pelops*; she was married to *Amphion*, and by him had six sons, and six daughters, whom *Juno* prevailed with *Apollo* to kill with his Bow and Arrows, because their mother had adventured to preferre her self above the goddesse; and *Niobe* her self, while she was railing against *Juno*, was carried by a whirlwind into *Asia*, and there changed into a stone.

Niphates, a Hill parting *Armenia* the greater, from *Assyria*; from this Hill, the River *Tigris* springs.

Nisæus, a Tyrant of *Syracuse*; who being admonish'd by the *Augurs*, that he had but a short while to live, spent the remainder of his life in excesse of luxury, and revelling.

Nisi prius, a Writ judiciall, that lieth where the Enquest is panelled and returned before the Justices of the bank; the one party, or the other, making petition to have this Writ for the ease of the Countrey.

Nisus, a King of the *Megarenses*, against whom war was made by *Minos*, a King of *Crete*, to revenge the death of his sonne *Androgeus*, who was slain by the *Megarenses* and *Athenians*, conspiring together; at length *Megara* was taken by the treache-

rie

rie of *Scylla*, who for the love of *Minos*, cut off her Fathers Purple Lock, on which depended the fate of his life and Kingdom; whereupon *Nisus* pined away for grief, and was changed into a Hawk; and *Scylla* seeing her self despised of *Minos*, pined away also, and was changed into a Partridge.

Nitidity, or *Nitour*, (Latin) cleanneſſe, gayneſſe, brightneſſe.

Nitrous, (Lat.) full of, or savouring of *Nitre*, i. e. a kind of substance like unto Salt, somewhat spongy, and full of holes, it a little resembleth Salt-Peter, but is not the same as some suppose it to be.

Niveous, (Lat.) snowy, white, like unto snow.

Nixii, certain gods among the Romans, who were said to be assisting to women in Childbirth.

Nixus, one of the heavenly Constellations, resembling *Hercules* with his knee bent, and endeavouring to strike at the Dragon's head; it is also called *Ingeniculum*, in Greek *Engonasin*.

N O

Nobilitation, (Lat.) an enobling, or making noble.

Nobleſſe, (French) nobility, generosity, both of blood, and of mind.

Nocent, or *Nocive*, (Lat.) hurtful, injurious, or doing harm.

Noctiferous, (Lat.) bringing night, or darkneſſe.

Noctivagant, (Lat.) night-wandring, walking by night.

Nocturnall, (Latin) belonging to the night time, nightly: also a Nocturnall is substantively taken for a Night-Diall.

Nocturnes, certain Prayers, or Psalms, appointed by the Church, to be read in the night-time.

Nocument, (Lat.) hurt, damage, or harm.

Nocuous, (Lat.) harmful, doing hurt.

Nodinus, a certain god among the Romans, being overseer of the knots and joints in the stalks of Corn.

Nodous, (Lat.) full of knots, knobs, or joints.

Noel, (French) the time of Christs Nativity, vulgarly called Christmas.

Noli me tangere, a kind of Herb, whose seed spurts away as soon as it is touch't: also a disease so called, wherein the part affected, the ofner it is toucht, the worse it grows: Also, a term signifying the French disease.

Nomades, a certain people of *Scythia Europæa*, who are said to be descended from those that followed *Hercules* in his expedition into *Spain*.

Nomarchy, (Greek) a Mayrolty, the government of a City, or Country.

Nombre de Dios, a Town in *Castella del oro*, a Golden *Castile*, well seated for Commerce and Trade; but the place being found somewhat lesse healthfull, and otherwise obnoxious to enemies at Sea; the Trade, and chief Inhabitants, are since removed to *Porto bello*; or *Saint Philip*: it was so called by *Didaco Niquesa*, a Spanish Adventurer, who being driven by distress of weather, and ready to be wracked, bad his men get on shore here. *En Nombre de Dios*, i. e. In the Name of God.

Nombreil, a Term in Heraldry, being the lower part of an Escutcheon, the honour point being the uppermost part, the Fesse the middle part; the word signifieth in French, a Navel.

Nomenclator, (from the Latin word *Nomen*, i. e. a name, and the Greek *Caleo*, i. e. to call) one that calleth things by their proper and significant names; among the Romans there were certain Officers so called, who gave unto their Lord an account of the names of all such as saluted him, as they passed; they were also such, as we call the Cryers of a Court.

Nominal, (Lat.) belonging to a name.

Nominalia, (Lat.) certain festival dayes among the Romans, wherein they gave names to their Children; for Males it was the eighth day, for Females the ninth, which was called *dies lustricus*.

Nomination, (Lat.) a naming: also in Common, and Canon-law, it is taken for a power that man hath by vertue of a Mannour, or otherwise, to appoint a Clark to a Patron of a Benefice by him to be presented to the ordinary.

Nomographer, (Greek) a Writer of Laws.

Nomothesie, (Greek) a making, or publishing of Laws.

Nonability, (a Term in Law) being an exception taken against the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, why he cannot commence any suit in Law.

Nonacris, a Mountain of *Arcadia*, at the foot of which is the River *Styx*, whose water is so cold, that it cannot be contained in any other vessel, but only in the hoof of a Mule.

Nona, the name of one of the three destinies among the Latins, see *Morta*.

Nonage, in Common-law, is the time of a mans, or womans, being under age: See *age*.

Non-

Non-claim, is an exception against a man that claimeth not within the time limited by the Law.

Non compos mentis, or one that is not in his right wits, signifieth, in Common-law, first, an Ideot born; secondly, one that by accident loseth his wits; thirdly, a Lunatick; fourthly, a drunkard.

Non est culpabilis, the generall answer to an action of Trespasse, whereby the Defendant doth deny the fact imputed unto him by the Plaintiffe.

Non est factum, an answer to a Declaration, whereby a man denieth that to be his deed, whereupon he is impleaded.

Non liquet, a Law-term, signifying it appears not; a Verdict given by a Jury, when a matter is to be referred to another day of Triall.

Nonpareil, (French) Peerlesse, having no fellow, or Peer: Also, a Term in Printing. See *Pareil*.

† *Non-principiate*, (a made word compounded of *non* and *principium*) not having a beginning.

Non-residencie, the unlawfull absence of a Beneficed man from his spirituall charge.

Non sanæ memoriæ, an exception taken to any act declared by the Plaintiffe, or Defendant, as not being well in his wits.

Non suit, a renunciation of the suit by the Plaintiffe, or Demandant; when the matter is so far proceeded the in, as Jury is ready to give their Verdict.

Non-Term, the time of Vacation between Term and Term. It was wont to be called the dayes of the Kings peace.

Nones of a moneth, are certain dayes next following the Calends, or first day; in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, they are six dayes; in other months, but four.

None of a day, the third quarter of the day, from noon, till Sun-set.

To stand at a Non-plus, (Lat.) to be able to answer never a word, to have nothing more to say.

Nonupla, (a Term in Musick) being a very quick time, and peculiar to *Jiggs*.

Noricum, a Country of *Germany*, now called *Bavaria*: it is divided from *Vindelicia*, by the River *Ænus*, from the higher *Pannonia*, by the Mountain *Cetius*.

Normal, (Lat.) done exactly, according to the rule, or square.

Normannia, or *Normandy*, a Countrey of *Gallia Celtica*, so called from the *Normanni*, a people anciently inhabiting *Norwegia*, who in the time of *Charles* the *Grosse*, had this Country assigned them to dwell in; it being formerly called *Neustria*: and the people were all baptized with their Duke *Rollo*, whose name was changed into *Robert*.

Northallerton, or *Northalverton*, the chief Town of *Northallerton-shire*, being a part of *York-shire*, anciently so called; near this Town, was fought that famous Pitcht-field, commonly called the battail of the Standard, where *Ralph* Bishop of *Durham* overthrew *David* King of *Scots*; it was so called, because the *English* receiving the first onset of the *Scots*, kept themselves close together about the Standard, which resembled the *Caroccio*, so much used by the *Italians*.

Northampton, the chief Town of *Northampton-shire*; so called by contraction from *Northavandon*; near this place was fought that bloody battell, wherein King *Henry* the sixth was taken prisoner, by *Richard Nevill*, Earl of *Warwick*.

Nostoch, is taken by some for a certain kind of excrement, or polluted matter, like a gelly, of an obscure red colour, dropping upon the earth from some luxuriant Planet, or other Star.

Norwegia, a Country of *Europe*, formerly a Kingdom by it self; it is now called *Norwey*, and is under the Government of the *Danes*.

Norwich, the chief City of *Norfolk*, heretofore called *Northwick*, i. e. Northerly Creek; *Wick* signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, the Creek, or Cove of a River. It was set on fire by *Sweno* the *Dane*, in the time of King *Ethelred*; but it flourisht again after Conquest, and the Castle was re-edified by *Hugh Bigod*, Earl of *Norfolk*. *Lewis* the *French-man*, won it by assault from King *John*.

Notarie, (Lat.) one that takes Notes, and makes a short draught of Contracts, Obligations, and other Instruments; a Scribe, or Scrivener.

Note, a term in Faulconry, *vide* Pruneth.

Notification, (Lat.) a making known, a giving information, or advertisement.

Notion, (Lat.) understanding, or knowledge.

Notius, vide *Pisces*.

Nottingham, the chief Town of *Nottingham-shire*: it is so called by a mollified pronunciation, from the *Saxon* word *Snottengaham*, i. e. a house of Dennes, or Caves, it hath a strong Castle, which the *Danes* held out against *Æthelred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, and his brother *Ælfrid*, who were stirred up by *Burthred*, King of the *Mercians*, against them.

Nova tabula, (Latin) certain Tables among

mong the ancient Romans, whereby old Debts, or Obligations were cancelled, and made void.

Novatians, a sort of Hereticks, who condemned second marriages, and held that those who had once fallen, ought not to be received into the Church, although they afterwards repented: They were seduced by one *Novatus*, in the year 215.

Novation, (Lat.) a renewing, or making new.

Novels, certain Volumes of the Civill-law, in number 168. they were set out by the Emperour *Justinian*, after the *Codex*: also, certain little Tales, or Romances.

November, so called, because it is the ninth moneth from *March*.

Novempopulana, the Countrey of *Gascoin* in *France*; whose chief Cities are *Bourdeaux*, and *Tolouse*.

Novendial, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine dayes.

Novenniall, (Lat.) continuing the space of nine years.

Novercal, (Latin) belonging to a Step-mother.

Novice, (Lat. *Tyro*, Greek *Neophyte*) one newly entered into Orders: also a young beginner in any Art, or Profession.

Novity, (Lat.) newnesse, strangenesse.

Nowed, (French) tyed in a knot, a Term in Heraldry.

Noxius, (Latin) guilty: also hurtfull, or offensive.

N U

Nubiferous, (Lat.) cloud-bearing, bringing or causing obscurity.

Nubilous, (Lat.) cloudy, or tempestuous.

Nude-contract, in Common-law, is a bare contract, or promise of any thing, without assigning or agreeing what another shall give.

Nudity, (Lat.) nakednesse, barrennesse.

Nudils, Pledgets made of Lint, or Cotton-wool, and dipped in some oyntment; to be used in sores, wounds, or diseases of the womb.

Nudation, (Lat.) a making bare.

Nugation, (Lat.) a toying, or trifling.

Nuisance, or *Nusance*: see *Annoyance*.

Nullifidian, (Lat.) one of no faith, or honesty.

Nullity, (Lat.) nothing, or a being of no effect.

Nullo, (Arithm.) a Cipher that stands for nothing.

Numa Pompilius, the second King of the Romans, a *Sabine* born; he built the Temple of *Janus*, created the *Dial-Martial*, and *Quirinal Flammuns*; he made the twelve *Salii*, or Priests of *Mars*, and the High-Priest, consecrated the *Vestall* Virgins, distinguisht the dayes into hallow'd and unhallowed, and divided the year into twelve moneths: and that these things might gain the greater credit with the people, he feigned, that every night he had private discourse with the Nymph *Ægeria*, and that what he had instituted, was by her appointment.

Numbles, (French) the entrails of a Stag, or Deer.

Numeration, (Lat.) a numbring.

Numerical, (Lat.) belonging to number: also a Term in Logick, as, Numerical difference is that difference, which together with the lowermost species, constitutes the *Individuum*.

Numitor, the son of *Procas*, King of the *Albanians*; he was driven out of his Kingdom by his younger brother *Amulius*.

Nun, (Dutch) a Virgin, that by holy Vow obligeth her self to perpetual virginity, and espouseth her self to the Church.

Nuncupation, (Latin) a pronouncing, or calling by name.

A *Nuncupative Will*, or Testament, is that which is declared by words, and not written.

Nundinary, (Lat.) belonging to fairs, or markets; whence *Nundination*, a Trafficking, or Traffick.

Nuntio, (Ital.) a Messenger, Legat, or Ambassadour; it is a word more peculiarly appropriate to the Popes Legat.

Nuper obiit, the name of a Writ, which lieth for a Coheir, being deforced by her Coheir of Land, or Tenements, whereof any of their Ancestours died seised in fee-simple.

Nuptial, (Lat.) belonging to a marriage, or wedding.

Nurture, for Nouriture, *i. e.* a nourishing, a teaching of good manners.

Nutation, (Lat.) a nodding.

Nutrition, (Lat.) a nourishing.

N Y

Nyctalops, (Greek) Pur-blind.

Nycteus, the son of *Neptune*, and *Celene* the daughter of *Atlas*; he married a *Cretan* Nymph, called *Amaltbæa*, by whom he

had *Antiope* and *Nyctimene*; the latter of which falling in love with her Father, came by the help of her Nurse to enjoy him; but being afterwards known, and flying from her Father's wrath, she was changed into an Oak.

Nymphs, see *Nymphal*.

Nymphal, (Latin) belonging to the Nymphs, which were accounted by the ancients certain rural goddesses: of which some were called the Nymphs of the woods, or *Dryades*; some of the mountains, or *Oreades*; some of the waters, or *Naiades*, &c.

Nymphet, (French) a little Nymph.

Nysa, a City built by *Bacchus* in *India*, being situate in a very fruitfull soyl; also one of the tops of the Mountain *Parnassus*, consecrate to *Bacchus*.

Nysus, a King of the *Megarenses*, whose City was betrayed to *Minos*, by his daughter *Scylla*: see *Scylla*.

O A

Oaxis, a River in *Creet*, so called from *Oaxis*, the son of *Apollo*, who lived there.

Oaxus, the son of *Acacallis*, daughter of *Minos*: also a City of *Creet*, which took its denomination from the above-mentioned *Oaxus*. In this City, *Etearchus* the Father of *Pharonima*, who was the Mother of *Battus*, reigned.

O B

† *Obaceratio*, (Latin) a stopping ones mouth.

Obambulation, (Lat.) a walking abroad, about, or against.

Obarmation, (Lat.) an arming against.

Obduction, (Latin) a covering about.

Obduration, (Lat.) a hardning, a growing obstinate against.

Obedientia, hath been used in Law for a certain Rent paid in ancient time: also in Canon-Law, it is taken for the administration of an Office: whence *Obedientiales* are those that execute an Office under their Superiours.

Obelisk, (Greek) a great stone waxing smaller and smaller from the bottom, and ending in a point at the top; differing onely from a *Pyramid*, in that it is four-squarr, and all of one stone: also, a long stroke in writing, signifying that something is amisse, and better left out, then inserted.

Obequitation, (Lat.) a riding about.

Oberration, (Lat.) a straying, a wandring about.

Obesitie, (Lat.) grosseness, or fatness.

Objection, (Lat.) a casting against: also, a laying to ones charge.

An *Obit*, (Lat.) a trentall, an obsequy, or funerall.

Objuration, (Lat.) a binding by Oath against any person, or thing.

Objurgation, (Lat.) a chiding, rebuking, or reproaching.

An *Oblat*, (French) a Souldier, who being maimed in the wars, is maintained in an *Abbey*; it is also taken for the maintenance it self.

Oblation, (Lat.) an offering; more especially that which is offered by religious persons to the Church, or to pious uses: also, a Toll, or Subsidy.

Oblatration, (Lat.) a barking, or exclaiming against.

Oblectation, (Lat.) a delighting, pleasing, or recreating ones self.

Obligation, (Lat.) a binding, or obliging ones self to any thing.

Oblimation, (Lat.) a plaistring, or dawbing over, a stopping up with mud.

Oblique, (Lat.) crooked, awry.

Obliquation, (Lat.) a crooking, or bending.

Obliteration, (Lat.) a blotting out, a cancelling, or abolishing.

Oblivion, (Lat.) forgetfulnesse.

Oblong, (Lat.) a Term in Geometry, a quadrangle, or four-square figure, whose length exceeds its breadth.

Obloquy, (Lat.) a speaking evill against any one, a backbiting, a slandring.

Obmutescence, (Lat.) a remaining silent, a holding ones peace.

Obnoxious, (Lat.) guilty, faulty, lyable to punishment.

Obnubilation, (Lat.) a darkning, or obscuring with clouds.

Obnunciation, (Lat.) a forbidding any thing upon fore-knowledge, or conjecture of ill successe.

Obole, (Lat.) a certain kind of Coyn, valuing with us about a half penny: also, a weight of 12. or 14. grains.

Obreption, (Lat.) a creeping, or stealing upon by craft; whence obreptitious, *i. e.* stollen upon by crafty means.

Obrizum, q. *Ophirizum*, fine Gold, Gold of Ophir.

Obrogation, (Lat.) an interrupting, or hindring: also, a gain-saying.

Obscœnity,

Obſcenity, (Lat.) ribaldry, baudineſſe, unclean ſpeech, or action.

Obſcuration, (Latin) a making dark, or obſcure.

Obſecration, (Lat.) a beſeeching, or praying earneſtly.

Obſequious, (Lat.) dutifull, obedient, diligent to pleaſe.

Obſequies, (French) Funeral Rites, from the Latin word *Obſequium*, i.e. duty; becauſe, in accompanying the dead corps to the grave, we perform a civill duty to the perſon of the dead.

Obſeration, (Latin) a locking, or ſhutting up.

Obſervant, (Lat.) diligently marking: alſo dutifull, reſpectfull: there are alſo a ſort of *Franciſcans*, or gray Fryars inſtituted by Saint *Francis* of *Aſſiſium*, who are called Obſervants.

Obſeſſion, (Lat.) a beſieging, beleaguring or encompaſſing about.

Obſibilation, (Lat.) a hiſſing againſt.

Obſidian-ſtone, a kind of precious ſtone, ſpoken of by *Pliny* in his naturall Hiſtory. *Cambden* thinketh it to be the ſame with our Canole cole.

Obſidional, (Latin) belonging to a ſiege, whence an Obſidional Crown, is a Crown given to him who raiſeth an extraordinary ſiege; an honour often conferred by the ancient Romans upon their Captains.

Obſignation, (Lat.) a ſealing up.

Obſolete, (Lat.) grown old, out of uſe, or faſhion.

Obſtacle, (Lat.) as it were a ſtanding againſt; a let, or hinderance.

Obſtetrication, (Lat.) a doing the office of a Midwife.

Obſtinacy, (Latin) as it were a holding againſt ſelf-will, ſtubbornneſſe.

Obſtipation, (Lat.) a ſtopping up.

Obſtreperous, (Lat.) making a loud noiſe.

Obſtrigillation, (Lat.) a reprehending: alſo, a reſiſting, or withſtanding.

Obſtruction, (Lat.) a ſtopping, or ſhutting up: alſo, a hindring.

Obſtupefaction, (Lat.) a ſtupifying, aſtoniſhing, or making abaſhed.

Obtemperation, (Latin) an obeying, a yielding obedience.

Obtenebration, (Lat.) a making dark, or cloudy.

Obteſtation, (Latin) an humble requeſting, or beſeeching, a calling God to witneſſe for any thing.

† *Obticence*, (Lat.) a being ſilent, a holding ones peace.

Obtrectation, (Lat.) a calumniating, depraving, or backbiting.

Obtrition, (Lat.) a bruiſing, or wearing away againſt any thing.

Obturation, (Lat.) a ſtopping, ſhutting, or cloſing up.

Obtuſe, (Lat.) blunt, having a dull point or edge: alſo heavie, or dull-witted. In Geometry, an Obtuſe Angle is, when two lines do include more than a Square, and make a blunt Angle.

Obvallation, (Latin) an invironing, or encompaſſing with a trench.

Obvarication, (Lat.) a hindring any in their paſſage.

Obverted, (Latin) turned againſt, or about.

Obvious, (Lat.) meeting in the way, or coming toward.

Obumbration, (Lat.) an obſcuring, or ſhadowing over.

Obuncous, (Lat.) crooked.

† *Obundation*, (Lat.) a flowing againſt.

Obvolation, (Lat.) a flying againſt.

Obvolution, (Lat.) a rowling againſt, or to and fro.

O C

Occæcation, (Lat.) a blinding.

† *Occallation*, (Lat.) a making hard like Brawn.

Occidentall, (Lat.) belonging to the occident, *i.e.* the going down of the Sun, or the Weſt-part of the World: alſo when a Planet ſetteth after the *Sun*, and is ſeen above the Horizon after him.

Occiduous, (Lat.) ſetting, falling, or going down.

Occipital, (Lat.) belonging to the hinder part of the head, which is called *Occiput*.

Occiſion, (Lat.) a ſlaughtering, or killing.

Occluſion, (Lat.) a ſhutting up.

Occulcation, (Lat.) a ſpurning, or treading upon.

Occult, (Latin) hidden, ſecret, privy; whence occultation, a hiding, or keeping ſecret.

Occupation, (Lat.) a uſing: alſo, buſineſs or employment: alſo, a Myſtery or Art.

To *Occur*, (Lat.) to happen: alſo to meet with.

Oceanine, (Latin) belonging to the Ocean, *i.e.* the broad and main Sea which compaſſeth the World, and hath ſeverall denominations, according to the ſeverall Regions to which it is annext. Among the Poets, the ſon of *Celus* and *Veſta* is called

Oceanus, who marrying *Tethys*, was thought to be the Father of all the Rivers and Fountains.

Ochlocrasie, (Lat.) such a government, wherein the common people or multitude bear sway.

Ockham, a Term in Navigation, being toe or flax, or old ropes untwisted, and employed about a Ship.

Ochus, the sir-name of *Artaxerxes*, the son of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, by his daughter *Ancestris*; he subdued *Ægypt*, overcame *Tennes* King of *Phœnicia*, *Hermias* the *Acarnensian* Tyrant, *Enagoras* King of *Cyprus*; took *Sidon*, by the help of *Mentor*; he buried his Sister and Mother-in-Law alive; caused his Uncle, with a hundred of his Children, and Grand-children, to be slain; but at last was poysoned by his Physitian *Bagoas*.

Ocnus, see *Manto*.

Octangular, (Lat.) having 8. angles, or corners, a term in Geometry.

Octave, (Lat.) a musical proportion called an Eighth: also the eighth day next after some Principall Feast, of the year.

Octavo, a book is said to be in Octavo, when it consisteth of sheets doubled into eight leaves apiece.

Octenniall, (Lat.) comprehending the space of eight years.

October, so called, because it is the eighth moneth from *March*.

Octohedrical, (a term in Geometry) having eight sides.

Octonary, (Lat.) belonging to the number eight.

Octogon, (Greek) a Geometrical figure, consisting of eight angles.

Ocular, (Lat.) belonging to the eyes.

Oculate, (Lat.) full of holes, like eyes: also quick sighted.

Oculus Christi, a certain herb very good for the eyes, otherwise called wild Clary.

Oculus Tauri, a Constellation in 24. degree, 39. minutes of *Gemini*.

Ocypete, the name of one of the three Harpyes, so called from the swiftnesse of her flight.

Ocyroe, the daughter of *Chiron*, and the Nymph *Chariclo*; she being a great Prophetesse, foretold that *Æsculapius* should be the best of Physitians, and that she her self should be changed into a Mare, which things hapned accordingly.

O D

Oda Bashaws, Heads of the Companies of *Agiam oglans*: though they themselves are at first *Agiam oglans*, for the most part.

Ode, (Greek) a Song, or Lyrick Poem.

Odelet, (Dimin.) a short Ode.

Odoacer, a King of the *Heruli*, and *Thuringians*, who having possest himself of *Ticinum*, *Ravenna*, and *Rome*, and utterly defeated *Augustulus*, the last of those that usurped the title of Roman Emperour; he caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Italy*, and *Placentia*.

Odontick, (Greek) belonging to the Teeth.

Odoriferous, (Lat.) sweet-swelling, bearing perfumes, or odours.

Odour, (Lat.) a scent, or smell.

O E

Oeconomical, (Greek) belonging to *Oeconomy*, i. e. the ordering, or governing of a household, or family.

Oecumenical, (Greek) belonging to the whole world, universall.

Oedastine, (Greek) skilfull in weights and measures.

Oedematous, (Greek) belonging to an *Oedemy*, i. e. a tumour, or swelling in the body, rising from the abundance of flegme.

Oedipus, the son of *Laius*, King of *Thebes*, and *Jocasta* the daughter of *Creon*; he was brought by *Phorbas* to *Polybius* King of *Corinth*, and bred up by the Queen, as her own son: when he came to age, he unfolded the riddle of *Sphinx*, slew his Father, and married his Mother. See *Creon* and *Jocasta*.

Oenomaus, see *Pelops*.

Oenopolist, (Greek) one that sells wine, a Vintner.

Oesophagus, (Greek) the Mouth of the stomack, the gullet.

O F

Offertory, (Lat.) a part of the Masse: also, a place where offerings are kept.

An *Official*, (Lat.) is used in the Canon Law, for him to whom any Bishop doth commit the charge of his spirituall jurisdiction.

Officine, (Lat.) a Shop, or Work-house.

Officius, (Latin) dutifull, or serviceable.

Offton, a Town in *Suffolk*; so named from *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, as it were *Offa*'s Town.

Offuscation,

Offuscation, (Lat.) a ſhadowing, a making dark or dusky.

O G

Ogdaſtick, (Greek) an Epigram, or a Stanza conſiſting of eight verſes.

Ogive, or *Ogee*, (French) a wreath, circlet, or round band in Architecture.

Ogyges, an ancient King of *Bœotia* who built the City of *Thebes*, in his time hapned a very great flood called the *Ogygian* flood, bigger than that of *Deucalion*, but leſs than *Noahs* Flood.

O I

Oiſterloit, a certain herb otherwiſe called Snake-weed, in Latin *Biſtorta*.

O K

Oker, a colour uſed in Painting, whereof are ſeveral kinds; *Oker de lace* or yellow *Oker*, burnt *Oker*, and brown *Oker*.

O L

Oleaginous, (Lat.) belonging to an Olive-tree.

Oleander, a certain ſhrub called Roſe-bay in Greek *Rododendron*, or *Rododaphne*.

Oleity, (Lat.) the time of gathering Olives: alſo, oilyneſs.

Olfactory, (Lat.) belonging to the ſenſe of Smelling.

Olicana, the ancient name of a Town in *York-ſhire*, re-edified by *Virius Lupus*, then Propretor in *Brittain*, and is thought to have been the ſame with that, which is now called *Ilkely*.

Olidous, (Lat.) rank-ſmelling, having a ſtrong ſavour.

Oligarchy, (Greek) the Government of a Common-wealth by a few.

Olivaſter, (Lat.) of an olive colour: alſo, a wild Olive-tree.

Oliver, the proper name of a man, derived from the peace-bringing Olive, as *Daphnis* from the Laurel.

Oliviferous, (Lat.) Olive-bearing, bringing forth Olives.

Olivity, ſee *Oleity*.

Olla podrida, (Span.) a hotchpot, or diſh of meat, conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients, being ſomewhat like that which the French call a *Biſque*.

Olympia, a City of *Greece*; near unto which were ſolemnized the great Games inſtituted by *Hercules* in honour of *Jupiter*; they were from the name of this City called the *Olympian*-Games, and were celebrated every fifth year, which ſpace was obſerved as an Epoch of time by the Greeks, and called an *Olympiad*.

Olympias, the Chriſtian name of divers women, ſo called from *Olympus*.

Olympus, a hill in that of *Theſſaly*, that lyeth againſt *Macedon*; the top of this hill toucheth the clouds, and therefore it hath been taken by the Poets for Heaven, or the ſeat of the gods.

Olynthus, a City of *Thrace*, which *Philip* of *Macedon*, won from the *Athenians* by corrupting the ſouldiers with money.

Olyſippo, the chief City of *Portugal*, vulgarly called *Lisbon*.

O M

Ombrage, (French) a ſhadow: alſo, a colour or pretence.

Omega, (Greek) the laſt letter in the Greek Alphabet: It is alſo uſed in Metaphorically for the end of any thing.

Omelet, (French) a pan-cake, or froiſe.

Omentum, the Caule, or Suet wherein the bowels are wrapt.

Ominous, (Lat.) portending good, or ill luck; but moſt commonly it is taken in the worſt ſenſe.

Omiſſion, (Lat.) a neglecting, or letting a thing paſs.

Omnifarious, (Lat.) divers, ſundry, of all ſorts.

Omniparent, (Lat.) bearing, or bringing forth all things.

Omnipotent, (L.) al-mighty, al-powerful.

Omnipreſent, (Lat.) preſent in all places.

Omniſcious, or *Omniſcient*, (Lat.) knowing all things.

Omnivagant, (Lat.) wandring every where, or in all places.

Omnivorous, (Lat.) eating, or devouring all kind of things.

Omology, (Greek) agreeableneſs, or proportion: alſo, a confeſſion.

Omoplata, (Greek) the Muſcles of the Shoulder-blade.

Ompbacy, (Greek) unripe, though properly it ſignifies the juice of grapes.

Ompbale, a Queen of *Lydia*, by whom *Hercules* was highly rewarded, for killing a great Serpent upon the River *Sangaris*; and afterwards he falling in love with her and deſiring to be intertained in her ſervice, ſhe compelled him to ſit and ſpin, while ſhe leaving her diſtaff, put on his Arms and Lions-skin: others ſay that he was ſold to her

her by *Mercury*, at the command of *Jupiter*, for having ſlain *Iphitus* the ſon of *Eurytus*.

O N

Onagre, (Lat.) a wild Aſs: alſo, a certain Engin uſed by the Ancients, out of which they uſed to ſhoot great ſtones.

Onerary, (Lat.) ſerving for burthen, or carriage.

Oneration, (Lat.) a loading, or burthenning.

Onomancy, (Lat.) a divination by names: alſo, a repeating of many names, by the Art of memory.

Onomatopy, (Greek) the faigning of a name, from any kind of ſound; as *Bombarda*, *i.e.* a Gun, from the ſounding of bom.

Onpreſs, (old word) downward.

Onyx, a certain pretious Stone, ſo called from the Greek word ὄνυξ, i. e. a naile of a mans hand; becauſe it is of a whitiſh colour, reſembling the colour of a mans naile. Some ſay it is the congealed juyce of a Tree called *Onycha*; it is alſo called, a *Chalcedonie*.

O P

Opacous, (Lat.) ſhady, obſcure, darkned.

Opal, (Greek) a pretious ſtone of divers colours, yellowiſh, green, and purple.

Opening of Gates, is, when a Planet applies it ſelf to another, who ruleth the figure oppoſite to his houſe; or when one Planet ſeparates from another, and applies immediatly to one that hath dominion by houſe, in the ſign oppoſite to theſe ruled by the Planet with whom it was joyned, either by body, or aſpect.

Opera, a kind of Dramatick Poem, in uſe among the *Italians*, performed by voyces and inſtrumental Muſick in a recitative ſtyle, and adorned with Scenes by Perſpective.

Operation, (Lat.) a working, or labouring.

Operculated, cloſe covered, a Term in Chymiſtry.

Periment, (Lat.) a covering.

Operoſity, (Lat.) buſie work, great pain, or travel.

Ophthalmy, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe of the eye, riſing from an inflammation of the uttermoſt skin of the eye, called *Adnata*.

Ophiogenes, (Greek) generated of Serpents.

Ophites, (Lat.) a kind of marble variegated like a Serpent.

Ophiuchus, a conſtellation in *Sagittary*.

Ophiuſa, an Iſland in the *Balearick Sea*; ſo called from the abundance of Serpents, which are in it.

An *Opiate*, (Lat.) a confection of *Opium*, i. e. the juyce of black Poppy; which is uſed to cauſe ſleep, or aſſwage exceſſive pain.

Opiferous, (Lat.) bringing aid, help, or ſuccour.

Opifice, (Lat.) workmanſhip.

Opimous, (Lat.) fat, or groſs: alſo, rich, or plentifull.

Opination, (Lat.) a thinking, or ſuppoſing.

Opiniatrecy, (French) opiniativeneſs, obſtinacy, a wilfull perſiſting in any opinion.

Opiſthograph, (Greek) a book, or paper, written upon on the back-ſide.

Opitulation, (Lat.) a helping, or aiding.

Opobalſame, (Greek) the gum, or liqnor, that diſtilleth from the Balm-tree.

Opopanax, (Greek) the Sap, or liquor of a Plant called *Panax*, which grows in hot Countries.

Oppication, (Lat.) a covering over with pitch.

Oppignoration, (Lat.) a pawning, or laying in pledge.

Oppilation, (Lat.) an obſtruction, or ſtoppage in the inward parts.

Oppletion, (Lat.) a filling up.

An Opponent, (Lat.) a withſtander, or contradicter; one that maintaineth a contrary argument in the Schools, to what is generally held.

Opportune, (Lat.) fit, ſeaſonable, convenient; whence opportunity, due time, or ſeaſon.

Oppoſite, (Lat.) contrary, or over-againſt: alſo, Oppoſites ſubſtantively uſed, ſignify in Logick, things relatively oppoſed, as maſter and ſervant; or privatively, as light and darkneſs; or contraries, as knowledge and ignorance.

Oppoſition, (Lat.) a contrary ſetting againſt: alſo, a reſiſting. In Aſtrology, it is when two Planets are in houſes oppoſite to one another: it is 180 *d.* diſtance, or ſix ſigns, and is thus Characterized. o--o.

Opprobrious, (Lat.) reproachfull, upbraiding, or reviling.

Oppugnation, (Lat.) a fighting againſt, an aſſaulting, or laying ſiege unto: alſo, a violent oppoſing.

Ops, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, the wife and ſiſter of *Saturn*.

Opſimathie, (Greek) a learning late.

Opſonation, (Lat.) a catering, a purveying, or buying of meat.

Optation, (Lat.) a wiſhing, deſiring, or looking for.

Ophthalmie, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe in the eye, occaſioned by the inflammation of the aduate Tunicle.

Optick, (Greek) belonging to the ſight: alſo ſubſtantively uſed for that Science, whereby the reaſon of ſight is known.

Optimacie, (Lat.) a governing of the Common-wealth, by the Nobler ſort of perſons.

Option, (Lat.) Election, choice, wiſh, or deſire.

Opulencie, (Lat.) riches, wealth, plenty.

Opuſcle, (Lat.) a little work, or labour.

O R

Or, (French) a Term in Heraldry, expreſſing the colour of Gold.

Orache, or *Orage*, a certain Pot-herb of an inſipid taſte, called in Latin *Atriplex*.

Oracle, (Lat.) an Anſwer, or Counſell given by God, a foretelling of things to come by Divine revelation, a Saying whoſe truth is unqueſtionable; Oracles were anciently very frequent among the Gentiles, but they all ceaſt immediately after the coming of Chriſt.

Oral, (Lat.) belonging to the mouth, face, or viſage.

Oration, (Latin) a praying: alſo a ſpeech.

Oratory, (Latin) eloquence: alſo a Chappell, or place dedicated to prayer.

Oratorians, an Order of Fryars; ſo called from the Oratory of Saint *Hierom* in *Rome*, where they uſed to pray: they were inſtituted by Saint *Philip Nerius*, a *Florentine*.

Orbation, (Lat.) a bereaving, depriving, or making deſolate.

Orbe, a body contained under one round Superficies; thoſe *Orbs* that belong to the cœleſtial Firmament, are either with, or without Stars; that without Stars is the *primum Mobile*, the other are all ſtellified, either with fixed Stars, or Planets.

Orbicular, (Lat.) round, in faſhion of a Ball, or Globe.

Orbity, (Lat.) the lack of Parents, or Children; generally, any want.

Orbona, a certain goddeſſe among the ancient Romans, to whom Parents, or Children, uſed to pray againſt Orbity.

Orcades, certain Iſlands in the *Britiſh* Ocean, thirty in number, vulgarly called the Iſles of *Orkney*.

An *Orcb*, or *Ork*, a monſtrous fiſh, vulgarly called a whirl-pool: alſo, a But for Wine, or Figs.

Orchall, ſee *Corck*.

Orchamus, ſee *Leucothoe*.

Orchanet, (Arab. *Alcanet*) a certain Herb, called in *Spaniſh Bugloſſe*, or wild *Bugloſſe*; in Greek, *Anchuſa*.

Orchel, or *Orchal*, a certain ſtone like Allum, wherewith Dyers uſe to colour red; in ſome old Statutes it ſeemeth to be the ſame thing with Cork.

Orcheſtre, (Greek) that part of the Scene in a Theater, where the *Chorus* uſeth to dance; it is alſo ſometimes taked for the place where the Muſicians ſit.

Orcus, a River of *Theſſaly*, flowing out of the Lake *Styx*, whoſe waters are ſo thick, that they ſwim like Oyl upon the top of the River *Peneus*, into which it flowes; it is oft-times taken by the Poets for Hell.

Ordeal, (a Saxon word ſignifying judgement) a kind of purgation practiſed in ancient times, whereby the party purged was judged free from Crime, it is called in Common-law *purgatio vulgaris*. Of this purgation, there are ſeverall kinds: as *Camp fight*, wherein he that overcame in ſingle combat, was judged to have the right on his ſide. *Fre-Ordeal*, i. e. a paſſing blind-fold with bare feet, over red hot Plow-ſhares; and *Water-Ordeal*, i. e. a putting ones arms up to the Elbowes in ſeething water.

Ordinary, (Lat.) in the Civill-law, ſignifieth any Judge that hath authority to take knowledge of cauſes in his own right, as he is a Magiſtrate, and not by deputation; in Common-law, it is uſually taken for him that hath ordinary Juriſdiction in Cauſes Eccleſiaſticall: alſo in Heraldry, *Ordinaries* are thoſe charges, that by a certain property do belong to that Art, and are of ordinary uſe therein; they are alſo called, proper charges.

Oreades, (Greek) Nymphs of the Mountains.

Oredelph, Ore lying under ground: alſo a liberty whereby a man claims the Ore found in his own ground.

Oreford, a Town in *Suffolk*, where, in the reign of King *Henry* the ſecond, a certain hairy creature, perfectly reſembling

bling a man, in all parts and proportions, was taken out of the Sea by Fisher-men in a Net; who after he had been kept awhile, secretly slipt away into the Sea, and was never seen after; this, *Ralph Cogeshall*, an old Writer recordeth.

Orestes, the son of *Agamemnon* and *Clytemnestra*: he was preserved from *Egisthus*, by his sister *Electra*, and sent to *Strophius*, King of the *Phocenses*, where he remained twelve yeares; after which, returning disguised to *Argos*, he slew *Ægisthus* (who had murthered his Father *Agamemnon*) together with his mother *Clytemnestra*, with whom *Ægisthus* had lived in adultery. He also with the help of *Macareus* the Priest slew *Pyrrhus*, in the Temple of *Apollo*, because he had taken away *Hermione*, the daughter of *Menelaus*, who had been first espoused to him; for which crimes, being stricken with madnesse, he was cured at the Altar of *Diana*, being brought thither by *Pylades*, who was so faithfull a friend to him, that when *Thoas* King of *Taurica*, had designed to sacrifice *Orestes*, he affirmed himself to be *Orestes*, that he might die for his friend; but *Orestes* slaying *Thoas*, freed both himself and *Pylades*, with the help of his sister *Iphigeneia*, who had been made the over-seer of those sacrifices; at last he was bitten by a Viper in *Arcadia*, at a place called *Orestion*, of which wound he died; and his body being digged up, was found to be seven Cubits in length.

Orewood, a kind of Sea-weed.

Orfgild, a restitution made by the Hundred, or County, of any wrong done by one that was in *Plegio*.

Orfraies, (French) a certain frisled Cloath of Gold, much worn heretofore in *England*, both by the Clergy, and Kings themselves.

Orgal, the Lees of Wine dryed, used by Dyers.

Organical, (Greek) belonging to, or consisting of *Organs*, i.e. Instruments: also the substantiall parts, or Members of the body.

Organie, a kind of Herb, growing much upon the Mountains, called in Latin *Origanum*.

Orgeis, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the greater sort of North-Sea fish.

Orgies, (Lat.) certain Feasts and Revels; instituted by *Orpheus* to the honour of *Bacchus*.

Orial-Colledge, a Colledge in *Oxford*, built by King *Edward* the second.

Oriental, (Lat.) belonging to the Orient, *i.e.* the East, or that part of the World where the Sun riseth.

Orifice, (Latin) the mouth, or utmost brim of any thing, the outward hole of a wound.

Oriflambe, (French) the great and holy Standard of *France*; having on the top a Purple Flag, or Ensign, born at first only in the wars against Infidels.

Original, (Lat.) a beginning, or fountain: also, a stock, or pedigree: also, a first draught.

Orisons, (French) prayers.

Orion, the name of a great Hunter, who vaunting himself to be of that strength of body, that there was no wild beast that he could not kill, the earth brought forth a Scorpion; which stinging him to death, he was placed together with the Scorpion among the heavenly Constellations; some say he was the son of *Oenopion* King of *Sicily*, and that lying with his sister *Candiope*, he had his eyes put out by his Father; others deliver him to have been born by a very strange way. Of which see more in *Hyreus*.

Orythia, the daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of *Athens*, she was ravish't away by *Boreas*, who fell in love with her, and brought forth *Zethus* and *Calais*; who going with the *Argonauts* to *Colchos*, put the *Harpies* to flight.

Orle, a Term in *Blazon*; being an ordinary, composed of a three-fold line doubled, admitting a transparency of the field through the innermost space.

Orlop, a Term in Navigation, signifying the second and lower Deck of a Ship.

Ormus, a famous City of *Persia*, being most pleasantly situated in an Island, and abounding with shells, which breed the fairest and clearest Pearls that are. It was taken by the Lievtenant-General to the King of *Portugal*, in the year 1506.

Ornature, (Lat.) a setting forth, trimming, or adorning.

Ornomancy, (Greek) a kind of Divination by Birds.

Orontes, a River of *Cœlosyria*, which rising out of the Hill *Libanus*, runs under ground, till it come to *Apamia*, and falleth into the Sea, near *Seleucia*.

Orphanism, (Latin) the state of an *Orphane*, i. e. a fatherlesse Child.

Orpheus, a famous Poet, and Musitian of *Thrace*, the son of *Calliope* and *Apollo*. He took so heavily the losse of his wife *Euridice*

dice, (of which see *Euridice*) that he utterly abandoned the company of women, for which he was torn in pieces by the *Menades* at the Feast of *Bacchus*, and his several members being cast down the River *Hebrus*, were gathered up by the Muses and buried, and his Harp translated up to Heaven.

Orpiment, a certain drug found deep in the earth, being a kind of arsenick or Ratsbane, and is called in Latin *Auripigmentum*, from its golden colour.

Orpine, a kind of herb called in Greek *Telephion*, from *Telephus* the first discoverer of it.

Orque, (Lat.) a hulk, or huge Ship: also, the same as *Orch*.

Orrice, a certain flower called in Greek *Iris*, because it resembleth the Rain-bow in diversity of Colours; it is vulgarly called a flower de lice.

Orsilochus, the son of *Idomeneus*, who following his father to the Wars of *Troy*, was at the taking of *Troy* slain by *Ulysses*.

Ortelli, a word used in the Forrest Laws, signifying the claws of a dog's foot.

Orthodox, or *Orthodoxal*, (Greek) of a true and right opinion, of a sound faith.

Orthogonal, (Greek) having eeven, or right angles.

Orthography, (Greek) the manner of right and true Writing: Also, in Architecture, or Fortification, it is taken for the upright erection of any work, as it appears when it is finisht.

Orthopnœa, (Gr.) shortness of breath.

Ortygia, one of the *Cyclades* Islands, called also *Delos* sacred to *Apollo*; and into which the Poets feign *Asteria* the sister of *Latona*, to have been changed after she had been turned into a quail; called in Greek *Ortyx*.

Orval, a certain herb otherwise called Clary, or Clear-eye.

An *Oryx*, or *Orynx*, (Greek) a kind of wild Goat in *Africa*.

O S

Osbert, a proper name among the *Saxons*, signifying, Light of the Family.

Osborn, another proper name signifying, in Saxon, House-child.

Oscillation, (Lat.) a hanging, or tottering motion, a swinging upon a rope whose ends are tyed to several beams.

Oscines, (Lat.) those kind of birds by whose feeding, or voice, the *Augures* used to foretell things to come.

Oscitation, (Lat.) a yawning or gaping: also, idleness.

Osculation, (Lat.) a kissing, or imbracing.

Osiris, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoroneus*, whom he succeeded in the Kingdom of *Argos*: but after a while leaving that Kingdom to his brother *Ægialeus*, he went and subdued *Ægypt*, and married the daughter of *Inachus*, called *Io*, or *Isis*, who first taught the *Ægyptians* Letters, and sundry Arts and Sciences; he was at length slain by *Typhon* his brother, and after his death was worshipped by the *Ægyptians* in the shape of an Oxe.

St. *Osith*, a Town in *Essex* so called, (it was anciently named *Chic*) from *Osith* a Virgin of a Royall Family, who having consecrated her self to the service of God, was here slain by Danish Pirates.

Osmund, the proper name of a man, signifying in the Saxon tongue, House-peace.

Osprey, a kind of Eagle called in Latin *Ossifraga*, in Greek *Perenopterus*.

Ossicle, (Lat.) a little bone.

Ossifrage, (Lat.) a kind of Eagle which breaketh bones with her beak, the same as *Osprey*.

Ostensional, (Lat.) a souldier attending the Prince in publick Shews.

Ostent, (Lat.) a wonder, a monster, or strange thing.

Ostentation, (Lat.) a boasting, vain-glory.

Ostiary, (Lat.) one that keeps the hoasts in a Church, a door-keeper, or porter.

Ostomachy, (Greek) a playing at bones.

Ostracism, (Greek) a kind of punishment among the *Athenians*, which was a banishing for ten years by delivering shells to the condemned persons, wherein their names were written.

Oswestre, in Brittish *Croix Oswalds*, a Town in *Shropshire*, so called (for it was anciently named *Masserfield*) from *Oswald* King of *Northumberland*, whom *Penda* the Pagan King of the *Mercians*, after he had slain him in a bloody battle, tore to pieces in a barbarous manner.

Oswold, a proper name of a man signifying in Dutch House-ruler; or Steward; and equivalent to the French *le Dispenser*.

O T

Otalgia, (Greek) A violent disease being a pain in the Ears.

Othes, in Latin *Otho* or *Eudo*, the proper name of a man; from the Saxon word *Hud*, *i. e.* Keeper.

Othriades, a certain *Lacedemonian*, who in a combat of 300. *Lacedemonians*, to 300. *Argives*, being the onely man of all his party left alive; put to flight those two which were the onely men left alive of the *Argives*, and writing upon his shield these words, *I have overcome*; he slew himself, as being ashamed to return to *Sparta*; all the rest of his companions being slain.

Otooracks, *Milities emeriti*, old Janizaries, no longer fit for Wars; the word is derived from *Otooracks*, which signifieth to sit down.

Otraque, a certain drink which is made of a Nut, growing among the *Moluccа's*.

Ottadini, the ancient name of a people inhabiting that part of *Brittain*, which is now called *Northumberland*.

Otterbourn, a Town in *Northumberland*, near which was fought a famous battel between the *English* and *Scots*, in which *William Douglas*, the Leader of the *Scottish* Army was slain; and Sir *Henry Percy*, called *Hotspur*, Commander of the English, having lost 1500. of his men, was taken prisoner himself.

Otus and *Ephialtes*, the sons of *Neptune*, by *Iphimedeia* the wife of *Aloeus*, they were of those Gyants that made war with heaven, throwing huge rocks and hills against the gods, and were at last shot to death by *Apollo*: they were reported to have grown the length of nine Acres, in nine years.

O U

Oval, (Lat.) belonging to, or in, the shape of an egge.

Ovation, (Lat.) a kind of petty Triumph for a Victory obtained with the slaughter of a few men onely. It is so called from the souldiers following their Commander shouting and singing, *O*, *O*; or from *Ovis*, i. e. a sheep which used to be sacrificed by him, whereas in a greater Triumph, the Generall sacrificed a Bull, and his souldiers following, cryed out *Io*, *Io*, *Triumphe*: also *Ovation*, from *Ovum*, i. e. an egge, signifying the season, wherein hens lay egs.

Overgrast, (old word) as much as to say, over-grown with grasse.

An *Ouch*, a Collar of Gold, a Jewell, or Tablet; it is called a Brooch.

Oviary, (Lat.) a flock of sheep.

Oviparous animals, (Lat.) those creatures that bring forth egs or spawn.

Ounce, a certain weight, being the twelfth part of a pound *Troy*-weight; but in a pound *Aver du pois*, it is the sixteenth part: also, a kind of spotted beast called a Lynx.

Ounding, (old word) rising like waves.

Ourage, (French) work, or labour.

Outborow, see *Inborow*.

Outfangthef, see *Infangthef*.

Outlawry, (in Latin *Utlagaria*) the losse or deprivation of the benefit belonging to a subject of the Kings protection, and the Realm.

Outparters, a sort of thieves about *Ridesdale*, that ride about to fetch in such cattel, or other things as they can light on.

O W

Owelty of services, an equality, when the tenant paravail oweth as much to the Mesen, as the Mesen doth to the Lord Paramount.

Owen, (in Latin *Audoenus*) the proper name of a man, being the same with the Latin *Eugenius*, as appeareth by several Records.

O X

Oxford, the chief City of *Oxfordshire*, which some say hath been anciently called *Caer Vortigern*, and *Caer Vember*, as being thought to have been built by *Vortigern* and *Memprix*; but the Saxons called it *Oxenford* (corresponding to *Bosphorus* among the Greeks) from a Foard of Oxen. *Leland* deriveth it from the River *Ouse*, and supposeth it may have formerly been called *Ousford*. It is chiefly famous for its University, which *Cambden* calleth, Our most noble *Athens*, the Muses seat, the Sun, the Eye, and the Soul of *England*. This University was begun, as most Authours agree, in the year of our Lord, 806. three Colledges being built by the learned *Alfred*, who then reigned.

Oxgang of land, see *Bovata terra*.

Oxygon, (Greek) a term in Geometry, being a Triangle, having three acute Angles.

Oxymel, Greek) a certain kind of potion made of honey, vinegar, and water boyled together, being good to attenuate grosse phlegmatick humours.

Oxyrrhodium, (Greek) Oyle of Roses, and Vinegar mixt together.

O Y

Oyer and Terminer, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a Commission granted to certain men for the hearing and determining of one or more causes.

O Z

Ozene, (Greek) a kind of diſeaſe, or putrified ſtinking ſore in the Noſtrils.

P A

Pabular, or *Pabulatory*, (Lat.) belonging to Forrage, Provender, or Fodder for Cattell.

Pacal, a tree in *India* ſo called.

Pacation, (Lat.) a ſtilling, or appeaſing.

Pace, a meaſure of two foot and a half, or the diſtance from the toes of the fore-foot, to the heels of the hinderfoot: but a Geometricall pace conſiſteth of five foot, a thouſand of which paces make up a mile.

Pachynum, a Promontory of *Sicily*, lying toward the *Peloponneſus*.

Paciferous, (Lat.) bringing peace.

Pacification, (Lat.) a making peace, an aſſwaging, or appeaſing.

Paction, or *Pact*, (Lat.) a bargain, covenant, or agreement, alſo a truce in warre.

Pactitious, (Lat.) done by bargain, or upon condition.

Pactolus, a River of *Lydia* riſing out of the hill *Tmolus*, the gravel whereof hath been ſaid to be of a golden colour ever ſince *Midas* waſht himſelf in the ſtreams.

Paddock, (from the Dutch word *Padde*) a toad.

Padelion, a kind of Plant otherwiſe called great Sanicle, in Latin, *Pes leonis*.

Padua, a famous City and Univerſity of *Italy*, now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetian*: It was anciently built by *Antenor* the *Trojan*, and called *Antenorea*.

Paduentage, (French) common of paſture in one or more Pariſhes.

Padus, a famous River of *Italy*, riſing out of the Hill *Veſulus*, it is now called *Po*.

Pæan, (Greek) a certain Hymn which the ancient Greeks uſed to ſing to *Apollo*.

Pædagogue, (Greek) a Schoolmaſter, a bringer up of youth in learning.

Pæonia, a part of *Macedon*, was fomerly ſo called from *Pæon* the ſon of *Endymion*.

Paganical, (Lat.) belonging to Country Villages, (whence Paganals, *i. e.* Wakes, Country-Holldayes, Plow-mens Feaſts) alſo belonging to a Pagan, *i. e.* a Paynim, Heathen, or Gentile.

Paganiſm, Heatheniſm, Gentiliſm: alſo the manner or faſhion of the Country.

Paginal, (Lat.) belonging to a Page, *i. e.* the ſide of a leaſe in a book.

Pagod, a kind of Idoll.

Paigles, a ſort of flower, otherwiſe called Oxlips.

Paillardiſe, (French) Lechery, Whoredom.

Pain fort & dure, ſignifying in Common-Law, an eſpeciall puniſhment for thoſe that being arraigned of felony, refuſe to put themſelves upon the ordinary triall of God and the Country, and thereby are mute and dumb.

Paiſage, (French) the deſcription of any part of the Country in painting, or drawing. See *Landskip*.

Palamedes, the ſon of *Nauplius* King of *Eubæa*, he was the occaſion of *Ulyſſes* being forced againſt his will to go to the *Trojan* Warres; but was himſelf by a forged accuſation of *Ulyſſes*, ſtoned to death by the *Græcian* Army. He is ſaid to have been the firſt that accommodated the year to the courſe of the Sun; he is alſo ſaid to have found out the uſe of weights and meaſures, and to have added to the Greek tongue theſe four letters, θ, ξ, χ, φ.

Palate, (Lat.) the roof of the mouth being the uppermoſt hollow part, wherein the ſenſe of taſting lies.

Palatinate, the Countrey, or chief Seat of a Count Palatine, or Paladine, *i. e.* a Supream officer in a Soveraign Princes Palace; but it is more eſpecially taken for one of the Electors of the Roman Empire called the Palſgrave, or Prince Palatine of the *Rhene*: alſo certain Knights of this Iſland, in ancient times called Knights of the round Table, were called *Paladines*: alſo Palatine ſignifieth adjectively, belonging to a Prince's Palace.

Palæmon, the ſon of *Athamas* and *Ino*, called alſo *Melicerta*. See *Ino*.

Pale, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary conſiſting of two lines drawn perpendicularly from the top to the bottom of the Eſcutcheon.

Pales, the goddeſſe of Shepherds, to whom certain Feaſts were conſecrated, called *Palilia*.

Paleſtine, a Countrey of *Syria*, thought by ſome to have been that Countrey called *Phœnicia*, whereof *Cadmus* was King; it containeth *Judæa*, *Samaria*, and *Galilæa*.

Paleſtrical, or *Palæſtrical*, (Greek) belonging to wreſtling.

Palfray, (French) a horſe of ſtate for a Princeſſe, or great Lady.

Palici, or *Paliſci*, two twins, the ſons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Thaleia*, whom he raviſht by the River *Simethius*; when ſhe was with child, ſhe wiſhed that the earth would open, and hide her from the wrath of *Juno*, whereupon the earth immediately opened, and received her within its bowels; and as ſoon as ſhe was delivered, it opened again, and let out the two twins into the World.

Palindrome, (Greek) a certain verſe, or ſentence; which being read forward, or backward, the words and ſenſe are the ſame: as,

Sator arepo tenet opera rotas.

Palingeneſie, (Greek) Regeneration, or New-birth.

Palinode, or *Palinody*, (Greek) a recantation, or unſaying; what one had ſpoken or written before.

