MAGNA
Charta, cum statutis,
tum antiquis, tum rec-
centibus, maximopere, animo
tenendis nunc demum ad
vnum, tipis ædita,
per Richardum
Tottell.

Anno domini 1576.

Cum privilegio ad impris-
mendum solum.
MAGNA

Climata, cura frumenti,

Tum adquirunt, tum re-
cenipso, maximopertinien-
renovisque, degerunt
vuln., trip. sevita.

Pet. Kirchner

Toll.

(++)

Ann. domini 1576

Deu provid. gl. imp. se
memb. fom. foli.
To the Reader.

The former book intituled Magna Carta, did contain divers olde statutes, lawses, & other things, although good, not very necessary to be had in one so portable a volume, and the same confusely & not orderly digested, and in many places (for want of perfect copies) very faulty. This containing the most necessary of those olde statutes, and divers later and newe statutes most convenient to be had, perfect and ready, not onely by all studentes of the lawe for their private studies, readings, mootes, bolts, cases and other excercises: but also by the practisers of the same for their dailie affaires and causes, which statutes be those that are conteined in the table next following: wherin the statutes which this booke conteineth, are in such order as thei be placed in this booke.
To the Reader.

Other table doth conteyne the titles in order of Alphabet, where in the statutes in this booke conteyned, are collected, in the collection of statutes compiled by Maister Rastall: which titles are set in this booke, over every such part of the said statutes, as are in that collection, & thereunto is added the number, at which the same is to be found in the collection. The woordes contenide betweene the two plaine strikes, which sometimes ye shall find in the booke, doe shewe what is corrected or added to the statutes more then was before imprinted, the corrections whereof are to be warranted by divers ancient coppies, which have bene carefullie conferred for the same purpose.

[Signature]

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Finis.
Magna Charta edita
An. nono Henrici tertij.

Dwardus dei


P.S. C. Fraun.
Magna Charta.

Fraunchises. 1. cap. 1.

In primis concessimus deo, & habent alios nostris Charta nostra contentibus, & nobis & heredibus nostris imperpetuum, quod ecclesia Anglicana libera sit, & habeat omnia intera sua integra, & libertates suas illas. Et in die, & dedimus omnibus libertatis hominibus regni nostri, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, in perpetuum habenda aeternum, & hereditatem nostrae, & in perpetuum habendae cibus et hereditatis nostrae.

Relig. 1. cap. 2.

Si quis com, vel baronii nostro, sive alios tementibus de nobis in capite, & sunt militae, & habetus in cibus, & cum decedit, heres eius pleno actis suerit, & releuitum nobis debeat, habebat hereditatem suam per antiqua relemum, vel hereditatem suam per antiqua relemum, & heres vel heredes comitis, de com integro, per centum libras, & heres vel heredes baronii de baronia integra, & centum marcas, & heres vel heredes militae, de seco militae integro, per centum solidos ad plus. Et qui minus habuerit, minus det, secundum antiquam & consuetudinem secedi.

Varde 1. cap. 3.

Si autem heres alienus talis fuerit in suo etate, & sive non habeat custodia eius, nec terra sit, antequam homagiis ciperit. Et postquam talis heres fuerit in custodia, cum ad etatem peruenerit (dicit et inc. anno) habeat hereditatem sua sine reliuis, & sine fine sta tamen, & si ipse (dum infra etatem fuerit) hat in aetas, nihilominus terra remaneat in custodia.
Magna Charta.

custodia dominorum suorum, visq ad terminum dictum.

Walt. 1. cap. 4.

Ex custodiis heredis, qui infra etat suus, no capiat de terra heredis, nisi rationabiles ex caussibus rationabiliter pertinent, & hoc sine distructione & bastro hominum & rerum. Et si nos consulerimus custodia aliqua talis, nec bel aliui aliquis, qui de extremis terre illius nobis debet respondere, & ille de custodia illa, destructione, bel balsum secutur, nos ab eo capiemus emend, & terra committat duobus leg. & discretis hominibus, de feod illo, qui de eis terre illius nobis respondet, bel illi cui nos illa assignauerint. Et si dederim, bel balsamum aliui, custodia aliqua talis, nec bel aliui inde destructionem secutur, bel balsam, a miret illa custodia, et trabat duobus discret & leg. hominibus de feodo illo, qui similis nobis respondent, secur pretium dictum est. | Vide Gloc. ca 5. & W. 1. ca. 21.

Walt. 2. cap. 5.

Ex custodiis terrae similiter habuerit, subet et domos, parcos, binae, et agrorum, molendina &c. ad terram illum pertinent, de eis terre cuinque, et reddat heredi, cuj ad ple num etatam pertinent, terra sua tota instauram de caruis et omnibus aliis rebus, ad minus secur illum recept. Nec omnia obser ille de custodiis archiepiscopatus, epatarum abbatarum, prioratum, ecclerarum, &c. dignitatum vacantium, que ad nos pertinent, except

supra.
Magna Charta.
except quod cumbos iurualmodi vendi non des-vent.

C Warde. 2. cap. 6.

Cheredes autem maritentur absque dis-
paragatione.

CWomen. 1. cap. 7.

Cuindo post mortem mariti sui statim &
line difficultate aliqua habeat maritaggii qui
& hereditate sua: nec aliquid det pro dote sua
ne pro maritaggio suo, vel pro hereditate sua
habenda quam hereditatem maritus suus &
ipsa tenuerunt simul, die obitus ipsius mari-
ti sui, & maneat in capitali messaggio mariti
lui, p quadragesinta dies post obitum mariti sui
infra quos dies assignet et dos sua, nisi pius
et assignata fuerit, vel nisi domus illa sit ca-
trum, & de casti reessent, statim domi &
complem prudenceur, in qua potest honeste
mari, quoque dos sua et assignetur,
seos quod post est, & habeat rationabile ex-
cuverum sui interim de eis. Assignetur au-
tem ei pro dote sua, tertia pars totidem mar-
riti sui, qui sit sua in vita sua, nisi de minci
fuerit dotata ad ostinum ecclesiae. Nulla vidua
bisperdatur ad se maritandis | dummodis vo-
reit vivere sine marito | Ita tamque secu-
ritatem faciat, quod se non maritabit sine as-
ensus nostro, & de nobis tenuerit, vel sine as-
ensus domini sui, a de alio tenuerit | Plero-
gat regis ca. 4.

CDeere to the king. 1. cap 8.

C Nos vero vel halliti nostri, non sechex-
sus terram aliquam, vel redditum p debito
aliquo
Magna Charta. fo.3.

Aliquo, & diu catalla debitoris plentia sufficiunt ad debitum reddent, & ipse debito parat & inde satisfacere. Nec pleg., 1p.9, debitoris distinguantur, quia diu ipse captus debitoris sufficiat ad solutionem ipsius debiti. Et si captus debitoris deserteit in solutione debiti, non habens unde solvat, aut reddere soluerit cum necessit, plegi de debito rideat, & si soluerint, habeat terras & reddet debitoris, quousque at eos satisfacit & debiti, & ante pro eo soluerint, nisi captus debitori monstretur le inde ulla quiet desilies plegios.

Fraunchies, 2. cap.9.


Tenure. cap.10.

C. Huius distingatur ad faciendum manus servitutis de todo militis, nec de alio libero tenemento, quam inde debetur.

Common pleas. cap.11.

Communia placita non sequatur curia nostram, sed teneantur in aliquo loco cerro. Articul sup cart ca.4.

Affixe. cap.12.

C. Recognitiones de nova dicens, de monte antecessoris, non captantur, nisi in suis com, et hoc modo, Non hibo si extra regni loc. sue-
Magna Charta.

fuerint, capitales Justici nostri mittit in
Justici nostros per uniusque eos comem in
annis, in multis coeundem com, capi-
ant in comit illis adiss, prae. Et ea qu au-
centu suo in illo comitatu per Justici nostros
prae ad dictas illas captand mislos, emi-
nari non possunt, sedem terminet alii in
minere suo. Et ea qu per sedem prae diski-
cutatem aliquos articolos terminar
non possunt, referantur ad Justici nostros de
banco, & ibi terminentur.

Harrein presentment. I. cap.13.

C Tullis de victimis presented, semper ca-
plantur coeunt Justici de banco, et ibi termi-
inentur.


C Liber homo non americietur pro paruo
delicto, nisi secundum modum illius delicti,
et pro magni delicto secundum magnitudine
delicti, salvo libi contenimento suo: et mer-
catox sedem modo salva mercandisa sua, et
villanus alterius quam noluer, sedem mod
americiet salvo Wainagio suo, & inderit in
miscirodiam nostram. Et nulla prodictis
miscirodiori ponatur, nisi per sacrament
probosum & legal hominis de vicineto. Co-
mites et barones, non americietur nisi per
pares suos, et non nisi secundum modum de-
lictii. Nulla ecclesiastica persona americietur
secundum quantitatem beneficia su ecclesi-
astica, sed secundum laicum eti suum, & sec-
undum quantitatem delicti.
Magna Charta.

Bankes. 1. Cap. 15.

Nulla villa, nec liber homo distingant facere putes, aut riparias, nisi ab antiquo et de iure facere consueuerit tempore Henrici regis qui nostri al de iure facere debent.

Bankes. 2. Cap. 16.

Nulla riparie defendantur de cetero, nisi ille qui fuerunt in defenso tempore Henrici regis qui nostri et eadem loca, et eodem terminos, sit ut consueuerit tempore suo.


Nullus bi, castabularius, cozonator, vel ali ballium nostri, tenet platea cozone nostre.

Fynde to the king. 2. Cap. 18.

Si quis tenens de nobis laeti feodis moniatur, et bi, vel ballium, et tenet at litteras neas pastes de somonitione nea de debito, y defunctus nobis debuit, licet bi, vel ballium, nostrum attachiare, et imbecilare omnia bona et castalla defuncti inteta in latco feodo ad balstiam ipsius debiti, y bissi et testimonii legit hominum, ita ut quod nihil inde amoveat, donec foluaf nobis deij, quod clarum fuerit, et residuis relinquatur executors ad faciendum testamentum defuncti. Et si nihil nobis debatur ab ipso, omia castalla cedant defuncto, salus proximius, et liberis, pueris suis, rationabilibus partibus suis.


Nullus castabularius, vel eins ballium capiat
Magna Charta.

Capit. basta, vel alia cata alla aliquinis qui non 
ur de villa ubi castreni suum situm est, nisi 
statim reddat denarios, aut respectum inde 
habere possit de voluntate bendedicit. Si 
autem de villa illa fuerit infra quadraginta 
dies preciam reddidit M. I. ca. 7 et 31.

Castels. 2, cap. 20.

Nullus constabularius distinguish aliquem 
militem, ad dandum denarios, p custo 
di castri, si ipse eam facere voluerit in propria 
persona sua, vel per alii probum homo 
mem faciat, si ipse eam facere non possit, pp 
ter ratione belem causam. Et si nos abduce 
rumus, vel miserimus cum in exercitum, ut 
quietus de custodia castri secundum quati 
tatem temporis quo per nos fuerit in exer 
citu, de reedi pro quo scet tertium in exer 
citu.

Puruchiour. 1, cap. 21.

Nullus die vel ballius nesci, vel aliquis 
alius, capit equos, vel carectas alicuius pro 
cartagio faciendo, nisi reddat liberatione anti 
cti. Et si cum una carecta ad duo equos 
decem denarios per diem et pro carecta ad 
tres equos quatuor, decim decoin pro die. Nulla 
carecta obica alicuius personae ecclesiastice, 
vel militis, vel alicuius qui balliius nesci 
captatur, nec nos, nec ballium nostrum, nec alici 
capiemus boscum alienum ad castra, vel ad 
alia agenda nostra, nisi per voluntatem illi 
quius boscos ille fuerit.

Forseiture. 1, cap. 22.

Nec non tenebimus terras illas, qui con-
Magna Charta. fo.5

Gestit fuierum de selonia, nisi y biam an-
num et bream diein: et tunc reddantur tere
ille obis feodorum. [Pzreg. regis ca. blf.
[Weres. i. cap. 23.

CVinnes bidelli deponantur de cetera
pentus y Chamelam, y Medewin, y per
tota Angli, mi per costeram maris.
\Right, i. cap. 24.

CBreve quod vocatur Preci in capit, de
cetero non fiant aliqui de aliquo libero ten-
imento, unde liber homo perdat curiam sua.
\Weights. i. cap. 25.

CUina mensura bini fit per cottum regis
nostrum, y una mensura servicie, y una me-
sura bladi, salicet quarterum Lond, et una
latinudo patroquum, tunecizum, castitau, et
haubergetarr, sze due line infra illas. De
ponderibus vero fit licet de mensuris.
\Fine to the king, i. cap. 26.

CNilil de cetero decur, p breui inquisi-
tionis, ab eo qui inquisitionem petit de vita,
vel de membri, sed gratis concedat, et non
negetur. [W. 2 ca. 29.
\Wardes. 3. cap. 27.

CSi alieni tencat de nobis y seodi arma,
vel per locagium, vel burgagii, et de alio te-
neeit terram per servicum militare, nos no
habebim\ custodia heredis, nec tere sole, que
est de seodo alterius, occasione illius seodi
arme, vel locagii, vel burgagii. Nec habebi-
m\ custodia illius seodi arme, vel locagii, vel
burgagii, mi ipsa seodi arma nobis debeat
servicum militare. Nos non habebimus
custodia
Magna Charta.
custodiæam heredis, vel alciuus terre quam tener de aliquo alio per servitium militare,
occasione alciuus parue seriantie, quâ tener
de nobis per servitii, reddend nobis cultel-
tos,sagittas,vel huminovit.

Wager of law. I. Cap. 28.

Nullus balliimus de cetero ponat aliquâ
ad legem manifestam, nec adiurament am-
plici loquela sua, sine tesiibus sidelibus, ad
hoc inductis.

Accusation 1. Chap. 29.

Nullus liber homo capiat, vel impiz-
conetur, aut distelletur de libero tenemento
su, vel libertatis, vel libetis consuetudini-
nibus suis, aut tlagetur, aut exuletur, aut
aliquo modo destruat, nec super eł ihimus
 nec super cum mittemus, nisi per legale in-
ditium partis suum, vel per legem terre.
Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut dif-
feremus sustitam vel rectum.

Merchants. I. Chap. 30.

Onnes mercatores, nisi publice antea
prohibiti fuerint, habcant salutum et securi-
conducti, exire de Anglia, et benim in Ang-
liam, et mozar, et ire per Angliam, tam per
terram, qua per aquam, ad emendii vel ven-
dendum, sine omnibus malis colnetis et an-
tiquas & rectas consuetudines, pretorquam
in tempoque guerre. Et Æ fin de terra estra
nos guerrina, et tales inventientur in terra
noster in principio guerre, attractientur sine
damno cornpoci suozum vel rerum, donec
sciatur a nobis, vel a capitale Julie nostro,
quomodo mercatorum terre nostrae tractarentur, qui tunc inueniantur in terra nostra contra nos guerrina. Et si nei salutis ibi, amplius in terra nostra.

I Tenure. 2. Cap. 31.

C Si quis tenuetur de aliqua escacta, sit et de honore wallingfordiae, Noting. Bolois, Lanc. et de alius escactis, qui sunt in manu nostra, sit et barone, et obiit, heres eius non det aliotiam releviis, nec faciet nobis alium servitium quam servitium baroni, si illa baronia sit in manu baronis, et nos codice modo eam tenendumus, quod baro eam tenuit. Nec nos occasionem talis baronis vel escacte habeamus aliquam escactam, vel custodiam aliquam nostrum hominum, nisi de nobis alibi tenuerit in capite ille qui tenuit de baronia vel escacta illa.

I Tenure. 3. Cap. 32.

C Nullus liber homo det de cetero amplius alicui, vel bendat alicui de terra tua, quia de reliquo terre situr politicus sufficient, heredominio scisti servitium et debitum, quod pertinent ad feudum illud.


C Omnes patroni abbatiarum, qui haec chartas regni Anglie de advocatione, vel etiam tenuram vel possessiune, habeat earum custodiam cum vacauerint, situr habet debent, situr superiorius declaratum est ca. 5.

I Appelles 1. Cap. 34.

C Nulla capiatur in imprisonet propo apello homin de moeste alterius quam habi sui.
Magna Charta.

County & Tourne. I. cap. 75.

Nullus comitatus de cetero teneatur nisi de mense in mense, &ubi maior terminus esse solebat, maior sit ibide 2. Ed. 6. cap. 25.

Dicit aliquis vicecomes bel ballum suum fac turum suum per húsdem, nisi bis in anno, et nó nisi in loco debito et consuetudo, id est, senex post Pascha, et iterum post festum facti Michaelis. Et bisus de sancto pleg. tunc sit ad illum terminum sancti Michaelis. In occasione. Ita sēz quod quīlibet habet libertates suas, quas habuit bel habere cōnsuevit tempore regis Henrici aut nostri, bel quas postea perquirīt. fiat autē bisus de sancto pleg. tunc dicit quod quod par nostra teneat et quod Tricinga teneatur integra, aut esse consuēvit, et quod vicecomes non querat occasiones, et contentus est de eo quod bel habere consuēvit de bisus suo faciendo, tempore H. regis aut nostri, vide Mart. cap. 10.

Mortmain. I. cap. 36.

Tec licet de cetero aliqui, dare terram suam aliqui domini religiose, ita quī illī reliquiat de eadem domo tenēb. Tec licet aliqui domini religiose terrā aliquius sē accipere, quī tradat illā illā a quo cam accepit tenēnd. Si quis autem de cetero terram suam aliqui domini religiose sē dederit, et sup hoc cōnsueatur, donum sīn peritus caelestur, et fra illā domino illius feodi incuratur, vide Statuti de Religiosis. ann. 3. E. 1.

Escuage. I. cap. 77.

Sextagis de cetero capit. nescit capit con-
Magna Charta.

Consuetudinem H. regis aut nostrorum

C Praunchifex, cap. 38.


C Nos autem donationes et concessiones predictas ratas habentes, et gratias, eas pro nobis
Charta de Foresta.
nobis et heredibus nostris, concedimus & confirmamus, ait, lice tenore praetentii innovanum, volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod Charta nostra piet in omnibus & singulis suis articulis in perpetuum armiter et inviolabiliter obseruatur, etiam si aliqui articuli in eadem Charta ostentent, huculq, soletan non fuerint obseruati, de cetero obseruentur. His testibus venerabilibus patribus R. Cantuariensi Archeepiscopo totius Anglie primati A. Dunelm Episcopo &c. Datum per manum nostram apud Wiltmonasterium xxvij. die Martij. Anno regni nostri dicensimo octavo. Vide Marlebè ca. 5.

Charta de Foresta edita.
Anno ix. Henrici, iij.


Foresti,
Charta de Foresta.

In primum omnes Foreste, quas h. a-muis nosser afforrestavit, vidcuntur per bonos & leg. homines. Et si bosci aliquis alium lusi dixit afforrestavit, ad damnum illus eius boscos ille fuerit, stattu deasf. zeller. Et si boscorum suis proprium afforrestavit, re-maneat focesta, salua coa de herbagio, & ali-is in eadem focesta, illis qui prius eam habere consueuerunt.

2 Hominis vero qui manet extra focesta non veniant de cetero cosa usi in nostris de foestet p coes summoneones, nisi sint impla-citae, vel plegr ajucum s aliquid qui at-tachatam sunt propter focestam.

3 Omnes aute bosci qui fuerit afforresta-tati per regem Rich auunculum nostrum, vel per regem Johanneum patrem nostrum, vis ad primam coronationem nostram, stattu deasf-foestenur, nisi sit dominicus boscor nostror.

4 Archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, militae, et liber tenentes qui habent boscos suos in foestetis, habegant boscos suos, sicut eos hauuerunt tempore prime coronationis regis Henrici qui nostri ita quq quieti sunt in perpetuum, de omnibus purpussturis, bastis, & asertis, factis in illis boscos post illud tempus vis ad principium secondi anni coansionis nostre. Et qui de cetero bastum, purpupsturam, vel allatrum, (sine licentia nostra) in illis secerint de bastis, purpupsturis & allatris nobis respo-deant.
Charta de Foresta.

5. Regardatorum nostri, sancti, non in foresta ad faciendum regardum, licet fieri consuevit tempore primum coronationis regis H., aut et non aliter.

6. Inquisitio vel bisus de expeditione canum existentium in foresta nostra, de cetero hactenus quid fieri dixi regardum, nec de tercio anno in tertium annum. Et tunc hactenus bisus et testimonium legibus, et non aliter. Et ille cui canes inuentus fuerit tunc non expediatibus, nec pro mia tres solidos. Et de cetero nullus dos capiatur pro expeditione canum. Tales autem expeditione hactenus per alios comunitatem, videlicet quod tres ostelli abstinentur sine pelleta de pede anteriori. Nec expedient canes de cetero, nisi in locis hactenus conueniunt expenditari tempore primum coronationis regis H. aut nostri.

7. Nullus forestarius, bel al't ballius de cetero faciat scortas, bel colligat harbas, bel avena, bel bladis aliquod, bel agnos, bell potcellos, nec aliquam collectam faciat, nisi ibi bisus et faciem suis regardatorii, quando faciat regardum. Et forestarius ponantur ad forestas custodiendi quot ad illas custodiendi habebit biderint saccicere.

8. Nullum Swanimotum de cetero tenetur in regno nostro, nisi in anno, videlicet in principio, vel dictum ante festum sancti Michaelis, quando agitatorum nostri conueniunt ad agistandi dicion boscos nostros et circa festum sancti Martini in vienne quod agitatorum nisi debent recipere pannagium, nostrium.
Charta de Foresta.

nostrum. Et ad ista dua Swaminota conveniant soezkari, viridar, agistatores et nulli aliis in distinctione. Et tertia Swaminota teneatur in initio, e5. die 5 ante festum sancti Johannis Baptistae, pro venatione bestiarum nostrarum. Et ad illud (Swaminota renum conveniant soezkari, viridar, et non aliis in distinctionem. Preterea linguis, e5. diebus per totum annum conveniant soezkari, viridar, ad bidend attachiamenta de sezesta, tain de veridi quam de venatipone, in presenta
tionem ipsi soezkariorem, in coamen ipsius attachiet. Predicta autem Swaminota non tec
cantur nisi in cooa quibus tenei convi
cuerunt.

9 T Unusquisque liber homo agistet boschi suus in sezesta pro voluntate sua, quia habeat pan
nagium suum. Concedimus etiam unquisque liber homo duce cura possit potestas suos et
discum boschi suus, libere et sine impedimento agistand eos in boscos suis, prjus, alioqui voluerint. Et si potest aliquus liber homo in nocte pernecet et veniet in sezesta nostra, non in de occasione inhinde aliquaui de suo perdita.

10 T Nullus de cetero amittat vitam, et
membrum pro venatione sua. Sed si quis capti
foertic et conscii de capture venationis in
egente, graviter redimatur, quia habeat unde redun
d posset. Si autem nullo habeat unde redimi pos
sit, inaeat in prisona una et bnum annui et be
nae diei. Et si post unum annum et bnum diei plen
venisci posset quod amplius de venat

B. f.
Charta de Foresta.

Tione nostra non soffsetlet | exact de ps- lonam, sic autem abierit regnum Anglie.

1. Quod archevicoz, episcopus, com, 

l'baro, demens ad nos ad mandat nostru, 

transiet per sozecham nostram, licet ei ca- 
pere bna, veliam, bel duas, per busimi fo- 

restari et presens fuert, sic autem faciat co-

nare, ne vidente hoc futuere sacere, hoc 

idem licet eis redeundo sacere, licet pr- 

dict est.

1. Quod nusquisz liber homo de cetero 

occultone faciat in bosco suo, bel in terra su 

lie in aqua et in sozechna nostra, molend 

binar, stagnu, mareram, john, bel fra ara- 

bile, extra cooparet in terra arable, itaque 

quod non utc ad nocturnum alicuius bicii.

1. Quod nusquisz liber homo habeat in 

boscis suis aereas accipitri, esperuat, salvo-

nui, aquatur, et hieron. Iste amitter inel, 

qui intort fuerit in boscis suis.

1. Nullius sozecharius de cetero, qui no 

ut sozecharius de seco, reddens nobis hrimp 

p balliua sua, capit a chimagium aliquod 

in balliua sua. Sozecharius autem de seco 

himp nobis reddens pro balliua sua, capita 

chimagium, videbunt pro carecta per dimi-

nunm duos denarios, et per annum dimidii 

annum, duos denarios, et red quod potest 

summagis per dimidiam annum obulus, et 

allo dimidii anna obulus, et nos nul de his, 

de extra balliua tua, tangy mercatores veniunt 

p licentia siam, in balliua tua, ad boschi ma-

reuni, optice, vel carbonem emend, et aliub 

ducend
Statutum de Merton.

omnia autē istas colvetudines &c. vt in l-
ne magne Charte. Nos autē donationes &c.
vt in une eisdem magne Charte &c | Vide
Marlebė, cap. 5.

 Incipit Statutum de Merton
edit Anno, xx. Hen. iii. &c.

Provisū est in Curia domini re-
gis apud Merto, die W. ercuri,
in castello sancti Vincentii, an-
no regni regis Vercli sili regis
Johannis pr. coēs W. Cantuariensi, arche-
piscopo, et coepiscopis, sufraganesius, &
cosam majori parte comitum & baronī Ang-
lie ibidem existentium, pro coronatione ipsi-
tus domini regis et Helionoxe regine, & qua
omnes vocati fuerunt, cum tractatur eis e
comturn utilitate regni super articulā
lubscriptis, sita prouium suum et concealum,
tam a predictos archiepiscopos, episcopos,
comitibus, baronibus, quam ab ipsō rege,
et aliīs.

Dower I. cap. I.

De bisuis primo, quae post mortem bi-
rosum suroum, excitulantur de dotibus suis,
et dotēs suas, vel quarenemainiam suam habe-
re non possint sine placito; videlicet quod
quicunq̄ desponsauerit eis dotēs suas, vel
quarenemainiam, de tenementum de quibus
biri sui obierintセル, et ipsae bisue postea y
placitum recuperauerint, ipsi deserē de
inusto
Statutum de Merton. 11

intuslo desocioamento convicte fuerint, red-
dant eisdem biont daphna sua, stilet valo-
rem totius doris eas contingintis, a fepo-
re moxris biroum suoem, bleg ad die quo
ipse bidue per indicium curie seilnam suam
inde recuperauerint. Et nihilominus ipsi
desocioatores sunt in misericordia domini
regis.

fVilles,1. Cap.2.

C Item ondes bidue de cetero possint le-
gae blada sua, de frasua, tam de dotib9 sui-
is, of de alis terris et tenementis suis, sal-
uis coniectudinibus et serviris dominouo
de feodo, que de dotibus a alis ten suis de-
bentur.

Redalisin,1. Cap.3.

C Item si quis fuerit dilectae in libero ten
suo, a coza inqui itinerantibus seilnam suae
recuperauerit, y assitam bona dilectae, vel
per recognicionem coza qui secerint dilect-
nam, et ipse dilectuus per die, seilnam sua
habuerit, si yde dilectoizes possue, post iter
inqui vel intra, de codem ten iterum eundem
conquerentem dilectuerint, et inde convicti
fuerint, latim capiantur et in prionia domi-
ni regis demeatent, quodis per dominum
regem per redemptionem, bel aliquo alio mo-
do, delibereunt. Vide Marleb capite.8.1

Eth hic est forma qualis tales convicte prim-
vi debant, bidecliet cum coquerentes ad curia
beniant, habeat be e dei regis bid directa,
in quo continentur coza narratio de dilect-
na facta saper dilectoae. Et ideomande
Merton.


Approuemttrs, 1. cap.4.

Ilem quia multi magnates Anglie, et seoffauerunt milites et alios libere teneres suos de parvis tenementis in magnis manerio suis, quod commodum fuerunt, quod commodum fuerunt non potuerunt de residuo manerio suo, suos, suos de hastis, bovis, et pasturis communibus cum ipsa seoffati, ha- beant sufficientem pasturam, quartum pertinet ad tenu sua sita. Causum est, et concelsam, quod quaecumque huiusmodi seoffati ali- sam noue dilectitine deferant de communia pastura suae, et copa, institut recognitionum fuerit quod
quod tantam pasturam habeat, quantum sufficiet ad test suam, et quod habeat liberum ingressum et egressum, de libris, tenementis suis, bis ad pasturam suam: tunc inde ant concepsi, et illi de quibus concinisti tunc recedent quieti, de hoc quod commode suum de terris, basilis, bolsis, et pasturis secerint. Si autem dicerint, quod sufficientem pasturam non habeat, vel sufficientem ingressum et egressum, quantum pertinet ad test suam, tunc inquirat beritas per assilam. Et si assilam recognitum fuerit, quod per eosdem desorciatorem in aliqua fuerit impeditus, eum ingressus et egressus, vel quod non habeat sufficientem pasturam, et sufficientem ingressum et egressum, scut predictum est: tunc reciperent se salutat suam, per bisumituratorem, ita qua per discretionem et sacramentum eum, habeant conscientes sufficientem pasturam, et sufficientem ingressum et egressum in forma predicta, et dissercatores sint in mia dini regis, et daphna reddeat, scut reddi solent ante pensionem islam. Si autem recognitum fuerit et assilam, quod cerent sufficientem habeant pasturam, ut liber s sufficienti ingressu et egressu, scut predictum est: tunc licite et liber faciant dini commodum suum de restando, et recedant de illa assila quieti. [IV. 2. ca. 48.]

[IV. 2. cap. 5.] Similiter pastum est, et a domino rege concebili, quod de cetero non currat visura contra aliquem inhaeretem cristi, a tempore
Merton.

mostis antecessoribus sui, eius heres ipse est; 

ad legiteram etiam suam, ita tamen 

quod propter hoc non reiactat soluto debiti 

principalis simile cum deditis ante mortem 

antecessoribus sui, eius heres ipse est inde pu 

nentibus.

