is healed from the bottom ; and by their aſſiſtance grumous blood, ſordes, &c. are readily evacuated.

TENTER, Trier, or *Prover,* a machine uſed in the cloth manufactory, to ſtretch out the pieces of cloth, stuff, &c. or only to make them even and ſet them ſquare.

It is uſually about 41/2 feet high, and for length exceeds that of the longeſt piece of cloth. It conſiſts of ſeveral long ſquare pieces of wood, placed like thoſe which form the barriers of a manege ; ſo, however, as that the lower croſs pieces of wood may be raised or lowered as is found requisite, to be fixed at any height by means of pins. Along the croſs pieces, both the upper and under one, are hooked nails, called *tenter-hooks,* driven in from ſpace to ſpace.

*To put a piece of Cloth on the T*enter*.* While the piece is yet quite wet, one end is faftened to one of the ends of the tenter ; then it is pulled by force of arms towards the other end, to bring it to the length required : that other end being faſtened, the upper lift is hooked on to the upper croſs-piece, and the loweſt lift to the loweſt croſs-piece, which is afterwards lowered by force, till the piece have its deſired breadth. Being thus well stretched, both as to length and breadth, they bruſh it with a ſtiff hair bruſh, and thus let it dry. Then they take it off ; and, till they wet it again, it will retain the length and breadth the tenter gave it.

TENTHREDO, the saw-fly; a genus of infects be­longing to the order of *hymenoptera.* The mouth is furniſhed with jaws, which are horny, arched, dentated within ; the right jaw being obtuſe at the apex : the lip cylindrical, trifid: there are four feelers, unequal and filiform: the wings are plain and turned : the sting conſiſts of two ſerrated laminæ, and the ſcutellum of two grains placed at a di­ſtance. Gmelin mentions 143 ſpecies. Theſe infects are not very ſhy. Some, by means of their ſaw, depoſit in the buds of flowers, others on the twigs of trees or ſhrubs, eggs from which are produced caterpillars. The implement with which they are armed is nowiſe formidable ; as it ap­pears only deſtined to the purpoſe of depositing their eggs.

TENTHS, and first fruits *of Spiritual Preferments,* a branch of the king’s revenue. See Revenue.

Theſe were originally a part of the Papal uſurpations over the clergy of this kingdom ; firſt introduced by Pandulph the pope’s legate, during the reigns of king John and Henry III. in the see of Norwich ; and afterwards attempt­ed to be made univerſal by the popes Clement V. and John XXII. about the beginning of the 14th century. The firſt fruits, *primitiae* or *annates,* were the first year’s whole profits of the ſpiritual preferment, according to a rate or *valor* made under the direction of pope Innocent IV by Walter biſhop of Norwich in 38 Hen, III. and afterwards advanced in value by commiſſion from pope Nicholas III. A. D. 1292, 20 Edw. I. ; which valuation of pope Nicholas is ſtill preserved in the exchequer, The tenths, or *decimae,* were the tenth part of the annual profit of each living by the ſame valuation@@; which was alſo claimed by the holy ſee, under no better pretence than a strange miſapplication of that precept of the Levitical law, which directs, that the Levites “ ſhould offer the tenth part of their tithes as a heave-offering to the Lord, and give it to Aaron the high- prieſt. But this claim of the pope met with vigorous re­finance from the Engliſh parliament :; and a variety of acts were passed to prevent and reſtrain it, particularly the sta­tate 6 Hen. IV. c. I. which calls it a *horrible mischief and damnable custοm.* But the Popiſh clergy, blindly devoted to the will of a foreign master, ſtill kept it on foot ; ſometimes more secretly, ſometimes more openly and avowedly : so that in the reign of Henry VIII. it was computed, that in the compaſs of 50 years 80,000 ducats had been ſent to Rome for firſt fruits only. And as the clergy expressed this willingneſs to contribute ſo much of their income to the head of the church, it was thought proper (when in the ſame reign the papal power was aboliſhed, and the king was declared the head of the church of England) to annex this revenue to the crown ; which was done by ſtatute 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3. (confirmed by ſtatute 1 Eliz. c. 4.); and a new *valor beneficiorum* was then made, by which the clergy are at preſent rated.

By theſe laſt mentioned ſtatutes all vicarages under ten pounds a year, and all rectories under ten marks, are diſcharged from the payment of firſt fruits : and if, in ſuch li­vings as continue chargeable with this payment, the incum­bent lives but half a year, he ſhall pay only one quarter of his firſt fruits ; if but one whole year, then half of them ; if a year and a half, three quarters ; and if two years, then the whole, and not otherwiſe. Likewiſe by the ſtatute 27 Hen. VIII. c. 8. no tenths are to be paid for the firſt year, for then the firſt fruits are due : and by other ſtatutes of queen Anne, in the fifth and ſixth years of her reign, if a benefice be under L. 50 *per annum* clear yearly value, it ſhall be discharged of the payment of firſt fruits and tenths.

Thus the richer clergy being, by the criminal bigotry of their Popiſh predecessors, ſubjected at firſt to a foreign exac­tion, were afterwards, when that yoke was ſhaken off, liable to a like miſapplication of their revenues through the rapa­cious dispoſition of the then reigning monarch; till at length the piety of queen Anne reſtored to the church what had been thus indirectly taken from it. This ſhe did, not by remitting the tenths and firſt fruits entirely ; but, in a ſpirit of the trueſt equity, by applying theſe ſuperfluities of the larger benefices to make up the deficiencies of the ſmaller. And to this end ſhe granted her royal charter, which was confirmed by the ſtatute 2 Ann. c. 11. whereby all the re­venue of firſt fruits and tenths is veſted in trustees for ever, to form a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor li­vings. This is uſually called Queen *Anne’s bounty ;* which has been ſtill farther regulated by ſubſequent ſtatutes.

TENURE, in law, ſignifies the manner whereby lands or tenements are held, or the ſervice that the tenant owes to his lord.

Of this kingdom almoſt all the real property is by the policy of our laws ſuppoſed to be granted by, dependent upon, and holden of, ſome ſuperior lord, by and in consideration of certain ſervices to be rendered to the lord by the tenant or poſſessor of this property. The thing holden is therefore styled a *tenement,* the possessors thereof *tenants,* and the manner of their posseſſion a *tenure.* Thus all the lands in the kingdom is ſuppoſed to be holden, mediately or im­mediately, of the king ; who is styled the *lord paramount,* or above all.@@ Such tenants as held under the king imme­diately, when they granted out portions of the lands to in­ferior perſons, became alſo lords with reſpect to thoſe in­ferior perſons, as they were ſtill tenants with reſpect to the king ; and, thus partaking of a middle nature, were called *mesne* or *middle lords.* So that if the king granted a manor to A, and he granted a portion of the land to B, now B was ſaid to hold of A, and A of the king ; or, in other words, B held his lands immediately of A, but mediately of the king. The king therefore was ſtyled *lord paramount :* A was both tenant and lord, or was a meſne lord ; and B was called *tenant paravail,* or the *lowest tenant,* being he who was ſuppoſed to make avail, or profit of the land. In this manner are all the lands of the kingdom holden which are in the hands of ſubjects : for, according to Sir Edward Coke, in the law of England we have not properly *allodrum,* which is the name by which the feudists abroad diſtinguiſh

@@@[mu] Blackst. Comment. vol. i.

@@@[mu] Blackst. Comment. vol. ii.