Palinurus, a Promontory of *Lucania*, ſo called from *Palinurus* the Pilot of *Æneas*, who ſleeping, fell into the Sea; and being taken up and rifled by the Inhabitants of this place, had a Grove conſecrated and a Cenotaph built unto him, to appeaſe his ghoſt.

Paliſado, (Span.) a defence made with Stakes, Poſts, Piles, &c. to keep out an enemy.

Pall, (Lat.) a certain robe, or long garment; which hath uſually been worn by perſons eminent, either in Learning, or in Warre.

Palladium, a certain Image of *Pallas*, which was kept by the *Trojans* in a Tower that was built on purpoſe: but this Image being ſtollen out of the Temple by *Ulyſſes* and *Diomede*, the City was ſoon after taken by the Greeks; it was at laſt brought to *Rome*, and placed in the Temple of *Veſta*.

Pallas, the ſame as *Minerva*,

A *Pallat*, a word uſed in Painting, being a thin piece of wood, which a Painter makes uſe of, to place his colours upon.

Pallemaille, (French) a certain Game, wherein a round bowl of Box, is with a Mallet ſtruck through a hoop of Iron, into which, he that can ſtrike it at the feweſt blows, wins.

Pallet, a Term in Heraldry, being the moity, or one half of the Pale. See *Pale*.

Palletoque, or *Palletcoat*, (French) a Caſſock, or ſhort cloak with ſleeves, ſuch as Pages wear.

Palliardize, ſee *Pailliardize*.

Palliation, (Lat.) a cloaking, hiding, or concealing.

Pallid, (Lat.) pale, whitiſh, bleak.

Pallification, (Lat.) a term in Architecture, it ſignifies the piling of the groundwork, or the ſtrengthening of the groundwork with piles of timber driven into the ground, when they build upon a moiſt or marſhy ſoil.

Palmar, (Lat.) belonging to a Palm, *i.e.* the inward part of the hand, called the Palm of the hand: alſo a meaſure containing the breadth of four fingers, a handbreadth.

Palm-tree, (Lat.) a certain tree bearing the fruit called Dates: it is reported to be both male and female, the male bearing bloſſomes onely, the female both bloſſomes and fruit. The leaves ſhoot upward, though oppreſſed with never ſo much weight. Whence the Palm, is metaphorically uſed for Victory, Praiſe, and Commendations. *Cleop.*

Palm-Sunday, the Sunday before Eaſter; ſo called, becauſe on that day the people went to meet our Saviour with Palms, and Olive-branches in their hands, when he rode ſolemnly into *Jeruſalem*.

Palmer, a certain inſtrument, wherewith School-boys are ſtruck on the palms of their hands; otherwiſe called a Ferular: alſo a kind of caterpillar, or worm, with many feet: alſo a poor Pilgrim, that travels up and down to viſit Holy places, with branches of Palm in his hand.

Palmeſtry, the ſame as Chiromancy.

Palmeto-tree, a certain tree in the Iſle *Mauritius*, of whoſe juyce they make a very pleaſant ſort of wine.

Palmiferous, (Lat.) bearing Palms, Victorious.

Palmipedous Birds, (Lat.) thoſe, that are whole-footed, or have plain and flat feet, as water-fowl.

Palpation, (Lat.) a gentle handling, or feeling: alſo a flattering, or fair ſpeaking.

Palpitation, (Latin) a panting, or trembling, or moving up and down.

Paltſgrave, a Dutch word, ſignifying a Count of a Palace, being more eſpecially the Title of the Prince Elector Palatine of the *Rhene*.

Paludament, (Lat.) a certain Military garment, which uſed to be worn by none but

but chief Captains: also a Herald's Coat of Arms.

Palumbine, (Latin) belonging to a Ring-Dove, otherwise called a Wood-Culver.

Pamphylia, a Countrey of *Asia* the lesse, wherein are two famous Rivers, *Eurimedon*, and *Melas*.

Pampination, (Lat.) a lopping off of superfluous branches from a Vine; from *Pampinus*, a Vine-branch.

Pan, the son of of *Demogorgon*; he was worshipped in *Arcadia*, as the God of shepherds: being smitten by *Cupid*, he fell in love with the Nymph *Syrinx*, who passing over the River *Ladon*, was turned into a Reed; which *Pan* beholding, made him a Pipe with the same Reed, whence he is said to have first found out the use of the Pipe, and Oaten Reed.

Panado, (Span.) a certain kind of meat, made of crums of bread boyled in water.

Pan-art, (French) a paper containing the particular rates of Tolls, or rates due to the King, or Common-wealth.

Panchaia, a Countrey of *Arabia*, where Frankincense grows in great abundance.

Panchymagogon, (Greek) Universal Purges, that purge all humours.

Pancraticall, (Greek) expert in all kind of Games, and exerciles of activity.

Pancreas, (Greek) the Sweet bread.

A *Pander*, one that procureth the hire of a strumpet, a bawd, or pimp.

Pandects, (Latin) Books that handle all subjects, or all the part of the subject, whereof they treat; there is also a Volume of the Civill-Law, so called.

Pandiculation, (Latin) a gaping, and stretching out of the whole body.

Pandion, the son of *Erectheus*, and King of *Athens*, whose daughter *Progne*, was married to *Tereus*, King of *Thrace*, by whom her sister *Philomela* was ravish't.

Pandora, by the Poets, feigned the first of all women, made by *Vulcan* at the command of *Jupiter*, and endowed with severall gifts, by all the gods and goddesses; she was espoused to *Epimetheus*, to whom she was sent with a box shut, which he unadvisedly opening, filled the world with all manner of diseases and calamities.

Pandure, (Lat.) a kind of Musicall Instrument, called also a Rebeck.

Panegyrick, (Greek) a solemn convention of people, at some publick solemnity: also an Oration in the praise of some great person.

Panel, (from the French word *Panne*, i.e. a skin) it signifieth in Common-law, a Schedule, or Roll, containing the names of such Jurors, as the *Sheriffe* provideth to passe upon any tryall.

Pangonie, (Greek) a kind of precious stone; so called from its multitudes of Angles.

A *Panguts*, (as it were all guts) a drossel, a gor-belly, an unweildy fellow.

Panick, or *Painick*, (Lat.) a certain kind of Grain like unto Millet: also *Panick* fear, a sudden fear, or distraction; from god *Pan*, who was the first that coming on a sudden upon his enemies with much noise and tumult, cast a mighty terrour and amazement into them.

Panifice, (Latin) a making of bread.

Pannade, (French) the curvetting, or prauncing of a lusty horse.

Pannage, (in French *Passnage*) the money taken by *Agistors*, for feeding of Hogges with the Mast of the Kings Forrest.

Pannicle, (Lat.) a little piece of Cloath: also the fleshly *Pannicle*, a Term in Anatomy, being the membrane, or skin, which lies next under the fat of the Paunch.

Pannier, (French) a Dosser, or Basket to put bread in.

Pannonia, see *Hungaria*.

Panomphæan, an Epithete of *Jupiter*, it comes from the Greek word *Pan*, i.e. all, and *Omphe*, i. e. a voyce, because he was worshipped in all Languages.

Panoply, (Greek) compleat Armour, or Harnesse.

Pansie, a kind of flower, vulgarly called Hearts-ease.

Pansophie, (Greek) wisdom, or knowledge in all things.

Pantagrueliſt, (French) a merry drunkard, or good fellow.

Pantarb, a precious stone, called in *Spanish*, *Pantarva*; in *English*, the stone of the Sun.

Panters, toiles to take Deer with.

Pantheologie, (Greek) the whole summe of Divinity

Pantheon, (Greek) an ancient Temple in *Rome*, dedicated to all the Heathen gods; and since, by Pope *Boniface* the fourth, to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints.

Panther, (Lat.) a kind of spotted beast, the Leopard, or Libard, being the Male; the Panther, the Female.

Pantomime, (Greek) a player, one that can act all parts, and counterfeit all kind of persons.

Panurgie, (Greek) craft, or skill in all kind of matters.

Papal, (Lat.) belonging to the Pope, who is called *Papa*, being a contraction of the two words, *Pater Patrie*.

Papaverous, (Latin) belonging to a Cheſtoul, or Poppy.

Papelard-ſe, (French) hypocriſie, or diſſembling.

Paphus, the ſon of *Pygmalion*, the ſon of *Cilix* and *Eburnea*; for *Pygmalion* being an excellent graver, came into the Iſland of *Cyprus*, made the Statue of a woman ſo admirable, that he fell in love with it, and prayed to *Venus* that ſhe might have a wife as like as might be, to the Statue he had made; which prayer was granted, and he coming home one time, found the Statue enlivened; with whom having lain, he begat *Paphus*, who became King of *Cyprus*, and built a City which he called by his own name, and dedicated it to *Venus*, who was thence called the *Paphian* Queen.

Papian Law, ſee *Popæan Law*.

Papuloſity, (Lat.) a fulneſſe of bliſters, or pimples, called in Latin *Papulæ*.

Papyrius Curſor, a famous Roman Captain, who in the war againſt the *Samnites* was made Dictator, and gave a totall overthrow to the Enemy, after they had beat the Romans at a place called *Furcæ Caudinæ*.

Parabien, (Span.) a congratulation, or bidding of joy.

Parable, (Greek) a Declaration, or Expoſition of one thing by another, which is like a ſimilitude, or compariſon.

Paracelſian, a Phyſician, that in curing of diſeaſes, followeth the Method of *Paracelſus*.

Paraclete, (Greek) a Comforter; the holy Ghoſt is ſometimes ſo called in Scripture.

Parackmaſticall, ((Lat.) diminiſhing, or declining by little and little, from the violence of a hot fit in a feaver.

Parade, (French) a Term in Military Diſcipline, being an appearance of Souldiers at a ſet time to receive Orders: alſo, any great preparation, or appearance.

Paradigme, (Greek) a pattern, or example.

Paradiſe, (Greek) a place of pleaſure.

Paradox, (Greek) a thing which ſeemeth ſtrange and abſurd, and is contrary to common opinion.

Paradoxologie, (Greek) a ſpeaking by *Paradoxes*.

Pradrome, (Greek) a Walk, or Gallery, that hath no ſhelter over head.

Parænetical, (Greek) apt to perſwade, or admoniſh.

Parage, (old word) parentage.

Paragogical, (Greek) belonging to the figure *Paragoge*; which is an adding of a letter or ſyllable, at the end of a word.

Paragon, (French) a Compeer, an equal: Alſo a Peereleſſe Dame, one without compare.

A *Paragraph*, (Greek) a full head, or title in any kind of writing; as much as is comprehended in one *Section*: it is alſo called a Pillkrow.

Paralipomenon, (Greek) a title commonly given to ſuch books, as briefly contain thoſe things which are either omitted, or imperfectly handled in others; in the Old Teſtament there are two books ſo called.

Parallax, the difference between the true place, or apparent place of a Comet, Eclipſe, or Planet, by reaſon we behold it from the *Superficies*, not from the Center.

Parallels, (Greek) a Term in Geometry, lines running at an equall diſtance one from the other, and never meeting; in Aſtronomy they are certain imaginary Circles in the Globe, for the better Calculation of the degrees of Northern, or Southern Latitude.

Parallel, (Greek) to compare.

Parallelogram, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure, wherein on each ſide the lines run parallel one to another.

Paralogiſm, (Greek) a fallacious, or deceitfull way of arguing, wherein from two extreams, a falſe concluſion is brought out.

Paralytick, (Greek) ſick of a *Paralyſie*, or palſie, being a diſeaſe which cauſeth a reſolution, or looſening of the ſinews.

Paraments, robes of State.

Lord *Paramount*, in Common-Law, is the higheſt Lord of the Fee; as he that holdeth of a ſuperiour Lord, yet hath a Tenant under him, is called Lord of the Meſne; but the loweſt Tenant is called Tenant paravail.

Paramour, a Lover, or Sweet-heart.

Paranymph, (Greek) he, or ſhe, that is joyned with the Bride-groom, or Bride, to ſee all things well ordered at a Wedding: alſo one that maketh a *Speech* in commendation of thoſe that are to commence Doctors.

Parapet, (French) a Term in Fortification, a Walll, or Battlement of a Wall, Breſtwork, to defend from the enemies ſhot.

Paraph, (Greek) a subsignature, or flourishing mark, set under ones name in signing a Letter or Deed: also a mark in the Margent of a book.

Parphonalia, or *Paraphernalia*, a word in the Civil-law, signifying those goods which a wife bringeth her husband over and above her dowr, as Jewels, Apparel, Plate, &c.

Paraphrase, (Greek) an Exposition, which altereth the words, yet holdeth the sense of the thing expounded.

Parasang, a certain measure of ground, containing thirty stades, or furlongs.

Paraselenii, the same that *Parelii*, and those happen to the Sun, and these to the Moon.

Parasite, (Greek) a smell-feast, a flatterer, a belly-friend.

Paravail, see *Paramount*.

Parayba, A Præfecture in *Brasil*, so called from the chief Town of the Province, upon the bank of the River *Domingo*, and at the bottom of a Bay, or Arm of the Sea, by which ships of good burthen come up close to the Town: It's inhabited by *Portugheses*, a walled Town; and likewise fortified with a Castle upon *Cape delo*, near adjoyning to it.

Parazon, a wood-knife.

Parbreak, (old word) vomit.

A *Parbunkle*, (a Term in Navigation) a rope seased together at both ends; and so put double about the Cask, to hoise it in by.

Parcæ, the three Destinies, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*.

Parcenarie, in Common-Law, is a holding of Land, by two, or more, *pro indiviso*, or by Joynt-tenants; otherwise called Copartners.

Parciloquy, (Lat.) a moderation in words, a speaking little.

Parcity, (Lat.) thrift, sparingnesse, frugality.

Pard, (Lat.) a certain beast, called a Libard.

Pareil, the name of one of the sorts of Characters, or Letters used by Printers; the rest being Non pareil, Brevier, Long-primer, and Pica.

Parental, (Latin) belonging to Parents, or Ancestours.

Parentation, (Lat.) a celebrating of Funerals.

Parelii, Mock-suns appearing on each side of the Sun, occasioned by a thick Cloud gathered together toward the side of the Sun, which the broken beames of the Sun being gathered, the very same of the Sun is represented to us therein.

Parenthesis, (Greek) the interrupting of a sentence, by interposing a clause; which being removed, the sense would nevertheless remain intire.

Parenticide, (Lat.) a killing of ones Parents.

Parergie, see *Lantskip*.

Parian-Marble, see *Paros*.

Parilian, or *Palilian* feasts, see *Pales*.

Paris, the son of *Priamus*, and *Hecuba*, he was also called *Alexander*, whom his mother caused to be nursed up privately on the Mountain *Ida* by the shepherds, where, coming to age, he fell in Love with the Nymph *Oenone*, and lying with her, had two children by her; afterwards, there growing a contention between the three goddesses, *Juno*, *Pallas*, and *Venus*; they agreed to submit themselves to the judgement of *Paris*; *Juno* proffering him a Kingdom, *Pallas* wisdom, and *Venus* the handsomest of women: whereupon he gave his judgement for *Venus*. Soon after he was returned home, he was sent into *Greece* as an Ambassadour to demand *Hesione*, and being entertained by *Menelaus*, he fell in love with *Helena* his wife; and *Menelaus* being absent about some affairs, he soon won her to his desires, and carried her away with him by stealth, whereupon there immediately grew a violent war between the *Greeks* and the *Trojans*; wherein after nine years siege *Troy* was taken, and *Paris* (having shot *Achilles* in the heel with his Bow and Arrows in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither he had led him under pretence of marrying him to his sister *Polyxena*) was himself slain by *Pyrrhus*, the son of *Achilles*.

Parish, or *Parochial Church*, is that which is instituted for the saying of Divine Service to the people, dwelling within a certain compasse of ground near unto it; the other Churches being either Cathedral, that is, where the Bishop hath his chair or Seat, and conventual consisting of Dean and Chapter, or of regular Clerks, professing some order of Religion.

Parisyllabical Nounes, (a term in Grammar) those Nouns which consist of equal syllables, or those Nouns that have not more syllables in one Case, then in another.

Parity, (Lat.) equality, or evennesse.

Park, an Inclosure, or place fenced about for the keeping of Deer, or any other sort of wild beasts; it seems to be derived from the Latin word *Parcus*, which *Varro* useth in the same sense.

Parliament, (Ital. *q. parlar la mente*) the chief Assembly and Councill of a Kingdom met together to make or correct Laws, and to debate matters touching the Common-wealth: in this Kingdom, it used

to

to consist of the King and the three Estates of the Realm, *i.e.* the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

Parmacety, a precious and very excellent confection, so called from *Parma* a City of *Italy* between *Placentia* and *Cremonia*, or because it is made of the seed of the Whale which is called *Sperma Ceti*.

Parmesan, an inhabitant of *Parma*: also, a sort of cheese so called, because it is made in that City.

Parnassus, a Mountain of *Phocis* in *Greece*, sacred to *Apollo* and the Muses, who are thence called *Parnassides*. It hath two tops, whereof one is called *Titborea*, the other *Hyampeia*.

A *Parnel*, a pretty woman-lover.

Parochial, see *Parish*.

A Lease *Parole*, in Common-Law, is a Lease made only by word of mouth: also, when a Prisoner of War hath liberty given him upon his word to return at such a time, he is said to go upon his *Parole*, which in French signifieth a word, or saying.

Paros, an Island of the *Ægean*-Sea, one of the *Cyclades*, it is so called from *Paros* the son of *Jason*; in this Island there is an excellent sort of Marble called *Parian*-Marble.

Paroxysm, (Greek) the access, or fit in an Ague, or Feaver.

Parrels, a Term in Navigation, those things made of trucks, ribs, & ropes, which go about the Mast, and are at both ends made fast to the yard.

Parrhasius, a famous Painter, the first that painted by the life, he drew the picture of a linnen Table cloath so admirablely, that *Zeuxis*, looking on it, bid him take away the cloth, that he might see the picture underneath it.

Parricide, (Lat.) from *Parricida*, a murtherer of his father, or mother; also, any hainous murtherer: but from *Parricidium*, it signifieth the act it self.

Parsimony, (Lat.) sparingness, frugality, good husbandry.

Partage, (French) a partition, sharing, or dividing.

Parthenian, (Greek) belonging to Virgins, or Virginity.

Parthenope, the name of one of the *Syrens* that indeavoured to insnare *Ulysses* and his companions: also, the ancient name of a famous City of *Italy*, now called *Naples*.

Parthia, a Country of *Asia*, whose inhabitants were anciently a very Warlike people; it is now called *Arach*.

Partiality, (Lat.) an inclining more to one part than to the other.

Participation, (Lat.) a being partaker, a giving, or taking part with any one.

Participle, (Lat.) one of the Parts of speech in Grammar, so called because it partakes both of the Noun, and of the Verb.

Particle, (Lat.) a parcel, a small part, or portion.

Partile aspect, when two Planets are both in the same number of degrees and minutes either by conjunction, or aspect.

Partition, (Lat.) a parting, sharing, or dividing.

Partisan, (French) a partaker, or partner: also, a leading-staff, or javelin.

Partlet, a word used in some old Statutes, signifying the loose collar of a dublet to be set on, or taken off by it self without the bodies: also, a womans neckerchief.

Partners, those Timbers which are bolted to the beams, and do compass the shoot in the Mast at the deck.

Parturient, (Lat.) travelling, or being about to bring forth.

Parvity, (Lat.) littleness, smallness.

Pas a pas, (French) leasurely.

Pascage, (French) grazing, or feeding of Cattel.

Paschal, (Lat.) belonging to the *Pasche*, *i.e.* the Jewish Passeover: also, the feast of Easter.

Pascuous, (Lat.) belonging to pasturage, or feeding of Cattel.

Pasiphae, see *Minos*.

Pasquil, or *Pesquin*, a certain statue, or image in *Rome*, whereon all Satyricall invectives, were wont to be fixt and father'd as the Author; whence it is commonly used for any slanderous libell, or defamatory book.

Passade, (French) an Alms, or benevolence given to a passenger: also, a posture in the management of a horse.

Passant, (French) going, or passing by, a Term in Heraldry.

A *Passartdo*, a rope wherewith we hale down the sheet-blocks of the main and fore sails, when they are haled after the clew of the main sail, to the cubbrige head of the main Mast.

Pass-flower, a certain kind of flower, otherwise called Pulsatil.

Passenger,

Paſſenger, a kind of ſmall trained hawk called in French *Pellerin*.

Paſſeport, (French *q. paſſer le port*) a licence made by any that hath authority for the ſafe paſſage of any man from one place to another; a Paſſe, or ſafe Conduct.

Paſſibility, (Lat.) an aptneſſe, or ableneſſe to ſuffer.

Paſſion, (Lat.) a ſuffering: alſo an affection of the mind: alſo in Poems, and Romances, it is more peculiarly taken for the paſſion of love. *Artam.*

Paſſive, (Lat.) ſuffering, or bearing.

Paſtill, (Lat.) a lump of any kind of paſte made up into a little long Roll: alſo Woad.

Paſtern, the Huckle-bone of any beaſts foot.

Paſtilication, (Lat.) a making any thing into the form of a pill, or round ball.

Paſtination, (Lat.) a digging, or delving of ground.

Paſton, a Town-let in *Northfolk*, giving ſirname and reſidence to an honourable Family of this County.

Paſture, (Lat.) a feeding.

Paſtophories, (Greek) the moſt honourable Order of Prieſts among the *Ægyptians*.

Paſtoral, (Lat.) belonging to a ſhepherd, or rural life, whence a Paſtoral Song.

Paſvolant, (French) one that is foiſted by a Captain into his Company on a Muſter-day, whence it is taken for a hireling or baſe fellow.

Pataque, (French) a Neapolitan coin, worth a hundred quadrins.

Patart, a Dutch coin, five whereof amount to ſix pence.

Patee, a term in Heraldry, as a Croſſe *Patee*, i. e. a croſſe, whoſe ends are broad, and opened.

Patefaction, (Lat.) a making open: alſo a diſcovering, or making manifeſt.

Patelena, ſee *Matura*.

Patelin, (French) a flatterer, cogger, or deceiver.

Paten, a kind of wooden ſhooe, from the Greek word *Pateo*, i.e. to tread under foot: alſo, a little flat Saucer uſed by the Prieſts, with the Chalice, at Maſſe.

Letters *Patents*, ſee *Letters*.

Patency, (Lat.) a being uncovered, a lying open.

Paterguardian, a title given to the chief of the Franciſcan Fryars in their Monaſteries.

Paternal, (Lat.) fatherly, belonging to a Father.

Pathetical, (Greek) apt to perſwade, or move the affections.

Pathology, (Greek) that part of phyſick which treats of the cauſes, and differences of diſeaſes.

Patible, (Latin) to be ſuffered, or indured.

Patibulary, (Lat.) belonging to a Gallows.

Patin, (Lat.) a kind of Platter, Charger, or Baſon.

Patonce, a Term in Heraldry, as a croſſe *Patonce*, i. e. whoſe ends are both broad, and as it were three wayes hooked.

Patration, (Lat.) a doing any thing, a finiſhing any work.

Patriarchate, (Lat.) the eſtate, dignity, or chief ſeat of a Patriarch, *i. e.* the firſt Father of a Family, or Nation.

Patricians, (Lat.) thoſe men among the Romans, who were accounted of the moſt noble, as being deſcended of Senatours.

Patrick, the proper name of a man, from the Latin word *Patricius*, a Peer, or Statesman.

Patricide, ſee *Parricide*.

Patrimonial, (Lat.) belonging to a Patrimony, *i.e.* an inheritance or eſtate left by a father to his children.

Patrocination, (Lat.) a defending the quarrell, or maintaining the right of any one.

Patroclus, the ſon of *Menatius* and *Sthenele*; he having ſlain *Cleonymus* the ſon of *Amphidamas*, fled to *Phia*, where he was entertained by *Peleus*; and together with *Achilles* educated by the *Centaure Chiron*: afterwards he went to the Warres of *Troy* with *Achilles*, with whom he had contracted an inviolable friendſhip, and when *Achilles* having made a defection from the *Grecian* Army, could by no means be won to fight with *Hector*, he at laſt was prevailed with to ſend *Patroclus* in his ſtead, and with his own armour, in which fight *Patroclus* being ſlain, *Achilles* then whom no other reſpect could move, would fight to revenge the death of his friend; and having new arms made for him by *Vulcan*, he fought with *Hector* and ſlew him.

Patronal, (Latin) belonging to a Patron, *i. e.* an advocate, Defender, or Pleader: alſo in Civill Law, a Patron is taken for him that hath manumitted a ſervant, and thereby challengeth of him certain reverence and duty during his life; and in the Canon Law for him that hath the gift of a Benefice.

Patronymicks, (Greek) those names which men derive from their Fathers or Anceſtours, with ſome little addition, as *Æneades* from *Æneas*.

Patulication, (Lat.) a being opened, or made wide.

Pauciloqny, (Latin) a ſpeaking few words, little talk.

Paucity, (Lat.) fewneſſe, a being of a little, or ſmall number.

Pandiſhawb, a Title of the Grand Signior's, ſignifying an Expeller of Princes; but ſome fetch the derivation from *Pawd* and *Shook*; which is an Expeller of injuries, or injuſtice: among the Turks it is uſed for Emperours; and the ſame Title they beſtow on the Emperour of *Germany*, calling him *Nemſe Pandiſhawb*.

Paveſaction, (Lat.) a terrifying, or making afraid.

A *Paveſe*, or *Pavice*, (Ital.) a large ſhield which covereth the whole body.

Pavidity, (Lat.) timerouſneſs, fearfulneſs.

Pavilion, (French) a Tent, or Tabernacle of State.

Pavin, (Span.) a kind of Dance ſo called.

Paul, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in Hebrew, wonderful, or reſt.

Paulin, a diminutive from *Paul*.

Paunage, ſee *Pannage*.

Pavoiſade, or *Pavezado*, (French and Spaniſh) a Target-defence in Gallies, whereby the ſlaves are defended from the ſmall ſhot of the enemy.

Pavonine, (Lat.) belonging to a Pea-cock, or Pea-hen.

Pauſade, (French) a pauſing, or reſting.

Pauſanias, the ſon of *Cleombrotus*; he was a famous *Lacedemonian* Captain, and won many victories in the wars againſt the *Athenians*: alſo, a *Macedonian* youth who ſlew *Philip* of *Macedon*, becauſe having received a rape, and complaining often of it to *Philip*, he could receive no redreſſe.

Payn, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Paganus*, a Villager.

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Pean, the ſame as *Erminois*, a term in Heraldry. See *Erminois*.

Pearch, a Rod, or Pole, wherewith Land is meaſured, fourty whereof in length, and four in breadth make an Acre, it containeth ſixteen foot and a half.

Pearls, a ſort of Gemmes, which are bred in ſome kind of ſhell-fiſhes.

Peccadillo, (Spaniſh) a little crime, or fault.

Peccant, (Latin) ſinning, committing a crime.

Pectination, (Latin) a kembing: alſo, a raking together of Corn.

Pectorall, (Latin) belonging to the breſt: alſo uſed ſubſtantively for a breſt-plate, peitrell, or ſtomacher.

Pecuarious, (Lat.) belonging to beaſts, or cattell.

Peculation, (Lat.) a robbing of the Prince or Common-wealth.

The Court of *Peculiars*, a certain Court in the Biſhop's time, which dealt in certain Pariſhes, exempt from the Biſhops juriſdiction in ſome Dioceſſes, and were peculiarly belonging to the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*.

Peculiation, (Lat.) a taking away a mans goods.

Pecuniary, (Lat.) belonging to money.

Pedage, (Latin) money given for paſſing by foot or horſe through any Country.

Pedal, (Lat.) containing a foot in meaſure.

Pedaneous, (Lat.) going on foot.

Pedantiſm, (French) the office of an ordinary School-maſter, or Pedant.

Pedation, (Latin) a propping, or ſetting up of Vines.

Pedature, (Latin) an aſſignment of ſo many foot to workmen, in digging, or building.

Pederaſty, or *Pederaſty*, (Greek) buggery, or a luſting after boyes.

Pedeſtal, (French) a term in Architecture, the baſis, or foot of a Pillar.

Pedeſtrial, (Lat.) going on foot, belonging to the foot.

Pedicle, (Lat.) a little foot: alſo the ſtalk of any fruit, or flower.

Pedobaptiſm, or *Pædobaptiſm*, (Greek) Infant-baptiſm, the baptizing of Children.

Pedotribe, or *Pædotribe*, (Greek) one that inſtructs children how to exerciſe their bodies.

Peere, (French) a Fortreſſe made againſt the force of the Sea: alſo *Peers*, *q. Pares*, i.e. equalls, are the Nobles, or chief Lords in Parliament: this denomination is thought to be derived from the 12. Peers of *France* inſtituted by *Charles* the great, or *Lewis* the younger: alſo, in Common Law, thoſe that are impannelled upon Enqueſt, are called Peers.

Pegaſean, (Lat.) ſwift, from *Pegaſus*, the winged horſe of *Perſeus*.

Pejeration, (Lat.) a forſwearing.

Pejoration, (Lat.) a making worſe.

Peitrel,

Peitrel, or *Poitral*, (French) the breſt-leather of a horſe.

Pelagians, a ſort of Hereticks, ſo called from *Pelagius* their firſt founder; they denied originall ſin, and had many other erroneous tenets.

Pelaſgi, an ancient people of *Greece*, ſo called from *Pelaſgus* the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Lariſſa*; they inhabited a part of the *Peloponneſus* called *Pelaſgia*.

Pelias, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Tyro*, the daughter of *Salmoneus*; he was the brother of *Æſon* King of *Theſſaly*, and meditating the ruine of his brothers ſon, he ſent him to *Colchos* for the Golden Fleece: he was at laſt ſlain by his daughters at the inſtigation of *Medea*.

Pelion, a mountain of *Theſſaly*, which the *Titans*, when they made War againſt the gods, heaped upon *Oſſa* a neighbouring mountain; the top of this mountain is thick ſet with Pine-trees, and hangeth over the *Pelaſgian* Gulph.

Pellican, a certain bird that pecking her own breſt, draweth blood thence to feed her young ones.

Pelliculation, (Lat.) a deceiving with fair words.

Pellicle, (Lat.) a little skin, or thin rind.

Pellucid, (Lat.) clear, bright, ſhining thorough.

Pel-mel, (French) confuſedly, one with another.

Pelopæa, the daughter of *Thyeſtes*; who being got with child by her father, brought forth *Ægiſthus*.

Peloponneſus, a Country of *Greece*, lying upon the *Adriatick*-Sea; it was anciently called *Pelaſgia*, now *Morea*.

Pelops, the ſon of *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*, by *Taygete*; he, when his father had invited the gods to a Feaſt, was killed and ſet before them to eat; from the eating of which, when all the gods abſtained, only *Ceres* eat up his ſhoulder, for which *Jupiter* reſtoring him to life again, made him an Ivory ſhoulder. He being to run with *Oenomaus* King of *Elis*, was to marry his daughter *Hippodamia* on condition he won the race, which he did by corrupting *Myrtilus* the Chariot-driver of *Oenomaus*: See *Myrtilus*.

Pelota, the ball of the foot, from the French *Pelote*, i.e. a ball.

Clerk of the *Pells*, an officer of the Exchequer, who enters every tellers bill in a parchment roll called *pellis receptorum*, i.e. the skin or roll of receipts, and makes another roll of payments called *Pellis exitum*.

Peltiferous (Lat.) a Target-bearer, he that carrieth a Pelt, which is a kind of Target made of skins.

Pelt-wool, wool pulled off the pelt, or skin of a dead ſheep.

Pelure, rich Fur.

Peluſium, one of the ſeven mouths of Nile, now called *Damiata*.

Pembroke, the chief Town of *Pembrokeſhire*, in Britiſh called *Penbro*, i.e. a Cape or Head of the Sea, *Pen* ſignifying in the Britiſh tongue, a Head. It hath a little Caſtle (built by *Arnulph*, of *Montgomery*, brother to the Earl of *Srhewsbury*) which *Girald* his Conſtable valiantly holding out with a ſmall Garriſon, againſt the force of all *South-Wales* laying ſiege to it, thereby purchaſed to himſelf much honour, and raiſed his Family to a great height, from which the *Giraldines* and *Fitzgiralds* in *Ireland* are deſcended.

Penarious, (Lat.) belonging to victuals, or proviſion.

Penates, (Lat.) houſhold-gods.

Pencills, certain ſmall inſtruments, made of Bears, Ermin's, or Hogs-hairs put into quils of ſeveral ſizes, which Painters uſe to paint withall.

A *Pendant*, a Jewel, *q. Pendent*, i.e. hanging down: alſo, *Pendants* in a Ship, are ſhort ropes made faſt at one end, either to the head of the Maſt, or to a yard, or to the clew of a ſail.

Pendiloches, (French) a Term in Jewelling, the loweſt part of Jewels that dangle and hang down.

Pendulous, (Lat.) hanging down in a rope, clammy.

Penelope, the daughter of *Icarius* and the wife of *Ulyſſes*: ſhe being carefull to preſerve her chaſtity in her husbands abſence, being importuned by many ſuiters, who having been put off a great while, were at laſt reſolved to raviſh her; ſhe deſired only ſo much time, till ſhe had made an end of what was upon her diſtaff, which when ſhe had obtain'd, ſhe ravelled over night what ſhe had ſpun in the day time, by which means ſhe put them off till her husband returned home.

Penetrable, (Lat.) to be pierced, or bored thorough.

Peneus, a River of *Theſſaly*, upon whoſe bank *Daphne* was turned into a Laurel-tree; near unto which is a moſt pleaſant

Vallie, called the *Penetan* Vallie.

Peninſule, (Lat.) a tract of Land, which is almoſt an Iſland, only joyned to the continent by a narrow neck of Land, called an Iſthmus.

Penitential, (Lat.) ſorrowfull, penitent: alſo, moving to repentance.

Penitentiary, (Lat.) a Prieſt that impoſeth upon an offender what penance he thinks fit alſo, a place in *Rome*, where Prieſts ſit and hear the confeſſions of thoſe that come unto them to that end.

Pennigerous, (Lat.) bearing feathers, winged, feathered.

Pennant, ſee *Pendant*.

Pennocrucium, the ancient name of a Town in *Staffordſhire*; called from thence at this day *Pencridge*.

Penon (French) a flagg, or banner in War: alſo, a ſtreamer in a ſhip: alſo, a Term in Heraldry.

Penoncels, little *Penons*.

Penſans, (*i.e.* the Cape, or head of Saints, or, as ſome interpret it, the head of ſands) near which is that famous Rock, called *Main-Amber*, or *Marine-Amber*, which being equally counterpoiſed upon a leſſer Rock, may be ſtirred by the puſh of a finger, but cannot be removed out of its place by a multitude of men.

Penſitation, or *Penſiculation*, (Lat.) a diligent conſidering, weighing, or pondering.

Penſion, (Lat.) a ſtipend, or ordinary payment.

Penſive, (French) ſad, heavy, ſorrowfull.

Pentahedrical figure, (Greek) a Mathematicall Term, being a figure which hath five ſides.

Pentaglottical, (Greek) skilfull in five tongues, having ſeverall languages.

Pentagonal, (Greek) having five angles, or corners.

Pentameter, (Greek) a verſe conſiſting of five feet.

Pentaſticks, (Greek) *Stanza's*, conſiſting of five verſes: alſo, Porches, having five rows, of Pillars.

Pentateuch, (Greek) the five Books of *Moſes*: alſo, any Volum conſiſting of five Books.

Pentecontarch, (Greek) a Captain that hath the command of fifty men.

Pentecoſt, (Greek) the feaſt of Whitſuntide; ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day from Chriſts reſurrection.

Penthefilea, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who coming to help the *Trojans*, was ſlain by *Achilles*.

Penthem, the ſon of *Echion* and *Agave*, the daughter of *Cadmus*, he was torn in pieces by his mother and ſiſter, for deſpiſing the rites of *Bacchus*.

Penurie, (Lat.) want, need, poverty.

Pepin, a King of the *Francs*, and father of *Charles* the Great; he reduced the Lombards to the obedience of the Church, for which he had the title of moſt Chriſtian King, beſtowed upon him and his ſucceſſours by Pope *Zachary*.

Peple, (Lat.) a hood, or kerchief: alſo, a kind of imbroidered veſture.

Peptick, (Greek) concoctive, or digeſtive.

Peracter, a Mathematicall inſtument, the ſame as a Circumferentor.

Peraction, (Lat.) a performing, or finiſhing a buſineſs.

Peragration, (Lat.) a Travelling, or wandring about.

Perambulation, (Lat.) a walking through, or about.

Peranguſt, (Lat.) very narrow.

Percepier, a certain Herb, growing in ſome parts of *Somerſetſhire*; it hath ſmall flowers of a greeniſh hew, and is good to provoke Urine.

Perceptible, (Lat.) perceiveable, or to be apprehended.

The *Perch-ſtone*, a white ſtone found in the head of a Pearch.

Percival, a proper name from *Percheval*, a Town in *Normandy*.

Percolation, (Lat.) a ſtraining through.

Percontation, or *Percunctation*, (Lat.) a diligent ſearching, inquiring, or demanding.

Perculſis, ſee *Purſuivant* at Arms.

Percuſſion, (Lat.) a ſtriking, or hitting.

Perdiccas, a ſtout *Macedonian*, one of the Commanders of *Alexander* the Great.

Perdition, (Lat.) deſtruction, utter loſs.

Perdix, the Nephew of *Dædalus*, he found out the uſe of the Saw; for which being envied of his Unkle, and by him caſt down from a high Tower, he was changed into a Partridge.

Perduction, (Lat.) a leading through.

Perdues, a Term in Military diſcipline, certain choſen Companies, who are put upon the moſt deſperate ſervices; from the French word *Perdue*, i.e. loſt.

Perduellion, or *Perduelliſm*, (Lat.) an open act of Hoſtility.

Perduration, (Lat.) a laſting very long.

Peregrine,

Peregrine, the proper name of a man, in Latin *Peregrinus*, i. e. out-landish: also, a Hawk of the kind of Falcons.

Peregrination, (Lat.) a going on Pilgrimage, a Travelling into far Countreys; in Astronomy it is an essential debility, as when a Planet is in a Sign, wherein he is altogether a stranger, by being neither in his House, Exaltation, Trine, Term, or Face: and therefore then he is very weak.

Peremptory, (Lat.) absolute, without exception, or excuse, from *Perimere*, i. e. utterly to take away.

Perendination, (Lat.) a putting off for a day.

Perennity, (Lat.) continuance, long lastingness.

Pererration, (Lat.) a wandring up and down.

Perfidie, (Lat.) treachery, falsness, breach of faith, or trust.

Perforation, (Lat.) a boring, or piercing through.

Perfretation, (Lat.) a wading through.

Perfrication, or *Perfriction*, (Lat.) a rubbing, or chafing throughly.

Perfunctory, (Lat.) carelesly, or negligently done.

Pergamus, a City of *Natolia*, where Parchment, or Vellum, was invented; which is thence called *Pergamena*.

† *Pergraphical*, (Greek) work-man-like, artificiall.

Periander, a Tyrant of *Corinth*, the son of *Cypselus*; he was accounted one of the seven wise-men of *Greece*.

Pericardie, (Greek) the film, or thin skin, wherein the heart is enwrapped.

Periclitation, (Lat.) an adventuring, hazarding, or endangering.

Pericrany, (Greek) the hairy scalp, or skin, that covereth the skull.

Perigee, (Greek) that point of heaven, wherein the Sun, or any other Star is neareſt the Center of the earth.

Perillus, see *Phalaris*.

Perimeter, (Greek) the outmost line of any solid body: also, a verse that hath a syllable above the just measure.

Perioch, (Greek) an argument, containing briefly the summe of an ensuing discourse.

Periodical, (Greek) belonging to a period, *i. e.* the Term of time wherein any thing is finisht: also, the end of a perfect sentence.

Perioici, or *Perixci*, those that dwell in the same climate.

Peripatetick, (from the Greek word *Peripatein*, i.e. to walk) the Disciples, and followers of *Aristotle*, who was wont to teach walking.

Periphelium, (Greek) that point of the heaven, wherein the earth, or any other Planet is neareſt to the Sun.

Peripherie, (Greek) as it were a carrying about; the circumference, or round crooking line of a Circle.

Periphrastical, (Greek) spoken by a *Periphrase*, i.e. circumlocution, or expressing a thing by many words.

Peripneumonical, (Greek) sick of a *Peripneumony*, i. e. a disease which causeth an inflammation of the Lungs, and shortness of breath.

Periscians, (Greek) those that dwell where the shadows are cast round about them.

Perissologie, (Greek) a redundancy, or superfluity of speech.

Peristaltic, (Greek) a motion, whereby the Guts, press themselves together above the Excrements, and so squeez them out.

Peristaltick, (Greek) having the power to strain, or press together.

Perit, a certain measure, being the 20 th. part of a Droit, a Droit the 24 th. part of a Mite, a Mite the 20th. of a Grain, a Grain the 24 th. part of a penny-weight, and a penny-weight the 20th. part of an Ounce: 24. blanks make a *Perit*.

Peritoneum, the Cawl, which is extended over the bowels, and vessels that lye between the Diaphragma and the Thighes.

Perjuration, see *Pejeration*.

Perkin, a proper name, as it were *Peterkin*, i. e. little *Peter* the particle *kin*, being in the *Saxon* language, a note of diminution.

Permagies, a sort of *Turkish* boat.

Permanent, (Lat.) durable, very lasting.

Permeation, (Lat.) a going, or passing through.

Permission, (Lat.) a suffering, or giving leave.

Permistion, (Lat.) a mingling well together.

Permutation, (Lat.) an exchanging one with another.

Pernel, the Christian name of divers women from *Petronilla*, pretty stone.

Pernicious, (Lat.) hurtfull, destructive, dangerous.

Pernicity, (Lat.) swiftness.

Pernoctation, (Lat.) a tarrying all night.

Pernour of profits, (French) a taker of profits, a Term in Common law.

Peroration, (Lat.) the concluſion, or laſt part of an Oration.

Pero, the ſiſter of *Neſtor* and *Periclimenes*, and the daughter of *Neleus* and *Chloris*; ſhe was married to *Bryas*, the ſon of *Amythaon* and *Aglaia*, after he had brought *Neleus* the Oxen, which *Hercules* took from *Diomedes*.

Perpenders, or Perpent ſtones, ſtones fitted to the thickneſs of a wall.

Perpendicle, (Lat.) a Plumb-line, whence *Perpendicular*, i.e. falling directly down, and inclining neither way.

Perpenna, a famous *Roman* overthrown by *Pompey*; he ſlew *Sertorius* at a Banquet.

Perpenſion, or *Perpenſation*, (Lat.) a diligent weighing, conſidering, or examining.

Perpeſſion, (Lat.) a ſuffering, or enduring.

Perpetration, (Lat.) a committing, acting or atchieving any thing.

Perpetuation, (Lat.) a making a thing continue, or abide everlaſtingly.

Perplexity, (Lat.) doubtfulneſs, incertainty; alſo, trouble, or anguiſh of mind.

Perplication, (Lat.) a folding through.

Perquiſites, (Lat.) thoſe profits that accrew to a Lord of a Mannour, over and above his yearly Rents, by virtue of his Court Baron.

Perquiſition, (Lat.) a diligent ſearching, or inquiring.

Perry wright, (old word) imbroidered with precious ſtones.

Perſcrutation, (Lat.) a ſearching throughly, or into the depth of any thing.

Perſe, sky-colour.

Perſecution, (Lat.) a following after any one, to do them harm.

Perſeverance, (Lat.) conſtancy, firmneſs, ſtedfaſtneſs in any thing.

Perſeus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Danae*: ſee *Danae*, and *Andromeda*.

Perſia, a famous Countrey in the Eaſtern part of the World; ſo called from *Perſes*, the ſon of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*. Its famous City *Perſepolis* was deſtroyed by *Alexander*, at the requeſt of *Lais*.

Perſonable, a Term in Law, inabled to hold Plea in Court; as, he was made perſonable by Parliament; that is, he was made able to ſtand in Court.

Perſonality, (a Law-Term) an abſtract of perſonal, as the action is in the perſonalty; that is, brought againſt the right perſon, againſt whom in Law it lieth.

Perſonate, (Lat.) to ſound very loud: alſo, to repreſent the perſon of another.

Perſpective, (Lat.) the art of advantaging the ſight by the contrivance of glaſſes, being a branch of Opticks.

Perſpicacity, (Lat.) quickneſs of ſight, or apprehenſion.

Perſpicil, (Lat.) a kind of mirrour, or looking-glaſs, wherein the form of any thing is clearly repreſented.

Perſpicuity, (Lat.) clearneſs, eaſineſs to be ſeen through.

Perſpiration, (Lat.) a breathing through.

Perterebration, (Lat.) a boring through with a wimble.

Perthia, or *Perth*, a large and plentifull Countrey in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Pertinacy, or *Pertinacity*, (Lat.) obſtinateneſs, ſtiffneſs in opinion.

Pertinent, (Lat.) pertaining, or belonging unto.

Pertingent, (Lat.) joyning, or reaching near unto.

Ælius Pertinax, a Roman Emperour; ſo called, becauſe he obſtinately refuſed the Empire when it was offered him: he was ſlain in his Palace by the *Prætorian* Souldiers, at the inſtigation of *Didius Julianus*, who ſucceeded him.

Pertingent lines in Heraldry: *vide* Entire.

Pertranſient, lines in Heraldry: *vide* Entire.

Perne, a great Province in *America*, or the *Weſt-Indies*, having in it a famous City of the ſame name.

Perturbation, (Lat.) a diſquieting, or troubling.

Pervade, (Lat.) to go through, or into.

Pervagation, (Lat.) a ſtraying, or wandring through, or up and down.

Perverſity, (Lat.) frowardneſs, croſneſs, overthwartneſs.

Pervert, (Lat.) to corrupt, to overthrow, or turn upſide down.

Perveſtigation, (Lat.) a finding out by diligent ſeeking.

Pervicacy, (Lat.) obſtinacy, or ſtubbornneſs.

Pervigilation, (Lat.) a watching all night.

Perviſe, (a rail, or barr): alſo, a conference among young pleaders and Students

dents in the Law, it was so called in ancient time, and seemeth to be the same with that which we now call mooting.

Pervious, (Latin) easie to be passed through.

Pessary, (Latin) a kind of suppository made of soft wool.

Pessundation, (Latin) a putting to the worst, a casting under foot.

Pestiferous, (Lat.) bringing Pestilence and destruction, unwholesome.

Petalism, (Greek) a manner of banishment among the *Syracusians*, which was inflicted by writing the offenders name upon an Olive leaf.

Petard, (French) a kind of Engine like a Mortar, wherewith strong gates are burst open in war.

Petarrade, (French) a Gun shot of farting, a yerking out of a horse behind, commonly accompanied with farting.

Petaurist, (Greek) a tumbler, or dancer on the Ropes.

Peter, the proper name of a man, from the Greek word *Petra*, a Rock.

Peter-pence, a tribute given by *Inas* King of the *West-Saxons*, being in pilgrimage at *Rome* in the year 720 which was a penny for every house; it was also called the fee of *Rome*.

Peters post, that famous Delph or Quarry of stone in *York-shire*, out of which the stones that built Saint *Peters* Church in *York* were hewed, by the liberal grant of the *Vavasours*.

Clerks of the *Petit bag*, three Officers of Chancery, who record the return of all Inquisitions out of every Shire, all Liveries granted in the Court of Wards, make all Patents of Customes, Gaugers, Controllers, &c. each Record being put in a Petit, or little leather bag; whence they had the denomination of Clerks of the *Petit bag*.

Petitory, (Lat.) belonging to a Petition, *i.e.* a request or intreaty made by an inferiour, to a superiour.

Petrary, the same as *Mangonel*.

Petreius, a famous Roman Captain, who was *Cæsars* Legat in *Gallia*; but afterwards, taking part with *Pompey*, he was overthrown in *Mauritania*, together with King *Juba*, whereupon they consented mutually together, to kill one another.

Petrification, (Lat.) a making stony, a turning to stone.

Petrobusians, a sort of Hereticks that denied the keeping of Feasts.

Petrol, (Lat.) a sort of marle, or chalky clay; some take it for a kind of *Bitumen*, or *Naphta*.

Petronel, a kind of Harquebuse, or Horsemans piece; so called, because it is to aim at a horses brest.

Petropolis, a Town in *Northampton-shire*, commonly called *Peterborow*, from a Monastery dedicated to Saint *Peter*, begun by *Penda*, a Christian King of the *Mercians*, and finisht by his brother *Wolpher*, to expiate the crime of murdering his two sons, *Wolphald* and *Rufin*. This Town was anciently called *Medeswelhamsted*, or *Medeshamsted*, from *Medeswell*, a deep Whirl-pool.

Pettifogger, a silly Advocate, Attorney, or Lawyer; *fogen*, signifying in Dutch, to comply, or insinuate.

Pettisergeantry, a certain tenure of Lands, holden of the King, by yeilding him a shield, bow, arrow, &c.

Petulancy, (Lat.) saucinesse, impudence, wantonnesse.

Pexity, (Latin) the roughnesse of the web.

P H

Phadagena, a running Canker, or Pock.

Phædra, the daughter of *Minos* King of *Creet*, and the wife of *Theseus*; she contrived the destruction of her son in Law *Hippolytus*, because he would not yield to her allurements. *See Hippolitus*.

Phæmonoe, a Virgin who first invented Heroick Verses, and who was the first Priestesse of *Apollo* at *Delphos*.

Phænomena, (Greek) Appearances of Meteors, or any other Signs in the Aire, or Heavens.

Phaeton, the son of *Sol* and *Clymene*; he, when *Epaphus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Isis*, had objected to him that he was not the son of *Phœbus*, requested of his father that he might have the guidance of his Chariot for one day; which being granted, he set the Heavens all of a flame, for which *Jupiter* struck him down with his thunder, into the River *Padus*, or *Po*.

Phaetontiades, the sisters of *Phaeton*. *See Heliades*.

† *Phagedænick*, (Greek) troubled with pimples, pushes, or breakings out in the body.

Phalanx, (Greek) a Military squadron, consisting of 8000. men, most in use among the

the *Macedonians*; some think it was first invented by *Phalanx*, and from him so called; he was the brother of *Arachne*, and was instructed in Military discipline by *Pallas*, and taught his sister the use of the needle, but afterwards lying with his sister, they were both turned into Vipers by *Pallas*.

Phalaris, a Tyrant of *Agrigentum*, who caused *Perillus*, a rare Artificer, to make a brazen Bull, wherein he tormented many by putting them into the belly of the Bull, after it had been heated with a vehement fire; and among many others, *Perillus* the Authour of it was served in the same manner.

Phalerated, (Latin) dressed, or adorned with Trappings.

Phalencian-verse, a verse consisting of eleven syllables, or five feet, *viz.* a *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, and three *Trochee*'s.

Phanatick, (Lat.) See *Fanatick*.

Phantasie, (Greek) a representation of things to the phancy or imagination, a conceiving of things in the mind.

Phantasm, (Greek) the same: also a false imagination, or apparition, a vision of Night-ghosts.

Phao, a *Lesbian* youth, who receiving from *Venus* an Alabaster box of ointment, became therewith so beautifull, that the chief Dames of *Mitylene*, especially *Sappho* fell in love with him.

Phare, (Greek) a Watch-tower, or high place by the Sea-coast, wherein lights continually shine to light Sea-men to their Haven, so called from *Pharos* an Island in the *Canopick* mouth of *Nile*, where such a Tower was built by *Gnidius* the Architect.

Pharetriferous, (Lat.) bearing a quiver of arrows.

Pharisaism, hypocrisie, the profession and opinion of the Pharisees, who were a Sect of the Jewes; so called from the Hebrew word *Phareſh*, i.e. to separate, because they were Interpreters of the Law, and separatists from the rest of the Jewish Church, pretending more holiness than the rest of the people.

Pharmaceutick, (Greek) belonging to Medicines or Drugs: also that part of physick which treateth of Medicines.

Pharnaces, the son of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, who coming with a great Army into *Cappadocia*, was overthrown by *Cæsar*.

Pharsalus, a Town of *Thessaly*, seated upon the banks of the River *Enipeus*, near unto which are those famous fields where the great battell was fought between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*; and between *Augustus*, *Brutus*, and *Cassius*.

Phasm, (Greek) a surprising vision, or dazeling appearance of light.

Phegeus, the Father of *Alphesibœa*; he purged *Alcmæon* of his crime, when he had slain his mother by his fathers command, and gave him his daughter *Alphesibœa* in marriage.

Pheon, the head of a dart, a term in Heraldry.

Pheron, the son of *Sesostris* King of *Ægypt*, he being strook blind for shooting a dart into the stream of *Nilus*, was advised by the Oracle, to wash his eyes in the urine of a woman that had known but one man; which having done, he recovered his sight.

Phial, (Lat.) a pot or glasse with a wide mouth: also, a certain measure.

Phigethlon, (Greek) an Inflammation.

Philadelphia, a City of *Misia*, in *Asia* the Lesse: also, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek brotherly, or sisterly love.

Philanthropy, (Greek) humanity, the love of mankind.

Philargyry, (Greek) the love of silver, covetousnesse.

Philauty, (Greek) self-love.

Philibert, the proper name of a man, signifying in the German tongue, Bright, and Famous.

Philippolis, a City of *Macedon*; near which, are the *Philippick* fields, where *Augustus* and *M. Antony* got the great victory over *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

Philippus, the name of many famous men, especially the father of *Alexander* the Great; the word signifieth in Greek, a lover of horses; there is also a coin of gold so called, worth three shillings sterling.

Phillis, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek, Lovely.

Philoctetes, the son of *Pœas*, and the companion of *Hercules*; to him *Hercules* dying, left his bow and arrows dipt in the *Lernæan* poison: and because the *Delphian* Oracle admonished, that there was need of the arrows of *Hercules*, he was brought to the wars of *Troy*, where he received an almost irrecoverable wound by letting fall one of his arrows upon his foot; whereupon being ashamed to return lame into his own Countrey, he went into *Calabria* in

in *Italy*, where he built *Petilia*; at length by the help of *Machaon* he was cured.

Philology, (Greek) the love of learning, or ſtudy.

Philomela, the daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*: her ſiſter *Progne* was married to *Tereus* King of *Thrace* (the ſon of *Mars* by the Nymph *Biſtonis*) who having raviſht *Philomela*, and cut out her tongue, that ſhe might not declare her ſufferings to any one, ſhe wrought the ſtory of them with her needle, and ſent it to her ſiſter *Progne*, who in revenge cauſed her ſon *Itys* to be killed at the Feaſt of *Bacchus*, and to be ſet before *Tereus*, who following *Progne* with his ſword drawn, was changed into a Moor-cock, *Itys* into a Pheaſant, *Progne* into a Swallow, and *Philomela* into a Nightingale.

† *Philomuſus*, (Greek) a lover of the Muſe.

Philonomia, the daughter of *Nyctinus* and *Arcadia*; ſhe, as ſhe went a hunting one day with *Diana*, was got with child by *Mars*; and after ſhe had brought forth twins, ſhe caſt them into the River *Erymanthus*: who being a little after found by the Shepherd *Tyliphus*, ſucking a She-Woolf, they were brought up by *Tyliphus*; and being called *Lycaſtus* and *Parrhaſius*, ſucceeded in the Kingdom of *Arcadia*.

Philoſophical, (Greek) belonging to a Philoſopher, or Philoſophy; *i. e.* the love and ſtudy of wiſdom, knowledge of natural cauſes.

Philotimy, (Greek) the love of honour.

Philtre, (Greek) a potion, powder, or any kind of Medicine, procuring Love.

Philyra, the daughter of *Oceanus*, with whom *Saturn* lying in the ſhape of a horſe, begat the Centaur *Chiron*; who being wounded with one of the arrows of *Hercules*, that had been dipt in *Lernæan* poyſon, wiſhed to die, but being immortall, was placed among the heavenly Signs, and called *Sagittarius*.

