

4 years (a) Rent due to the Superior of lands from a purchaser thereof at his Entry Anni ultio, or quadriennium ultio.	A Fine of Alienation.
Yule	years allowed an Infant to bring his action in after the comes of age.
Prescript (the Kings) commanding Consent (by) of both parties as charters in the 13th c. is considered as born in things touching to his advantage	Christmast, the feast of the nativity of our Lord. proco parlium. a child in bankro. Samers hath hold on exis. - once in the eye of the Law.
Shares or Interest (Legal) belonging to a Robet in his Decedent's husband's movables	a widows customary part of her deceased husband's personal estate.
Stealing man or woman, vid. plagium.	ownership anni nubiles.
property	Common in gross.
marriageable age of a woman	Common appendant.
a liberty of common without any land belonging to him who hath such liberty	Common indentment. Implication.
a right belonging to one's arable ground of putting beasts into another's ground	The same premises.
Alienating (common) or Intention	The Habendum
Narrative in a charter	Dowager.
Dispositive clause in a charter	To claim under another person.
Robet of a prince Duke, Earl or other great personage	Soborance of corn.
Claim (to) by virtue of another person's right or as deriving right from another	Engagement.
Showering or Reaping of corn and carrying it off the ground	
man's wife reasonably drawing away the heart of ground by ploughing and sowing continually, without manuring or other good husbandry	a Footfall, or Foot-expectant
Husbandry or the art of tilling and Improving ground, vid. Dilapidation of lands and Houses.	Forjudged the Court
a Footfall or an entail of fee	Witch Suit
expelled the court for some offence	a commitment-warrant, a multimus.
joint suit (Recant) of one for breach of the Kings peace	Medias Lingua, Hoff Tongue.
reward of imprisonment	Gras largum, to go at large.
an Assize whereof the one half consists of natives and the other of foreigners	
To escape from confinement or be set at liberty	
Prescript in writing commanding something to be done touching a just or action, or giving Commission to have it done	a writ.
Money (to raise or collect or exact)	To lobby money Ex Brekenia the Breken Law.
Irish Law	
Justice of the Peace's authority in a suit depending in a court of Justice which he hath nothing to do with assisting either of the parties	

main branches
 of the Law of Scotland
 1. Feudal Law
 2. Feudal Law
 3. Feudal Law
 4. Feudal Law
 5. Feudal Law
 6. Feudal Law
 7. Feudal Law
 8. Feudal Law
 9. Feudal Law
 10. Feudal Law
 11. Feudal Law
 12. Feudal Law
 13. Feudal Law
 14. Feudal Law
 15. Feudal Law
 16. Feudal Law
 17. Feudal Law
 18. Feudal Law
 19. Feudal Law
 20. Feudal Law
 21. Feudal Law
 22. Feudal Law
 23. Feudal Law
 24. Feudal Law
 25. Feudal Law
 26. Feudal Law
 27. Feudal Law
 28. Feudal Law
 29. Feudal Law
 30. Feudal Law
 31. Feudal Law
 32. Feudal Law
 33. Feudal Law
 34. Feudal Law
 35. Feudal Law
 36. Feudal Law
 37. Feudal Law
 38. Feudal Law
 39. Feudal Law
 40. Feudal Law
 41. Feudal Law
 42. Feudal Law
 43. Feudal Law
 44. Feudal Law
 45. Feudal Law
 46. Feudal Law
 47. Feudal Law
 48. Feudal Law
 49. Feudal Law
 50. Feudal Law
 51. Feudal Law
 52. Feudal Law
 53. Feudal Law
 54. Feudal Law
 55. Feudal Law
 56. Feudal Law
 57. Feudal Law
 58. Feudal Law
 59. Feudal Law
 60. Feudal Law
 61. Feudal Law
 62. Feudal Law
 63. Feudal Law
 64. Feudal Law
 65. Feudal Law
 66. Feudal Law
 67. Feudal Law
 68. Feudal Law
 69. Feudal Law
 70. Feudal Law
 71. Feudal Law
 72. Feudal Law
 73. Feudal Law
 74. Feudal Law
 75. Feudal Law
 76. Feudal Law
 77. Feudal Law
 78. Feudal Law
 79. Feudal Law
 80. Feudal Law
 81. Feudal Law
 82. Feudal Law
 83. Feudal Law
 84. Feudal Law
 85. Feudal Law
 86. Feudal Law
 87. Feudal Law
 88. Feudal Law
 89. Feudal Law
 90. Feudal Law
 91. Feudal Law
 92. Feudal Law
 93. Feudal Law
 94. Feudal Law
 95. Feudal Law
 96. Feudal Law
 97. Feudal Law
 98. Feudal Law
 99. Feudal Law
 100. Feudal Law

