

APPENDIX TWO

GLOSSARY

Causey	'a passage made by art, of Earth, Gravel, Stones and such like ... leading through surrounded grounds for the safe passage of the King's liege people' R. Callis, <u>The Reading of that Famous and Learned Gentleman, Robert Callis ...upon the Statute of 23 Hen VIII cap 5 of Sewer</u> (London,1647 . Used in context of a raised road between Bow Bridge and Stratford, across the marshes at West Ham.
Commissions of ad quod damnum	Commissions, issued by Chancery, directing a Sheriff to enquire what damage a specific grant might cause to other interested parties.
Commissions de Kidellis	Commissions, issued as a result of legislation in 1350 (Act 25 Edw III, Stat. 3, c.iv) to enquire what obstructions hampered navigation along the river. Kidellus(kiddle) = fishing weir.
Commissions de walliis et fossatis	Commissions, issued as a result of legislation in 1427(6 Hen VI, c.5), to settle problems of drainage and flooding along coastal and riparian marshlands. Walla = wall. Fossa = dyke or embankment.
cut and fill techniques	Method of canal construction adopted to attain as straight a line as possible as opposed to following the contour lines. To overcome variations in height along the course, embankments and cuts were used to attain a level. Land dug up for the cuts was used to build up the embankments at other points
dikegrave	'an officer who has charge of drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers' (OED); 'a manorial or parochial officer, whose duty is to superintend the dykes' (North West Lincolnshire Glossary). Thus the use of this term along the Lea at this date suggests a different context compared to later practice.
ebbing weir	'a lock or weir for detaining fish at ebb tide' (OED). Sometimes spelt hebbing weir.
hale	Obscure form of haul. This form always used when describing the action of men or horses pulling a barge by means of a tow rope from the bankside.
lowshare	A weir or dam built across a channel leading out of the determined navigable channel. Built to a specified height to hold back water in

the navigable channel, but which allows water above a certain depth to pass over the top of the lowshare. Various purposes: to provide a share of water for watering adjacent lands, to prevent flooding by allowing flood waters to escape down other channels besides the navigable channel, to prevent millers penning back too much water. Sometimes referred to as a tumbling bay.

peter-boats	'decked fishing-boat smaller than a smack or yawl' (OED). In context of use in this dispute, might refer to any small boat capable of bringing up goods to tide mills off the main channel of the lower Lea.
sill	'A horizontal timber(or structure) at the bottom of a lock' (OED). On weirs and turnpikes along the Lea, it would be a timber on the river bed in the gap left for the passage of barges
station	Term used in surveying. 'Each of the selected points at which observations are taken' (OED). Its use in the City records in 1571 is an early usage. Earliest usage quoted in OED is also 1571.
Tiltboat	'A large rowing boat having a tilt or awning, formerly used on the Thames, especially as a passenger boat' (OED)
trussle	Obscure form for trestle. 'A Framework consisting of upright (or more or less inclined) pieces with diagonal braces used to support a bridge or other elevated structure'(OED)
tumbling bay	'an outfall from a river, canal, or reservoir; a weir...'(OED). In some contexts, used as an alternative name for a lowshare.
turnpike	A lock on a navigable stream. Along the Lea at this time the term is specifically used for a flash lock built solely to benefit the navigation by providing a flash, as opposed to weirs which also provided flashes, but which were built to facilitate the catching of fish.
tun of water	Equivalent to 252 gallons of water. R.E. Zupko, A Dictionary of English Weights and Measures (London,1968).
Wherry	'A light rowing-boat used chiefly on rivers to carry passengers and goods' (OED).
writ or certiorari	'A writ, issuing from a superior court, upon the complaint of a party that he has not received justice in an inferior court, or cannot have an impartial trial, by which the records of the cause are called up for trial in the superior court'(OED)