Phineus, the ſon of *Agenor*, or, as others ſay, of *Phœnix* and *Caſſiopæa*; he was King of *Thrace*, and had by his firſt wife *Cleopatra*, *Orythus* and *Crambus*, whoſe eyes he put out at the perſwaſion of his ſecond wife *Harpalice* the ſiſter of *Zethes* and *Calais*, for which he was ſtrucken blind himſelf, and the *Harpyes* were ſent againſt him, who continually defiled his meat as it came to his table; but at laſt they were driven by *Zethes* and *Calais* into the *Strophades* Iſlands, and *Phineus* himſelf was killed by *Hercules*, after he underſtood that the children were blinded without a cauſe.

Phlebotomy, (Greek) a cutting off a vein, a letting blood.

Phlegmatick, (Greek) full of phlegm, or fleam, *i.e.* one of the four humours of the body, being cold and moiſt.

Phlegmon, (Greek) a hot and red ſwelling of the body, cauſed by an inflammation of the blood.

Phlegræan fields, certain fields of *Theſſaly*, where the Gyants fought againſt the gods.

Phlegyas, ſon of *Mars*, and King of the *Lapithæans* in *Theſſaly*; he was the Father of *Ixion*, and the Nymph *Coronis*, who being raviſht by *Apollo*, *Phlegyas* in revenge burnt his Temple; for which being caſt into Hell, he remained in continuall fear of the falling of a great ſtone which hung over his head.

Phœbus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Latona*, born at the ſame birth with *Diana*; he is alſo called *Apollo* and *Sol*.

Phœnix, (Greek) an *Arabian* Bird, of which it is reported that there is but one of them in the World at a time, and that having lived 500. years, it builds a neſt of combuſtible ſpices; which taking fire from the Sun, ſhe fans it with her wings, and burns her ſelf therein, out of whoſe aſhes there ſprings up a new Phœnix; It is alſo an ancient name of ſeverall famous men.

Phorbas, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Epithemia*, the daughter of *Strafippus* King of *Macedonia*; he was, after many great atchievments, performed in the *Trojan* War, ſlain by *Menelaus*.

Phorcys, the ſon of *Neptune* and the Nymph *Theſea*, and Father of *Meduſa*; he was King of *Corſica* and *Sardinia*, and being overthrown by *Atlas* in a Sea-fight, was turned into a Deity of the Sea.

Phoſpher, (Greek) as it were a bringer of light, the morning-Star.

Phraſe, (Greek) a certain peculiar manner and form of ſpeech.

Phrenetick, (Greek) poſſeſſed with a Phrenſie, *i. e.* a certain kind of madneſſe, ariſing from an inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Phrygia, a Countrey of *Aſia* the Leſſe, bounding upon *Caria*, *Lydia*, and *Bithynia*; it is divided into the Greater *Phrygia*, and the Leſſer.

Phryxus, the son of *Athamas* and *Nephele*, and the brother of *Helle*. See *Ino* and *Helle*.

Phtisick, (Greek) a kind of Consumption accompanied with a Cough and ulceration of the body.

Phylarch, (Greek) the Governour, or chief Ruler of any Tribe or Family.

Phylacteries, (Greek) Scrolles of Parchment, having the Ten Commandements written upon them, which the Pharisees were wont to wear about their necks and arms: also preservatives against poyson or witchcraft: also places to keep things safe in.

Phyllis, the daughter of *Lycurgus* King of *Thrace*, she hanged her self for the love of *Demophoon*, who she thought had neglected her, and was turned into an Almond tree.

Physick, (Greek) naturall Philosophy: also the Art of curing by Medicines.

Physiognomy, (Greek) an Art which teacheth to know the dispositions of men, by looking on their countenances. It is vulgarly called *Phisnomy*.

Physiology, (Greek) a discourse of naturall things, a handling of natural causes.

P I

Piacular, (Lat.) able to absolve or clear a man from some hainous sin or offence.

Pia mater, (Lat.) a film or skin, which encompasseth the brain.

Piation, or *Piacle*, (Lat.) a satisfaction for sin, a purging by sacrifice or intercession.

Piazza, (Ital.) a great open place, or broad street, a Market-place.

Picardy, a Province of that part of *France* called *Gallia Belgica*, whose chief City is *Amiens*.

Piccage, money paid in a Fair for breaking up the ground, to set up a standing, or Booth.

Picenum, or *Picentum*, a Region of *Italy* between the *Apennine* hills, and the *Adriatick* Sea, vulgarly called *Marca Anconitana*.

Pickadil, (from the Dutch word *Pickedillekens*) the Hem about the skirt of a garment: also, the extremity or utmost part of any thing: also, an Ordinary at Saint *James*'s so called.

To *Pickeer*, (French *Picquer*) when particular persons fight between two Armies, before the main Battle is begun.

Picle, or *Pitle*, (from the Italian word *Piccolo*, i. e. little) an inclosure, or small close.

Pie-pouders Court, (from the French word *pied*, i.e. a foot, and *pouldreux*, i.e. dusty) a Court held in Fairs for the redresse of all disorders committed within them.

Pierced, a term in Heraldry, as a crosse pierced, *i. e.* bored in the middle.

Pieria, a Countrey in the Confines of *Macedonia*, by the Rivers *Axius* and *Haliacmon*.

Pierpoint, a sirname of great note and antiquity, styled in Latin Records, *De Petra Ponte*.

Piger Henricus, A Chymical Instrument for distilling, so called for its exceeding slowness.

Pight, (old word) propped, setled.

Pigment, (Latin) a kind of painting, wherewith women colour their faces; it is also used metaphorically for deceit, or guile.

Pignoration, (Lat.) a gaging, or laying to pawn.

Pignitis, a certain kind of Minerall, commonly called Black chalk.

Pigritude, (Latin) lazinesse, slothfulnesse.

Pilaster, (French) a little Pillar: also an inflammation of the Uvula.

Pilchard, or *Pilcher*, a kind of fish, called in Latin *Sarda*, in Greek *Trichis*.

Pile, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary consisting of a two-fold line, formed after the manner of a wedge.

Pilgrim, (from the Ital. *Pelegrino*) one that travelleth out of devotion through strange Countries, to visit holy places.

Pilkrow, see *Paragraph*.

Pillaw, a kind of meat made of Rice, used among the *Turks*.

Pilosity, (Lat.) hairinesse, roughnesse.

Pilotage, the office of a Pilot, or Steersman of a Ship, called in Dutch a *Lootsman*.

Pilumnus, the son of *Jupiter*, and King of *Daunia*: he married *Dane* the daughter of *Acrisius*, and mother of *Perseus*.

Pimpernel, a kind of little flower, called in Latin *Pimpinella*.

Pimpompet, a kind of antick dance, wherein three hit each other on the bum, with one of their feet.

Pimplea, a mountain in *Macedon*, near which was the *Pimplean* Fountain and Den sacred to the Muses, from whence they were called *Pimpleiades*.

Pingres, or *Pingles*, (French) a kind of play, wherein they use Ivory balls.

Pingue-

Pinguedinous, (Lat.) fat, or grosse.

Piniferous, (Lat.) bearing Pine-trees.

Pinnipinichi, A milchy juyce drawn out of certain trees in *India*; somewhat thick, and clammy, vehemently purging cholerick humours.

Pink, a kind of yellow colour used in painting.

Pinnace, a kind of small ship, so called, q. *Pennata*, i.e. winged; or from *Pinus*, i. e. a Pine-tree, of which it is commonly made.

Pinnigerous, (Lat.) finned like a fish, bearing fins.

Pioners, certain underminers, and casters up of trenches in an Army; from a certain people of *Mysia*, called *Piones*, who used to digge them houses in Rocks.

Pipation, (Lat.) a kind of shrill crying, or weeping.

Pipe, a measure of wine, or oyl, containing 26. Gallons, or half a Tun.

Clerk of the *Pipe*, an Officer in the Exchequer, who having all accounts and debts due unto the King, drawn out of the Remembrancer's Office, charge.h them down into the great Roll.

Piquant, (French) sharp, biting, or quick-tasted.

Pique, (French) a quarrell, or distaste.

Piqueron, (French) a Javeling, or Dart.

Piqny, a Term in Printing: see *Pareil*.

Piratical, belonging to a Pirate, *i. e.* a Robber on the Sea; so called from the Greek word *Peiran*, i.e. to passe the Seas.

Pirene: see *Pyrene*.

Pirithous, the son of *Ixion*, he was joyn'd with *Theseus* in a perpetual league of friendship, and assisted him against the Centaurs, that would have ravisht away *Hippodamia*; at last they going together to Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*, *Pirithous* was slain by *Cerberus*, and *Theseus* being taken prisoner by *Dis*, was freed by *Hercules*.

Piscarie, in Common-law, is a liberty of fishing in another mans waters.

Piscation, (Lat.) a fishing.

Piscinal, (Lat.) belonging to a Fish-pond.

Pisces, the twelfth and last figure of the Zodiack, the one is Northerly, the other Southerly, and is called *Notios*.

Pisistratus, a King of the *Orchomenians*, who for too much favouring of the people, was slain in the Senate-house by a Faction of the Nobility; his son *Telesimachus* being chief of the conspiracy: Also the name of a famous Tyrant of *Athens*, the son of *Hippocrates*; he was a man of singular eloquence, and a great favourer of the Arts and Sciences.

Pissaphalt, (Greek) a kind of mineral, consisting of pitch, and the lime Bitumen, incorporated together.

Pistachoes, or Pistack Nuts, a kind of small Nuts growing in *Ægypt*, and *Syria*, being often used in Physick.

Pistolado, (Ital.) a shot, or wound given with a Pistoll.

Pistrine, (Lat.) a grinding house, or mill: also a Bake-house.

Pittacus, a Philosopher of *Mitylene*, and one of the seven wise men of *Greece*: who in a war between the *Athenians* and *Mitylenians*, overcame *Phrynon*, Captain of the enemies, by intangling him in a Net; from whence arose the faction of the *Retiarii*, and the *Myrmillions*.

Pituitous, (Lat.) flegmatick, full of waterish humours.

P L

Placability, (Lat.) easinesse to be pacified, or appeased.

Placard, (French) a Licence, whereby a man is permitted to maintain unlawfull Games: also a Decree, or Mandate of a Prince: also any Table hung up, wherein Laws, or Orders are written.

Placence: see *Greenwich*.

Placidity, (Lat.) gentlenesse, mildnesse, quietnesse.

Placit, (Lat.) an Opinion, or Decree.

Plagiary, (Lat.) he that steals people out of one Countrey, and sells them into another: also a stealer of other mens works, or writings.

The *Plain* Table, a certain Mathematical Instrument, used for the surveying of Land.

Plaint, (in Common-law) is the propounding of any action reall, or personall, in writing; whence Plaintiffe, *see* Demandant.

Planetarie, (Lat.) belonging to a Planet, *i. e.* a wandring star; whereof there are seven in number, which take their names from the chief heathen Deities, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna*.

Planiloquy (Lat.) plain, and free speech.

Planimetry, (Greek) a measuring of Plains, as Lands, Boards, &c.

Planisphere (Lat.) an Astrolabe, or plain Sphere.

Plantation, (Lat.) a planting, or setting.

Plastick, (Greek) the art of making, or forming the figure of any thing out of earth.

† *Plastograph*, (Greek) counterfeit writing.

Platanine, (Lat.) belonging to a *Platane*, or *Plane-tree*.

Platonick, belonging to, or affirmed by *Plato*, (whence *Platonick* love, or *Platonick* year, *i.e.* the space of 36000. years) he was the chief of the *Academick* Philosophers, he was at first called *Aristocles*, was a great wrestler, and much given to painting; afterwards became a hearer of *Socrates*, then he sayl'd into *Italy*, to hear *Pythagoras*, and took many things out of the books of *Philolaus Crotoniates*; next he went into *Ægypt* to hear the *Gymnosophists*, and, as some say, read the books of *Moses*; he was called Divine *Plato*, and was esteemed the most famous Philosopher of the World, his chief opinion being, that the abstract *Idea*'s, or Images of all vertues, and of all forms, had a peculiar subsistence by themselves.

A *Plaudite*, (Lat.) a clapping of hands for joy, a sign of rejoycing, it being a substantive made of a verb.

Plausible, (Lat.) acceptable, received with praise, favour, or joy.

Plea, a Term in Law, that which either party alleadgeth for himself in Court.

Plebeian, (Latin) belonging to the common people: also mean, vulgar, inferiour.

Plebiscite, (Lat.) a Decree, Statute, or Law, made by the common people.

Pledge, (French) a surety; whence to pledge one in drinking, is to be his surety, or to ingage that he shall receive no harm while he is drinking. Which custom was first occasioned, as some say, by reason of the practice of the *Danes* heretofore in this Kingdom, who used frequently to stab the Natives while they were drinking.

Pleget, a long plaister of leather, or Linnen Cloath.

Pleiades, the seven daughters of *Atlas*, and the Nymph *Pleione*; whose names were *Electra*, *Alcynoe*, *Celæno*, *Taygete*, *Asterope*, *Maia*, and *Merope*: they were placed by *Jupiter* among the stars, and called by the Latins *Virgiliæ*.

Plenarie, (French) full, intire.

Plenartie, a word used in Common-law, signifying a Benefice supplied.

Plenilunarie, (Lat.) belonging to the *Plenilune*, or full Moon.

Plenipotentiaries, Ambassadours that are invested with full power and authority to conclude with that State to whom they are sent, about those things contained in their Commissions.

Plenitude, or *Plenity*, (Lat.) fulnesse.

Pleonasm, (Greek) a certain Rhetorical figure, wherein some superfluous word, or sentence is added.

Plethorick, (Greek) troubled with a *Plethora*, i. e. an abounding, or being too full of humours.

Pleurisie, (Greek) an inflammation of the inward skin of the Ribs, caused by too great an abundance of blood.

Pliant, (French) flexible, easie to be bent.

Plicature, (Lat.) a plaiting, or folding.

Plimouth, a famous Port-Town in *Cornwell*, so called, as it were the mouth of the River *Plime*: in this place the Fable goeth, that *Corinæus* threw down the Gyant *Gogmagog* from a steep Rock. It was anciently called *Sutton*, and was divided into two parts; *Sutton Prior*, as belonging to the Priors, and *Sutton Vautort* belonging to the *Vautorts*, stiled in old Records, *de Valle Torta*.

Plinth, (Greek) the lowermost part of the foot of a Pillar, being in the form of a Tile, or square Brick.

Plisthenes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*: he dying young, recommended his two sons, *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, to the care of his brother *Atreus*, whence they were called *Atreides*.

Plonkets, a word used in some old statutes, signifying woollen cloath.

Plottons, a Term in Military Discipline, consisting of eight in front.

Plumage, (French) a bunch of feathers: Also a Term in Hawking for the feathers, under a Hawk's wing.

Plumbagin, (Latin) Silver mingled with Lead stone, or Oar.

Plumbeous, (Latin) Leaden, of the colour of Lead: also blunt, or dull.

A *Plume-striker*, a parasite, or flatterer; so called from pulling hairs, or feathers off from other mens Cloakes.

Plumigerous, (Latin) bearing feathers, having feathers on.

Plunder, (Dutch) to rob, or take away by violence in time of War.

Plurality, (Latin) a being more then one.

Pluries, the name of a Writ that goeth out the third time; if the Original *Capias*, and the *Sicut alias* speed not.

Plutarch, a famous Philosopher of *Cheronea*, who lived in the time of the Emperours,

rours, *Trajan*, and *Adrian*, and wrote many excellent books; he was in such high esteem with *Adrian*, that he was sent with Consular power into *Illyria*.

Pluto, the son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, to whom in the division of the World, between him and his two brothers, *Jupiter* and *Neptune*, there fell the infernall Empire by lot.

Pluviall, or *Pluvious*, (Lat.) rainy, full of rain, or watery clouds.

P N

Pneumatical, (Greek) belonging to wind or spirits.

P O

Pocillation, (Lat.) the waiting on a great mans cup.

Poculent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Podagrical, (Lat.) having the gout in the feet.

Podalirius and *Machaon*, the sons of *Æsculapius*, they were Physitians in the *Grecian* Army, that went against the *Trojans*.

Podarge, the swiftest of Mares, that fed in a place called *Vernum Pratum*, on whom *Zephyrus* begat the Horses of *Achilles*.

Podestat, (Ital.) or chief Magistrate of a City.

Podimetry, (Greek) a measuring by the foot.

Poesie, or *Poetry*, (Greek) the art of making a Poem, *i. e.* any kind of subject consisting of a Rythm, or Verses.

Points, in Heraldry are certain places in an Escutcheon, diversly named according to their several Positions.

A *Poinard*, or *Poinado*, (French) a dagger, or short sword.

Point-blanck, punctually, absolutely, from the French words, *point*, a prick, and *blanc* white.

Polar, or *Polary*, (Lat.) belonging to the Poles, *i. e.* the ends of the axel-tree, about which Astronomers imagin the heavens o be moved. The North-pole is called the Arctick Pole, the South Pole the Antarctick; whence the Polar-circles are two little circles near the Poles of the World, described by the Poles of the Zodiack.

Polemical, (Greek) Military, belonging to War.

Policy of Assurance, a giving to some or other a certain rate or proportion to secure the safe arrivall of a ship, and so much Wares, at a place agreed on.

Political, (Greek) belonging to policy, or the government of a Common-wealth.

Polisture, (Latin) a polishing, or trimming.

Pollard, a Cheven, or Cod-fish: also a Stag, or Male-Deer, having mused'd, or cast his head.

Pollicar, (Lat.) containing the measure of an inch, which is the breadth of a thumb, or toe.

Pollicitation, (Lat.) a promising.

Pollinarious, (Lat.) belonging to, or made into fine flower.

Pollincture, (Lat.) the embalming of dead bodies.

Poltron, (French) a Knave, or Rascall: also a Coward, or Lazy Fellow.

Polychreston, (Greek) a medicine of much use; or often used.

Polycrates, a Tyrant of *Samos*, being a man of very great wealth, and of that fortune, that having let fall into the Sea a Ring of great value, it was found the next day in the belly of a fish; but in his latter end, he was taken by *Orontes* the *Persian*, and crucified.

Polydamas, the son of *Antenor* and *Theano* the sister of *Hecuba*; he married *Lycaste*, the daughter of *Priamus* by a Concubine, and is said together with his Father *Antenor* and *Æneas*, to have betrayed the City *Troy* to the Greeks. Also the son of *Panthous* the Master of *Hector*, he was a man of vast strength.

Polydorus, see *Polymestor*.

Polygamy, (Greek) the having more wives than one,

Polygony, (Greek) the having many angles or corners: also an herb, called knotgrasse.

Polyhymnia, or *Polymneia*, the name of one of the nine Muses; she is said to have been the first Inventour of History.

Polymestor, a Tyrant of *Thrace*, who when *Priamus* fearing the *Trojan* War had commited his youngest son *Polydorus* to his tuition, with a great summe of Gold; for greedinesse of the money, killed the child.

Polymorphean, (Greek) having many shapes, or forms.

Polynices, the brother of *Eteocles*, and son of *Oedipus* King of *Thebes*, by his mother *Jocasta*.

Polyphagian, (Greek) one that eats much, a great feeder.

Polyphemus, the son of *Neptune* by the Nymph *Thoosa* the daughter of *Phorcus*; he

was one of the *Cyclops*, and falling in love with the Nymph *Galatea*, slew the youth *Acis*, whom she preferred before him; he devoured four of the companions of *Ulysses*, when they were cast upon that shore; and would have served the rest in like manner, but that *Ulysses* made him drunk with black wine, and put out that one eye which he had in the midst of his forehead.

Polyptote, (a Term in Grammar) a Noun that is declined with many Cases.

Polypus, a kind of fish, that hath a great many feet, called also Pourcontrel: also a tumour, or swelling in the nose.

Polysyllabical, (Greek) having many syllables.

Polysyndeton, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein a sentence is joyned with many Conjunction copulatives.

Polyxena, (the daughter of *Priamus*) whom *Pyrrhus* the son of *Achilles* slew upon his Father's Tomb, and sent her to the infernal shades to his Father; who for her sake had been slain by *Paris*.

Pomander, (in Dutch *Pomamber*, as it were an Apple of an Amber) a little round ball made of several fragrant perfumes to smell to, or hang about the wrist.

Pomarious, (Latin) belonging to a Pomary, *i. e.* an Orchard, or place set with Apple-trees.

Pomegranate, a kind of round fruit, so called, because it is full of grains; or because it groweth chiefly in *Granata*, a Region of *Spain*.

Pomelegryse, (old word) Dapple-gray.

Pome-paradice, a fruit called a *John-apple*; In Greek *Melimelum*, as it were a Honey-apple.

Pomeridian, the same as *Post-meridian*.

Pomiferous, (Latin) bearing apples, or other kind of round fruit.

Pomatum, (Lat.) A drink made of Apples.

Pommade, (French) a kind of sweet ointment: also a trick in vaulting.

Pomary, (Latin) a certain space about the walls of a City, or Town.

Pomfret, or *Pontfract*, a Town in *Yorkshire*, so called (for in the Saxons time it was named *Kirby*) from a wooden Bridge over *Are*, broken by the confluence of a great multitude of people, that accompanied *William* Arch-Bishop of *York*, King *Stephen*'s Nephew, when he returned from *Rome*. This place hath been stained with the blood-shed of many great men; here *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, was beheaded by King *Edward* the second; King *Richard* the second was here made away by the appointment of King *Henry* the fourth. Also *Anthony*, Earl *Rivers*, and Sir *Richard Grey*, were here beheaded by King *Richard* the third.

Pomona, the goddesse of Orchards, with whom *Vertumnus* falling in love, courted her in severall shapes; at last, in the form an old woman; he spake so effectually for *Vertumnus*, that he prevailed; and returning to his own shape, he married her.

Cneus Pompeius, sir-named the Great; which title was given him by the Army of *Sylla*, for Triumphing over *Iarbas* a King of *Africa*, then joyning with *Metellus*, he overcame *Sertorius* in *Spain*; next, he was chosen Emperour in the *Piratick* Warre, which he finisht in three moneths; afterwards he triumphed over *Mithridates*, and restored *Tigranes* to the Crown of *Armenia*. Lastly, he quelled the *Iberians*, *Albans*, and *Jews*, taking prisoner their King *Aristobulus*; at length, in the Civill Warre between him and *Julius Cæsar*, he was overcome at the Battle of *Pharsalia*, and flying into *Ægypt* was slain by *Aquila*, through the treachery of *Ptolemy* the young King.

Pompetts, Printers Balls, wherewith they put the Ink upon their Letters.

Pompous, (Lat.) full of Pomp, stately.

Ponderosity, (Lat.) weightinesse, heavinesse.

Pone, a Writ whereby a cause depending in the County-Court, is removed to the Common Bank.

Pontage, a contribution toward the re-edifying of Bridges, or keeping them in repair.

Pontes, a Town in *Buckingham-shire*, so called from the four Bridges, over the four Channels, into which the River *Cole* is divided. This Town is now called *Colebrook*.

Pontfract, see *Pomfret*.

Pontick, (Lat.) belonging to *Pontus*, i.e. the Sea between *Meotis* and *Tenedos*; as also, the Country joyning to that Sea, containing *Armenia*, and *Cappadocia*.

Pontifical, or *Pontificial*, (Lat.) belonging to a Pontiff or Pontifex, *i.e.* a Bishop or Prælate; who being clad in his Episcopal vestments, or those ornaments with which he performeth Divine Service on Festivall dayes: as also, those who have on their richest apparell, are commonly said to be in their *Pontificalibus*.

Popelin,

Popelin, (French) a little finical darling.

Popination, (Lat.) exceſſive eating, or drinking: alſo a haunting *Popinas*, i.e. Taverns, or Victualling houſes.

Popingey, a kind of Parret: alſo an Herb, ſo called, from being of the colour of that bird, being a kind of greeniſh colour, this Herb is called in Latin *Symphonia*.

Poplemans, a ſort of Hobgoblins, ſo called from *Popleman*, a cruell Tyrant, anciently of *Polonia*.

Popler, (old word) a young wench.

Poplitick, (Lat.) belonging to the ham, or leg.

Poppæan Law, a certain Law among the Romans againſt ſingle life.

Populæon, (Greek) an Unguent made of *Poplar*.

Populace, (French) the vulgar, or meaner ſort of people.

Popularity, (Lat.) familiarity with the common people.

Population, (Lat.) a waſting, deſtroying, or unpeopling of any place.

Populiferous, (Lat.) bearing Poplar Trees.

Populoſity, (Lat.) abundance, or fulneſſe of people.

Porcelane, a kind of Sallet-herb, called in Greek *Andrachne*: alſo the cream, or flowring on the top of a certain chalky earth in *China* ſteeped in water; of which they make *China* diſhes.

Porcine, (Lat.) belonging to a Hog.

Porculation, (Lat.) a fatning of Hogs, or Swine.

Porcupine, a kind of beaſt called in Latin, *Hiſtrix*, which caſteth out of her body certain ſharp briſtles, like darts againſt the Dogs when they hunt her.

Poroſity, (Latin) fulneſſe of Pores, *i. e.* certain little holes in the skin, through which ſweat and vapours do exhale out of the body.

Porpaiſe, a kind of fiſh of a duskiſh colour, called in Greek *Phocæna*.

Porphyretick, (Lat.) belonging to *Porphyrie*, i.e. a fine reddiſh marble, ſtreaked with divers colours, whence the *Porphyrie* Chair of Saint *John Lateran* at *Rome*, wherein the Pope is inaugurated.

Porrection, (Lat.) a ſtretching out.

Portable, (Lat.) to be carried, or born.

Porto bello, or Saint *Philip*, a ſtrong Town in *America*, ſo called from the good Haven adjoyning to it; 'tis the ſtaple of Trade betwixt *Panama* and *Spain*: the Haven is fortified with two ſtrong Caſtles; notwithſtanding which, it was both ſurpriſed and pillaged by the Engliſh under the command of Captain *Parker*, about the year 1601. and *Pedro Melendez* the Governour, taken priſoner.

Portcullis, (French) the Falling Gate of a City, which is made to ſlip down, to keep out the enemy.

Portegue, a certain Coyn in Gold, valuing three pound ten ſhillings.

Portemote, (from Port, *i.e.* a Haven, and the Dutch word *Gemetan*, i. e. to meet) a Court kept in Havens, or Port-Towns.

Portentous, (Lat.) prodigious, portending, or betokening ſome ill to come.

Portglaive, (French) a Sword-bearer.

Portgreve, a Prefect, or chief Governour of a Port-Town: In ancient times the chief Magiſtrate of *London*, was ſo called.

Portguidon, (French) the Cornet, or Enſign-bearer, to a Troop of horſe, or men at Arms.

Portmanteau, (French) a kind of Cloak-bagge.

Portmen, a name commonly given to the inhabitants of the Cinque-Ports.

Portpain, (French) a kind of Towel uſed at Court, wherein they carry their bread to ſerve for the Table.

Portſale, a ſale of fiſh, preſently upon return into the Haven: alſo a publick ſale like that of the ancient Romans, who uſed *per præconem ſub haſta vendere*.

Poſade, (French) a reſpite, or breathing: alſo a lighting down of Birds.

Poſe, ſee *Catarre*.

Poſition, (Lat.) a putting: alſo a Term in Logick, a foundation upon which an argument is built.

Poſſeſſion, (Lat.) an abſolute enjoyment of any thing; in Common law, it is taken for Lands and Inheritance, or for the actuall injoyment of them.

Poſſibility, (Lat.) likelihood.

Poſteriority, (Lat.) a being after, or behind: alſo in Common-law, a man holding Tenements of two Lords, is ſaid to hold of the firſt by Priority, of the laſt by *Poſteriority*.

Poſthume, (Lat.) a Child, born after the death of the Father: alſo Poſthume-works are writings publiſh't after the death of the Authour.

Poſtick, (Lat.) being behind, or on the back-ſide.

Poſtil, a compendious Expoſition, containing more then hath been obſerved before, from the Latin *poſt illud*, i.e. after that.

Poſtillon, (French) a Poſts guide, or forerunner: alſo he that rides upon one of the foremoſt

foremoſt of the Coach-horſes, when there are ſix.

Poſtliminie, (Latin) the return of one, who was thought to be dead.

Poſtmeridian, (Lat.) done in the after-noon.

Poſtnate, (Latin) the ſame as Poſthume.

Poſtpone, (Lat.) to ſet behind, to eſteem leſſe then another.

Poſtpoſure, (Latin) a ſetting behind.

Poſtvene, (Latin) to come after.

Poſtulation, (Latin) a requiring; or demanding.

Potable, (Latin) fit to be drunk.

Potatoes, a ſort of *Indian* fruit, whoſe root is of great virtue.

Potent, or *Potential*, (Latin) powerfull, able, indued with might.

Potent, in *Blazon*, expreſſeth the reſemblance of the top of a crowtch.

Potentate, (Lat.) one powerful, or mighty.

Potulent, (Lat.) that may be drunk.

Ponches, a Term in Navigation, ſmall bulk-heads made in howld, either thwart-ſhips, or long-ſhips.

Poul-daviet, or *Oulderneſſe*, ſee *Medrinacles*.

Pounce, (Spaniſh *Poncar*, Latin *pungere*) to jagge, or cut in and out.

Pounces of Hawkes, the clawes, from the Latin *Pungere*.

Poundage, a Subſidie granted to the King out of all Merchandizes, to the value of twelve pence in the pound.

Pourcontrel, the ſame as *Polypus*.

Pourmenade, (French) a Walk, or Gallery, open over-head.

To make *Pourparty*, to ſever the Lands that fall to partners, which before partition, they held joyntly.

Pourpreſture, (French) an incloſure: alſo, an incroaching upon any Land, or Juriſdiction that belongs to the King.

Purſuivants, (French) followers: alſo meſſengers attending the King in Wars, or to be ſent upon any ſpecial occaſion, or meſſage; the four *Purſuivants* at Arms, are thoſe that attend the Heralds, and are called *Blewmantle*, *Rougecroſſe*, *Rougedragon*, and *Percullis*.

Pourtraiture, (French) a delineating, or drawing a *Pourtraict*, i.e. a picture, or image of any thing.

Pourveyour, (French) an Officer of the King, or other great Perſonage, that provides Corn, and other Victual for the houſe.

Power of the County, the attendance of all Gentlemen, Yeomen, Labourers, *&c.* within the County, above the age of fifteen, that are capable to bear Arms.

Pownd, in Common-law, ſignifieth an incloſure to keep beaſts in; but more eſpecially a place of ſtrength, where Cattel diſtrained for any treſpaſſe are put, untill they be replevied, or diſtrained.

Poynings Law, an Act of Parliament, whereby the Laws of *England* became of force in *Ireland*; ſo called, becauſe it was made when Sir *Edward Poynings* was Lievtenant of *Ireland*.

P R

Pragmatical, (Greek) buſie, or expert in many things.

Practick, or *Practical*, (Greek) ready to practiſe, or deal in any Art, or Science: alſo Subſtantively taken for any Art, or Science.

Prandicle, (Lat.) a break-faſt, or repaſt.

Pratique, (Ital.) the ſame as practick: alſo a Licence to traffick.

Præamble, ſee *Preface*.

Præbendary, (from the Latin *Præbere*, to afford) he that receives a *Præbend*, i.e. a portion allowed for the maintenance of the Members of a Cathedral Church; he is alſo ſo called from affording his Counſell, and aſſiſtance to the Biſhop.

Præcaution, (Lat.) a foreſeeing, forewarning, or preventing.

Præcedence, (Lat.) a going before: alſo a ſurpaſſing, or excelling.

Præcellence, (Latin) an exceeding, or excelling.

Præcention, (Lat.) the flouriſh, or entrance of a Song, or Ballad.

Preceptive, (Lat.) belonging to a precept, *i.e.* a Teaching, Inſtruction, or Leſſon: alſo a Command.

Præceptories, certain Benefices, anciently poſſeſt by the better ſort of Templers.

Præcidaneous, (Lat.) that which is cut, killed, or ſacrificed before.

Præcipice, (Lat.) a ſteep place, a downright deſcent.

Præcipitation, (Lat.) a caſting down headlong: alſo raſhneſſe, or unadviſedneſſe: alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, being a ſteeping, or diſſolving of mettals, or other bodies, in corroding liquors.

Præcocity (Lat.) a too early, or overhaſty ripening of fruits.

Præcognition, (Lat.) fore-knowledge of any thing.

Præcontract, (Lat.) a former bargain, or contract.

Præcurſour, (Lat.) a fore-runner, a meſſenger ſent before.

Prædation, (Lat.) a preying, robbing, or ſpoiling.

Prædeceſſour, (Lat.) an Anceſtour, or Fore-father.

Prædeſtination, (Lat.) a pre-appointing, fore-ordaining, or deſigning before, what ſhall come after.

Prædial, (Lat.) belonging to Lands, Mannours, or Farms.

Prædicable, *Prædicament*, and *Prædicate*, (Lat.) three words which are moſt commonly uſed as terms in Logick. *Prædicables* (which are 5. *viz. genus*, *ſpecies*, *proprium*, *differentia*, and *accidens*) are thoſe things which may truly, naturally, and immediately, be affirmed of more things than one. *Prædicaments* (which are alſo called *Categories*, and are ten in all, *viz.* Subſtance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Action, Paſſion, Where, When, Situation, and Habit) are the Series of things gradually diſpoſed under the ſame *Summum genus*. A *Prædicate* is the laſt part of the Propoſition, or the major term of a Syllogiſm.

Prædiction, (Lat.) a fore-ſaying, or fore-telling.

Prædominant, (Lat.) bearing chief ſway, or rule.

Præeminence, (Lat.) a being to be ſet before others for eminence or excellence.

Præexiſtent, (Latin) exiſting, or being before.

Preface, (as it were a ſpeaking before, from the Latin *Præ*, and *fari*) a Prologue, or Preparatory ſpeech before any diſcourſe. It is alſo called a Præmble, which is as it were, a walking before.

Præfect, (Lat.) a Governour, or chief Ruler of a City or Province; there was alſo anciently a chief Officer in the Roman Empire, called *Præfectus Prætorio*.

To *Præfer*, (Lat.) to advance, or ſet before others.

Prægnant, (Lat.) great with child: alſo ripe, forward, of a prompt, and ready wit.

Prægnotaries, ſignifies in Common law, the chief Clerks of the Kings Court, whereof three are of the Common Pleas, and one of the Kings Bench.

Prægreſſion, (Lat.) a going before.

Præguſtation, (Lat.) a taſting, or trying before.

Præjudication, (Lat.) a judging before hand; whence *Præjudice* is uſed for hurt, or hinderance.

Prælation, (Latin) a preferring, or ſetting before.

Prælections, (Lat.) Lectures, or Readings before.

Prælude, (Latin) a Proœm, or entrance into any diſcourſe or ſubject: alſo, in Muſick it is taken for a voluntary or flouriſh upon any inſtrument.

Præmature, (Lat.) ripe before.

Præmeditation, (Latin) a fore-thinking, a muſing of a thing before hand.

Præmiſſion, (Lat.) a ſending before; whence the præmiſſes, *i.e.* things ſent out, or ſpoken of before.

To fall into a *Præmunire*, ſignifieth in Common Law, to forfeit a mans goods to the Prince, and his body to remain in priſon: it is a word corruptly uſed for *præmonere*, i.e. to admoniſh, or forewarn, and is taken either for the Writ, or for the Offence whereupon the Writ is granted.

Præmonition, (Latin) a fore-warning.

Præmunition, (Latin) a fortifying before hand.

Prender, a word uſed in Common Law: things which lye in *Prender*, are thoſe things which the Lord of a Mannour may have before attournment, as the Ward of the body of an heir, or of the Land eſcheats; whereas thoſe things which lye in Render, he cannot take before attournment, as Rents, Reliefs, Heriots, &c.

Prænomination, (Lat.) a fore-naming.

Prænotion, (Latin) fore-knowledge.

Prænunciation, (Lat.) a fore-ſhewing, or declaring before hand.

Præoccupation, (Lat.) a poſſeſſing before hand, alſo a preventing.

Præpenſed, (French) fore-thought.

To *Præponderate*, (Latin) to weigh well, or conſider before hand.

Præpoſition, (Lat.) a putting before: alſo one of the eight parts of Speech in Grammar, ſo called, becauſe it is ſet before a Nown, or a Verb.

Præpoſterous, (Lat.) raſh, head-long, out of order.

Præpuce, (Lat.) the fore-skin, which covereth the Nut of the Yard.

Prærogative, (Lat. a having ones opinion firſt askt) apriviledge, a peculiar authority, or præeminence.

Præſage, (Lat.) a fore-gueſſing, or fore-telling.

Presbytery, (Lat.) Prieſthood, Elderſhip, or a government of the Church by Elders.

Præſcience, (Lat.) fore-knowledge.

Præſcription, (Latin) a preſcribing, limiting, or determining by a Rule or Law: alſo the courſe, or uſe of any thing, for a long time.

Præſentaneous, (Lat.) preſent, ready, ſpeedy, effectual.

Præſentation, (Lat.) a ſhewing, or ſetting forth: alſo, in Common Law, preſentation is the offering, or preſenting of any one by his Patron to the Biſhop, to be inſtituted in a Benefice of his gift.

Præſepe, a Conſtellation in two degrees, thirteen minutes of *Leo*.

To *Præſide*, (Lat.) to rule, or have authority over.

Præſidiary, (Lat.) belonging to a *Præſidy*, i. e. a Garriſon of ſouldiers: alſo aid, help, or defence.

Preſt-money, (from the French *Preſt*, i. e. ready, prompt) money that bindeth thoſe who have received it, to be ready at all times appointed.

Præſtigiation, (Lat.) a deceiving, jugling, or playing the Impoſtor.

Præſumption, (Lat.) a taking upon one, a being proud, or arrogant.

Pretence, or *Pretext*, (Lat.) a cloak, or colour for any thing: alſo *Pretence*, or *Prætenſion*, a claim or title to any thing.

Præterition, (Lat.) a going by, or paſſing over.

Prætermiſſion, (Latin, as it were a ſending beſides) a ſuffering to paſſe by, a leaveing out, or omitting.

Prætorian, (Lat.) belonging to a Prætor, *i.e.* one that was anciently the chief Ruler, of any Province or Country ſubject to the Roman Empire; and he had ſupream authority not only in Military affairs, but alſo in matters of judgement: alſo the Prætorian Guard was a Band of ſouldiers, conſiſting of ten thouſand, who were peculiarly to attend upon the Emperour's perſon.

Prævarication, (Lat.) deceit, or double-dealing.

Prævious, (Lat.) leading the way, or going before.

Praſutagus, an ancient King who reigned over a people of *Brittain* called the *Iceni*.

Pravity, (Lat.) crookedneſſe, deformity: alſo naughtineſſe, lewdneſſe.

The *Prerogative Court*, a certain Court belonging to the Civill Law, in which the Commiſſary ſits upon Inheritances fallen either by the Inteſtate, or by Will and Teſtament.

Priamus, the ſon of *Laomedon* King of *Troy*. He having been led captive by *Hercules* into *Greece*, was afterwards ranſomed for a great ſumme of money: He had fifty ſons, whereof ſeventeen he had by his wife *Hecuba*; in his time it was, that *Troy* was taken, and ſack't by the *Greeks*.

Priapiſmus, (Lat.) a diſeaſe wherein there is an erection of the yard without luſt; from *Priapus* the ſon of *Bacchus* and *Venus*. He being born at *Lampſacus*, became through the malice of *Juno*, who was his mother's Midwife, very ugly and deformed, yet he had ſomething about him ſo pleaſing to the women of *Lampſacus*, that after he was baniſht by the men of that place, they built a Temple to him where they were wont to ſacrifice an Aſſe, and called him the god of Gardens.

Pricker, a term in Hunting, being uſed for a Huntſman on horſe-back.

Pricketh, a term in Hunting, when a Hare beates in the plain High-way, where you may yet perceive her footing; it is ſaid ſhe *pricketh*.

Pricket, a brocket, ſpitter, or young male Deer, of a year or two old, beginning to put forth the head.

Pridian, (Latin) belonging to the day before.

Prig, a canting word; To filch, or ſteal.

Primacy, (French) the firſt place or chief rule, eſpecially in Eccleſiaſtical affairs, whence a Metropolitan, or Arch-Biſhop is called a Primate.

Primage, a duty due to Mariners for loading of a Ship, at the firſt ſetting forth from any Haven.

Prime, (Lat.) firſt, or principal: alſo taken ſubſtantively for the firſt hour of the day; whence a Primer, is a kind of little Prayer-book, containing Prayers, Reſponſories, and Antiphones, choſen for that hour of the day.

A *Prime*, is in Surveying, an exact part containing nineteen inches, and four fifth parts of an inch.

Primævous, (Latin) of a former age, elder.

Primero, and *Primaviſta*, (Ital.) two Games at Cards, formerly much in uſe.

Primier ſeiſin, a word uſed in Common Law, a branch of the Kings Prerogative, whereby he hath the firſt poſſeſſion of all Lands and Tenements through the Realm.

Primigenious, (Lat.) coming naturally, or having its Original from its ſelf.

Primitial, (Lat.) belonging to the firſt-fruits.

Primitive,

Primitive, (Lat.) ancient, or of the first Age.

Primogeniture, (Lat.) a first birth: also a being eldest, or first-born.

Primordial, (Lat.) belonging to the first original, or beginning of all things.

Primum mobile, (Lat.) the tenth or highest Orb; so called by Astronomers, as being the first, and upon which the motion of the inferiour Orbs depends.

Principality, (Lat.) the dignity or chief seat of a Soveraign Prince: also, Principality is taken for one of the Orders of Angels.

Princox, (from the Latin *Præcox*) a hasty or over-ripe-headed young boy.

Priority, (Lat.) see *Posteriority*.

Prisage, a custome or share belonging to the King out of such merchandizes, as are taken by way of lawfull prize.

Priscilla, the proper name of a woman, being a diminutive of *Prisca*, which signifieth in Latin, ancient.

Priscillianists, a sort of Hereticks instituted by one *Priscillianus*: they denyed the Persons of the Trinity, and held that things had their beginning from two Gods, the one good, and the other bad.

Prism, (Greek) a certain Geometrical figure being a solid triangle.

Pristine, (Latin) former, ancient, wonted.

Pristis, (Lat.) a kind of fish very long and slender: also a Ship fashioned long and narrow, after the manner of that fish.

Privado, (Span.) a Favorite.

Privation, ((Lat.) a depriving, bereaveing, or taking away.

Priviledge, that which is granted to any person or place, against or beside the course of Common Law.

Probability, (Lat.) likelyhood.

Probat of Testaments, the producing of dead mens Wills before the Ecclesiasticall Judge, Ordinary of the place, where the dead man dieth.

Probation, (Lat.) a proving, or trying; whence a Probationer in the University, is one that is to be approved and allowed of by the Colledge for his doctrine and manners, before he be chosen fellow.

Probe, a Chirurgions Instrument wherewith he tryeth the depth of wounds.

Probity, (Lat.) honesty, goodnesse, integrity.

Problematical, (Lat.) belonging to a Problem, *i. e.* a hard question propounded to any one to explain.

Proboscide, (Greek) the snout of an Elephant.

Procacity, (Latin) saucinesse, malepertnesse, scoffing.

Procatarctick, (Greek) as Procatarctick cause, that cause which foregoeth, or beginneth another cause.

Procerity, (Lat.) heighth of stature, talinesse.

Processe, (Latin) the manner of proceeding in every cause, be it personall, or reall; civill, or criminall; even from the originall Writ, to the end.

Procession, (Latin) a passing on, a going forward: also, a custom among Clergymen of passing along the streets, singing of Psalms, making supplications, and visiting the bounds of the Parish.

Prochronism, (Greek) an errour in Chronologie or the computation of time.

Prochyta, an Island in the *Tyrrhene* Sea, not far from *Puteoli*, in *Campania*, so called from *Prochyta* the Nurse of *Æneas*; it hath been reported of old, that a mountain of *Inarime* a neighbouring Island being cast into the Sea by an Earthquake, was the originall of this Island.

Procidence, (Lat.) the falling down of any thing out of its place.

Procinct, (Lat.) a being prepared, or in a readinesse.

Proclivity, (Lat.) an aptnesse, propensity, or inclination to any thing.

Proconsul, (Latin) one in the stead or place of a Consull, a Deputy Consull.

Procrastination, (Lat.) a delaying, or putting off from time to time.

Procreation, (Lat.) an ingendering, or begetting.

Proctors, (in Latin *Procuratores*) Advocates, or those that follicit other mens businesses: also those that appear in Parliament for Cathedrall, or other collegiate Churches, or for the common Clergy of every Dioceſſe. There are also in the University two men chosen from among the Schollars, to see good Orders kept, and Exercises performed, who are called Proctors: Also in the State of *Venice*, there are certain chief Officers called Procurators.

Proculcation, (Lat.) a tramplin, or treading under foot.

Procyon, the lesser Dog Star.

Prodigality, (Lat.) riotous, or wastefull expence.

Prodigy, (Lat.) a monstrous, or unnatural action, betokening some great evill to come,

Proditorious, (Lat.) belonging to *Prodition*, i. e. treason, or treachery, traytour-like.

Prodrom, (Greek) a *recursour*, or fore-runner.

Production, (Lat.) a producing, or bringing forth (whence the product in Arithmetick, is any number brought forth out of another) also a lengthening, or making longer.

Profanation, (Lat.) a putting holy things to a common use.

Profection, (Lat.) a walking forward, or going any journey; in Astronomy, *Profection*, and *Progression* are all one, being no more then a regular change of the significators, according to the succession of the signs.

Professour, (Lat.) a Lecturer, or Reader of any Art, or Science in the publick Schools of an University.

Proficient, (Lat.) helping forward, or profiting.

Profile, (Ital.) a Term in painting, being a picture onely drawn side-wayes.

Profligation, (Lat.) a driving away, or putting to flight.

Profluence, (Lat.) a flowing plentifully, an abundance.

Profound, is oftentimes joyned to other words, to adde a weight and aggravation to them, as profound reverence. *Cleopatra.*

Profundity, (Lat.) a great depth, a deep extent.

Profusion, (Lat.) a pouring out lavishly, a wasting.

Progeny, (Latin) an off-spring, or issue; whence *Progenitour*, a fore-father, or ancestour.

Progne, see *Philomela.*

Prognostication, (Latin) a foretelling of things to come.

Progression, (Latin) a making progresse, or going forward.

Prohibition, (Latin) a forbidding; in Astronomy it is, when two Planets are applying to Conjunction, or Aspect, and before they come to joyn themselves, another comes to Conjunction, or Aspect of the Planet applyed to.

Projections, a Mathematical Term, all sorts of Globes, or Spheres in *Plano.*

Projecture, (Lat.) a forecasting, or designing: also a Term in Architecture, a jutting out in pillars, or buildings.

Prolatation, (Lat.) a delaying, or deferring.

Prolation, (Lat.) a putting forth, a pronouncing, or speaking plain.

Proleptical, (Greek) belonging to a *Prolepsie*, *i. e.* a conceiving of things in the mind before hand; a figure, wherein we prevent, what another intendeth to alleadge.

Proletaneous, or *Proletarious*, (Lat.) having many Children, and little to maintain them; of a mean, or low condition.

Prolifical, (Lat.) apt to breed, or bring forth, fruitfull. *Prolifical* signs, are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pisces.*

Prolixity, (Latin) tediousnesse in speech.

Prologue, (Greek) a Preface, a Speech which commends to the people a Comedy, or Fable, or the Authour of it.

Proloquutour, (Lat.) he that speaks before others, a Chair-man, or Speaker of a Synod, or Convocation-house.

Prolusion, (Lat.) as it were a playing before, an Essay, or making Triall before hand, of what a man is able to do.

Prolyte, (Greek) one that hath studyed the Law four year, a Licentiate.

Promethem, the Father of *Deucaleon*, and son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*; he having formed of Clay the Image of a man, and climbing up to Heaven by the help of *Minerva*, he kindled a little stick at the Sun, and with that celestiall fire, enlivened the man he had made: for which he was at the command of *Jupiter*, bound by *Mercury* to the Mountain *Caucasus*, where a Vulture was continually pecking at his Liver; but afterwards having disswaded *Jupiter* from marrying *Thetis*, he was for his good counsell freed by *Hercules.*

Prominence, (Lat.) a jutting, or standing out farther then another.

Promiscuous, (Lat.) mingled, or confused one with another.

Promonterie, (Latin) the top of a Hill, butting out upon the Sea.

Promoters, or *Promooters*, those men, who for complaining of such as offend in actions bearing a penalty, have part of the profit for their reward.

Promptitude, (Lat.) quickness, or readinesse.

Promptuarie, (Latin) a Cellar, or Buttery.

Promulgation, (Lat.) a proclaiming, or publishing by hanging any Law in the open Market-place.

Prone, (Lat.) stooping downward, or lying with the face downward.

Pronephew, (Lat.) a Nephew, or Grandchild's ſon.

Proœm, (Lat.) a Preface, or Prologue, an entrance into any diſcourſe.

Propagation, (Lat.) a planting of many young Vines from the old one cut down: alſo, a ſpreading abroad, the multiplying of a ſtock.

Propelled, (Latin) thruſt out, or driven forward.

Propenſion, (Lat.) a proneneſſe, or inclination to any thing.

Properation, (Lat.) a doing a thing quickly, a making haſte.

Propheticall, (Greek) belonging to Propheſie, *i. e.* a foretelling of things to come by certain hidden, and myſterious Speeches.

Propination, (Lat.) a drinking to any one.

Propinquity, (Latin) nearneſſe, or neighbour-hood: alſo affinity.

Propitiatory, (Lat.) a place where God is pacified.

Propitious, (Lat.) favourable, whence *Propitiation*, an appeaſing of Gods diſpleaſure, by ſacrifice, or prayer.

Propontis, all that Sea that reacheth from the Streights of *Helleſpont*, to the *Boſphorus Thracius*.

Proportion, (Lat.) a convenience, or anſwerableneſſe of one thing to another.

Propoſition, (Latin) a propounding, or ſhewing what one intends to ſpeak of: alſo, the major, or firſt term in Logick.

Propretor, (Lat.) a Deputy-*Prætor*, or Chief Juſtice.

Proprietary, (French) an owner; or he that hath a property in any thing; or one that hath the fruit of a Benefice to himſelf and his Heirs.

Propudious (Lat.) ſhamefull, filthy, diſhoneſt.

Propugnacle, (Lat.) a Bulwark, or Fortreſſe, whence propugnation, a defending, or fighting for.

Propulſation, (Lat.) a chaſing away, or driving back.

Proreption, (Lat.) a creeping, or ſtealing on by little and little.

Prorritation, (Lat.) a ſtirring up, or provoking.

Prorogation, (Latin) a deferring, or putting off to another time; it is ſpoken more eſpecially of the adjourning of a Parliament, or Councel.

Proſaick, (Latin) belonging to Proſe.

Proſcription, (Lat.) a baniſhing, or outlawing, a making it lawfull for any man to kill the Proſcript, or perſon outlawed, where ever he findeth him.

Proſecution, (Lat.) a following, or purſuing eagerly.

Proſelyte, (Greek) a ſtranger converted to our faith; it was heretofore meant onely of one converted from Heatheniſm, to the Jewiſh Religion.

Proſerpina, the daughter of *Jupiter* and *Ceres*, ſhe being raviſht by *Pluto*, was ſought for by *Ceres* all over the earth; but after the whole matter was related by the Nymph *Cyane*, *Jupiter* at her earneſt requeſt, granted that her daughter ſhould return again to earth, on condition ſhe had taſted no meat ſince ſhe came to Hell: but *Aſcalaphus* having declared that ſhe had eaten part of a Pomegranate (for which *Ceres* turned him into an Owl) ſhe could obtain no more, but that ſhe ſhould be ſix moneths upon earth, and ſix months with *Pluto*.

Proſodie, (Greek) the Art of giving words their due accent, or tone.

Proſopopœa, (Greek) a certain figure, wherein divers things are perſonated, which are not reall.

A *Proſpect*, (Lat.) a view, or ſight of any thing afar off.

Proſpicuous, (Lat.) fair, or goodly to behold.

Proſternation, (Latin) a throwing to the ground, or laying flat, an overcoming.

Proſtitution, (Lat.) a Harlots letting out the uſe of her body for hire.

Proſtration, (Latin) a falling at ones feet.

Protatick, (Greek) belonging to a *Protaſis*, i. e. a Propoſition: alſo the firſt part of a Comedy.

Protelation, (Lat.) a driving, or chaſing away.

Protend, (Lat.) to ſtretch forth.

Protervity, (Latin) way-wardneſſe, or frowardneſſe.

Proteſilaus, the ſon of *Iphiclus*, who going to the *Trojan* War, contrary to the Oracle's advice, was ſlain by *Hector*.

Proteſtation, (Lat.) an open declaring of ones mind, whence the Reformers in *Germany*, from the Proteſtation they made at *Spires*, were called Proteſtants.

Proteus, a Sea deity, the ſon of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*; he was reported to have been *Neptune*'s Shepherd, and the keeper of his Sea calfs; the Poets alſo feign, that he was a great Prophet, and that he could

transform himself into what shape he pleased, *Servius* affirms that he reigned in the *Carpathian* Island, leaving *Pallene*, a City of *Thessaly*, where he first lived.

Protocol, (Greek) the first draught of a Deed, Contract, or Instrument, or a short Register kept thereof: also the upper part of the leaf of a Book, wherein the Title is written.

Protolicia, a Castle in *Northumberland*, where, in King *Henry* the second's reign, *William* King of *Scots* laying siege to it, received a repulse; it is thought to have been the same with that, which is now called *Prudhow Castle*.

Protologie, (Greek) a fore-speech, or Preface.

Protomartyr, (Greek) the first Martyr or witnesse of the New Testament.

Protoplast, (Greek), first formed, or made.

Prototype, (Greek) the Originall type, or first pattern.

Protraction, (Latin) a putting off, deferring, or delaying of time.

Protractor, a certain Mathematicall Instrument made of brasse, consisting of the Scale and Semi-circle, used in the surveying of Land.

Protreptick, (Greek) doctrinal, or giving instructions.

Protrusion, (Latin) a thrusting forward.

Protuberant, (Latin) rising, or swelling out.

Protype, (Greek) an Example, or Copy, after which any thing is made.

Proveditor, (Italian, as it were a Providour) a great Military Officer among the the *Venetians*.

Proverbiall, (Latin) belonging to a Proverb, *i. e.* an adage, or old Saying.

Provincial, (Lat.) belonging to a Province: also, a Provincial is taken substantively for a chief Governour of an Order of Fryars.

Proviso, (Ital.) a Caveat, or Condition, made in any writing; without the performance of which, the writing becomes void.

Provocation, (Lat.) a provoking, stirring up, or challenging.

Proul, to pilfer, or steal in the night.

Prow, (old word) honour: also, the fore-castle of a ship: also, a point jutting out in a building.

Provost, a President of a Colledge, or Cathedral Church: also, a chief Magistrate of a Town.

Proxie, a Proctor's warrant, or Commission from his Client, to manage his cause on his behalf.

Proximity, (Lat.) nearnesse, or neighbour-hood, a nigh degree of kindred.

Prudence, the Christian name of divers women; the signification is well known.

Prunous, (Latin) frosty, covered with frost.

Prunel, an Herb, otherwise called Sicklewort.

Prunella, a kind of Fruit, or Plum, somewhat like a Prune.

Pruneth, a Term in Faulconry: they say, a Hawk *Pruneth*, and not picketh her self; yet a Hawk cannot be said properly to prune her self, but when she beginneth at her legs, and fetcheth moisture at her tail, wherewith she embalmeth her feet, and striketh the feathers of her wings through her beak, and this fetching off the Oyl, is called the *Note*.

Prurient, (Lat.) itching, or having an itching desire.

Pruriginous, (Lat.) having the itch.

P S

Psalmodie, (Greek) a singing of Psalms, or Verses made of short Songs, or Sentences.

Psalmographie, (Greek) a writing of Psalms.

Psaltery, (Greek) a certain Musicall Instrument with ten strings, somewhat like a Harp; some call it a Shalm.

Psephisme, (Greek) an Ordinance, Statute, or Decree.