Warde 4. cap. 6.

De hered per parentes, vel per alios, 

contra pacem vi abductis, vel detentis; seu 

maritatis; ita provisionem est, quod quinque 

lactus inde concepsus fuerit, quod puera ali 

quem fecisset detentur, abduxerit, seu marita 

verit, reddat perdenti baloquem maritatij; et 

pro delicto corpus eius capiat, ut impulso 

netur, donec perdenti emandauerit delictum, 

aprice maritetur et predicta donec domino 

regi satisfecerit, et trasgressione sua. Et hoc 

de herede intra quattuordecim annos exilisset.

De herede autem si quattuordecim annos, 

vel ultra, si quidem ad plenam etatem, si le 

maritaverit sine licentia dicitur, et auserat 

maritati sui, et dominis eius offerat et ra 

tionalire maritatum, ubi non desperatur 

dominus sui, tunc tenet terrea eius ultra 

terminum etatis sue, soliciet res annos in, per 

tantum tempus quod inde possit persipere duplicit 

baloque maritati, secundus estimationem le 

galist hominum, vel sciant quod et pro mar 

ritaggio prorsus fuerit oblati sine fraude et ma 

litia, et secundum quod prah poterit in curia do 

mini regis.

Warde 5. cap. 7.

De duis qui maritauerint illos quos habent
Merton

habet in custod villanis vel alius, necit burgens, qui desperans, et talis heres suis annos et talis etatis quod consentire non possit matrimonio: tunc si parentes querantur de illo dio, dixerit ille amittat custodiam plex ad etatem heredis, omne commodo, quod inde peremptum fuerit, convertat in commodum ipsius heredis qui infra etat est, secundum dispositionem et provisionem parentum suis propter decessus et factum. Si autem fuerit, 1. ano etUltra, quod consentire poterit, et tali matrimonio consentit, nulla sequatur pena. Si quis heres cuivis cum fuerit etatis pro danno suo se non luerit maritare, non compellat hoc facere, sed cui ad etatem prenerit, det danno suo satissaciat et de tuto quantus inde pere posset ab aliquo maritagio suo ante quemiamiam recipiat, et hoc ut se voluerit maritare, sequentur: quia matrimonium eius, et infra etatem est, de mero iure pertinent ad dominum feud.  

Luric. I. Cap. 8.

De narratione discens in brevi de recto ab antecessore atepose. H. regis senioris anno et die, proculi est, quod de cetero non sit medio de tali longinquo tempore, sed a tempore H. regis ani nostri, locum habeat illa prae-
tulo ad Penthecosessi Anno regni dixi regis m. p. et n. ante: et breuia praeimpera-
ta proccedant. Breuita mortis antecessoris, de natuus, de ingressu, non excedant dispositi redit dicti regis Johanis d'Herberi in Angliae, locum habeat illa pruasio, et cap.  

Breuita
Merton.


I Bastardy. I. Cap. 9.

Ad bce regis de Bastardia huius alijus natus ante matrimonii habere poterit hereditate, neque ille qui natus est post matrimoniis, responderunt oes episcopi, quod nolunt nec possunt ad istud quies rispondere, qa hoc esset contra communem foeminam ecclesiae. Et rogaverit omnes episcopi magnates, de consentiendo, quod nati ante matrimonii essent legitimis, quia illi qui nati sunt post matrimonii, tantum ad sucessionem hereditariam, quia ecclesia tales habet PRO legittimis. Et oes comites & barones dixere quies risponderit qo nolunt leges Anglie mutare, q huculque fleta sint & approbate.

I Attornv. I. cap. 10.

Promium est in super, quod quislibet liber homo, qui sectam debt ad cum, trithingu, hundseb, et wapen, del ad curiam dominii sui, libere posset facere attoys suum, ad sectas illas pco faciendas.

I Forests. I. 17. cap. II.

De malefactoribus in partis et vivaris nonnisi est dicendum, quia magnates peci ventured propriam prisionem de illis, quos caperent in partis et vivaris suis. Quod quidem dominus rex contradixit, et ideo dissertat.
Dies communes in banco,

D. us in banke. I. cap. I.

Sic hae benedict in oct sancti Michaelis, in dedibus die in oct sancti Hillary. Si in quodae sancti Michaelis, in quindes sancti Hillary.

Dies communes.

Si in quindices sancti Trinitatis, bel in crassino sancti Johannis Bapt. in crassino sancti Martini. Si i octa. leiti Jo. Bapt. in octa. sancti Martini. Si in quindices sancti Johannis Bapt. in quindices sancti Martini. Et hic respondet quilibet terminus alii \[U\de.3.2\].

p. 8. cap. 21.


Dayes in banke. 2.

Statutū de Marlebridge e-die anno. liii. H. iii.

Anno grate M. CCCXVII. regni autē dni Hec ult. regis Johannis quinquagesimo seco, in octa. sancti Martini proridete ipso dni rege, ad regni sui Anglie meliorationem, et exhibitionem justicie (prout regalis officii expos- dicit utilitas) plenoem, convocatis discretionibus suis regni, tam majori quam minoribus, provisione est; et statutae concordatam et ordinatam, de cum regnum Anglie multis tribulationibus et dissensionibus incommodis nuper setet depressum, refo- tione legum et turium (quibus pacem et tranquilitatem incolarum conservatur) indicat; ad quod remedium salubre per ipsius regem et suis fideles opus est adhiberi. provisiones, ordinations, et statuta subscripta, ab omnibus regni ipsius incolis, tam majoribus quam minoribus, armiter et immutabili et perpetuo

perpe
Marlebridge.

perpetuis naturerit obseruari.

Dissert. I. cap. I.

Cum aetem tempore turbationis non per regno Anglie subiect, deinceps, multi magnates, et alii institutum indignati fuerint, recipere per dominum regem et curiam sium, quout debuerant, et consecuere tempore praecelto, illius domini regis et eis tempore suo: sed de vicinis suis, et alis per seipsum graves vitiones fecerint, et distinctiones, quousque redemptiones receperint ad voluntatem suam. Et præterea quidam eosam, se per ministros domini regis iusticij non permittant, nec sustinent quod per seipsum liberentur distinctiones, quas auteripitate propria fecerint ad voluntatem suam: Protulsum est, concorda est, et consensum, quidam majoris quæ minoris, iusticiam habeat et recipiatur in curia domini regis: Et null de cetero vitiones, aut distinctiones faciat per voluntatem suam, absque consideratione curte domini regis, s finitdam vel inuria nihil fiat, unde emendas habeat voluntatem de aliqua vicino suo, sive major sive minor. Super articulou autem supra dicto prouinxi est et concessi, quod si quis de cetero vitiones huminodi capiat per voluntatem suam, propius absque consideratione est du regis (ut dicit est) et inde convincatur, summatur ut reparation, et hoc secundum quantitatem delicti. Et similiter si vicino sibi vicini suum faciat distinctiones, sine consideratione est du regis, sit dampnati habeatur, puniatur eodem modo, et hoc
hoc secundum quantitatem delicti. Et nullam minus sibi emende plene & sufficienter eis, qui viderat sustinuerint et humilibi distriptiones.

Discret. 2. cap. 2.

Nullus usque maius vel minor distinguer aliquem ad benem ad cuius habet usu usque nis habet jurisdictione & hunc seque sit in se sit locum bbt balli quum habet del jurisdictiones. Et qui contra hoc statutum secreta, punitur eodem modo, et hoc secundum delicti quantitatem, et eis qualitatem.

Discret. 3. Cap. 3.

Si quis aequum maius vel minorum, nutere voluerit liberari per ministros domini regis, secundum legem et consistendum regni, distriptiones quas secreta: aut esset sullineri nutuerit summunctiones, attaciam &c., executiones indicia curie domini regis fuit secundum legem et consistendum regni &c. pro eis punitur modo predicto, tantum se institutum non permittens, & hoc secundum delicti quantitatem. Et si quis maior vel minor distriptiones faciat sui tenent ad, & secutur &c. consistendum, qui sit deberi dicat, bello re altera, unde ad dixit solvend first distriptiones secretare, et postea consimilum, quod tenet ea soli nobebeat: no seco prout dixit p redempitio, ut in supradictis calibus, si nutret distriptiones delicerari secundum legem et consistendum regni: sed amerciatur.
Marlebridge.

Belat hactenus constituendum est, et tenens dapna sua recuperet verius et.


Confirmation. 1. cap. 5.

Magna charta in singulis suis articulis tenetur, tam in his que ad regem pertinent, quam que ad alios, et hoc coeunt multis itinerantibus in suis in scribibus, et hic in suis, cum opus fuerit, demandetur, et brevia verius cos qui contravenerint gratis concedant cosam regem, vel coeunt multis de banco, vel coeunt multis itinerantibus cum in partes illas venirent. Simul ad Charta de soverte in singulis suis articulis tenetur, et contravenientem per diem regem cum contra fuzerint gravior puniatur modo lupzo.

Wardes 6. cap. 6.

De his autem qui primum generos i hec redem suos infra etatem existentes seoffare solent
solent de hereditate sua, ut per hoc amitteres dni seodozum custodias suas. Provisum est concordatum et concessit, quod occasione huiusmodi falsi seolfamenti, nullus capitalis dominus amittat custodiam suam. De his multis qui de terris suis, quas tradere voluerint ad terminum annozum, ut per hoc dominum seodozum amittat custodias suas, falsa sintque seolfameta cotimeta, quibus satisfac-tui est de summa servitii in illis contenti singul ad terminum aliquem: ita quod si ad dictum terminum soluere teneantur huiusmodi seolfati summan aliquam ad halogem terrarum illarum, vel in multo excedentem, ut sic post terminum illum terrar eozum revertatur ad ipsos, vel ad hered suos, eo quod nemo eam pro tanto tenere curaret. Provisum est, concordatum et concessit, ut per huiusmodi fraudem nullas capitalis dni amittat custodiam suam. Verumtam non licet eis huiusmodi seolfratos sine judicio dissilire: sed banecha beant de huiusmodi custodia sibi reddenda, et testes in chartis de huiusmodi seolfameto contentos, una cum alys liberis et legalis dominibus de patria, et per quantitatem et balorem celi et quantitatem summe, que inde reddi debeant post terminum [preditum] attestatur utrum huiusmodi seolfamenter bona unde facta sint, an in fraudem, ad auferendam capital dni seodozum custodiendas suam. Si vero capitali domini per iudicium curie intactus eis huiusmodi casibus recuperaturum custodia suam, salua sit nihilominus huiusmodi seolfaris.
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Actio sua, quod ad terminum, seu ad sedis recuperandum, quam inde haberint cum heredes ad legitimam etatem peruenirent. Et si aliqui capitales domini seoffatos aliosque ma- luricose implacataerint, singeres calum ulti, maritum bbi seoffamenta legitime & bona sive facta fuerint, tunc ad indicemur seoffatis dâ- na sua, & mise sua, quas secerint occasione d- dicti placiti, et ipsi actores p miam grauiet puniantur.

C Wardes. 7.  cap.7.

C In placito vero communi de custodis, si ad magnam distinctionem non bene rent de- soziatores, tunc bis, vel ter iteretur breve d- dictum ad terminos, quibus fuerit poterit, infra medietatem anni sequent, ita quod singulis bis- bus legatur breve in pleno com., nisi a bbi- plus inues fuerit desoziator. Et ibi pub- lice denunciat, vt benniat ad diem sibi praebi- Quod si ipse extunc se subtraxerit, ita quod in- fra medietatem anni predicti responsus non bene rit, nec vii eum invenire posset, et quod corpus suum habere non posset, cum inust, ad respondendi quem legem & cons. regni, sus- tanee rebellis, se iusticiarui non permittens amittat sefinam humilmodi custodie, falla lbi alias actione sua, si forse ins habeat ad eandem. In casibus aut bbi custodie perti- nent ad custodes heredi infra etatem existentii | versus custodes illas | petatus custodem que accidit hered | illis | tanquam pertinent ad eum hereditates, non amittat humilmodi heredes infra etatem existentiae hereditatis

iam
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Hanc per negligencem, vel rebellionone sua
sibi custodia, licit in easm predicto, sed curat lex
communis eodem modo quo prius currere
consuetur.

Redisseius. 2. cap. 8.

Cilli autem qui pro iterata dis dispositione
currunt, et detentur, non delibertatur sine speci-
sali precepto domini regis, et hoc per finem es-
done rege inde faciendum pro huicmodi trans-
lata. Est si competunt suerit quod hic alter
cos delibertauerit, propter hoc grauter a-
mercetur, et nihilominus illi qui per viceco-
nutem, sine precepto domini regis, sic delibe-

rantur, pro sua transgressione gratuer pu-
niantur.

Merton. capitulis. 3. Wesf. 2. cap-
picula 26.

C Suite. 1. cap. 9.

De lectis vero faciendo ad curiam mag-
natum, vel ad curiam aliosum dominiumum
ipsum cui, de certro sic obseruantur est,
qui nullus qui per chartam seoffatus est,
distingat de certro ad huicmodi rectam sa-

ciendum ad curiam domini sui nisi per fornis
seoffamenti sui iure specialitar teneatur ad secta
illum faciendum. His autem exceptis quorum
antecelestes, vel ipsiitum, huicmodi rectam
facere consueverunt ante primum transferta-
tionem predicti domini regis, in Hiptania
a tempore curios transfertationis eapli sint
cxvii.anni, et medietas dnius anni [ad tepus]
quo huicmodi constitutionis tuerunt statut-
ete. Similliter nullus seoffatus, a tempore co-

sequentius, sine charta] vel aliquo alio antiquo

C. y. seoffa-
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seossamento distingatur ad huissimodi sectâ faciendâ, nisi ipsimer, vel antecessores sui, eam sectâ consuecurent ante psumam transformatiónem predictam. Qui autem per cartâ pro certo serviciâ, vel ut pro libro servitio tot solidum annullât, pro omnî servitio sollevânt seossati sunt ad huissimodi sectâ, vel ad aliud, contra soznam seossamenti sui, de cetero non teneantur. Et si hereditas aliqua, de qua tantum unica sectâ debatur, ad plurès heredes participes eiusdê hereditatis devolânt, ille vero qui habet entiam partem hereditatis illius, uncam faciend sectam pro se et participibus suis, ã ali participes sui, posîtione sua, contribuânt ad sectam illam faciend. Et si plurès seossati fuerint de hereditate aliqua, de qua tamen unica sectâ debatur, domínus illius seodi uncam sectam inde hâbeât, nec potest de predictâ hereditate nisi uncam sectam erigât, sicut prius inde fieri consuevit. Et si seossati illi warrantum, vel mediis non habeant, qui inde eos acquietare debet, tunc omnes illi seossati, pro positione sua, contribuânt, p. positione sua, ad sectam illam pro eas faciend. Si auté contingat, quod domini cui tenentes suos, contra hanc constitutionem, pro huissimodi secta distingât, tunc ad queremoznam tenenîum illoznam attachântur eozum domini, quod ad curiam regis veniant ad hâc diem inde responsuât, ã uncam inde hâbeant essonum, si fuerint in regno, incontinent deliberentur conquerêti aueria sua, sive alie destructiones hâc ocassione factæ, sì deliberânt.
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tate remaneat, donec placitum inde incos terminetur. Et qui domini curiaris, qui humin-modi directiones sicerint, ad diem, ad quem attachiati fuerint, non venerint, bei diem, per essonii ubi datum, non obseruauertur, tune mandetur diem quod eos ad alium diem venire faciat, ad quem diem si non venerint, tunc mandetur diem quod disstringat eos per omnia cas-talla, que habet in balluia sua, ita quod vic. respondeat dito regi de erit dicte hered, et quod habeat corpora eorum ad cert diem, ubi p-eignendum coam Justic. Ita quod si ad diem illum non venerint, eat pars coqrens inde sine die, et avaria sua, Que alic districiones habe occasione facte, deliberata remaneat, donec ipsi dicti secta illis recuperauerint et con-sideratione curie regis, et cessione interim hu-tisnodi directiones, salvo diis, cuiue cum suo de sectis illis recuperando in coquina juris, cia inde loqui bolverunt. Et si domini curiaris inde venerint responsuric congregentibus de huiusmodi directionibus, et sup hoc concur-tant, tunc per conclusionis dito regi recuperet huius eos congestentes dapan sua que sub-temperint occasione directionis de. Sumi-li aut modo a tenentes, post hanc constitutione, subtrahant dominis seodobu sectas quas facere debeant et quas ante tepus dicta transmigrationis, et hacemus facere co-sisterunt, tunc per candu ijusiciae et cele-ritate quo ad dices prefigent, et directiones adjudicand, consequantur dito curiaris iu-stiam de sectis illis obivss, burn cui dama-
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his suis, quemadmodum tenentes dāna sua recuperarent. Et hoc sē de damnis recuperandi, intelligitur de subtractionibus, ubi factis, et non de subtractionibus factis pōderentibus suis. Utuntamē dīi cur hsec tenentes frās sē, ut nam d ē huīusmodi lectis recuperare non poterunt per desaltām, sē ut pūri tōri consuevit. De lectis autē, quae ante tempus supradictum subtracte fuerit, cur-rat lex communis, sē ut pūri currere consuevit.

County et Tourne 2. cap.10.

De tournis hic prōsum est, quod necesse nōs habeant ibi benire archiepiscopos, pī abbates, pūres, comites, barones, nec aliq vivi religiosi, seu mulieres, nisi cum præsentia dīi aliquam causam specialiter exigat, sed teneantur turnīs, sē ut sē pozibis pōderentibus sē regis teneri consuevit. Et qui in diversīs hunc habeant sē, nisi habeant necesse ad huīusmodi turnos venire, nisi in baliōs hbi fuerant contresantes. Et teneantur turni secundum sōnum magne charte, et sē ut tempozibis regum. Hic et Johannis teneri consueverunt. Vide 3. cap.35.

Beapleder. 1. cap.11.

Pōsum est etiam, pō nec in itinere inātī, nec in comm, in hundged, nec in sē barōsi de cetero cāpiant fines ab aliqūibus pūrīs, et sē tā placānto, nec pō coj pō no occasionē- tur. Et sciendum est, pō per sēam constitutio-nem non tollantur fines certi, seu sēuātiones
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acrentate a tempore quo dominus rex primum transieratuit in Britanniam viso nunce.

7 Dies in banke. 3. cap. 12.

C In placito vero dicit, quod dixit hinde nihil habet, sentur de cetero quatuor dies annum ad minus, et plures et commode scriberit, ita que habeat quinque vel sex dies ad minus per annum. In aliis in autem vitium presentationis, et in placito quare impedient de ecclesiis vacantis dum dicit dies de quinque per vobis. Vel de tribus septimis in tres septimi, praet locus fuerit propinquis, vel remotus.

Quare impedet. 1.

C Et in placito quare impedet quod in primum diem ad quem summaries fuerit, non benevit nec effossi miserit impeditor, ut accipiat ad aliis die, quod dicit non benevit, nec effossi miserit, distingatque magna distictione suprema data. Et sic dicit benevitur, et de talia scribatur quo illo loco etiam quod exemplum impeditum illa dicer, consint non obstat, facio impeditum alias ut sic, cum inde loco voluerit. Eadem lex de attachamentis faciebatur in omnibus hucibus, ubi attachamen factum de cetero (quod ad distinctiones faciendo) furtum observavit: ita tamque et secundo attachamento sit et meliores pleg, et postmod ultima distiction. Hic de actus supserat ca. 15.


C Et scienit est, quod postep aliquis posuerit se in inquisitione, ut aliquid, que emergit, vel emergere poterit in hunc modo C, si.

bceibus
Marlebridge.

hic enibus, non habebit nisi unicum esso, bel
vinctam defaultam, ita quod si ad diem ubi
datum per essonium suum non benedit, aut
secundo die defaultam sicerit, tunc inquisitio
illa per eius defaultam capiatur, et secundus
inquisitionem illam ad iudicium procedatur.
Si vero inquisitio illa captuerit i com co-
ram bid del cojos, ad iusticiam domini regis ad
cert die est remittend. Et si pars rea nobe-
nerit ad die illum, tunc propser defaultam
ipsius, alignet et alius dies, secundus discri-
tionem iustitie, et mandet bid, quod ad diem
illum faciat et venire ad audiendum iudicii
suum (si belit) secundus inquisitionem illam
Ad quem diem si non benedit, exopter default-
am illam procedatur ad iudicium. Codem
modo sitat, si non benat ad diem ubi dat per
essonium suum.


C De chartis vero exemptionis, libera-
tatis nec possit importantes in aululis, iura-
tis bel recognitionibus aliquibus, provin-
est, quod si ab eo necessarium et eorum iura-
mentum, quod sine illa iustitia exhiberi no pos-
terior (belut in magnis allulis; et in perbu-
lationibus, et in cartis bel scriptis conven-
tionibus, ibi fuerunt tectes nominati, atque in ac-
tectis, bel allis cavibus cosimibus, ) iuris-
cogant, salva ibi alia ius libertatis, et exempti-
one sua predicta.

Difsres. 5. Cap. 15.

C Nullis de estef licet, ex quasque cau-
strictiones facere extra sevorum suum, nec
Si heres aliquis post mortem antecessoris sui infra etatem extiterit, et dominus suus custodiam terrarum, et tenet suis habuerit, si dominus sive dicto heredi, cum ad legittima etatem pervenerit, terram suam sine placito reddere noluerit, heres sive terram suam per aliam motus antecessoris recuperabit, una cum dappnis suis, que sustinuerit, pitter de tentionem illam, a tempore quo fuit legittime etatis. Et si heres aliquis tempore mortis antecessoris sui plene etatis fuerit, et sive heres apparent, et pro herede cognitus, inuentit in hereditate illa, capitalis domini eius non ejiciat nec aliquid ibi capiat, bel amore, sed tamen inde amplicem feisnam habeat pro recognitione dominus sui, et pro domino cognoscat. Et si capitis dominus hodi heredit ex praeseitam maliciose teneat, propser quod bene motus antecessoris, del consanguinitatis oportet ipsum imperatrare, tunc damna sua recuperet sic ut in alilo no dicit.

De hereditatibus autem, quae de domino regi tenet in capite, de observando est, de dominis terram suam inde habeat feisnam, sicut prius unde habere consuevit. Nec heres, nec alius in hereditatem illam se intrudat, prius quam illam de manibus domini regis recipiat, propter quas simodi hereditas de manibus illius et antecessoris suo recipi consueuerit.
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tempus eius elapsus. Et hoc intelligat que de terris et sedibus, quae ratione feodis militariis beli terrae, aut urbis patronatus in mandata domini regis esse consueuerunt. Vide Plerog. cap. 3. & Glanvill. l. 7. ca. 9. fo. 4.

Warde. 8. cap. 17.

Caput cristum est insuper, quod si terra, quae tenet in loco quod in custodia parent heredem quod heres infra etate extiret, custodiri illi, sicutum facere non possunt, nec benedictionem nec aliquam destruccionem in hereditate illa, sed salutem et custodiam ad opus dicti heredem, ut quod cum ad legitimum etatem pereat, sit esse de eis dicti hereditatis, per legalem computationem, salus ipsius custodibus rationabilibus misit suis. Nec etiam possunt dicti custodes maritagiun dicte heredis dare vel vendere, nisi ad commodum dicti heredem, sed parentes dicti heredem ponentes, qui huiusmodi custodi habuerint, a solo tempore illo a quo hactenus concedunt implacandis, huiusmodi custodiae haberant ad commodum heredem ut predictum est, sine basto, vel eilio, vel destructione facienda.

Amercement, 1. cap. 18.

Julius eiusacto, vel inquisitio, aut instaah ad aistias aliacias specialiter capiend euri, vel ad queras alia qua audebant a terminand, de cetero habeant praeem aliciam ameriandam pro desala communis huiusmodi, nisi caput instaah, vel instia itinerantes in itineribus suis.
De autem prouisum est, quod in comitatu, aut in curia baroni, vel aliis, cuius nullus habeat necesse urare pro eis, non warrantzand in Glanuillo, ut. 1, cap. 12, fol. 4.

Faux judgement. 1, Cap. 20.

Nullus de cetero (excepto domino regis) teneat placentum in curia sua de falso judicio facto in cuix test suum, quia huicmodi placenta specialiter spectant ad cozonam, et dignitate domini regis.

Replein. 1, Cap. 21.

Prouisum est etiam quod a verea alius capitatur, et inusti detineantur, ut post quernonma inde sibi facat; ea sine impedimento vel contradictione et quae dioc verea aperret delibere potuit, extra libertates capta fuerit. Et si infra libertates capsita fuerint, hmodi verea, et ballivo libertatis ea delibere non tinent, et si fuerint infra ballivoxum ea faciat delibere.

Freehold. 1, cap. 22.

Nulla de cetero possit distinguere libere tenentes suos ad eisdem de libero tento suo nec de aliqbus ad liberti test sui spectanti-bus, nec urare faciat libere tenentes suos contra voluntate sua, quia hoc nulla facere pos-tes, sine prouisio domini regis.

Accomp. 1, cap. 23.

Prouisum est etiam quod a ballivo, qui compit suum domini suis reddere tenenfe se subtraxerint, et tebras vel testamenta non
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non habuerint, per quâ distingui possunt, in eis per eorum corpora attachiunt, ita quâ 
quis hortus inveniât, eos venire faciat ad 
cempsibus reddend

Cap. 23.

T Item firmariis tempore firmarum 
basium, venditionem, vel exilium non faciet 
de domibus, locis, vel hortis, nec de a-
liquibus ad ten quâ ad firmam habent specta-
In specie indi habuerint, concessione p 
scriturum confectionis meritorum faciens quâ 
hoc facere possint. Quod si fecerint, 

hoc convincantur, damna plena restituant, 

etiam graviter puniantur.


Justiciariis itinerantes de cetero non a-
merciant villatas in itinere suo pro eo quod 
Angliis, iis annuat non venerint capam 
et cox, ad inquisitiones de roboris, incid-
dissent domizum, vel alius ad cozonam specta-
tibus faciendar, ut si de villatis illis veniant 
justiciases, quos inquisitiones huiusmodi 
plene fieri putex, exceptis inquisitionibus quae 
tur homo in faciend, ubi omnes iis annuarum 
venire debent, nisi rationabilem causam ha-
beant absentie sue.

Murder. 1. Cap. 25.

Murdrum de cetero non adiudicaretur 
cosa insti, ubi insofnumus trámodo adidic-
caturum est, sed locum habeat murdrum de 
ferreptis per feloniam tantum, et non aliter.


Provisum est quod nullus, qui coeant

Justit.
Justitiae itinerantibus vocatur ad warrantium placi in terris, et tenet amerciatum de cetero, quod quod presens non fuerit quando vocatur ad warrantium (excepto primo die adventus justiciarum plorum) sed si warrantium non fuerit in toto, tum illum in terciurn diem, vel quartum (secundum loquum distantiam) faciat benire, licet in itinere insti, si certi consueverit. Et secunda co- mitan maneant, tum rationabilem habeant sum-, monitionem eo diem qui ad minus, secundum discretionem insti, legem comumem.

Mainprise and Baie. I. cap. 27.

Si clericus aliquis pro crimen aliquo vel recto quod ad cognom pericante, arelictus fuerit, et postmodum per preeptum domini regis in ballium traditus fuerit, vel responsatus, et iterum, ita quod hic quibus traditus fuerit in ballium, cum habeant cociam insti, non amerciantur de cetero nisi quibus traditus fuerit in ballium, nec alterius pleg. sii, si corpus sum habeant cociam insti, licet cociam propter primi legium clericale respondere non fuerit, vel non potuerit propter ordinarium suos.

Monasteries &c. I. cap. 28.

Prorium est quod si depredationes, vel rapini aliqua sunt abbatibus, prioribus, vel aliis prelatis ecclesiasticis, et ipsi sus fun- tum de huiuscemi depredationibus profecer- tes moxque pueriant anteqi judiciis inde fuerint allocutis, successores suorum habeant actiones ad bona ecclesiasticum de manibus huc- modi
Marlebridge.

modi translati repeteb. Simul et super habent actionem succedent de his qui domus sui et ecclesia | recedit | ante obitum predecessori suorum per huiusmodi violentiam suerunt substraxa; licet predicti predecessores sui usus sui prosecuti non fuerant in vita sua. St autem in terris et tenementis huiusmodi religiosorum de quibus coeunm pietati obirint seifif et de iure ecclesie sui, aliqui se intrudant repose vacationis, successoribus sui decedent habient de feisina sua recuperand, et adiudicentur eis damna sua, scut in nova disleisina adiudicari consuevit.

Ente of writres. 1. cap. 29.

C. fruivium est etiam, quod si alienationes illae de quibus buece de ingressi, dan co-liquit, per cot gradus liant, per quod buece in forma prorsus licetat fieri non possit, habent consecuences buece ad recuperando feisinam suam, line mentione graduum, ad cuiusque manus per huiusmodi alienationes, res illa devenerit, per buece origi- nale, et per commune consilium domini regis inde pro bi- dendum etc.
24

VVeestm primer edite an.3.
Edwardi, 1.

Cest sont les etablissements le
roy Edward s'aiz, le roy y fais,
a Welcin, a son primer parlement
general apres son coronement,
le domaie de la cluse de Pasche
lan de son raigne ; p son coute,
par lassentzits des archeclesz, eclesz, ab-
bes, priours, coutes, harog, x tour la com-
munaltie de la tre illogz somons. Puz ceo q nne
seignoir le roy ad graud bochte et desfe
del etarte de sa realit reddzeller en les chozes
ou miet est damendement, et ceo pur le coment
proit de saint elgite, de de fœ realit, et pur
ceo q le tarte de sa realit et de fait elgite ad este
malemet gard, et les prelates et religieus de
la tre en muiltz des maners grieues, et le peo-
ple autement trette q estre dusst, et la pezs
meins gard, et les lez meins bles, et les mif-
selants meins punts, q estre dusst, et quoy
les getz de la tre doubreont meins amel:sa-
re, et ad le roy ordeine et st blade, les chozes
soutscriptes, les queur il entend desto pro-
z fantastables et coeunables a tour la roiaince.

