EXEMPLAR, denotes much the same with model. See Model.

EXEMPLIFICATION of letters patent, a transcript or duplicate of them, made from the enrolment thereof, and sealed with the great seal.

EXEMPTION, in law, a privilege to be free from some service or appearance; thus, barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clerics, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's turn. Persons of seventy years of age, apothecaries, &c. are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish offices.

EXERCISE, among physicians, such an agitation of the body, as produces salutary effects in the animal economy. See Medicine.

EXERCISE, in military affairs, is the ranging a body of soldiers in form of battle, and making them perform the several motions and military evolutions with different management of their arms, in order to make them expert therein.

EXERCITOR, in Scots law, he who employs a ship in trade, whether he be owner, or only freights her from the owner.

EXERGUM, among antiquarians, a little space around the edge or the edge of a medal, left for the inscription, cypher, device, date, &c.

EXETER, the capital city of Devonshire, situated on the river Exe, ten miles north of the British channel; W. long. 40° 46', N. lat. 50° 44'.

EXFOLIATION, a term used by surgeons for the scaling of a bone, or its rising and separating into thin laminae or scales.

EXHALATION, a general term for all effluvia or fumes raised from the surface of the earth in form of vapour.

EXHIBIT, in law, is where a deed, or other writing, is produced in a chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, or commissioner appointed for the examination of any such, certifies on the back of the deed or writing, that the same was shewn to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn to.

EXHORTATION, in rhetoric, differs only from a suggestion, as being more directly addressed to the passions.

EXECUTION, in the general sense, the act of accomplishing, finishing, or achieving any thing.

EXECUTION of summons or letters, in Scots law, see Law, tit. 12. Execution of testaments; see tit. 28. Execution of civil sentences and decrees; see tit. 32. Execution of criminal sentences; see tit. 33.

EXECUTOR, in Scots law, signifies either the person intituled to succeed to the moveable estate of one deceased, or who by law or special appointment is intrusted with the administration of it. See tit. 28.

EXECUTORY, in Scots law, is the moveable estate falling to the executor. Under executory, or moveables, is comprehended every thing that moves itself, or can be moved, such as corns, cattle, furniture, ready money, &c. See tit. 9. and 28.

EXEDEA, in antiquity, a general name for such buildings as were distinct from the main body of the churches, and yet within the limits of the church taken in its largest sense. Among the executors the chief was the baptistery. See Baptistry.

EXEGESIS, a discourse by way of explanation or comment upon any subject. In the Scotch universities, there is an exercise among the students in divinity, called an exegesis, in which a question is stated by the respondent, who is then opposed by two or three other students in their turns; during which time the professor moderates, and solves the difficulties which the respondent cannot overcome.

EXEMPLAR, denotes much the same with model. See Model.