Pseudography, (Greek) a false writing, or counterfeit hand.

Pseudologie, (Greek) a false-speaking, or lying.

Pseudomartyr, (Greek) a false witnesse, a counterfeit Martyr.

Pseudoprophet, (Greek) a false Prophet.

Psychomachy, (Greek) a Conflict, or War of the Soul.

P T

Ptisane, (Lat.) a kind of drink made of Barly.

Ptolomæus, one of *Alexander* the Great's Captains: also, the name of several Kings of *Ægypt*.

P U

Puberty, (Lat.) youth, the age when hairs begin to grow about the privy members.

Publican,

Publican, a Farmer of publick Rents, or Revenues.

Publication, (Lat.) a publishing, or making common.

Pucelage, (French) Virginity.

Pucle-Church, a Town in *Glocester-shire*, in times past, a Mannour of the Kings; where King *Edmund* interposing himself between his Sewer, and one *Leove* a Ruffian, to part them as they were quarrelling, was thrust through the body, and so lost his life.

Pudibund, (Latin) bashfull, or shamefac't.

Pudicity, (Lat.) chastity, or purity.

Puerility, (Lat.) boyishnesse, childishnesse, or simplicity.

Puerperous, (Latin) bearing children, or causing to bear children.

Pugill, (Latin) a small handful.

Pugillation, (Lat.) a playing the Champion, a fighting for any one.

Pugnacity, (Latin) an eager desire of fighting.

Puisne, or *Puny*, (French, as it were born after) a word used in Common Law for the younger.

Puissance, (French) power, force, might.

Pulchritude, (Lat.) fairnesse, or tallnes of person.

Pulicous, (Lat.) full of fleas.

Pullation, (Lat.) a hatching of chickins.

Pullulation, (Lat.) a springing, a budding forth, a shooting up.

Pulmonary, (Lat.) the herb Lungwort.

Pulmonarious, (Latin) diseased in the Lungs.

Pulp, (Latin) the brawny, or muscly part of the body: also a kind of fish, otherwise called a Cuttle-fish or Polypus.

Pulsation, (Lat.) a knocking, striking, or beating upon.

Pulverisation, (Lat.) a breaking to dust, a reducing into pouder.

Pulverulent, (Lat.) dusty, full of pouder.

Pumication, (Lat.) a making smooth with a Pumice-stone, *i.e.* a stone that is spungy, and full of holes.

Punch, a kind of *Indian* drink.

Pungency, (Lat.) a pricking.

Puntillo, (Ital.) a diminutive of *Punctio*, i.e. a little point: also a thing of no value, or moment.

Punick faith, falshood, or perjury.

Punition, (Latin) a chastising, or correcting.

Puny, see *Puisne*.

Pupill, (Latin) the Ball, or Apple of the eye: also derived from *Pupillus*, it signifieth an Orphan, or fatherlesse Child, one under Age, or Ward, or the tuition of a Tutour.

Purbeck, a Demy-Island in *Dorsetshire*, in the midst of which standeth *Corf*-Castle, where *Ælfrith*, to make way for her own son *Ethelred* to the Crown, caused her Son-in-law *Edward* to be barbarously murthered, as he came from hunting to visit her.

Purfle, (French *pourfile*) a guard, border, or fringe about any garment.

Purflew, a term in Heraldry, common to all Furs, so long as they are used in borders.

Purgatory, (Lat.) a place of cleansing or purging, a certain place where the Roman Catholicks say, the souls of men are cleansed, before they go to Heaven.

Purification, (Lat.) a purifying, a making clean, or pure.

Purlue, (French, as it were pure ground) all that ground near any Forrest, which being anciently made Forrest, is afterwards by perambulations, severed again from the same.

To *Purloin*, to lurch, to get privily away.

Purple, or *Purpure*, signifieth in Heraldry, that colour which we commonly call red.

Purpurean, (Lat.) made of Purple, or of the colour of Purple.

Purulent, (Latin) full of matter, or filth.

Purveyour, see *Pourveyour*.

Pusillanimity, (Latin) cowardlinesse, or faint heartednesse.

Pustulous, (Lat.) full of Pustules, *i.e.* blisters, blaines, or wheals.

Putation, (Lat.) a lopping, or cutting off superfluous branches: also a thinking, reputing, or esteeming.

Putrid, (Lat.) corrupt, rotten, full of matter, whence *putrescence*, corruption.

Puttocks, (a term in Navigation) small shrowds which go from the Main, Fore, and Missen-Masts shrowds, to the Top-Masts shrowds.

To *Put over*, a term in Faulconry. A Hawk is said to put over, when she removeth her meat from her gorge into her bowels, by traversing with her body; but chiefly with her neck.

P Y

Pygmachy, (Greek) a fighting with Hurl-bats.

Pygmies,

Pygmies, a certain people inhabiting the uttermoſt mountains of *India*, not above a cubit in heighth: of whom it is reported, that they r de forth in the ſpring time upon Goats or Rams toward the Sea-ſide, armed with bows and arrows, to deſtroy the neſts of the Cranes, which elſe would grow ſo numerous, that they would not be able to overcome them.

Pyramidal, (Greek) belonging to a Pyramid, *i.e.* a Geometrical figure: See *Obelisk*.

Pyrenean-hills, certain hills that divide *France* from *Spain*.

Pyrotics, (Greek) Cauſtics, burning Medicines.

Pyrotechnie, (Greek) any ſtructure or machination made by fire-works.

Pyrrhus, the ſon of *Achilles*: alſo a King of *Epirus*, who made war with the Romans for a long while; he was ſlain at the taking of *Argos*, by the fall of a tile.

Pythagorical, belonging to *Pythagoras*, a famous Philoſopher, who was the chief that held tranſmigration, or the paſſing of ſouls out of one body into another.

Pythonical, belonging to *Python*, i. e. a prophecying Spirit, alſo the name of a Serpent of a very vaſt magnitude, which was killed by *Apollo*; in memory of which, the *Pythian* Games were inſtituted.

Q U

Quabb, a kind of fiſh, called a Water-weaſel, or Eelpout.

Quacksalver, (Dutch) a Mountebank, or ſimple Phyſitian.

Quadragenarious, (Lat.) belonging to 40. years.

Quadrageſimal, (Latin) belonging to *Quadrageſima*, i.e. the fourtieth day before Eaſter, or firſt Sunday in Lent.

Quadrain, (French) a Stanza, or Staff, conſiſting of four Verſes.

Quadrangular, (Lat.) belonging to a Quadrangle, *i.e.* a four-ſquare figure.

Quadrant, (Lat.) a certain Mathematical Inſtrument, being the fourth part of a Circle: alſo the fourth part of any meaſure, or number.

Quadrantal, (Lat.) four-fingers thick: alſo a certain figure every way four-ſquare.

Quadrature, (Lat.) a ſquaring, a making ſquare of any thing.

Quadrienniall, (Latin) of four years.

Quadrigarious, (Lat.) belonging to a Coach, or Chariot, drawn with four horſes.

A *Quadrin*, (French) a mite, or ſmall piece of money, valuing about a farthing.

Quadringenarious, (Lat.) belonging to four hundred.

Quadripartite, (Lat.) divided into four parts.

Quadrivial, (Lat.) conſiſting of four ways, or turnings.

Quadrupedal, (Lat.) having four feet.

Quadrupedian ſigns, repreſenting four-footed beaſts, *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Leo*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*.

Quadruplation, (Latin) a doubling four times.

Quadruplication, (Latin) a folding of a thing four times.

Quail, a kind of Bird, called in Latin *Cotburnix*.

Quakers, a modern Sect of Religious *Enthuſiaſts*, who take that denomination from their ſtrange geſtures, and quaking fits, which come upon them in their publick Aſſemblies.

Quandary, (as it were *quando ara*, i. e. when will the altar be ready) a ſtudying, or doubting what to do.

Quarantain, (French) Lent, or the term of 40. dayes before Eaſter.

Quardecue, (French) the fourth part of a French crown.

Quare impedit, the name of a Writ that lyeth for him that hath purchaſed a Mannour, with an Advouſon thereunto belonging, againſt him that diſturbeth him in the right of his Advouſon.

Quarentine, a right allowed by the Law of *England*, to the Widow of a landed man deceaſed, of continuing 40. dayes after his deceaſe in his chief Mannour-houſe.

Quarry, a place whence ſtones are digged out: alſo a term in Hunting, being a reward given to Hounds after they have hunted.

Quarril, (French) a kind of coyn valuing three half pence of our money, the fourth part of a Real.

Quartation, (Latin) A Chymicall Term, being the ſeparation of Gold and Silver mixed together, by four parts unequall.

Quartan, (Lat.) belonging to the fourth.

Quartary, (Lat.) the fourth part of a Sextary, *i.e.* two pound.

Quarter, a term in *Blazon*, being a fourth part of an Eſcutcheon.

Quartile aſpect, a term in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of three ſigns between one ſtar, and another.

Quarto, a book is ſaid to be in Quarto, when it conſiſteth of ſheets doubled into four leaves apiece.

Quaſſation,

Quassation, (Lat.) a shaking, or brandishing.

Quater Cosini, fourth Cosins, the last degree of kindred: also, such whose friendship declines.

Quaternion, or *Quaternity*, (Lat.) the number of four.

Quaver, one of the quickest times, or pauses in Musick

Queenborough, a Town in *Kent*, built by King *Edward* the third, in honour of Queen *Philip* his wife, who built Queens Colledge in *Oxford*.

Queint, (old word) quenched: also, strange.

Quercine, (Latin) belonging to an Oak.

Querimonious, (Lat.) mourning, bewailing, complaining.

Quern, a Hand-mill.

Querpo, see *Cuerpo*.

Querulous, (Latin) singing, or cherping sorrowfully, declaring ones complaints.

Quest, or *Inquest*, a meeting of Citizens, to inquire what misdemeanours are committed in every Ward.

Questour, or *Quæstour*, (Latin) the Chamberlain of a City, a publick Treasurer.

Quick-silver, a certain Minerall, being a slimy water, mixt with a pure white earth.

Quiddity, a term in School-philosophy; the essence of any thing: also a quirk, or subtile question.

Quid pro pro, signifieth in Common Law, a mutual performance of a contract by both parties.

Quinquepedal, (Latin) having five feet, or of the measure of five feet.

Quingenarious, (Latin) belonging to five hundred.

Quinquagesime Sunday, the fiftieth day before Easter, called *Shrove-Sunday*.

Quinquangle, (Lat.) having five corners or angles.

Quinquennial, (Lat.) five yeares old, or lasting five years.

Quinquepartite, (Lat.) divided into five parts.

Quinquereme, (Lat.) a Gally having five ranks of Oares, or wherein every Oare hath five men; as the *Quadrireme* consisted of four, and the *Trireme* of three.

Quintisme, in Common Law, is a certain tax laid upon the subject by the Prince, being the fifteenth part of mens lands, or goods.

Quintain, (French) a certain Game formerly much in request at marriages, being a running a Tilt with Poles against a thick Plank, or Buttresse of wood, wherein he that shewed most activity, had a Peacock for prize.

Quintiel, (French) a hundred weight.

Quintessential, (Lat.) belonging to Quintessence, *i.e.* the purest substance extracted out of any body, the chief force or vertue of any thing.

Quintile, (Lat.) the month of *July*, being the fifth moneth from *March*.

Quintuple, (Lat.) five-fold.

Quinzain, (French) a Stanza, or Staff of fifteen verses.

Quirinal hill, one of the seven hills of *Rome*; there is also a gate called *Porta Quirinalis*.

Quirister, see *Chorister*.

Quiritation, (Lat.) a crying, calling, or shouting.

Quirites, a name anciently given to the Romans.

Quite claim, in Common Law, is an acquitting of a man for any action that he hath against him.

Quodlibetical questions, certain questions disputed *pro* and *con* in the Schools.

Justices of the *Quorum*, four Justices of the Peace in any County, whose presence is required in all businesses of importance; their Commission beginning thus, *Quorum vos A B*, &c. *unum esse volumus*.

Quotidian, (Latin) daily, done every day.

Quotient, (Latin) a term in Arithmetick, the number that riseth out of the Divisour.

Quoyl, a term in Navigation, a rope laid up round, one take over another.

Quoyn, a thing which Gunners set under their Ordnance, to mount them higher, or let them lower.

R A

Rabbettings, a Term in Navigation, the letting in of the Planks to the Keel.

Rabbinical, belonging to a Rabby, or Rabbin, *i.e.* a Doctor, or Teacher, among the *Jews*.

Rabid, (Lat.) mad, or raging.

Racemation, (Lat.) a gathering of grapes after the clusters are gone.

Racemiferous, (Latin) bearing clusters of grapes.

Rachel, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew a sheep.

Radegund, (Sax.) favourable counſell, a Chriſtian name of women.

Rade vore, (Sax.) Tapeſtry, or Loom-work.

Radiant, (Latin) bright, ſhining, or glittering like the Sun-beams.

Radiation, a darting forth of beams.

Radical, (Latin) belonging to the root: whence radical moiſture, the naturall, and vital moiſture ſpread like a dew, through all parts of the body; in Aſtrology, a radical queſtion, is a queſtion propounded, when the Lord of the aſcendent, and Lord of the hour, are of one nature and triplicity.

Radication, (Lat.) a taking root.

Raffinage, (French) a refining.

Raffle, (French) a kind of Game at Dice: alſo, a rifling.

Raft, a kind of Boat, or floating Veſſel.

Ragounces, (Sax.) a kind of precious ſtone.

Raillery, (French) jeſting, ſporting, or ſcoffing.

Raimund, (Germ.) a proper name, ſignifying Quiet; anſwering to the Greek *Heſychius*.

Rain-bow, a Meteor of divers colours, fiery, blue, and green, when the Sun beams are in a Geometricall oppoſition to a ſhallow and moiſt Cloud.

Rally, (French) to reunite, to gather together diſperſed Troops.

Ralf, (Germ.) a proper name of men, contracted from *Rodulph*, i. e. helpfull counſell.

Ramagious, (French) wild, belonging to *Ramage*, i. e. boughs, or branches.

Rambooz, a kind of compound drink.

Ramberge, (French) a kind of ſwift Gally, or long ſhip.

Ramiſt, a follower of *Ramus*, a modern Writer, famous for reducing many of the Arts into a handſome method and abridgement.

Ramoſity, (Latin) fulneſſe of branches, or boughs.

Rampant, a Term in Heraldry, being ſpoken of a beaſt climbing, or rearing up his fore-feet.

Rampier, or *Rampert*, (French) a Term in Fortification, the wall of a Bulwark, or Fortreſſe.

Ramſey, a famous Abby in *Huntingtonſhire*, ſo called as it were *Rams* Iſland; it was built in the time of King *Edgar*, by his Kinſman *Ailwin*, ſir-named *Healf-Kening*, i.e. half King, and inlarged by Biſhop *Oſwald*.

Rancidity, or *Rancour*, (Latin) mouldineſſe, rottenneſſe, muſtineſſe: alſo malice, or inward grudging.

Randal, (Sax.) a proper name, from *Randulph*, i.e. fair help.

Ranſome, (French) contract, a redemption; a ſumme of money paid for the redeeming of a Captive, or for the pardoning of ſome hainous Crime.

Ranula, (Latin) a ſwelling under the tongue; in that part, by which it is faſtened to the Ligament.

Rapacity, (Lat.) ravenouſneſſe, extortion, greedineſſe.

Rapes, certain diviſions of the County of *Suſſex*; as *Kent* is divided into *Wapentakes*: theſe *Rapes* are ſix in all, namely of *Chicheſter*, *Arundel*, *Brembe*, *Lewiſe*, *Pevenſey*, and *Haſtings*.

Raphael, a proper name, ſignifying, in Hebrew, the Phyſick of God.

Rapidity, (Lat.) ſwiftneſſe, quickneſſe, haſtineſſe.

Rapine, (Lat.) Robbery; Pillaging, a taking a thing by open force, or violence.

Rapſodie, (Greek) a contexture, or joyning together of divers verſes, or ſentences.

Rapture, (Lat.) a ſnatching away by violence: alſo, an Ecſtaſie, or Tranſportment.

Rarity, thinneſſe; it is by the Philoſophers oppoſed to Denſity: and that body is ſaid to be rare, whoſe quantity is more, and its ſubſtance leſſe.

Rarefaction, (Lat.) a rarefying, or making thin.

Raſkail, (old word) traſh.

Raſpatory, (French) a Butler's inſtrument, wherewith he chips bread.

Raſpis, a kind of fruit growing on a ſhrub, called in French *Framboiſe*; as it were, a Wood-Strawberry.

Raſ-Algenſe, a Star in the Twin.

Raſ-Alden, the head of *Junonius*.

Raſure, (Latin) a ſhaving, or ſcraping.

Ratiocination, (Lat.) a reaſoning, arguing, or diſcourſing.

Ratification, (Lat.) a ratifying, confirming, or making ſure.

Rational, (Lat.) reaſonable indued with reaſon; it is alſo ſubſtantively taken for a certain Prieſtly attire among the Jews.

Ravage, (French) havock, ſpoyl, ranſack.

Raucity, (Lat.) hoarſeneſſe.

Ravenna, a famous City of *Italy*, where anciently the Exarchs belonging to the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, had their reſidence:

fidence; it is ſituate upon the *Adriatick* Sea-ſhore.

Raviſhment, or *Rape*, the violent deflouring of a woman: alſo in Coumon-law, it is uſed for the taking away, either of a woman, or an Heir in Ward.

Raunge, (French) the Office of a *Raunger*, who is to drive back the wild beaſts of the Forreſt, as often as they Raunge out of the ſame unto any of the Purlues.

Ray, (French) a beam of the Sun, or any other Star: alſo metaphorically taken for the luſtre of any glorious object. *Cleopatra.*

R E

Reach, a Term in Navigation, the diſtance of any two points of Land, which bear in a direct line one towards another.

Reading, the chief Town in *Bark-ſhire*; ſo called from the River *Rhea*, or from the *Britiſh* word *Redin*, or *Fern*, which groweth thereabout in great plenty. Here anciently the *Danes* fortified themſelves, and made a *Rampier* between *Kenet* and *Tamis*, when they were defeated by King *Ethelwolf*.

Read, or *Rede*, (old word) Counſel, Advice, Help.

Real, (Spaniſh) a kind of *Spaniſh* Coyn, valuing about ſix pence of our money.

Ream, a certain meaſure of Paper, conſiſting of twenty quires.

Reaſonable aid, in Common-law, is a duty that the Lord of the fee claimeth, holding by Knights ſervice, or in Soccage to marry his daughter, or make his ſon Knight.

Rebate, ſee *Chamfering*.

Rebate: a Term uſed among Merchants, to allow ſo much as the intereſt of any ſumme of money amounts to, for the time of ante-payment: alſo, a Term in Faulconry: *vide* to Bate.

Rebecca, (Hebr.) fat and full, a proper name of women.

Rebeck, an old Trot, *Chaucer*: alſo a certain Muſicall Inſtrument of three ſtrings, called in Latin *Siſtrum*, or *Fidicula*.

Rebellion, (Lat. as it were a re-warring) a ſecond reſiſtance of ſuch, as being formerly overcome in battell by the Romans, had yielded themſelves to their ſubjection.

Rebus, the expreſſing of any name, conceit, motto, or deviſe by a picture; ſee *Camdens* Remains.

Rebutter, a Term in Law, is, when the Donee by virtue of a Warranty made by the Donour, repelleth the Heir.

Recalcitration, (Lat.) a ſtriking back with the heel.

Recantation, (Lat.) a revoking, or unſaying what was ſaid before.

Recapitulation, (Lat.) a brief Repetition, a ſumming up the heads of a former diſcourſe.

Recargaiſon, (French) a lading of a ſhip homeward, a back-fraught.

Recede, (Lat.) to retire, to go back.

Recent, (Lat.) freſh, new, lately done.

Recenſion, (Lat.) a rehearſing, reckoning, or numbring.

Receptacle, (Lat.) a place fit to receive, or contain any thing, a Ware-houſe, or Store-houſe.

Reception, when two Planets are in each others dignity, then they are ſaid to receive one another, and it is manifold; by houſe, by exaltation, by triplicity, term, or face.

Receſſe, (Lat.) a recoyling, or going back, a place of retreat, or retirement.

Rechеat, a certain leſſon, which Hunters wind on their Horn, when the Hounds have loſt their Game.

Recidivous, (Lat.) falling, or ſliding back, to the ſame paſſe as it was before.

Reciprocal, (Lat.) mutual, or unchangeable; whence *Reciprocation:*

Reciſion, (Latin) a cutting away.

Recitation, (Latin) a reciting, or rehearſing; whence Recitative ſtyle, in Muſick, is a kind of ſinging, wherewith Heroick, or Dramatick Poems are rehearſed upon the ſtage.

Reck, (old word) to care.

Recluſe, (Lat.) ſhut up, retired, cloyſter'd up in a ſolitary place.

Recogniſance, (French) ſignifieth in Common-law, a Bond of Record, teſtifying from the *Recogniſour*, to the *Recognizee*, a certain ſumme of money, which is acknowledged in ſome Court of Record before a Judge, or other Officer of the Court.

Recognition, (Lat.) a reviſing, re-acknowledging, or calling to mind.

Recollects, a certain Order of Fryars.

Recommendation, (Latin) a commending any one to another.

Recopilation, (Span.) a picking, or chooſing out the beſt from among a great many things.

Record, (French) in Common law, ſignifieth an authentical, or uncontrolable teſtimony in writing.

Recordation, (Lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Recorder, one whom the Magiſtrate of a Town doth aſſociate unto him, for his better direction in matters of Juſtice, and proceedings according to Law.

Recovery, in Common law, ſignifieth an obtaining of any thing by Judgement, or Tryall of Law.

Recourſe, (Latin) refuge, or retreat.

Recoyle, (French *Reculer* as it were, *retrahere culum*, i. e. to draw back the tail) to retire, or go back.

Recreant, (French) faint-hearted, not ſtanding to ones challenge: alſo treacherous.

Recreation, (Lat. as it were a making, or creating, anew) a refreſhing, reviving, or reſtoring.

Recrement, (Lat.) the droſſe, ſcum, or dregs of any thing. Alſo a Term in Chymiſtry, when the diſtilled liquor is diſtilled over again, ſeverall times.

Recrimination, (Lat.) a retorting back a fault upon the accuſer.

Rectangle, (Latin) a right, or ſtreight angle, or corner, which is made by the falling of one line perpendicular upon another.

Rectification, (Latin) a rectifying, a making right, or ſtreight.

Recto ſur diſclamer, a Writ that lyeth where the Lord in the Kings Court doth avow upon his Tenant, and the Tenant diſclaimeth to hold of him.

Rectour, (Lat.) a Governour: alſo he that hath the Charge, or Cure of any Pariſh Church.

Rectus in curia, he that ſtandeth at the Bar, and hath no man to object any thing againſt him.

Reculade, (French) a recoyling, or going back: alſo, a ſecret corner.

Reculver, an ancient Town in *Kent*, heretofore called *Regulbium*; here the Captain of the firſt Band of the *Vetaſians* lay in Garriſon; it is alſo famous for the Palace, built by *Æthelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the Monaſtery built by *Brightwald*, the eighth *Arch-Biſhop* of *Canterbury*, from which the Town came to be called *Raculf-miniſter*.

Recuperation, (Lat.) a recovering.

Recurvation, (Lat.) a crooking, bowing, or bending backward.

A *Recuſant*, a Roman Catholick, ſo called from refuſing to ſubmit to the Diſcipline of the Reformed Church.

Redamation, (Latin) a loving again.

Redarguti n, (Lat.) a diſproving, a convincing of falſity by ſolid arguments.

Redborn, (ſignifying as much as red-water) a Town in *Hertford-ſhire*, ſeated upon the Military High-way, commonly called *Watling-ſtreet*. It hath been famous heretofore for the Reliques of *Amphibalus*, who ſuffered Martyrdom under *Dioclefian*, and who converted Saint *Alban* to the Chriſtian Faith.

Reddition, (Lat.) a reſtoring, or giving back.

Redevable, (French) being in arrearage, or behind in payment; whence it is uſed in a tranſlate ſenſe, for obliged, or beholding to. *Cleopatra*.

Redhibition, (Latin) the cauſing of any one by Law, to take that again, which he ſold.

Rediculus, a certain god, worſhip't among the ancient Romans, without the *Porta Capena*, upon occaſion of *Hannibals* returning from *Rome*, being frighted with certain apparitions.

Redintegration, (Lat.) a renewing, a making whole again.

Reddition, (Lat.) a returning, or coming back.

Redituaries, a certain Order of Fryars, being a branch of the *Franciſcans*.

Redolent, (Lat.) yielding a ſweet ſmell, fragrant.

Redonation, (Lat.) a giving back, that which was taken away.

Redoubt, a Term in Fortification, the jutting out of the angles, or corners of any work.

A *Redſtert*, a certain Bird, otherwiſe called a *Robin Redbreaſt*, in Latin *Rubicilla*.

Redſhanks, the *Iriſh-Scots*, are ſo called from *Renda*, an *Iriſh* Captain; who anciently, by force of Arms, ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*.

Redubbours, thoſe that buy Cloath, which they know to be ſtollen, and turn it into ſome other form or faſhion.

Reduction, (Lat.) a reducing, or bringing back.

Redverſies, commonly called *Rivers's*, the name of an honourable Family in *Cornwall*, who have been heretofore Earls of *Devonſhire*, and Barons of *Plimpton*, they are ſtyled in Latin Records, *de Ripariis*.

Redundancy, (Lat.) an overflowing, abounding, or exceeding.

Redu-

Reduplication, (Latin) a redoubling, a Rhetoricall figure, called in Greek *Anadiplosis* wherein a verse, or sentence, ends in the same word, as the following begins.

Re-entry, in Common Law is a resuming, or taking again possession of what we had last forgon.

Reev, or *Greve*, from the Saxon word *Gerefa*, the Bailiff of a Franchise or Mannour.

To *Reeve*, a term in Navigation, and spoken of ropes, signifieth as much as to put in, or to put through.

Refection, (Lat.) a repast, or meale.

Refectory, or *Refectuary*, a place in Monasteries, where the Monks and Fryars eat together.

To *Refell*, (Lat.) to disprove by arguments, to confute, to prove false.

Referendary, (Lat.) an Officer who makes report of Petitions or Requests exhibited to any Prince; more particularly one under the Master of Requests in *France*.

Reflection, (Lat.) a bowing, or bending back, a beating, or striking back: also by metaphor, a casting back ones mind upon things past.

Reflux, (Lat.) a flowing back, an ebbing of the Sea, or any River.

Refocillation, (Lat.) a cherishing, comforting, or reviving: also a kindling, or keeping warm.

Reformado, (Span.) an Officer, who having lost his men, is continued in pay as an inferiour souldier.

To *Reform*, a term in Faulconry; for a Hawk is not said to prune, but to reform her feathers.

Refractary, (Lat. as it were irrefrangible, *i.e.* unbreakable) stubborn, or obstinate.

Refranation, is, when a Planet is applying to another, either by conjunction, or aspect, and before he comes joyned, he becomes retrograde.

Refert, (French *Refrain*) the burthen of a Ballad, or Song.

Refrigeratory, (Latin) any Plate or Vessel used for cooling; but particularly it is taken for a vessell like a Pail, placed about the head of an *Alembeck*, which usually is filled with cold water, that so the Still-head may not grow hot.

Refrigeration, (Lat.) a refreshing, or cooling again.

Refuge, (Lat.) a flying for succour or safety, a place of respite, or succour.

Refulgent, (Lat.) shining bright.

To *Refund*, (Lat.) to dissolve, or melt again: also, to pay back.

Refutation, (Lat.) a confuting by arguments, a disapproving.

Regall, (Lat.) Kingly, Royall, Stately: also a Regall, signifieth a Ring, or Jewell, of great value.

To *Regale*, (French) to fare like a King, to entertain Royally.

Regalia, (Lat.) the rights and priviledges of a King.

Regardant, (French) looking back, a term in Heraldry.

Regarder of the Forrest, is an Officer of the Kings Forrest, who is sworn to make the regard of the Forrest, to survview all other Officers, and to inquire of all offences, as well of Vert, as of Venison, within all that ground that is parcell of the Forrest, which is called the *Regard*.

Regards, (French) attentive markings, or observings of men and actions. *Cleopat.*

Regency, (Lat.) a ruling, but more particularly, the Protectourship of a Kingdom.

Regeneration, (Latin) a new birth, a being born again spiritually.

Regermination, (Lat.) a sprouting forth, or budding again.

Regicide, (Latin) a King-killer.

Regifugium, a certain Feast celebrated by the ancient Romans the seventh Calends of *March*, on which day *Tarquin* and Kingly Government, were banished *Rome*.

Regiment, a body of souldiers consisting of ten Companies, or Troops.

Register, (Latin) a Memorial, or Record, more particularly, our ancienteſt Book of the Law, containing the Original Writs of the Common Law.

Reglutination, (Lat.) a gluing again.

Regrater, a word anciently used in the Common Law, for him that bought by the great, and sold by retail: also one that trimmes up old wares for sale, a Huckster.

Regression, or *Regresse*, (Lat.) a returning, or going back.

Regret, (French) desire: also sorrow, or reluctance.

Regularity, (Lat.) Order, Rule, or Prescript; also, a Canonical life.

Marcus Attilius *Regulus*, a famous Roman, who being taken by the *Carthaginians*, had leave given him to treat about the exchange of prisoners, upon his word given to return by such a time; which having performed, he was put to death with exquisite torments.

Regurgitation, (Lat.) a swallowing up again.

Rejection, (Lat.) a casting off.

To *Reimbosce*, (Span.) to return to the wood, to lye in ambush again.

Rejoynder, in Common Law, signifieth a second answer made by the Defendant, or an exception to a Replication: the *Civilians* call it *Duplication*.

Reister, (French), or *Ruyter* (Dutch) a horse-man (whence *Swart-rutter*, a horseman with black Armour): also, a long horseman's cloak.

Reiteration, (Latin) a saying, or doing the same thing over again, a repeating.

Relaps, (Lat.) a falling back into any sickness.

Relative, (Lat.) having relation or nearness to some other thing.

Relaxation, (Lat.) a loosening, a releasing, a setting at liberty.

Relay, a term in Hunting, a setting of hounds in a readiness, where the Deer are likely to passe.

Release, in the Common Law, is an Instrument, whereby Estates, Rights, Titles, Entries, Actions, and other things, are sometimes extinguished, sometimes inlarged, sometimes transferred, and sometimes abridged.

Relief, in Common Law, is a certain summe of money, that the Tenant holding by Knights-service, Grand-sergeantry, or other Tenure, for which homage, or regal service is due; or by soccage, for which no homage is due; and being at full age at the death of his Ancestour, doth pay to his Lord at his entrance. Also, a term in Architecture.

Relegation, (Lat.) a sending, or conveying away, a banishing.

To *Relent*, (Latin) to grow soft; it is also used metaphorically, for to melt into pity or compassion.

Relevation, (Lat.) a raising, or lifting up again.

Relict, (Lat.) a thing forsaken or left destitute: also, the Widow of a deceased Husband, is called the Relict of such a one.

Reliquary, (French) a shrine, or casket where Reliques (*i. e.* something preserved, either of the body, or clothes of deceased Saints) are kept.

Reliquation, (Lat.) remains, or a being in arrearage.

Reluctation, or *Reluctance*, (Lat.) a striving, wrestling, or strugling against.

Remainder, in Common Law, signifieth a power, or hope to enjoy Lands, Rents or Tenements, after the estate of another expired.

Remancipation, (Lat.) a returning back a commodity into the hands of him, of whom it was first bought.

Remembrancers, three Officers belonging to the Exchequer. The first is called the Kings Remembrancer, who entreth in his Office, or Recognisanzes taken before the Barons, and maketh Bonds for any of the Kings debts; or for appearance, or observing of Orders, and maketh Proces for the breach of them. The second, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, who puts him and the rest of the Justices in remembrance of such things as are to be dealt in, for the Prince's behoof. The third is the Remembrancer of the first Fruits, and Tenths; who taketh all composition for first Fruits and Tenths, and maketh Proces against such as pay not the same.

Remigation, (Latin) a rowing with Oares.

Reminiscence, (Lat.) a remembring, or calling to mind.

Remisse, (Lat.) slack, negligent.

Remissible, (Lat.) pardonable, or to be forgiven.

Remitter, in Common Law, is a restitution of him that hath two Titles to Lands, unto that which is more ancient.

Remonstrance, (Lat.) a declaring, shewing, or giving of reasons.

Remora, a fish called a Sea Lamprey or Suck-stone, which stoppeth the course of a ship; also taken metaphorically for any delay or hinderance.

Remorse, (Lat.) as it were a re-biting, or gnawing again, the sting of conscience, or troubles of mind for former evill actions.

Remuneration, (Latin) a rewarding, or recompencing for former good turns.

Remus, the brother of *Romulus*, who slew him that he might obtain the whole dominion to himself.

Rencounter, (French) an unexpected adventure, or meeting of two adverse parties.

Renavigation, (Lat.) a sailing back.

Rendevous, (a word signifying in French *render your selves*) a place where souldiers are mustred.

Rendlesham, or *Rendlisham*, a Town in *Suffolk*, anciently the Mansion-house of *Redwald* King of the East *Saxons*; who being the first of that Kingdom that was baptized,

baptized, nevertheleſſe by his wife's ſeducement, he had in the ſame Church one Altar for Chriſtian Religion, and another for his old heathen ſuperſtition.

Renegado, (Span.) a ſouldier that revolts to the enemy.

Renimed, or *Runningmead*, a famous meadow in the County of *Middleſex*: where in the year of our Lord, one thouſand, two hundred, and fifteen; the Barons of *England*, aſſembled in great numbers, to claim their liberties of King *John*.

Renitency, (Lat.) a reſiſtance, or ſtriving againſt.

Renodation, (Lat.) an unknitting, or undoing of a knot.

Renovation, (Lat.) a making new, or freſh, a renewing.

Rent, in Common Law, is a ſumme of money, or other conſideration, iſſuing yearly out of Lands, or Tenements.

Renverſed, (French) turned the contrary.

Renumeration, (Lat.) a numbring, counting, or paying back.

Renunciation, (Lat.) a bringing word back again.

Renvoy, (French) a diſmiſſion, or ſending back.

Repandous, (Latin) bowed, or bent back.

Reparation, (Lat.) a mending, or making up again.

Repaſt, (French, as it were a feeding again) a meal.

Repaſtination, (Lat.) the altering of grounds, with often digging.

Repenſation, (Lat.) a recompenſing, or making ſatisfaction.

Repentine, (Latin) ſudden, unawares, unexpected.

Repercuſſion, (Lat.) a beating, or ſtriking back.

Repertitious, (Lat.) found by chance.

Repignoration, (Latin) a redeeming a pawn, or gage.

Repletion, (Latin) a ſtuffing, or filling full.

Replevy, the bringing of a Writ called *replegiari facias*, by him that hath his cattel, or other goods diſtrained; and putting in ſurety to the Sheriff, that upon delivery of the thing diſtrained, he will purſue the action againſt him.

Replication, (Lat.) an unfolding: alſo, a ſecond anſwering, or making a reply.

Report, in Common Law, is a relation, or repetition of a Caſe debated, or argued.

Repoſition, (Lat.) a putting back, a ſetting again in his place.

Repoſitory, (Lat.) a ſtore houſe, or place to keep things in; more peculiarly, by the Architects, ſuch places as are built for the laying up of rarities, either in picture, or other arts, are called *Repoſitories*.

Reprehenſion, (Lat.) a blaming, or reproving.

Repreſentation, (Lat.) a making the reſemblance, or likeneſſe of any thing.

Repriſe, (French) a taking back again: alſo any deduction, or duty, paid yearly out of a Mannour.

Repriſell, (French) a ſeizing on for a pawn or prize. See, Law of Marque.

To *Reprive*, in Common Law, is to take back a priſoner from the execution or proceeding of the Law.

Reprobation, (Lat.) a reproving: alſo, a rejecting, or caſting out of favour; whence a Reprobate is taken for a wicked perſon, or one caſt out of Gods favour.

Reptitious, (Lat.) ſtealing, or creeping on by degrees.

Repton, a Town in *Darbyſhire*, famous in old times, for being the burial place of King *Ethelbald*; and alſo for the misfortune of *Burthred*, the laſt King of the *Mercians*, who was here deprived of his Kingdom by the *Danes*.

Republique, (Lat.) a Common-wealth, or Free-State.

Repudiation, (Lat.) a refuſing, a putting away, or divorcing.

Repugnancy, (Lat.) reſiſtance, contrariety of one thing to another.

Repullulation, (Lat.) a budding forth, a ſpringing up again.

Repumication, (Latin) a ſlicking, or raizing with a pumice.

Reputation, (Lat.) eſteem, reckoning, or good opinion.

Requeſt, (French) a Petition, or Deſire: alſo a Court of the ſame nature with the Chancery, redreſſing by equity the wrongs that divers men ſuffer, either by Law, or otherwiſe, at the hands of thoſe that are more powerfull then themſelves.

To ſing a *Requiem*, ſignifieth to ſing a Maſſe for the eternall reſt of the ſoules of thoſe that are deceaſed; the word *Requies*, ſignifying in Latin, Reſt.

Reſceyt, (Lat. *Receptio*) in Common Law, is an admiſſion of a third perſon, to plead his right in a cauſe between other two.

To *Reſcind*, (Lat.) to take away, to deſtroy

destroy, or repeal, whence a Rescissorian Act, is that which makes void a former Act, or Law.

Rescissorian action, (Lat.) an action that nulleth, or maketh void.

Rescous, in Common-law, is a resistance of lawful authority, by taking away, or procuring the escape of any one arrested by a Bayliffe.

Rescribendary, a certain Officer belonging to *Rome*, who sets a value upon indulgencies and supplications.

Rescript, (Lat.) a writing, which is in answer to any Letter, Petition, Writ, &c.

Research, (French) a constant perseverance, a continuall repetition of services. *Cleopatra*.

Resentment, or *Resentiment*, (French) a sensible feeling, or true apprehension of any thing.

Reseration, (Lat.) an unlocking, or unbolting.

Reservation, (Lat.) a reserving, or keeping in store: also in Common-law, it is taken for that Rent, or service, which the Grantor in any Grant, tieth the Grantee to perform unto him: also Reservation, or Reservedneſſe, is used in Romances for that distance and state, which Ladies observe in their behaviour toward those that Court them.

Resiance, (French) a mans abode, or continuance in a place.

Residence, (Lat.) the same, but more peculiarly; it is used for the continuance of a Parson, or Vicar, upon his Benefice.

Residue, (Lat.) the rest, or remainder.

Resignation, (Latin) an unsealing: also a surrendring up, but more particularly, the resigning up a Benefice into the hands of the Ordinary.

Resilition, (Lat.) a rebounding, or leaping back.

Resinous, (Lat.) full of Rosin.

Resipiscence, (Lat. as it were a being wise again) a repenting, a changing ones mind from doing foolishly.

Resistence, (Lat.) as it were a withstanding) a Term in Philosophy, taken for the property of a solid body, which resisteth and opposeth whatsoever comes against it.

Resolution, (Lat.) in the primitive acception; signifieth a loosening, or untying, but it is generally taken onely for a full purpose, or intention to do any thing, perhaps, because by untying, all knots and hinderances are taken away.

Resonant, (Lat.) resounding, ringing, or ecchoing out aloud.

Resource, (French) a new source, a recovery.

Respight of homage, signifieth the forbearing of homage, which ought first of all to be performed by the Tenant that holdeth by homage.

Respiration, (Lat.) a breathing, or taking respite.

Resplendent, (Lat.) shining bright, or glistering.

Response, or *Responsion*, (Latin) an Answer.

Responsory song, an Anthem, wherein they sing by turns, as it were one answering the other.

Restagnation, (Lat.) an overflowing, a bubling up.

Restauration, (Lat.) a restoring, making new, or repairing.

Restible, (Lat.) tilled every year: also flourishing, or bearing fruit every year.

Restipulation, (Lat.) a putting in a pledge or gage, for the assurance of ones answer unto an action in Law.

Restitution, (Lat.) a restoring back; in Common-law, it is taken for the setting him in possession of Lands, or Tenements, that hath been unlawfully disseised of them.

Restive, (French) unwilling, stubborn, obstinate.

Restriction, (Latin) a holding, or restraining.

Resuery, (French) madneſſe, sottishneſſe.

Resull Alloh, a name which the Turks give to Mahomet, their false Prophet; signifying the Messenger of God.

Resultancy, or *Result*, (French) a rebounding, or leaping back: also, the issue or event of a businesse: also a conclusion drawn from any thing.

Resumption, (Lat.) a taking back again, particularly, a taking back into the Kings hands, as before he had delivered to the Heir, or granted by Letters Patents to any man.

Resupination, (Lat.) a lying along on the back, with the face upward.

Resurrection, (Lat.) a rising again.

Resuscitation, (Lat.) a raising up again.

Retailler, (French) a seller by retail, *i.e.* by pieces, or parcels, and not by the grosse.

Retainer, in Common-law, is taken for a servant not mœnial, but onely using his masters name, or bearing his livery.

Retaliation, (Lat.) a doing like for like, a requiting, either good, or bad.

Retar-

Retardation, (Lat.) a forflowing, lingring, or ſtaying.

Retention, (Lat.) a retaining, or holding back; in Common-law, it is meant, when a Court pronounceth not a full arreſt, or judgement, but reſerves ſomewhat to be afterwards ordered.

Retentive, (Lat.) apt to retain, or hold in, whence *Retentive*-faculty, the retaining power of nature, which keeps in the nouriſhment within the body, ſo long as is convenient.

Reticence, (Lat.) a being ſilent, or holding ones peace.

Reticle, (Latin) a little Net.

Retinacle, (Lat.) that which retains, or holds back another thing.

Retortion, (Latin) a twiſting, or writhing backward.

Retraction, (Lat.) a drawing back: alſo a ſhifting, or going off from ones word.

Retraxit, in Common-law, is an Exception againſt one that formerly commenc't an action, and withdrew it, or was non-ſuit before tryall.

Retreat, (French) a retiring: alſo a place of accommodation and ſecurity.

Retribution, (Latin) a giving back, a making recompence, or requitall.

Retriment, (Lat.) the droſſe, or dregs of metall: alſo any kind of rubbiſh.

Retrive, (from the French *Retrover*, to find again) a Term in Hawking, to ſpring Partridges again, after they have once ſprung already: alſo to recover a thing given for loſt.

Retroaction, (Lat.) a driving backward.

Retroceſſion, (Lat.) a going backward.

Retrocopulation, (Lat.) a coupling backward.

Retroduction, (Lat.) a leading, or bringing back.

Retrogradation, (Lat.) a recoiling, or going back; a Planet goes Retrograde, when it goes contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Retrogreſſion, (Lat.) the ſame as Retrogradation.

Return in Common-Law, ſignifieth the return of a Writ by Sheriffs and Bayliffs, which is a Certificate made to the Court where the Writ directeth him of that which he hath done touching the ſerving of the ſame Writ.

Reuda, a certain *Iriſh* Captain, who by force of Arms ſeated himſelf in a part of *Scotland*.

Revelation, (Lat.) a revealing, laying open, or diſcovering.

Revels, ſports of Dancing, Masking, Comedies, &c. formerly uſed in the Kings houſe, and Innes of Court, from the French *Reveiller*, to awake, becauſe they were performed in the night-time.

Reverberation, (Lat.) a reflecting, a beating, or a ſtriking back.

Reverberation, is alſo a Chymical Term, ſignifying the burning of bodies with a vilent heat in a Furnace, made purpoſely.

Reverbitorie, (Lat.) a kind of Furnace, or Limbeck.

Reverſe, (French) a back-blow in Fencing.

Reverſed, turned backward, or upſide down, a Term in Heraldry being the abatement of a Cote; proper to him that raviſhes a Maid, or Widow, or flies from his Soveraigns Banner.

Reverſion, (Lat.) a returning: alſo in Common-law, it is a poſſibility reſerved to a mans ſelf, and his Heirs, to have again, Lands, or Tenements made over conditionally to others, upon the failing of ſuch conditions.

Reveſtiary, a place where the Church-Veſtments are kept, a Veſtry.

Reviviction, (Latin) a reviving, a coming again to ones ſelf.

Revocation, (Lat.) a calling back.

Revolution, (Lat.) a rowling back, the turning back of celeſtial bodies to their firſt point, and finiſhing their circular courſe.

Revulſion, (Lat.) a plucking back, or drawing away: in Phyſick, it is an evacuation of the Morbifick matter, by places oppoſite to the ſeat of the humour.

Rewiſh, (Dutch) lecherous, a word applyed to the copulation of Doves.

R H

Rhabdomancy, (Greek) divination by a wand, ſtaff, or rod.

Rhadamanthus, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, who for his ſeverity in Juſtice was faign'd by the Poets to have been one of the three infernal Judges; the other two being *Æacus* and *Minos*.

Rhagoides, (Greek) the third Rind or skin, that encompaſſeth the eye.

Rhætia, a Country of *Europe*, bordering upon *Helvetia*, and the Lake *Larius*: It is divided into higher and lower *Rhetia*; the inhabitants of the higher are called *Griſons*, of the lower *Boiarti*.

Rhapſodie, (Greek) ſee *Ratſodie*.

Rhedarious, (Latin) belonging to a Car, or Coach.

Rhedarious, (Lat.) belonging to a Waggon, or Cart.

Rheſus, a King of *Thrace*, the ſon of *Stry-*

mon and *Euterpe*; he came with his white horses to the aid of the *Trojans*, and was killed by *Diomed* and *Ulysses*, with the help of *Dolon*; those white horses, upon which the fate of *Troy* depended, being brought away by the Greeks.

Rhetorical, (Lat.) eloquent, full of Rhetorick, *i.e.* the art of speaking well, and eloquently.

Rhinoceros, (Greek) a kind of *Indian* beast, having a horn on his nose.

Rhodomel, (Greek) Honey of Roses.

Rhodus, a famous Island in the *Carpathian* Sea, formerly consecrated to the Sun, in honour of whom a mighty *Colossus* was made, 56. Cubits in length.

Rhomb, or *Roumb*, (Lat.) a certain Geometrical square figure, consisting of equal sides, but unequal angles: also a spinning-wheel: also a Mariners Compasse, or Sea-Chart.

Rhonchisonant, (Lat.) sounding like one that snorts in his sleep.

Rhythmical, (Gr.) belonging to Rhythm, or Meeter in Verse: as also to proportion, or harmony in Musick.

R I

Rialto, a stately place in *Venice*, like to our Royall Exchange.

Ribadavia, a Town in *Gallicia*, a Province of *Spain*, from whence is brought a sort of wine much esteemed.

Riband, is lesse then a Cost, and conteins the eighth part of a Bend.

Ribauldry, (Ital.) whoredom, uncleanness, or the carriage of a Ruffian.

Ricibble, (old word) a Fiddle, or Cittern.

Richmond, q Rich-mount, the chief Town of *Richmondshire*; it was walled about, and fortified with a streng Castle against the *Danes*, by *Allan* the first Earl thereof: also the name of one of the Kings houses in *Surrey*, where King *Edward* the third died.

Ribolla, a kind of strong wine, so called.

Riches, by the Hunters taken for a Company, and so they say, a Riches of Marterns. Or, the keeper of a King; as also a man of a beautifull heart.

Richard, a proper name of a man, signifying in the *Sax.* tongue, powerful disposition.

Rictare, (Lat.) a grinning, or shewing the teeth like a dog: also, a fretting, or chafing inwardly.

To *Ride* in Navigation, is, when a ship is held in so fast by her Anchors, that she doth not drive away by the tide, or wind.

Riding Clark, one of the six Clarks of the Chancery, who takes his turn for his year to have the controlling of all Grants which passe the great Seal.

The *Ric*, a decease incident to Hawks, being a tumour that riseth in the head, and swells it.

Rier County, a publick place, which the Sheriff appointeth for the receit of the Kings mony, after the end of his County.

Rigation, (Lat.) a bedewing, watering, or sprinkling.

Rigidity, or *Rigour*, (Lat.) stiffness with cold, or frost: also surlines, strictnes, severity.

Rigel, the left foot of *Orion*.

Rigols, a a certain Musicall Instrument, called a *Clericord*; it comes from the French *Regalliadir*, i.e. to rejoyce.

Ringtail, a kind of Puttock, or Kite, having whitish feathers about his tail.

Ringwalk, a term in hunting, being a round walk made by Hunters.

Rio de la Hacha, a little Province in the West Indies, lying on the North-East of Saint *Martha*, washed on all other parts with the water of the main Ocean, or with the Gulph or Bay of *Venezuella*; it taketh its name from a small Town called *de la Hacha* about a mile distant from the Sea.

Riot, in Common-law is the forcible doing of an unlawfull Act, by three, or more persons assembled together for that purpose.

Riphæan-hills, certain Hills of *Scythia*, so called from the Greek word *Ripe*, i.e. the violent force of winds blowing from those parts; they are also called *Hyperborean* Mountains.

Ripiers, those that use to bring fish from the Sea-coast, to the inner parts of the land; it comes from the Latin word *Ripa*, a Bank, or Shore.

Risible, (Lat.) subject to laughter.

Risingham, (signifying in the *Brittish* tongue, the Giants habitation) a certain Town in *Northumberland*; of which the old *Brittains* fabulously reported, that it was defended by their god *Magon*, against a *Soldan*, or great Prince, in those times.

Rituals, certain books, which prescribe the Rites and Ceremonies of the Roman Church.

Rivage, (French) the water side, or Sea-Coast.

Rivality, (Latin) envy between *Rivals*, i.e. two persons loving one, and the same woman; being a Metaphor borrowed from those that fetch water from the same river.

Rivulet, (Lat.) a Brook, or little River.

Rixation, (Lat.) a brawling, or wrangling.

Rizon, a City of *Illyria*, seated upon a River of the same name.

Roan,

R O

Roan colour, a kind of dark, or Chesnut colour; being most properly spoken of a Horse.

Robert, the proper name of a man, signifying in Dutch, Famous in Counsel.

Robigalia, certain feasts kept in *May*, by the ancient *Romans*, in honour of *Robigus*; who was worshipt as a God among them, for that he was thought to keep the Corn from blasting.

Robiginous, (Lat.) full of rust: also, blasted, as Corn.

Roboration, (Latin) a strengthening, or making strong, from *Robur*, i. e. an Oak.

Robustous, (Lat.) strong as an Oak.

Roch, (old word) a Rock.

Rochester, a City in *Kent*, called in Latin *Roffa*, from one *Rhufus*; but more anciently *Durobrevis*. In the year 676. it was laid waste by *Æthelred* King of the *Mercians*, and many a time afterwards sacked by the *Danes*.

Rochet, a kind of fish, so called: also, a kind of Surplice, or Bishops robe.

Rod, a certain Land-measure, see Pearch.

Rode, a station for ships, from the Dutch word *Reed*.

Rod-knights, or *Rad-knights*, certain servitours, which hold by serving their Lord on Horse-back.

Rodnet, a Net to catch Black-birds, or Wood-cocks in.

Rodomontade, (Span.) a vain glorious bragging, or boasting.

Roe, or *Roe-buck*, a kind of Deer, called in French *la Chevrelle*.

Rogation, (Lat.) an asking, demanding, or intreating; whence *Rogation*-week, the next week but one before *Whit-sunday*; so called from the duty of fasting and prayer, injoyned at that time by the Church, as a preparative to the feast of the *Ascension*: it is also called Gang week, and by some Grasse week.

Roger, the proper name of a man, from the Dutch word *Ruger*, i. e. quiet, or *Rodgar*, i. e. strong Counsell.

Rogitation, (Latin) an asking often, an intreating earnestly.

Roiston, a Town in *Hertfordshire*, anciently called *Roises* Crosse, from a Crosse built by Dame *Roise*, (as some think) Countesse of *Norfolk*: but being augmented by *Eustace de Marck*, it came to be called *Royston*, q. *Roises* Town.

The *Rolls*, a place appointed by *Edward* the third, for the keeping of the Rolls, or Records of Chancery, the master whereof in the absence of the Lord Chancellour, sitteth as Judge.

Rollo, a famous Captain, who with a select Company of *Danish* youths going to seek out new habitations, setled in that part of *France*, which is now called *Normandy*; the *French* at last after much War, were glad to make a League with them, and to allow them quiet possession of what they had conquered; and *Rollo* marrying the daughter of *Charles* the simple, was both himself baptized, and likewise caused all his people to embrace the Christian faith.

Roma, the chief City of *Italy*, and most famous of the world, built by *Romulus* and *Remus*, the Grand-children of *Numitor*. The inhabitants of this City and parts adjacent, called the *Romans*, were anciently a people renowned, both in War and Peace, and masters of a great part of the world.

Romance, a feigned history; from *Romant*, the most eloquent sort of *French*, or *Roman*; which hath heretofore been used to signifie any thing written, or expressed eloquently.

To *Rome*, (old word) to wander, or walk up and down.

Romescot, or *Romefeob*, a certain tribute paid to *Rome*, commonly called *Peter*-pence.

Romulus and *Remus*, the sons of *Sylvia*, (as some suppose by *Mars*) the daughter of *Numitor*, King of the *Albans*; they were preserved from the cruelty of their Unkle *Amulius* and *Laurentia* (of which see more in *Laurentia*). *Romulus* having slain his brother *Remus*, obtained the sole Government of the City to himself; he overcame the *Veientes*, (who made warre upon the *Romans*, because that they wanting wives, had ravisht the Virgins that came from Neighbouring places to see their Shewes called *Consualia*) dedicating the spoyles to *Jupiter Feretrius*; he also overcame the *Fidenates*, and the *Sabines*, whom he caused with *Titus Tatius* their King, to inhabit *Rome*, and to joyn into one Commonwealth with the *Romans*; at length, in a great Assembly at the Lake of *Caprea*, a sudden Tempest arising, he vanisht away, none knowing what became of him.

Roncevalles, anciently called *Rocida Vallis*, a Town of *Navar*; famous for the burial of *Rowland*, kinſman to *Charles* the Great.

Rondacher, (French) he that carrieth a *Rondach*, i. e. a Target, or Buckler.

Rondelier, (French) the ſame: alſo, a Target-maker.

Rood, the ſame as Rod, or Pearch: alſo, a Croſſe.

Rood-loft, (Saxon) a ſhrine, a place to put a Rood, or croſſe in, or the image, or relique of any Saint.

Rorid, *Roral*, or *Rorulent*, (Lat.) dewy, beſprinkled with dew.

Roſamunda, the daughter of *Cunimundus*, King of the *Gepidæ*: ſhe was married to *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, who having made a Feaſt, drank a health to her out of a Cup made of his father's skull, for which ſhe procured his death by the means of *Herminges*, with whom ſhe fled to *Longinus*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, and married him: but afterwards being in hopes to marry *Longinus*, ſhe offered a potion to *Helminges* in the Bath, which was poiſon; which he ſuſpecting, forced her to drink it her ſelf. The word ſignifieth in *Saxon*, Roſe of Peace.

Roſarie, (Latin) a place where Roſes grow: alſo, a ſhort Prayer-book, or a pair of beads, containing one hundred and fifty *Pater-Noſters*, and one hundred and fifty *Ave-Maria's*.

Roſcid, (Lat.) the ſame as *Rorid*.

Roſcoman, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Roſe, a Chriſtian name of divers women, the ſignification well known.

Roſion, (Latin) a gnawing.

Roſſe, a Country of *Scotland*, denominated from the *Britiſh* word *Roſſe*, i.e. a heath, or place of lings.

Roſtration, (Latin) a thruſting in the beak or bill.

Rotation, (Lat.) a wheeling, or moving about like a wheel.

To ſay a leſſon by *Rote*, to ſay it as roundly and currently, as a wheel runs in his rote, or track.

Rotundity, (Lat.) roundneſſe.

Rou, (old word) ugly, froward.

Rouge-Croſſe: ſee *Purſuivant*.

Roundin, a Term in Navigation, is a letting riſe the main, or fore-tack, and haling aft the fore-ſheet to the Cat-head, and main ſheet to the Cabridge-head, when the wind larges upon the main and fore-ſail.