Cap. 1.

En primes boez le roy, et comme de
la pezs de saint elgite, de la cerez, soit bu gard
et mainteign en toutes pointes, et que com-
men doizuet soit fait a toutes, auribien as
pouers comme les riches, sans regard de mor-

Westm. primer.

Lsp. Et pur ce que les abbés et les mesnages de religion de la terre ont esté surcharges et greues malement, per le bâne des grandes gens et dauters, que leur biens ne suffisit à eux mesmes per que les religiens sont cpa bâtres & impourecs, qu'ilz ne poient eux mesmes suiieigni, ne la charge de charity quels doivent faire. Purueu est qui nul ne beigne manger, harbarger, ne giser à meason de religion dauter auoswslon, qz de la laine, al costages de la meason, si ne soit prie et requis spécialement par le gouvernor de la meason, autant qu'il beigne. Et que nul a les costages demesne, ne enf, ne beigns giser encontra la bulte ceux de la meason. Et par cel estat n'est pas le roy, que Grace de hospitalite soit austreit as besoignes, ne que les auosves des measons les puissent per leur souer venues surcharger ne destruer. Purueu est ensemé qu'ilz nul grand ne petit, par colour de parent ou despecialty, ou par autre affiance, ne q auter enchesdon, ne courage en auter parke, ne peshe en auter bitner, ne beigne manger ne herberger, en meason, ne en maner ou en meason de plate, ne de homne de religion, ne dauter encontra la bulte le seigniour, ou le bailise de costages le seigniour, ne à son cost de emesne. Et si beigne, ou enter per le gree, ou sans le gree le seigniour ou le bailise, nul faui re, huis, ne senestre, ne nul maner de fermes ne faire oacer, ne de pecher par sope ne p auter ne nul maner de bitaile ne auter chose peigni par colour de achat, ne auterment. Et que nul
nul face haxter blee ne prendre blee, ne nul maner de vitaille, ne les auxs viess, de muluyp prelate, hones de religion, nec de auter, ne de clerk, ne de lay, par colour de achate, ne au-
ternent, encounter la bonté volonté et le cô-
ge de celuy, a que la chose sera, sou de gar-
dein, reines tilie, marchandise, ou de hoys.
Et que nul sera chival, boeys, charles, ne
charres, netes, ne hares, ne aulters choses
asfaire, cariage, sans le bon volonté de ce-
luy, que les choses feront. Et il par la
bonté volonté de celuy le face, lors maynt-
nant face son grece solonsg le couenant fait en-
tre eux. Et ceux que viendront encounter l'is
estabilitments aissant ples, et de ces soient at-
treints, soient aidentges a la prison le roy, et dis-
lonques soient rentes, ce pauis solonques la
quantité et le maner du trespas, et solonque
to que la roy en la court dree que bien soit.
Ea fait astiser que si ceux, a que le tres fis
fait, doulent suier les damaghes, que ils auez
retienza, leur serta agra et restorau double
Et ceux que le trespas auroient fait soient en-
sement pauis en le maner auairdir. Et si nul
de voile suier, est le roy la suite come de choses
faut encounter son defence, et encounter la
peas. Et le roy fera enquire de an en an, si ce
il quaiz que bien soit, queu gens crient tuel
trespas fait. Et ceux queu seront enuti et
te enquiehes, seront akses et disreux
la grande dissete de yencr a certayne jour,
que conteigue le space ditue mois en la courb
di roy ou la ou voyplier. Esl ceux ne beigii

D. I. a cel
westin primer.
a cec jour ils serouront auterfois de recherches
distriçtis per meisme diste, de venir a bu aut
jour,que conteigniz le space de bi. semapagnes.
Et si ceux adonques ne beignont, soient a-
judges comme attaintes, et rendent le double
(per le suit del roy) a ceux queur le dam au-
ront resceur,et soient greuement renimes fo-
jonque le manner de trespases. Et le roy def,
et commanunde, si nul desoignes ne face mal,
dam,ne greuance a nul home de religion,per-
son de saint eglise, ne a auter y enchelion de
ceo que ils crient deny lofoll,ou le manner a
nulluy,ou per enchelion de ceo que ascu sop
pleint en court de ceo qu il soit greue des alcuns
choes auandtits,et si ascu le farr, & de f fa-
attaint,soit encornue la peine auandt dit. Et
est purieu a ces pointes auandtits liet aux
bien nous cousellours, justices de forests, et
auters nous justices,comme auters gens. Et
que les pointes auandtits soient maintey-
gnes,gardes,et tenus, cy defend le roy sur la
greue forfaiture, si nul pralate, abbe, priour,
home de religion, ou baillisse dascun de eux,
or de auter ne rescve nul home encontuer
la somne auandt dit. Et que nul ennow a mea-
son, ne au mano; de religion, ne de aut hoc,
gents,chival, ne chius a soiosti ne nul les
releu. Et qui le fera, pur ceo que est encon-
ter le defence et le commandement le roy,
il serrapunis greuement. Uncet est purieu
que bi ne herbergent ou nul, ou si plus
que cinque ou bi. chival, ne que ils ne gre-
etnt la gent de religion, ne auters per jour
soient
Puruey est ensemment que quant clarke est puüe pur rete de feong, et il soit demaist par lordinary, il luy sopt Iper, solonque la puuilege de fain t elgis, en tel parit comme ils appen, solonque la custome avant ces heures bie. Et le roy amonest les prelates et eux enoint en la sop a ils luy doiyer, et pur la common profite de la peace de la teré, q ceur queur sont enditcs de tel rete par solenmp enquest des grobes homes fait en la court bi roy, et nul man ne les delivieret lass due pur gation, et ceur q le roy neit messer de mif au- ter remedy.

Puruey est ensemment, que nur rien de- formes soit demaunde, ne puse, ne leue par biscourt, ne par auker, pur eschape de laron ou seloii, iciqz à tant que leschape soit aijudge par Justices errantes. Et que aurerment le terra, cy rendza a selup, ou a ceur que cel aueron pay, quant qul auez pris & refecn et au roy au tant.

De wrecr de mere est accogdi, que la ou home, chyn, ou chate eschaé bieb hors de la niefe, la niefe, ou bateil', ou nul ryen, que la eins suit, ne soit aijudge wrecr, nes foit les chazez lauez & gardez y le bien bi bie cor- roh, ou ar/et delbailli l roy, s bailliiks en les mais ceur de la bilt, ou les chazez so t rocons

D. y.
Mint que si nul [lie] les biens, & puit proue
quis soient, ou a son seigneur, ou en sa garantie,
de cein lan et le jour, sans delay lui
soyent rendus, si non, remaigne au roy, & soyent prises par le vic. & cozoners, et baillees a
la ville pur respoign dont utilices de l'oeke
que assent au roy. Et la ou l'oeke assent a
autre que au roy, si le cit per mesme le maist.
Et que au terment fra, de ceo soit attaint,
soir agard al prison, et rent al volunte le roy
& renda les dam enfant. Et si le baillife
le face, et soit dilacow de son fai, et le fai ne
orcie de ceo a luy, respoign le bailliff, fil cyp
de quoy, et fil neit de quoy renda le fai le
corps du bailliff a au roi,

Election, 1. cap. 5.

Et pur ceo que elections doient estre
frankes, si defende le roy sur la grise solitaire,
que nul haute home ne auter, par poar
des armes, ne par manalles, ne disturbe de
faire franker election.

Auercement, 3. cap. 6.

Et que nul citie, borough, ne bille, ne
null home, soit amercep sans reasoneable eche-son, et solonque le quantitie de tiss, estaffatho
faranke home saute son contencent, merc-
chant laue sa marchandise, & billeen saue son
gainage, et ceo p lour pier.

Purciuour, 2. cap. 7.

Des pistes des constables, ou chaste-
tiens faits des auxers que des gens de la
bille, ou la chastei sont assise. Purciu est, que
nul costable ne chasteiain deloxine nul man
de prise
VVe$t$m primer.  

VVe$t$m primer.

Et que nul ne soit plus par beaupied, ni come ausetous fuit desendu en temps le roy Henry pier le roy que oze est. Marleyb cap. 11.

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Et pur ceo h petits gentz meins lages loient esclus oze de nouvel commencent a office de cozon et meilier ferroit a probes homes, loials e lages se entremelent de cet office. Puruen est a partout les counties loient esclus suflissantes hoes cozoners, des plus loials e plus lages chvalers, queur meuls tachent, punissent, e boillent a cet office entend e que loalmeet attachent, e respresenten les plecs de la cozone. Et que le bunc eit counter rolles que les cozoners, auxibien des appel, comme des enuestes, des attachesments, ou des auters choses, q acc office appendent. Et que nue cozon tiret de, ne preign de malp pur faire son office, sur peine de se greue fontaillure le roy. | 14. G. | Nat. Gronie |

Et pur ceo a plusieurs rinet de mort de home, e que sont culpable de si la mort sont (per sauzables enuestes, prisez par le conf, e par brieze le roy e et appel esto et atia) replieus, telques a la venue des inuierte errants. Puruen est que tiet enuestes so- rent dezouns prises y probes homes, esques

par
par ferement, doun les deux soient a maine
chualers & per nul affinitie, touchent a les
prisonerz ne autermet ne soient suspectiez.
Globr. ca. 9. W. 2. ca. 29.
Felony. 4. Cap. 12.

C Preuete est ensemest, q les se&ez escriez
et queVer sont apperement de male fame, et
ne soy voient mit* en enquestes des se-
mes, q hommes met sur eux deuant injustices
a le sui le roy, sovent mises en la prison
soit & dure, comte ceux queur refusent estre
al c&en lep de la terre. Yedes ceo nest mie
a entend pur prisonerz & sont p&ies pur le-
ges laspection.


C Et le roy desest, qne nul ne raauile ne
pregn a foice damezel deins age, ne per son
gree, ne fais son gree, ne dame ne damezel
de age, nauft sem mmgre le souen. Et si nul
le face, a le sui ecluy que siera deins les xi.
jours le roy lui fra cemen dpoiture. Et si
nul commence la sui deins le xi. jours, le roy
siera, et ceux queur il trouera culpables, ils
auront la prisonmet de 1. ans, et puis ser-
vont reints a la boute le roy, et ils neient
dont estre reints, sovent punis per plus lon-
ge prisonent, solonque ceo que le trespas
demand.

Appels. 2. cap. 14.

C Et pur ceo q ho& ad vie en aecun pays 
de btlerger les gentz appels de commande-
ment, foze, et, ou de receptem, deins m la
terme q hame doit btlerger cely q est appel
D. 115. de fait
De fait, Pouruie est commandé le roy qui n'ait en soit qu'au prêcheur le roi, de comman- 
dement, soit, ayez, ou de recepiment, tel qui a tant que l'appelé de fait soit attaquant, il-
seur qui de tout le jour soit de ce que tout la terre, mes 
chey qui veut appeler, ne le pas pour ce de 
attaquer son appelé, ou pchein county vers 
ceux, aussi bien de vers les appelles qui eux, 
mes terres de eux demoune tant que les app-
elles qui fait soient attaquent per brilager ou au-
terment.

Mainpriest, 2, Cap. 15.

Et pour ce qui veux que ces gentz voient, que les 
prises a retenus en prison gentz retres 
de selony et incenst soient cens le se reprie-
trum les gentz qui ne sont qu'Cols reques 
et ont detenus en pris il ceux qui sont repri-
clusions, et enchaînés de gaïgn des brus, à de 
guer les autres, et pour ce qui avoit ces 
heures ne fait my determin [certainement] 
quex gentz fussent reques, à queur 
non, soyez que ceux qui fussent pris pour 
mort de home, ou par commandement le ro-
ou de les justes, ou par la foise. Pourrie 
est, y le roy commande, que les prisoners 
queur sont au fait brilages, et ceux qui cyent 
somme la terre, pronours, et ceux queur sont 
prises que maner, a ceux queur est debase 
la prison le roy laron d'apertement escrits et 
notors, et ceux qui sont appelles des prie-
leurs, tant comme les prieurs sont en die 
(s'ils ne soient de bonne main) et ceux qui lor 
prises pour arson feloniousfire, a fait, ou par 
faux
saur money, ou saurer de seale le roy, ou ex-
commêge prise per priet leuefo, ou pur ap-
priet malucit ou pur tresfo, à touche le roy
mefme, ne foient en nul maner replenisables
per le common briefe, ne saufs be. Mez ceux
qu'ont endites de larceny per engçts des
biscaux, ou des bailles péries de leur of-
fices, ou pur leger suspension, ou pur petit
larceny, que namount outier le baier de fris,
deniens, ils ne foient retete d'auter larceny
denaunt cel heure, ou rettes de recepitum des
larons, ou des felons, ou de commandement,
on de la force, ou del aide de le felon fait, ou
rettes daut tres pas, pur le si vii ne doit y-
dre vie ne membre, à home appel' de suoure
puis la mort le psouour, si ne foit apiert la-
ron scrie, soit desoumes letter per insifant
pleun, deuant la bicont, dont le bi doit res-
poudr. ceo saufs riens doigt de leur biis pur
la pleun. Et à l'die ou aut lestent y pleun
vill, à ne foit replenisable, ceo soit vaid, con-
stable, ou aut bailife de fee que eit garde de
prisog, 2 ceo soit attayant, pard le fee a ba-
ite a toutes jours. Et à soit south vif, ca-
stable, ou baiit, ou celupà ad tief fee pur gar-
der les prisons, et eit ceo fait saufs la voliute
son seignior, ou aut bailife que ne foit à fee
ette le prisonnat de vii ans, à soit rent a le vol-
lunte le roy. Et à vif'decin les prisong re-
plenisables, puis à le prison eit offer suffisant
sute, il sert en le greue mercy le roy. Et
si prent pour pur luy deluierer, il rendra le
double au prisoner, et entemement sera en le
greue
Westm primer.

grec he merc y le roy (de ambas levatis). 27.
E. I. cap. 15.
D. D. distres. 6. Cap. 16.

En droit de ece q ecigetz parronst, e
prendre souent les auers dez auzt, e les chas-
ter hors del county ou les ans furent p-
les. Pourrequi est q nul delozmes ne le face.
Et q bl le face, loit grevent rent loz qn
ceo q est contente en les estatutes de Mar-
kebri ca. 4. fait en tezs le roy H. pier le roy
q oze els. Et y m le man foi dzeit q ceur, qu
parront les auers a tozt, e quz sont distres
en auz lez, plus grevent loiyt punis, q le
mancer d trespas le demanid. Markebri
1. cap. 15.

D. distres. 7. cap. 17.

Pourrequi est entement, q q bl delozmes
preiz les auers des auzt, e les face chasen
chassel, ou en sozceler, et tibloizes de dans le
close ou chassel, ou o sozceler les dezieh en-
count gage & pledge, pur que les auers fer-
sont solemment docez per bille, ou p anter
baill le roy a la suit del pl, le bille ou le ba-
llie ple que luy power de so couttie ou de sa
baill, et boile aissait d ceo reptuieh des ans
a celuy q les auers prise, ou a son far, ou a
auters des homes son seignioz, quicquz que
for troues en le lien, ou les auers fuerot en-
chales. Et si home luy delozse adongs de la
delicance des auers, ou si ne troue home
pur le seignoir, ou pur celuy que les auers
prise q respoizh & face le delicance, ap tes
eco que le seignioz, ou parrour, yer bille ou p
baillie,
bailife, serra amonist de fait la delivrance, il loit en paiz, ou pres, ou la ou il purc per le
pavnour, ou per auters des ses couenablee-
ment este garnie de faire la delivrée, il suisse
hous de cel pays quant le pulse fut fait, il ne
face adous maintenent les auters delivrée,
ha le roy pur le tres et pur le despite, face a-
bat le chastel ou le fozcellet sains recouert, et
touts les damazes qui le pl. avons reseu d les
nuerz, ou de son gaingnage desturbte, ou en au-
ter maner puis le plus demandad, des auters
fait per le bief ou per le bailiff, lui loist re-
toizes au double, de seignour, ou de celui qui
les auters ausc purc, il est de quoy, il neit
de quoy, respoisit le seignoz, il heuite ci et en
il maner delivrance loit fait apres ce que
le bief ou le bailiff serra venit per la deli-
vrance faire. Et fait alliour qui la ou le bief
bied faire ret del bief le roy au bailiff, le
seignoz ou chastel ou de fozcellet, ou a aut a
que retors de bief le roy appent, si le ba-
llife de cel fraunchise ne face le delivrance, puis
si le bief auec le retors a lui faire, face le bief
son office sains delay, et sur launire dit pein.
Et per mi le maist loit fait la delivrance per
attachement de pleint fait saiz bief, et face
mi la peine. Et ceci face a entendi per tout la
ou le bief le roy court. Et si ceo loit en le
marche de Gales, ou aultours, la ou le bief:
le roy ne court nic, le roy que cest soueraign
seignour ont tra dont a ceux qui pleud le
boudzont.
Vwesti primerr.

Turus

T. Itur seque la commende sine: et aneris-
met de tout le coutty en oyne des justisses pur
fauz jugements, ou pur autre crespas, est
assise p bie et barrettours des coutties male-
ment, il lont la liume est meintsoiz ecru,
et les parcelx au teriet assise q estre ne du-
issent, aut dan du people et plusieurs fortes
f ont payes as bisconts et barrettours q ne
pont les acqnit. Buruer est, et boet le
rop, q desoznies en eire des justisses, devaut
cur devaut leur departir soe tiel simme af-
sise per ferent de chualers et dez phes ho-
nes fur toirt et ceux qe escoter deuyront: a
les justisses facent miter les parcelx en leur
estretes q ils vivrent al eschequer, et non
pas la simme totale.

D¢Der al roy. 2. Cap. 19.

T En dvoit dez bisks ou au z que respoizh
per leur maines al eschequer, et quene ount
rest de les de tez le rop pier le rop q zez est,
on les dottes le rop mensnauant cesheures
et quene ne ount my acqntes de ceo les de-
tours al eschequer. Puren est que le rop
cauoiera bones gentes per tout les coutties a
oper totes saeuc, que de ceoplein le boun-
dxont a termint ill’a la besoign, q ceux q
purront mier qis tient illunt aut sit payes a
touts tours et seront quites, le qis que les
bisconts ou auters seront moes ou biasx
en certine fourne q loro feri bailx. Et ceux
q issint nauef fait, ils soient en biez, seront
pons greuement. Et ils soient mortz, lors
heires
heires respoign, et soient charges de la dette
Et commandit le roy a les viscounts, et les autres avantdes delogmes loialment acqui-
tent les dettours a prochein accoint, puis ils auencer le det rescenur et douz foit le det
allowe a sachequer, et sainct eames ne deign
en summonsi. Et si le bisa,autrement face, et
de cec soit attaint, cy renda al plie treble de
co quel auer de luy rescenr, et cec rent a la
volonte le roy. Et bii le gart checel, viscon-
quit cec tiet resceuoir, pur a ii luy res-
pound:car le roy se prendra del tout as bisa, et
a lour heires. Et si auer que respoign per
la maine a sachequer le face : si renda le tre-
blic a plaintise, et cec rent en meisme le ma-
si. Et aii les viscountes sactet tailles a toutes lour se-
x paieront le det le roy. Et aii la summons
de sachequer a tout les dettours, queur de-
mauder boudzont la bisa, facent monsier
sans derier les a nullly, a cel sans rien prèe
de lour, et sans rien dom, a qui ne le fra, le roy
le prendra a luy greaument.

T Forestes. 18. cap. 20.

T Du ces est ensement de misfauntors en
parkes, et en biuers, que si vil de cec soit ac-
taint per le suiter del plantise soyent agardes
bones & hantes amendez, salounez le mani
de trespas, et cec la prisonment de trois ans,
et villonz soif rient a le bolsue le roy si ad
de quoy poit essere rient, et loas trons bonne
fuerie aii eames ne misface. Et sii neit doit
poit essere illunt rient, apres la prisonment de
trois ans, trons meisme la fuerie. Et sii ne
puisse
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puisse trouver la suery, soit le roialme. Et nul de cec rette soit sigeisire, et neit terre, ne tenement sustisant per quoy il poit estre sustisire, si court come le roy auera cec troug p bone inquest, soit demandau de county en county. Et si ne beigno soit utlance. Purueu est ensinment & accoize, que si dit ne suit de desins lan & le iour pur le trespas fait, le roy auce le suite, et ceux si il trouia de cec rettes per bone enquest, feront punis per mesni le maner en rous points siconne desuus est dit. Et si nul tel miselcours soit attaite, qu'il eyt pris en ses parkes belles domeltes, ou ait chose en le maner de robrerie en benant, ou demurrant, ou en retyrant, soi fait de luy common lep, si assiert a celuy que est attaite de appyt:robrery & larceny, auxibien a la suit le roy come daueter.

Wardes, 9. cap. 22.

C. En dzoit des terres des heires depuis age, qui sont en le gard leur seigniorz, purueu est que les gardeins les gardent, & susteprent, sans destruction fait en tout rien et que de tels manners de gardez soit fait en rous points solong z ceo que est contenue en le grandde charter des franchises fait en temps le roy y. pier le roy que oze est [M].

C. ca. 4. 5. 6. Et qui illust soit ble desenmes, & per si le maner soryent gardez ts archevuez, arevesques, abbes, esglises et dignités en temps de vacation. [Uide articuli sup cartas. cap. 18.]

Wardes
Des heures maries deines age, sans le gre de leur gardiens avant qu'ils aient pas-lies lage de xiiij. ans, soit fait solongz ce que est contenu en le puruepance de Werton cap.6. Et de ceux qu'auront marries sans le gre de leur gardiens puis queils auront pas-lies lage de xiiij. ans, le gardien est l'ip-bie value de son mariage, solongz la tenue de mesme la puruepance, Ouster eco ceux quex auront sui-trete le mariage, rendent le dzoit value del mariage al gardeine pur le trespas, et alemeins le roy est les amendes solongz mesme le puruepance de celui que le aue sui-treit W.2.cap.35. Et des heires fe-mais, plus qils auront accomplis lage de xiiij. ans, et le seigniour a que le mariage appent celiq ne boudza marier, mes pur co-uetise de la terre les boudza tenir dismarpe. Purueit est que le seigniour ne puit aue ne tener per encheason del mariage les terres a tyels heires females ouster deux ans apqez la terme des anatitz, xiiij. ans. Et si le seigniour deynes les deux ans ne les marie, do-quez estant cels action de recoucer leur heri-tage quitement sans rycen doh pur le garid ou pur le mariage. Et si cels per malec, ou per maluteis conseil ne se boillent pur leur chiere seigniours marier, ou cels ne sopent disperages, q les seigniours teignet la fte & la heritage isqz al age del infant male, cel-scavoir de xri. ans et ouster, elque ils epene prises le value del mariage.
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DCrere. 1. cap. 23.

C Purcu est ensemsat, q en cite, burgh, bilt, faire, ne en marche, ne tout nui home sore, q soit de cest royaume, discrete pur det, dont il ne dettour ou pledge, et que le fra, feré greusement punie, et sans delay soit le discrete delier per les bailifices du lyon, ou per auters bailifices le Roy, si melier loyt.

C Assise 2. cap. 24.

C Purcu est ensemsat q nulle eschetour, bilt, nauter bailifice le roy per colour de son office sans especial garé ou commande ment ou certaine auchozite que appent a son office, ne discrete nui home de son frankt, ne de chose q appent a son frankt. Et si alcun le fait, soit a la volonte le discrete, que le roy de son office le face amender a son fant, ou q il est la common lep per brefe de Noul discrete. Et celuy que serra de ceo attaint, redev les dam a doubl a meline le pt, et feré en le greuous mercy le roy.

C Champertie 1. cap. 25.

CNul minister le roy, ne mainte pre par lui ne per auter, les plees, pols, ou belignes queur sont en la court le roy, des terres, tenements, ou des auters chole, pur auter part de ceo, ou auter profit per couenant fait. Et que le fra soit punie a la volonte le roy.

C Wide Champertie 11, C 1.


C Et que nul bisce. nauter minister l'roy, ne preigne reword pur fait son office : mes soient
Extraction 1. Cap. 27.

Et que nul clerc ne Justice, delchetod ou denquerour, n'ait rien ne preigne pur liuer chajlers, sozpis selement clerks des Justicez errants en lor enettes, et ces y s. et nient plus de chesuis Wapentake, huzed, ou bille, qui respoign per cui ou per bi. solid- que ces que auctientment suit ble. Et qui au terment le fra, renda le treble de ces quel atiera pais, et perdza le service son seigniour y bu an.


Et que nul clerc ne le roy, ne des Justicez receuiz besoignes presentment de esclgie, d'ot plece ou conteke soit en la court le Roy, sans especial conge le roy, et ceo defend le roy sur peine de perdre esclgie et son service. Et que nul clerc de Justice, ne de viscont, ne main teine parties en querez ne besoignes queur soit en la court le roy, ne faude ne face per commen droiture de laier ne disturber. Et si bil le fait, ilser pumy per la paine pchein-met anadit, ou y plus grievous si le trel pas le requiert.

Disceite 1. Cap. 29.

Paruest est entement que si bil l'errorante counter, ou auer fase bil l'maner de disceite, ou de collision en la court le roy, ou consent de faire la, et disceite de la court, pur engin la court ou la partie, et de ces soit atteint, lors

Et.
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I nus si cie la prisonnir d'un an & un tour, se soit oye en la court le roy a costé pur nullup. Et si ceo soit aux & costé pur miselle le maner eit la prisé du auer & du tour a tout le mens. Et si le trespaiz demande grender peine, soit a la volonte le Roy.

TExtortion. 3. cap. 29.

Et pour ceo que multez des gentz le pleignent des tiercians, courors de seé, et les marshals des Justices en cyre, et dauters Justices, quelz parment a toste deneriers de ceux quez x recourent seine del terre, ou quez gaiznont leur querelles, et de sine leue et des irrogs, billes, prisoners, & des auters attachies en piece de la corderie, autrement que faire ne diuslent, en multes des maners, et de ceo quel ad plus grandz numero de ceux quez estre ne dius, per que le peuple est malement greue le Roy defend, que celles choses ne soient desoyzes faitz. Et si bll. tiercian de seé le face, ofifice soit prise en le maine le Roy. Et si marshals des Justices le facent, soient punis greusement a la volonte le Roy. Et a toutz les plentiss lune & lautre rende le treble de ceo quis auz pris en cett maner.

Tolle. 1. cap. 30.

De ceux quez parmont olfragions tol net, enconter commen blaze du royaume en la ville merchandie. Paruer est si si bll. le face en la ville le roy misme, que soit baule a see farme, le roy prendra le franchisse del marche en la maine. Et si soit auter bll.
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Iste soit fait per le seigneur de melte la ville de roy le fra per melme le maner. Et si lois fait per le bailise sans le commandement le seigneur, il rendra al plaintif au raunt pur le outrageous pyle, come il audit pyle de lox, si vist imposte son colne ; et il aura prison del pliours. Des citiens, des burges a que le roy ou son pere ad grant muryage pur leur villes encloser, et que tel muryage parient aumement que leur est graunte, et de cel loient attaintes. Purieu est quils pardent cel grant de toutz le temps qui sera a bener, et servont en le greuux mercy le Roy.

q Purueiors. 3. cap. 31.

CDe ceux qux parient bitaill ou nul riens all ceys le roy a creante, ou a garniLo du chasteil ou aillours, et quan tiss ont rescue le paument al eccheper, ou en Garderobe, ou aillours, deteignent le paument des creancers, a grant damage de cue, et en exclai der du Roy. Purieu est de ceux queux ont terres ou tenementes, que maintenent soit cse lease de leur terres ou de leur chateau, et paies as creanlers, que les damages quex ilz auencer ewe, et loix rentz pur le trespas et cils neient terres ne tenementes, soient en le pylon a la volonte le roy. De ceux qui per cenent partie des dettes le roy, ou autres loy cers perient des creansours le roy, pur faire le paument de melmes celis dettes. Purieu est quils rendent le double, et soient pypys greuument a la volonte le Roy, Et de ceux queux.
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Quoet paromt chiuits, ou charettes a faire
le caiage le roy, plus que melier seroit,
portant lourers pur relever les chiuits, au
les charettes. Puruen est a dite de la court
la face, il serra grevelement chastice y les ma-
restuelles, et ceo soit fait hors de la court,
yn del court, ou per aut que de la court,
it ent soit attant il rendra le treble, et ferat
le prisson le roy y pljours.

Countie & Tourne, 3. cap. 32.

Puruen est, que nul dic ne suffe barret-
tours ne maintenours des parois en countes,
e se estuelles des grandes seigniours,
e des auters (que ne soit attourney lo seign-
iour) a la soit faire; ne rendre les jugements
tes des countes, ne prononcer les jugements
ou allent de faire les justicementes, si ne
soit espelement prie & requise de toutes les
futours, et les attournes des futours, queur
serront a la iourne. Et si nuit le face, le roy le
prendra greuonsent a vic. e a lap.

Neuves, 1. cap. 33.

Pur ceo qui plusours soit souen troues
in counte controours des countes, dont dis-
cozy, ou maner de discozy, ad est souen en-
tre le roy e son people, ou aşcys de les haut
ses homes de son roialme, defendu est pur le
domage que ad est, e qui hacoze ent purra
achen, e desonmes null ne soit cy hard de
dic ne de cout nulles faux nouelt ou stro-
tour, dit discozy ou maner de discozy, ou dit
claude puisse lurde entre le roy e so people
ou les hautes homes de so roialme. Et qui
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le frai soit pris, & detenus en prise lesques a
Tant que il est trau en courte celuy, dont la
parole sera moue. [2. B. 2. cs. 5.]

