

Person or Persons, or by the Fall of a House, Wall, Timber, Kick of a Horse, or any other Matter or Thing which brought the Party to an untimely End: And the Coroner being so satisfied, he is to give his Warrant for the Burial of the dead Person, according as it shall be found by the Verdict; and an Indictment may be grounded thereon against the Persons concerned; and in this Case he hath Power to commit or bind over the Party as he sees Cause.

He having Power only to inquire *super visum Corporis*, how the Person came by his Death, by whom and in what manner, and what Goods and Chattels he had at the Time of the Fact committed, therefore if the Body cannot be found, he hath no Authority to make any Inquisition; but in such Case the Matter may be presented to the Justices in their Quarter Sessions, and there found by the Jury; and if the Person was *Felo de se*, this will entitle the King to a Forfeiture of his Goods.

But such a Finding and Indictment is traversable; and so is an Indictment *super visum corporis*; tho' it hath formerly been held otherwise. Now the Reason why he is to take an Inquisition only *super visum Corporis* is, that the Jury may see whether the Wound is mortal or not; and therefore *the Wound should be set forth*; and it must be alledg'd that it was mortal, and that the Party died of it: For where the Inquisition was that the dead Person, *cum cultro pretii &c. jugulum suum voluntarie & felonice & ut Felo de se secuit & seipsum occidit*, it was qualhed, because it did not set forth the Wound, and that it was mortal, and that he died of the Wound.

'Tis true, the Word *Murdravit* was omitted, but there seems to be no necessity of that Word in an Inquisition, as there is in an Indictment; because there are