Roundel, a Term in Heraldry, being the figure of a round Ball.

Roundelay, a Shepherds ſong, or dance.

Roundlet, a wine-meaſure, containing eight Gallons and a half.

Rounds, a Term in Sculpture, the fragments of Statues.

Rowland, a proper name of a man, ſignifying in Dutch, Counſell for the land.

To *Rowſe* a Hart, to raiſe him from his harbour.

Rowze, the Forreſters ſay, a rowze of Wolves; in Faulconry, a Hawk is ſaid to rowze, not ſhake her ſelf.

Rous-in, a Term in Navigation, to make a Cable tight, when it is ſlack upon the water.

A *Routurier*, (French) a Peaſant, or Plough-man.

Colour *de Roy*, a Violet Colour, which is the *French* Kings proper colour.

Royal, (French) kingly, belonging to a King, whence Royalties, the Rights, or Prerogative of a King: Royall, is alſo a Term in Hunting, ſee Torch-Royall.

R U

Rubefaction, (Lat.) a making red.

Rubet, a ſtone found in the head of a Toad, commonly called a Toad-ſtone.

Rubicon, a River of *Italy*, between *Rimini* and *Ravenna*, which floweth into the *Adriatick* Sea; it is now called *Runcone*, or *Piſcatello*.

Rubicund, (Latin) blood-red.

Rubie, a certain red Gem ſhining in the dark, like a ſpark of fire.

Rubiginous, (Lat.) ſee *Robiginous*.

Rubrication, (Lat.) a making red, whence *Rubricative*, a plaiſter ſo ſtrongly drawing, that it makes the part look red.

Rubrick, a ſpecial Title of the Law, or a noted ſentence of any book marked with red Letters: alſo, a Calender of Saints and Feſtivals.

Ructation, (Lat.) a belching.

Rudheath, a place in *Cheſhire*, where there was formerly a Sanctuary for thoſe that had treſpaſſed againſt the Law, to remain ſecure for a year and a day.

Rudiments, (Lat.) the firſt Elements, or principles of any art, or faculty, becauſe thoſe that come firſt to be inſtructed, are to be imagined altogether rude, and ignorant.

Ruffe, a certain kind of fiſh, by ſome called an *Aſpredo*.

Rugoſity, (Lat.) ruggedneſſe, fulneſſe of wrinkles.

Ruinous,

Ruinous, (Lat.) going to wrack, falling to decay.

A Carpenters *Rule*, an instrument to measure boards, or timber with.

Rumbe, see *Rombe*.

Rumbeg, a term among the *Turks* for the Pope; that is, Lord, or Prince of *Rome*.

Rumia, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, who was said to have the care of sucking children; from *Rumi*, an ancient Latin word, signifying womens Paps.

To *Rumidge*, in Navigation, is to remove goods, or luggage out of a ships howld; whence it is also used upon other occasions.

Rumigeration, (Lat.) a carrying tales, a spreading a rumour, or report abroad.

Rumination, (Lat.) a chewing of the cud, a pondering in ones mind, or earnestly thinking upon any thing.

Ruminus, a sir-name of *Jupiter*, affording teats to every creature.

Rumschah, a name for the Pope among the *Persians*; i. e. King of *Rome*.

Runcina, the goddesse of Weeding.

Ruption, (Latin) a breaking, or bursting.

Rural, (Lat.) belonging to the Countrey.

Russia, a Countrey of *Europe*, bordering upon *Hungary* toward the South.

Rustication, (Lat.) a dwelling in the Countrey.

Rusticity, (Lat.) a Countrey Garb, or carriage: also, clownishnesse.

Rut, to desire copulation, a Term most properly applyed to Deer.

Rutilation, (Lat.) a shining, glistring, or glaring.

Ruttier, (French) a direction for the finding out of courses by Land, or Sea: also, an old beaten souldier.

S A

Sabaoth, (from the Hebrew *Scabath*, to rest,) a celebration of the seventh day of the week; as a day of rest among the Jewes, in remembrance of Gods resting from the work of the Creation on that day; instead of which, the first day of the week, called the Lords day, hath been ever observed by Christians, in remembrance of Christs Resurrection.

Sabbatarians, those that observe the Jewish Sabbath.

Sabbatical, (Latin) belonging to the Sabbath.

Sabellians, a sort of Hereticks; so called from *Sabellius* their first Authour, they affirmed the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be one only person, having three names.

Sable, (French) the colour black in Heraldry: also, a certain rich furre, taken from a *Russian* beast so called.

Sabrina, the name of a very fair, and pleasant River, springing out of *Plimlimmon* Hills in *Wales*, and taking its course through *Shropshire*, *Worcestershire*, and severall other Shires; it is vulgarly called *Severn*: see *Severn*.

Saburrate, (Latin) to ballast a ship with Gravell.

Sacerdotall, (Lat.) Priestly, belonging to a Priest.

Sacchus cum brochia, a service of finding a sack, and a broach, to the King by vertue of a Tenure, for the use of his Army.

Sachem, a generall name for any great Prince, or Ruler, among the people of the *West-Indies*.

Sack, a measure of Wool, containing 26. stone, and 14. pound.

Sacramental, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrament, or Oath.

Sacrificial, (Lat.) belonging to a Sacrifice, or holy offering.

Sacrilegious, (Lat.) committing Sacriledge, *i.e.* a robbing of Churches, or violating of holy things.

Sacristie, or *Sacrary*, (Lat.) a Vestry, a place where the Priests Vestments, and things belonging to the Church, are kept.

Sadduces, a Sect among the Jews; so called from *Sadock* their first Authour; they denied the being of Angels, and the Resurrection of the body.

Safe conduct, see *Passeport*.

Sagacity, (Latin) quickness of understanding, or apprehension, sharpness of judgement, or wit.

Sagamore, a King, or Supream Ruler among the *Indians*.

Sagbut, (Spanish) a kind of Musicall Instrument, somewhat resembling a Trumpet.

Sagination, (Lat.) a cramming, or making fat.

Sagittal, (Lat.) belonging to an Arrow.

Sagittarius, one of the twelve signes of the *Zodiack*: see *Chiron*.

Sagittipotent, (Lat.) powerful in darts, or arrows.

Saguntus, a Town of *Valentia*, a Province of *Spain*, now called *Morviedro*; situate

upon the River *Ibero*; it was destroyed by *Hannibal*, which was the cause of the second *Punick* war.

Saker, a kind of Hawk, (called in Greek *Hierax*, i.e. holy): also a great piece of Ordnance.

Saie, a kind of stuffe to make Cloaths of, called in Spanish *Saietta*.

Saint Anthonies fire, see *Erysipely*.

Salacity, (Lat.) wantonnesse, or inclination to Venery; perhaps from *Salacia* a goddesse of the water, whom the ancients held to be the wife of *Neptune*, and that she caused the fluctuation, or moving up and down of the Sea: also the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea was called by the *Romans* in old time, *Salicia*, and *Venilia*.

Salade, (French) a kind of Head-piece, or Helmet; called also *Salet*.

Salamander, a kind of little beast like a Lizard, vulgarly believed to subsist in the hottest fire, and to quench it.

Salarie, (Lat.) a servant's stipend, or wages; so called, as *Pliny* saith from *Sal*, i. e. *Salt*, both being alike necessary.

Salenæ, the ancient name of a Town in *Bedfordshire*, now called *Salndy*, or *Sandy*.

Salebrous, (Latin) rugged, rough, uneeven.

Saliant, (Lat.) leaping, a Term in Heraldry.

Saligot, (French) a Water-nut, or Caltrop.

Salii, the twelve Priests of *Mars* instituted by *Numa Pompilius*.

Marcus Livius Salinator, a famous Roman Captain, Consul with *Claudius Nero*; he overcame *Asdrubal* in the second *Punick* Warre.

Salique Law, a Law whereby the Crown of *France* cannot fall from the Lance to the Distaffe, *i.e.* cannot be inherited by women; it is so called, either from these words *Si aliqua*, often mentioned in the Law (which as some say was made by *Pharamond*, others by *Philip* the fair); or else from the River *Sala*, near unto which, the *Francks* anciently inhabited.

Salisbury, the chief City of *Wiltshire*, risen up out of the ruines of a very ancient Town called *Sorbiodunum*, and by vulgar Latinists *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*; this place is famous for a stately Minster, built here in the reign of King *Henry* the third, by *Richard Poor*, then Bishop of *Salisbury*; this Cathedral hath as many windows as there are dayes in the year, as many Pillars as there are hours in a year; and the gates are answerable in number to the twelve moneths.

Salivation, (Latin) a fluxing, or drawing humours out of the mouth by spittle.

Salligot, (French) a kind of fruit, called Water-nuts.

Sallow, (Latin *Salix*) the Goats Willow-tree.

Sally, to issue out of a besieged Town; from the *Spanish* word *Salir*.

Salmacis, a fountain of *Caria*, near *Halicarnassus*; so called from *Salmacis*, a Nymph, who falling in love with *Hermaphroditus*, the son of *Mercury* and *Venus*: when she could by no other means draw him to her love, she leapt into the Fountain; and imbracing him, prayed unto the gods, that they might grow into one; whereupon they immediately became one person, having both Sexes: also, at the prayers of *Hermaphroditus*, the Fountain contracted this quality, that whoever entred into it, were transformed into both Sexes, and called *Hermaphrodites*.

Salmoneus, a King of *Elis*, the son of *Æolus*, who aspiring to be a god, drove his Chariot over a brazen bridge, which he had made, that he might imitate Thunder, at which *Jupiter* inraged, struck him down to Hell with a Thunder-bolt.

Salomon, a proper name, signifying in Hebrew, Peaceable.

Salsamentarious, (Lat.) belonging to salt things, Brine, or Pickle.

Salsure, (Lat.) a salting, seasoning, or powdering.

Saltation, (Latin) a dancing, or leaping.

Saltimbanco, (Ital.) a Mountebank, or Quack-salver.

Saltire, a Term in Heraldry, see *Sautoir*.

Salvatel-Vein, see *Vein*.

Salubrity, (Lat.) wholsomnesse, or healthfulnesse.

Salutatory, (Lat.) a place where people stand to salute great men.

Salutiferous, (Lat.) bringing health, or safety.

Samaria, a Countrey of *Palestine*, bordering upon *Judæa*.

Sambenito, (Span.) a Coat of coorse sackcloath, in which Pænitents are reconciled to the Church.

Sambuke, a Musicall Instrument, called also a Dulcimer: also a warlike Engine.

Samonds, the sir-name of a very ancient family of Barons, who heretofore had their chief habitation at *Bromham* in *Wiltshire*,

shire, they are ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Amando*.

Samos, the name of two Iſlands, the one near *Ionia* over againſt *Epheſus*, ſacred to *Juno*, anciently called *Parthenia*; the other in the Bay of *Ambracia*, over againſt *Epirus*, anciently called *Cephalenia*.

Samothracia, an Iſland of the *Ægæan* Sea, not far from *Thrace*, heretofore called *Dardania*.

Samplar, corrupted from *Exemplar*, a pattern or coppy.

Sampſon, a proper name, ſignifying in Heb. There the ſecond time.

Samuel, another proper name, ſignifying in Heb. Placed of God.

Sanable, (Latin) to be healed, or cured.

Sanchia, a Chriſtian name of divers women; from the Latin *Sancta*, i.e. holy.

Sanctification, (Lat.) a ſanctifying, hallowing, or making holy.

Sanctimony, or *Sanctity*, (Lat.) the profeſſion of holineſs.

Sanction, (Lat.) a decreeing, enacting, or eſtabliſhing any Law or Ordinance.

Sanctuary, (Latin) a ſanctified, or holy place: alſo a place priviledged by the Prince for the ſafeguard of offenders lives; founded upon the great reverence which the Prince beareth unto the place, whereunto he granteth ſuch a priviledge.

Sanctum Sanctorum, the innermoſt and holieſt place of the *Jewes* Temple, where the Ark was kept.

Sandal, a kind of Pantofle, or Slipper: alſo, a pretious ſort of *Indian* wood.

A *Sandapile*, (Lat.) a Coffin, or Bier to carry dead bodies on.

Sandarach, a kind of red painting, otherwiſe called *Orpine*, or red *Arſenick*.

A *Sand-bag*, in Etching or Graving, is that on which they uſe to turn their Plate.

Sanglant, (French) bloody, or imbrued with blood.

Sanglier, (French) a Bore of five years old.

Sanguin, or *Sanguineous*, (Lat.) full, or abounding with blood: alſo, of a complexion where that humour is predominant: alſo in Heraldry it is taken for a kind of ruddy, or murrey colour.

Sanguinolent, (Lat.) bloody, or cruell.

Sanhedrim, (Heb.) the Supream Council or Court of Judicature among the Jews, conſiſting of the High Prieſt, and 70. Seniors, or Elders, who were to conſult about the greateſt matters of the Commonwealth, both Eccleſiaſtical, and Civill.

Sanity, (Latin) health, ſoundneſs.

Sanjacks, the Governours of Cities among the Turks.

Sanicle, a kind of herb called, Selfheal.

Sankfin, (from the French words *Sang*, i.e. blood; and *fine*, i.e. ended) a final end of any lineall race, or deſcent of kindred.

Santons, Holy men among the *Turks*.

Saphæna vein, ſee *vein*.

Saphick verſe, a kind of verſe conſiſting of a Trochee, Spondee, Dactyle, and two Trochee's, and having at the end of every three verſes an Adonic, which conſiſts of a Dactyle and a Spondee. This kind of verſe was firſt invented by *Sapho* a famous Poeteſſe of *Mitylene*.

Saphire, a kind of Gem or pretious Stone of an azure colour.

Sapidity, or *Sapor*, (Latin) ſavorineſſe, well-ſeaſon'dneſſe, pleaſantneſſe of taſte, or ſavour.

Sapience, (Lat.) wiſdom, or prudence.

Sapphick, ſee *Saphick*.

Saraband, (Ital.) a kind of Leſſon, or Air in Muſick, going with a quick time.

Sarah, a proper name of a woman, ſignifying in Heb. Miſtreſſe, or Dame.

Sarcaſm, (Greek) a bitter jeſt, ſcoff, or taunt.

Sarcell, the pinion of a Hawk.

Sarcenet, a kind of thin Taffata.

Sarcination, (Lat.) a loading with packs, or fardels.

Sarcoma, (Greek) a lunch of fleſh growing upon the noſe.

Sarcophage, (Greek) a certain ſtone wherein dead bodies being incloſed, do conſume away within a ſhort time; alſo a Tomb or Sepulchre.

Sarcotick, (Greek) breeding new fleſh,

Sarculation, (Lat.) a weeding, or plucking up of weeds, whence the time that Countrymen weed their corn in, is vulgarly called Sarcling time.

Sardanapalus, the laſt King of *Aſſyria*; againſt whom for his luxury and effeminacy, *Arbaces*, the Satrap of *Media*, and *Belochus* of *Babylon* rebelling, tranſferred the Empire to *Media* and *Babylonia*. *Sardanapalus*, as ſoon as he ſaw himſelf in danger, throwing himſelf and all his riches into a burning Pyre, which he

he built for that purpose.

Sardel, or *Sardine*, a kind of fish called a Pilcher.

Sardinia, an Island in the *Ligustick* Ocean, so called from *Sardus* the son of *Hercules*, who planted himself here.

Sardonick-laughter, an immoderate and deadly laughter, from the herb *Sardon*; which being eaten, causeth it.

Sardonyx, a kind of Gem or pretious stone, of a dark or blackish colour; being also called a Corneol, or Onyx of *Sardinia*.

Sarmatia, a very large Country, reaching from the borders of *Germany* and the River *Vistula*, as far as *Hircania*; and is divided into *Sarmatia Europæa*, and *Sarmatia Asiatica*.

Sarmentitious, (Lat.) belonging to branches or twigs.

Sarpedon, a King of *Lycia*, he was the son of *Jupiter* by *Laodamia*, the daughter of *Bellerophon*, and going to help the *Trojans*, was killed by *Patroclus*, and carried out of the field by *Apollo*, at *Jupiter*'s command.

Sarplar, or *Serplath*, a quantity of wool, consisting of eighty Tod, each Tod being two stone, and each stone fourteen pound.

A *Sarse*, a Sieve of hair.

Sarsaparilla, the root of a certain tree called *Smilax Peruviana*.

Sassafras, the wood of another *Indian* tree, very usefull in Physick.

Satanical, belonging to Satan, *i. e.* the Devill; from the Hebrew word *Sitnath*, i.e. hatred.

It *Sate me sore*, (old word) it touch't me greatly.

Satellite, (Lat.) a Yeoman of the Guard: also, a Catch-pole.

Satiety, (Lat.) fullnesse, glutting; whence satiation, a filling, or cloying.

Satisdation, (Latin) a putting in Bayl, or Surety.

Satisfaction, (Lat.) a satisfying or making amends: also a taking great content, or pleasure, in any thing.

Satorious, (Lat) belonging to sowing, or sowers.

Satrap, (Greek) a title anciently given to the chief Governour of any Province under the King of *Persia*.

Saturity, (Latin) the same as *Satiety*.

Saturals, (Lat.) Feasts dedicated to *Saturn*, an ancient heathen deity, the son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, who married his sister *Ops*, and cut off the Genital members of his father *Cælus*, and threw them into the Sea, out of the froth of which sprung *Venus*, from thence called *Aphrodite*. He sought to devour all his male children; wherefore *Ops*, as soon as she was delivered of *Jupiter* and *Juno* at a birth, she gave him, instead of *Jupiter*, a great stone wrapt up in swadling-clouts, which he devoured; next, she brought forth *Neptune*, whom she concealed; as also *Pluto*, and *Glaucus*, whom she had at a birth; He was overthrown by his brother *Titan*, who made war against him for the Kingdome, and shut up him and his wife in prison, whence he was delivered by his son *Jupiter*, against whom also making war himself, he was driven out of his Kingdome, and fled into *Italy* to *Janus*, whom he taught Husbandry, and the use of the Vine. *Saturn* is also the name of one of the seven Planets, the slowest in motion, and of melancholiest influence: also amongst Chymists, it is taken for Lead.

Satyre, (from *Satyrus*) a certain deity of the Wood, much spoken of by ancient Poets, resembling in the upper part of their bodies the shape of a man, in the lower part of a Goat; and being all over hairy.

Satyrical, (Lat.) bitter, invective, taunting, or scoffing; (from *Satyra*, a kind of sharp and invective Poem, full of taunting expressions, against any person or thing.)

Satyrismus, see *Priapismus*.

Sauciation, (Lat.) a wounding.

Sawcidge, (in French *Saucisse*) a kind of Pudding made of meat chopped very small.

Savine, a kind of herb so called, because it was had in great veneration among the *Sabines*, an ancient people of *Italy*.

Saultoir, or *Sautoir*, (French) a term in Heraldry, being a figure resembling Saint *Andrews* crosse.

Saunders, a kind of spice, or sweet-wood, called in Latin *Santalum*.

Saws, (old word) sayings.

Saxony, a Country of *Germany*, lying between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, whose inhabitants anciently under the conduct of their Queen *Angela*, vanquisht *Brittany*, and called it *England*.

Saxifrage, (from the Latin *Saxum*, i. e. a stone, and *frangere*, i.e. to break) a kind of herb so called, because it breaks the Stone in the kidney.

S C

Scabious, (Lat.) scabby, or mangy. Also an Herb so called.

Scabrous, (Lat.) rough, rugged, unpolished.

Scævitie, (Lat) left-handedness, unluckiness.

Scævola, see *Mutius*.

Scalary, (Lat.) belonging to a scale, or ladder; but in Geometry, Scale is also taken for a measure proportionable to the draught.

Scalion, a kind of plant otherwise called an Onion, or Chibbol, or young Cive.

Scaldis, a River of the Low-Countries running by *Antwerp*, called in Dutch *Scheldt*.

Scallop, (Span. *Chalupe*) a ship-boat, called also a Shallop: also a kind of fish, called in Latin *Pecten*.

Scalp, the hairy part of the head, which encompasseth the skull; it is called in Greek *Pericranium*.

Scalper, or *Scalping-Iron*, (from the Lat. *Scalpere*, i.e. to scrape, or scratch) a Chirurgions Instrument, to scrape, or cleanse wounds withall.

Scamander, see *Xanthus*.

Scammony, a kind of herb, otherwise called Purging Bind-weed.

Scandalous, (Lat.) giving scandall, i.e. offence, ill example, or occasion of other mens sinning.

Scandalum Magnatum, signifieth in Common Law, a wrong done to any of the Nobles of the Land, as Prelates, Dukes, Earles, &c.

Scanderbeg, a name attributed to *George Castriot*, the son of *John Castriot* Prince of *Epirus* and *Albania*. Who having been brought up by *Amurath* the second, the Turkish Emperour, at last caused *Epirus* and *Macedonia* to revolt, and valiantly kept *Croia* against a mighty power of the *Turks*, which caused *Amurath* to die rageing mad.

Scandia, or *Scandinavia*, a great Island in the North Ocean, near adjoyning to the Continent of *Russia*: it was anciently called *Baltia*, or *Basilia*.

Scapular, (Latin) belonging to the shoulders; whence Scapulary, a Monks-hood, or Cowl, reaching down to the shoulders.

Scar, an old word, signifying a steep Rock, whence *Scarborow* Castle in *Yorkshire* is denominated, as it were a Burgh upon the Scar, or steep Rock.

Scarabee, (Lat.) a kind of Fly commonly called a Beetle.

Scarf, a term in Navigation, when the end of one timber is let into the other very close and even, or, as they term it, wood and wood.

Scarification, (Lat.) a launcing of a sore, or making an incision.

Scariole, a kind of herb otherwise called broad-leaved Endive.

Scarpe, a term in Fortification, the slopeness of the wall; also in Heraldry it is the resemblance of a scarf worn by Commanders in the field.

To *Scathe*, to hurt, from the Dutch word *Schaed*, i.e. damage.

Scaturiginous, (Latin) overflowing, or running over.

Scavage, or *Shewage*, a kind of toll, or custom, exacted of Merchants by Mayors or Bayliffs of Towns, for wares shewed to be sold within their Precincts, which are forbidden by Statute.

Scavenger, (from the Dutch word *Scaven*, i. e. to pare away) an Officer that makes clean the streets, and pares away the dirt.

Scedasus, a certain rich *Bœotian*, whose two daughters, *Hippone* and *Mileſia*, were ravished in his absence, and afterwards thrown into a Well and drowned, whereupon he killed himself for grief.

Sceleton, (Greek) the whole structure of the bones of a mans body; the Flesh, Veines, and Muscles, being taken away.

Scellum, or *Schellum*, (Dutch) a Rogue, Villain, or Vagabond.

Scenical, (Lat) belonging to a Scene, *i.e.* the changing of persons in every Act of a Comedy, or Tragedy: also the forepart of a Stage, or Theater.

Scenography, (Latin) a term in Perspective; the modell, or description of a Scene, or any work presented with its shadows.

Sceptical, (Greek) contemplative, whence *Scepticks* are a sort of Philosophers, who onely consider and contemplate of things, without determining any thing.

Sceptiferous, (Latin) bearing a Scepter.

Schediasm, (Greek) a sudden invention.

Schedule, (Lat.) a little leaf, bill, or scrowl of paper.

Scheme, (Greek) the form, or outward draught of any thing.

Schirrus, a hard ſwelling without pain, yet not without ſenſe.

Schiph, (Latin *Scapha*) a ſhip-boat; whence Schipper, or Scipper, a Sea-man, or Mariner.

Schiſm, (Greek) a cleaving, rending, or dividing in two; but more peculiarly a diviſion, or ſeparation in the Church, cauſed by a diſſenting in opinion.

Schiſmatical, inclining to ſchiſm.

Scholaſtick, (Greek) belonging to a School, or Schollar.

Scholiaſt, (Greek) a Writer of a *Scholie*, i.e. a ſhort Expoſition upon any Authour.

Sciagraph, (Greek) a Platform, or deſcription of a houſe, with the contrivance of every room.

Sciater, (Lat.) a certain inſtrument made uſe of for the better deſigning out the ſcituation of a City.

Sciatica, (Latin) the Gout in the hip.

Science, (Latin) knowledge, skill, or learning.

Scilceſter, a Town in *Northumberland*, by ſome thought to have been the ſame with that, which in old time was called *Cilurnum*; here *Etbwald*, King of the *Northumbers*, was treacherouſly murthered by *Sigga* a Noble-man.

Scintillation, (Lat.) a ſparkling.

Scioliſt, (Lat.) one that maketh much ſtir with a little knowledge, a ſmatterer in learning.

Sciomanty, (Greek) a divining by ſhadows.

Scion, (from the Latin word *Scindere*, i.e. to divide) a graffe, or tender ſhoot.

Scipio, the name of ſeveral famous Romans, as *Scipio Africanus*, the ſon of *Cornelius*: he overthrew the *Carthaginians* in *Spain*, taking new *Carthage*; afterwards wafting over his Army into *Africa*, he utterly defeated *Hannibal* in a mighty battel. *Scipio Aemilianus* the adopted ſon of *Africanus*, who demoliſh't new *Carthage*, and *Numantia* in *Spain*, and was killed by a conſpiracy of the *Gracchi*. *Scipio Naſica*, a man very eloquent, skilfull in the Law, and much beloved of the people, by whom he was called *Corculum*. *Scipio* the Father-in-Law of *Pompey* the Great; firſt ſucceſſefull, afterwards unfortunate in the wars againſt *Cæſar*.

Scire facias, a Writ Judicial, to call a man to ſhew a cauſe unto the Court from which it is ſent, why execution of a judgement paſſed, ſhould not be made.

Sciron, a famous Pirat about *Megara*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus*.

Scirrhous, (Greek) belonging to a *Schirrus*, i. e. a hard ſwelling in the body without pain.

Sciſſure, (Lat.) a cutting, cleaving, or dividing aſunder.

Scitament, (Lat.) a pleaſant witty paſſage in diſcourſe.

Sclavonia, a Countrey joyning Weſtward upon the *Adriatick* Sea, divided into *Iſtria*, *Carinthia*, *Croatia*, *Carnia*, and *Martia*; *Sclavonia* is vulgarly called *Widiſhmark*.

Scolopender, (Greek) a kind of venemous Worm, by ſome called an Earwig: alſo a certain fiſh, which having ſwallowed a hook, vomiteth up his entrails; and, rid of it, ſucketh them in again.

Scom, (Greek) a mocking, ſcoffing, or ſcurrilous jeſt.

Sconſe, (Dutch) a Term in Fortification, a Block-houſe, or chief Fortreſſe, whence Metaphorically it is taken for the head.

Scopulous, (Latin) Rocky, full of Rocks.

Scorbutical, (Latin) belonging to the *Scorbute*, i.e. a diſeaſe called, the Scurvey.

Scordium, a kind of Herb, growing plentifully in *Cambridg-ſhire*, called in Engliſh *Water-Germander*.

Scorpion, a kind of venemous Serpent: alſo the name of one of the twelve Signes of the Zodiack: alſo, a kind of warlike Engine.

Scot and *Lot*, a cuſtomary contribution laid upon all ſubjects, according to their ability: *Eſcot* ſignifying in French a *Symbole*, ſhot, or reckoning.

Scotale, where an Officer doth keep an Ale-houſe without the Forreſt, under colour of his Office from Scot and Ale, *i. e.* paying the ſhot for Ale.

Scotomy, (Greek) a Vertigo, or dizzineſſe in the head, which cauſeth a dimneſſe in the eyes.

Scovel, ſee *Malkin*.

Scout, (in Dutch *Showt*) an Officer of an Army appointed to diſcover an Enemies deſigns.

Screation, (Lat.) a ſpitting.

Screkingham, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, where *Alfrick* the ſecond Earl of *Leiceſter* was ſlain by *Hubba*, a *Dane*.

Scribe, (Lat.) a Writer, Notary, or Scrivener: alſo, an Expounder of the Law among the Jews.

Scripto-

Scriptorian, (Lat.) belonging to writing, or Writers.

Scrophula, (Greek) the Kings Evill, so called, because it comes in the scrophulous parts of the neck.

Scruple, or *Scrupulosity*, (Lat.) a doubting, or niceneſſe in point of conſcience: alſo Scruple is the third part of a dram, *i.e.* ſeven grains and a half, *Troy*-weight.

Scrutation, (Latin) a ſearching, or inquiring.

Scrutiny, (Lat.) the ſame.

Sculpture, (Lat.) a graving, or carving.

Scurrility, (Lat.) offenſive jeſting, or ſcoffing.

Scut, (a Term in Hunting) the tayl of a Hare, or Cony.

Scutchion, ſee *Eſcotchion*: alſo the bud of a Tree, cut off for inoculation.

Scutiferous, (Latin) bearing a ſhield, or buckler.

Scuttle, a ſquare hole cut through the hatch, or deck of a ſhip, to go down by, into any room.

Scyld, (Saxon) debt, or default.

Scylla, the daughter of *Niſus*, King of *Megara*, which being beſieged by *Minos*, King of *Creet* was betrayed into his hands by *Scylla*, who falling in love with *Minos*, cut off her father's Purple lock (upon which the fate of the City depended) and ſent it to him; but afterwards ſeeing her ſelf deſpiſed, and dying for grief, ſhe was turned into a Partridge, and *Niſus* into a Hawk: Alſo the daughter of *Phorcus*, who falling in love with *Glaucus*, was envied by *Circe*, who poiſoning the water wherein ſhe uſed to bathe her ſelf, the lower part of her body became altogether like the grinning of dogs; whereupon ſhe threw her ſelf head-long down the next Præcipice, and was tranſformed to a Rock over againſt *Charybdis*.

Scyllis, one ſo skilfull in diving, that he regained a great quantity of gold and ſilver, which had been loſt in a ſhipwrack.

Scymitar, ſee *Semitar*.

Scythia, the moſt Northern Country of the world, divided into *Europæa* and *Aſiatica*; it was ſo called from *Scythes* the ſon of *Hercules*, by one that was half a woman, and half a viper; it is at this day called *Tartarick*.

Scytale, (Latin) a kind of ſecret way of writing: alſo a kind of Serpent: alſo a field-Mouſe, called an Ermine, or a Shrew.

S E

Seaſnapple a kind of Shell fiſh, called in Latin *Chochlea Veneris*, i. e. *Venus* ſhell.

Seax, a kind of ſword anciently in uſe among the *Saxons*.

Sebaſto-crator, (Greek) a great Officer in the ancient *Conſtantinople*-Empire; from *Sebaſtos*, i.e. Honourable, and *Crato*, powerful.

St. *Sebaſtians*, a Town built by the *Portugheſe*, at the mouth of the Bay of the River *Janeico* in *Braſil*, being fortified with four ſtrong Bulwarks.

Sebaſtian, a proper name, ſignifying in Greek, Reverend, or Majeſtical.

Sebeſten, a kind of *Aſſyria* plumb, called in Greek *Myxaria*.

Secandunum, the ancient name of a Town in *Warwick-ſhire*, now called *Seckinton*, where *Athelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, was in a Civil war ſlain by *Beared*, who uſurping the Kingdom, was ſoon after, ſlain himſelf by *Offa*.

Secant, (a Term in Geometry) is a line drawn from the Center through one extream of the given Arch, till it meet with the Tangent raiſed from the Diameter, at the other extream.

Secation (Lat.) a cutting.

Seceſſion, (Lat.) a ſeparating ones ſelf, a departing from any ſide, a revolting.

Seclusion, (Latin) a ſhutting forth, a putting out of dores.

A *Second* in ſurveying, is the tenth part of a prime, and contains one inch, and 49. of 50. parts of an inch.

Second-Deliverance, a Writ that lyeth after the return of Cattel replevied; for the replevying of the ſame Cattel again, by reaſon of ſome default in the party that replevied.

Secondary, (Latin) the ſecond man in any place; he, who is next to any Chief Officer, as Secondary of the Fine Office, &c.

Secondine, (Lat.) the after birth, or skin, wherein an Infant is wrapt, while it is in the womb.

Sectary, (Lat.) one of a Sect, a follower of new opinions in matters of Religion.

Section, (Latin) a cutting, or dividing: alſo, a certain diviſion in a Chapter.

Sector, a Mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two right lines, containing an Angle at the Center, and of the circumference aſſumed by them.

Secular, (Lat.) belonging to an age, or the ſpace of an hundred years; whence ſecular plays were certain Games among the *Romans* performed every hundred years: alſo a ſecular Prieſt, one who is converſant in the word, and not tyed to a Monaſtical life.

Secundery, ſee *Secondary*.

Secundation, (Latin) a ſecunding, forwarding, or making proſperous.

Securiferous, (Lat.) bearing a hatchet, or axe.

Sedation, (Lat.) a quieting, or aſſwaging.

Sedentarie, (Lat.) ſitting much, ſtudious, unactive.

Sediment, (Lat.) the dregs, or lees of any thing, ſetling or ſinking down to the bottom.

Sedition, (Latin as it were *ſeorſum itio*, i.e. a going apart) a ſtirring up to rebellion or diſcord, a raiſing a faction, or mutiny.

Seduction, (Latin) a ſeducing, or leading out of the right way.

Sedulity, (Lat.) diligence.

See (old word) a Seat.

Seeling, in Navigation, is the ſudden tumbling of a ſhip to one ſide, or other, when the wave of the Sea is paſt from under her.

Segmentation, (Latin) a dividing into *Segments*, i.e. ſmall parts, or pieces of any thing.

Segnity, (Lat.) ſluggiſhneſſe, or ſloth.

Segregation, (Lat.) as it were a ſetting apart from the flock, a ſevering, or parting.

Sejant, (French) ſitting upright, a term in Heraldry.

Sejanus, a great Favorite of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, of whom he was ſo highly eſteemed, that he had the chief management of State-affairs, yet at laſt by reaſon of his pride and ambition, he came to a miſerable end.

Seignorage, (French) a Prerogative of the King, whereby he chalengeth allowance for gold and ſilver, brought in the Maſſe to the Exchange for Coin.

Seigniory, (French) dominion, or Juriſdiction: alſo a Mannour, or Lordſhip.

Semours, the firname of an ancient and honourable Family, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Mauro*, in whom continue to this day the titles of *Viſcount Beauchamp*, and Marquiſs of *Hertford*.

Seiſin, in common-law, is the poſſeſſion of Lands, or Inheritance.

Sejunction, (Lat.) a ſevering, or putting aſunder.

Seker, (old word) in like manner.

Sela, or *Selah*, an Hebrew word, uſed in ſeverall of *Davids* Pſalms; being, as ſome think, a pauſe or reſting time in Muſick.

Sele-graving, a Term in Sculpture, or the art of graving, being that which is done in ſteel or copper, that which is done in wood, is called graving in flat-ſtich.

Selenite, a certain ſtone wherein there is a white ſpot, which increaſeth and decreaſeth, according to the courſe of the Moon.

Seleucus, one of the Captains of *Alexander* the Great, who after *Alexander's* death poſſeſſed himſelf of *Syria*, where he reigned twenty years.

Selimus, the ninth Emperour of the *Turks*, who added *Ægypt* and *Arabia* to the *Turkiſh* Empire.

Selion, a ridge of land lying between two furrows.

Sellander, a kind of diſeaſe in a horſe.

Sellengers, contracted from *Saint Legers*, a firname of great note and antiquity, ſtyled in Latin Records *de Sancto Leodegaria*.

Sellarie, (Latin) a place where Benches, or Forms are ſet.

Semblance, (French) a likeneſſe, ſeeming, or outward appearance.

Semele, the daughter of *Cadmus*, King of *Thebes*, who being got with Child by *Jupiter*, brought forth *Bacchus*.

Semi-cupium, A half bath, or one that reaches up to the Navil.

Sementation, (Lat.) a bringing forth ſeed.

Semi-circular, (Lat.) in faſhion of a half Circle,

Semicolon, a half Colon, or Member, being a point in writing, or printing, thus marked (;)

Semidole, (Lat.) a pipe, or meaſure, containing half a Tun.

Seminary, (Latin) a ſeed-plot, or Nurſery of young Plants; it is alſo Metaphorically taken for a School, or Colledge, which is a Nurſery of learning.

Semination, or *Sementation*, (Latin) a ſowing, or bringing forth ſeed.

Seminifical, (Lat.) producing ſeed for generation.

Semipedal, (Lat.) conſiſting of half a foot in meaſure.

Semi-quadrat, an Aſpect conſiſting of 45. Degrees.

Semiquintile, an Aſpect conſiſting of 36. Decrees.

Semiramis, a famous Queen of the *Aſſyrians* the wife firſt of *Mænon præfect* of *Syria*, afterward of *Ninus*, whom ſhe made away, and ſucceeded in the Kingdom; ſhe much inlarged the bounds of her Empire, and built a wall of brick about the City of *Babylon*, and, as ſome ſay, ſhe died in an expedition into *India*, againſt *Staurobates*.

Semitar, or *Scymitar*, a kind of a ſhort *Perſian* ſword, being alſo much in uſe among the *Turks*.

Sempi-

Sempiternal, (Lat.) everlasting, perpetuall, without end.

Semuncial, (Lat.) belonging to a Semunce, *i. e.* half an ounce.

Senatorian, (Lat.) belonging to a Senatour, or to a Senate, *i. e.* a Supream Council of a Nation, a Parliament.

Sendal, (French) a kind of *Cyprus* silk, Greek *Sidon*.

Seneca, a famous Philosopher born in *Corduba*, a City of *Andalusia*, a Province of *Spain*; he caused himself to bleed to death, for fear of *Nero* who was his Scholiar.

Seneschal, or *Seneschal*, (French) a Marshall, or Steward.

Senescent, (Lat.) growing old, waining.

Sengreen, a kind of herb, otherwise called Houseleek, in Latin *Sedum*: also *Sempervivum*, i.e. alwayes green.

Senie, the leaf of a medicinable herb which purgeth cholerick, and melancholick humours.

Seniour, (Lat.) Elder.

Sensiferous, (Latin) bringing sense or feeling.

Sensory, (Lat.) an Organ of the sense.

Sensuality, (Lat.) a pleasing, or indulging to the sense, a satisfying the carnall appetite.

Sententious, (Lat.) full of sentences, *i. e.* grave, or wise sayings.

Sentiment, (French) sensibleness, apprehension: also passion, or a tender feeling of the effects of love. *Cleopatra*.

Sentinell, (French) a Military Scout, or Watch-man, from the Latin *Sentire*, i.e. to perceive, because he is to perceive, and look narrowly into the enemies designs.

Senvie, a certain Plant called in Latin *Sinapis*, of whose seed mustard is made.

Separation, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder: also when two Planets have been in partile Aspect, or Conjunction, and part from it.

Separatory, (French) a Chirurgions Instrument, wherewith to pick splinters of bones out of a wound.

Sepiment, (Latin) a Fence, Pale, or Hedge.

Seplasiary, (Lat.) a compounder, or seller of sweet ointments: also, a nice effeminate man.

Sepostion, (Lat.) a setting apart, a putting asunder.

September, so called, being the seventh moneth from *March*.

Septempedal, (Latin) containing seven foot in measure.

Septenary, (Lat) the number 7.

Septennial, (Lat.) of seven years space.

Septentrional, (Lat.) belonging to the North.

Septimestre, (Lat.) of seven moneths space.

Septuagenary, (Lat.) belonging to the number of 70.

Septuagesimal, (Lat.) the same: also belonging to *Septuagesime* Sunday.

The *Septuagint Translation of the Bible*, the most Originall and authentick Translation of it by the 70 Elders of the Jews at the appointment of *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, King of Egypt.

Septuncial, (Lat.) containing 7. ounces.

Sepulchral, (Lat.) belonging to a Sepulchre, or Grave.

Sepulture, (Lat.) a burying, or interring in the ground.

Sequele, (Lat.) a following, a conclusion, or consequence of any thing.

Sequence, (Lat.) a following of things in in order, one just after another.

Sequestration, (Lat.) a separating a thing in controversie from the possession of both those that contend for it. But it is now commonly taken for a seizing upon the rents of Delinquents estates, for the use of the Common-wealth.

Seraglio, (Ital,) the Grand Signiors Palace at *Constantinople*.

Serain, (French) the fresh evening air: also a mil dew or damp vapour.

Seraph, a Turkish coin of gold.

Seraphical, celestial, bright, divine; like a Seraphim, or one of the highest Order of Angells.

Seraphin, a kind of Serpent anciently worshipt by the *Ægyptians*.

Sercil feathers in a Hawk, are those that are called Pinions in other Fowl.

Sere, a Term in Faulconry for the yellow between the Beak and Eyes.

Serenade, (French) an evening song, sung by a Lover under his Mistresses window.

Serenity, (Lat.) clearness of the sky, fair weather.

Serge, a kind of woollen cloth, called in Italian, *Sargia*; in Dutch, *Rasch*.

Sergeanty, see Petty *Sergeanty*, and Grand *Sergeanty*.

Sergeant, a Griffin so termed in Heraldry.

Sericated, clothed in Silk, which is called in Latin *Sericum*.

Series, (Lat.) an order, row.

Sermocination, (Lat.) communing, or holding a diſcourſe.

Seroſity, (Lat.) the thinner, or wateriſh part of the maſſe of blood.

Serotine, (Lat.) late, done about the evening-time.

Serpentary, a kind of herb called vipers-graſſe.

Serpentine, (Lat.) belonging to Serpents or ſnakes; whence Serpentine verſes, thoſe that begin and end with the ſame word.

Serpet, a kind of basket.

Serred, (Lat.) ſawed: alſo (from the French *Serre*) compact, joyned cloſe together.

Sertorius, a famous Roman Captain, who took part with *Marius* and *Cinna*: after *Sylla*, returning from the *Mithridatick* War, had got poſſeſſion of *Rome*, he fled into *Spain*, and being choſen Captain by the *Luſitanians* overthrew the Romans in ſeverall battles; at laſt having ſtoutly defended himſelf againſt *Pompey*, he was ſlain by *Perpenna* as he ſate at Supper. *Diana* is ſaid to have attended him in all his deſigns, in the form of a *Hart*.

Servile, (Latin) belonging to a ſervant, ſlaviſh; whence Servitude, ſlavery, or thraldom.

Serviteur, (French) a Serving-man, or Waiter: alſo a poor Schollar in the Univerſity.

Seſelie, (Greek) a kind of plant, otherwiſe called *Hart-wort*.

Seſoſtris, a King of *Ægypt*, the ſon of *Mœris*; he indeavoured to make a navigable River out of the *Mediterranean* into the *Red* Sea.

Seſquipedal, or *Seſquipedalian*, (Latin) containing a foot and a half in meaſure.

Seſquitertian, (Latin) containing a third part over and above another thing.

Seſſion, (Latin) a ſitting; Seſſions are more particularly taken for a quarterly ſitting of Juſtices in Court upon their Commiſſion.

Seſterce, (Latin) an ancient Coin among the Romans, containing four *Denarii*, which value about a half-penny of our money; the *Seſterce* was commonly marked with this Character *H-S*.

Seſtain, (French) a ſtanza conſiſting of ſix verſes.

Sethim, ſee *Sittim*.

Setigerous, (Latin) bearing briſtles.

Setterwort, a kind of herb ſo called from ſettering, *i. e.* curing of cattell.

Settwall, a kind of herb growing near walls; called alſo *Valerian*.

Severance, in Common Law, is the ſingling of two or more, that joyn in one Writ.

Severians, a kind of Hereticks that condemned Marriage, and eating of fleſh.

Severity, (Lat.) gravity, ſtrictneſſe, ſourneſſe, or auſtereneſſe.

Severn, a famous River of *England*, in Latin *Sabrina*; ſo denominated, as *Geffrey of Monmouth* affirmeth, from a Virgin ſo called, who was here drowned by the means of her Step-mother, *Guendolene*.

Sevocation, (Lat.) a calling aſide, a drawing apart.

Sewer, he that cometh before the meat of any great Perſonage, and placeth it upon the Table: alſo a gutter which carrieth into the Sea, or into any River.

Sewel, a term in Hunting, being a thing ſet to keep a Deer out of any place.

Sexageſm Sunday, the Sunday before Shrove-Tueſday.

Sexenniall, (Latin) of ſix years continuance.

Sextant, (Lat.) a kind of coin of a very ſmall value: alſo a weight of two ounces, by ſome called *Obolus*.

Sextary, (Lat.) an ancient Roman meaſure, containing in liquid things ſomewhat more than a pint, in dry things 24. ounces, or two pound Roman, a pound and a half *Aver du pois*.

Sexten, contract from *Sacriſtan*, an Officer that looks to the Church, and keeps the Prieſts Veſtments.

Sextile, (Latin) the moneth *Auguſt*, being the ſixth from *March*; or an aſpect conſiſting of ſixty degrees, thus character'd *.

Sextule, (Lat.) the ſixth part of an ounce: alſo a Land-meaſure.

Sextuple, (Latin) ſix-fold, or containing any thing ſix times over.

S H

Shallop, ſee *Scallop*.

Shafment, a kind of meaſure containing an hand-breadth.

Shaftsbury, a Town in *Dorſet-ſhire*, ſo called from the Church's Spire-ſteeple, ſuch as they anciently termed Scheafts, in Latin *Septonia*. This place is famous for *Aquila* (ſome ſay a reall Eagle, others a Prophet ſo called) who foretold that the *Britiſh* Empire, after the *Saxons* and

and the *Normans* ſhould return again to the ancient *Brittains*.

Shamois, ſee *Chamois*.

Shamſheer, a kind of ſword among the *Perſians*, ſomewhat like a Scymitar.

Shapournet, a term in Heraldry, being a reſemblance of that kind of hood, which in *French* is called *Chaperon*.

Shaſh, ſee *Turbant*.

Shaw, (Perſian) a King.

Shawb-zawd-h, the Grand-Signior's ſon; the word ſignifieth in *Perſian* tongue, a King's ſon.

Sheen, or *Shene*, (old word) Bright-ſhining.

To *Shend*, (old word) to blame.

Sherbet, a kind of pleaſant drink, much in requeſt among the Turks and Perſians; 'tis an Arabick word.

Shiloh, (Heb.) a Saviour, it is a word uſed in the Scripture, for our Saviour Chriſt.

Shingles, (from the Latin *Scindere*, i.e. to cleave) lath's, or ſlates, to cover houſes with: alſo (from *cingere*, i.e. to gird) a certain diſeaſe which cauſeth a redneſſe in the breſt, belly, or back.

Shireve, (Saxon) a Queſtor, or Prefect of a County or Shire; of whoſe office and authority, ſee Lord *Cook*'s Reports.

Shoares, a term in Navigation, pieces of timber ſet to bear up any other from ſinking, or falling.

Shoud, a certain Magiſtrate among the Turks.

Shrew, a kind of Field-mouſe, which doth great hurt to cattell; whence the word *Shrewd*, leud, or curſt: alſo *Shrew*, a ſchold.

Shrewsbury, the chief Town of *Shropſhire*, anciently called *Schroesbury*, for that it was a Thicket of ſhrubs upon a Hill; It is called in the *Britiſh* tongue *Ymwithig*, from *Mewithaw*, which is as much as *Placentia*, or *Plaiſance*, in regard that, for the pleaſantneſſe of the ſituation, the Princes of *Wales* choſe it in times paſt for their chief Seat. Here *Edrick Streona* Duke of the *Mercians*, lay in wait for Prince *Athelm*, and ſlew him as he rode on hunting. This Town is commonly called *Salop*, and in Latin *Salopia*.

Shrift, (Saxon, from the Latin *Scrinium*, i.e. the inward breſt) auricular confeſſion; whence Shrovetide among the Catholicks, is the time of ſhriving, or confeſſing of their ſins.

Shrine, (Latin *Scrinium*) a Cheſt or Cabinet: alſo the ſame as *Rood-loft*.

S I

Sib, (Saxon) Kindred; whence Goſſip is is commonly uſed for a God-father, *i. e.* a kin in God.

Sibilation, (Lat.) a hiſſing.

Sicambri, an ancient people of *Germany*, inhabiting on either ſide the *Rhene*. Some think them to be the ſame with thoſe which at this day are called *Gueldrois*, onely of a larger extent, haply poſſeſſing alſo that part which is called *Zutphany*.

Siccity, (Lat.) drouth, dryneſſe.

Sicily, an Iſland in the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called from *Siculus* the ſon of *Neptune*; it was of old called *Trinacria*.

Sicle, (Heb. *Shekel*) a weight of Silver or Gold, containing 4. drachms, or 384. grains.

Sidelays, (a term in Hunting) when the dogs ſet upon a Deer by the way as he paſſes.

Side-men, the ſame as Queſt-men, ſee *Queſt*.

Siderated, (Latin) blaſted, or Planet-ſtruck.

Sidereal, or *Siderean*, (Lat.) belonging to Stars.

Siderite, a Loadſtone, from the Greek word *Sideron*, i. e. Iron: alſo a kind of plant ſo called.

Sidneys, the ſir-name of a very honourable Family, whoſe chief ſeat is *Penſhurſt* in *Kent*; they derive themſelves from *William de Sidney* Chamberlain to King *Henry* the ſecond; but the flower, and chief glory of this Family, was that moſt accompliſht Gentleman Sir *Philip Sidney*, who valiantly fighting before *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, loſt his life.

Sidon, a City of *Phœnicia*, ſo called from the plenty of fiſh which is there; *Sidon* ſignifying in the *Phœnician* tongue, a fiſh.

Sigalion, ſee *Harpocrates*.

Sigillar, (Lat.) belonging to a ſeal, or ſealing.

Sigillum Hermetis, *Hermes* Seal; a ſealing, or luting of glaſſes in a more excellent way than is ordinarily uſed.

Sigles, (Lat.) initial letters which by abbreviation, are put for whole words, as *S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populuſque Romanus*.

Signature, (Lat.) a ſigning, marking, or ſealing: alſo the reſemblance of any Plant or Mineral unto a mans body, or any of the parts thereof.

Signiferous,

Significrous, (Lat.) bearing an Enſign or Standard.

Sike, (old word) ſuch; ſike miſter men, ſuch kind of men.

Silentiary, (Lat.) an Uſher, one that makes room, or keeps ſilence.

Silerie, ſee *Cilerie*.

Siliceous, (Lat.) flinty, full of flint, of a flinty ſubſtance.

Silures, an ancient name given to the people of *South-Wales*.

Similar, (Lat.) like, or of the ſame ſubſtance; whence, Similar parts of the body, are thoſe which are altogether compoſed of the ſame ſubſtance.

Similitude, (Lat.) likeneſſe.

Simon, a proper name, ſignifying in Heb. Obedient.

Simoniacal, (Lat.) belonging to *Simony*, i. e. a buying or ſelling Church livings; ſo called from *Simon Magus*, who would have bought the gift of the Spirit for money of the Apoſtles.

Simonides, a famous *Lyrick* Poet of *Theſſaly*, of ſuch an exact memory, that when divers men were killed by the fall of a houſe, and were ſo disfigured they could not be known, he could exactly tell who every one of them was by the order in which he had obſerved them to have been placed.

Simous, (Lat.) having a flat noſe.

Simpliſt, (French) one that underſtands the nature of Plants and Drugs.

Simulacre, (Lat.) an Image, Picture, or Idol.

Simulation, (Lat.) a faigning, counterfeiting, or making a reſemblance of any thing.

Simultaneous, (Latin) bearing a private grudge, or inward malice, toward any one.

Sincerity, (Latin) pureneſſe, uprightneſſe, plain-dealing.

Sine, (Lat.) a Mathematical term uſed in Aſtronomy and Surveying, and ſignifies the Angle of meeting between the minute and the degree, it being a right line, falling perpendicularly from one extream of the given Arch upon the Diameter, drawn to the other extream of the Arch.

Singeries, (French) apiſh tricks.

Single, a term in Hunting, the taile of a Buck, Roe, or any other Deer.

Siniſter, (Lat.) belonging to the left ſide: alſo unlucky, unfortunate; unhandſome, or diſhoneſt.

Siniſter aſpect, is according to the ſucceſſion of the Signes.

Siniſter point, in Heraldry, is the place in an Eſcutcheon, near the left corner of the chief. The Siniſter baſe point, is under it at the lower part of the Eſcutcheon.

Sinon, the ſon of *Siſyphus* and grandchild of *Autolycus*, the thief: he went with *Ulyſſes* to the wars of *Troy*, and betrayed that City to the *Grecians* by the means of the *Trojan* Horſe.

Sinoper, ſee *Cinnabar*.

Sinople, a kind of red Lead, ſo called from *Sinopis* a City of *Pontus*; it is vulgarly called *Ruddle*.

Siphack, (Arab.) the inner rim of the belly, joyned to the cawl, where the entrails are covered.

Si quis, (Lat. *i. e.* If any one) a bill ſtuck upon a wall or poſt, to proclaim any thing that is loſt.

Sirens, certain Sea-deities, three in number, *Parthenope*, *Ligea*, and *Leucoſia*, the daughters of *Achelous* and *Calliope*, having their upper part like maids, and their lower parts like fiſhes; they uſed by the ſweetneſſe of their voices, to allure Mariners to the Rocks, and cauſe them to be caſt away: which *Ulyſſes* foreſeeing, ſtopt the ears of his aſſociates with ſoft wax, and cauſed himſelf to be bound to the Maſt of the ſhip; whereupon they ſeeing themſelves contemned, caſt themſelves headlong into the Sea.

Sirius, a ſtar in the mouth of that conſtellation which is called *Canicula*, or the *Dog*, which toward the latter end of Summer, caſts forth a vehement and raging heat; whence the Dog-dayes derive their name.

Sirocco, (Ital.) a South-Eaſt wind.

Siſamnes, a Judge whom *Cambyſes* cauſed to be flead for bribery, and his skin to be hung upon the Tribunal.

Siſken, or *Sirkin*, a little bird, otherwiſe called a Finch, in Greek *Acanthis*, or *Ligurinus*.

Siſley, ſee *Cicely*.

Siſyphus, the ſon of *Æolus*, who was ſlain by *Theſeus* for his robberies, and is faigned by the Poets to rowl a great ſtone in Hell up to the top of a Mountain, which ſtill falls down again, and makes an endleſſe labour.

Site, or *Situation*, (Lat.) the ſeat, or ſtanding of any houſe, or building.

Sitient, (Lat.) thirſting.

Sitomagus, the ancient name of a Town in *Northfolk*: now called *Thetford*; this Town

Town was sack't by the *Danes*, in the year 1004. for the recovery whereof, Bishop *Arfait* removed his Episcopall See from *Elmham* hither.

Sittim, or *Setbim*, (Hebr.) a certain wood growing in *Judæa*, of which the Ark was made.

Sixain, see *Sestain*.

Size, a Term used among the Schollars in the University of *Cambridge*, signifying so much bread, or beer, set upon any of their names in the Buttery-book, as amounts to the value of a farthing.

S K

Skek, in Navigation, is that little part of the Keel, which is cut sloaunting, and is left a little without the Stern-post.

Skinker, (Dutch) a filler of drink, a Cup-bearer, or Butler.

Skuppers, the holes close to the decks, through the ships side, whereat the water runs forth of the ship from the decks.

S L

Slay of a Weaver's Loom; a certain Instrument, having teeth like a Comb; it comes from *Slaegen* Dutch, *i. e.* to strike.

Slego, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Conaught*.

Slickster, (Dutch) a Plagiary, or one that inticeth away mens servants.

Slot, the print of a Stags foot, a Term in Hunting.

Slough, (old word) a Ditch.

S M

Smalt, a kind of blue colour used in Painting.

Smaragd, a precious stone of a green colour, otherwise called an Emerald.

Smectymnuus, the title of a certain book so called; from the first letters of those Ministers names that composed it.

Smegmatick, (Greek) belonging to Soap, of a scouring faculty.

Smeth, a certain oyntment to take away Hair.

Smilax, the name of a fair Virgin, who falling in love with *Crocus*, and being despised by him, pined away, and was turned into a plant of that name, called in *English*, a Kidney-bean.

Smired, (Saxon) anointed.

Smoterlich, (old word) snout-fair.

Smyrna, a City of *Ionia*, watered by the River *Milete*, built as some think by *Smyrna* the *Amazonian*, who possessed *Ephesus*: in this City, most conclude, *Homer* was born.