Arrêtes, 1. Cap. 34.

Des hautes homes, du leur baillists &
des auters (|.oypris les ministres le roy, âs
que especialt authotitie est don de c. faire)
qui a le plent des auls, ou per leur autho-
ritie demesne, attachent auters que their
trespas passantes per leur poier, a resposer
devant eur des contrarities, covenantes, ou
de tels faitz bois de leur poier, & leur juris-
diction, la ou ilz ne teignont riens de eux, ne
deins la franchise ou leur poier est, en pui-
dic du roy, & de la corone, & a dam du peuple
Puruc est qui null desomnes ne le face.

Et si, le face, il reida a celuy, qui y cef eches-
son serâ attaché, sa dam au double, & serâ en
le grieux mercy le Roy.

Reasonable Ayde. 1. (Cap. 35.)

Pour ceo que avant ceur heures ne est
ques reasonable aid a faire leigne fitz chi-
vall ne a leigne file marier, mise est certeist, ne
quant ceo deueroit estre prise, ne il heure, p
quoy les bins leuerent outrageous aide, & plv
fois il ne sembleit mestre, dont la people le
sentit greue. Puruc est qui desomnes de ses
de chivall l'entier solement soient donez xx. s
& de xx. li., de terre terms per locance xx. s. & de
pluvs, pluvs, & de meis, meins, soloq lasserat.

Et qui nul ne puisse tener tiel aide a fait lo
fitz chivaller, taque qui son fitz soit del age
de xx. ans ne a sa file marier taque que el soit

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del age de bish ans. Et de sce lserra fait men-
tion en le brief le roy souvint sur ceo quair hoe
le boile demander. Et li ancigns que le pier,
quant il aura tiel eide leue de les tenantes
morsage avant il ciu la tule marie, les execu-
tions le pier sovent renus a la tule, entant cee
le pier aura retenu pur celi aide. Et li les
biss le pier ne suffisent, son heiz loiz de 7 te-
nus a la tule. |Giantie 50.71.

|Adieu| cap. 36.

|Pur}
|Que}

Saccord es accorde entier, que li hom
soit accant de disseulte, fait en temps le Roy
et oze est, quesb3 robery, de alcun maner de
chantel ou demouable, et soit trone vers liz
parrecognisans de allisse de nouvel disseulte, le
jugemenet loiz riel, que le pl recouera la seluin
et les dam, recevien de chavel et de mouabl a-
naudiz, come del loiz. Et le disseulor soit
reant, le quel que il soit prour ou non, liint
q3(li soit pror) primes soit agard a la pr-
son. Et per mesline le maner soit fait de dis-
seulte fait a 375 et armes, tout ne face home
robery.

|Accant| cap. 37.

|Pur}
|Que}

ceo que alcuns genets de la terre
boisent aucuns faux lerez ment faire, que faire
no bounent, per que multil des genets son
bissenes, et perdent leur 32toir. Purceu
est que le roy, de son office, dezormes donera
attante sur les incultes en pl de terre, ou
de franttement, ou de chole quotouche
frantement, quant il emb.: ra quene be-
soign soit.
£Et pur ce que le temps est mult passe puis que les briefes de louth nostes fuerent auterfois limites. Purnieu est que en en count coundant de discent en briefe de droit, nul ne soirt que de count de la seulin son auiceste de plus longe seulin que de temps le roy R. huctle le roy Henry, prier le roy que ose est. Et que le briefe de nouvel diselin, de purparty, que est appelé nuper obiect, crient le time puis le pri-
mer passage le roy Henry, prier le roy que ose est en Galoigne, nes nemy avoit. Et les briefes de mort daunce, de coutnage, de aiel, de entre, de briefe de neistte, crient le term del co-
roneuent melant le roy Henry, que nemy avoit. Mies que toutes les briefes ose a per meneus purcahes, ou a purchaser ent cy, que la [sealt]
Saint John en un au, souer plèdes du seps que avoit loint est le plèdes.

£Voucher.2. Cap.39.
£Pur ce que mults des gens sont de-
al eil leur droit, q faurent vouchier a gar-
 rant. Purnieu est que en briefes de poll tout adequenes come en briefe de mort daunce, cou-
nage, del aiel, nuper obiect, de intrusio, aut briefes lesbleables, per les qu terrest ou te-
nements sont demandes que devoirient dis-
cend, veuerter, remaind, ou elchier per mort-
daunce, ou durer, que le tenant vouche a garrant, que le demandaunt luiy counterpied, a boile auerser per affise, ou per paix, ou en auter maner, sicome le count le roy agarde, que le tenant ou son aunz, que heire il est, quir le

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primier qui entra après la mort celui de qui leisin il demandée, soit le auercremet del de-
maind réleu, à le tenant le boîl atteind, et anon, soit bote ouster a auer respôs, il neit
son garrisé en present, qui luy boîle garris-
ter de son gree, et maintenant enten en res-
pions, saue al demandant ses exceptionz en-
counter luy, si boîle bouche ouster, come il
avoir auant, encounter le primier tenant. De
rechise en toutz maniers des briefez dentre,
que sont menti des degress, purueu esst \nul deshomes bouche hoyz à la ligne. Et en
auters briefez dentre, ou nul mention e sait
de degress, les que briefez ne sont luscinus,
for loc la, ou les avantdiz briefez de degress
ne poët giler ne lieu tenir, e en bref de doizt
Purueu esst que si le tenant bouche a garra-
tie, et le demandéd le boîle contierplied, e soit
puist de auercre per pais, que celuiy qui est
bouche a garrant, ne nul de ses auncetters
ne buques auuient leisin de la terre, ou del
ten demanded, ne fex, ne service per la maune
tenant, ou a scun de ses auncetters, puis
le temps ceuyp, de ce leisin le demanded contre
iesques al temps ci le briefe fuit purchase, e
ple moyx, per ci il goit le tenant ou les aunc-
etters au feste. Adonques soit auercremet
del demanded réleu, à le tenant le boîl atten-
der, et anon, soit le tenant bote ouster a auer
respond, si neit son garrant en present, qui
luiy boîle garranter de son gree, et mainte-
nant enter en respond, saue al demandéd les
exceptz encounter luy, come il avoir auant
encounter
encontre le primer tenant. Et lauantdite excep
tion eit lies en bée de moestdais et en les
autres briefes devaust nosmes, auxquielcos
en briefes queue touchent droit. Et si le te
nant per cas eit charter de garrantie de auft
hame |de cee chose, | q soit oblige en mui des
auaoutdiz cases a le garrantie de 50 righe de
gres, laue luy soit lon recouer per briefe de
garde de charier de le chaunceft le roy, quant
il le boncla purchaser, mes q le plee ne soit
par cee delay.


De serementz dez champions,est disant
partier: Pur cee q rarement auent que le
champion le demandant ne soit perture en
ce qui ilure que il, ou son pier but la feist
son seignior, ou de son auncesthor, et que so
pere luy commanda a faire la darreign, q de
foames ne soit, le champion le demandat co
treint a cee iure, mes soit le serent garb
tenous les autres points.

G.Estoime. 3. Cap.41.

Pur cee que en briefe basaille, battaunts,
& de iuifs ybrum,les turroz sont souff trau
vels par esloines des tenas; Puruen est q
del heure q le tenant un soifies apparuist en
court jaunes ne pursle le tenar se estoime, mes
tait son atturney a lur par luy, si boii. Et
q no soe basaille, ou le iure ple per so deuaut
W.2.ca.28.

G.Estoine. 4. Cap.42.

Pur cee q les demandat sont loyent de
fais de tout droit, pur cee que ou sont plus
sours
westminster primer.

sours parciens tenantes, dont nul puit res-
poign launs aut, ou qi ad plusieurs tenais
soinament seoffes, ou nul ne seiet ço seueral,
& ceur tenais souer sochient qi estoit, ilint
qi elctun ett une suone. Purtieu est dezo-
mes, que ceur tenants ment estoit foysque
a un tour, ment plia que un sole tenait na-
veroit, ilint qi tanmes ne puissent socher,
foysqz tantsolement auer un suone.

Elsoine, 5. Cap. 43.

C Pur ceo que multes des gentes le fone
fauxent elsonne de ousttre mere, la ou ilz sue-
rent en Engleterre le tour de le Commons:
Purtieu est dezoimes, que cel estoit ne folt
pas de tout allow, qi le demaundant le chal-
lenge, soit puit dauerder, quel buit en En-
gleterre le ioar qi le Commons fust fait, & in
lemaignez apres, mes folt auiurn en cel
forme, que qi le demaund sue a tel ioar auer-
ent p paiz, ou qi com la court le roy agarde
soit attaunt qi le tenant fust desin le quat
meres | Dengleterre le tour qi il buit som, et
trois lemaignez aprez, ilint qi il puit etre
reasonables qi garmy de la | Cauñoz, soit le soui
toquant un deaut, & ceo faits a entend tant
solement devant les | Justices le roy.

Estreites, 1. Cap. 44.

C De delais en tout maner dez bries, &
des attachement est puyxier, qi qi le renat
ou le defendant, apres le prin attachement
esmoign, face deaut maintenat sioit le grad
sich agarde. Et si buit ne respogn suffisic-
ment au tour, sioit grandesmerci. Er
Al maine que il ad fait l'exécutio en due ma-
ner, et les tudes baies as mainpours, adre-
ques soit maundue au vic, que il abster tour
fase bient les tudes deuet justises. Et il iat-
chec beign a cel tour a lauer ses defaut, eit
il les tudes. Et il ne beign, eit le roy les t-
udes. Et les justises le roy, les facent liue-
rer a la garderobe, et justises de banke a
Westminster, les facent liuerer al eschequer, & ju-
stises en cire, au vic. de ceull country, ou ils
pledent, ausbiien de ceull countie come des fo-
taine counties, et de ceo soient charges et sa-
mons per colles de justises.

Justises of both benches. I, cap.45.

Paruen est enemee, a per le roy com-
maund, que les justises de banke le roy et

justises de banke a Westminster deloymes
pledent les ples a termeiner a un tour, a-
uant que rien soit arraime, ou commence
des plesz del tour entuant etpuis a tour et-
beign soient entres, judges, et vendus, et per
encheson de ceo nut borne se affiche, que il ne
beigne au tour, i dos imp est.

Page 11, cap.46.

Paruen est enselment, que il nel devo-
mes purchase brief de nouel distilzun, & ceul
sur que le brief vient, come principal distilzun
mouge auant que laistlie soit passe, que le
pt eit son briefe. Denere souming sur dis-
tilzun sur le heire ou sur les heires, les dis-
tilzuns, de 61 age que ilz soient. En si le ma-
eur eit le heire, ou 62 des heires, le distilzun son briefs
Denere sur les distilzouns sur leur aunczess, ou
westminister primer.

Pour heirs de quel age quil soit. Et si para- viene que le disseste mouge avant quel eyst. Son purchase fait, il est que par les nonages des heirs dum part ne dauter ne soit le brief abbatus, ne le plee delape, enes en quant que Thomas poit sans ley offend, soit haste pur la fresh fuit aps le disseste. Et si le man soit a point garde en det des plates, jetz de relig- gion, saucers, et que terres et testes en nul mener puissent deuener aiz aut mort, le ef que ils soient dissestes, au dissestourz. Et si les parties en pledant disent dont en enquest et ienquest passa en counter le heire deiz age et notablement en counter le heire le disseste, le e cas ett laisse de grace le roy las rien donner.

Procheine amy, I. cap. 47.

C. Si gardein ou chiefe seignour ensette bi hom de la terre qui est del heritage del etat (qui est deins age et en sa garde) a le disheri- tature del heire. Purtieu est, que le heir eyst maintenant son recouere per briefe de nouel dissestine vers son gardein, et vers le tenant. Et si la seignoier baill per Jusilice, et si lei soit redout at prochein ampe fesant, a qui le he- ritage ne purra iny disced, pur approuer a depz fentant, et si responder aiz illues al heire quant il viendz a son plein age. Et le garde parde a tout sa vie, la garde de in le chofe recouer, et tout la tem del heritage, gil tient et tonte del heire. Et si au gardein si chyse seignour le face, parde le garde de tout cel chofe, a cel foyz et soiten griefe paine euers
En brief de dower dôt dame riens nad ne soit le brief abatut per exception del tenât per ceo quel ateret resceen son dower de auter hōe auit lō briefe purchase, si ne puit mô-ître, qui cl eit resceen part de la dower de luy mēisme, e en mēisme la ville avant son briefe purchase.

Prerogatiua regis. * cap.49.*

** Et pur ceo que le roy ad fait cel choise al honoure de dieu, et laint eliguisse, et pur le côno-paste de people, et pur le allegatione de cœur que sont greues, il ne doit my qui auterfoiz pustet turner a previdice de luy, ne de la corne, mes que les deits, qui a luy appaigni luy soient fauex en toutz points.**

**Alisse.4.** * cap.50.*

** Et pur ceo que grandé charitie feré de faire dzoit a touts en tout temps, ou meister ferroit Purue ce est per atlemement des ple-lates, que allises de novel differen, moëdail-celler, et de darrein presentmêt stuiett pultez en le Iduet en Septuagelme, et quarestin auxibien com je home, prent lenquetelles et ceo pria le Roy as Euelques.**

Explicit status de Welsh primer.
Stat' de Bigamis, editum An. iiiij. E, primj.

Nepresentia venerabiliti prim quoquand a episcopizum Angi, et aliorum de codiio regis, recita tant lucrunt constitutiones subscripte, et postmodum coa dino rege a codiio suo audite et publicate, quia omnes de consilio tam iustic quam ali combustuauent, quod in scriptura redigere sunt ad perpetuam memoriam, et quod tran imiter observarentur.

Cayde de Roy. 1. cap. 1.

De placitis bbi tenens except, quod sine rege responere non pot, combustuatum est per iustic, et alios sapientes de consilio regni nisi regis, qui conscripturum est ubi in indicium hactenus habuerunt, quod bbi frasametit saec fuerit per regem, et charta sup hoc incoecta in se habeat quod alia vsone et codicile se insonantur et continui chartam tenere ad warran in iustic berti procerde non positerunt, nec lucius procedere sup hoc procedere non positerunt, nec lucius procedere sup hoc procedere posset; quod procedere posset.

Cayde de Roy. 2. cap. 2.

In certis autem calid, hypote bbi Rex confirmauerit, vel ratificauerit factum aliquum in rem alienam, vel rem aliquam aliquum concederit, quantis in ipso est, vel bbi charta profertur, quod rex, ten aliquod reddiderit, nec
Rec clausula aliqua in ea continetur, quae
warrantiare debatur, & in confirmationem
non erit superstitio occasione confirmationis,
rationationis, concessionis, ser reditio-
nis, aut aliuum confinuim, quin postqua-
hoc regi fuerit ostensi. Sine dilatione proceda-
tur.

Ayde de Roye. 3. Cap. 3.

C De dotibus mulierum vbi aliqui custo-
des hereditatis maritoxum suos custodias
habent ex done lic enseconione regis, quae
custodes rem petitam tenent, quae heredes
dictoxum tenementoxum docentur ad warr-
unt, si excipient, quod sine regis respondere
non possint, non ideo superstitio, quin lo-
quela predicta prout istum fuerit, proce-
datur.

Purpertura. 1. Cap. 2.

C De purpertationibus seu occupationibus quia
bulcungis factis super regem sive in libertas
liberam, quae alibi, concep diatur est op tempore regis
sive distincterus & concep diatur, quod vbi oc-
cupatorum superstites fuerint, recte de plano
resumatur sihi si recte occupatam de ma-
nibus occupatorum, quod etiam de cetero in
regno obseruitur. Et si aliquis de his insino-
di resumptionibus coqueratur, prout istum
fuerit audiatur.

Clergie. 2. Cap. 5.

C De bigamus quos dominus papa in
confirmo suo Lugdunense omni privilegio cler-
calci privatit, per constitutionem unde edita
unde quidem praelati illos qui effecti fuerat.
Statutum de Bigamis.

Bigami ante predictam constitutionem, quando de seconia rectati fuerunt, tauta clericos erigerunt ubi liberandos, concordatum est & declaratum cujus rege & consilio suo, quod certificatio illa intelligenda sit quod sue effecti fuerint bigami ante predictam constitutionem, sine post de cetero nobilibet prelatibus, unum habes, si quis injustica fuerit de laicis.

Voucher 6. cap. 6.

In chartis autem ubi continentur, dedi & concedi tale tenementum sine homaggio, vel sine clausula que continent warrantiam, et tenend de donatozibus & heredibus suis & certum servitium, concordatis est & eosdem justic, quod donatozibus & heredibus suis teneantur ad warrantiam. Ubique continentur dedi & concedi &c. tenend de capitalibus dominis seodi, aut de aliis quum de foratozibus vel hereditibus suis nullo servitio ubi retento, sine homaggio, vel sine dicta clausula warrantie heredibus non teneantur ad warrantiam. Ipse tamne forator, in vita sua ratione doni proprie tenet warrantizare. Predicte ante constitutiones edito fuerunt apud Westminster in parliamento post septum sancti Michaelis.

Anno regni regis E. filius regis W. in quo extremo locum habeat.

Explicit statutum de Bigamis.
An du grace M. CCCC. xviij. del raign l'roy E. sitz l'roy Hé ry.xi.s Gloucster le mois dau-gust, puruciât si le rope, par a-
mendement de son roialme, et plu-
plus pleiner exhibition de droit sicom le pro-
fit dossice demaunde, appelles les plus dis-
cretes de son roialme, auxibien des gremb-
come des meinders, estable est, et ; conce-
dantment ordene, q comme mesme le roialm en-
plusieurs divers cales, auxibien des fra-
ses come dauters choses, en les qis ley avait
failit, et a echuez les tresgrecues damage es
les nient numerables disherisons, les quels
icel maner defaut de ley fis a la gent du ro-
alme, et mestier de divers supplentions de
ley, et de noueils purueciences ; les estatutes,
ordrements et purueciences suis escrips de
tout la gent de la roialme desoymes soiet fir-
ment gardes, come pcelates, counties, bar-
ons et auks del roialme claiment auer diuis
francishes, et les quels examin et jugez le
roy a mesmes les pcelates, counties, barons
et auters, aueit done iour. Pource est et con-
cordantment graunte, que les auauvantdes
pcelates, counties, barones et auterz, cel ma-
ner de francochise blsent, ilznt que rien neidou
acreee per usurpation, ou occcupation, ne
rien sur le roy occupient, ielsz ai phein de-
me le rope per le countie, ou a la procherone
F. f. veniæ
Glocester.

bemité des Justices errantes, as commodo plest
en mesme le coutrye, ou telques le roy com-
maunde auter chose, saue le droit le roy com-
il en houza parler, soloncs cec que il est co-
tenie en le br le roy. Et de cec soient mas-
des brefes as vitcouns, bapillifes & auks,
pur chescun demandant. Et soit la sofit del
brefe change, soloncs la diversité des fran-
chises, les quelcs chescun claime dauer. Et ils
biscoutes per toutes leurs baillis ferront
communement crier, cellassauoir en cyptes,
burghes, et billes merchandes, & aillours &
tours ceux & aucuns franchises claident au
per les charters les predecessors la Roys,
royes Dengleterre, ou en auter maner, sofet
devant le roy, ou devant Justices en eyer a
certaine jour & lieu a montrer quel manner
de franchises ils claient dauer, & per quel
garrat. Et les biscoutes mesmes dongz ser-
ront illoncs personalement, ou leur bailliffs
& minsters a certifer le roy sur les avant-
ditz franchises, & auters choses que celles
franchises touchent. Et cest crie degit devant
le roy conteigne garnisement de si, semaig-
nes. Et en mesme le maner ferront les dis-
coutes crier en eyer de Justices. Et en si
le maner ferront ils personalement, ou leur
bailliffs & leur minsters, a certifer les
Justices de siel maner de franchises, et
des auters choses que celles fraichises tou-
chent. Et cest crie conteigne garnisement de
quaté jours, de come le common summos
todient : ilint que si la party que claime da.
franchises, soit devant le roy ne soit pas mis en deuant devant les Justices en euyer, pur ce que le roy de la grace especial ad grauit que il gardera la party de damage, quaunt a cel aiournement. Et si cel party soit empech sur tiels manyers de franchises devant un paier de Justices auzedites mesmes les justices devant lez sur la partie est en ple, garderent le pty de damage devant autre justices, et devant le roy lui meme, mesque il fache y les justices, que le pty fuit en pice devant eux sicome il est avanddit. Et si ceux tiels franchises claint auyer, ne beignent p' al iour avanddit:دوغجس font les franchises en nostre de distresse prises en la main le roy per le discout del lieul:裘衣 quils tield maner de franchises ne blent,elsey il beigner a recever dzoit. Et quant ilz beignet per cel distresse, leur franchises eur soient repleues tiz les demandl, les quels repleues respoignet maintenat en la soyme avanddit. Et parah=venture les parties exceptt, quils ne debuient membte & respond sans be original,docs il puisse estre siuer q eux de leur proper sayt, euyent bluerpe ou occupie aucuns franchises sur le roy, ou sur les precede indirects, dit iour soit, q maintenat respoignent sans brieze, et puis reccuent jugement, sicome le court le roy agardera. Et ils dient ouister, que leur aun= celer ou leur aunceliers de mesmes les fra= chises monzont feilles, loyent oy, & maintenant soy nt le veritie enquisse, et solongz ceo allent les auant en le bsoignes. Et si loye

42.
Glocester.

fronc q tour alister ent mozuzz feise:dogz

et le roy brief original de la Chancery en
fourme fait de cco: Le roy mauné saluté au
biscourt, summones per bone summonieurs
ha ttel, que il soit devant nous a ttel lieu en
notre proxecin venite en cel countie, ou de-
tvant nous Justices a primer assises, come
sîs en cels parties biendzont, a monstre par
quel grait il clame dauer quittance de tost
pur soy ou pur sez hometz y tour nostre roi-
ame y continuation appes la mort tiel tadis
son predecessor. Et aicet les summoneurs
& cco bse. Et à les parties beignant al tour
respoignent, à soit replie & judge, Et sîs ne
beignant ne soy ellonent devant le roy, à à
le roy demurra ouster en cel countie, soit co-
naunt au biscort q il le face vencer al quart
jour. À q tour sîs ne beignant, à l'roy de-
muré ouster en cel countie, soit fait ccome en
eyze de Justices. Et à l'roy depart del cô-
tie, soient les parties signes a briefe jour, à
tient reasonables delayes, turtte les discreti-
ons des justicis, fico en accëts pson mqtt. Et
les Justices en cire facent de cco, à tour op-
ers solonz lordeninent auantdit, à solôg3
ceo à ttel mani de plees debuent eftb deduet.
En oter de plaints faits & affaires des bat-
lies le roy a dauter, baillisises, soit fait solôg3
lordeninent auant fait de cco, à solonz les
enquestes de cco auant ptles, à de cco ferzet
les justicis en eyze solonz cco à le roy tour
ad lioint, à solonz les articles à le roy tour
ad liure. Vide tout cco en latin piz playne
Come auntz ces heures damages ne fuerunt agardes en Assise de nouvel disselis
foysz tant solast betz les disselisours. Pursueu est que si les disselisours alienent les te-
menents et nient dont les damages puissent
estre leuyes, qui ceuz a que maines cecu tene-
ments demeurent, soient charges des da-
mages, istant que cheslum respoigni de son
temps. Pursueu est enslement, que le disselis
recoues damages en briefe Dence foundue
sur disselis, vers celui qui est troue tenant
apres le disselisour. Pursueu est ensmentation qui
la ou avant ces heures damages ne fuerunt
agardes en pie de mostdauncester, foysz en
case ou tencements fuerunt recouerez deuens
chiefs seigniors; seo faut y Statut Mariels
cap. 16.; qui desformes damages soiit agard-
es en toutes cases, ou home recouer per
assise de mostdauncester, come est avant-
dit en assise de nouvel disselis. Et en melme
le maner rec. home damage en briefe de Co-
mage, Apel, et Besapel. Et la ou avant ces
heures damages ne fueront tapes, foysz a le
value des issues de la terre: Pursueu est que
le demaunp put rec. vers le tenant les col-
tages de son briefe purchase, ensemblement
ouezz les damages avantdits. Et tout ces
soit reuus en toutes cases, ou home recouer
damages. Et soit desformes cheslum reuus a
render damages, la ou home recouer vers
F. N. Y.
Gloucester.

Sur de la intrusion demesne, ou de son fief demesne.

Age 2. Cap 2.

Si enfant devenu age soit tenus hoys de son heritage apres la mort son pier, cousin, et ou benarel, per que il couiente quel purtech. brieze, et son aduerterie beigne en court, et en repsonnant alledge sealement, ou aut chose dit, per que Justices agardent tenquez, la ou tenquez fut delays telsz at age tenfant, si passa oce tenquez ausi comme il fut de plein age.

Warrantie. I. Cap 3.

Estable est ensembl, que si home alpisement, que si tient per le ley Dengletere son sitiz ne soit pas soubarre per le fapt son pier (de que nu heritage ly descend) a demander &: recoffrer per brieze de Mortbancester de la seisin la nier, tout face le charter son pier mention que ly et les heires sont tenus a la garf. Et si heritage ly descend de part son pier, donqz soiz il sozclose de le value del heritage, q ly est descendus. Et si en tiel case apres la mort son pier, heritage ly soit descendus per melsme le pier, donqz auera le tenant vers luy recoffery de la seisin la nier, per brieze de jugement que ilera hoys de rolles des justices. devant queur le pier fut pide, a remf son garantie, scome auant ad este fait en auters cases, ou le garantie bient en court et dit, que riens ne luy est descend de luy, per q fait si est bouch. Et en melsme le manteur epe suisne le sitiz recoffes
Gloucester. 44.
per brie de Colmage, Avel, & besatel. Ensélement & en mens le mamer ne soit theire la femme après la mort le pier & la mier, hard daction a demaund le heritage la mier per brie de Dentre, que son pier en temps la mier aliena, doit nul fut nest leue en court le roy.


Cesau it. 1. cap. 4.

TEnsément & home leste la terre a serfi, ou a trouver estouers en biuer, ou en bulture & amount a la quart part de la veray value de la fre, & celuiy & la terre tient istint charge la leste est giler freshe, istint & home ne peut trouver distresse & deux ans, ou per trois, a faire le ferme render, ou a faire cee & est co- tenue en l'escript ou leas:estabilic est & appez les deux ans paties est le leffour action a de- mauder la terre en deucipi per brie de il a- uera en la chancery. Et & celuiy, vers que la terre est demaund, heigh austral indgemet et renb les serreages & les dam, & troua sucrey tiel coe la court berra & soit suffisbat a renb en ayz solonq cee & est cogenue en l'escript du leas, & retiagt la fre. Et si demur & tan- que ele soit recouer per indgemet, soit il for- close a remenant. PV. 2. capitulo 21 et capi- tulo 41.

Walo. 4. Cap. 5.

TEnsémet est puranieu, & home est desoz- mes b de Walt en le chàcrey & boc & tient per le ley Donglefre, ou en auter maner a terme de bie, ou des ans, ou feme & tient en dower. Et celuiy & serre aint de Walt, yde le close
Glocestre.

le chose que il auct waste: et ouster ceo lache
gree del treble de ceo & le wait tert taxe. Et
en wait fait en gard, soit fait solonx ceo que
contenu est en la grand charter cap. quarto.
Et per la ou il est contenu en la grand che,
que celuy q auct fait wait en gard parle
gard, accord est, quel rendra al heire les dam
del waste si isn for q la gard pduc ne sust-
ast mie a le value des dam, avaint lage del
heire de in le gard. [W. 1, ca. 21, articuli cap
chart, cap. 18.

f) Morddauncester. 2. Cap. 6.

C Puruei est ensemert q il home murge, et
est plusieurs heires, dont lui est fit ou il
frere ou sœur, neveu ou nièce, et les auxs sont
en plus long degre, tous les heires desoz-
mes crient recouere per brieve de mostdaun-
celetour.

f) Entre. 2. Cap. 7.

C Ensemert q femme bend, ou done en fœ,
on a terme de vie, tant q elle tient en doxer,
estably est q le heif, ou aux, q qui la terre de-
veroit receue aps le decese la fem, est main-
tenant son recoie per brieve dent, fait de ceo
en la chauncery.


C Puruen est ensemert q les biscolts plebien
counties les places de trespas, auxq dicilez
foilent eure plebdes. Et q nul neit desozmes
briees de trespas deviat Justices, si ne af-
isme per loy, q les biens empoartes baient
pl. s. al meins. Et si le pleint de baterp, af-
isme per loy q la pleint est veritable. Des
places
Glocester.

plaço, et des mathèmes, est home brise si-
cone home soièt aurer. Et graunt est, q' les
defend puïst fait atroçanès en tiel piec, 
on appel ne gist nie, sunt que ils soièt at-
tants | du recupas | en leur absience, soit mad 
al bis, q' ils soièt prises, et ccnt adôgqs la 
peis, q' ils atteront, ils bis estre presente 
qst le jugement soit rendus. Et q les plein-
tifiez deloues en tiel tran se facent effonne 
aps la puin apparence, soit tuer done telq 
a la venne des injustes errants, et les defend 
edementiers soient en pees en tiel piez, et 
en auters piez, ou attachemôts q ditte gi-
fent. Si le defend se face essois del service le 
roy, et ne poe son garrat au tuer q doss tueq 
est per son essois, est èle est que il renda ai 
pl' les damnages de la tourne de ex g. ou de 
pluss, solonq le discriq dez injustes, ade-
mais loin en le griete mercq le roy.