Whether a conspiracy to lobby war is an overt act of conspiring or imagining the death of the King

It has been declared in the affirmative by some modern precedents; but whether the judgments proceed from ignorance of the Law or to forbearance will be enquired into when the time comes that plain English may be spoke that is necessary to open and discover the truth of the case. My opinion will be speak, refuted by considering the things which follow. It seems to be out of doubt, that at this day there is no such thing as an indictment at common law for High Treason, the for other things there is, because there is no precedent since the statute 25 Edw. 3. For every person who is arraigned for Treason does commonly demand of the court upon what Statute he is indicted; and the particular Statute is named. The Law which declares in certain, especially in case of Life will not allow of an Indictment at common law, because no Issue can be joined upon it by reason of the uncertainty. 2^d Compasing the death of the King and Lobbying of war are two distinct Species of Treason, they are different in the manner of proof (that which is necessary to prove the one being in no sort the other) and the one may be affected and the other never so much as intended or designed; as that the King may be murdered and no war Lobbyed nor intended. The things commonly and chiefly urged for the opinion that a conspiracy to lobby war is an overt act of compasing the death of the King, are these two, 1st It would be of dangerous consequence, if a conspiracy to lobby war may not be interpreted an overt act of compasing the Kings death, because there is no means left to prevent it, and the mischief attending it when the war is Lobbyed. 2^d If a war be Lobbyed the death of the King must needs be intended, and will certainly ensue if the Rebels prevail. It is answered, Many cases may be found and Justices produced wherein the Kings death is not intended nor did it issue upon the rebellion of the party as when the Kings of France several times together in arms without Lobbying at the Kings life, or attempting any thing against it when he was in their power; but after they were engaged in those things to which they had Right both by the Laws of nature and the Government, immediately laid down their arms more willingly than they took them up, and proved their Kings most firm and loyal Subjects. The English Barons took up arms to assert their just Rights and Liberties, but the Kings death was never intended, for as soon as their just demands were answered they put up their Swords, and every man returned home and prayed for the Life of their King. Again where is that express Statute that says a conspiracy to lobby war is Treason: for if it be not so expressly and literally within some Statute there is a construction, and consequence made to carry out purpose. Further, It seems to be a forced and construction to make a conspiracy to lobby war an overt act of compasing the Kings death; for this is not to be probably attained by Species of Treason, a conspiracy to commit any other Treason might also be called an overt act of imagining the Kings death, while was never yet proclaimed; and any other criminal act might as well be called an overt act of conspiring the Kings death. Besides this is to make a Treason of it self, for there is very little difference between calling a Treason in it self and to make it an overt act of some Treason within the Statute: where the Law has provided a punishment for an offence, the Judge can pass no other Judgment upon the person, or no more than the Executioner can execute the condemned person in any other manner than according to the Sentence passed upon him, without incurring the Guilt of felony for the one is but the officers to do what the Law has provided, and the other the minister to execute it. Henry 4. Duke of Warwick is discourt proving the Reasonableness of the present Revolution.