S N

Snake weed, a kind of plant, otherwise called *Adderswort*.

Snap-dragon, a plant called in Latin *Antirrinum*: also a kind of *Hob-goblin*.

Snap-haunce, a Fire-lock, a kind of Gun, that strikes fire without a match.

Snette, (a Term in Hunting) the fat of all sorts of Deer.

S O

Socage, a certain Tenure of Lands by inferiour husbandry services; from the French *Soc*, i. e. a Plough-share.

Sociality, (Lat.) fellowship, company.

Socinians, a certain Sect that deny the Divinity of Christ, first spred by *Faustus Socinus* of *Siena*.

Socome, a Term in Common-law, signifying a custome of grinding at the Lords Mill.

Socord, (Lat.) sluggish, idle, slothfull.

Socrates, a famous *Athenian* Philosopher, the son of *Sophronius* a statuary, and *Phanareta* a Midwife. He was approved by the Oracle the wisest of men: at length being condemned to death by the Magistracy, he had a Hemlock-potion given him to drink, which he took with much constancy and patience.

Sodality, (Latin) fellowship, brotherhood, or society.

Sodomitical, (Lat.) belonging to *Sodomy*, i. e. buggery, or unnatural lust.

Sofees, those *Turks* that would fain be accounted religious Puritans; who commonly read in the publick streets, and places, being ever very busie with their beads, that the world may take notice of their counterfeited devotion; and when they say any thing, 'tis but two words, as *Subhawn Allah*, which is, God is pure; or *Istigfic Allah*, God defend; and sometimes *Allaho ekbec*, God is great.

Sokmans, those Tenants that hold by *Socage*-Tenure.

Solace, (Lat.) comfort, or delight.

Solar, (Lat) belonging to *Sol*, i. e. one of the seven Planets, *Apollo*, or the Sun.

Solarie, (Lat.) a yearly Pension paid to the Prince, to live free from publick businesse: also a yearly Rent paid for a house; from *Solum*, i.e. the ground, or floor.

Soldures, among the old *Gauls*, were such as vowed friendship to any, and to take part with them in their good, or bad fortunes.

Soleated, (Lat.) shod, having on shooes or sandals.

Solegrove, an old name for the moneth of *February*.

Solemnity, a Pomp, or Ceremony performed yearly, from the Latin *Solum*, i. e. alone, and *annus*, i.e. a year.

Solicitation, (Lat.) a moving to do a thing.

Solicitude, (Latin) care, anguish of mind,

Solidation, (Lat.) a making firm or solid.

Solifidian, one that depends upon faith alone, without works.

Solifuge, (Lat.) a certain venemous animal, found chiefly in the Silver Mines of *Sardinia*.

Soliloquy, (Lat.) a talking, or discoursing with ones self alone.

Solitude, (Lat.) lonelyness, or privateness.

Solevagant, (Latin) wandring alone.

Sollar, (Lat.) an upper roof of a house, the story next the tiles.

Solœcism, (Greek) a speaking contrary to the rules of Grammar; from *Soli*, a barbarous people of *Pamphylia*.

Solon, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*; he made excellent Laws for the government of *Athens*, and abolished those of *Draco*; afterwards he flying his Country, went first into *Ægypt*, next to *Cyprus*: lastly to *Cræsus* of *Lydia*. See *Cræsus*.

Solstitial, (Lat.) belonging to the *Solstice*, or *Sunstead*, i.e. the time when, the Sun being in *Capricorn*, the days and nights are at the longest, which is about the midst of *June*.

To *Solve*, (Lat.) to loosen, or undo; whence Solution a loosning, or undoing: also a resolving a doubt.

A *Sommer*, vide *a Summer*.

Somniferous, (Lat.) bringing, or causing sleep.

Sonorous, (Latin) sounding, or making a loud noise.

Sontage, a Tax of fourty shillings laid upon every Knights fee.

Sontick, (Lat.) hurtful, or noysome.

Sophia, a proper name of a woman, signifying in Greek wisdom.

Sophism, (Greek) a cunning evading Argument, or Oration; whence Sophister, a subtle caviller in words.

Sophistication, (Lat.) a falsifying, counterfeiting, or adulterating.

Sophronia, (Greek) prudent and temperate, a Christian name of severall women.

Sophy, (Arab. *Tzaophi*, i. e. pure and holy): the Monarch of *Persia*, is so called.

Sopition, (Lat.) a laying to sleep.

Soporation, (Lat.) the same.

Soporiferous, (Lat.) bringing sleep.

Sorb, (Lat.) a kind of fruit, called a Service.

Sorbition, (Lat.) a supping.

Sorbonists, the Divines of a Colledge in *Paris*, called the Sorbone, from one *Robert de Sorbonne*, who was the Founder of it.

Sorcery, or *Sorcelery*, (French) a kind of witchcraft, or inchantment, perhaps derived from the Latin *Sortilegium*.

Sordet, or *Sordine*, (French) a pipe put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound lower.

Sordid, (Lat.) foul, filthy, sluttish: also base, or dishoneſt.

Sore-age, The first year of every Hawk.

A *Sore*, or *Sore-el*, a Male fallow Deer, of three year old.

A *Sorel*-colour, a kind of a brownish, dun, or dark red.

Sorites, (Greek) a kind of a Syllogism, consisting of divers Propositions heaped together.

Sororiation, (Lat.) a swelling, or becoming round, and embossed like a young Virgin's brests.

Sorority, (Lat.) sister-hood.

Sortilegie, (Lat.) a divination by lots.

Sortition, (Lat.) a casting of lot.

Sospitation, (Lat.) a keeping safe, and in health, a preserving from danger.

Sote, (old word) sweet.

Sothale, a kind of entertainment made by Baylitts to those of their hundred for their gain; it is also called *Filthale*.

Sothernwood, a kind of Plant, called in Latin *Abrotonum*.

Sothfast, (Sax.) true, faithfull.

Soulack, a great Officer among the *Turks*.

Source, (French) a spring-head: also, a rise, or beginning of any thing; from the Latin word *Surgere*, to arise.

Sourd, (Lat.) deaf.

Sourdet, see *Sordet*.

Sous, a kind of *French* Coin, valuing about a penny.

South-hampton, or *South-Anton*, the chief City of *Hantshire*, so called, as being situate on the South side of the River *Test*, named in times past *Anton*; some think it to be the same with that Town, which *Antonine* calleth *Clausentum*, from the *British Cladh-Henton*, i.e. the Haven of *Henton*. In the Wars between King *Edward* the third, and *Philip Valoise*, it was burnt to the ground by the *French*; out of the ashes whereof

whereof immediately ſprung up the Town which is now in being.

Sown, a word proper to the Exchequer, ſignifying as much as to be leviable, or poſſible to be gathered.

Sownder, a term uſed by Hunters, for a company of wild Bores; as a Herd, for Deer.

S P

Spade, (Lat.) gelded.

Spadiceous, (Lat.) of a bright Bay colour, from *Spadix*, the branch of a Date-tree.

Spagyrical, (Lat.) belonging to chymical operations.

Spahy, (Perſian *Eſpawhee*,) a Turkiſh Horſe-man compleatly armed.

Spaid, a term uſed by Hunters, a red male Deer of three years old.

Sparſion, (Lat.) a ſprinkling.

Sparta, a famous City of *Peloponneſus*, built by *Spartus* the ſon of *Phoroneus*, or, as ſome ſay, by *Sparta* the daughter of *Eurotas*; it is otherwiſe called *Lacedæmon*.

Sparadrap, An old linnen rag dipped all over in any kind of plaiſter melted.

Spartacus, a *Thracian* gladiatour, or ſword-player; who with *Chryſus* and *Oenomaus*, broke out of *Capua*, got together an Army of ſlaves, and overthrew *Clodius*, *Glaber*, *Lentulus*, and *Caſſius*; thereby making himſelf very formidable to the *Romans*, at laſt he was put to flight by *Craſſus*; but afterwards making head again, was vanquiſht and ſlain.

Spaſmatical, (Greek) troubled with a Spaſm, i. e. a cramp, or ſhrinking in of the ſinews.

Spatule, or *Spat*, (Latin) an inſtrument, wherewith Chirurgions ſpread their plaiſters; it is alſo called a ſplatter, or ſlice.

Spatiation, (Lat.) a walking at length, or in a large compaſſe.

Spawhawn, the Imperial City of *Perſia*, it ſtands in *Parthia*; by ſome 'tis called *Spaan*, by others *Spahan*, *Jeſpaa*, or *Hiſpban*, according to the variety of their Dialects; it was called in its Infancy *Dura*; the ancient Greeks called it *Hecatompylos*, from the Gates, which were a hundred in number; and the *Perſians* hyperbolically term it, Half the World.

Species, (Lat.) a different kind or form of any thing, in Logick it is reckoned one of the five Predicables.

Specifical, (Lat.) ſpeciall, diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies, or kind.

Specification, (Lat.) a ſignifying, declaring, or manifeſting.

Specious, (Lat.) beautiful to the ſight, fair to behold.

Spectacle, (Lat.) a publick, or ſolemn ſhew.

Spectatour, (Lat.) a beholder, or looker on.

Spectre, (Latin) a frightfull apparition, a viſion, ghoſt, or ſpirit.

Speculum oris, an Inſtrument to keep open the mouth, that the Chirurgion may diſcern the diſeaſed parts of the throat.

Speculation, (Lat.) a ſpying, or watching: alſo a contemplating, or conſidering.

Spel, (Saxon) a word, or ſaying: alſo vulgarly uſed for a charm.

Spelt, a kind of corn growing in ſome parts of the World, called in Latin *Zea*.

Sperage, a kind of plant called in Latin *Aſparagus*.

Spermatical, (Greek) belonging to ſperm, *i.e.* the natural ſeed of any living creature.

Sperma Ceti, ſee *Parmaceti*.

Speuſtick, (Greek) done or made up in haſte.

Sphaceliſm, (Greek) a kind of ulcer, or dangerous inflammation.

Spherical, (Lat.) belonging to a ſphere, *i. e.* a round globous figure, commonly taken for the round compaſſe of the Heaven.

Spheromachy, (Greek) a playing at bowls, or tennis.

Sphincter, (Greek) the Muſcle of the Arſe.

Sphinx, the name of a certain Monſter, that kept anciently near *Thebes*, propoſing a riddle to all paſſengers that came that way, and none being able to unfold it, ſhe deſtroyed them all: at laſt *Oedipus* coming that way, and expounding it, ſhe threw her ſelf headlong down a rock for grief.

Spiciferous, (Latin) bearing ears of corn.

Spicilegy, (Latin) a gleaning, a gathering ears of corn.

Spigurnels, a word now out of uſe; anciently the ſealers of the King's Writs were known by that term; which office, together with the Sergeancy of the Kings Chappel, *John de Bohun*, the ſon of *France*, reſigned unto King *Edward* the firſt.

Spinal, (Lat.) belonging to a *Spine*, i.e. a thorn, prickle, or ſting: alſo the back-bone.

Spinoſity, (Latin) a being full of ſpines, or thorns.

Spinſter, a Law term, being appropriated to unmarried women in all deeds, bonds, and evidences.

Spintrian, (Latin) inventing new actions of luſt.

Spiracle, (Lat.) a breathing-hole, a place through which ſmoak may have a vent.

Spiral, (Lat.) belonging to a Pyramid, or Spire-ſteeple.

Spiration, (Latin) a breathing, or exhaling.

Spirtualities, the profits which a Biſhop receiveth from his ſpiritual Living.

Spiſſitude, (Lat.) thickneſſe, or groſſeneſſe.

Spitter, ſee *Brocket*, or *Pricket*.

A *Spittle-houſe*, (Italian *Spedale*) ſee *Hoſpital*.

Spleget, the ſame as *Pleget*.

Splendid, (Lat.) bright, clear, ſhining, glorious.

Splenetick, (Lat.) troubled with a diſeaſe, or ill humours in the ſpleen or milt, *i.e.* a Bowel in the left-ſide under the midrife, over againſt the liver.

Spoliation, (Lat.) a robbing, or ſpoyling: alſo a Writ that lieth for one Incumbent againſt another, when the right of Patronage cometh not in debate.

Spondee, (Greek) a foot in a verſe, conſiſting of two long ſyllables.

Spondyles, (Greek) the Vertebres, or turning joynts of the back-bone.

Spongious, (Lat.) full of holes like a ſponge, which is a kind of Plant-animal, growing under the Sea-Rocks.

Sponſal, or *Sponſalitious*, (Lat.) belonging to a ſpouſe.

Sponſion, (Lat) a bargain, or promiſe; but more eſpecially relating to Marriage.

Spontane, (Lat.) done willingly, unconſtrained, or of ones own accord.

Sporades, certain Iſlands that lye ſcattered up and down in the *Carpathian* Sea.

Spraints, a term among Hunters, the dung of an Otter.

Spray, (old word) a bough, or ſprig.

Spretion, (Lat.) a contemning, deſpiſing, or ſcorning.

Sprights, a ſort of ſhort or flight arrows.

Spring-tides, ſee *Neap-tides*.

Springall, (Dutch) a ſtripling, or young man.

Spume, (Lat.) foam, froth, or ſcum.

† *Spurcidical*, (Lat.) ſpeaking filthily, or uncleanly.

Spurious, (Lat.) baſe-born: alſo counterfeit.

Spurkets, a term in Navigation; the ſpaces between the Futtocks by the ſhip ſides, fore and aft, above and below.

S Q

Squadron, (French) a certain number of ſouldiers formed into a ſquare body

Squalid, (Lat.) unclean, ſluttiſh, ill-favored.

Squamigerous, (Latin) bearing ſcales, ſcaly.

Squill, (Lat.) a kind of plant otherwiſe called the Sea-Onion.

Squinancy, or *Squincy*, a kind of diſeaſe which cauſeth a ſwelling in the throat, called in Latin *Angina*.

Squinanth, (Lat.) a kind of plant otherwiſe called the *Sweet-ruſh*.

S T

Stability, (Latin) ſtableneſſe, firmneſſe, ſureneſſe.

Stabulation, (Lat.) a ſtanding of cattell in a ſtable, or ſtall.

Stade, (Lat.) a furlong, or the eighth part of an Italian mile, which conſiſteth of a thouſand paces.

Stafford, the chief town of *Staffordſhire*, called in ancient times *Betheny*, where *Berteline*, a holy man, led an *Eremites* life; it hath a Caſtle on the South-bank of the River built in the year 914. by King *Edw.* the Elder.

Staggard, (a term in Hunting) a red male Deer of four years old.

Stagira, a Town in *Macedonia*, where *Ariſtotle* was born; whence that Philoſopher is called the *Stagirite*.

Stainand-colours, in Heraldry, are tawney and murrey.

Stallage, (French) in Common Law, ſignifieth money paid for ſetting of ſtalls in Markets, or Fairs.

Stallion, (Italian) a Horſe kept for Mares.

Stanbol, A name for *Conſtantinople* among the *Turks*.

Standard, (French) the chief Enſign of an Army, belonging to the King, or General: alſo the ſtanding meaſure of the King or State, to which all other meaſures are framed.

Stanford, in Saxon *Steanford*, a Town in *Lincolnſhire*, ſituate upon the River *Welland*; It is ſo called, as being built of rough ſtone, *Stean* ſignifieth, in the Saxon tongue, a ſtone. In this Town, under the reign of King *Edward* the third, an Univerſity was inſtituted, and publick profeſſion of Arts began to flouriſh; but this Academy continued not long, it being ſoon after provided by oath, that no Student

dent in *Oxford*, should publickly professe at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. There is also another *Stanford* situate upon the River *Avon* in *Northamptonshire*.

Stank, (old word) from the Italian *Stanco*, signifying weary, weak, or faint.

The *Stannaries*, (Latin) the Mines, or Tin works in *Cornwall*. See *Lodework*.

Stanza, (Ital.) a certain number of verses commonly called a Staffe; at the ending of which, the Stroph is concluded.

Staple, a City or Town where the Merchants by common order carry their commodities, for the better utterance of them by the great.

Staple Inne, see *Inne*.

Star-chamber, (so called from a Chamber in *Westminster*, beautified with Stars, wherein this Court was first kept) a Court consisting of the members of the Kings Council, wherein are controverted all matters, in which appeal is made from subjects to their Prince.

Start, applyed to a Hare, when you force her to leave her seat, or form; for then you are said to start a Hare.

Starrulet, (*diminutive*) a little star.

Stasiarch, (Greek) a Captain, or chief Ring-leader, in any tumult, or sedition.

Stater, (Greek) a certain ancient coin, valuing about two shillings in silver, seventeen shillings in gold.

Statick, (Greek) a mechanick Art, treating about weights, and measures.

Station, (Latin) a standing place: also a Bay, or Rode for ships.

Station-staff, an instrument used in surveying, being a streight pole divided into feet, inches, and parts of inches, from the bottom upward.

Stationary, is when a Planet stands still, and moves neither backward, nor forward.

Statuary, (Lat.) a Graver of Statues, or Images.

Statumination, (Latin) an underpropping, or setting up.

Statute, (Lat.) signifieth in Common Law, a Decree, or Act of Parliament.

Statute Merchant, and *Statute Staple*, are certain bonds, made between Creditor and Debtor, in the form of a Statute, and acknowledged before the Mayor and chief Warden of any City, and two Merchants assigned for that purpose.

Statute Sessions, are certain petty Sessions or Meetings in every hundred.

Steccado, (Span.) the lists, a place rail'd in for the beholding of any famous Combat.

Stede, (old word) place.

Stedfast, (old word) firmnesse, or sureness.

To *Steer*, in Navigation, is to govern the ship with the helm: also by Metaphor, to govern or manage any affair.

Stellar, (Lat.) belonging to a star.

Stellation, (Lat.) a blasting.

Stel'iferous, (Latin) starry, bearing stars.

Stellion, (Latin) a little beast, so called from certain little spots upon its skin, almost in the fashion of stars.

Stellionate, (Latin) deceit, cousenage, counterfeiting any kind of merchandize.

Stemme, (Greek) the stalk of any herb or flower: also a *Stock*, Linage, or Pedigree.

Stenography, (Greek) the Art of short-writing.

Stentorian-voice, a roaring loud voice, from *Stentor* a Greek, whose voice was as loud as 50. mens voices together.

Stephen, the proper name of a man, signifying in Greek a Crown.

Stercoration, (Lat.) a dunging, or covering with dung.

Sterility, (Lat.) barrenness.

Sterling, see *Esterling*.

Stern, the aftermost part of a ship: also among Hunters, the tail of a Grey-hound is so called; as also the tail of a Woolf.

Sternon, (Greek) the great bone of the brest.

Sternutation, (Lat.) a sneezing.

Sterquilinious, (Latin) belonging to a dung-hill.

Stesimbrotus, the son of *Epaminondas*, a famous *Theban* Captain; he was put to death by his father for fighting against the enemy contrary to his command.

Stews, (from the French word *Estuve*, a Hot-house) Brothell-houses, or places where women prostitute their bodies for gain.

Sthenelus, a famous Captain in the wars of *Troy*, the son of *Capaneus* and *Euadne*.

Sthenobæa, the daughter of *Jobates* King of the *Lycians*, and the wife of *Prætus* King of the *Corinthians*; who receiving a repulse from *Bellerophon*, complained to her husband, as if he would have offered violence unto her.

Stibium, a kind of Mineral, whereof there is great plenty in *Darbyshire*-Mines; it is commonly called *Antimony*.

To *Stigmatize*, (Greek) to brand, or mark with a hot Iron.

Stilleto, or *Steletto*, (Italian) a ſharp-pointed Dagger, or Ponyard.

Stillatory, (Lat.) dropping, or diſtilling: alſo a place to put a Still, or Limbeck in.

Stillicide, (Latin) a dropping from the Eves of a houſe.

Still-yard, a place in *London*, where in old time the Merchants of *Haunſe* and *Almain* uſed to reſide; it is ſo called, as it were *Steel-yard*, becauſe Steel uſed to be ſold there.

Stimulation, (Lat.) a provoking, moving, or ſtirring up.

Stipation, (Lat.) a guarding, or inviron-ing about.

Stipendial, or *Stipendiary*, (Lat.) ſerving for wages, or hire, paying tribute.

Stipone, a kind of ſweet compounded drink, uſed in hot weather.

Stiptical, (Greek) ſtopping, or binding, a word uſed in Phyſick.

Stipulation, (Latin) a ſolemn Covenant made by ordinary words in the Law.

Stiricide, (Latin) a dropping of Iſicles from the Eves of a houſe.

Stirling, a County in the South-part of *Scotland*.

Stoaked, a Term in Navigation, when the water cannot come to the Well, by reaſon that ballaſt, or ſomething elſe is got into the limber holes.

Stoccado, (Span.) a prick, ſtab, or thruſt with a weapon.

Stoical, (Greek) belonging to, or of the humour of the Stoicks, *i. e.* a certain Sect of Philoſophers at *Athens*, they were ſo called from *Stoa*, i. e. a Porch, becauſe *Zeno* their firſt Founder, taught in a Porch of the City.

Stoke, a Village in *Nottinghamſhire*, where Sir *John de la Pool*, Earl of *Lincoln*, pretending a Title to the Crown of *England*, was overthrown in a great pitch't battel, and ſlain.

Stole, (Greek) a long Robe, or Garment of honour, among the ancient Romans, it is now more eſpecially taken for a Prieſtly Ornament.

Stolidity, (Lat) fooliſhneſſe, fondneſſe, dulneſſe, blockiſhneſſe.

Stomachous, (Lat.) angry, diſdainfull.

Stomatick, (Greek) having a ſore mouth.

Stone of Wool, ſee *Sarplar*.

Stone-falcon, a kind of Hawk, that builds her neſt in Rocks.

Stone-henge, a wonderfull Pile of ſtones upon *Salisbury*-Plain, erected within the Circuit of a Ditch, in manner of a Crown in three ranks, one within another, whereof ſome are twenty eight foot high, and ſeven foot broad; upon the heads of which, others lye overthwart with Mortiſes; ſo as the whole frame ſeemeth to hang; it is termed by the old Hiſtorians *Chorea Gigantum*, i. e. the Giants dance.

Stooming of Wine, a putting bags of herbs or other infuſions into it.

Stork, a kind of bird ſo called, from the Greek word *Storge*, i. e. naturall affection, becauſe of the care which is obſerved in theſe kind of birds toward their Parents, when they grow old.

To *Stow*, a Term in Navigation, to put any victuals or goods in order, in the Hold of a ſhip.

Stounds, (old word) ſorrows, dumps.

Stours, (old word) ſhocks, or bronts.

Strabiſm, (Greek) a looking a ſquint.

Strage, (Latin) a felling of Trees, a great ruine, or fall of any thing: alſo a great ſlaughter in an Army.

The *Strake* of a wheel, the Iron wherewith the Cart-wheel is bound.

Straineth, a Term in Faulconry they ſay, the Hawk ſtraineth, and not ſnatcheth.

Strangurie, (Greek) a certain diſeaſe, wherein the Urine is voided drop by drop, and with great pain; it is vulgarly called the *Strangullion*.

Strappado, (Ital.) a certain kind of puniſhment inflicted on ſouldiers for ſome hainous offence, by drawing them up on high, with their arms tyed backward.

Stratagem, (Greek) a policy, or ſubtle invention in war.

Strath, an old *Britiſh* word, ſignifying a Vale, or Dale, whence are derived the names of ſeverall places, as *Strathdee*, i.e. the Vale of *Dee*, *Strathearn*, the Vale of *Earn*.

Stratiotick, (Greek) belonging to Souldiers, warlike.

A *Streight*, a narrow paſſage at Sea, between two Lands.

Streme-works, ſee *Lode-works*.

Strenuous, (Lat.) ſtout, valiant, hardy.

Streperous, (Latin) jarring, making a noiſe.

Stricture, (Latin) a gathering, or cropping of fruit; alſo a ſpark that flyes from red hot Iron.

Strident,

Strident, or *Stridulous*, (Latin) making a creaking noise.

Strigilation, (Latin) a currying of a Horse.

Strigment, (Latin) the filth, which is wiped off from the body, or any part of it.

To *Strike* ſayl, a term in Navigation, to pull down the ſayls, in token of reſpect to another ſhip.

Stromatick, (Greek) belonging to ſtrewings, or any thing that is ſpread upon the ground.

Stroud, or *Strand*, a ſhore, or ſtreet lying upon the Sea, or River ſide.

Structure, (Lat.) a Building, Frame, or Fabrick of any thing.

Strumatick, (Lat.) troubled with a Strume, *i.e.* an Impoſtume, or ſwelling in the neck.

Studious, (Lat.) ſeriouſly bent upon a thing, muſing, or meditating, intent upon books, or ſtudy; whence formerly Academies were called *Studia*, i.e. ſtudies, as the Study of *Oxford*, &c.

Stultiloquy, (Lat.) a ſpeaking, or talking fooliſhly.

Stupefaction, (Lat.) a making ſtupid, i.e. dull, ſenſeleſſe, aſtoniſhed, or d ſmaid.

Stupration, (Latin) a committing a rape, a deflowring a Virgin.

Stygian, (Lat.) belonging to the River *Styx*, i.e. a Fountain near *Nonacris* in *Arcadia*, whoſe waters are of a nature ſo vehemently cold, that nothing but the hoof of a Male is able to contain them; the Poets fained it to be a River of Hell, and that the moſt ſolemn Oath, which the Gods ſwore by, was, By the waters of *Styx*.

Stylo Novo, the new computation of time, according to the *Gregorian* account; as *Stylo veteri* is the computation, according to to the *Julian* account.

Styptick, or *Styptical*, (Latin) of a ſtopping, or binding quality.

S U

Suada, a certain goddeſſe among the *Romans* called the goddeſſe of eloquence, as *Pitho* was among the Greeks.

Suaſory, (Lat.) apt to perſwade, or exhort.

Suaviation, (Latin) an amorous kiſſing.

Squaviloquy, (Lat.) a ſweet, or pleaſant manner of ſpeaking.

Suavity, (Lat.) ſweetneſſe.

Subaction, (Latin) a bringing under, or ſubduing: alſo, a kneading.

Subagitation, (Latin) a driving to and fro: alſo, a ſolliciting: alſo, a knowing a woman carnally.

Subalbid, (Latin) whitiſh, inclining to white.

Subaltern, (Lat.) taking turns under another.

Subaudition, (Latin) a hearing a little, a perceiving ſomewhat.

Subclavicular-Vein, ſee *Vein*.

Subcutaneous, (Latin) being under the skin.

Subdial, (Latin) being under the ſky, or in the open air.

Subdititious, (Lat.) put under, or laid in the room of another.

Subdolous, (Lat.) ſomewhat crafty, or deceitfull.

Subduction, (Latin) a bringing, or leading under: alſo a leading away, or withdrawing.

Subject, (Latin) caſt or brought under: alſo in Logick, it is taken ſubſtantively for that ſubſtantial body, to which any quality adheres: alſo the matter which any Art, or Science treats of.

Subingreſſion, (Latin) a ſubtile, or undiſcerned entring into.

Subitaneous, (Latin) done ſuddenly, or haſtily.

Subjugation, (Lat.) a bringing under the yoke, a ſubduing.

Subjunctive, (Lat.) joyning under.

Subhaſtation, (Latin) an ancient manner of ſelling things among the *Romans*, which were confiſcate to the publick uſe, namely under a Spear, or Javelin.

Sublation, (Lat.) a taking away.

Sublevation, (Latin) a lifting up: alſo, a helping, or eaſing.

Subligation, (Latin) a binding, or tying underneath.

Sublimation, (Latin) a raiſing, or carrying up on high: alſo, a Chymical operation, wherein dry exhalations aſcending upward, ſtick to the ſides of the Alembick.

Sublimity, (Lat.) heighth.

Sublition, (Latin) a plaiſtering, or daubing underneath. In painting, it is the grating, or laying the ground-colour under the perfect colour.

Submerſion, (Latin) a plunging under water.

Submiſſion, (Latin) a ſending under: alſo

also a submitting, yielding, or humbling ones self.

Subordinate, (Lat.) placed, or appointed under another.

Suborn, (Latin) to prepare, instruct, or set any one on upon the bearing false witnesse, or any other mischievous design.

Subpedaneous, (Latin) set under foot, used as a foot-stool.

Sub-pœna, a Writ to call a man into the Chancery, upon such case onely, as the Common law faileth in: also, a Writ for the calling in of Witnesses to testifie.

Subreptitious, (Lat.) see *Surreptitious*.

Subrision, (Lat.) a smiling.

Subrogation, (Lat.) see *Surrogation*.

Subsannation, (Lat.) a mocking, jeering, or scoffing.

Subscription, (Lat.) a writing underneath, a setting ones name at the bottom of a Letter, Bond, or Indenture.

Subsidence, (Lat.) a setling to the bottome.

Subsidiary, (Latin) sent to the aid, succour, or assistance of any one.

Subsidie, a Tax, or Tribute assessed by Parliament, after the rate of four shillings in the pound for Lands, and two shillings eight pence for goods.

Subsortition, (Latin) a choosing by lot, after others have chosen.

Substitution, (Lat.) a putting in the place or room of another.

Subtraction, (Latin) a drawing a lesser number out of a greater.

Substruction, (Latin) a Term in Architecture, an under-building, a laying the foundation of an *Ædifice*.

Subsultation, (Latin) a leaping under.

Subterfluous, (Latin) flowing under.

Subterfuge, (Latin) an evasion, or cunning shift: also a safe retreat, or refuge.

Subterraneous, (Latin) being under ground.

Subtiltie, (Lat.) craft, cunning; whence, subtilties, quirks, or witty sayings.

Subventaneous, (Latin) lying under the wind.

Subversion, (Latin) an overturning, or overthrowing.

Suburbian, (Latin) belonging to the Suburbs of a Town, or City.

Succedaneous, (Latin) succeeding, or coming in the room of another.

Succedent. Houses, second, fifth, ninth, eleventh.

Succentour, (Latin) vulgarly *Sincantour*, see *Incentour*.

Succenturiation, (Lat.) a Term in War, a recruiting, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company, or Troup.

Succernation, (Lat.) a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Succiduous, (Latin) tottering, ready to fall.

Succinct, (Latin) fenced, or girt about; also, brief, or short.

Succinous, (Latin) belonging to *Succinum*, i.e. Amber.

Succollation, (Latin) a bearing on the shoulders.

Succubus, (Lat.) see *Incubus*.

Succulent, (Lat.) juicy, full of juice.

Succussation, or *Succussion*, (Latin) a violent jolting, or shaking.

Suction, (Lat.) a sucking.

Sudation, (Lat.) a sweating; whence, Sudatory, a stew, or hot-house.

Sudorifick, (Latin) bringing, or causing sweat.

Suecia, a Kingdom of *Europe*, lying on the North of *Germany*, anciently inhabited by the *Goths*; the chief City of which is called *Stockholm*.

Suffarraneous, or *Subfarraneous*, (Latin) being under another servant; it being an ancient custom among the *Romans*, that the chief servant took his portion of Corn from the Master, the under-servants from him.

Suffection, (Latin) a putting under, or in the room of another.

Suffition, (Lat.) a perfuming, by casting perfumes upon hot Coals.

Sufflamination, (Latin) a stopping the wheeles of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a Sufflamen, or Trigger.

Sufflation, (Lat.) a puffing up, a making to swell with blowing.

Suffocation, (Latin) a choaking, stifling, or stopping up of the breath.

Suffosion, (Latin) an undermining, or digging under.

Suffragation, (Latin) a giving suffrage, *i. e.* ones vote or voice in favour of any person or design.

A *Suffragan*, is one who hath a voice in Ecclesiasticall causes, and executes the office of a Bishop, but hath not the Title.

Suffu-

Suffumigation, (Lat.) a fuming, or ſmoaking underneath; in Phyſick, it is taken for a conveying a fume into the body, from under a cloſe ſtool.

Suffuſion, (Lat.) a pouring, or ſpreading abroad: alſo, a diſeaſe in the eye, called a Pin and Web.

Suggeſtion, (Lat.) a prompting, or putting into ones mind.

Sugillation, (Latin) a beating black and blew: alſo a reproaching, or ſlandering.

Subit, ſee *Gazul*.

Sulcation, (Lat.) a making furrows.

Sulphureous, (Latin) full of ſulphur, or brimſtone.

Sultan, or *Soldan*, among the Turks is taken for a King, or Prince.

Sultana, or *Sultanin*, a kind of Turkiſh coin of Gold, valuing about ſeven ſhillings, ſix pence; ſo called, becauſe coyned at *Conſtantinople*, where the *Sultan* lives.

Sumach, or *Sumack*, a kind of rank-ſmelling plant, with a black berry, wherewith Curriers uſe to dreſſe their Cloth.

Sumage, (from the French word *Somme*, i.e. a burthen, or ſeam, which in the Weſtern parts ſignifieth a horſe-load) a toll for carriage on horſe-back.

Summary, (Latin) a brief gathering together of the whole matter in few words.

A *Summer*, in Architecture, is a great piece of timber, or beam, which ſupporteth the building.

Summity, (Lat.) the higheſt part, or top of any thing.

Superable, (Lat.) to be overcome, or vanquiſht.

Sumpter-houſe, a horſe that undergoes the burthen of things convenient for a journey, from the Latin *Sumptus*, Charges or expences.

Superaffuſion, (Lat.) a ſhedding upon, a pouring on the top.

Superannuation, (Ital.) an out living, or growing out of date.

Superbiloquent, (Lat.) ſpeaking proudly, or haughtily.

Supercbery, (Lat.) wrong, injury, an outragious aſſaulting.

Supercilious, (Lat.) having great eyebrows: alſo, of a ſour countenance, ſevere in carriage.

Supereminence, (Lat.) excellence, or authority above others.

Supererogation, (Lat.) a performing more good works than a man is bound to do: a term in Theology.

Superfœtation, (Lat.) a ſecond conceiving, before the firſt young is brought forth; a breeding of young upon young, as Hares and Conies do.

Superficiary, (Lat.) he that builds a houſe upon another mans ground, and payes quit rent.

Superficies, (Lat.) the ſurface, or uttermoſt part of any thing. In Geometry, it is defined to be a magnitude conſiſting of lines, having onely length and breadth without profundity.

Superfluity, (Latin) exceſſe, an overabounding, more then enough.

Superjection, (Lat.) a caſting upon.

To *Superinduce*, (Latin) to bring or draw one thing over another.

Superintendent, (Lat.) an Overſeer.

Superiority, (Lat.) a being ſuperiour, *i.e.* higher, ſet above, or over others.

Superiour Planets, thoſe that are above the Sun. ♄ ♃ ♂ ☾.

Superlative, (Lat.) higheſt advanc't; in Grammar, *Superlative* degree is the higheſt degree of Compariſon.

Supermeation, (Lat.) a flowing, or paſſing over.

Supernal, (Lat.) coming from above.

Supernatation, (Lat.) a ſwimming over, or upon.

Supernatural, (Lat.) being above nature, or natural cauſe.

Superſcription, (Lat.) a writing over, or on the out-ſide of any thing.

To *Superſede*, (Latin) to omit, to leave off, to let paſſe.

Superſedeas, a Writ ſignifying a command to ſtay the doing of that which in appearance of Law were to be done.

Superſtition, (Latin) over-ſcrupulouſneſs in Religion, over-much ceremony in divine worſhip.

Supervacaneous, (Latin) more than juſt, or ſerveth for common uſe, needleſſe, vain, unneceſſary.

To *Supervene*, (Latin) to come upon on a ſudden, or unexpected.

To *Supervive*, ſee *Survive*.

Supine, (Latin) lying with the face upward: alſo, negligent, or careleſſe.

Suppedaneous, (Latin) ſee *Subpedaneous*.

Suppeditation, (Latin) a ſupplying, miniſtering, or affording what is needfull.

Suppilation, (Lat.) a pilfring, or ſtealing under hand.

To *Supplant*, (Lat.) to plant, or ſet under: alſo to deceive, or beguile.

Supplement, (Lat.) a ſupplying that which

is defective, a filling up a place that is vacant, or empty.

A *Suppliant*, (French) a Petitioner, or humble suiter.

Supplication, (Latin) a petitioning, or making an humble request.

Supplice, (Latin) punishment, or correction.

Supplosion, (Latin) a making a noise by stamping with the feet.

Suppositious, (Latin) laid in the place, or room of another.

Suppository, (Latin) put under: also in Physick it is used substantively for any solid composition put up into the body, to make it soluble.

To *Suppresse*, (Lat.) to presse under, to stifle, or keep down.

Suppuration, (Lat.) a ripening of a Bile, or Impostume, a gathering, or resolving into matter.

Supputation, (Lat.) a pruning of trees: also a counting, or casting up.

Supremacy, (Lat.) a being supreme, *i. e.* highest in power and authority.

Surannation, (Lat.) the same as *Superannuation.*

A *Surbating*, (French) a beating, or galling on the soles of ones feet.

To *Surcease*, (French) to give over.

Surcharge, (French) charge upon charge, or load upon load.

A *Surcharger of the Forrest*, he that commons with more beasts than a man hath right to common withall.

A *Surcingle*, (French) an upper girth, or girdle.

Surcoat, (French) a coat of Arms to wear over armour.

Surcrew, (French) an over-growing: also advantage, amends, over-measure.

Surculation, (Lat.) a pruning of trees, a cutting off Surcles, *i.e.* young graffs, shoots, or sprigs.

Surdity, (Latin) deafnesse.

Surge, a wave, from the Latin *Surgere*, i. e. to rise.

Sureby, a Port Town in *York-shire*, which some think to be the same with that ancient Town called by *Antonine* Ευλιμενον *Gabrantovicorum*, and by the Latins *Sinus portuosus & salutaris*, each of these names implying as much, as, sure, or safe Haven.

Surface, (French) the same as *Superficies.*

Surkney, a kind of white garment like a rotchet.

To *Surmount*, (French) to excell, to overcome.

To *Surpasse*, (French) the same.

Suria, the name of a certain goddesse; to whom an Altar was anciently erected at *Melkrig* in *Northumberland*, by *Licinius Clemens* a Captain under *Calpburnius Agricola*, Lievtenant to *Augustus.*

Surplusage, (French) signifieth in Common Law, a superfluity, or addition, more than needeth, which is a cause sometimes, that the Writ abateth.

Surprisal, (French) a sudden assaulting, or setting upon, a coming upon a man unawares.

Surquedry, (old word) pride, presumption.

Surrejoynder, (French) a second defence of the Plaintiff's action, opposite to the Defendant's rejoynder. The *Civilians* call it *Triplication.*

A *Surrender*, in Common-Law, is an instrument or writing, signifying a Tenants consent or agreement, to yield and give up his lands to the possession of him that hath the next immediate remainder, or reversion.

Surrentum, a Town of *Campania* in *Italie*, built by the Greeks, anciently called *Petræ Sirenum.*

Surreptitious, (Latin) taken deceitfully, or by stealth.

Surrogation, (Lat.) an appointing as Deputy in the room of another.

To *Survive*, (French) to out-live; whence a Surviver in Common-Law, is taken for the longer liver of two joynt-tenants.

Susan, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Heb. Lilly.

Susception, (Latin) an enterprising or undertaking a thing.

Susceptible, (Lat.) ply able, apt to receive any impression.

Suscitation, (Lat.) a raising, quickning, or stirring up.

Suspension, (Latin) a hanging up: also a being in doubt, or uncertainty: in Common-Law it is taken for a temporall stop of a mans right.

Suspiral, (French) a breathing-hole, a vent or passage for air: also a spring of water, passing under ground to a Conduit.

Suspiration, (Latin) a fetching a deep sigh.

Susurration, (Lat.) a whispring, or muttring.

Sutherland,

Sutherland, the name of a Countrey in the North-part of *Scotland*.

Sutorius, (Latin) belonging to a Shoomaker.

Sutura, (Lat.) a ſeam, or ſewing together, a faſtning together of bones. There are three remarkable Sutures in the head, the *Coronal*, *Lamdoidal*, and *Sagittal*.

S W

Swainmot, (Sax.) a Court of Free-holders within the Forreſt, kept by the Charter of the Forreſt thrice a year.

Swallows-tail, a term among Architectours, and Carpenters, a faſtning together of two pieces of timber ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot fall aſunder.

Swan, a celeſtial Conſtellation.

Swart-ruiter, ſee *Ruiter*.

To *Sweep* a Hawk, after ſhe hath fed, is ſaid to ſweep, not wipe her beak.

Swepe, a certain inſtrument with croſſe-beams, to draw water with.

Swilpough, a Dilling, or child born, when the Parents are old.

Swink, (old word) labour.

Swithin, a proper name, ſignifying in the Saxon tongue, Very high. There was a Biſhop of *Winchester* famous for holineſſe, called St. *Swithin*.

S Y

Sybaritical, dainty, wanton, effeminate; from the *Sybaritæ*, the inhabitants of the City *Sybaris*; a people advanced to that height of luxury, and voluptuouſneſſe, that they had their horſes taught to dance to the ſound of the Flute, by which means, the *Crotoniatæ* who waged war with them, bringing pipers along with them into the field, made their horſes to fall a dancing; whereupon they ruſhed in among them, broke their ranks, and utterly overthrew them, and deſtroyed their City.

Sybill, (Heb.) divine doctrine, a Chriſtian name of divers women.

Sybilline, Lat.) belonging to the *Sybills*, who were certain women that propheſied concerning the birth of our Saviour Chriſt; they were thought to be ten in number, the *Perſian*, *Cumæan*, *Lybian*, *Delphian*, *Erythræan*, *Samian*, *Helleſpontian*, *Phrygian*, *Tiburtine*, *Cuman*.

Sycomore, (Greek) a kind of fair tree, abounding in many parts of *Ægypt*, partaking partly of the Fig-tree, partly of the Mulberry.

To *Sycophantize*, (Greek) to play the ſycophant, *i.e.* a paraſite, flatterer, or talebearer.

Syderation, (Latin) a blaſting. *Syderation*, in Phyſick is, when not onely the ſolid parts, but the bones alſo are corrupted.

Sylla, a famous Roman Captain, who brought *Jugurth* in chains to *Rome*, overcame *Mithridates*, broke the tyranny of *Cinna*, and baniſhed *Marius*: afterwards being made Dictatour, he became Tyrannical himſelf, till at laſt the Commonwealth being ſetled, he retired to *Puteoli*, where he lived a private life.

Syllabicall, (Greek) conſiſting of ſyllables.

Syllogiſtical, (Greek) belonging to a Syllogiſme, *i.e.* a kind of argumentation, wherein ſome things being granted, there followes neceſſarily a concluſion different from thoſe things which were granted.

Sylvanectum, a Town of *Picardy* in *France*, now called *Senlis*.

Sylvanus, the ſon of *Valerius*, by his daughter *Valeria Tuſculanaria*, he was called the god of the Woods, and by ſome thought to be the ſame with *Pan*.

Sylvatical, or *Sylveſtrious*, (Lat.) woody, full of trees, belonging to Woods or Forreſts.

Symbolical, (Greek) belonging to a Symbol, *i.e.* a ſign or token, a ſecret note, a ſhort or myſterious ſentence.

Symmachy, (Greek) a joyning in war againſt a common enemy.

Symmetry, (Greek) a due proportion of each part in reſpect of the whole.

Sympathetical, (Greek) having a ſympathy, *i.e.* a naturall agreement or conſent in mutual affection or paſſion.

Symphoniacal, (Greek) belonging to Symphony, *i.e.* conſent in Harmony, agreement in tune, or time.

Sympoſiarch, (Greek) the Maſter, or Overſeer of a Feaſt, or Banquet.

Symptomatical, (Greek) belonging to a Symptome, *i.e.* an accident, or effect, accompanying any diſeaſe, as the Ague doth the head-ache.

Synagogical, (Greek) belonging to a Synagogue, *i.e.* a Congregation or Aſſembly.

Synalæpha, (Greek) a contraction of two vowels into one.

Syncategorematical, (Greek) a term in

Logick, having no predicamental, or self-signification.

Synchronical, (Greek) being, or done, together at the same time.

Synchonochosis, (Greek) a joyning together by a cartilage, or gristle.

Syncope, (Greek) a figure wherein a letter or syllable is taken out of the middle of a word: also, in Physick it is taken for a certain disease which causeth a sudden decay of the spirits.

Synchrism, (Greek) a kind of liquid or spreading ointment.

Synchronism, (Greek) a hapning of two things at the same time.

Syncope, a sudden or hasty decay of the strength, caused by a dissolution of the naturall heat.

Syndick, (Greek) one that hath Commission to deal in the affairs of the Commonwealth, a Controller, or Censor.

Syndrome, (Greek) a concourse, meeting, or running together.

Synecdochical (Greek) belonging to the figure Synecdoche, *i. e.* a taking a part for the whole.

Syneresis, or *Synæresis*, (Greek) the same as *Synalœpha*.

Syngraph, (Greek) a Deed or Writing signed with ones own hand.

Synodical, (Greek) belonging to a Synod, *i. e.* an Assembly, or meeting together of Ecclesiastical persons, to consult about the affairs of the Church.

Synonymons, or *Synonymal* words, (Greek) severall words having all the same signification.

Synople, (French) a term in Heraldry, signifying Green.

Synopsie, (Greek) a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Syntagme, (Greek) an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together.

Syntax, (Greek) the same: also, in Grammar it is taken for a joyning together of the several parts of Speech in an orderly construction.

Syntheresie, (Greek) a remorse, or sting of conscience.

Synthema, (Greek) a Watch-word: also an intricate sentence: also, the same as *Diploma*.

Syracuse, the chief City anciently of the Isle of *Sicily*, where the Poet *Theocritus* was born.

Syria, a Region of *Asia*, by some divided into *Syria*, *Assyria*, *Cœlosyria*, and *Leucosyria*.

Syrinx, an *Arcadian* Nymph, one of the *Naiades*, who flying from the violence of *Pan*, was turned into a Reed, of which *Pan* made his pastorall Pipe, which for her sake, he much delighted to play upon.

Syrtes, two dangerous Creeks in the *Lybian* Sea; called the greater *Syrtis*, and the lesser *Syrtis*.

Systatique, (Greek) compacting, ordering, or placing together.

Syzygie, (Greek) a conjunction, a joyning, or coupling together.

System, (Greek) a composing, or putting together: also, a Treatise, or body of any Art or Science: also, the compasse of a Song.

Systole, (Greek) a contraction, or drawing together: also in Physick it is taken for that motion of the pulse, which compresses the heart and arteries, as *Diastole* dilates them: also, a making short a long vowell.

T A

St. *Tabs*, or St. *Ebbes*, a Town in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, otherwise called *Ebbechester*, from *Ebba*, a Virgin of the Blood-Royall of the *Northumbers*, who for the great opinion that was conceived of her Sanctimony, was Canonized among the Saints.

Tabefaction, (Greek) a melting, corrupting, or consuming.

Tabellary, or *Tabellion*, (Latin) a Scrivener, or publick Notary: also, a Letter-carrier.

Taberd, (Sax.) a Jerkin, or Coat without sleeves: also, a Heralds coat of Arms in service.

Tabernacle, (Latin) a Booth, or little Shop: also, a Pavilion, or Tent for War. There was anciently among the Jews a certain holy Structure so called, which was made to remove up and down from place to place.

Tabernarious, (Latin) belonging to Taverns, or Shops.

Tabid, (Lat.) wasting, or pining away.

Tabitha, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Hebrew Roe-buck.

Tabouret, (French) a little stool to sit on.

Tabularious, (Lat.) belonging to Writings, Evidences, or Accounts.

Tabulation, (Lat.) a fastning together of planks or boards, a making of a floor.

Taces, (in French, *Cuissaux*) armour for the thighs.

Taca-

Tacamahacca, A sweet Gum, whereof usually Plaisters are made for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ache.

Tachos, a King of *Ægypt*, who for jeering at the short stature of *Agesilaus*, was the cause of the breach of the league between them, and of the losse of his own Kingdom.

Tachygraphy, (Greek) the art of swift writing.

Tacite, (Lat.) silent.

Taciturnity, (Lat.) a being silent, a holding ones peace.

Tackle, a Term in Navigation, the small ropes of a ship.

Tactick, (Greek) books treating of the ordering of Souldiers in an Army.

Taction, (Lat.) a touching.

Tænarum, a Promontory in the Country of *Lacedæmon*, near which is the Den where *Hercules* ascended, when he brought *Cerberus* out of the deep.

Tages, the Grand child of *Jupiter*, and son of *Genius*: he is said to have taught the *Hetrurians* the art of divining, when he was a boy of twelve years old.

Tagliacotius, a famous Chirurgion of *Bononia*, who could put on new noses.

Tagus, a River of *Portugal* famous among the ancients, for its gravel resembling Gold.

Taile, in Common-law, is a kind of inheritance in fee, when a man holdeth certain Lands to him, and the Heirs of his body Lawfully begotten, and is taken opposite to Fee-simple.

Taint, a little red coloured Insect, being a kind of Spider that infesteth Cattell in the Summer time.

Takel (old word) a Feather, or Arrow.

Talaries, (Lat.) the winged shooes, which the Poets faign that *Mercury* wore.

Talcum, or *Talck*, an oyle so called by Chymists.

Talent, (Latin) a certain waight of silver; differing in value, both among Hebrews and Greeks.

Tales-quales, a Nick-name imposed on Jesuits to this very day; occasioned by their answer they made to a question when they first negotiated for footing in *Paris*; for being demanded whether they were *Seculares*, or *Regulares*; they replyed *Tales*, *quales*: Such, and such.

Tales, (Lat. *i. e.* such like); it is used in Common-law, for a supply of men impannel'd upon a Jury, and not appearing, or challenged as not indifferent.

Talismannical, belonging to *Talismans*, (Arab.) *i e.* images, or figures made under certain Constellations.

Tallage, or *Tailage*, (French) a Tax, Tribute, or Imposition.

Tallion, see *Lex Talionis*.

Tally, or *Taley*, (from the French *Tailler*, i.e. to cut) a score, or stick of wood divided into two pieces, for the keeping of a reckoning between two parties.

Talmudical, belonging to the *Talmud*, i.e. a certain book compiled by the *Rabbins*, containing the Law, Ceremonies, and Religious Rites of the Jews.

Talus, a sisters son of *Dædalus*. He found out the use of the Saw, by seeing the Jaw-bone of a Serpent; and invented the Potters wheel: but was at length treacherously slain by his Unkle, who envied his Art and Ingenuity.

Tamarinds, a kind of *Indian* fruit somewhat like a Damascene, much used in Physick.

Tamarisk, a kind of shrub, having a red bark, and a leaf like Heath.

Tambarine, an old Instrument, supposed the *Clarion*.

Tamerlane, a *Scythian*, who invaded the Dominion of the *Turks*, with a vast multitude of men, and having overthrown, and taken *Bajazeth*, the Emperour of the *Turks*, he led him up and down all *Asia* in an Iron Cage; he was, as some say, at first a Swine-heard, but by a full gale of fortune, was blown up into the Imperial Throne.

Tamesis, the chief River of *England*, which from the confluence of *Tame*, and *Isis*, two Rivers, which meeting together, joyn into one stream, thenceforth assumes a name compounded of them both.

Tampoy, a kind of pleasant drink, much used in the *Molucoes*.

Tampoon, or *Tampkin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung, or stopple to a piece of Ordnance.

Tamworth, a Town so called from the River *Tame*, and the *Saxon* word *Wrordh*, which signifieth a *Barton*, *Ferm house*, or River-Island; it is situate partly in *Warwickshire*, partly in *Staffordshire*, and was anciently the chief residence of the Kings of the *Mercians*: this Town, after it had sufferd much by the *Danish* Wars, was repaired by *Æthelfleda*, Lady of the *Mercians*: also *Edith* King *Eadgar*'s sister, founded here a Religious house for veiled Virgins.

Tanacles, certain Instruments of torment like pincers.

Tanet, an Island in *Kent*, so called, as some vainly imagin ἀπὸ τῶ θανατῶ, *i. e.* from the death of Snakes; here the *Saxons* first

seated themselves, but were vanquish'd with a great slaughter at *Stovar*; nevertheless, afterwards at *Whipped-fleet*, a place so called from *Whipped*, a *Saxon* there slain. *Hengist* overthrew the *Brittains*, and put them to flight.

Tangent, (Latin) a Mathematical Term used chiefly in Astronomy, and signifies a right line perpendicular to the Diameter, drawn by the one extream of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant, and drawn from the Center through the other extream of the said Arch.

Tangible, (Lat.) that may be toucht.

Tangree, (Turk.) signifieth God.

Tanistry, a certain ancient custom in *Ireland*, whereby he that had most power, or policy, inherited in any Principality, or Lordship; it comes from the *Saxon* word *Thane*, i.e. a Noble-man.

Tantalus, an ancient King of *Phrygia*, the son of *Jupiter* by the Nymph *Plotia*: he inviting the gods to a feast, killed his son *Pelops*, and set before them to eat, for which he was condemned to this punishment in Hell, namely, to stand up to the chin in water, and to have pleasant apples hang over his head, and yet to be neither able to eat nor to drink; whence a man that is brought near to happinesse, and yet deprived of it, is commonly said to be *Tantaliz'd*.

To *Tap*, vide, to *Beat*.

Taphus, and *Telebus*, the sons of *Pterelas*, the son of *Neptune* and *Hippothoe*, the daughter of *Nestor*; their Successors, the *Taphii*, and *Teleboæ* inhabited the *Taphian*, or *Echinades* Islands: See *Amphitryon*.

Tapinage, (French) a lurking, or lying secret, whence *Tapissant*, lurking, or squatting, a Term in Hunting.

Taprobane, an Island in the *Indian* Sea, 1000. mile long, and 625. mile broad, now called *Sumatra*.

Taratantarize, (Greek) to imitate the sound of a Trumpet, which seemeth to expresse the word *Taratantara*.

Tarantula, a kind of venemous Creature, abounding in *Tarantum*, a City in the kingdom of *Naples*, which casteth forth a sting, onely curable by the sound of Musick.

Tardigrade, (Latin) going a slow pace.

Tardity, (Lat.) slowness, or delaying.

Tarentum, a City of *Magna Græcia* in *Italy*; built by *Tarentus* the son of *Neptune*, and augmented by *Phalantus*, a *Lacedæmonian*.

Tarpawling, a Term in Navigation, a piece of Canvasse that is all tarr'd over to lash upon a deck, or grating; to keep the rain from soaking through.

Tarpeia, a vestal Virgin, the daughter of *Tarpeius*: she betrayed the Roman *Capitol* to the *Sabines*, desiring for a reward, whatever they carried upon their right Arms: whereupon they all threw their shields upon her, and pressed her to death.

Tarquinius priscus, the son of *Demaratus* a *Corinthian*, who by the perswasion of his wife *Tanaquil*, went to *Rome*, where by insinuating himself into the favour of *Ancus Martius*, he at length obtained the Kingdom.

Tarquinius Superbus, the 7th. King of the *Romans*, whose son *Tarquinius Sextus* ravishing *Lucretia*, the wife of *Tarquinius Collatinus*, was the cause that kingly Government was utterly expelled out of *Rome*.

Tarracon, a famous City of *Arragon*, anciently called *Tarraconia*, a Province of *Spain*.

Tarrasse, see *Terrasse*.

Tarsus, a famous City of *Cilicia*, where Saint *Paul* was born; which City, together with *Anchialus*, are said to have been built in one day, by *Perseus* the son of *Danae*.

Tartarean, (Lat.) belonging to *Tartarus*, i.e. a deep place in Hell, often mentioned by the Poets.

Tartaria, a large Country of *Asia*, containing *Sarmatia*, *Asiatica*, the two *Scythia's*, and *Catata*.

Tarter, the Lees of Wine: also a kind of Gravelly-stone, growing in the inside of Wine vessels.

Tasck, an old *British* word, signifying as much as Tribute; from whence haply cometh our word *task*, which is a duty, or labour imposed upon any one.

Tassel, (French) a Term in Faulconry, the Male of any Hawk.

Titus Tatius, a Captain of the *Sabines*, who after great Wars with the Romans, at length concluding a peace with them, was received as a sharer in the Government.