Parton, I. Chap 9.

Partien est ensemç, que nul brise ne 
ellt de lomès de le chauncë, pur moqt è hòe 
denquerer q home occist aut, per misaduen-
ture, ou roy défend, ou en aut è man pur seloq, 
tes celui soit en prison elques al venne 
de des injustes errants, ou assigni a gaoë decluè 
è le mist en país devièt cur è bòi è maie. Et 
s soit tronque pais q il le fist roy defendant 
ou q misaduent, donqs fra les injustes alla-
tier au roy, è l' roy lup en fra sa grace è lup 
pleist | W. l. ca. 11. | Partien est ensemç q 
nul appel soièt abattre à legiermit qçile avait 
ad este, nès q appellour coutte le fait lañ 
je tuer
Glocester.

Le troy, le heure, le teys le roy, & la biff ou le fait ieut fait, & de quel arme il suist occise, le estoia rappelz, & iames ne soit rappelz abat, per defaut de first suit puis q'hoie fue dedeiz lan & le tour apres le fait.

[Éloine.] cap. 10.

Come il soit contenu en lestatut le roy q'oz est. M. I.cap. 42, que deys parceres ou deys queur teign en comen, ne puissent forcher per éloine, del heure quiz oint in foits apparas en count. Purrun est q'item cea soit tenus et gard, per la ou home & la femme sont enpledes en la court le roy.

[Disceptr. I.] cap. 11.

Purrun est ensemment, q'le home baiila en la citie de Londrez son tenement a termes ans, & celuy a que le franktenement est, le face enpleiz per collusion, & face des. aps des, ou beigne en court, & la boitz rend pur faire le termour perdze lo term, q le demad est querel, issant q le termour puiste au re-couere & brieve de couenant, le matiz, et lez baillesi puissent enquyrier per bonne biff en la presene del termour, & del demandant, le quel le demandant moueist son ple & bon desoit quel avoit, ou per collusion, ou per fraud pur faire le termour pard son terme. Et q'ouse soit per inquest, q le demandant moeist son ple per bonne desoit quel avoit, si soit le judgement parsoante maintenant. Et q'ouse soit per inquest, q il lui enpleda par fraud pur toller le termour son terme, si demurge le termour en lo fine, & leseceiz del judgement.
Glocestre,

pur le demandant soit suspendus, lesques après le terme passe. Et en même le matière soit fait de courton en tel case devaut Justices, si le termour le challenge devaut moyement rendus.

Voucher. 5. Cap. 12.

Puruenest ensement que li home aut entemple de tenement en la citie, & bouche seuient a garantie, qu'il beign en la chauncery est brieve de som long garant a cert tour devaut Justices du banke, & en au aut be au maio, & as baillis, que ils succellent en le parol que est devaut eux per brieve, ilques a tant que le parol de la garantie terra termine devaut Justices du banke. Et que le parol de la garantie terra termine devaut Justices de banke, donque terra dit au garf qu'il boite en la city de Lond a espoigny 3 chief pie. Et le doant y la fuit est be de Justices de banke au maio, & as baillis, qu'ils voient avant en le plie. Et si le doant recofi berz le tenant, beign le test as justices de banke, et est bée au maio, & as baillis, qu'il le test est la fre pd, qu'ilz facent extend la fre, et refurent en banke a cert tour, ê aps soit mand au vil de pays ou le garrant suisf som, qu'il sup face auer de la cert le garrat a la value [Vide articul Glocestre censret. Annono-]


Puruenest ensement, que del heure à plie terra meu en la city de Londres per be, qule le tenant neit power de faire wast, ne estrepement.
Glocester.

estrempement du tenent & est en do, pendant le pice. Et si le face, le maire & les bailifs furent gardé à le suit de le doitant. Et si le do & la natur loit gard en autres cities, bovoughs, & ailleurs per tout le royaume.

Damages. 2. Chap. 14.

Le roy grauite de sa grace as citize de Loudres, & la ou avoit ces heuvez ceux qui furent distilles de leur frangienent en si la cite, ne poient reconni leur damage auant le venant des injustices a la toweye, & des formes de ces distiles et leur dam p reconnist de la justice, per le qui ils recourent leur testis, & les distillleurs soient amies devant deur baro de eschequier, sur un foiz & un viendraen la cite a été fait. Et ceo loit maist au tresorer, & as barons del eschequier, quil le faiennent fait chelz an pij, de eur a leur leuer après la chandlere. Et les amerians et les commons del eschequier, soient leues al oeps le roy, & al eschequiers delivieres.

Wynes. 1. cap. 15.

Puruiue est enesent si le maire & les barons vante de leur baro enquen- gent des bines vendus enount la justice, et le plent & demand eur a leur venante, & doin, soient ameries, la qui ils soient attende ischem le bien des injustices errant. Dones a Glo- cester le quart tour de October, ian du reigh le roy Edward sitz le roy [illegible].

 Explicit statut de Glocester. Explanationes
Explanationes Stat.
Glocestcr.An. pred.
Regis 6. edit.

Postmodum p dominus regem, et
justiciarios suos facte sunt quam
explanationes quodque articulorum
superius postrosum.

Damages. 3. cap. 1.

Cui delicet ad primum articulum, ut illi
à hunc ingressum per discessum incurrent
damna a tempore statuti publicati. Eodem
modo de heceibus de ingressu super discess-
nam. De damnis in omnibus hceibus mox-
tis ætceolozis, cósanguinitatis, aut. del pro-
au, de intrusione, vel de pacto proprio, per
quod siq bce, currant damna post impera-
tionem hceuis, contra cos qui tenerunt per
statutum, licet antecedentes sui prinos inde
obiterunt seisti.

Age. 3. cap. 2.

Cde inquisitione faciend, quæ tangit illos
sunt infra etatem, currat statut sine repo-
sris limitatione.

3 Cde terris alienatis per illos qui tenet
p legel Anglie, currat statutis de hmodi fris
alienatis post statutum illud publicatum.
Eodem modo currat statutum de terris be-
xuis alienatis per birum bbi finis in cuze nó
eltd inde leuat.

Cesusn. 1. cap. 4.

Cde terris dimitis ad seodi firmis, red-
dendo inde per annum quartam ptem beri
valoris
Religiousis

balonis earum, currat statutum, tam de terris diminisd ante statut editis, quam post dummodo tenes detinuerit utra duos annos post statutum edit, id quod solvere debuit diminusi per annum, iuxta scripta conventiones illius.

Waste, cap.5.

C. De pena basti, de omnibus (preter qua de dotibus & custod) intelligat de bastis factis post statut edit. Et de pena tripli in causibus basti de dotibus et custodiis, intelligat de bastis factis post statut edit.

Entre, cap.6.

C. De his qui alienat dotem suam intelligat post statut editum.

C. Dat apud Gloricum dominica pror. post festum dini Petri ad vincula, anno R.E.C. 1. sexto.

Statutum de religiousis editum Anno, vij. E. primi.


Um dudum proximum suerit, & viri religious non ingredenterunt seoda aliquo sum, sine licentia et voluntate capit. Dijoxum seodos de quibus seoda illa immediate tenent, & viri religious postmod nabilissimius tam seoda sua propria, quam alioquum
Religiosis.

alioquum hactenus ingressi sunt, eaibi appropriando, et emendo, et alioquid et dono alioquum recipiendo, per quod sertutia que et hu- mulmodi seodi debent, et quod ad defensionem regni ab initio protusa fuerint, indebite sub- triahuntur, et capitales dixi etcaetas suas inde amittunt: Hos susp hoc p brititate regni nostri congrusi volentes pudere remedii de consilio plebatteri comitti barosti et alioquum fidetum regni nostri de consilio nostro ezcet-
tum,promptinis ,statumus, et ordinam-
num,quod nullus religiosus, aut alius qui-
cumq terras aut testa aliqua emere vel be-
dere, vel sub coloratio donationis, aut termini,
aut ratione alterius tituli cuistumq terras aut tenementa ad aliquo recipere, aut alio
quoismod arte vel ingenio ibi appropriata
placat, sub consuetudine eorumdem p quod
ad manum moxtua terre vel testa huismodo-
bi deentiant quoquomodo.Prouidim9 etiam
et quis religiosus aut alius cotra ptes stat-
tum aliquo mod arte vel ingenio venire spue-
serit, liceat nobis et alius immediate capitae
bois seodi talis alienati illud infra annum a
tpe alienationis hmodi, ingredi et tenere in
seodo et hereditate. Et tali capit dis immedi-
ate negligens fuerit, et seodi hmodi ingredi
noluerit infra annum, tunc liceat primo capit
boi immediate seodi illius,infra dumdissi et
sequerit, seodi illud ingredi, et tenere licet quis
est, Et sic aliibet capitalis dis immediate in
gredi pot hoi seoda, si propinquios dis imceh
ad ingremi et hmodi seoda negligens fuerit
bt
Religious.

Et si omnes hodiemi capita
les domini hodiemi seodi qui plene etatis fuerint, infra quatuor, maria, extra prisionem
unt annum et dimidium neglegentes fuerint, vel remissi i hac parte: Hos statim post
annum completum a tempore quo huiusmodi emptiones, donationes, vel alios appropria-
tiones hieri contigierit, frater et tect huiusmodi capiemus in manum nostram alios inde se-
offabim per certa scrutia nobis inde ad de-
fensionem regni nostri faciendo, saluis capital
domini seobatum illorum wardis, relicuis
estactis, et aliis ad ipsas pertinenc scrutinios
inde debit et consuet. Et ideo nobis manda-
mus, quod statutum predictum coeunt nobis
legiem de cetero firniter teneri et observari
faciatis. Telle me ipso apud Westm. xiiiij, die
Novembris, Anno regni nostri viij, &c. | M.
C.ca.36.W.2.ca.32.&.33.&.W.7, Anno, 18
E.1.cap.4.

Explicit statutum de Relig.

Statutum de Acton Burnel
edit. Anno, xi. E. i.

Reconisance & statut, marchant, cap. i.

Ur ceo que merchauntes, queur anunt
ceur heures dunt presk leurs aueir as di-
vers gens, sont chues en pueretie, pur ces
hils naioient pas sy presk lep purscu, y
la quel ils poient leur dettes haieuetem re-
coucer.
douter al tour de la pagne alligne, et per icel enchesson sont multez des merchants Lustrez de vever en celt tetre que lure merchandises as dam as marchants, et de tout le Royale.

Le roy per lui, et per tout son counsell, ad oveaine et estable, que marchant que boit estre sure en son det, face vever son dettour de tout le Maiz de Londres, ou de Euerlyke, ou de Wustolk, ou devant le Maiz, un clerke que le roy a ceo attournera, consuer la det, et le tour de paiement, soit la reconu entre en rool de la maine le dit clerke que sera comue.

Duser ceo le dit clerke face de la maine lettre obligat, a quic escripature soit mis le seal le dettour, que le seal le roy que a la coi puruen, le quel seal demurra en le garde del maiz le clerke avautdit.

Et la dettour ne lui rende al tour que lui est done ou assis, si boigee le creatuure al maiz, et al clerke que la lettre oblig. Et a troque soit per rolle ou per letter, que la det fait comue, et que le tourc assis est passe, le Maiz, per bien des prudes homes, maunter face vende les meubles du dettour comme atteint de la dette. Alome chateur burgages denuisables, istque a la somme de la dette, et les deniers soient payes al creatuure. Et si le Maiz ne trouve achatour, face un reasonnable price liuer les meubles a creatuour, istque a la somme de la dette en allowance de la dette. Et a la vende, et la liuer des burgages denuisables terra mys le seal le Roye auautdit, en tardurable tes.
moign. Et si le dettour neit moebles in la poier le Maioz, dont le dette pur est leue, einsi est aicours en la realme, donqz maunde le Maioz desouch le secle le roy auvantdit al Chaunceller la cons. fait devant hyp et lauantdit clerke. Et le Chaunceller maunde hiez al vic en que batiy auc moebles le dettour. Et le vic. face faire gree al creansour pyneme la soune, que le Maioz le ferroit, si les moebles le dettour fussent en son poper. Et bien soy gardent ceux, q ont paise ls biez moebles pur liuer al creansour, q ilz mette reasonable pize. Car ilz les mettront trop haute, en favor del dettour, al daiz del creansour, la choise pize soit liuer a ceux queur lueretit paise pour le pice q ilz ont ont miz, & mantenit respoign al creansour de la det. Et si la dettour hoit dire, q les bien moebles fuirent vendus ou liueres pur meines q ilz ne baleit de cœ ne puré il nie remeude avoic, y quop q le maioz ou le vicount esent loialment les biez moebles a celup q pis of- sert vendus, car il purra retier a hyp si q auant le tour de la suit pote les biez moebles aur vendue, & per les mains les deniers, a- voir leue, et ne boille.

Et si le dettour neit moebles,oit la det puré estre leue, donques soitt son corps pise ou que il fera trouve, & en prison tenue, isque a tant q il est faire gre, ou les amies pur hyp. Et si nad, dont il poet estre sustenus en pris- son, la creansour hyp trouvera paire et esre, si ne mourge en prison pur defaut, les quer costages.
costages le dettour luy rend que le det, auââ à il esté del prison.
Cet à le creansour soit merchâe estrâg, il demurt al costages le dettour tout le temps qui il demurt pur sur la dette leuer telque al heure que les biens mobles le dettour soient vendus ou a luy lucres.
Cet à le creansour ne se paia pas de la suertie solement le dettour, per que pledges luy soient troues ou mainpennors, si les mainpennors ou les pledges beign devaunt le maioz et le dit clerks, et soy obligent per escriture & recognusisme auant est dit del dettour. En à le manner à la dette ne soyt paia a tour allz, soit fait leecution sur les pledges & mainpennors comme auant est dit del dettour. Et est le creansour recouere sur les pledges & mainpennors comme auant est dit del dettour.
Cet à sont ne pur quant que tanqz com la dette puisse estre picinemen teue des biens mobles del dettour en la sozme auantdit, les mainpennors ou les pledges ne eyent damnes en defaute des biens mobles du dettoz et le creansour recouere sur les mainpennors ou sur les pledges en la sozme que auant est dit del dettours &c. Et a sustemer les costages de auantdit clerks, si prenda le roy de chz estour luyner un denier. Cete establisment boit le Roye que dezozmes soye tems & gard per tout son Roialme denseerterre, entre quel gêts que à soit, à de leur demesne deegré boudzôé cest recognisés fait G.y.
Vestm second.

Ciam quam primum in suis oppressionebus securitas est, ac quidam datus, in quibus licet deficiat remanenter unde determinatur, et quod ad reprimendam oppressionem populi remanserit statuenda: Dixit rex in parlemento suo, post Pascham, anno regni sui tertio decimo apud Westm, multas oppressiones populi, et leges defectus, ad suppletionem dictas Statutis apud Glc. editorem, recitari fecit, et Statuta editit, et patebit in sequent.

§ Iaile. 1. Cap. 1

C In primo de tenementis, quae multos ius dantur sub conditione, videlicet cum aliquid dat terram suam aliqui bire, et eius huius, et hered de ipsius bire et muliere procreatis, ad tecta conditione expressa tali. Si huiusmodi bire et mulier sine hered de ipsius bire et muliere procreato obiislet, terra sic data ad donatozem, bel ad eius heredem revocatur. In causa eis cum quis dat ten aliquid in libertatem maritagem, quod dominum habet conditionem annexam, licet non expressum in charta doni, talis est. Quod si huiusmodi bire et mulier sine hered de ipsius bire et muliere procreato obiislet, tenementum sic datit ad donatozem, bel ad eius heredem revocatur. In causa eis cum quis dat tenementum aliqui et hered de corpore suo erectibus, durch bidevit, et adhuc videtur, huiusmodi donatozibus et hereditibus donatozum, quod voluntas donatozum ipsorum in dominis suis expressa non fuerit prwis, nec adhuc est observata. In omnibus enim predictis cadibus post praem C. iij. suscitata

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Westm second.

Suscitatum et excutient ab ipsis quib? tesi sic conditionaliter fuit datum, hucusq habuerunt huiusmodi seossati potestatem alienantem di tesi sic datum, et heredando exitum coepti contra voluntatem donatorii, et contra so- mant in dono expressum. Et præterea si defecte exitum de huiis seossatis, tesi sic datum ad donatorum, vel ad eius heredes recuerit debit$ se unam in charte de dono huiusmi expres- sse, locate exitus (si quis fuerit) obitum $ factum tamen $ seossamentum eorum ab tesi sic fuit datu$ sub conditio$ excludi fuerit hucusq de redissione eozude titorii, quae manifeste fuit contra se unam doni. Proparet quod his resp. perpendens, et necessarii et utile est in predictis calib$ apponere remedii, statuir quod voluntas donatorum, secundum se unam in charta doni sui manifeste expressa, de cetero obtentur, tta quod non habeat uli, quibus tesi sic fuit datum sub conditione, potestatem alienandi tesi sic datum, quo minus ad exitum illo sum, quibus tesi sic fuerit datum remanente pos$ coepti obitum, vel ad donatorum, vel ad eius heredem (si exitus defecti) recueratur, per hoc quod nullus sit exit$ omni$ vel (si aliquis exitus fuerit, et per mostem defecti) herede de coopto huiusmodi exitus defecti$ etc habeat de cetero secun- dus vir huiusmodi mulieris aliquo in tesi sic dato per conditionem, post mostem proxim $ sic, per legem Angliae nec exitus de secundo bru$ qui muliere sucessionem hereditariam; sed statum post mostem viri et mulieris, qui$
Vestini second.


Repleun. 2. Cap. 2.

Quia domini seodorum distingentes tenentes suis, pro serviciis et consuetudinitibus ibi debitis, multo viens gravantur
wesin secund.

per hoc quod cum tenentes sui distriptione
sua per breve, bel sine breve, replegiauerint
ac cum ipsi dominii (ad querimoniam tenen-
tium suorum) adcom, bel ad aliam curiam ha-
ventem potestatem placitandi placita v be-
tito nullo per attacchm venerint, rationa-
bilem et iustam distriptionem aduocauerint,
per hoc quod tenentes disaduocant nihil tenes
ne clamant tenere de eo qui distriptione se-
cit, et aduocauerit, remanit ille qui distriuxit
in misericordia, et tenentes sui quieti, quibus
pro illa disaduocatone per recordum com,
tine aliarum curiarum, que recordum non ha-
bent, pena infligii non potest. De cetero pro-
tus est et statut, qu si hmodi dni in com bel
hmodi curia, iusti de hmodi tenetibus suis
consequi non possint, quia cito attachati su-
erint ad sectam tenentium suorum, conceda-
tur cis breve ad ponendum loquetam [illam]
cozam Justiciarum, cozah quibus (et non al-
bi) iustitia huiusmodi dominis exhiberi po-
terit, et inserat causa in breve, quia talis dis-
irixin in fecundo suo pro servici et consibi de-
britus. Nec per studium statutum derogat legi
comunem statu, quod non permisit aliquid
placitum ponit cozam iustice ad petitionem de-
fendens: quia licet prima facie videat tenens
actor, et dominum defendens, habito tami re-
pectu, ad hoc quod dominus distriuxit, se-
quit pro serviciis et consibi a retro Criste-
se inter apparebit potius actor, qui uerens,
quam defendens. Et ibi in certo sint Justitie,
de qua recenti letina poterint, dni aduocar-
re rationabili tém distriictionem super tenètes suos de cerero concordantum est, quod ratio-
nabilis distinctio poterit aduocari de seilma 
antecessorum vel predecessorum suorum, a 
tépose quo hæve note discitine currit, vide 
W. i. ca. 38. Et quia aliquando contingit, quod 
tenens postquam replegiauerit aueria sua, 
aueria illa vende vel elongat, quod minò 
retozum postit fieri dicto disstringenti, a adiu-
dicerur. Pronium est, quod biè vel ballium de 
cerero non recipiant a conquerentibus solis-
modo plegios de prosequendo, antequam 
deliberationem faciant de aueriosis, sed etiam de 
aueriosis retrohandis, a adidiceret retozum. 
Et si quid modo plegios cepit, respond-
deat ipsis de pecio aueriozii. Et habeat do-
minus disstringens recuperare per hæve, quod 
reddat ei tot aueria, vel tot catalla. Et si nò 
habeat ballius unde reddat, reddat superi-
or suò. Et si aliquando contingit, quod post-
quam adidicatum fuerit disstringenti retoz-
ni aueriozum, ae distriectus, postquam a-
ueria sit retoznata iterum replegiauerit, sit 
biderit disstringentem comparente in curia 
paratum libi respondere, desatam fecerit, ob 
quam iterum readiudicabit disstringenti re-
vozum auseriozii, si bis vel ter & infinitis 
replegianuntur aueria, nec habeant iuditia 
caræ regis in hanc caele effectu, super quo no 
hibit primum remedium pronum: Ordinatis 
est in hanc caele processus, quod quam cito 
adidicatum fuerit retoznum auseriozii dis-
stringenti, per hæve de iudicio, madetur biè 
quod
Vestin second.

quod retoxnum habere faciat distinctenti de auresis, in quo beae interatur, quod dix ea non deliberet sine beae: in quo si t mentio de tuto per iustitie reddis: quod fieri non poterit, nil per beae quod creas de rotulius iustitie, coeunt quibus deducet suerit loqueat. Cumigitur / districus / adierit iustitie, ei petierit aesta sua iteri sibi replegiari, frat ei beae de indicio, quod dix (capta securitatis de prosequendo, etiam de auresis seu catalla retoxnum, bel eorum pecunia, si adiudicet retounum) deliberet ei aeuria, bel catalla plius retoxnum: et attachetur ille qui distinctit, ad veniend ad certum dicem coem iustitie, coeunt quibus placentur deducatur in presentia partium. Et si iterato ille, qui replegiauerit aeuria, fecerit desaltem, bel allia occasione adiudicet retounum districions tam bis replegiatur, remaneat districus illa in perpetuum irreplegiabilis. Sed si de novo, et de nova causa frat districus, de nova distriaeone siceretur processus supradictus.

Cui in vita. I. Cap. 3.

In casuis quando bir amicis per desaltem tei, quod fuit tus broxius sue, durii fuit quod brox, post mortem biri non habuerit alii nus recuperare qualis y beae de recto. Hproh quod dis rex statuit, quod mulier post mortem biri si habit recuperare per beae de ingrelli, cui ipsa in vita sua coteradicere no potuit quod in forma subscripta erit placitum. Si contra petitionem mulieris tenens excepit, quod...
Vestm second. 54

quod habuit ingressum per iudicium et con-

perrum suerit, quod per defaliam, ad oter-
nens necess habet respondior, si ab ea quare-
tunc viterius habet necess ostendere ius sui
secundis sovmæ bæunis, quod prorsus ingetrauit
uper virum et broznem. Et si verticale po-
terit, quod habuerit, vel habet ius in ten pe-
rito, nihil capit mulier et buse luiit. Quod
ostendere nò poterit, recuperet mulier ten
petrum, hoc obseruato, quod vi bir absentæ-
turit sc, et nolecurit ius broznis sue defendere,
vel/in bila broz sua reddere voluerit et bro-
zante iudicium benerit, parata petenti res-
pondere, et ius lium defendere, admittatur
broz. Eodem modo si tenens in dotem per
legem Anglie, vel alter ad terminum bire
vel per donum in quo reseruatur reverti,
securit defaliam, vel reddere voluerit, admis-
tantur heredes, vel illi ad quos spectat res-
so ad responsionem, si benerint ante iudicii
Et si per defaliam, vel redditionem reddat
iudicii, unic habeant hered, vel illi ad quos
spectat reverti, post moxem hunusmod te-
rentium, recuperare per buse de ingressum
quo obseruetur idem processus, sicur predi-
dicti est in casu bbi bir amittit per defaliam
teh brozs sue. Et sic in casibus predictis
due concurrunt actiones: bna inf petentem
et tenentem, et alia inter tenentem ius sui
ostendentem & petentem. Vide 20. C.1 de-
tenso iuris.

Dower.3. Cap.4.

In casu quando bir implacitatus de

se n
Westm. Second.

test reddid tenementum petitum adversario suo de plano, post mortem viri, ut licentian adjudicent mulieri dotei sua, et per breve petat. Sed in causa quando vir amittet per desfaltam tenementum petitum, si mulier post mortem viri petat domum, et compertum est, quod per aliquos Justitiae adiudicat suis dos mulieris petenti, nond obstante desfalsa, quia vir suus fecit alius Justi in coraria opinione existentibus, et contrarium indicantibus, ut de cetero huiusmodi ambiguitatis amputetur et sit in certo: Ordinatum est quod in beroque casu audiatur mulier, que domum petit. Et si speculat contra ipsam, quod vir suus tenet, unde dos petita est, amittet per judicium, per quod dotei habere non debet, et si qua per quod judicium et compertum fuerit quod per desfaltam, ad quod tenens necesse habet respondere, tunc opoptet tenent dilectus respondere, et ostendere quod ipse tenens ius habuit, et habet in predicto teni, secundum formam breuis, quod tenens qui fuerit super virum imapetrauit. Et si ostendere potest, quod vir mulieriis non habuit ius in teni, nec aliquis alius quae ipse qui tenet recedat quietus, et huius nihil capiat de dote. Quod si ostendere non poterit, recuperet mulier dotei suam. Et sic in casibus istis, et in quibusdassubsequent.s quando huiusdotata auitat dotei suam per desfaltam, et tenentes in libero maritagiio per legem Anglie, vel ad terminum bire, vel per seodem talliatur, concurrent plures actiones. Quia huiusmodi tenentes
tenentes, cum oporteat eos petere tenementa sua per defaltam amissa, et cum ad hoc per- ventionum fuerit, quod tenens necesse haber of- federe ius suum, non possint ipsi, sine his ad quod spectat reuersio, de ture respondere: et Idea concedatur etsi, quod bocent ad warra-f secundum tenzonem.bceuis, ac si essent tenen- tes in proprio bceui succurant. Et et si warrantus warrantizauerit, procedat placia- tum inter illum qui se situs est, et warrantis secundum tenzonem bceuis, quod tenens quia imperavit, et per quod recuperavit y defalt- tam. Et sic et pluribus actionib ad ustimis perueniat ad dnum iudicum, videlicet ad hoc quod huissimodi tenentes recuperent pe- tionem suam, vel quod tenentes eant quieti. Et si actio huissimodi tenentis, qui necesse habet offendere ius suum, nona fuerit ipse bceui de Roco, hic Magna asilfa, vel duellum iungi no possit y verba coelusa, iungi tamen possint per verba falsis aperta. Quis cum te- nens in hoc quod ofsendat ius suum, quod ei competet per bceui: quod plus imperavit: et sic loco actio, bene poterit warrant de- fendere ius tenentis, qui loco petitis (ad di- tum est) haber et seisinam antecessoris suum of- ferre et defendere per corpus liber hominis suii, vel ponere se in magnum asilsum, et petet inde recognitionem fieri, utrum ipse manus ius habeat in tenemento petitus, in predictus tals, vel alto modo iungi poterit magna a- silsa, et sic talis warrant defendat ius ex. Et cognoscit seisinam antecessoris sui, et ponit se in
Westm second.

in magnum aliquid ec.3 petit recognitionem fieri, utrum iple manus ius habeat in predicto remensimo, ut in illo de quo se statuere est, vel quod talis remissus et qui situr clausur, et in predictum talis ec. Cum aliquando contingat, quod mulier non habens ius pertinenti domen hereditatis heredis suis in praeterea existit, imperat breve de domo super custodem, et custos per sustos mum dedit domen reddiderit, vel desalutam fecerit, vel placitum ita sic per collusionem defendit, per quod dos huissimodi mulieris (in praeterea) adiuncta fuerit praetorium et quod heres, cum ad etamen pertenerit habeat actionem petendi leisnum antecellis suis versus huissimodi mulierem, qualem haberet versus quemcumque alium despositiorem, ita tamen quod salva sit mulieris versus petentem exceptio ostendendis, quod ius habeat in dote sua, quod sit ostendere poterit, recedat quies, et dorem suam retineat, et sit heres in misericordia, et ut recipiat deaeretur secundum discretionem Justiciae suae.

Sine autor, recuperet heres petitionem suam. Codem modo subueniatur mulieri, si heres del alius cum implacatuerit de dote sua, si dorem suam per desalutam amiserit. In quo casu est desaluta non sit et ita permissus, quin dorem suam (si ius habeat) recuperare posset, et sit et tale breve. Precipe A quod inste ec.3 reddi calique, que sunt brevi calis tantam terram cum pertinentijs in C, quam clamar esse rationabilem domen suam vel de rati-
rationabili...tale...et desinereat. Et ad istud breve habeat tenens...exceptionem sibi...ad ostendis...quod mulier...nisi...habet in dote. Quod si verificare pos-...terit...recidit...quietus...aliaquin recuperet...mulier...tenit...quod...pugis...tenus...ad...dote...Et...si...temporibus...retroactis...aliquis...amicus...et...ter-...ram...sibi...per...deserti...non...habuit...aliud...re-...cupere...quam...per...breue...de...recto...quod...cys...co-...petere...non...potuit...qui...de...mero...iure...loqui...non...potuerunt,...belum...tenentes...ad...terminum...bi-...te...bel...liberum...maritimum...vel...per...se-...dum...taullium...in...quibus...alibis...salutare...reversio...Precipsum...est...quod...de...ce...ro...nisi...et...ex...sum...desertum...cuis...ita...prejudicialis...qui...sta-...tis...sibi...iis...sibi...habernce...reprehense...pos-...lit...et...alio...brevium...quam...per...brevium...de...recto...De...ma-...ritagio...amisol...per...deserti...sit...tale...brevium...Precipsum...iusto...et...redat...in...mane-...rium...de...C...cum...pertinere...quod...clamare...esse...iis...et...maritimum...sibi...et...quod...predictus...et...de-...soye...Eodem...modo...de...testo...ad...terminum...brevium...per...deserti...amisol...sit...tale...brevium...Precipsum...iusto...et...redat...in...mane-...rium...de...C...cum...pertinere...quod...clamare...tenet...ad...terminum...brevium...sibi...et...quod...predictus...et...de-...soye...Simi-...literum...quod...clamare...tenet...qui...is...heredi...tius...de...corpe...su...legittimo...procreat...et...quod...predic-...tus...et...desol...et...
præsentationis, et quare impediet et hucusque
bistatum fuerit in regno, quò cum aliquid non
præsentandi non habens præsentauerit ad ali-
quam ecclesiam, cuius præsentatus sit admis-
sus, et quæ qui verus est patronus, per nullum
alium breue recuperare potuit aduationem
istam, quæ per breue de recto quod debet ter-
minare per ductum, vel per magnam aitiam
per quod heredes intra etatè cruxen p fraud-
em et negligentiam custodiam, heredes eti
fuit maiorés, sive minorés per negligentiam
vel fraudem tenentium per legem Anglie, vel
mutilatam tenentium in dotem, vel alio modo
ad terminum breve, vel annuim, vel per
seodum ralliatum, mutiliens eredatio-
orem patiæbearur de aduocationibus illis, vel
ad minus (quod eis melius fuit) ponerear-
tur ad breve de recto, et in casu omnino ex-
eredati fuerint hucusque. Statutum est
quod hucusmodi præsentationes non sint hu-
cusmodi rectis heredibus, aut illis ad quos
poti mortem aliquos hucusmodi aduocationes
reruit, debent, ita praedicta tales qui
quorimunque aliquid ita non habens, te-
pote hucusmodi custodiaram præsentauerit,
vel tempore tenentium in doté vel legé Angli,
vel alio modo ad terminum breve, vel annuim
vel per seodum ralliatum, in proxima vaca-
tione, post filia heres ad etatem pervenerit, vel
aduocation post mortem tenentium in formà
predicta ad herede plene etatis existens reuer-
tet, habebat eandem actionem et recuperatio-
rem per breve de aduocatione postellius
qualem
quam haberet ultimus antececial; hunc modo
di heredis plenam his etatem, in ultima va-
catione temпоrē ldeo accidente ante mortem
lham, vel antequam dissilium facta fuerit ad
terminum, vel ad sedum taliam, ut pre-
dictum est. Hoc idem observavit de presten-
tationibus factis ad ecclesias de hereditate
brozum, temпоrē quo fuerint sub potestate
brozum suorum, quibus per ilium statutum
subuenias, per remedium supradictum. Itur,
etiam religiosis, episcoparchiacois, rectori-
bus ecclesiariis, et aliis personis ecclesiasticis
per ilium idem statutum subueniatis, si
aliquis nos repellere non habens, presten-
tavit ad ecclesias domus siue prelatie, dignitatis
aut personae sive pacifico, tempore quo vaca-
ucrert praelie dignitatis, aut personae? hu-
stis modo nec tamen ita large intelligat ilium
statutum, quod personae, ad quorum reme-
dium statutum ilium est editum, habeant
recuperare supradictum, dicentes quod cul-
todes, tenentes in domum, per legem Anglie,
halicul ad terminum hie, vel annuum vel
bie sici defenderint placitum per ipsos vel
contra ipsos motum, quin judicato in cith re-
gis reddit ipse statutum non admiant
led sicut judicium in suo roboto, quosque per
judicium curie |regis| tanquam errorum (t
erog iniernatur) admulletur, vel alsi ad tii-
me prestantionibus, vel iniquitio per quare
impendit transferris per attinentiam, vel p cer-
ticationem admulletur, quod gratis concedat.
Et de cetero una forma plactitandi in Sibis,
H. J. ultima
hucine presentationis quare impedite inter uulte obscure overt quad hoc quod ipsis rea except in fullitudine ecclesiae per suam propiam presentationem non profert illam plenitudinem remanetque, dum modo bête intra temporum semestris imperatetur, quasi intra temporum semestris presentationem in a recuperaret non posset. Et cum aliquis inter plures clamantes advocatione aliquius ecclesiae par fuerit sinistra infra partes, et irrotatula cæsa obiciariis in rotulo, bel in fine habet formam quod uinus primo presentet, et in sequenti vocatione alius, et in tertia tertius, et sic de pluribus, si plures ant. Et cum uinus presentatione, habuerit suam presentationem, quam habere debet per formam conventiosis illius, et in proxima vacatio impediaeur ille ad quem spectat sequens presentationem per aliquem qui sit pars illius conventionis, vel loco eius. Statutum est quod de cetero non habeat huicmodi impeditus necessitatem perquirere bene de Quare impedite, sed habeat recursum ad rotulum, bel ad finem. Et si in rotulo, bel in fine comperta fuerit & dicta par, vel conventio, mandetur hic. Quod siere faciat partem impedienti, quod sit ad aliquem hujusmodi diem continentem spatiun, et diem, vel triduum sextimanarium, secundum quod locus est proprioque vel remotus, esset. (Si quid sciat dicere) quare sic impeditus talis presentationem suam habeat non debeat. Et si non beneficet, vel forte beneficet, et nihil sciat dicere, quare sic impeditus presentationem suam
siam habere non debeat ratione aliquis facti post pacem factam, vel irrotulatam, vel chirographatam, recuperet presentationem siam cum damnis suis. Et cum contingat quod post mortem antecedens sui, qui ad aliquam ecclesiam presentaret personam, assignata sit, et la advocatio in domum alius multarum, vel tenent per legem Anglie, et tenentes in domum, vel tenentes per legem Anglie presentaverint, et verus harus post mortem hujusmod tenementum per legem Anglie, vel in domum, impeditur presentare, est ecclesia vacauerit: Proutiam est, quod de cetero sit in electione impedit, et si quiseret velit per hanc de Quare impedit, vel ultime pavementis. Hor etiam de cetero obserue de advantagebus dunlibus ad termini vice, vel amno, vel ad se et talliaf. Et de cetero in hucibus ultime pavementis, Quare impedit, adiucieent daphna, bicus et tempus semel transire et impedimentorum aliorum, ict quod eis ecclesiam offerat, et verus patronus ea vice pavementis siam amittat, adiucieent daphna ad halem ecclesie de duobus annis. Et si tempus semel transire non transire, sed disurationem pavement in ter pust predictum, tunc adiucieent daphna ad halem mediatatis ecclesie y brunni annis. Et si impedito, nihil habet, unde est. Fust post daphna, in calo qui eis offert [ecclesia] per laustrum tempus puncturum passa duorum annos. Et si advocatio disurationis infra tempus semel transire, punctum in impedit opere D. iij. prodeunt
westiun seconnd.

prisonam dimidius anni. Et de cetero coedae
brevia de capellis, predicandis, bisaros, hospi-
talibus, abbatis, praepatibus, aliis domi-
bus que sunt de aduocationibus aliquum, s
prius concebi non consueverunt. Et cibi
presse indicavit, impeditur recto; aliquus ec-
clesi, ad petendi decentem in ibuna parochia,
habeat patronum recto; sic impediti breve ad
petendi aduocationem decentem petitum.
Et cum discretionet fuerit, procedat post
modum placitum in curia Thulcanitatis,
quatenus discretionet fuerit in curia regis.
Et adivocet descendat participibus, licet brus
bis praevertet, et suas perpetuas coheredem, non
petere hoc, excludis sit ideo quod negoti
agens, sed alius habeat turbi sui. Gentadi
tum accideret.

Voucher. 4. cap. 6.

Cum quis petat testis versus aliquum, et
implacatus bocaverit ad Warrantum, Warran-
tum dedicat Warrantian, et diu pendet
placitum inter tenentem et Warrantum, et
ad ultimum convincitur, quod vocatus ad
Warrantum sarratizare tenetur et illem et
const., haec subhaeus bilitak, non suit ante alta pe-
nana insicca vocato, qui Warrantiam dedicat,
nisi tamens quod Warrantizaret, est et in mia
quia prius non Warrantizatum, quod duru fur-
se petentia multociens per collusionem in-
ter tenentem et Warrantum magnus sussinit
dilatationes. Hoc propter quod dominus rer
statuit, quod sine tenens amitteret ten petiti
bocasset ad Warrantum, et Warrantus se
pollet
postet devoluer e de warrantia, codem modo
amittat warrantus si warrantia dedicat, et ca-
unca quod warrantare debeat. Et si inq-
stitio pendeat intente & warrantu, et pe-
tens pecat bene ad faciendu venire curata,
concedatur et sc.

Admeasurement de dower. 1. Cap. 7.

Custodi de cetero concedatur bœ de ad-
measuremente dotis. Nec per secta custodiis
sive et per collisionen sequatur, si uer-
kerem tenente in dotem, sed dari heres efi
ad etat puererit ad dotem administrandâ,
secundu quod p legem Anglie fuit admen-
surandâ. Et tam in isto benei, quam in bœ
ad measuremente pasture, cetero, quâ plus
decetero sit processus, ita quod cum perten-
serit ad magnâ destructionem, denfi dics in-
tr in quos duo com tenanë, adquos publica
hac proclamatio, quod descendens beniæ ad di-
em in bœni conscientia querenti responsur.
Ad quem dicens i beneerit, procedat placiti
inter eos, et si nond beneterit, et proclamatio su-
pradicto modo per bœ testificata fuerit, pro-
cedatur per defaltam ad measurementem
faciendam.

Admeasurement de pasture. 1. cap. 8.

Cum per placitiui motum per bene de
measuremente pasture, pastura fuerit ad-
measurementa aliqui coam tulli, aliqui in coam
coam bœ multoicens contingit, quod post
huilummodi administrationem actam, iterè
pont illæ, qui primo superonerauit pasturæ,
plura animalia quam ad ipsum pertinet ha-

H. v.

veni
westm second.

hend, nec super hoc hucusys prouisi suffc
remedium naturc est quod de secunda super-
oneratione sit remedium congrcnti sub hac
forma, quc conquerens habeat bzcuc de judi-
cio, et cognoscit admissura fuerit past-
tura, quod bie in &stia partium fmonsta-
rum (ut interesse voluerint) inquirat de fca
suponeratione. Quic a inuenta fuerit, man-
edt nisti sub sigillo bie, et sigillis admeto,
& inlicitas admittere congrcnti dapan, et
ponant in extractis valose animalis que su-
ponerant post admissiones facta, positut
in pastura, utra quod debuit, et extractas
liberent baromibus de scaccario, ut inde res-
pondeat dno rege. Si in coni facta fuerit ad-
missione, sic ad instantiam hrentis creat
bzcuc de cancellaria, quod bie inquirat su-
per huissi modi superoneratione, et de aequis
postis in pasturam utra debitu numerum,
bcl de precio dno regi ad scaccarium numer
rudeat. Et ne bie fraudet factar dno regim
isto caute, concordat est, quod omnia huissimi-
hzucia de secunda superoneratione, que ex-
eunt de cancellaria, inroutulentur, et in fine
anai ininit transcripta ad scaccarium sub
sigillo cancellai, ut videant thesaurarius
& barones de scaccario quales bie inudeat de
exitibus hmodi biam. Eodem mod inrott-
ulentur bie de reudditassina, & inmutatur ad
scaccarium in fine annii.

Mefhe. 1. cap 9.

CCum capitales d蝎 distingunt sredum
fum per contactudinibus, et tertius ubi
debuit
debitis, et medius sit qui tenentem acquisite dare debeat, cum non iaceat in oxe tenentis postquam distriictionem replegiturus, dedere demandam capitalis domini sui, qui advocat in cuius regis iustam distriictionem sic super tenentem suum, sic super medium, multi iusmodi distriictiones hucus et hunc gratiæ iteriunt, per hoc quod medius (iicet haberet quod distingui posset) magnas fact dilationes ante[?] ad cui debeat ad responde[?] huiusmodi tenentibus suis ad dicit de medio, per hoc etia quod durus sit in calis nisi medi[?] nihil habuit, in calis etia cui tenes parasus est lucere capitali domino servitutis et consuetudines exactas, et capitalis his servitutis et cons.ubi debitas remunet peripere per manum alterius quam per manum proculi tenentis sui, et sic antiterunt iusmodi tenentes in dominico proscriptionis terrarum liaram alias ad tempus alias totore repore suo, nec sus ante aliquod remedium in hoc calis prouisionum. Ordinatum est et praesens in hoc calis remedius in posteri sub habes forma, quod cito iusmodi tenens in dominico habens medium inter ipsum & capitali domino dominum distinguetur, etiam perquirat ubi tenens bene de medio. Et si medius hase terea in eodem comi diffugerit bies ad magnam distriictionem, def querenst in bie suo de magna distriictione calis dies ante cuissi adventum dico comi teneantur, & precipitatur hic quod distinga: mediis per magna distriictionem prout in benti continetur. Et
nullominis hic, in duob plenus com solipriter proclamare factat, quibusmodi medi
dius venit ad diem in hunc content, responditur tenentis lud. Ad quem diem si beneficit,
procedat placitum inter eos modo comune. Et si non beneficit huiusmodi medius, amit
sit seruitut tenentis sui, a modo non respondat ei tenens in aliquo; sed (omnia illo
medio) respondat capitulo domino, de isto seruitutis & cons.que pluri sacre debuit prae
dictus medius. Nec habeat capitulo dominus potestatem distregendi tenentes in do
minico dum predictus tenens offerat ei servitut debita & consuect. Et si capitalis do
minus crigerit plus quam medius ei sacere debet, habeat tenens in hoc calice exceptio
nem; vet dominium quam habearet medi. Si vero medius nihil habearet in potestate
regis: nihilominus perquirat tenens hunc suum de medio, ad vic. illius com in quo dis-
tringitur. Et si vic. mandauerit, quod medi nihil habearet unde potest summone, nihilom
minus sequar et bseite de attachamento. Et si vic. mandauerit, quod nihil habeat et quod
potest attachari, nihilominus sequar bseite de magna districione & fiat proclamatio in
forma predicta. Si vero medius non habeat terram, in coss in quo sit districio, sed habe
at terram in alio coss, tunc exeat bseite original ad summone medi, ad vic. illius com
in quo sit districio. Et cum testificatum fuerit per illam vic. quod nihil habeat in consu
ludo, exeat bseite de luditio ad suum medium.
ad hic illius com, in quo testificat suerit quod haberet test, et faceret lecta in illo com, quousque pueratur ad magnam distinctionem et proclamationem, sicut dictum est suprema de medio habente terram in codem com in quo sit distinction. Et nihilominus stat lecta in com in quo nihil haber (sicut dictum est suprema de medio nihil haberet) quousque perueniatur ad magnam distinctionem, et proclamationem, et sic post proclamationem in doroque com factant abjudicetur medio de seodo et seruitio suo. Et cum aliqui constingat quod tenens in dominico se cognitum est, ad tenendum de medio per minutissimum quietium quam mediis facere debuerit capittali domino, cum post humulmodi proclamationem atque cognitionem et tenens capittali domino, medio omnino, necesse haber tenens repondere capittali domino de servitiis et consitiue mediis ei plus facere debuerit, et postquam mediis benenit in cuius cognoverit, quod acquietat debet tenentem suum, vel abjudicetur ad acquietand, et post humulmodi cognitionem aut judicium querens perueniat quod mediis non acquietat tenentem, tunc exeat breve de judicio, quod die disinguang mediun ad acquietand tenentem, et ad ostensib physam iustic, ad certum die, ad ostendens quare plus eum non acquieatat. Et cum per distinctionem benecit, auditur querens. Et si querens testificaret posterior, quod ipsum non acquietavit, satisfactat de daptn, et per judicium recedat tenens qui estus de suo medio, et atque petitur capittali domino
domino. Et si ad primum dictationem non venerit, exeat hoc de alta dictatione, et sit pelamatio, et postquae testificat fuerit praedictus ad isticum, situr superius dictus est. Et siendum est, quod per hoc statutum non exclauduntur tenentes, quin habeant warrantiam, si de tenementis suis implacentet hospes medios suos et eorum heredum, secundum quod habuerunt, nec etiam exclauduntur tenentes, quin sequi polluit beatus medius suos, secundum quod constituivit plus obscur, si haberunt quod processus eorum plus valeat per antiquam conclamatum per ille statutum. Et siendum est, quod per ille statutum non praedictum remedium quibusunque medijs, sed solum modum in caelo cum sit bonus medius & ministrum dissergentem & tenentem, in caelo quod medijs ille est plene etatis, et in caelo quod tenens sine praedictio alterius quam medius attonare le potest capitali domino; quod dictum est pro mulieribus tenentibus in doré, et tenentibus per legem Anglie, vel alia ad terminum hirc [bel] per seendum talliatum, quibus pro aliquibus causis nodum est putatum remedium, sed (deo dante) alias prudenter.
liberatissi, de locutia ista recedebat, post quorum reeculum aduersarii suum ipso legum abiecit tam per piscientes, breuia sua postulat in ceras, aliqvis p faucem, aliqvis p dono per scelerum recipiatur, et illi, qui securc cre- debant recedere, tenit sua amicitia, ut huic modo fraudi subjacentis imposuerit statuit dominus rerum, quod tullis in picturantibus suis statuant finiti quindecem, vel mensis, minoris vel maioris finitum, sed quod comitteret maiorem vel minorem, infra quem finitum publice proclamatur, quod omnes quae breuia liberare voluerint, ea liberent infra terminum illum.

Et in adiecit illi terminum certificet, dicit capita
tu 
Fustis itineratis, quod beia habet, et que et quod ibi illum terminum nullum ibe recipiatur: quod si receptum fuerit, quaeque per illud factum pse nullo habeatur: excepto quod breuiae cassetum durate tuto itinere re-

levari poterit. Breuia etiam in dote de diris qui obierint sal seisi infra summationem itineris, aliisque ultimae intentionis, quare impedit de ecclesias basantibus, infra summationem predictam, quocunque tempus ante reeculum uistisc recipiantur in itinere.

Breuia etiam notae disseritine, quocunque tempus facta fuerit disseritina, recipiantur in iti-
neribus uistisc.

Attorney, 2.

Concedit disser rec de gratia speciali, quod illi qui habent ten tin in diversis com, in quiu uistisc itinerant, vel de quibusdum ten in com,
in quo uistisc, no itinerant tum et implacitas,
De aliis testi in com, in quo instar non iterantur, implacitentur: ut coeant ustic. Apud Westin, bel de banco domini regis, bel coe- ram initiorum ad aliis capiendas a lignan- tis, bel in aliquo com coeabitr. Bel in aliqua cui barosti, facere possint generali attornat ad sequendum pro eis in omnibus placias in itinere instis pro ipsis del contra ipsos motis del mouendis durante itinere. Qui quidem attornatus, bel attorni, habeat po- testate in placitis motis in itinere quosquid placitum terminetur, bel dominus sis ips- kin amouerit, nec per hoc excusentur, quam sint in uratis, et aliis coeam eiusdem ustic.

Accompt. 2. Cap. 11.

C De servientibus, baliuis, camerariis, & quibusque receptoibus', qui ad componi reddend tenentur, concordat est & statutum, quod cum dominus suismodi servient depict eis auditores compoti, & contingent ipsos esse in arrectiiss super compotum suis omnibus aliquos & aliiocand, arrestentur corpora eorum, & per testimonium auditos eiusdem compoti mittantur & liberent, primae gaole domini regis in partibus illis, a viæ seu custode eiusdem gaole recipiantur, & carceri mancipentur in terris, & sub bona custodia, in illa prisoïa remaneant de suo proprio viventibus, quosque dominis suis de arrectiiss plenarie satisfecerint. At tā quē sic gaole liberatur committatur, quod auditores compoti eis ipsi inuitse gravaterunt, onerando
operando ipsum de receptis que non receptis, bel non allocando et expensas aut liberatio-nes rationables, et inuentat amicos, que est manucapere voluerint ad duend coegam ba-ronibus de Scaccario, liberetur eis, et fecer-factat dic. (in cuibus prisona fuerit) domino quod sit coegam baronibus de Scaccario ad alt- quem cernum dixit cum rotulis et alius per quos compotum suis reddiderit, et in plentia baronum vel auditores, quos assigna ex vo-luerint, recitet compositus, et sit partibus judi-ciais, ita quod si fuerit in arretagia, committat gaole de Flrece, de supsa dictum est. Et si dissererit, et gratis composit reddere solvere nolue-rat, sit in alius habitis alihi continetur, [Marleb. cap. 23.] distingatur ad veniens coegam judicis ad compotum reddend, et ha-beat per quod distringi possit. Et cum ad qui-ram venerit, dentur et auditores composit, coegam quibus si fuerit in arretagia, et sit- tum arret solvere non possit committat gaol-e custodiend in forma predicta. Et si disser- gerit, et testificatum fuerit per vic, quod non sit inuent exigatur de com in com, quon-que htagatur. Et sit huiusmodi incarceratus re-replegiabilis. Et caecat sibi sib. vel cultos eiusdem gaole, sine sit infra libertatem sine extra, quod per commune bona, quod dicetur replegiare, vel et modo sine alsen sit domini ipsum a prisona eire non permittat. Quod si fuerit, et super hoc contunciatur, respodiat domino de dannis per huiusmodi servienti-sibi illatis, secundum quod per patriam verb-
Iacare poterit, et habeat dominus suum recipere per brieve de debito | versus custodi, et si cuilibus gaole non habeat, per quod iustitut, vel unde solutum, respondeat ius, sius si custodiam huissimodi gaole siue commisit, per idem breve.

Cap. 12.

Quia multi per malitiam volentes aliis gravare, procurant falsa appella fieri de homicidio, aliis secionis, per appellatores nihil habentes, unde dito regis, et falsa appello, nec appellatus de damnis, respondere possint Statutum est quod cum aliquis sic appellaret de secionia siue imposibura, se acquietat nec in cuius regis modo debito, vel ad sectam appellatores del dominum regis, istic. cozam quid audiutum erit huissimodi appellation et terminatum, punitum appellatum quem per prisonam huius anni, et nihilominus restituant huissimodi appellatores damnam appellatiss, secundum discretionem istic. habito respectu ad prizonam del arretationem quam occasione huissimodi appellatorum sustinuerit appellatus, et ad insaniam suam, quam per impudamentum del alio modo incurrerunt, et nihilominus versus dito regem graviter redimantur. Et si forte huissimodi appellatores non habeant, unde predicta damnam restitutum possint, inquirat per quosum acketum formatum fuerit huissimodi appellatum, per malitiam, si appellatus hoc petat. Et si iumentari per iussam inquisitionem, quod aliquis sit ackettator per malitiam, per breve de indicito, ad sectam
westin second.

PECTAM APPELLATI, DISTINGUAT AD BENENDUM COZAM IUSTIC. ET SI LEGITTIMO MODO CONDIUCTUS SUERIT DE HUUISMODI ABBETTO Y MALECIAM, PRONATUR PER PISSTONAM, ET TECNATUR AD RESTITUTIONEM DAMNOZUM, SUER SUPERNUS DICTUM EST DE APPELLATORE. HIC ANNO. 1, R. 2, CA. 13.

Esteygne. 8.

T. Nee iaceat de cetero appellatore in ap-pello de morte hominis etonum, in quacunce curia, ubi appellis fuerit terminandum.

Inditements. 1, cap. 13.

Q. Qua etis hic, multiformes singentes aliquos coaeis in turris suas indicatatos de suris, et alius malefactos, captiant homines non culpables, nec legitimmo modo indicatatos, et eos imprisonant, ut ab eis pecuniam eroguasant, cum legitimmo modo per piz. in-rataos non fuerint indicati: Statutum est quod hic in toxis suis, est inquirere habeant de malefactosibus per preceptis regis, bel er officio suo, y legales homines ad minus piz faciant inquisitiones suas de huuismodi malefactosibus, qu huuismodi inqui-stionibus sigilla sua apponant, et illos quos per huuismodi inquisitiones incinerint culpables capiant, et imprisonent, secundum quod alias fieri conuinct. Et si alios ali-ter imprisonauerint, quam per huuismodi inquisitiones indicatatos, habeant huuismo-di imprisonati actionem suam per breue de imprisonamento versus hic. Siet habe-rent versus quam enque alias personam, qui eos imprisonaret sine Warranto.
Et sicur dictum est de hic, observet de quo libertati balliundo libertatis.


Ccstim de bascio facto in hereditate aliquas per custodes, tenentes in dotem, p. legem Anglie, vel aliter ad terminum hie, vel annum, consueverit fieri hsee de prohibitione bascio, per quod breue multisuerunt in errore, credentes quod basium secernunt, non habuerunt necesse respodere nisi in de bascio facto post prohibitionem eis directam, dicens (et hujusmodi errore de cetero tollatur) statuit, quod de bascio quocunque ad noceum aliqui facero, non stat de cetero breue de prohibione, sed breue de summominione, ita quod illa de quies quiescit rrespondat de bascio facto quocunque tempoze, et si post summominionem non benerit, attachietur, et post attachimentum destringatur, et post distinctio
tem, si non benerit, in aequo bis. quod in pro-
pria persona, assumptis secum, et. e. accedat ad locum basciatum, et inquirat de bascio facto, et responde inquisitionem. Postquam re-
tornata fuerit inquisitio, procedat ad iudicium, secundum quod continetur in Statuto quium edicto apud Glof. cap. 5. de bascio. 20. C. 1.

Prochein amy. 2. cap. 15.

In omnibus quos minus infra statam implacitare possint, accedendum est, quod si hujusmodi minus longati sint, quos minus personaliter seque possint, propinquos a mei admittantur ad sequend se eis. Wust. 1. cap. 47.
In casu quo aliqui minosi discendat hereditas ex parte patris, qui tenuit o bno domino, et ex parte matris qui tenuit de alio domino, debitario hucusque extitit de maritagio hiusmodi minosis, ad quem de duobus dominis pertineat, concordaturn est quod ute dominus de cetero habeat maritagium, de quo antecessor lius paetus sit seoffatus, non habito respectu ad textum, nec ad quantitatem. Tenes solvendum ad antiquum seoffamentum et servitum militare.


In itinere nistii non admittatur de cetero illsi de malo lecti, de tesi in codem comitatii, nisi ille qui se facit illsiari veraciter sit insirmus, quia illsi excipitur a petente, quis tenens non est insirmus, nec in illo statu quo minus venire potuit cosa injustitias, admittas calypnia. Et si hoc per inquisitione convincis poterit, bertatur illud illsium in defaltum. Nec faciat de cetero illud illsium in haeu de recto inter duo clamaties et eundem descemum.

Execution 2. Cap. 18.

Cum debitu sum fierit recuperatum, velit in cui regis recognitum, velit damnum adivitatis, sit de cetero in electione illsi qui sequitur, qui hiusmodi debito, aut damnum, qui breue quod dixit fieri faciat, de terris et catastis debitois, velit dixit liberet et omnia catast debitois (exceptis boibus et affuis caruce) et mediatas terre fuer, quoniam debiti

Exequiae
Westminster second.

Sicrit lenaf per rationabile spectum & ertet. Et sicciatur de illo res, habeat recuperare per breme noue distelse et postea per breue de redisulfina, lic necessi suert.


Cum post moxem alicuius decenditis intestatis, & obligati aliquidus in debito, bona deveniant ad ordinarium disponendum, obligatur de cetero ordinarius ad respondendum de debitis sitarenz bona de facto suficiat eodem modo quo executores respondere tenentur, est testan seculler.


Cum Justiæ in placito mortis antecedens constiucrunt admittere responsonem tenentis, quod petens non est pro quo; heres antecedens, de euns morte ten petif, hoc parat est per assis inquirere. Cogydata est quod in brenibus de solanguintate, aut et pro quo, que sunt esse de nature, admittatur illa responso, et inquiratur; secundum illa inquisitionem ad indicui procedatur.

Cesfrult 2. Cap.21.

Cum in statuto edito apud Glost. [ca.4] continetur, quod si quis dimiserit terras altula ad reddat baloze quarte partis res, del manorius, habeat ille dimulit, vel ei heres (post qua cettati suurt a solutione per binnum) actione petendi res lic dimuliti in dominico. Eodem modo concordat est, quod si quis destinat domino suo servitutis debiti et servit et binnum, habeat his actione petendi res in dominico per tale breve. Precipe T. ps utile
Westminster seconde. 66

Excedat B tale ten, quod A de co temuit y tale scrutari, q y ad pro B. reuerre 63, eo quod predictus A in tacendo predicti scrutum per biennium cessant, de dicit. Et non solum in isto caesi, sed in caesi de quo sit me-
tio in dicto statuto Gloc. et ut bceuta de in-
gressu heredi penter sup heredi tenet s sup-
eos quibus alienat fuerit huysmody ten.

22. Cum duo vel plures teneant bosca, turbariam, piscariam, vel alta huysmody in coi abscq hoc quod aliquis sciat sufi sepe-
rale s aliquis eum factat bastui contra vo-
luntatem alterii, moneretur accio per bi de-
baso. Et habeat defendes eij ad indiciu be-
neret, electionem capendi parte suam in cer-
to loco per bi e y visui e faciunt, ac assigna-
tionem vicemur ad hoc elect et iuratoari, vel
quod concedat op nihil capiat de ceq in hu-
ysmody bosco, turbaria, et alia, nisi secundis
quod participes sui capere voluerint. Et f
eligat capere parte suam in certo loco, assig-
netur et locus bastatus in suam parte, sed
quod fut ante y bastui fecit. Et est tale bi e
in hoc causat et cum A s B teneant boseg p
indusio B. fecit bastum ec.

Execlorius. I. Cap. 23.

Vhabrant de cetero executores bse de co-
poto, et eandem actionem a processum per il-
ud bierte, quale habuit moceus, et haberet
a bierist.