Tavistoke, or *Teavistok*, a Town in *Devonshire*; so called from the River *Teave*: it hath been famous in times past, for the *Abbey* built by *Ordolph*, the son of *Ordgare*, Earl of *Devonshire*, in the year 961. he being admonished, as some say by a Vision from Heaven; this *Abby* was destroyed by the *Danes*, but afterwards flourish'd again, and in it Lectures were instituted of the *English Saxon* tongue.

Tawnton, or *Thonton*, a Town in *Somersetshire*; so called, as it were a Town watered by the River *Thone*; here *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons*, built a Castle, which *Desburgis* his wife rased to the ground, after she had expelled from thence *Eadbrith*, King of the *South-Saxons*.

Taurine,

Taurine, or *Taurean*, (Lat.) belonging to a Bull.

Taurinum, a City by the Alps in *Piedmont*, vulgarly called *Turin*.

Taurus, a very great ridge of Mountains, stretched out a mighty length through divers Countries, and called by severall names; as *Imeus*, *Parapomisus*, *Circius*, *Taurus*, *Caucasus*, *Sarpedon*, *Ceraunius*, &c. Also the name of one of the twelve signs of the Zodiack; the word signifying in Latin a Bull.

Tautologie, (Greek) a repeating of one thing several times over, in different expressions.

Taximagulus, a petty King of *Kent*, one of those that opposed *Julius Cæsar*, when he made War with the *Brittains*.

Taygetus, a very steep Hill by the City of *Sparta*.

T E

Team, or *Theam*, (Sax.) a Royalty granted by the Kings Charter, to a Lord of a Mannonr.

Teasels, a kind of Plant, called in Greek *Dipsacus*, in Latin *labrum Veneris*.

Technical, (Greek) artificiall, done by Art.

Tectonick, (Lat.) belonging to a building.

Tedder, a tying of any beast in a roap, that he may graze within a certain compasse.

Tediferous, (Latin) bearing a Taper, or Torch.

Tegea, a Town in *Arcadia*, whose inhabitants having great Wars with the *Phæneatæ*; it was decided in a Duel between the three sons of *Therimachus* for the *Tegeans*, and the three sons of *Demostratus* for the *Phæneatæ*; like that of the *Horatii*, and *Curiatii*.

Tegment, (Lat.) a covering, or cloathing.

Teifidale, a Countrey in the South-part of *Scotland*, so called as it were a Dale, by the River *Teif*.

Teine, a disease in Hawks, that makes them pant more for one batting, then another will for three; growing heavie, and losing her breath when she flyes.

Telarie, (Latin) belonging to a Weavers Web.

Teliferous, (Lat.) carrying, or bearing darts.

Tellers of the Exchequer; four Officers appointed to receive all monies due to the King, and to give a Bill to the Clark of the Pell, to charge him therewith.

Telamon, the son of *Æacus*, King of *Salamis*; he was the first that got upon the Walls of *Troy*, when *Hercules* besieged it, whereupon he gave him *Hesione* the daughter of *Laomedon*.

Telegonus, the son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, who slew his father at *Ithaca* not knowing him, afterwards going into *Italy*, he built *Tusculum*.

Telephus, the son of *Hercules*, and the Nymph *Auge*, who being exposed to the Woods by his Grand-father, was brought up by a Hart; afterward becoming King of *Mysia*, he was wounded by *Achilles*, whom he denied passage through his Countrey going to the Wars of *Troy*; but at length was cured by the same dart that wounded him.

Telescope, (Greek) a certain Mathematical instrument, by which the proportion of any thing is discerned at a great distance.

Tellus, the goddesse of the earth, and oftentimes taken for the Earth it self.

Temeritie, (Lat.) rashness, unadvisedness.

Tempe, certain pleasant fields in *Thessalie*, five miles long, and six miles broad, watered by the River *Peneus*, which makes them so ever green and flourishing, that all delightfull places are by Metaphor called *Tempe*.

Temperament, (Latin) a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body.

Temperance, (Lat.) moderation and abstinence, a restraining the violence of a mans affections, or passions.

Temperature, (Lat.) the same as temperament.

Tempestivitie, (Lat.) seasonableness, due or convenient time.

Templars, or Knights of the Temple: See in *Knight*.

Temporaneous, or *Temporary*, (Lat.) belonging to time, done suddenly, or a certain time.

Temporalities of Bishops; such Lands, or Revenues as are added to Bishops Sees by great persons of the Land.

Temporize, to live according to the times, to comply with the times.

Temulencie, (Lat.) drunkenness.

Tenacitie, (Lat.) an aptness to keep, or hold fast.

Tenderlings, a Term among Hunters, the soft tops of Deers Horns, when they begin to shoot forth.

Tendons, (Latin) certain small ligaments, or chords, in which the Muscles do end.

Tendrels, the young branches of a tree, and chiefly of a Vine.

Tenebres, certain divine Services performed among the Catholicks some dayes of the week before Easter Sunday, in representation of our Saviours Agony in the Garden, there being put out, of the fifteen Lamps which they light, one at the end of every Psalm they repeat, untill all the lights are extinguished.

Tenebrion, (Latin) one that lurks in the night, to pilfer, or steal: also a night-Spirit.

Tenebrosity, (Latin) darkness, or obscurity.

Tenedos, an Island in the *Ægean* Sea, between *Lesbos* and the *Hellespont*: hither the Greeks retired, while the *Trojans* received the great Horse.

Tenerity, (Latin) tenderness, or softness.

Tenne, a kind of tawny colour, a term used in Heraldry.

Tenon, a term in Building, a piece of a Rafter put into a Mortise-hole, to bear it up.

Tenor, (Lat.) the effect or purport of any thing: also, a rule or proportion: also, one of the five parts in Musick.

Tensile, (Lat.) easie to be bent, or stretcht out.

Tensity, (Latin) stiffness, or a being stretched out hard.

Tent, among Jewellers, is that which they put under Table-Diamonds, when they set them in work; it signifieth also a Pavilion: also, a Chirurgions Instrument to search wounds with.

Tentation, (Lat.) a tempting, trying, or proving.

Tentorian, (Lat.) belonging to a Tent or Pavilion.

Tenuity, (Lat.) smallness, thinneness, slenderness; whence *Tenuation*, a making thin, or slender.

Tenure, in Common Law, is the manner whereby Tenants hold Lands of their Lord.

Tepefaction, (Latin) a making luke-warm.

Tepidity, (Lat.) luke-warmness.

Tercera, one of the Isles which the Spaniards call *Acores*.

Terebinthine, (Lat.) belonging to *Terebinth*, i. e. the Turpentine-tree; as also, a certain Gum issuing out of that tree.

Terebration, (Lat.) a boring through.

Terens: see *Philomela*.

Tergeminous, (Latin) three born at a birth: also, threefold.

Tergiversation, (Latin) a turning ones back, a flinching, or withdrawing: also a non-suit in Law.

Terminals, (Latin) certain Feasts made in honour of *Terminus*, an ancient god among the Romans, called the god of bounds; because after the banishment of *Saturn*, he used to decide the controversies of Husband-men, falling out about the limits of their grounds.

Termination, (Lat.) a limiting, ending, or bounding.

Ternary, or *Ternion*, (Lat.) the number three.

Terra Lemnia, an exceeding red earth of the Island of *Lemnos*, digged from a red hill.

Terra Samia, a kind of white, stiff, and tough earth, from the Isle of *Samos*.

Terra Sigillata, (Latin) a kind of earth much used in Physick; so called, because it used to be sent from the Isle of *Lemnos*, sealed.

Terræ filius, (Latin) one that is allowed to make lepid, or jesting speeches, at an Act at *Oxford*.

Terr-aqueous, (Latin) composed of earth and water together.

Terrar, (Latin) a survey of the whole quantity of Acres in any mans land.

Terrasse, (French) a Ballwark of earth: also an open Walk, or Gallery, on the top of an house.

Terrene, or *Terrestriall*, (Latin) earthy, belonging to the earth.

Terre-tenant, in Common Law is a land-tenant; or he that hath a natural, and actual possession of land, which is otherwise called Occupation.

Terrisonant, (Lat.) sounding terribly.

Territory, (Latin) lands that belong to the jurisdiction of any State, City, or Common-wealth.

Terse, (Lat.) neat, clean, polite.

Tertiation, (Latin) a dividing into three: also, a doing any thing the third time.

Tesserarious, (Latin) belonging to a *Tessera*, i.e. a die: also a Signal, or Watch-word.

Testaceous, (Lat.) made of Tile, Brick, Sherd, or the shell of a fish.

Testamentarious, (Lat.) belonging to a Testament, *i.e.* a mans last Will, which is of two sorts, either in Writing, or Nuncupatory.

Testation, (Lat.) a witnessing.

Testator,

Teſtator, (Lat.) a bearer of witneſs: alſo he that makes a Will and Teſtament.

Teſticular, (Lat.) belonging to the Teſticles, or Stones.

Teſtif, (old word) wild-brained, furious.

Teſtification, (Lat.) a proving by witneſſe.

Teſtudineous, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a *Teſtude*, i. e. a Tortoiſe-ſhell: alſo an Engine of War, uſed among the Ancients.

Tetchie, (old word) froward, peeviſh.

Tethys, the goddeſſe of the Sea, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Veſta*, and the wife of *Neptune*.

Tetrachord, (Greek) an inſtrument of four ſtrings.

Tetragonal, (Greek) quadrangle, or having four angles.

Tetragrammaton, (Greek) the ineffable Name of God *Jehovah*, among the Hebrews ſo called, becauſe it conſiſteth of four Hebrew letters.

Tetraptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, a Noun declined with four Caſes.

Tetrarch, (Greek) a Prince or Ruler of a fourth part of a Kingdom.

Tetraſtick, (Greek) an order of four verſes.

Tetraſyllabical, (Greek) conſiſting of four ſyllables.

Tetricity, or *Tetritude*, (Latin) ſourneſs, or ſeverity of countenance.

Teucer, a King of *Troy*, the ſon of *Telamon*, and *Heſione*.

Teuthras, a King of *Cilicia* and *Miſia*, the ſon of *Pandion*; he had fifty daughters, who were all got with child by *Hercules*, in one night.

Teutonick, (Latin) belonging to an *Almain*, or *German*; ſo called, as ſome think, from *Tuiſco*, the ſon of *Mercury*.

Tewkesbury, a Town in *Gloceſterſhire*, called by the Saxons *Theoc's-bury*, by the Latins *Theoci curia*, from one *Theocus*, who here led an Hermite's life. Here was fought that memorable battle between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where King *Edward* the fourth had the victory, and Prince *Edward* the only ſon of King *Henry* the ſixth, was killed in a barbarous manner: this Town is alſo famous for making of woollen cloth, and the beſt muſtard.

Textile, (Latin) woven, or knit.

Texture, (Latin) a weaving, or knitting.

T H

Thalaſſiarch, (Greek) a Supream officer at Sea, an Admiral.

Thalaſsion, (Lat.) a Nuptiall Song; from *Thalaſsius* the god of Marriage-Rites among the Romans.

Thales, an ancient Greek Philoſopher, reckoned among the ſeven Wiſe men. He is ſaid to have firſt found out Geometry, and the motion of the Sphears.

Thaleſtris, a Queen of the *Amazons*, who went thirty dayes journey to *Alexander* the Great, and was according to her requeſt got with child by him.

Thane, (Sax.) a Noble-man, or Magiſtrate, called alſo *Thingus*, or *Thegne*.

Thavies Inne: ſee, *Innes of Chancery*.

Theano, the wife of *Metapontus* King of *Icaria*; ſhe, wanting children of her own, brought up two twins, the ſons of *Neptune* and *Menalippe*, the daughter of *Deſmontes*; but afterwards bringing forth two ſonnes of her own, which were likewiſe twins, and ſeeing her husbands affections inclining more to *Menalippe*'s ſonnes than to her own, ſhe was much troubled; and as ſoon as her ſons came of age, ſhe ſet them on to kill their ſuppoſed brethren: but *Neptune* their father coming to their aid, they killed the ſons of *Theano*, which as ſoon as ſhe came to hear, ſhe killed her ſelf.

Theatral, (Lat.) belonging to a Theater, *i. e.* a place where publick Shewes or Plays are exhibited.

Theatins, an order of Religious perſons inſtituted by *John Peter Caraff* Biſhop of *Theate* in the Kingdom of *Naples*.

Thebæ, or *Thebes*, vulgarly called *Stibes*, the chief City of *Thebais* in *Ægypt*, built by King *Buſiris*, and called alſo *Hecatompylos*, from its hundred gates: alſo a City of *Bœotia* built by *Cadmus*.

Theft-bote, (Sax.) a maintaining a thief, by receiving ſtollen goods from him.

Themis, the daughter of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, who flying the Nuptialls of *Jupiter*, was raviſht by him in *Macedonia*; ſhe was worſhipt as the goddeſſe that firſt taught men right and juſtice, and had an ancient Oracle in *Bœotia*.

Themiſcyra, a Region bordering upon *Cappadocia*, and watered by the River *Thermodon*, having alſo its chief City of the ſame name.

Themiſtocles, a famous *Athenian* Captain,

who fortified the *Pyraum*, and overcame the *Persians* at *Salamina*; but afterwards being banished his Countrey, he was entertained by *Xerxes*, and made Captain of an Army against the *Athenians*, whereupon he drank Oxe's blood, and poisoned himself, that he might neither be ungratefull to the King, nor fight against his Country-men.

Theodamas, a King of *Chaonia*, against whom *Hercules* made war (because he denied him provisions, when he came to *Dryope* with *Deianira*) and his son *Hyllas*; and having got the victory, he slew *Theodamas*; carrying away his son *Hylas*, whom he alwayes had in very great esteem.

Theobald, the proper name of a man, signifying in Saxon, Bold over the people.

Theodolite, a certain Mathematical Instrument, chiefly used in Surveying, consisting of the Planisphere, Geometricall square, Quadrant, and Scale.

Theodom, (Sax.) servitude.

Theodoricus, a King of the East *Goths*, who having overcome *Odoacer*, was Crowned King of *Italy*, and reigned there 33. years: also, the name of a King of the *Gauls*, who with his Favorite *Ebroinus*, was deposed, and *Childerick* set up in his room. The word signifieth in Dutch, Rich in people.

Theodorus, a proper name of severall famous men, the word signifying in Greek, A gift of God.

Theodosia, a Christian name of women, answering to *Theodorus*, or *Theodosius*, in men.

Theodosius, the name of two famous Emperours of *Constantinople*; the first the son of the Emperour *Gratian*, the second the son of *Arcadius* and *Eudoxia*: he had wars with the *Persians*, *Vandalls*, and *Hunns*.

Theogonie, (Greek) the generation of the gods.

Theological, (Greek) belonging to Theology, *i. e.* Divinity, or discourse of God, and Divine things.

Theomachy, (Greek) a warring, or fighting against God.

Theomagical, (Greek) belonging to Divine Magick, or the wisdom of God.

Theomancy, (Greek) a divination by calling upon the name of God.

Theophilus, a proper name of a man, signifying a friend, or lover of God.

Theorba, (Ital. *Tiorba*) a Musical Instrument, being a kind of base Lute.

Theorematick, (Greek) belonging to a *Theoreme*, i.e. an axiom, or undoubted truth of any Art.

Theorie, (Greek) the contemplation, or study of any Art, or Science, without practice.

Therapeutick, (Greek) healing, or curing.

Theraphim, (Heb.) a Image made in the form of a man.

Theriacal, (Greek) belonging to Treacle, *i. e.* a Medicine against poison, made of the flesh of a wild beast.

Thermometre, (Greek) a certain Instrument, whereby one may guesse at the change of weather, a weather-glasse.

Thermopylæ, a long ridge of mountains in *Greece*, at whose streights *Leonidas* the *Spartan*-King with three hundred *Lacedemonians* stoutly fighting, were all cut off by *Mardonius* the Persian.

To *Thesaurize*, (Greek) to treasure, or heap up riches.

Theseus, the son of *Ægeus* King of *Athens*, he overcame the *Amazonians*, and brought away their Queen *Hippolyte*, on whom he began *Hippolytus*: he slew the *Minotaur* at *Creet*, and brought away *Ariadne* and *Phædra* the daughters of *Minos*, the last of whom he took to wife. He overthrew three famous theeves, *Sciron*, *Procrustes*, and *Schinis*; Lastly, he went down with *Pirithous* into Hell to fetch away *Proserpina*. See *Pirithous*.

Thesis, (Greek) a general Argument, or Position.

Thessalia, a Region of *Greece*, lying between *Bœotia* and *Macedon*, it was anciently called *Pelasgicus*, from *Pelasgus*; *Æmopia*, from King *Æmon*; *Pyrrhæa*, from *Pyrrha* the wife of *Deucalion*.

Thetford, see *Sitomagus*.

Thetis, the daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*, whom *Jupiter* being about to have married, was disswaded by *Prometheus*, so that she married *Peleus* the son of *Æacus*, to whom she brought forth *Achilles*.

Thiller, a horse which is put under the Th lls, *i. e.* the beam of a Cart or Wain, called in Latin *Temo*.

Thole, (Latin) a term in Building, the scutchin, or knot in the midst of a timber-vault: also a place in Temples, where Donaries are hung up.

Thomas, the proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, deep, or, as some say, twinne.

Thomyris, a Queen of *Scythia*, who inraged

inraged that *Cyrus* had slain her son *Spargapises* in a battel, recollected all her forces, overthrew his Army, and slew him; and putting his head in a tub of blood, said in an upbraiding manner, Fill thy self with Blood, for which thou hast thirsted.

Thon, a King of *Canopus*, who falling in love with *Helena*, was slain by *Menelaus*.

Thong-caster, a Castle in *Lincoln-shire*, commonly called *Castor*, in Brittish *Caeregary*: it took the name from the same occasion, as *Byrsa* a Castle of the *Carthaginians*. For *Hengist* obtaining so much ground in this Tract, of *Vortigern*, as he could measure out with an Oxe-hide, cut the hide out into very small laners, which we commonly call Thongs, and therewith measuring out the ground, built upon it this Castle.

Thor, a certain Idol worshipped by the ancient Saxons, thought to be the same with *Jupiter*, or the god of Thunder; whence *Thursday* took its denomination.

Thoracique, (Latin) belonging to the stomack, or brest.

Thorp, an ancient Saxon name, for a Village, or Country Town.

Thowles, the small pinnes which they bear against with their Oares when they row.

Thracia, a Country of *Europe*, lying on the East of *Macedonia*, now called *Romania*.

Thrasonical, (Greek) insolently boasting.

Thrasybulus, an *Athenian* exile, who freed the City from the oppression of the thirty Tyrants.

Thrave, a certain quantity of corn containing four shocks, each shock consisting of six sheaves.

Threnody, (Greek) the singing of a Threne, *i. e.* a Mourning, or Funeral-Song.

To *Threpe*, (Sax.) to affirm.

Thrilled, or *Thirled*, (Sax.) killed.

Thridboroughs, or *Thirdborough*, a word used in some old Acts for a Head-borough, or Constable.

Throb, (Sax.) the vehement beating, or panting of the heart.

Thrones, see *Angel*.

Thucydides, an elegant Greek Historian, who writ the *Peloponnesian* War.

Thule, an Island on the North of *Scotland*, now called *Island*.

Thummim, see *Urim*.

Thuriferous, (Latin) bearing Frankincense.

Thyestes, the son of *Pelops* and *Hippodamia*, and the brother of *Atreus*. See *Atreus*.

Thymætes, a *Trojan*, who marrying *Arisbe* the daughter of *Priamus*, had a son born on the same day with *Paris*. And because the *Augurs* had foretold, that one born that day, should be the destruction of *Troy*; *Priamus* commanded that both the children should be slain: but *Paris* being saved by his mother, *Thymætes* son was onely killed; for which he bearing a revenge in his mind, was the first that caused the *Trojan* horse to be let in.

Thymick-vein: see *Vein*.

Thymomancy, (Greek) a kind of presageing from a mans own hopes and fears.

Thyrse, (Greek) a stalk, or stem, of any herb: or a truncheon wrapped with Ivie, which was anciently used by the *Bacchides*, in the Feasts of *Bacchus*.

T I

Tiara, a certain ornament for the head, used anciently among the *Persians*; whence some think our word *Tire* to be derived.

Tibial, (Latin) belonging to a Pipe, or Flute.

Tibication, (Latin) a playing on a Pipe.

Tiercel, (French) the same as *Tossel*.

Tierce, (French) a certain liquid measure, containing the third part of a Pipe, which is two Tuns.

Tiercet, (French) a Stanza, or Staff of three verses.

Tigillum, (Lat.) A melting-pot, or Crucible, used by Chymists.

Tigrine, (Latin) belonging to, or like a *Tiger*.

Timariots, certain souldiers among the Turks, who out of conquered lands have a certain portion allowed them during term of life, to serve on horse back.

Timbers of Ermine, a term in Armory, or Blazon; the rows or ranks of Ermine in the Noble-mens Capes.

Timbrel, (Dutch *Trommell*) a kind of musicall Instrument, by some called a Taber.

Timidity, (Latin) timerousnesse, fearfulnesse.

Timocharer, one that belonged to *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*, who would have

covenanted with *Fabricius* the *Consul*, to have poysoned *Pyrrhus*; but *Fabricius*, disdaining so great a baseness, revealed the intention to *Pyrrhus*.

Timocracie, (Greek) a certain Government, wherein the richest men bear sway.

Timoleon, a famous *Corinthian* Captain, who at the request of *Dion* the *Syracusian*, freed *Syracuse* from the Tyranny of *Dionysius*.

Timon, a sowr *Athenian*, who shun'd and hated the company of all men.

Timotheus, the son of *Conon* an *Athenian* Captain, who had his statue erected in the Market-place, for the great victory he obtained over the *Lacedæmonians*; it being also a proper name of many men, signifying in Greek, An honourer of God.

Tincel, a kind of Cloth composed of silk, and silver, glistering like starres, or sparks of fire; from the French *Estincelle*, a sparkle.

Tincture, (Lat.) a staining, or dying: also a Term in Heraldry, signifying a variable hew of Arms.

Tinmouth, see *Tunnocellum*.

Tinniment, (Lat.) a tingling, or sounding of metals.

Tintamar, (French) a kind of clashing, or jingling noise.

Tintinnation, (Latin) a ringing like a bell.

Tiresias, a *Theban* Sooth-sayer, who being struck blind by *Juno*, received in recompence thereof the gift of Prophesie from *Jupiter*: see *Ovid. Metamorph.* l. 3.

Tissue, (French) a kind of Cloth of Silver, woven.

Titanick, belonging to *Titan*, i.e. the son of *Cælus* and *Vesta*, and the brother of *Saturn*; he is by the Poets oftentimes taken for the Sun.

Tithing, a company of ten men, with their families joyned together in a society; the chief whereof, is called a Tithing-man.

Tithonus, the son of *Laomedon*, King of *Troy*, with whom *Aurora* falling in Love, snatch't him up into her Chariot, and carried him into *Æthiopia*, where she had *Memnon* by him: being at length grown very old, he was changed into a Grasse-hopper.

Titillation, (Latin) a tickling, or pleasant itching.

Title in Law, is a lawfull cause to claim a thing, which another man hath, he having no action for the same.

Titubation, (Lat.) a stumbling.

Titular, (Lat.) belonging to a title, having a title.

Tityus, the son of *Jupiter*, and *Elara* the daughter of *Orchomenus*; he, for endeavouring to force *Latona*, was slain by *Apollo*, and cast down into Hell, where a Vulture is said continually to gnaw upon his Liver, which growes again as fast as it is devoured.

T L

Tlepolemus, the son of *Hercules* and *Astioche*: he was of a vast stature and strength, and raigned over three Cities in *Rhodes*; at last he was slain by *Sarpedon*, in the *Trojan* War.

T M

Tmolus, a Mountain near *Sardes* in *Lydia*, out of which riseth the River *Pactolus*, famous for its Golden Sands.

T O

Tobacco, a certain Plant, whose smoak taken in Pipes, is generally in much request; it was first brought into these parts out of the *Indies*, by Sir *Francis Drake*; and is so called, as some say, from an Island of that name.

Tobias, a proper name of a man, signifying in Hebrew, The Lord is good.

Tod, of Wool: *see* Sarplar.

Toll, a liberty to buy and sell within the Precincts of a Mannour: also Tribute, or Custom.

Toletum, or *Toledo*, the chief City of *New Castile* in *Spain*, begirt with a strong Wall, and a hundred and fifty little Towers.

Tolsey, a kind of Exchange, or place where Merchants meet in *Bristow*.

Toman, a kind of *Persian* Coyn.

Tomarus, a Mountain in *Thesprotia*, where there are a hundred Fountains.

Tome, (Latin) a Part, or Volume of a Book.

Tomin, a certain weight among Jewellers, weiging about three Carrats.

Tonical, (Lat.) belonging to a Tone, or Accent.

Tonitruation, (Lat.) a thundring.

Tonnage,

Tonnage, a Cuſtome due for merchandize brought, or carried in Tuns.

Tonſils, (Lat.) certain kernels at the root of the tongue.

Tonſorious, (Lat.) belonging to trimming, or barbing.

Toparch, (Greek) a Governour, or Ruler of any place.

Topaze, a kind of precious Stone, of a Golden, or Saffron colour.

Topical, (Greek) belonging to *Topicks*, i. e. a part of Logick, treating of places of invention.

Topography, (Greek) a particular deſcription of any place.

Torce, a Term in Heraldry: *ſee* Wreath.

Torch Royall, a Term in Hunting; the next ſtart in a Stag's head, growing above the Royall.

Torcularious, (Latin) belonging to a Wine-preſſe.

Torcular-vein, ſee *Vein*.

Tormentill, a kind of Plant, called in *Engliſh* Setfoil; good againſt griping of the guts.

Torminous, (Lat.) troubled with *Tormins*, i. e. gripings of the Belly.

Tornado, (Span.) a ſudden, or violent ſtorm of ill weather at Sea.

Toroſity, (Lat.) brawnineſſe, or fulneſſe of fleſh.

Torpedo, (Lat.) a kind of fiſh of that ſtupifying quality, that if any one touch it with a long pole, it benums his hand.

Torpid, (Latin) numb: alſo ſlow, or dull.

Torquated, (Latin) wearing a Chain, or Collar.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, the ſon of *Manlius*, ſurnamed the Imperious: he overcame the Gaul that challenged the ſtouteſt of the Romans to fight with him, and took off his Golden Chain; whence *Torquatus* became a name to him and all his Family; he cauſed his ſonne to be beheaded for fighting againſt his command; notwithſtanding he had obtained the victory, whence *Manlian*'s ſeverity became a Proverb.

Torrefaction, (Lat.) a parching, ſcorching, or roaſting.

Torrent, (Latin) a ſtrong ſtream, or violent floud running down a Hill.

Torrid, (Latin) burning, or parching.

Torſion, (Latin) a wreſting, or wringing of any thing.

Torteauxes, (French) a ſort of round figures in Heraldry, by ſome called Waſtells.

Tortuoſity, (Lat.) a winding, or crooking in and out.

Torvity, (Lat.) ſowrneſſe, crabbedneſſe, or grimneſſe of Aſpect,

Tottic, (old word) wavering.

Totality, (Lat.) the whole ſumme of any number: alſo the whole, or intire part of any thing.

Totilas, a King of the Goths, who overcame the Romans, and took moſt of the Imperiall Cities.

Tournement, (French) a revolution, turning, or changing: alſo, a juſting, or tilting.

Tournois, a kind of *French* Coyn, valuing the tenth part of a penny.

To *Tow*, a Term in Navigation, to drag any thing aſtern, a ſhip in the water.

Towton, a Town in *York-ſhire*, where, in the year 1461. a mighty pitch't battell was fought between the two Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, where 30000. men were left dead upon the place; but the victory fell to *York*.

Towrus; when a Roe deſires copulation, he is ſaid to go to his Towrus, (a Term of Hunting.)

Toylet, (French) a kind of bag, to put night-cloaths in.

T R

Trabal, (Lat.) belonging to a beam.

Tracaſſerie, (French) a needleſſe hurrying, or reſtleſſe travelling up and down.

Traces, among Hunters, ſignifieth the foot-ſteps of wild beaſts.

Tract, (Latin) a continued line, a long road: alſo a diſcourſe drawn in length. Tract is alſo the footing of a Boar, (a Term in Hunting.)

Tractable, (Lat.) gentle, or eaſie to managed, or ordered.

Tractate, (Lat.) a handling, or treating of any thing, a Treatiſe.

Tradition, (Lat.) a delivering: alſo a bequeathing any Doctrine to poſterity from age to age.

Traduction, (Lat.) a tranſlating, or conveying from one thing, or place, to another: alſo a defaming, or ſlandering.

Tragecomadie, (Greek) a Play that is half-Tragedy, and half-Comedy.

Tragedian, or *Tragediographer*, (Greek) a Writer of *Tragedies*, i.e. a ſort of Dramatick Poetry, or Stage-play, repreſenting murthers, ſad and mournfull actions, and

ſetting forth the higheſt and nobleſt ſort of perſons.

Tragical, (Greek) belonging to Tragedies; ſad, bloody, dyſaſtrous.

Tragelaph, (Greek) a Stone-buck, or Goat-hart; ſo called, becauſe it is begotten between a Goat and a Deer.

Tragematopoliſt, (Greek) a Comfit-maker, a ſeller of Preſerves, and Confections.

Trajection, (Lat.) a paſſing, or conveying over.

Tralucencie, (Lat.) a being through clear, a ſhining through.

Tramontane, (Ital.) Northward, or beyond the Mountains from *Italy*.

Tranquillity, (Lat.) calmneſs, quietneſs, ſtillneſs.

Tranſaction, (Latin) a finiſhing, or diſpatching any buſineſs.

Tranſalpine, (Latin) being beyond the Alps.

Tranſcendent, (Latin) ſurpaſſing, exceeding, or excelling.

Tranſcript, (Lat.) that which is written out from an Original.

Tranſcurrence, (Latin) a running over quickly.

Tranſduction, the ſame as Traduction.

Tranſiguration, (Latin) a transforming, or changing out of one ſhape into another.

Tranſix, (Latin) to run through any thing with a Dart, Sword, or any other ſharp Weapon.

Transfretation, (Latin) a paſſing over a River, or croſſe the Sea.

Tranſuſion, (Lat.) a pouring out of one thing into another.

Tranſgreſſion, (Lat.) a going beyond ones bounds, a committing a Treſpaſſe, or Crime.

Transjection, (Lat.) ſee *Trajection*.

Tranſition, (Latin) a paſſing from one thing to another. In Rhetorick it is a part of an Oration, wherein they paſſe from one ſubject to another.

Tranſitory, (Lat.) ſoon paſſing away, fading, or periſhing.

Tranſlation, (Lat.) a changing from one thing, or place to another, a turning out of one language into another: alſo when a light Planet ſeparateth from a more weighty one, and preſently applyeth to one more heavie.

Tranſlucid, (Lat.) the ſame as Tranſparent, ſhining through.

Tranſmarine, (Latin) being beyond the Seas.

Tranſmeation, (Lat.) a paſſing through, or beyond.

Tranſmew, (old word) to change.

Tranſmigration, (Lat.) a removing ones habitation from one place to another.

Tranſmiſſion, (Lat.) a conveying through, a ſending from one place to another.

Tranſmutation, (Lat.) a changing from one thing to another.

Tranſome, in Architecture, is an overthwart beam, or brow-poſt.

Tranſparent, (Lat.) to be ſeen through.

Tranſparency, a Term in Heraldry, *vid. Adumbration.*

Tranſpiration, (Lat.) an evaporating, exhaling, or breathing forth.

A *Tranſport*, or *Tranſportation*, a carrying over the Seas, or any River: alſo a ſudden trance, or rapture of mind.

Tranſpoſition, (Latin) an inverting, or changing the order of things.

Tranſylvania, a Countrey lying beyond the *Carpathian* Mountains, now called *Sibemburgben*, which together with *Servia* and *Wallachia*, were heretofore called *Dacia*.

Tranſubſtantiation, (Latin) a converting, or changing of one ſubſtance into another: more eſpecially, among the Papiſts, it is taken for the bread in the Sacrament, being changed into the body of Chriſt.

Tranſvection, (Lat.) a carrying over.

Tranſverſe, (Latin) acroſſe, or overthwart.

Tranſvolation, (Lat.) a flying over.

Trapezium, a figure conſiſting of ſome unequall ſides, and as many unequall angles.

Trave, (French) a Term in Architecture, a treviſe, or little room.

Traverſe, (French) to go acroſſe, or overthwart. In Common-law, it ſignifyeth to deny any point of the matter wherewith one is charged: alſo in Navigation it is taken for the way of a ſhip, in reſpect of the points whereon they ſayl.

Traverſes, (French) turnings and windings; it is alſo taken figuratively for troubles, and vexations. *Cleopatra*,

Traveſted, (French) ſhifted in apperell, diſguiſed.

Traumatick, (Greek) belonging to wounds.

Treaſure trove, mony which being found in any place, and not owned, belongeth to the King.

Treated, (French) handled: alſo entertained.

Tredeale,

Tredeale, an Aſpect of 108. *d.*

Tree-nells, in Navigation are certain pins made of the heart of Oak, wherewith they faſten all the planks unto the Timbers.

Trellis, (French) a Lattice, Grate, or Croſſe-bar.

Tren, (French) a certain inſtrument, wherewith Marriners kill fiſh.

Trenchant, (French) ſharp: alſo bowing.

Trentalls, (French) Obſequies, Dirges, or Funeral-Songs.

Trepan, a kind of Chirurgions inſtrument.

To *Trepan*, or *Trapan*, (Ital.) *Trapolare*, to intrap, or inſnare; but more eſpecially in that manner, which is uſed by Whores, and Ruffians.

Trepidation, (Latin) a trembling.

Treſtle, a Trevet, or Stool with three feet.

Triacle, a kind of Antidote againſt poiſon, called in Latin *Theriaca*.

Triangular, (Latin) made in the faſhion of a Triangle, *i.e.* a figure having three angles or corners.

Triarchie, (Greek) a government by Three.

Triarians, (Lat.) one of the Orders of the Roman Souldiers, who were divided into *Principes*, *Haſtati*, *Triarii*, and *Velites*.

Tribe, (Lat.) a kindred, family, or company dwelling in the ſame Ward.

Tribunal, (Lat.) a Judgement-ſeat.

Tribune, (Lat.) an Officer of great Authority among the Romans, of which there were two ſorts, *Tribunus Plebis*, i.e. a Tribune of the people, and *Tribunus Militum*, i. e. a *Tribune* of the Souldiers.

Tributary, (Latin) paying Tribute, *i.e.* money exacted out of mens Eſtates.

Trica, the hair of *Berenice*.

Tricennial, (Latin) of 30. years.

Tricliniary, (Lat.) belonging to a dining Room, or Parlour.

Tricornous, (Latin) having three horns.

Trichotomy, (Greek) a dividing into three parts.

Trident, (Lat.) a three forked inſtrument; but more peculiarly it is taken for that Mace, which the Poets faign to have been born by *Neptune*, as an Enſign of his command.

Tridentine, (Lat.) belonging to *Trent*, a City in the Countrey of *Tyrol*.

Triduan, (Latin) continuing three days

Triennial, (Latin) continuing three years.

Triental, (Latin) a Veſſel containing half a pint, or the third part of a Sextary.

Trieterick, (Greek) done every three year.

Trifarious, (Lat.) divided into three, or done three manner of wayes.

Trifole, (Lat.) a kind of Plant, called three-leaved graſſe: alſo, a reſemblance of that Plant in Heraldry.

Triform, (Lat.) having three forms.

Trifurcous, (Lat.) three-forked.

Trigamiſt, (Greek) having three wives.

Trigeminous, (Lat.) three brought forth at a birth: alſo treble, or threefold.

Trigliph's, (Greek) a Term in Architecture, or Maſonry, being certain Compartiments, or Borders, graven like three furrows.

Trigonal, (Greek) having three angles, or corners.

Trillo, (Ital.) a gracefull ſhake, or trembling of the voice in ſinging.

Trimenſtruous, (Lat.) of three months.

Trinacria, the ancient name of the Iſland of *Sicily*, called alſo *Triquetra*, from its three Promontories, *Lilybæum*, *Pachynum*, and *Pelorum*.

Trine, (Lat.) belonging to the number 3. an Aſpect of 120. *d.* thus marked △.

Trinitarians, (Latin) a ſort of Hereticks that deny the Myſtery of the Trinity.

Trinity, (Lat.) the number three: alſo the diſtinction of three perſons in the Unity of the God-head.

Trinobantes, a certain people anciently inhabiting the Eaſt-part of the *Britiſh* Iſland.

Tripontium, the ancient name of a Town in *Northamptonſhire*, implying as much as a Town that hath three Bridges; and therefore it ſeemeth to be the ſame with that Town which is commonly called *Torceſter*, which is cut through by three ſpeciall channels, which have three ſeverall Bridges over them.

Trinodal, (Lat.) having three knots.

Trinquet, (French) the higheſt ſail, or top-gallant of any ſhip; it is alſo taken metaphorically for any gay trifling thing.

Triobolar, (Lat.) as it were, worth but three half pence, vile, little ſet by, or eſteemed.

Triours, in Common Law, are ſuch as are choſen by the Court, to examine whether

ther a challenge, made to any of the Pannel, be juſt, or no.

Tripartite, (Latin) divided into three parts.

Tripedal, or *Tripedaneous*, (Latin) containing three foot in meaſure.

Triplicity, (Latin) a being treble, or threefold; whence *Triplication*, a trebling.

Tripode, (Greek) a ſtool, or any thing that ſtandeth upon three feet.

Tripoly, a kind of Plant by ſome called Turbit, by others blew Camomile; alſo a ſtone which being reduced to powder, is made uſe of by Lapidaries, to poliſh their Jewels.

Triptote, (Greek) a term in Grammar, being a Noun declined with three Caſes.

Tripudiation, (Lat.) a tripping on the toe in a Dance.

Tireme, (Lat.) a Gally with three oars on each ſide.

Mercurius *Triſmegiſtus*, a famous *Egyptian* in ancient times, who was both a great Philoſopher, Prieſt, and King.

Triſulk, (Latin) three-furrowed.

Triſyllabical, (Greek) conſiſting of three ſyllables.

Trite, (Lat.) worn old, made common, with much uſe.

Tritheites, (Greek) a ſort of Hereticks which held the Trinity to be divided into three diſtinct God-heads.

Triticean, (Lat.) made of wheat.

Tritis, the immunity of a man dwelling in the Forreſt, from his attendance therein.

Triton, a Sea Deity, the ſon of *Neptune* and *Salacia*; faigned by the Poets to have been the Trumpeter of *Neptune*.

Trituration, (Latin) a threſhing of Corn.

Trivial, (Latin) ſcattered in the highway, common, little eſteemed or valued, from *trivium*, a place where three wayes meet.

Triumphal, (Lat.) belonging to a Triumph, *i.e.* a ſolemn Shew at the return of a Generall from ſome noted Victory. See *Ovation*.

Triumvirat, (Lat.) an ancient Magiſtracy in *Rome*, wherein three men had an equal authority.

Trochisk, (Greek) a certain medicinall compoſition made of powders, and formed round in faſhion of a little wheel.

Trode (old word) ſignifying a path.

Troglodytes, a people anciently inhabiting the fartheſt part of *Æthiopia*, of a fierce ſalvage nature, dwelling in Caves, and feeding upon raw fleſh.

Troilus, the ſon of *Priamus* and *Hecuba*, who venturing to fight with *Hercules*, was ſlain by him.

Tromperie, (French) deceit, or couſenage.

Trophy, (Greek) any thing ſet up in token of victory.

Trophonius, a certain Prophet inhabiting a Cave, called the *Trophonian* Den, into which who ever entred, became incapable of laughter. In this Cave there was an Oracle of *Jupiter*, who was thence called *Jupiter Trophonius*.

Tropical, (Greek) belonging to a Trope, *i.e.* a kind of Rhetoricall figure.

Tropicks, (from the Greek word *trepein*, i.e. to turn) two imaginary circles of the Sphear, being the utmoſt bound of the Suns courſe; the one is called the Tropick of *Cancer*, the other the Tropick of *Capricorn*.

Troſque, the ſame as *Trochisk*.

Troy weight, in meaſuring, is an allowance of twelve ounces onely to the pound.

Trover, in Common Law, is an action againſt him who having found another mans goods, refuſeth to deliver them upon demand.

Trowels, (French) an inſtrument uſed by Maſons, to dawb morter withall.

Truand, (French) a vagabond, or lazy loytring fellow, a common beggar.

Truchman, ſee *Drogoman*.

Trucidation, (Latin) a cruell murdering.

Truculent, (Lat.) of a cruell, tough, or threatning countenance.

Trulliſſation, (Lat.) a plaiſtring with mortar.

Truncation, (Latin) a lopping, maiming, or cutting ſhort.

Trunck, (Lat.) a ſtock, ſtem, or body of a tree: alſo a mans body, having the head, arms, and legs cut away.

Trutination, (Lat.) a weiging, or ballancing: alſo, a ſtrict examining, or conſidering well of a thing.

T U

Tube, (Lat.) the pipe through which the marrow of the back bone runneth: alſo any long pipe through which water, or other liquid ſubſtance, is conveyed.

Tuberous, (Lat.) having wens, or fleſhy bunches: alſo, full of ſwellings.

Tubici-

Tubicination, (Latin) a founding of a Trumpet, Pipe, or Cornet.

Tubulation, (Latin) a making hollow like a Pipe.

Tudiculation, (Lat.) a bruising, or pounding with Smiths hammers.

Tuell, among Hunters, the fundament of any beast.

Tuition, (Latin) a protecting, guarding, or safe keeping.

Tulipant, a Shash, or Wreath, worn by the *Indians* instead of a Hat.

Tullia, the daughter of *Servius Tullius*; who being married to *Tarquinius Superbus*, incited her Husband to kill her Father, that he might injoy the Kingdom himself.

Tullus Hostilius, a War-like King of the Romans, who was the first that ordained Tribute and Custom, and most of the Ensigns of authority used among the Romans, as the *Sella curulis*, *toga picta*, and *Prætexta*.

Tumbrel, a certain Engine for the punishing of scolds, called also a Cucking-stool.

Tumefaction, (Latin) a causing to swell.

Tumid, (Lat.) puft up, or swollen.

Tumour, (Lat.) a swelling, or rising of the flesh.

Tumulation, (Latin) a burying, or intombing.

Tumultuary, (Latin) done in haste, suddenly, or without advice.

Tun, a certain liquid measure, containing 252. Gallons.

Tunicle, (Lat.) a little coat: also a membrane, or thin skin, covering any part of the body: there are four especially, which cover the eye, the Corneal, or Horny, the Uveal, the Vitreal or glassy, and the Crystalline; and to each of these, there are four humours answerable. And four that cover the Cods; the *Scrotum*, the *Erythroides*, the *Epydidymis*, and one other which is called *Dartos*.

Tunnocellum, the ancient name of a Town in *Northumberland*, by *Camden* thought to be the same with that which we now call *Tinmouth*: *i.e.* the *mouth* of the River *Tine*; where the first Cohort *Ælia Classica*, was in pay for Sea-service. This Town hath a very wrong Castle, which *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland* holding against King *William Rufus*, was therein closely besieged, and taken prisoner.

Turbant, a certain Wreath, or Ornament for the head, used among the Turks, and other Oriental Nations, instead of Hats; it is made of a Shash, or whole piece of linnen called *Telbent*; and the *Turbant* it self is called by the Turks, *Saruck*.

Turbary, an interest to dig Turfs upon a Common.

Turbervills, the firname of a very considerable Family, who have had their ancient habitation at *Bere* in *Dorcetshire*; they are styled in Latin Records, *de Turbida Villa*.

Turbination, (Lat.) the fashioning of a thing small at the bottom, and broad above like a Top.

Turbineous, (Lat.) belonging to a storm, or whirl-wind.

Turbith, a kind of plant called *Tripoly*: also a red Minerall, which being beaten to powder, is used in Physick.

Turbot, a kind of fish, called in Greek *Rhombus*.

Turbulent, (Latin) busie, troublesome, seditious.

Turgescence, (Latin) a swelling up, or growing big.

Turgid, or *Turgent*, (Lat.) swelling, rising, puft up.

Turgy, (in Greek *Theurgia*) a conference with good Angels; it is also called, white Magick.

Turingia, a Country of *Saxony*, once a Kingdom, now a Landgraviat; it lyeth upon the Rivers *Sala* and *Werra*, and hath the *Hercynian* Wood on the North: the chief City of this Country, is called *Erdfordia*.

Turneament, see *Tournement*.

Turnsole, a kind of colour used in painting.

Turpentine, (Greek *Terebinthina*) a kind of Gum, or Rosin, distilling from the Larch-tree.

Turpitude, (Latin) filthinesse, baseness, sordidnesse.

Turriferous, (Lat.) bearing Towers.

Tuscane-work, in Architecture, one of the five sorts of Pillars. See *Corinthian*.

Tuscia, a Countrey of *Italy*, lying between the Rivers *Tiber* and *Macra*; it was anciently called *Tyrrhenia*, from *Tyrrhenus* the son of *Atys*: also, *Hetruria* and *Tuscany*, from *Tusculus* (as some say) the son of *Hercules*.

Tutelary, (Latin) having the guard, custody, or protection of any thing.

Tutia, a Vestal Virgin, who being accused of Incest, would not fly to any man for her absolution; but putting a Sive in-

to the River *Tyber*, prayed to *Vesta*, that if she were free, she might have power to carry water in it to her Temple; which was immediately performed.

Tutie, (Lat.) the dust or foile of brasse, growing together into a kind of stone, which is much used in Physick.

Tutilina, a certain goddesse among the Romans, who was said to have the care and protection of Corn.

Tuisco, a certain Idol adored by the ancient Germans, thought by some to be the same with *Mercury*: from this Idol, *Tuesday* took its denomination, and the people were called *Dutch* people.

T W

Twibil, (Dutch) a Carpenter's Instrument to make Mortise holes withall.

Twi-light, (Dutch) the time betwixt day and night, the dusk of the morning, or evening.

Twight, (Sax.) pulled.

To *Twyer*, (Sax.) to sing.

T Y

Tybur, a City not far from *Rome*, built as some say by *Catillus* the *Arcadian* the Admirall of *Evander*; others by *Tyburtus* the Grand-child of *Amphiaraus*: it is now called *Tivoli*.

Tydeus, the son of *Oeneus* King of *Caledonia*; he having slain his brother *Menalippus*, fled to *Adrastus*, whose daughter *Delphile* he married; afterwards being sent by *Polynices*, to his brother *Eteocles*, King of *Thebes*, he overcame all his guests at severall Combats; whereupon at his return they set 50. young men to lie in wait for him under the command of *Maon* the son of *Aemon*, and *Lycophon* the son of *Autophonus*, who were all slain by him except *Maon*, whom he sent back to carry news of the others deaths: at length he was mortally wounded by one *Menalippus* a *Theban*.

Tymætes, a great Prophet, the son of *Priamus* and *Aristia*.

Tympanist, he that playeth upon a Tymbrell, Taber, or Drum, called *Tympanum*.

Tympany, (Greek) a kind of disease wherein the body becomes swollen up with wind, a dropsie.

Tyndarus, a King of *Oebalia*, whose wife *Leda* brought forth two egges, in one whereof was contained *Pollux* and *Helena*, in the other *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Type, (Greek) see *Typical*.

Typhoeus, the son of *Titan* and *Terra*; a Gyant of a very vast bigneſſe, who going to make War with *Jupiter*, was by him struck with Thunder.

Typhon, a King of *Egypt*, who killing his brother *Osiris*, and cutting him into severall pieces, dispersed him through divers Countries.

Typical, (Greek) bearing a *Type*, i. e. an example, figure, likenesse, or shadow of any thing.

Typographer, (Greek) a Printer.

Tyrannicide, (Greek) the killing of a Tyrant, or cruell Governour.

Tyrconel, a County of *Ireland*, in the Province of *Ulster*.

Tyre, a famous City of *Phœnicia*, anciently called *Sarra*, which in the *Phœnician* language signified a Fish; that place abounding with a kind of shell-fish, the liquor whereof coloureth of a purple dye.

Tyro, a *Thessalian* Virgin, the daughter of *Salmoneus* and *Alcidice*; after the death of her own Mother, she was very harshly dealt with by her Mother-in law *Sidero*: she being got with child by *Neptune*, (who lay with her in the shape of *Enipeus*, with whom she was in love) brought forth twins, *Pelias*, and *Neleus*, and afterwards being married to her Uncle *Cretheus*, she brought forth *Æson*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*.

Tyrociny, (Lat.) an apprentiship, or new beginning in any Art, or Faculty; but more peculiarly Military discipline: from *Tyron*, a raw young souldier, one newly entred into the Art of War.

Tyrrheni, a people inhabiting *Tuscia*, or *Tyrrhenia*, being that part of *Italy* which lyeth upon the Sea, called from thence the *Tyrrhene* Sea.

V A

Vacation, or *Vacancy*, (Lat.) a being at leasure, or ceasing from busineſſe. It is also commonly taken for that time, which is between one Term and another.

Vaccary, in divers Statutes is taken for a place to keep Cowes in: also a certain compasse of ground within the Forrest of *Ashdown*.

Vaccheris,

Vaccharis, an ancient King of *Ægypt*, who relinquisht all his riches and state, to live a private austere life.

Vacillation, (Lat.) a wavering, tottering, or inconstancy.

Vacive, (Lat.) void, empty.

Vacuity, (Lat.) emptiness, voidness.

Vacuna, a certain goddesse among the ancient Romans, to whom the Husbandmen sacrificed at such times as they rested from their labours.

Vadimony, (Latin) suretiship.

Vafrous, (Latin) crafty, or subtle.

Vagabond, (Lat.) a wandring beggar, or idle fellow.

Vagation, (Lat.) a straying, or wandering up and down.

Vagination, (Lat.) a sheathing.

To *Vail-bonnet*, to strike sail in token of submission: also, to put off ones Hat, or give any sign of respect.

Vaire, a term in Blazon, being a Fur composed of four distinct colours, *i. e.* Argent, Gules, Or, and Sable.

Valasca, a certain Queen of the *Bohemians*, who having made a conspiracy to shake off the dominion of men, raised a great Army of women; and having overcome the men, reigned a good while, like a Queen of the *Amazons*.

Valdombreux, a certain religious Order of men instituted by *Gualbert* a *Florentine*, who betook himself to a private studious life in a place called *Valdombre*, or the shady-Vale.

Valet, see *Valet*.

Valdo, a certain pious man, who was the first institutour of the *Waldenses* in *Piedmont*.

Valentine, a certain Roman Bishop, in remembrance of whom, every fourteenth day of *February* is solemnized; about which time birds choose their mates; whence ariseth the custom of choosing *Valentines* upon that day.

Valentinians, a Sect of Hereticks, instituted by one *Valentinianus*.

Valerius, the name of divers famous men among the Romans; the chief whereof was called *Valerius Publicola*, who Triumphed over the *Veientes* and the *Sabines*; and because having built him an house in a very strong place, he was suspected of affecting Tyranny, he caused his house to be pulled down.

Valet, (French) the Groom of a chamber: also a young Gentleman under age.

Valetudinary, (Latin) sickly: Substantively taken, an Hospitall, or place to keep sick people in.

Validity, (Latin) strength, power, force.

Valtorts, the firname of a very noble Family, who had their ancient residence at *Salt-ash* in *Corn-wall*; they are styled in Latin Records, *De valle torta*.

Vambrace, or *Vanbrace*, (French) a Gantlet.

Vancurriers, or *Vauntcurrers*, (French) forerunners.

Vandelbiria, the ancient name of a place in *Cambridgeshire*, so called, for that in times past, the *Vandalls* or *Danes*, there encamped themselves with a Trench and Rampire; it is thought to have been the same with that which is now called *Wandlesbury*.

Vaniloquence, (Lat.) a talking, or babling vainly.

Vantguard, (French) the foremost part of an Army in battle.

Vantrarius, a corrupt Latin word, used as a Law-term onely; upon this occasion: Sir *Richard Rockesly*, held Lands at *Seaton* by Sergeanty to be *Vantrarius Regis, donec perusus fuerit Pari Solutarum pretii* 4d. i. e. to be fore-foot-man to the King at some certain time, *e. g. when he goeth into Gascoign*, untill he had worn out a pair of shooes prized 4d.

Vapid, (Latin) casting forth an ill smack or savour.

Vaporation, (Latin) an exhaling, or sending forth of vapours, *i. e.* certain fumes or smoak, drawn out of the earth by the heat of the Sun, and easily resolvable into water.

Vapulation, (Latin) a being scourged, or beaten.

Variegation, (Lat.) a beautifying with various colours.

Varnish, is that wherewith a picture is rubbed over to make it shine, and have a glosse; there is also a ground or varnish, which is laid upon a plate that is to be etched.

Varry, (French) in Heraldry is a mixture of argent and azure together.

Varry cuppy, a term also of Heraldry, signifying a Fur of cups; it is also called *Varry tassa*, or *Meire*.

Varvells, (French) little rings of silver about Hawks legges, having the owners name ingraven on them.

Vasiferous, (Latin) a carrying a vessel.

Vassal, in Common-Law, is he that holdeth land in fee of his Lord; it is also

taken for a Slave, or Inferiour Servant.

Vaſtation, (Latin) a waſting, or deſtroying.

Vaſtity, (Lat.) exceſſive bigneſſe, hugeneſſe, or vaſtneſſe of ſtature.

Vatican Hill, one of the ſeven Hills of *Rome*, whereon there ſtandeth a famous Palace and Library, built by Pope *Sixtus* the fourth.

Vaticination, (Lat.) a propheſying, or telling of things to come.

Vavaſours, or *Valvaſours*, thoſe that in degree are next unto Barons.

Vaudevil, (French) a Countrey Ballad, Roundelay, or Song; it is alſo called a Virelay.

Vauntlay, in Hunting, is the ſetting of Hounds in a readineſſe, where the Chace is to paſſe.

Vawmure, an ancient word, ſignifying a Bulwark, or Out-work for defence.

Vaward, ſee *Van-guard*.

Vayvode, a Prince, or chief Ruler, in *Tranſylvania* and ſome of thoſe Northern parts.

U B

Uberty, (Latin) ſtore, plenty, fertility.

Ubiquitarians, a Sect of Hereticks, holding Chriſts body, as well as his God-head, to be every where.

Ubiquity, (Lat.) a being in all places at one time.

V E

Vecordy, (Latin) unſoundneſſe of mind, dotage, ſtupidity.

Vectarious, (Latin) belonging to a Waggon, or Carriage.

Vection, (Lat.) a carrying.

To *Veer*, in Navigation, to put out more rope, or more ſheat.

Vegetable, *Vegetal*, or *Vegetive*, (Latin) living after the manner of Plants and Minerals, indued with vigour, moiſture, and growth.

Vehicular, (Lat.) belonging to a Vehicle *i. e.* a Cart, Wagon, or Coach, or any thing whereby another is carried, or conveyed.

A *Vein* is defined by *Anatomiſts* to be a common Organ of the body, round, and oblong, apted for the coveyance of blood and natural ſpirits through all the parts; and, according to the ſeveral parts it paſſeth through, it taketh ſeveral denominations, as the *Baſilick*-vein, that which paſſeth from the Liver through the inward proceſſe of the arm; the *Cephalick*, the head vein; the *Cœliacal*, that which runnes into the blind Gut; the *Cyſtick*, that which runnes up toward the Neck of the Gall; the *Epigaſtrick*, the flank veins; Gaſtroepiploick, that which ſpreads it ſelf through the bottom of the Ventricle; *Intercoſtal*, thoſe which run through the upper Ribs; Port-vein, that which is rooted in the Liver, and from thence paſſeth into the Ventricle, Meſentery, and other parts. *Ranular*, that which aſcends from the Throat to the tongue. *Salvatel*, that which from the Liver runnes through the wriſt into the hand; *Saphena* that which runnes through the inward part of the Legge to the Ankle. *Subclavicular*, a branch of the hollow vein, which runnes under the Neck-bone. *Thymick*, a branch of the Subclavicular. *Torcular*, that which aſcends by the inſide of the ſcull to the brain.