In caebus in quibus conciditur biere in
Cancellaria de facto alicuius, de cetero

J. J.
Westminster Secund.

nec recedant querentes a cui regis sine remedio, pro eo quod tenet transfert se in alium. Et in registro de cancellaria non est inuentum aliqü bœ in isto casu specialis, sed de iure, domino mercato concedit hæc suprema quæ letaut ad notametum. Et sì transferatur domus, turris, et alia similia in aliæ personam bœ non denegat, sed de cetero est in isto casu conceditur hæc in convenienti causa simili remedio indigente, situm quod sit habent.

Quæstus est nobis A. quod H. in alio levant domum, turris, mercatum, et alia que sunt ad nostrum liberi tenet li. Et quæ similis modo leuat ad nostrum transferrant in aliæ personam, de cetero si sit hæc ut quæstus est nobis A. quod H. et C. levatur

Quod permettat.

Codem modo stat persona alio quæ ecclésiæ recuperât potest communiam patiæ et hæc notae differentium modo de cetero recuperat succedent super disleitroze vel eius heredem, per hæc, quod permettat, licet huiusmodi hæc quæ sit in cancellaria non fuerit concussum.

Hurus rerum.

Codem modo sit conceditur hæc, hæc alio quæ sit libera eleemosina aliorum ecleesiæ, vel lasciæ siquidem sit de cetero hæc verum sit libera eleemosina talis ecclésiæ, vel alterius ecclésiæ, in casu quo libera eleemosina huius ecclésiæ transferatur in possessionem alterius ecclésiæ.
Et quocienscinque de cetero eburnerit in cancellae, quod in bno casu repetit breue, et in commuti casu cadente sub codem jure, et similis indigente remedio non repetit, cocet clerici de cancellaria in breue faciendo, velit atterriment quercientes in proximum parliaments, scribantur casus in quibus conscordare non possunt, et referant eoz ad proximum parliamentum, et de consensi ultimperio siat breue, nec contingat de cetero quod curia duri regis deueiat conquerentibus in justicia perquirenda.

C. Assise 6. Cap. 25.

Quia non est aliquod breue in cancellaria, per quod querentes habet tam festinum remedium, situt per breue noue distincte, dominum ex voluntate habens vt celeris fiat justicia, et quod delationes in placet commune impotentur et abhacientur, concedit quod breue assise no distincte loqui habeat in pluribus casibus quam pruis habit. Et coccidentiquod de estoueris bosci, proficiuo capiend in bosco, de nucibus, et gladiis, et aliis fructibus colligend, de corrodio, liberacione bladi, et aliis victualium, ac necessario in certo loco annuatim recipiend, colnete, tronage, passagio, pottagio, pannagio, et suis similibus in certis locis capiend, castodyis boscopum, parcopum, foestarum, chalecarum, warrinacrum, postarum, et aliis baillitis, et officinis in speciac et aceat de cetero assise no diff. Et in omnibus supradictis causis modo co-
Westminster second.

Laeto sit breve de libero ten. Et licet prius nascit, loca habit in comumia pastur, ita de cetero loci habeat in comunia turbarie, piscaria, alius communis his similis, quas quis hzs pertinentes ad liberum ten, vel end fine ten per speciale factum, ad min. ad terminum sitis. In calu etiam quando quis tenens ten ad terminum annos, vel in custod illud alienat in se de, et illum alienationem transferentur liberis ten in secoffatum, fiat remedium per breve noue die. Et habeantur pro discelestizibus tam ille et secoffat, quam secoffatus, ita quod vivente altero coeit loci habeat predictum breve. Et si mortem plenitatem cesseret remedium per predictum bre foiat remedium per breve de ingressu. Et quis superioris fiat mentio de aliquis casibus de quibus locum non habuit prius breve noue dislineone, non propter hoc credet alius illud breve non competere, bbi prius competrat. Et licet dubitauerint quidam, huius in calu quo quis pastat alteris separates, fieri poterit remedium per predictum breve, teneatur, p certo, in casuillo p predictum breve bona et certum est remedius. Taneat de cetero isti nominant sitt discelestizices, qui non pronant fallas exceptiones, per quas captio ab ille disferatur, dico quod alias transitur assisa de codem ten inter caldem partes, bel dicendo et mentiendo, quod breve de alioxi natura est et inter caldem partes et codem ten, et sup his et communibus vocent rotulos, bel recceindum ad warrantum, et per illam vocati- onem
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onem asportare possint vestitūrā, et levare red-
bit et alia proxima ad magnum detriment-
tum querentīs. Et quia plus adiam penam
nō habitūt, quin humilmodi fallas exceptiones
mendaciter proposuit, nūt tantum quod post
mendatūm fuit cōiectum processum sūt
ad capiōtum aliōne. Dominō rer, cui odio
sunt humilmodi fallae exceptiones, statuit quō
quis dissistitore nominatur personae ter, po-
nonat illam exceptionem ad diem abi datum
et defecerit de warranto quod huc aut, habe-
atur pro dissistitore absqz recognitio aliūse,
& restituat dāpna pro inqūerenda de duplo, et nihilominq pro sūtist
et sua punitūr per prīmis bni in anni. Et
sūlla exceptio proponatur per bāllium, nó
propter hoc differentiam captio aliūse, nec iūdi-
tium super restitutione tenet, & dampnū. Ita
tamen, quō sūlla bāllium, qui absens fuer-
it, postmodō veniat coxam iūstī, qui aliūse
reperint, & offerat andificare p recordū, vel p
rotulos, quod aliūs alias transīt de eodem
ten inde inter eadem partēs, vel quō quērēs
alias le retrarit de bēzei consūlī, vel placēb
pendet per bēzei de altiori naturē: stat et bō
de faciendo venire super hoc recordum. Et
sūlla habuerit, & vīdētante Jūdīc, quō re-
cordum ita et missum valeret ante iūdīc, p
illus excluderetur quemens ab actione sua,
statim faciat iūstī scīt parti, pūs recu-
peravit, quō sit ad certum diem, ad quem re-
habeat defendens se stānum fīum, & dampnū
sū ad quōs soluit per prīmis iūdiōtum &
Jūdīc.
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mul cum dænitis que habuit post primi indictum redditorum, que ci restituantur in duplo, sicque supradicti est: et nihilominus puniatur ille qui primo recuperuit, per pulonis secondum discretionem injustitarium. Eodem modo si defendens contra quod transitust allis, in sua absintia ostendent chartas, bel quiet clam, super quorum confessione non fuerunt urae examinat, nec examinat poterunt, pro eo quod de eis non sebat mentio in placitum, et probabiliter ignorant potuerunt confessionem hujusmodi scriptorum: Justi bii scriptis illis faciant fere parti, qui recuperarunt, quod sic ad certum diem cohaerit illo et venire facit urae ciusque allis. Et sic per reductum iuratozum, bel fove per irrotulatam scripta illa verificauerunt, puniatur ille, qui allisam impetrarit contra factum sui per penam supradictam. Nec capiat bis de cetero bouem a dilecto, sed a dilecto tatis. Et si plures sunt dilectores in uno breui nominata, nihilominus de uno bouem sit contetus: nec exigat bouem nisi de precio b, s. bel precium.

Redileistine. 3. Cap. 28.

C In brevibus de redileistina adiudicatur de ceteris daphis in duplo: et sunt redileisteres de cetero irreplegiabiles per commune breue. Et hicur in statu de Werton [ca 3.] provenire sunt illud breue de his qui dilectus fuerunt, posquam recuperauertunt per allisam novae dilectis, mortis antecessoris, aut per alias uratas: uterius de cetero habeat illud.
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Ilud breue locum in illis qui recuperauerint per desultam, redditionem, aut alio modo sine recognitione assisarum vel surata-

um.

Cap. 27.

Postquam alium posuerit se in inqui-

stionem aliam ad proximum diem, alloce-
tur et esloium, sed ad alios dies sequentes
per eslonium non differatur capto inquis-
tionis sine plus habere esloun ilce non.

Sec admittatur eslon post diem dat prece parti-
um in cau in quo partes consentiunt vent-

re sine eslon.

Cap. 28.

Cum per statutum Westm sicer ca.

41. Statutum quod postquam teneentes se-

mel comparuercint in curia, non alloce-tur eis
eslon in breuibu assisarum: eodem modo de

cetero observatur de petentibus.


Brezue de transiger ad audiendu & ter-

minandu, de cetero non concedatur coza ali-
quibus justiti, excepto in dictis de hroes ban-

co, si justiti itinerant, nisi pro enozmi transiger

bi necesser est apponere feminum remedium

Et duas rex de gratia sua speciali hoc durit

concedend. Nec etiam de cetero concedatur

breue ad audiendum & terminandum appella

cosa justiti assigni, nisi in speciali cau, certa

causa cum dominus rex hoc preceperit. Sed

net huinmodi appellati, del indicati diu de-

tinen in plata, habeat breue de odio & atia

sicut in Magna Charta |ca.26.| et alius sta-

tutis
VWestminster seconf.
ditis dictum est. [W. i. ca. 11. Gloz. ca. 9.]
If nisi prius. I.
Cap. 30.

CAsignentur de cetero duo inutile
inrat, coevam quibus, et non alios capiantur allite
no, dilectis, mortis antecessoris, et attinete,
æ associent siti duo, vel bum de discretionibus militibus com inique benuentes, et capiunt allitas predictas, et attinctas, ad plus ter per annis, videlicet semel inter quodem
facti Johannis Baptiste, æ gulam Augusti
et iterum inter festum Exaltationis sancte
 Crucis, æ Octabris sancti Michaelis, æ f-
rio int festi Epiphani, æ festum Purificati-
onis beate Marie. Et in quolibet comitatu
ad quam liber captionem allite, antequam re-
cedat, natural diem de reditu suo, ita quod
vittius de cum scire possint coeun aduentu
et de termino in terminis adiurnet allitas.
Si per vocationem warrants, per elli, vel
per defectum recognitum, ad bum diem
[capio earudie differatur. Et si aliqua causa
viderint quod utile sit, quod allite mortis
antecessoris per elli vel vocationem war-
anti respectuate adiurnent in banco, lice-
at eis hoc facere, et cicc mittant inutile de ba-
co recodum, ut breue originali. Et cum lo-
quela peruenit ad captionem allite, remit-
tatur loqela et breui originali et Justitie de
banco, ad praecipit inutile, coevam quibus capiatur allita. Sed de cetero denet Justitie de banco
in huiusmodi allitas ad minus quattuor dies
per annu, etea præfatur inutile, alligata, et par-
sant laboribus et expensis. Iterminentur...
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inquistiones capiendò de tràlsge placitaf co-
ram instic.de btròges banco, nisi ita enornis
it tràlsge, qù magna indigent examinatione.
Attenmen t eùs inquisitiones coçà eis de
alij placiitis placitatis in btròges banco, in
quibus, faciliis et examinatio, it qùi dedici
ingressus, vel leçina alicuius, vel in cauqùi
de bno articulo et inquirend. Sed inquisiti-
onez de grossis et pluribus articulis, qù ma-
na indigent examinatione capitatur coçam
Justic.de bancis, nisi ambi partes petant, et
inquisitio capitatur coçam alijquibus de societ-
ate, cù in partes illas bene rent, quod de ce-
tero non fiat nisi per duos Justic. vel bnsi
et alicuius militis de com., in quem partes cò-
sentunt. Nec attamen tura huissmodi in-
quisiones coçam alijquù Justiciarìus de
banc, nisi statuet certus dies & locè in com.
in presenù partium, e dies & locùs inferè-
tur in loci de indiclio per hoc verba. Pre-
cipimò tibi qùe hentc fac. coçam Justiciarìus
nòfris apud Wescì in octab.factì Michae-
elis, nisi talis et talis die et locò ad partês
illas bene rent xì. Et cum huissmodi in-
quisiones capte fuerint, retozentur in
bancis, et ibi fiat judiciùm, et irrotulent-
tur. Et omissa forma predicta sìlique in-
quisiones capitatur, exo nullùs habeant-
tur, excepto quod aûile ultime presentatio-
nis, et inquisitiones super Quare impe-
dit attemen tura in proprio com. coçam
bno Justic. de banco, et bnsi militis, ad cer-
tos tamen diem & locùn in banco Statutos,
Vestminster second,
et ille defendens consentiat ut non: sibi
statim reddat iuditionum. Vide 12. E. 2. nai
Et quod aliquid
Habeant de cetero omnes
in hanc in itinere clericos irre-
stitates omnia placita coe ist placitum, sed
antiquitas habere consuerunt. Item
ordinat, et quod Justitians ad alitias capieat
assignat non compellant uratorum dicere
pisci, et si dissedina vel non, dummodo dicere
voluerint veritatem facti, sive ete rerum
iustit. Sed si spote belint dicere, quod dissedi-
nia est, vel non, admittatur eogis verborum
sub suo periculo. Et de cetero non ponant
iustit in alitias, aut uratis aliquos urat,
nulli eos qui ad hoc prius fuerunt sum | de
finibus iuratis. 27. E. 1. cap. 4.


Cum aliquis implacitaf coe aliquid
iustit, proponat exceptionem, et petat quod
iustitiam eam aliquem: quam si alloca re nolu-
rent, et ille qui exceptionem propositurit, scri-
bat illam exceptionem, et petat quod iustiti
sigillum suum appos miri testimini, Justiciarii
apponat sigilla sibi. Et si aliqua no-
luerit, apponat alius de societate. Et si forte
ad quemquam de facto Justiciariorum
venire fasse, nisi rer spreadum coe am co, et si
illa exception non inueniatur in rotulo, et que-
rens ostedat exceptionem scriptam sub sigile-
io iustiti appenso, mandetur Justiciary, quod
sit ad certum diem ad cognoscendæ sigi-
gillum suum, vel ad dedicendum. Et si in-
sic, sigillum suum dedicere non possit, pre-
datur
VWestminster second. 71

datur ad judicium secundum illam exceptionem prout admittere, et velit castandum.

Moromaine s. Cap. 32.

Cum viri religiosi, s alie persone eccl. facultate implacitent aliquem, et implacatus fuerit de male, ut quan ten amittere debet: quia iusti s sanctos tenuerit, quod si implacatus fuerit de male, situd per collusionem, de cum peren, occasione statuti de religiosis anno 7. E. i. per titulum domini, vel alteri aliquationis, se sitam de ten conseque non posset, per illam desaltam consequeretur, et sic fuerit fraudi statuto: Dominus est per dominum regem, et concensum in hoc cau quo postquam de male facta fuerit, inquiratur per patriam, etrum peren, habeat ipsis in sua petitione del non. Et si compertum fuerit, q[ue] petes ipsis habuerit, procedatur ad judicium pro petente, et recuperet se sitam suam. Et si ipsis non habuerit, inquiratur esse proximo domino sedicii illud petat intra annum a tempe sine inquisitione capit. Et si intra annum non petat, superiori domino inquiratur et petat intra dimidium annum post illum annum. Et si habeat quilibet dominus post proximum dominum, spatium dimidiv anno ad petendum, successivitque perentatur ad regem, cui ad istum pro defectu aliquum dominorum ten inquiratur. Et ad calumniandum iterum inquisitionis, admittere quicunque capitales domini secessum, et similiter pro rege qui calumniatur desumerit. Et remaneat terra, postquam iudici um datur.
Westminster Secunde.

Datum fuerit in manu domini regis quodque
 tenet per potestatem, del per aliquem capitale dictum
 diluculentur, et oneretur vis ad respondendas
 inde ad eccariam.

Crosles 1. Cap. 33.

Qui multo cenentes erigunt cruces in
 testibus suis, aut estis permittunt, in pretii,
dominorum suorum, de cenentesque praepatent
 templario et hospitali, et si le potest contra capitales dominorum.
Statuta est quod huicmodo tesi capitales
ribus et regi incurrantur cede modo
quia statuta aitibi de tenement alienat ad
num moxtuad de Religiosis 7. E. 1.

Rape 2. Cap. 34.

Purue est que si home rauist feme es-
poues, damselfi, ou auter feme desponses, per
la ou el ne fort assentus, ne avant ne apes,
et judgement de vie et de membre. Et einsi-
ment per la ou hote rauist feme dami espoue
damselfi, ou auter femme a force, tout lors q el
loy allent apes, et trei judgement come de-
nant est die, si fort attant a le suit le roy, etc
la rai le roy la suite. De mulieribus abductis
 cum bonis virorum suorum, habeat rer sect-
tam de bonis sic asportatis. Et bro, si sponde
reliquerit virum suum, et abierit, et mozet
cum adultero suo, amittat in perperis acce-
Donem petendi dorem suam, quod et competere
potest de tesi dixi sui, si super hoc coniunctur
nisi vir suas sponte, et absas cohertione eccle-
siasticam eam reconciliet, et sectam cohabitare
permitat, in quo causa restituetur et actio.
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Qui monale a domo sua abducat, licet monaleis consentiat, puntatur per prisonam trium annoxum, et satisfaciat domini a qua abducto fuerit, competens: et nihilominus reddatur ad voluntatem regis.

Wardes 12. Cap. 35.

De puere masculis, et feminis (quorum maritagiis ad aliquem prineat) captis et abductis, si illi qui rapuit non habens eis in maritaggio, licet postmodum restituat puerci non maritatis, vel de maritaggio satisfecerit, puntat tam pro transit per prisonam duorum annorum. Et si non restituerit, vel herede post annos nubiles maritauerit, et de maritaggio satisfaceret non potuerit, ab iure regni, vel habeat perpetuan prisonam. Et super hunc habeat queres tale bene. Sed A. secreter te secutur et tunc pone y bad sc. B. y sit coe ras inquit nostris sc. offens. quare talem heredem intra etat existens, cuius maritagiis ad ipsum A. pertinet, apud C. inuentum, tali loco rapuit, et abductit contra voluntatem ipsius A. et estra pacem sc. Et si heres sit in eodem cum tunc addat ipsa clausula. Et diligent in egras phi illa heres sit in hallia tuis et ipse hbi, cius inuest fuerit capias, et salvo et secui cotudias, ita quod cum habeas cosa presat inuest nosctris ad presatum terminum, ad redendo cui predicto A. et B. reddi debet. Et si tecta versus partem, de qua queritur, quouique per distinctionem beneget, si habeat per quod distinguit potest, vel per custodiam (si non sit iustitiables) exigat, et velagetur.
Si forte hominimodi heres ducatur, et transferatur in alii com, tunc dicilinus com sit tale hanc sub hac formula: Ut egressus est nobis A, quod B, nuper taemen heredem infra etate et in custodia sua existent, talii loco in com talii rapuit, et de comitatii illo ad taemen locum in comitatii tuo abhorrit, contra voluntatem ipsius A et contra pacem et. Et ideo tibi psalmus, op predictum heredem, bibitque eum in basilica tua inuenire poteris, apias, taluo et securecum custodias, et quod eum habeas coeas sumptionario nostris et talii loco die, quod dicit A habet versus predictum B, ad reddens et de urs reddi debeat. Et si heres anteqm inuenire poterit, veto atteg est restructur atur quemc, obiet, nihilominus procedat placiti inter eos, quosqg termine, cui restructiui deberet, si superstez fuisse. Nec excusabit aut alleuiabil ille, si inuicta rapuit hibi hered de pena supradicta per moxtem heredis, cius exuit male sedi postesloz dii vivit. Et si querens obiet antque placitum terminas, si in se competebat ratione proprie seodi sui, rescommoneaf loquia ad sectam hered heretis, et procedat plastiri debito ordine. Si vero p alium titulis competat ei sus sint titulo donationis, bendicionis, aut ab hominimodi titulus tunc rescommoneaf loquia ad sectam executum quemc, et procedat placitum ut predictum est. Eodem modo si moxiatue pars defendens anteqm plastit termine, vel heres restrictur, procedat placitum per res sum inter quemtem, velit eius heredem, seu executa-
executores, & executores defendentis, del et heredes si executores non sufficiant, quoad satisfactionem de baloae maritagiis, secundum quod in alius statutis continet, sed non quod ad penam prionem, quæ quis pro altero facto non est punendus. Eodem modo cum pen- deat placetum inter partes de custodia terre del heredis, del biviasque & comibis, & incipit. Precipue tali quod reddat &c. fiat reliqua monitorio inter heredes & executores querentis, & similiter heredes aut executores defendent, si mox alteram partem proemiat ante placetum terminatum. Et cum perue- nitur ad magnam distinctioinem, de terminis, intra quem tres comit teneant ad min?, in quorum quodlibet comit publica plac- matio quod defossiat beniat ad bannum, ad diem in haeui contentiun, responsur quæret Ad quem diem & non benefici, & proclamatio de semel, secundo & tertio testificat fuerit, precatur ad indicium pro querente, satio iure defendent, & postmodum in locuo voluerit. Eodem modo fiat in haeue & transgit, cum quis queritur eieicat suis de huminodi custodis.

Procreationes. 1. cap. 36.

Quia dominum cui, & ali qu cui tenet, & tenescalli, potestas gravare subditos suos, qui habeant legalem viam eos gravandi, percurant alios in quæ quælas versus eos, & bare baddin, & offerre plegios, vel imperetrae brenna, & ad sectas hædi querentium com- pellunt eos sequi cum hundres, Wapenta-
Quia estiam belliui, ad quos ex officio pertinet distictiones facere, gravare bolen-
tes subditos suos, ut ab eis pecuniam exor-
quant mittat ignotos ad faciend distictiones, ea intentione, ut subditos gravare pos-
sint per hoc quod si disticii non habentes notitiam personarum non permittunt huiss-
modi distictiones super eos fieri. Statu-
ti est quod nulla distictionii fiat nisi per bali-
tios noros et irtat. Et si alio modo distric-
tiones secerint, et de hoc condicci secerint, si
gravati buee, de transg implauercint, res-
tuit gravatis danas alias in triplo et ver-
sus regi gravatpumiantur.
Vestitī second.  

Hurrens. 2. cap. 38.  

Quīta etiam hic. hūscedāriī, & ballōrii libertātum consuecrunt gravare subjici suos, ponendo in assimis & iruratis homines laguidos, & decrēptos, perpetua vel temporaet immunitate languentes, homines etiam tempeste summōntionis sicut in pēta non commorantes, summōnēdo etiam istrenatam multitudine iratozā, ita ēt a quibus ēōs in pace dimittendo pecuniam extraqueant, & leunt assimē & iruratō multiōs & pauperiores, diutūb, ēgo suo dando, domi cōmodantibus. Statūtūm est, quō de cecēro non summōncantur in būa assimā plūres 4. xxii. Senes etiam, biblicēt viētra exār. annos, perpetuo laguidī, vel tempore summōntionis insirmi, vel in patria non cōmodantes, non ponant in iruratis vel minoribus assimis. Nec etiam ponēt in assimis vel iruratis, licet in proprie com capi debeat aliquī, qui minus tēn habeant quàd ad valentiam vigintī solidōrum per annum. Et si humillimōdi assimē, & irratē extra com capi debeat, non ponantur in eis aliquī, quī minus tēn habeant quàd ad valentiam quadraginta solidōrum per annum, illis exceptis qui rectēs sunt in chartis, vel alias scriptā, quorum presentia necessāria est, dum tamen potentēs sunt ad labōrāv. Nec debet ētūd statūtūm extendi ad magnas assimās, in quibus opōsītēs aliquam ponere militēs in patria non residentēs, propter pascitārem militum, dum tamen tēn habeant in comm. Et si hic hic subballōni sunt, vel ballōr libertātum, contra...
[Missing text due to OCR error]
tornatur et super hoc ad insticriarios pertie- nisi quodimonia, mandetur per hunc de indi- tio instic. ad allias capendas alligati, quod in- quirent, per eos qui presentes fuerint, qui bese hic libertatum sit, si seiserint de illa delibe- ratione, et iniquitatem returnetur. Et si com- pertum fuerit per inquisitionem, quod hunc sit cui liberaf, adiudicentur quereni del pe- tenti damna, habito respectu ad qualitatem et quantitatem actionis, si ad periculum quod ei exire potest, per dilationem quam pa- tatur. | Anno 2. E. 3. ca. 5. apud Hoc. | Et si- tam diem fiat remedium quando hic respondet, quod hunc ab eo tarde venit, quod preced- tum regis exequi non potuit. Bylrotiés etiam capturit platica dilationes per hoc quod hic respondeat, quod præceptum sallinum aliquius libe- rertas, qui nihil inde secerint, et nominet libertates que non quam retournam hceutra habuerunt. Propter quod, ordinavit domino- rer, quod thesaurarius et baron de scaccario liberent iusticiarios m rotulo oss libertates in quibus minz com qui hSit retournam hce- uiam. Et si hic respondet qui mandavit bal- lium alterius libertatis, quod aliquius cohtente in predicto rotulo, statim puniatur hic tantę- xheredator regis et cozone fne. Et si forte respondet quod mandavit balius aliquius liberetas, qui beraciter retournam hz | qui nihil inde secit mandetur hic quod no omit- tat propter aliquam libertatem predictam, qui erequatur præceptum domini regis, et quod scire faciat ballius, quod hic secit returnu

B. ig. quod
quod hic ad diem in haece contentum, ad respondendum, quare de precepto domini regis executionem non securret. Et si ad diem benedicat, et le acquietent, quod returnum haece non sit et factum, statum condempnatur hic, domino illius libertatis, et similiter particule per dilationem in restitutionem damnozii. Et si ad diem non benedicit ballium, vel benedicit, et fupadicto modo le non acquietatur, in quolibet haec de iudicio, quam dixit durat placitum, espectatur hic quod nolcitar propter libertatem. Et si utrocoiens eth sic hic ballium dant responsum, quod illum articulium quod de exist hic, et mandantes aliquando et mentientes, quod nulli sunt exitus, aliquando quod parum sunt exitus, cum de majoribus respondere possint aliquando non facientes mentionem de exit. Propter quod ordinat et et coepitdatum, quod si querens petat auditum responsum hic, concedatur et. Et si offerat verificare, quod hic de majoribus exitibus regi respondere potuit, fiat et haece de iudicio ad istnic. ad aliquas capiendas aliquatos quod inquirant in presentia hic, si interesse voluerit, de quibus et quantis exit hic, respondere potuit a die impetrations haece bisque ad diem in haece contentum, al receptabas haece vide P. 27. H. 8. ca. 10. f. 3. et P. 20. H. 6. ca. 10. f. 25. et cum iniurio retournata sit et, si de pleno plus non respondert, onere cur de superplusagio pro extractas iusticia, liberatas ad scaccarium, et nihilominus graveramercetur pro conceelamento. Et sciat
bis, quod redditus, blada in grangia, & omnia mobilis, præf equitaturam, indumenta, & b tendis domus cōtinentur sub nomine ex- tantum. Et preceptum dominus rec, quod hic pro huiusmodi falsis responsumbus semel et iterum (si est necesse) per ustitiē castigentur. Et tertio deliquerent, alius non appositi manit quam dominus rec. Multociēs etiam falli dant responsum, mandando quod non potuerunt, excepto preceptum regis per resistentiam potestatis aliquae magnatiss, de quem caecerat hic de cetero, quia huiusmodi respon- sito multum redundat in dedecus dominis regis et cozone sue. Et quam cito subballiis sui restitucetur, quod invenerit huiusmodi resistentiam, statim (omniais omnibus) assuj- to secum posse con su, etat in propria perso- sua ad faciend' executionem. Et si inueniat subballiis suis mendaces, puniat eos per prisonam, ita quod alii per eorum penā castigéntur. Et si inueniat eos veraces, castiget resistentiam per prisonam, a quia non delibe- retur sine speciali precepto domini regis. Et si forte vicum venerit, resistentiam inueni- rit, certificet eum de nominibus resistentiis, aurilantium, consentientiis, precipientium et sanguinum, et per beze de judicio attachi- dent huiusmodi per corpora, ad veniendii ad eis regis. Et si de huiusmodi resistentiis conincaritur, puniatur secundum quod domino regi placuerit. Nec intronut- tat se aliiōs minister domini regis de pena.
vestm second.

huiusmodi insigne, quia dominus rex hoc ubi specialiter referuat, pro eo quod huiusmodi resistentes contenitur pactis sue et regni pru-batages. | 13. E. 1. de mercatozib 9 articuli sup-per chartas ca. 16.

Age. 4. Cap. 40.

Cum quid aliquatus proximus sue, conscordat e, quod de cetero secta mulieris, aut eius heredis non differtur post obitum hirii per minorem etatem heredis, quae warrantia dixit, quae exspectat empoz (qui ignorant non debeat quod ulli alienum emit) bisque ad etatem warranti sis, de warrantia sua habenda.

Contra formam collationis. 1. cap. 46.

Statuit dominus rex quod abbates, putes, custodes hospitalium, et aliati domo-religiosiarum fundatorum ab ipso, bel a progenitoribus suis, alienauerint e cetero ten domibus ipsis ab ipso, bel a progenitoribus suis collata, ten illi in manu dominae regis capitantur, et ad voluntatem sua tene-antur et empoz amittat suis recuperate, tae de tesi quam de pecunia, quam paiant. Si aut dom 9 illa a com, baroni, bel ab aliis su- datur fuerit, de tesi sic alienavit hieat illi a quo bel a cumus antecolloque ten sic alienavit collati fuerit, binee ad recuperant et illa illad in do- minico, quod tale est, Precepta tali abbati, quod in habat. sic reddat W. tale tesi, quod eadem domini collatum suin in liberam elemosinam per d-dicat W. vel antecollores suos, et quod ad d-dicat W., reuerit dixi per alienationem, quam predictus.
predictus abbas fecit de predicto ten contra fonnam collationus predicte, de dié. Modem modo de ten daf p cantaria [sustinenda] bel luminari in aliqua ecclesia vel capella, bel alia elemosina sustentanda, et ten sic daf alteretur. Et si fostr teñ sic daf p cantaria, luminari, passu patperum, vel alia elemosina sustentanda vel faciendae, non sustit aliquat, sed substracta sustit huiusmodi elemosina p biamium, comptat accio donat op aut eius heredi ad perendis teñ sic datum in domino, sic statut est in Statuto Gloč, de teñ dim multis ad faciendis vel redendum quantum partem balouis teñ, vel maiorem. Gločester cap.4.