Velification (Lat.) a hoiſing of ſayls.

Velites, (Latin) the light-armed Souldiers among the Romans (ſee, *Triarii*); whence *Velitation*, a light skirmiſhing.

Velivolant, (Latin) flying as it were with full ſayl.

Vellication, (Lat.) a plucking, twitching, or giving a ſudden pull. In Phyſick, they are ſaid to be certain convulſions that happen in the Fibers of the Muſcles.

Velocity, (Lat.) ſwiftneſſe.

Venality, (Lat.) a ſetting to ſale, a being ſaleable.

Venatick, or *Venatorious*, (Lat.) belonging to hunting, or chacing.

Vendible, (Lat.) ſaleable, fit for ſale.

Vendication, (Lat.) a challenging to ones ſelf, a claiming.

Venditation, (Lat.) oſtentation, a bragging, or vain ſetting forth of ones ſelf.

Vendition, (Latin) a ſelling.

Venedotia, the ancient name of all that part of *Wales*, which is otherwiſe called *Guinethia*, or *North-wales*.

Venefick, or *Veneficious*, (Lat.) belonging to *Venefice*, i. e. the art of making poyſons: alſo witchcraft, or ſorcery.

Venenous, (Latin) venemous, or full of poyſon.

Veneration, (Lat.) a reverencing, or worſhipping.

Venereal,

Venereal, or *Venereous*, (Lat.) given to *Venery*, i. e. luſt, or carnal deſires.

Venereal-diſeaſe, (Lat. *Morbus Gallicus*, or *Lues Venerea*) a certain virulent, and contagious diſpoſition of the body, contracted by immoderate *Venery*, or coupling with unſound perſons; it is vulgarly called the *French* Pox.

Venetia, a famous City of *Italy*, built in the year 421. upon certain Iſlands of the *Adriatick* Sea, 60 in number, by the inhabitants of *Aquileia* and *Pavia*, who fled thither for fear of the Huns; it is now become a great Common-wealth, and hath large Territories, both in *Italy*, and other places.

Venew, in Common-law, is taken for a neighbouring, or near place.

Venial, (Latin) worthy of pardon, or forgiveneſſe; whence in Theologie they make a diſtinction between Mortal ſinnes, and Venial ſins.

Vent, (Lat.) a wind, or breath: alſo a place for air to come in, and out at.

Venta Belgarum, the ancient name of *Winchester*, a pleaſant City in *Hantſhire*, called by the Britains *Caer Guente*, by the Saxons *Windanceaſter*; and by the vulgar Latins *Wintonia*; *Venta* giveth name alſo unto two other Towns; *Caſter* in *Norfolk*, called *Venta Icenorum*, and *Caerwent* in *Monmouthſhire*, called *Venta Silurum*.

Ventelet, (Dimin.) a ſmall gale of wind.

Ventiduct, (Latin) a conveyance of wind by pipes, or otherwayes.

Ventilation; (Latin) a fanning or gathering of wind: alſo, a winnowing of Corn.

Ventoſity, (Lat.) windineſſe.

Ventricle, (Lat.) the ſtomack; it is alſo taken for any round concavity of the body.

Ventriloqny, (Lat.) a ſpeaking inwardly, or as it were from the belly.

Venundation, (Lat.) a buying, or ſelling.

Venus, (Lat.) the goddeſſe of love, pleaſures, and delights, whom the Poets faign to have ſprung out of the foam of the Sea, after that the Teſticles of *Celus* had been cut off, and thrown in by *Saturn*, whence ſhe was called *Aphrodite*: alſo, the name of one of the ſeven Planets, or wandring Stars

Veneſtation, (Lat.) a making handſome, or beautifull.

Veracity, (Lat.) a ſaying truth.

Verbal, (Latin) conſiſting of words, or delivered only in words.

Verbatim, (Latin) word for word.

Verbeia, a certain goddeſſe, among the ancient *Britains*, to whom the Captain of the ſecond Cohort of the *Lingones*, erected an Altar near *Ilekſy* in *York-ſhire*. She is thought by *Camden* to have been the Nymph, or goddeſſe of the River *Wherf*, which was alſo anciently called *Verbeia*.

Verberation, (Latin) a beating, or ſtriking.

Verboſity, (Lat.) a being full of words.

Verecund, (Lat.) ſhame-fac'd, modeſt, baſhfull.

Verdant, (Lat.) green, freſh, flouriſhing.

Verderer, (Latin, *Viridarius*) a judiciall Officer of the Kings Forreſt, who receives, and inrolls the attachments of all manner of treſpaſſes of the Forreſt of Vert and Veniſon.

Verdie, or *Verdea*, a kind of rich *Italian* wine.

Verdict, the anſwer of a Jury, or Inqueſt, made upon any cauſe, Civill, or Criminal, committed by the Court to their conſideration, or triall.

Verdigreaſe, (Latin, *Æruga*) a green ſubſtance taken from the ruſt of Braſſe, or Copper.

Verditure, a green colour among Painters.

Verdoy, a Term in Heraldry, when a bordure is charged with leaves, fruits, and flowrs, and other the like vegetables.

Verdure, (French) greenneſſe.

Verge, (French) a rod, wand, or Sergeants Mace: alſo the compaſſe about the Kings Court, that bounds the Juriſdiction of the Lord Steward of the Kings houſehold, and of the Coroner of the Kings houſe; and is accounted twelve miles compaſſe: alſo, a rod whereby one is admitted Tenant, holding it in his hand, and ſwearing fealty to the Lord of the Mannour, and for that cauſe is called, Tenant by the *Verge*.

Vergobert, (French) a chief Officer, or Magiſtrate among the ancient *Hedui*.

Veridical, (Latin) telling, or ſpeaking truth.

Veriloquent, (Lat.) the ſame.

Veriſimility, (Latin) the probability, or likely-hood of a thing.

Vermiculate, (Lat.) worm-eaten: alſo imbroidered with ſeverall colours.

Ver million, (French) a ruddy, or deep red colour.

Verminatiom, (Lat.) a certain diſeaſe wherein worms are bred, and cauſe a griping of the guts.

Vermiparous, (Lat.) breeding, or bringing forth worms.

Vernaccia, a kind of Italian Wine.

Vernaculous, (Lat.) proper and peculiar to a Country.

Vernal, or *Vernant*, (Lat.) flouriſhing, or belonging to the Spring.

Vernility, (Latin) ſervileneſſe, or ſlavery.

Verona, a famous City of *Italy*, built as ſome ſay, by *Brennus* the *Gaul*; heretofore governed by the Family of the *Scaligeri*, and now under the juriſdiction of the *Venetians*.

Verrey, a term in Heraldry, the ſame as *Varry*, i.e. Fur; conſiſting of Or and Azure, or Or and Vert.

Verrucous, (Latin) full of Warts, or little Excreſcencies of the fleſh.

Verſatile, (Lat.) apt to be wound, or turned any way.

Verſation, (Latin) a turning or winding to and again.

Verſicle, (Latin) a little verſe, or ſentence.

Verſification, (Latin) a making of verſes.

Verſion, (Lat.) a Tranſlation, or turning out of one Language into another.

Vert, in Heraldry a green colour; but in the Forreſt Lawes, it is every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the Forreſt, that may cover, and hide a Deer.

Vertera, a Town of ancient memory in *Weſtmoreland*; where, in the Romans time, a Captain kept his reſidence with a Band of the *Directores*; this place remaineth yet a poor Village, called *Burgus ſub Saxeto*, or *Burgh* under *Stanmore*.

Vertical point, in Aſtronomy, is that point of the Heavens, which is directly over ones head.

Vertiginous, (Latin) troubled with a Vertigo, *i.e.* a ſwimming, or giddineſſe in the head.

Vertumnus, a certain Deity, worſhipt by the ancient Latins, who could change himſelf into all forms. See *Pomona*.

Vervain, a kind of herb called in Latin *Verbena*; anciently uſed about ſacred Rites and Ceremonies.

Vervecine, (Lat.) belonging to a weather.

Verviſe, a kind of cloth, otherwiſe called Plonkets.

Verulamium, by *Ptolemy* called *Verolanium*; the name of a City heretofore of very great repute in *Hertfordſhire*, the ruines whereof appear at this day, near unto Saint *Albans*; the *Saxons* termed it *Watlingaceſter*, from the famous high-way, commonly called *Watling ſtreet*, and alſo *Werlamceaſter*.

Very Lord, and Very Tenant, in Common Law, are thoſe that are immediate Lord and Tenant to one another.

Veſanous, (Latin) mad, furious, outragious.

Veſculent, (Latin) to be eaten, fit for food.

Veſicatory, (Latin) a Cupping-glaſſe: alſo, a ſharp plaiſter or ointment, applyed to raiſe blifters in the skin.

Veſicle, (Lat.) a little bladder.

Veſpers, Evening-Song, Prayers ſaid about Evening time.

Veſpertine, (Latin) belonging to the Evening.

Veſpilone, (Latin) one, who in the time a great ſickneſſe carryeth forth dead bodies in the night to be buried.

Veſta, the daughter of *Saturn* and *Ops*, taken oftentimes by the Poets for the earth, and ſometimes for the fire; in honour of whom, *Numa Pompilius* inſtituted many Rites and Ceremonies, and conſecrated to her ſervice certain Virgins called *Veſtalls*, who were to take care of the Veſtal fire, which when it went out, was not to be kindled by any earthly fire, but to be renewed by the beams of the Sun. They were injoyned to preſerve their virginity inviolable, ſo long as they remained in the ſervice of the goddeſſe, and whoever was found faulty among them, was buried alive.

Veſtiary, (Latin) a Wardrobe, or place to lay clothes, or apparell in.

Veſtible, (Lat.) a Porch, or Entry.

Veſtigation, (Lat.) a ſeeking any one by the print of their foot, a ſearching diligently.

Veſtige, (Lat.) a foot-ſtep, or print of any ones foot.

Veſtment, or *Veſture*, (Lat.) a garment, cloathing, or attire.

Vetation, (Lat.) a forbidding.

Veteran, (Lat.) old, ſerving long in any Place, or Office.

Veteratorian, (Latin) crafty, experienced.

Veterine, (Lat.) belonging to carriages, or burthens.

Vexillary,

Vexillary, (Latin) belonging to an Enſign, or Standard; alſo ſubſt. a Standard-bearer.

U F

Ufens, a Captain of the *Æquicolæ*, who came to aſſiſt *Turnus* againſt *Æneas*, and was ſlain by *Gyas* a *Trojan*.

Uffings, a name anciently given to the ſucceſſours of *Uffa*, the firſt King of the *Eaſt-Engliſh*; they were vaſſals ſometimes to the King of *Mercia*, ſometimes to the Kings of *Kent*.

V I

Via combuſta, the laſt 15. degrees of *Libra*, and the firſt 15 degrees of *Scorpio*.

Vial, (Lat. *Phiala*) a pot, or glaſſe with a wide mouth.

Viand, (French) meat, food, victuals.

Viatick, (Lat.) belonging to a journey, or travelling by the high-way: alſo ſubſt. proviſion, or things neceſſary for a journey.

Viatorian, (Lat.) belonging to travellers.

Vibius Virius, a Citizen of *Capua*, who cauſing that City to revolt to *Hannibal*, and being beſieged by the Romans, poiſoned himſelf, and perſwaded many of the Senatours to do the like.

Vibration, (Latin) a ſhaking, or winding about, a brandiſhing.

Vibriſſation, (Latin) a quavering, or ſhaking of the voice in ſinging.

Vicenarious, or *viceſimal*, (Latin) belonging to twenty, or the twentieth in number.

Viceroy, (French) a Deputy-King, one that governs in the place of a King.

Vicinity, (Latin) neighbour-hood, nearneſſe.

Viciſſitude, (Lat.) a changing, or ſucceeding by turns.

Vicount, (Lat. *Vicecomes*) a kind of Magiſtrate, being the ſame as a Sheriff: alſo a Noble-man next in degree unto an Earl.

Victime, (Lat.) a ſacrifice, or oblation.

Victour, (Lat.) an overcomer, or Conquerour.

Vidome, (Lat. *Vicedominus*) the Judge of a Biſhops temporall juriſdiction; being originally the ſame to a Biſhop, as a Vicount to an Earl.

Viduation, (Latin) a depriving, making deſolate, putting into the eſtate of *Viduity*, or Widow-hood.

The *Vies*, or *Devizes*, a Caſtle in *Wiltſhire*, once a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, built at the vaſt expences of *Roger* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, in the reign of King *Stephen*; it is called in Latin by ſome *Diviſiæ*, by others *Diviſæ*.

View, ſignifieth in Hunting, the print of a fallow-Deer's foot upon the ground.

Viewers, in Common Law, thoſe that are ſent by the Court to take view of any place in queſtion, for the better deciſion of the right: alſo upon other occaſions, as of a man in caſe of ſickneſſe, or of an offence.

Vigone, (French) a Demicaſter, or a kind of Hat made of the wooll of a beaſt ſo called.

Vigorous, (Latin) full of vigour, *i. e.* ſtrength, courage, luſtineſſe.

To *Vilifie*, (Latin) to ſet light by, to diſeſteem, to make of no value.

To *Vilipend*, (Lat.) the ſame.

Vility, (Latin) cheapneſſe, a being baſe, or of little worth.

Villenage, in Common Law, is a ſervile kind of Tenure, ſuch as *Villeins*, i.e. bondmen, are fitteſt to perform: but there are ſeveral ſorts of Villenage, not every one that holdeth in Villenage, being a ſervant, or bond-man.

Viminal, (Latin) belonging to Oſier twigs.

Vincible, (Lat.) to be overcome, or vanquiſhed.

Vincture, (Lat.) a tying, or binding.

Vindelicia, a Country of *Germany*, bounded on each ſide with *Rhætia*, *Noricum*, *Danubius*, and the *Alps*.

Vindemial, or *Vindemiatory*, (Latin) belonging to a Vintage, *i. e.* a Vine-harveſt, or gathering of grapes.

Vindication, (Lat.) a revenging or puniſhing: alſo delivering, or ſaving from danger.

Vindonum, the chief City, anciently of the *Segontiaci*, a people of *Hantſhire*; it was called by the old Brittains, *Britenden*, now *Sileceſter*.

Vinitorian, (Lat.) belonging to the keeping of Vines, Vine-yards, or Wine.

Vinolent, (Lat.) ſavouring of Wine, given to drink Wine.

Violation, (Latin) a defiling, miſuſing: alſo, a tranſgreſſing.

Viperine, (Latin) belonging to Vipers, being a ſort of venemous Serpent in ſome hot Countries.

Virago, (Lat.) a manly or couragious woman.

Viraſon,

Viraſon, a cool gale of wind.

Virbius, the ſon of *Theſeus* and *Hippolyta*, called alſo *Hippolytus*; it ſignifies twice a man.

Virelay, ſee *Vaudevill*.

Virge, certain rayes obliquely ſtriking through a cloud, and ſignifying rain.

Virginals, a certain Muſicall Inſtrument commonly known.

Virgo, (Lat.) one of the 12. Signs of the Zodiack, being phancy'd to bear the reſemblance of a Maid, or Virgin.

Virgult, (Latin) a twig, or company of young ſhoots, or ſprigs growing together.

Viriatus, a famous *Portugheſe*, who from a Hunter, and noted Robber, became at laſt a great Commander; he overthrew the two Roman Pretors, *Ventidius*, and *Plancius*, but at laſt was vanquiſhed by a Conſular Army, and ſlain treacherouſly by the Counſel of *Capio*.

Viridity, (Lat.) greenneſſe: alſo, luſtyneſſe, ſtrength, freſhneſſe.

Virility, (Lat.) mans eſtate, manlineſſe: alſo, ability to perform the part of a man, in the act of generation.

Viripotent, (Lat.) ripe for man.

Virtuoſo, (Ital.) a man accompliſht in vertuous Arts, and Ingenuity.

Virulent, (Lat.) full of venome or deadly poiſon.

Viſceral, (Lat.) belonging to the bowels of any creature.

Viſcidity, or *Viſcoſity*, (Latin) a clammineſſe, a ſticking to any thing, like glue, or bird-lime.

Viſibility, (Latin) an aptneſſe to be ſeen or diſcerned.

Viſier, a Viceroy, or chief States-man among the Turks.

Viſion, (Lat.) a ſeeing, or diſcerning.

Viſtula, a famous River, vulgarly called *Wixel*, running out of the *Carpathian* Hill, and dividing *Germany* from *European Sarmatia*.

Viſual, (Latin) belonging to the ſight.

Vital, (Latin) belonging to, or ſuſtaining life.

Vitation, (Latin) a ſhunning, or avoiding.

Vitelline, (Lat.) reſembling the yolk of an Egge.

Vitemberga, the City of *Wittemberg* in *Germany*.

Vitiation, (Lat.) a corrupting, or defiling: alſo, a deflowring.

Vitiferous, (Lat.) bearing Vines.

Vitoldus, a cruel Tyrant of *Lithuania*, who carried with him a bow and arrows whereſoever he went, killing whomſoever he had a mind to kill, though upon never ſo ſlight an occaſion, making it his chiefeſt ſport and recreation.

Vitreal, or *Vitrine*, (Lat.) belonging to, or made of glaſs.

Vitrification, (Latin) a making of glaſs.

Vitriolous, (Latin) belonging to Vitriol, *i. e.* a kind of middle ſubſtance between ſtone and mettal, called alſo Copperaſs.

Vituline, (Lat.) belonging to a Calf.

Vituperation, (Latin) a blaming, reprehending, or diſpraiſing.

Vivacity, (Latin) livelineſs, luſtineſs, vigour.

Vivification, (Lat.) an enlivening, reviving, quickning.

Viviparous, (Lat.) bringing their young alive.

U L

Vladiſlaus, a King of *Hungaria*, who was ſlain in a great battle againſt the *Turks*: alſo the names of ſeverall other Kings of *Hungaria*, and *Bohemia*.

Ulceration, (Lat.) a bliſtering, or breaking out into an ulcer, or running-ſore.

Uligenous, (Lat.) plaſhy, wet, full of ſtanding water.

Ulyſſes, the ſon of *Laertes* and *Anticlea*; he married *Penelope* the daughter of *Icarius*, by whom he had *Telemachus*. He was by *Palamedes* forced againſt his will to go to the Wars of *Troy*, where he proved very ſerviceable to the *Greeks*, by reaſon of his great ſubtilty; for he brought *Achilles* to them who had hid himſelf among the daughters of *Lycomed*. He ſtole away the aſhes of *Laomedon*, which were kept in one of the gates of the City. He took away the *Palladium*, and, with the help of *Diomed*, ſlew King *Rheſus*, and brought away his white horſes; He by a wile cauſed *Palamed*, to whom he bore a grudge, to be ſtoned to death; and after *Achilles* was ſlain, he was preferred before *Ajax* by the common ſentence of the *Greeks*, to have his arms: After the Wars of *Troy*, intending to ſail back to his own Countrey, he was caſt by tempeſt, together with his companions, upon unknown Regions. Being caſt upon *Æolia*, he obtained of *Æolus* the winds in a bottle, which was broken by his companions, thinking there had been a treaſure concealed in it; next, coming to the Country of the *Læſtrigones*, his

his companion; were changed into beasts by *Circe*, whom he compelled to restore them to their former shapes, and lying with her, he begat *Telegonus*; having scap't the charms of the *Syrens*, his companions were afterward cast away for killing the flocks of *Phaethusa* the daughter of the Sun, and he onely escaping, was cast upon *Ogygia*, and entertained by *Calypso*, on whom he begat *Nausithous*, and *Nausinous*; at length he was entertained by *Nausicaa* the daughter of *Alcinous*, King of the *Phæacenses*, and his wife *Arete*; he obtained of them a new ship and attendants, with whom he arrived safe at *Ithaca*, where he slew all his rivals, and was himself slain unknown, by his son *Telegonus*.

Ulophone, a kind of plant called the black *Chamæleon*-thistle; it is also called *Vervilago*.

Ule-games, Christmas-games, or sports, from the French word *Noel*, i.e. Christmas, or the Latin *jubilum*.

Ulter, a Province in *Ireland*, which containeth these following Countie s, *Louth*, *Cavon*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan*, *Armagh*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *London-derry*, *Tir Owen*, *Tirconel*.

Ultimate, (Latin) the last, extream, or utmost.

Ultion, (Lat.) a revenging.

Ultra-marine, (Lat.) beyond the Seas: also, a kind of colour used in painting.

Ultra-mundane, (Lat.) being beyond the visible World.

Ululation, (Lat.) a howling like a dog, or wolf.

U M

Umber, a kind of beast: also a dark yellowish colour used in painting.

Umbilical, (Latin) belonging to the navell.

Umbrage, (French) a shadow: also suspition: also a pretence.

Umbragious, *Umbratical*, or *Umbratile*, (Fr. & Lat.) shady, covert, obscure.

Umbrello, (Ital.) a great broad fan, or skreen, which in hot Countries, people hold over their heads, to keep off the heat of the Sun.

Umple, a word used in some ancient Statutes, for fine Lawn.

U N

Unanimity, (Latin) a being of one mind or will, a consenting, or according together.

Uncial, (Lat.) containing an ounce, or inch.

Unction, (Latin) an anointing with oil, or any oily substance.

Uncouth, (Sax.) unknown: in Common Law, it is more peculiarly taken for one for whom his Host is not bound to answer, for any offence committed by him; he being not counted a guest, till the third night.

Undation, (Latin) a waving, or rising of waves.

Under-tide, (Saxon) the Evening time.

Undulate, (Latin) Chamolet, wrought or painted like waves.

Undulation of the air, the waving of the air to and fro.

Uneth, (old word) scarce, difficult.

Unguent, (Latin) an ointment, or liquid salve.

Unicornous, (Latin) having but one horn.

Uniformity, (Lat.) a being of one and the same form, figure, and fashion.

Union, (Lat.) a joyning together, a growing into one: also, a kind of pearl growing in couples: also, a combining of two Churches into one, which is done by the consent of the Bishop, Patron, and Incumbent.

Uniparous, (Lat.) bringing forth one onely at a birth.

Unison, (French) an agreement of two notes in one tone.

Unity, (Lat.) a being one in substance, or in mind, union, concord.

Unity of possession, in Common Law, is a joynt-possession of two rights by severall titles. It is called by *Civilians*, *Consolidatio usus fructus*.

Universall, (Lat.) generall, extending to all.

University, (Lat.) in the Civill Law, is taken for a body politique, or corporation: also an Academy.

University Colledge, the most ancient Colledge of *Oxford*, begun by King *Ælfred*, who founded this Academy; and re-edified by *William*, Arch-deacon of *Durham*.

Univocal, (Lat.) consisting of one voice, name, or sound; in Logick, it is, when under one name, one thing is signified.

Unkennel, To *unkennel a Fox*, that is, to drive, or force him from his hole.

Unselinesse, (Sax.) unhappinesse.

Unweather, (Saxon) a storm, or tempest.

V O

Vocabulary, (Latin) a Dictionary, or Index of words.

Vocal, (Lat.) belonging to, or consisting in the voice.

Vocation, (Lat.) a professing, calling, or course of life.

Vociferation, (Latin) a putting forth the voice, a crying out, or exclaiming.

Voculation, (Latin) a giving a word its right tone, or accent.

Vogue, (French) Power, Swey, Authority.

Voidance, a want of an Incumbent upon a Benefice.

Voider, a term in Heraldry, being an Ordinary, consisting of an Arch-line, moderately bowing from the corner of the Chief, toward the *Nombrill* of the Escotcheon.

Voiding, a Term in Heraldry, being an exemption of some part of the inward substance of things voidable; by reason whereof, the field is transparent through the charge.

Voisinage, (French) neighbour-hood.

Volant, or *Volatical*, (Latin) flying, or passing swiftly away.

Volatil, (Latin) a Term in Chymistry, unfixt, apt to evaporate.

Volitation, (Lat.) a flying often.

Volta, (Ital.) a course, or turn in riding, or in dancing.

Volubility, (Latin) facility, or aptnesse in turning about, or changing: also, a quick and eatie delivery in speech, or pronunciation.

Voluntary, (Lat.) done willingly, without force, or constraint.

Voluptuous, (Latin) given to pleasures, or delights.

Volutation, (Lat.) a tumbling, rolling, or wallowing.

Volutina, a certain goddesse among the Romans, who according to *Varro* was said to be the Overseer of the little cups, or sheaths of Corn, wherein the Grain is inclosed, which in Latin is called *Involucrum*; as *Hostilina* was to take care that the Corn was supplyed with new ears, which is called in Latin *Exæquatio*, or *Hostimentum*.

Vomanus, a River of *Picenum* in *Italy*.

Vomition, (Lat.) vomiting, or spewing.

Voracity, (Lat.) greedinesse, gluttony, aptnesse to devour.

Voraginous, (Latin) swallowing up like a *Vorago*, i. e. a Whirlpool, Gulf, or Quagmire.

Voration, (Latin) a devouring.

Votary, (Latin) he that binds himself to the performance of a Vow.

Voucher, in Common-Law, is a calling of one into the Court to warrant, or make good, Lands bought with Warranty, for the secure injoying thereof, against all men.

Vowell, a letter which soundeth of it self, without the help of a Consonant.

U R

Urania, see *Muses*.

Uranoscopy, (Greek) a viewing, or contemplating of the heavens.

Urbanity, (Lat.) the fashion of the City, civility, courtesie, gentlenesse in speech, or behaviour.

Ureter, (Greek) the passage of the Urine from the Reins to the Bladder.

Uricornium, in old times a very famous City, and the principall in *Shropshire*, built by the Romans. The *Saxons* called it *Wrekenceaster*, from the Hill *Wreken*, near which it stood; it is now but a poor Village, and called *Wreckcetter*, or *Wroxcester*.

Urines, Nets to catch Hawks withall.

Urim and *Thummim*, (Hebrew, lights and perfections) twelve precious stones in the breast-plate of the High-Priest, which shone like the flame of fire.

Urinator, (Latin) a diver, or swimmer under water.

Urn, (Latin) a certain Vessel among the Ancients, where the ashes of dead bodies that had been burnt, were kept; hence it is taken for any grave, or sepulcher: it signifieth also a certain liquid measure, containining two gallons and a pottle.

Uroscopy, (Greek) an inspection of Urines, commonly called a casting of water.

Ursa Major, the great Bear, a Constellation in the Heaven.

Ursine, (Lat.) belonging to a Bear.

Ursula, the proper name of a woman, signifying in Latin, a little Shee-Bear.

Ure, (Greek) from *Oros* a mountain, a kind of wild Oxe.

Usque-

U S

Usquebagh, a ſtrong liquor uſed among the *Iriſh*, ſignifying in that language, as much as *Aqua vitæ*.

Ustion, (Lat.) a burning.

Uſtulation, (Lat.) the ſame: alſo, a curling with hot irons.

Uſufructuary, (Lat.) reaping the profit of that thing, whoſe propriety belongs to another.

Uſury, (Lat.) the taking of intereſt, or uſe-money, for any ſumme lent.

Uſurpation, (Lat.) a having, or poſſeſſing againſt right, or equity.

U T

Utas, the eighth day following any Term, or Feaſt.

Utenſil, (Lat.) houſhold-ſtuff, that which is uſeful and neceſſary about a houſe.

Uterine, (Latin) belonging to the womb.

Utlary, (in Latin *Utlagatio*) a puniſhment for ſuch as being called into Law, do contemptuouſly refuſe to appear, whereby they forfeit their goods, or lands to the King, or State.

Utopia, the feigned name of a Countrey deſcribed by Sir *Thomas More*, as the pattern of a well-govern'd Common-wealth; hence it is taken by Metaphor, for any imaginary, or feigned place.

U V

Uvea Tunica, A coat of the eye, reſembling the skin of a Grape, whence it hath its name.

Uveal, (Latin) belonging to a Grape, like a Grape.

Uvid, (Lat.) moiſt, or wet.

Vulcan, the god of fire, the ſon of *Jupiter* and *Juno*: he was thrown out of heaven for his deformity, into the iſle of *Lemnos*, by which fall he became lame; he was brought up by *Eurynome*, the daughter of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*: he was the Maſter of the *Cyclops*, and made Thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: alſo *Hermione*'s bracelet, *Ariadne*'s Crown, the Chariot of the Sun, the Armour of *Achilles* and *Æneas*, &c. He would have married *Minerva*, but ſhe refuſing him, he married *Venus*, whom he having caught in bed with *Mars*, threw a Net over them, and expoſed them to the view of all the gods.

Vulgarity, (Lat.) a being common, vulgar, or publickly known.

Vulneration, (Lat.) a wounding, or hurting.

Vulpine, (Lat.) belonging to, or like a Fox; crafty, ſubtle.

Vulſion, (Lat.) a pulling.

Vulturine, (Latin) belonging to a Vulture, or Geyr, being a ravenous kind of bird.

Vulturnus, a certain Town of *Campania*, with a River of the ſame name.

Uvula, (Lat.) the pallat of the mouth.

U X

Uxellodunum, a Town of *Quercy* in *France*, vulgarly called *Cadenack*.

Uxorious, (Lat.) belonging to a wife: alſo fond, or doating upon a wife.

U Z

Uzita, a City of *Africa*, called by *Strabo* Uxitas.

W A

Wadham Colledge, a Colledge in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, ſo called from the name of him that erected it.

Waſters, (a Term in Navigation) men of War, that attend Merchants ſhips to conduct them ſafe along.

Wage, ſee *Gage*.

To *Wage Law*, to proſecute a Law-ſuit.

A *Wagtail*, a kind of bird, otherwiſe called a Water-Swallow; in Latin *Motacilla*, in Italian, *Ballarina*.

Waife, or *Waive*, the ſame which the *Civilians* call *derelictum*, any thing (whether it be Cattel ſtrayed, or goods ſtollen, and quitted upon Hue-and-Cry) which being found, are to be proclaimed ſundry Market dayes; and if they challenge them

within a year and a day, are to be reſtored, otherwiſe they are to belong to the Lord of the Franchiſe: alſo, as a man forſaken of the Law to which he was ſworn, is ſaid Outlawed, ſo a woman not being ſworn to the Law, is called *Waive*.

Wain, (Dutch) a decreaſing, defect, or want.

Waive, See *Waif*.

Wakes, certain feaſts and ſolemnities, which uſe to be kept the week after that Saints day, to whom the Pariſh Church was dedicated.

Walbury, (Sax.) Gracious, an ancient proper name of ſeveral women.

Waldwin, a proper name, ſignifying in the German tongue a Conquerour, anſwerable to the Latin name *Victor*; for *Waldwin*, we now uſe *Gawen*.

Waleneared, a Term in Navigation, not ſhip-ſhapen, or when a ſhip is built right up.

Walter, the proper name of a man, ſignifying in *Dutch* a Pilgrim, or, as others ſay, a Wood-man.

Wandſdike, (contracted from the Saxon *Wodenſdike*, i. e. the Ditch of *Woden*, the *Brittiſh* Mars); a Ditch of wonderfull work in *Witſhire*, many miles in length, near which *Ina*, King of the Weſt-*Saxons*, and *Ceolred* King of the *Mercians*, joyned battel, and departed the field on eeven hand.

Wantage, in the *Saxon* tongue *Wanading*, a place in *Bark-ſhire*, anciently a Mannour-houſe of the Kings of *England*, famous for being the birth-place of *Alfred*, that prudent and learned Prince.

Wapentake, a certain diviſion of a County, called alſo a Hundred; it is ſo called from an ancient cuſtom, wherein he that came to take the government of a Hundred, was met by all the better ſort, who came and touch't his Lance, or Weapon, by which Ceremony they were ſworn, and confederate.

Warbling of the wings, a Term in Faulconry; for after a Hawk hath mantled her ſelf, ſhe croſſes her wings together over her back; which action is called, The warbling of the wings.

Ward, a portion of the City committed to the ſpecial charge of one of the twenty four Aldermen: alſo a part, or diviſion of a Forreſt: alſo, the Heir of the Kings Tenant, holding by Knights ſervice, during his nonage, is called Ward; whence Warden, a Guardian, or Overſeer.

Warin, a proper name, in Latin *Guarinus*; it comes from the *German*, *Gerwin*, i. e. All-victorious.

Warſon, (old word) Reward.

Wardmote, a Court kept in every Ward in *London*.

Wardſtaff, a kind of Petty-Sergeanty, which is a holding of Lands by this ſervice; namely, to carry a load of ſtraw in a Cart with ſix horſes, two ropes, two men in harneſſe to watch the ſaid *Wardſtaff*, when it is brought to the place appointed.

Wardwit, ſee *Warwit*.

Wardrobe, (Ital. *Guardaroba*) a place where the Garments of Kings, or great perſons, uſe to be kept; and he that keeps the Inventory of all things belonging to the Kings *Wardrobe*, is called Clark of the Kings great *Wardrobe*.

Wards and *Liveries*, a Certain Court erected in the time of King *Henry* the eighth.

Warrant, or *Warranty*, in Common-law, is a Covenant made in a deed by one man unto another, to warrant and ſecure himſelf and his Heirs, againſt all men whatſoever, for the injoying of any thing agreed upon between them; it is called by *Civilians*, *Aſtipulatio*.

Warren, (Latin *Varrenna*, or *Vivarium*) a preſcription, or grant to a man from the King, of having Pheaſants, Partridges, Conies, and Hares, within certain of his Lands.

Warſcot, a contribution, that was wont to be made towards Armour in the *Saxons* time.

Warwick, the principall Town of *Warwick-ſhire*, which with much probability is judged to be the ſame with that, which anciently was called *Præſidium*, i.e. a Garriſon; for the *Saxons* called it *Warringwyck*, the *Brittains*, *Caer-Guarvick*, both which words ſeem to have ſprung from the *Britiſh* word *Guarth*, which alſo ſignifieth a Garriſon; here the Captain of the *Dalmatian* horſe-men kept his reſidence, under the command of *Dux Britanniæ*. This Town is ſcituate over the River *Avon*, upon a ſteep Rock, fortified with ſtrong walls, and a Caſtle toward the South-Weſt.

Warwit, or *Wardwit*, a being quit of giving money for keeping of Watches.

Waſſail, (Sax. *Waeſheal*, i.e. be in health) an ancient Ceremonious cuſtom, ſtill uſed upon twelfth day at night, of going about with a great bowl of Ale, drinking of healths; taken from *Rowena*, the daughter of

of *Hengistus*, her Ceremony to King *Vortiger*, to whom at a banquet she delivered with her own hands a Golden Cup full of wine.

Wast, in Common-law, is, where a Tenant for term of years, or otherwise, doth, to the prejudice of the Heir, or of him in the reversion, make waste, or spoyl of Houses, Woods, Gardens, Orchards, by pulling down the House, cutting down Timber, &c.

Wastel-bread, (old word) fine Cimnel.

Water-line, (a Term in Navigation) that line which ought to be the depth, that a ship should swim in, when she is laden a head, and a stern.

Watling-street, see *Ikenild-street*.

Wavey, a Term in *Blazon*, bearing a resemblance of the swelling Wave of the Sea.

W E

Weald of Kent, the woody part of the Countrey, from the Dutch word *Wald*, which signifieth a Forrest, or Wood.

Wega, the shining Harp.

VVeapon-salve, that which cures a wound, by being applyed to the weapon that made it.

VVeather-coil, is, when a ship being a Hull, layeth her head the other way, without loosing any of her sayl, which is done by bearing up the Helm.

VVeed, or *VVede*, (Sax.) a garment, or suit of apparell.

VVedding, a joyning in marriage, from the Dutch word *VVed*, i. e. a pledge.

VVednesday, so called from *VVoden*, a god, which the *Saxons* worshipped.

VVeigh, a certain weight of Cheese, or Wool, containing 256. pounds of *Avoir du pois*.

VVeights: see *Aver du pois*, and *Troy* weight.

VVelken, an old *Saxon* word, signifying a Cloud: also the Element, or Sky.

VVeold, or *VVold*, (Sax.) a Forrest.

VVerewolf, or *Manwolf*, (*VVere* signifying in the *Saxon* Language, a man) a kind of Sorcerer, who by anointing his body, and putting on an enchanted girdle, takes upon him the shape, and nature of a Wolf, worrying, and killing humane Creatures.

VVeroance, a name given to any great Lord, among the *West-Indians*.

VVerre, or *Were*, a certain pecuniary mulct, anciently set upon a mans head for killing of a man.

VVerregelt-theft, a thief that may be redeemed by *VVerre*.

VVestphalia, a Province of *Germany*, and one of the twelve Circles of the Empire; containing in it six Bishopricks, three Principalities, seven free Cities, with divers great Earldomes.

W H

VVharfage, a fee due, for things landed at a Wharf, or brought thither to be exported.

VVhile, (Sax.) which.

VVhilom, (old word) once, or heretofore.

VVhite-hart silver: see *Blacklow Forrest*.

VVhite-sparres, certain Squires made by the King.

VVhitsuntide, as it were the time of the white Son: also, Whitsunday seemeth to signify as much as sacred Sunday; from the *Saxon* word *VVihed*, i.e. sacred; being a certain feast celebrated, in memory of the Holy Ghost, descending upon the Apostles in fiery tongues; it is called in Greek *Pentecost*, as being the fiftieth day from the Resurrection.

VVhole-chace-boots, large hunting, or winter riding-boots; summer riding-boots, being called demi-chace.

VVhoodings, Plancks, which are joyned, and fastned along the Ship-sides into the stem.

VVhorl-bat, (in Latin *Cestus*) a certain game or exercise among the Ancients; wherein they whirled leaden Plummets at one another.

W I

VVigornia, the chief City of *VVorcestershire*, commonly called *VVorcester*; the *Britains* call'd it *Caer-VVrangon*, and *Caer-Guarangon*, the Saxons *VVeorgaceaster*; it was set on fire in the year 1041. by *Hardy-Cnute* the *Dane*, in revenge, because the Citizens had slain his *Huscarles*; it was also very much harrassed in the time of the Civil Wars, in King *Stephens* reign, but soon after it flourish't again, with greater splendour then before.

Wilfred, (Sax.) much peace, a proper name of men.

Saint *Wilfrid's needle*, a certain narrow hole in the Church of *Wakeman* in *Yorkshire*, wherein womens honesties were in times past tryed: for, such as were chaste did easily passe through, but such as had been faulty, were miraculously held fast, and could not get through.

William (Dutch) signifying a man well armed on the head; or, one with a golden Casck.

William, (Dutch *Wilhelm*) the proper name of a man, the word signifying, A defence to many.

Wilton, a Town of *Wiltshire*, in ancient times the principall Town of the whole Shire, and from which it took its denomination. That it was heretofore called *Ellandunum*, appears by the Testimony of old Records, when *Woolfian*, being styled Earl of *Ellandunum*, it is farther added, *that is to say*, of Wilton. Here in a very bloody battel, *Egbert* King of the *West-Saxons*, overcame *Beorwulf*, King of *Mercia*, in the year of salvation, eight hundred, twenty and one; here also, about fifty years after, King *Ælfred*, joyning battel with the *Dane*, was at length put to the worst.

Wimple, a plaited linnen cloth, which Nuns wear about their necks: also, a Flag, or Streamer.

Wimund, (Sax.) sacred peace, a proper name.

Winchester, see *Venta*.

Windlasse, a piece of Timber placed from one side of the ship to the other, close abaft the stem.

Windsore, a Town in *Bark-shire*, by the *Saxons* called *Windle shore*; haply, from the *Winding shore*. It is famous for a most stately Castle, built by King *Edward* the third, who in this Castle held prisoners at the same time, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*; he also founded that Noble Order of the Garter, of which see more in the word Knight; there is likewise a magnificent Church begun by the same King, and consecrated to the Virgin *Mary*, but finisht by King *Henry*, and Sir *Reginald Bray*.

Winefrid, the name of an ancient *British* Virgin-Saint, of whom it is reported, that after her head was cut off by *Cradocus*, there sprung up in the same place the Well, which at this day is called Saint *Winefrids* Well, and that *Benno* the Priest joyned her head again to her body. It is also the proper name of divers women, the word signifying in the *Saxon* tongue, An obtainer of peace.

Winwidfield, a place near *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, so called from the great victory, which *Osway* King of *Northumberland* had over *Penda*, King of the *Mercians*, wherein *Penda* was utterly overthrown.

Wippedfleed, see *Tanet*.

Wisard, a Witch, a cunning man, one that telleth where things are that were lost: some think it comes from the *Saxon* word *Witega*, i.e. a Prophet.

Wise-acre, the same, from the Dutch words *Wser*, i.e. truth, and *Sagen*, i.e. to tell; it is vulgarly taken for a fool.

Wittall, a Cuckold, that wits all, *i.e.* knowes all; *i. e.* knowes that he is so.

Witchcraft, a certain evill Art, whereby with the assistance of the Devill, or evill Spirits, some wonders may be wrought, which exceed the common apprehension of men It cometh from the Dutch word *Wiechelen*, i. e. to divine, or guesse; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*, in Greek *Pharmaceia*, i. e. the art of making poysons.

Withernam, (from the Dutch words *Wider*, i.e. again, and *Nam*, i. e. a taking) is in Common Law, when a distresse is taken and driven into a hold, or out of the County, so that the Sheriff cannot, upon the Replevin, make delivery thereof to the party distreined.

W O

Woad, a certain herb wherewith cloth is dyed blew; it is called in Latin, *Guadum*, *Glastum*, or *Pastellum*.

Woden, a certain Idol worshipt by the ancient *Saxons*, and thought to be the same with *Mars*, or the god of battle; whence the fourth day of the week came to be called *Wodensday*, or *Wednesday*. Hence also, Wood, that signifies mad, or furious: old English.

Wodensburgh, (i.e. the Burgh or Town of *Woden*, the above-named Idol) a village in *Wiltshire*, where, in the year five hundred and ninety, *Ceaulin* King of the West-*Saxons*, was in a bloody battle vanquisht by the *Brittains*, and forced to end his dayes in exile.

Wolds, (Sax.) mountains or hills without woods; whence that part of *Leicestershire*, lying Northward beyond the *Wreken*, is called the Wold, or Would of *Leicestershire*, as being hilly without woods.

Wolfe-

Wolfetchſod, (Sax.) the condition of an Utlary, upon whoſe head the ſame price was formerly ſet, as on a Wolfs head, to whomſoever ſhould kill him.

Woodſtock, (Sax. a wo dy place) a Town in *Oxforſhire*, where King *Æthelred* aſſembled the States of the Kingdom and enacted Laws. Here King *Henry* the firſt built a very magnificent Royall Palace, in which King *Henry* the ſecond, that he might keep his Paramour *Roſamond Clifford* concealed, built a Labyrinth with many intricate turnings and windings, which was called *Roſamonds* Bower; but it is ſo utterly effaced, that at this day it is not to be diſcerned where it was. In this Town, *Geffrey Chaucer* a moſt famous Engliſh Poet, was brought up.

Woodward, an Officer of the Forreſt, whoſe function is to preſent any offence of Vert or Veniſon done within his charge, and if he find any Deer killed or wounded, to give to the Verderer notice of it.

Woolwinders, thoſe that wind up fleeces of wool into a kind of bundle, to be packt and ſold by weight.

Worceſter, ſee *Wigornia*.

Wormatia, a famous City of *Germany*, built upon the River *Rhene*; it is vulgarly called *Worms*, and hath been ſometime an Arch-Biſhops See.

W R

Wreath, in Heraldry, is that which is between the Mantle and the Creſt, called alſo a Torce: alſo a Boars tails ſo termed among Hunters.

Wreck, (Fr. *Vareck*, Lat *Verriſcum & naufragium*) is, when a ſhip periſheth at Sea, and no man eſcapeth alive: in which caſe, whatever goods are caſt upon land, belong to the King, or the Lord of the ſoile; but if any perſon come to land, or if either dog or cat eſcape alive, the goods return to the owner, if he claim them within a year and a day.

Wreede, (Dutch) angry, fierce, furious; whence the word Wroth is commonly uſed by us, for anger, or fury.

Writ, (Lat. *Breve*, becauſe the intention of it is expounded in few words) ſignifieth in Common Law, the Kings Precept whereby any thing is commanded to be done touching the ſuit of Actions; as a defendant to be ſummoned; a diſtreſſe to be taken, &c. It is called by the Civilians, *Actio*, or *Formula*.

W U

Wulfer, (Saxon) helper, the proper name of a King of *Middle-England*, it anſwers to the Greek names, *Alexias*, or *Epicurus*.

Wulfruines Hampton, (from *Wulfruine* a devout woman, who inriched the Town) a Town in *Staffordſhire*, vulgarly called *Wolverhampton*.

Wyver, a Serpent much like a Dragon.

X A

Xanthi, a certain people of *Aſia*, who were utterly deſtroyed by *Cyrus* his Lievtenant *Harpagus*.

Xantippe, the wife of *Socrates*, a woman of a very froward and petulant diſpoſition, inſomuch as *Alcibiades* told *Socrates* that he wondred how he could indure to live with her. To which he anſwered, that he kept her to exerciſe his patience at home, that he might the better bear the petulancy of others abroad.

Xantippus, a famous Captain among the *Lacedemonians*, who aſſiſting the *Carthaginians*, overcame the *Romans* in a great battle, and took *Regulus* the Conſul priſoner.

Xantho, one of the Sea-Nymphs, the daughter of *Oceanus*, and *Tethys*.

Xanthus, a River of *Troas*, called alſo *Scamander*.

X E

Xenocrates, a famous *Chalcedonian* Philoſopher, who ſucceeded in the Academy of *Speuſippus*: he was a man of a very ſtrict and ſevere converſation.

Xenodochy, (Greek) an Inne, or Hoſpital, a place for the receiving of Pilgrims, Strangers, and Travellers.

Xenophon, the ſon of *Gryllus*, a famous *Athenian* Philoſopher, and expert Captain: he went with an Army of ten thouſand men along with *Cyrus* into *Perſia*; and after *Cyrus* was ſlain, brought back his Army with little loſs, through many ſtrange Countries, and divers great difficulties, and dangers. He was for his eloquence ſtyled the Attick Muſe, and writ many choiſe and elegant Books.

Xeriff,

Xeriff, the title of a Prince, or Supream Ruler in *Barbary*.

Xerophthalmie, (Greek) a certain disease in the eyes, which causeth a redness, or soreness, without any running or swelling.

Xerxes, a King of *Persia*, the Grand-child of *Cyrus*, and son of *Darius* and *Atossa*; he with an Army of 1700000. men, and a Navie so vast, that it filled the whole *Hellespont*, and joyned the two Continents together, was vanquisht at *Thermypolæ* by 4000. men; and afterwards in a Sea-fight at *Salamis* by *Themistocles*, and his Generall whom he left in *Bœotia*, was fain to retire with almost all his forces cut off: he was at length slain in his own Palace by *Artabanus*, one of his own Captains.

X I

Xilinous, (Latin) belonging to Cotton.

X Y

Xylobalsame, (Greek) a certain sweet wood, whereof Baulm is produced.

Y A

Yardland, a certain quantity of land, called in Saxon *Gyrdlander*, in Latin *Virgata terræ*. In some places, it is 20. Acres of Land, in some 24. and in others 30.

Y B

Ybel, an old *Brittish* Proper name of a man; it seems contracted from the Greek *Eubulus*, i. e. Good Counsellour.

Yuba, an herb in *India*, wherewith they use to make bread.

Y E

Year and Day, a certain time in construction of Common Law, thought fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and prescription in another, as in case of an Estray, of No claim, of Protection, of a Wreck, &c.

Yeoman, (contract, a young man) the next degree to a Gentleman, and called in Latin *Ingenuus*; in our Lawes he is defined to be a free-born man, who can despend of his own free land in yearly Revenue, to the summe of 40. shillings Sterling.

Y O

Yonker, (Dutch *Junker*, i. e. a Knight, or Noble-man) a lusty lad.

York, see *Eboracum*.

Youthwort, a kind of plant, called in Latin *Ros solis*.

Y T

Ythel, (Brittish) a proper name, contracted from the Greek *Euthalius*, i. e. very flourishing.

Z A

Zacharia flos, Blue-bottle.

Zachary, the proper name of a man, signifying in Heb. Memory of the Lord.

Zachynthus, an Island of the *Ionian* Sea, between *Cephalenia*, and *Achaia*; now called *Zante*.

Zacutus Lusitanus, a famous Jew, that practised Physick in *Amsterdam*, renowned for his Art; though a Galenist.

Zaleucus, a famous Law-giver among the *Locrians*. Who having made a Law for the punishing Adultery, and his son happning to be found guilty of the same crime; he, that he might fulfill the Law, and mitigate his son's punishment, caused one of his son's eys to be put out, and one of his own.

Zameis, the fifth King of *Assyria*, the son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, otherwise called *Ninias*.

Zany, (French) one that, in ridiculous manner, imitates other mens actions to stir up laughter.

Z E

Zebennia, the wife of *Odenatus* King of the *Palmyreni*; who behaved himself with much gallantry against *Sapores* King of *Persia*; she after the death of her husband enjoyed the Kingdom, with her sons, *Herennianus*, and *Timolaus*.

Zecchine, (Ital.) a certain Coin of Gold, valuing about 7. shillings six pence Sterling.

Zedoary, a certain Out-landish Root, sold at the Druggists.

Zelot, (Greek) one that is envious, or jealous of anothers actions: also, one that is hot, and fervently zealous in Religion.

Zelotypie, (Greek) jealousie.

Zenith, (Arab.) the vertical point, or that point of Heaven which is directly over our heads, and opposite to the Nadir.

Zeno, a famous Greek Philosopher, who was the first Authour of the Sect of the Stoicks: he strangled himself in the 72. year of his age, after he had broke his finger

finger by hitting it againſt a ſtone. There was alſo another *Zeno* of *Elea*, a hearer of *Parmenides*; he having conſpired againſt the Tyrant *Nearchus*, and being put upon the rack, to make him confeſſe who were the reſt of the conſpiratours, he bit off a piece of his tongue, and ſpit it in the Tyrants face; whereupon the Citizens ſtoned the Tyrant to death.

Zenobia, called alſo *Zebennia*, a Queen of *Palmyrene*, and the wife of *Odatus*; ſhe governed the Roman Provinces in *Syria*, being reckoned among the thirty Tyrants, who uſurpt the government of the World in the time of *Galenus*; ſhe was at length overcome by the Emperour *Aurelian*, and led in Triumph through the City of *Rome* with Golden Chains: Yet he in compaſſion afterwards gave her a poſſeſſion in *Tybur*. She underſtood the *Ægyptian*, *Greek*, and *Roman* Languages; and brought up her ſons *Herennianus* and *Timolaus* in learning, of whom it is not known what became, whether they died a natural death, or were killed by *Aurelian*.

Zephyrus, the Weſt-wind ſo called by the *Greeks*; by the *Latins*, *Favonius*; and begins to blow, as *Varro* affirms, about the beginning of *February*.

Zereth, an Hebrew meaſure containing nine inches.

Zethes, the ſon of *Boreas* and *Oritbya*, and the brother of *Calais*; theſe two brothers went with the Argonauts to *Cholchos*; and becauſe they had wings, they were ſent to drive away the *Harpyes* from *Phineus* his Table, whom they purſued to the *Strophades* Iſlands.

Zethus, the ſon of *Jupiter*, and *Antiope* the wife of *Lycus* King of the *Thebans*, who divorcing *Antiope*, married *Dirce*; after which, *Jupiter* falling in love with *Antiope*, got her with child, which *Dirce* perceiving, fearing leſt ſhe might come again into favour with her Husband, ſhe put her in priſon; but the time of her delivery drawing nigh, ſhe was ſet at liberty, and flying to the mountain *Citheron*, ſhe brought forth twins in the highway, and the children being afterwards found by the Shepherds, were brought up by them, and called the one *Zethus*, the other *Amphion*; who coming to age, and hearing of the injuries which *Dirce* had done to their mother, they tyed her to the tail of a wild Bull, whereby ſhe was dragged through rough and ſtony wayes to a miſerable death, and changed by *Bacchus* into a Fountain.

Zeuxis, a famous Painter of *Greece*, who contended with *Timantes*, *Androcides*, *Eupompus*, and *Parrhaſius*, all excellent Painters of his time; he painted a Boy carrying Grapes, the Grapes being done with ſo much life, that the Birds taking them for true Grapes, flew to them to peck at them; whereat he grew very angry at his own work, ſaying, That if the Boy had been drawn as well as the Grapes, they would not have peckt at them, for fear of the Boy.

Z O

Zodiack, one of the greater imaginary Circles, being twelve degrees in breadth, three hundred and ſixty in length, and dividing the Shpere obliquely into two parts, and containeth the twelve Signs, which are called *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*; *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*; *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, *Piſces*: through the whole length of this Circle, runneth a line juſt in the middle, which is called the Ecliptick line, or the path-way of the Sun, becauſe in that line, the Sun performeth its courſe. The word *Zodiack* cometh from the Greek *Zodion*, becauſe of the repreſentation of ſundry Animals, which it containeth; in Latin, it is called *Signifer*.

Zoilus, a Sophiſt of *Amphipolis*, who lived in the time of *Ptolomæus* King of *Ægypt*, and writ a book againſt *Homer*, (whence he was called *Homeromaſtix*) which he preſented to *Ptolemy*, expecting a great reward; but when he ſaw that he gave him nothing, he being compelled by want, ſet on ſome friends to beg ſomething of him; but *Ptolemy* anſwered, that ſince *Homer*, ſo many Ages paſt deceaſed had fed ſo many men, he wondred how *Zoilus* could want ſo much, being more learned than *Homer*. Concerning his death ſome ſay, that being convicted of Parricide, he was crucified at the command of *Ptolemy*. Others, that returning into *Greece*, he was thrown down headlong from the Rock *Scyron*. From him every envious carping Critick is called a *Zoilus*.

Zone, (Greek) a belt or girdle; more particularly it is taken for a Girdle, worn anciently by maids about their middle, when

when they were near marriage, which the Husband untyed the first night of their marriage: also, a Souldiers belt: also, in Cosmography it is used for a certain space, or division of the Heavens, or Earth, bounded by the lesser circles, whereof there are five in all; namely, the *Torrid Zone* included between the two *Tropicks*, the two *Temperate Zones* included between the *Tropicks* and the Polar Circles, and the two *Frigid Zones*, which are included between the Polar Circles, and the Poles themselves.

Zoography, (Greek) a description of beasts, a painting of any kind of animals.

Zoophytes, (Greek) certain substances which partake of the nature partly of Plants, partly of Animals, and are also called Plant-animals.

Zopbyrus, a Nobleman of *Persia*, who, when *Darius* had besieged *Babylon* a long time in vain, fled to the *Babylonians* as a fugitive, cutting off his ears, and his lips, complaining of the cruelty of his King; whereupon being received by them, he was made their Captain, and betrayed the City to *Darius*, who notwithstanding would often say, That he had rather have one *Zopbyrus* whole, than take twenty *Babylons*.

Zoroaster, the first King of the *Bactrians*, who, as *Pliny* saith, was the first inventour of Magick among the *Persians:* he is said to have laught the first day he was born, and his brain is said to have beat so strongly, that it repelled any ones hand which was laid on, which was held to be a sign of his future sagacity. He wrot the liberal Arts upon seven Pillars of brick, and also upon seven of brass; he wrot also one volume concerning nature, one of precious stones, with severall other works. Some say, he was consumed with fire from heaven; and that he foretold to the *Assyrians*, that if they preserved his ashes, their Kingdom should never fail; Others say, he was slain in the wars he had with *Ninus*, King of *Assyria*.

Z U

Zulemon, a Captain of those *Saracens*, inhabiting *Asia*, who invading *Thrace* with a numerous Army, part of them besieged *Constantinople*, part making an irruption into *Bulgaria*, were overcome by the *Bulgarians*.

Zuventebaldus, a Duke of the *Maravenі*, to whom *Arnolphus* gave the Dukedom of *Bohemia*, he rebelling against the Emperour, overcame him with the help of the *Hungarians*.

Z Y

Zygactes, a River of *Thrace*, near the City *Philippi*; in the passing of which, *Pluto* is said to have broke his Chariot, when he ravish't *Proserpina*.

Zygostat, (Greek) one appointed to look to weights, a Clark of a Market.

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