Fees, I. Cap. 42.

De mariscallis domini regis de feodo, camerarios, custodibus hostium in itinere sustit, et servicibus virgum porcispibus coxam sustit apud Westm, et officium illud habent de feodo, et quod plus exiguit ratione feodi sui quam exigere consueverunt, secundum quod multi queruntur super cos et statut cui a multo tempore biderunt et sicut, dominus rex inquiri fecit, quem stat predicti ministri de feodo habere consueverunt tempore retroactis, et per inquisitionem statut et precipit, quod mariscallis de feodo quod marescallus de feodo de novo exigite paletrio de comitibus de quibus paletrio ad habere non debuit, yass et alius.
Westm. second.

Infrudum de nono exigunt, ordinavit quod predictus marchallus de quolibet comite et barone (integrâ baroniam tenente,) de uno palestrido sit contentus, vel de pecore quales antiquiores peripère colocuit; ita quod si ad homagem, quod fecit, palestridu vel pecus in forma predicta cepit, ad militiam luam nili capiat. Et si foize ad homagem nihil cepit, ad militiam luam capiat. De abbatis, et priores integrâ baroniam tenentibus cum homagiâ aut fidelitatem baronis luvis fecerint, capiat palestridu vel pecum, ut predictum esit. Hoc idem de archiepiscopis, et episcopis obseruando esit. De his autem qui partem baronis tenent, sunt religiosi, sive seculares, capiat secundum positionem partis baronii, quam tenent. De religiosis tenent in liberam elemosinam, et non per baronium, vel partem baronii, nihil de cetero erigat marchallus. Et ecclesiae dominus rex, quod per hoc statutum non praecudatur marchallus luvis de seodo in plus petendo, si in posterum ostendere poterit, quod iluus habeat plus petendi. Cenare regis dominus regis habeant de cetero de archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatis, priores, et alius personis ecclesiasticis, comi baronii integrâ baronii teneât, rationabile unum cum homagiâ aut fidelitatem pro baronis luvis fecerint. Et si per partem baronis teneant, capiant rationabilem finem secundum positionem ipsius contingentein. Aliis vero abbatis, priores, religiosi, et seculares non tenentes
per baroniam, vel partem baronic, non distinctly ad finem faciend, secundum quo de tenentibus per baroniam vel partem baronie dictum est, sed lat Camerarius de superiori indumento contentus, vel de pretio indumenti, quod plus honeste dictum est, religiosiss quam secularibus, quia honestissim quod religiosissimae p superiori indumento, quam cruciat.

Citation I. Cap. 43.

Prohibeatur de cetero hospitalearius et templarius, ne de cetero trahant aliquem in plantam coarum conservatoribus privilegiorum suorum de aliqua reun. Quod si serint, primo resistent dapia parte gravante et suis dominum regem graviter punitur. Prohibet etiam dominus rex conservatoribus privilegiis comundem ne de cetero (ad instantiam hospitaleorum, templarium, aut aliquum privilegatorum) concedant cationes, plus quam exprimatur super qua re fieri debeat cation. Et si video huminodi conservatores, quod petatur cation de aliqua reun, cum cognitio spectat ad forum regum, huminodi conservatores nec cationem faciant, nec cognoscant. Et si aliter serunt conservatores, respondant parte lese de damnis, et mihominus versus dominum regem gravit punitur. Et quia hmodi privilegii impetrat cisdictiones, subprizores, pontificis, sacrifia, religiosos, si nihil habens levis aut domino
Vestm second.
domino regi satisfacere possint, qui audatio-
res sint ad leved himetem domini regis
quam coeun superiores, quibus per coeun
temporalia, pena potest indigi, Cauent de
etero prelati humil Modi obedientiarionum,
ne perimetrem obedientiarionum suis assumat
ibi jurisdictionem in judicio domini re-
gis & cozeone sue. Quod si recerent, ipsos
episcopum respondet sui superiores atq de p-
prio facto suo coniiici essent.

F Fees. 2. Cap. 44.

T. De custodibus hostiozum in itineribus
hiragam praemunibis coeun usit de banco:
ordinat est qn de qualibet allia & urat quae
custodient, capiant dece denarios tii, d chri-
tographis nihil. De his q recuperat dema-
das suas versus plures y defaltam, redi-
tionem, vel alto modo per uriciun sine allia
vel urat, nihil. De his q recedunt sine die y
defalt petentis, vel quenentis nihil capiant.
Et q quis recuperauerit demandam saum
versus plures per num beecie, a per recog-
nitionem allie vel urate, de quattuor dena-
riis lint contenti. Et similis q plures in ba-
no beecie nominati per recognitionem allie
vel urate recuperauerint demanda, de qua-
tuor denarcis lint contenti. De his qui fac-
tunt homagium in banco, de superiores panno
lint contenti. De magnis allios, attinetis, ur-
tatis, et duello perculso cot. h. sim capiant. De
his qn hocur sint coeun justic, ad sequed,
vel defendend placitum sunt, nihil capiant p
regihi vel ingressa. Ad placitum cozeone de
qualibet
Quaebet duobus, cujus partem capiant. De quolibet prigionario deliberato, quod tantum captatur. De quolibet, cujus partem capiant, tamen capiatur. De inventoibus occisionum et alteris attacchati, hic quarum, deinde capiatur. De decimarum hominibus, de quarum hominibus et proposito ad deminas nihil, nihil capiatur. De chirographis pro chirographo factis statutum est, quod de quarum solidos sint contenti. De clericis, scribentibus, sua originalia et judicia statutum est: quod vno haeu de vno denarii sint contenti. Et inagit, nisi ex his singulis in sic, suis in side, et quibus coenenent, quod a huiusmodi ministri contra predictum statutum in aliquo articulo henerint, et querimonia ab eos peruentat, penam eis instigant rationabiliter. Et si iterum deliquerint, maiorem penam eis instigant, qui castigari meritum debeat. Et si tercio deliquerint, super hoc coacti fuerint, si sint ministri de sebo, amittat sebo sumum, et si alii sint, omissant cum regis nec redeant sine nisi regis specialis precepto aut gratia.

[Execution.] 3. ca. 45.

Quia de his quae recordata sunt, coeant cancellaria uti regis, et eius iustici, qui recordas hic in rotulis coeunt irrotulat, non debet hieri pecellus placitus sum, attachianeta, cellos, bilus terre, et alias dimissitares quae, illicit hieri conducent de contract et conclusionibus factis extra curiam, observandum est de cetero quod ca que inventurum irrotulat coeant.
vesti n secund.

cogam his, q recordum hact. bel in finibus content sue sint contractus, sue covenantes, sue obligationee, sue fructuaria, aut constituentia, recognit, sue aliqua queconq; irrotulat, quia2 cui domini regis (sive ius & conscientiam ostensi) aut nostratem prestare potest, talem de cetero habeant digo que non sit necessis in posterum de his placitare, sed cum benefici conquerens ad cui domini regis, si recens sit cognitio, bel finis inuast videlicet infra annum, statim habeat hanc de executione illius recognitum facte. Et si forte a maiori epoque transacto facta fuerit illa in troitio, bel finis inuatus, preceptam dixit qub sue faciat parti, de qua sit q;rimonia, qub sit ad cert dixit coa iustic;osten. (si quid sciat dicere) quare hmodi irrotulat, bel in sine content executionem habere non debeant. Et si ad diem non beneficit, bel forte beneficit, & nihil sciat dicere, quare executio fieri non debeat, precipiatur dixit. qub re irrotulat, bel in sine content equequ faciat. Et modo modam et ordinario in suo casu, obstet nihilo dominus qub W. 2. ca. 9. supradidem est de medio, qui per recognitionem aut in dictum obligat est ad acuquant. 13. C. 1. Mercatoribus.

[Approuer. 2. cap. 46.]
tenentes ipsi haberent sufficientem pasturam ad ten suam, cum libero ingressu et egressu ad eam. Et pro eo quod nulla hicbat inventio in vicinum et vicinum, multo domini hactenus boscos, et pasturit huc et iluc impediri excitierit per contradictionem vicinorum sufficiente pasturam habenti, Et quia se ipsi tenentes non habent maus us communicando in bosco vallo, aut pasturit alicuius domini, quia propri tenentes ipsius domini: statutum est de cetero quod factum apud Merth pro-nim inter dominum et tenentes suos, loci habeat de cetero inter dominos hactenus, boscos, et pasturarum et vicinos, ita quod domini hactenus hactenus boscos, et pasturis salu sufficiente pastura hominibus suis et vicinis apponere etibi possit de res-buo. Et hoc obseruetur de his qui clamant pasturam tangant etinentem ad ten suum. Sed si quis clamat communem pasturam per speciale fessamentum, vel concessiorem ad certum numerum acceptum, vel alicuius modo, qua de iure ehi habere deberet, cum conven-tio legi deroget, habeat suam recuperat, quale habere deberet et se sua concessiorem ubi facte. Occasione molendini bentrici, bericarte, baccarie, necessaria, augmentationis et eum, aut curtillage, de cetero non grauentur quis et ad-ham noue delicien de communia pasturam. Et cum contingat aliud, quod aliquis sua habens approcure, solum aut se cum le-nauerit, et aliqui noctan, vel alio tali tem-pore quo non credant factum exsuum sciri,.
De usu communi temporis

SOLLATI AUR SEPE PROSTRAVERUNT, NEC HÆRIT.

Elia

Affl. 7. Cap. 46.

C ET CUM ALIQUIS TUS NON HABENS COSA DÆ

SUTPET COMMUNIAM TEMPORE QUOD HERDES

INTRA EATEM EXCITATUM, VEL DROGES SUB POSTER-

RARE BIPROUM SUOQUE EXISTENTES, VEL PASVÆ

SIT IN MANU TENEMENTI IN DOREM, PER LEGEM

ANGILE VEL ALIÆ AD TERMINUM VITÆ VEL ANNOB

VEL PER SEODUM TRALLAFUM, \( q \) PASVÆ ESTA

SIT, NON SEinati non in opinione quod hædi

PASVÆ DEBENT DICER ETMNERE AD LIBERUM TEN,

ET Q HUÆS MODI POSSESSIO \( C erase \) DEBET AC-

TRO V HAEVE NO.DIST. \( q \) AB HUÆS PASVÆ \( D-

KOEZ, \( D \) DE CETERO TENEND EST Q HABETES \( H-

HUE SMARTI INGEM A TEMPORE QUOD CURIIT BÆVE

MOETIS ANTECESSOSIS \( s. \) DEL COMINCIA METER DEL

W.3 P.W.1. CA. 38 \( I \) ANTEA COMMUNIAM NON

HABIERTIT, \( D \) HABEST NOT NUMER PER BÆ NOVE

DISSEMINA SIT SERRIT DEFOZCIAT.

FISHE & FISHINGES. I. CAP.47.

C PROULISUN EST QUOD AQUE DE HUMBE,

DUSE, TRENT, DONM, ARRE, DEREVENT,

WERF.S. RIODIO. S. WALE, TELSE, EYNS, EDÉ

\& OMNES ALIÆ AQUE [IN REGNO] [IN QUibus SAl-

MONAES CAPPUNTE APPONUNT IN DEFENSO, QUOD

SALMONES CAPPEDOS, [DIE NATIVITYS HÆTE] Ma_
Marie, bisq ad diem sancti Martini. Et si militer quod salutem non captantur, nec desbruantur per reias, nec per alia ingenia ade magnae molendinorum, a medio Augustis bisq ad nofitatem sancti Johannis Bap. Et ubi partibus ubi huissmodi ripare fuerint, alii signentur conservatores situs statuti, quos ad hoc iurati se ipsum videant et inquirant de huissmodi tranige; et in prima tranige punitur per combustionem retium, et ingeniorum suorum. Et si iterato deliquerint, punitur per pristam quadraginti anni. Et si tercio deliquerint, punitur per pristam quadraginti binius anni. Et si multiplicata transgressione, cerecat pene inflectio. | Anno 17. | R. 2. | cap. 9. | View. 1. | Cap. 48.

De bisis terre ordinatum est et statutum quod de ceerco non concedatur bisus nisi in casu quando bisus est necessarius. Si enim aliquis amittat ten per desaltam: et ille quod amisset sustinet alius de eadem ten. Et in casu quando aliquis per exceptionem dilatationem causae beae post bisum terce licet per non teniuntur, ut male nominando billam vel huissmodi, si sustinet alius beae, in hoc casu et in superiori de ceerco non concedatur bisus, dummodo bisum habuerit in prioribus brcibus. In brevi de bote compromissatur dos de ten, quod vivi proxim alienant tenenti aut eius antecessori, cum igniare non debeat tenens, quale ten di proxim alienant iubi vel antecessori suo licet vivi non obiit exist.
ullus tenenti de cetero non erit bullus concedendus. In hunc etiam de ingressu cassetis per hoc quod petens nominavit male ingressum, si petens sustinet aliquid bene de alio ingressu, ut tenens in quozi bene bullum habuerit, in secundo non habebit. In omnibus etiam bullibus qui est per quod ratione dimensionis, quam petens de eis antecesso ut sit tenenti, et non eis antecessori, acut quod et dimisit, dum fuit infra eternum, non componat de cetero bullus, sed et dimissio facta fuerit antecessori iaceat bullus acut plus.

Champerty, cap. 49.

T. Chancellor, Treasurer, Justices, ne nul del counsel le roy, ne clerke de la chanserpe, ne del eschequier, ne de Justice, ne dauter minister, ne nul del hostel le roy, ne clerke, ne lay ne plus recevoir esglise, ne advowson de esglise ne terre, ne tenessent en fecr. Y done, ne per achat, ne a ferme, ne a champerty, ne en auter maner, tantz come le chose est en plee devant nous, ou devant nul de nous ministres, ne nul loswerent soit plus. Et que encounter cest chose face, ou par luy ou par auter, ou nul | bargain ent | face, soit pump a la volunte le roy auxibien cestuy que le purchasera come cestuy q3 le赛区. 11, C, Champarty, art. sup. super chartas, ca. 11.

50 C. Omnia predicta statuta incipiant observari ad festum sancti Michaelis proximo benthurum, ita quod occasione aliquid tum delictorum contra aliquod predictorum statu-
Statutum citra predictumissetumpetra-
toxum pena delinquentibus (de quibusmen-
tio sit in Statutis) non indigatur.

Accio on the statute. I. Cap. 51.

Super vero Statutis in defectum legis
ad remedia editis, ne duabusque
rentes cum ad cur regis benemint
recedant de remedio despera-
ti, habeant baevia sua in
uo casu prorsa, sed no
placitent Vfa post
saeela sancti Mh-
chaelis supra
dictum.

Explicit statute de Westm seconde.

Statutum de Mercatoribus
edit. Anno xiii. E. i.

Recognisance, &c. 2.

Ur cecque merchants, quene au-
Yante cecque hours ont a prey leur
auoier a dixers gentes, font chies
en pouertye, pur cec queraudent
pas cy readez ley puruietu, per ta
quel ils purroyent lors dettes haastement
recoverer au tour ally de la pape, & per
cel encheson, font mittre des merchants
les suytre du bene en cel terre que lour
L. 15.

mer
Stat de

merchandises au dam des merchantes et de
tout le Roi, le Roy et son conseil a son parlement qui
fient a Acton Burnel, apres la seint Mi-

chael, Ian de son raing ri. est et ordign les
establishmentes sur eco, a remedie des mer-
chantz, les quer ordemments et esstablish-
ments le roy commutamda que tenuis fundet
et firmement gardes en tout son roialsh, doe
merchantes oint esse remedy & moens des
mischieues & travaules de recour leur dels
que avant ne soient. Mes pur eco que mar-
chantes puis roy pleindzont au roy que les
biel malement interpretent son estableture, 

et aucune foiz per malice & per male interpr-

tation delaizront lezech, del estableture, au gra

dam des marchants. Le roy a son parliamte

a Westm, apres la Pasche, Ian de 15 raigne

rri. est reciter lauantdit stabulate fait a Acton

Burnel, et pur declarez aucuns articles de

estabulate auantdit, ab ordignes & estabiy que

merchant que doyt estre sure de la dette, face

deur son dettour devant le Maior de Lon-
dres, ou devant auster, chiefe gardeine de cel

chter, ou dauter bon ville, ou le roy ordeignet

deust le Maior ou chiefe gardein, ou au-

ter probe home, a eco elle et turre, quant

le Maior ou chiefe gardeine ne poient a eco

entender, et devant un des clerkes et le rope

a eco assignera, quant ambideur ne poient a
eco entendi, conus la det & le jour de la pai-

ment, et soit le recognizas enroil de la maist

dune des anantdit clerkes que ferra conus,
et le rolle sera double, dont une demurge
vers le Maiz ou chiefe gardiern, & lauter
vers le clerke, que a eco sera prunes noisin,
Et ouster ceo un des avantdits clerkes de
la maynec face letcript del oblig. a que letcript
soit mise le seal'de dettour,que le seale le roy
que aeco est paruie: le quel se il tera de
deux pieces,dont la grinde piece demurra
en la gard le Maioz ou le chiefe gardiern,
& lauter piece en la main le auuantdier clerke.
Et si le dettour ne rendez la dette au jour &
a lup est aseille, ey boigne le marchaunt au
Maioz et clerke ou sa letter del oblig. Et si
trouve soit per rolle,ou per letter,que la dette
fuit conus, a le jour [de payement| astis , soit
passe, ey face le Maire ou chiefe gardein prè-
der le corps le dettour (si soit lay) si heure
quel soit troue deus tour powwer, & lucrer al
pilori de la bille, a prison y soit, a la demur-
g a les costages propies, isques a tant quel
est fait gree de la dette. Et commainnd est a
la gardeine de la prison de la bille, le celenci
per le lucer del Maioz ou le chiefe gardein.
Et si ne lup boist proceuier, ey repoign ma-
tenant le gardeine de la prison de la bille, si
ad de quoy. Et si nay de quoy, repoign ce-
lup que la prison lup bailt a garder. Et si le
detour ne put estre trouve en le powwr le
Maioz ou le chiefe gardein, donz manche
le Maioz ou chiefe gardein de southe le seal
del roy auvantdiz al Chaunc. la recouft fait
de la dette. Et le Chaunc. enuoirera brieue al
bicount en que bailt le dettour ferae tronc,
Stat' de
que il prieigne son corps, si soit laye, et en false prison luy gard, lesques a taunt quel ad fait grec de la dette. Et de deins un quarter del an apres ceo que il serra pase eir ses cha-
teux et ses terres deliueres, istint que les soiens pui selle leuer et payer la dette. Et bien luy ait deins cei quarter del an, terres et te-
menteus vendz par les dettez acquiter, et la bende serra ferme et estabyle. Et lune face grec deins le quarter, apres le quarter passe soient liueres al merchant toutes les biens del dettour, et tous ces terres per reas-
sonable extent, a tener iesque a taunt que le dette serra leue pleinement. Et la le puis tard
le corps demurger en prison, comme deuant est dit. Et le merchant luy troua pane et espe.
Et cet le merchant en ceur temenement lieu-
res a luy, ou son assigne tel secrine quel pu-
isse poster brieze de novel dissilisine, si soit engette, et redissilisine auzy come de frakte-
nement, a ten a luy et a ces assigne tangs la dette fuit paye. Et apres la dette leue et pay
soit le corps le dettour deliuef, que la terre. Et en les brieses que le Chaunc, envoyer
soit mentis fait, que le bise certisia les milit-
ces de lune banke ou de lauter, comenct il a-
uef pessourme le commandement le roy a un
certeme iour, a si iour le merchant, si grec
ne fuit fait, sua deuant les Justices. Et si les
bise ne retourz nuy bize, ou retozi que le bie-
biez tropi tard, ou quiz ont manides as ba-
illes des stranouchises, si facent les Justices
solonc ceo que est contente en le darrepne
esta-
Mercatoribus.

estatute de Westminßt | ca. 39. Et si case t'difcon maund que le dettour ne hat pas troué ou soit clerke, et eit le merc'har brés à toutes les biscouts ou il ayera terre, quielz luy lierent toutes les chateau, et tous les tenementz de dettour per reasonable extent, a teni a luy et a ses assignes en la sourme que est avant dit. Et selmeins est l'elzile a quel biscout il soudz a prendre son corps si sont jaye, et a tenir de la sourme auanddit. Et bien luy garde le gardeur del prison, que luy content a respondre del corps, ou de la dette. Et apres ceci que les terres le dettour sont huieres al merchant, bien purra le dettour la terre bendre, issine que le merchant neit daugages de les approvemest. Et saluex soient tous tours al merchantes, damages, et toutz costages necessariez et reasonablez en travailes, suits, delais, et dispenses. Et si le dettour troua pledges que le comet estre principaux detours, apres le tour passe soit fait de les pledges en toutes choses com demuant est dit de le principal dettour quant a corps prendre, et terres liurer, et autres choses. Et quant les terres les detours soient huieres au merchant: il est seufn et toutz terres que seront en la maine le dettour le tour de la reconuance fait, en que maines que ils seront apres deuenus, ou per seofsemet, ou per autres maner. Et apres la det passe les tres & luyues des terres de dettoz per seofsemet, retournent auxbiien arres al seofse, comme les autres terres as detours.

L. liv.
Et si le dettour, ou les pledges mourge neit le marchant posser de prendre le corps del heur, mes eis-lies terres, come avaut et dis, si est dage, ou quant il serra de pleine age: restque a taunt qu'il ad leue des terres le a-moutance de le det. Et loit purieus un aut-ter seale à fererera a fairees. Et icel seale serra envoy a chestun faire de South le seale le Roy, per un clerke iure ou per le gardinie de la faire. Et per le comnialty des mer-chantes de la Citie de Lonidyes, soient eli-eur deux loial: mer-chantes, queur facent le serement, z devaut eur loit le seale ouvert, et lun piec loit baie a les auautdit merc-hantes, z auaut demourge herz le clerke, z devaut eur, ou de lun des mer-chantes, z ambiudez ne poient attend, soient lez conu-sances faites, sicome devaut et dit. Et auaut ceo que le reconusance loit enroll, loit la plane del auautdit estatute appertnent le devaut le dettour: ilist que nepuisse auerfoit dire, que un lyp mist a auer pein que a cel a que il soy oblig. Et a sustenli les costages de auaut, dit clerke, il prédza le roy de chesun li. i.b. en chesun hill ou le seale serra mis, sozprise fairees, ou il prédza trois mailles de chesun li. Ceost oirdeinment et establlishment soit le roy, que despuies soit tenus per tout son roialne Denvileterre et Direland entre cys genz que cee soit que de leur eugui degre, ceez reconnu, boudzot faire sozpris Jesues, as quy ceez establlishment ne le extint, Et per ceez statitue et establlishment
Mercatoribus.

mone ne soit bée de det abatus. Et ne soit le chaúctel, barons del eschequer, Justices de hun & de lauf banke, ne mui té erratés foçclos de prend recoum, des d'ez devaüt eux faitz et conus, mes les executions de recoum devaüt eux faitz ne soient pas faitz per la soim auaudt dit, mez per la ley & lusage auaüt blez e puruicur aillours en aut estatuz [b3.W. 2.ca.45.] bée fiçdât liu Statutum predict.

Cler viu faui. Quia coazam tali maior, bel Custode tales vilie, bel coazam Custode a- gilli nostri de mercatoribus in mundinis de tali loco & tali cleric no ro recognouit A. se debere B. tant, quod soluisse debuit tali die et tali anno, quod idem B. nòdum soluit, de dict. Tibi păpimust, quod corpus predicti A. G laicus il capias, et in pliosa n'a tali no custodi t taci, quonques predicto B. de prec debito plenarie fuerit tali fact. Et quatier hoc percutum nostrum fueris execut, ser tacis Juste nostris apud Wesel et c.p litteras tuas agillatas. Et habeas tibi hoc breve Eiste.

Er.
Statut de VVestini 3. edit.
An.xvij. E.j.

Tenure, 4.

Via emptores terrarum tenementorum de sedis magnatum et aliorum dominorum, in pretium eodem temporebus retroactis multoens: in sedis suis sunt in geri, quibus libere tenentes exundam magnatissimi et alios terras et tenementa sua vendiderunt, tenend in sedi et heredibus suis de seosis suis et heredibus suis et non de capitalibus dominii seosiis, per quod nonem capitales dominii eschatas, maritigia, et custodias terrarum et tenementorum de sedis suis existentium septius annum est, quod quidem eisdem magnatibus et aquis suis quam plurimum durum et difficile bidebat, si in hoc casu exheredatio manifesta. Domini rer in parlamento suo audivit Velsum post Palsch. An regni sui ubiis bideberit in quidem sejus Joh. Bap. ad instantiam magnatum regni seu conceiit, providit, et statuit quod de ceteris licet unicumque libero huius terras suas, seu tenenonta sua, seu partem inde ad voluntatem suam vendere, ita cemen quod seossatus tenent terram illam, seu testis illud de capitale domino sedii illius per eadem sequentia et consecutadines, per que seossatos suas illa pris
De eos tenuit.

Et a partem aliquam earundum terrarum, seu tenementozui aliqui vendiderit, feoffatus illae partem illam teneat immediate capitali domino, sicut statum de servituis quantum pertinent ete pertinere dixit capitali domino pro particula illa, secundis quantitates terre se ne sequi sese venditi. Et sic in hunc casu decidet etiam capitali domino ipsa pars servitui per manu feoffati capiendi et quo feoffatus debit etiam capitali domino in tanta quantitate terre se ne sequi sese venditi et particula illius servitui de debito esse intentens et respondens. Et sciendum est quod per dictas venditiones, seu emptiones terrarum, seu ten.(aut pars aliquius earundem, nullum modum put terre se ne sequi illa in parte bel in toto ad manum moctum decernit, arte vel ingenio contra solumm statum super hoc dudum editi, 7. E. 1. de Religiosis. Et sciendum est quod istud statum tenet locum de terris se ne sequi venditis tenendi in feodo impliciti tantum. Et quod se extendit ad tempus futurum. Et incipier locunturere ad festum sancti Andrees ap. i proximo sancto. An regni regis G. a. 1. regni regis H. xvi.
Modus leuandii fines edit
An. 18. E. primj.

Pines. 3.

Utante le be original fort ire en
presence des prises
venat Justicie,
dögys dirra en
court illint. Sir
justicie, cougne
dacocty, le mul-
tit yluy dira que
dira. Sir Ro-
bert, z nolma un

des prises. Dögys qu'il z seront agree de la
soume del pecune q est done al roy donques
dira le justie Criez la peace.Et puis dira le
court, illint q la peace est tiel, a vous conge,
q William et Alice la fem, q cy sont recogni-
fant le maner de W. que les appartenances
contenus en le bfe, estre droit du W. de cel
que il ad de leur done, a auer et tener a luy 
à ses heires, de W. et Alice, et les heires I.
come en demestre, rents, seigniouries, courts
pies, purchases, gard mariages, reliques, es-
chets, molins, aduowelz des glises, z toutz
autres francheises, et frante customes al
quantdits mañ appartenent, rendant par an
à N. à a ses heires chieves seigniours de fe,
service due, z custoç par tous service. Et
fait a l'amour que order de lep ne sussre me,
que final accorde lois lege en la court le roy
fais
Modus leuandi fines

sans briefe original, et cec a tout le meins besu vant iij. Justices en banke, ou en expe, et non pas aillours, et en presence des parties nommes en briefe, quez soit de pleine age et de bonne memorie, et hors de prison. Et a feme court de baron soit un des parties, doquques consent que il soit premierment confesse de iij. Justices anaunctiz. Et a el nollent al fine, ne cec luera me. Et la cause pur que tel solemnitie doit estre fait en cet fine est, pur cec que fine est cy haute barre, et de cy grande force, et de cy puissant nature en foy, que et foylos nemy solemmet ceux quez sont parties et prises a la fine, et tour hezres mes toutes autres gens du monde, qui sont de pleins age, hors de prison, et de bon memorie, et deins les iij. meres, le iour, del fine leue, ils ne mettront iour claire de iour action pur le pais deins lan et le iour. vide placto fo.

354.
Stat de vocat, ad war
edit An.xx.E.i.

Voucher. 5.

Cum tenes implacitatem in placo terre tepozibus retroactis vocauerit aliquæ ad warrant, petens sup hoc verificare voluerit quod nec vocatus, nec as liquis antecessoris suoqui a tepoze sejus anteccessoris ipsius petentis fuerit in sejus de ten predictis, nec in dominico nec in scrutinio, sed si ille vocatus ad warrant fuerit presens et gratis tenenti warrantizare voluerit, predicta verificatio petentis admitti non consuetum, nisi vocatus absens fuerit, et hoc ratione cuissdam statuti domini regis nunc editi inter cetera statuta sua ym Wolstm. capif 39. propter quod quis rex animaduertens fraudem, deceptionem, et maliciam, et etiam damnum situm, et exheredationem corone sue quod in casu predicto in cur sa multoces pollet intertertire, et ideo die intertertire: Cum quidam ten de ipsa regis in capitam per baroniam integrum in quodam placio pendente coxam iustice, de banco vocuerint ad warrant de demanda particulariter quod dam gartiones, ignot, et extraneos, quos presentes duxerint, et quos antecessores aut ipsumet nunquam in ten que warrantizauerint, aliquid habuerint, aut in aliquid terris aut ten a-liis in regno suo, neqz in dominico nec in ser tuitar (put a diuercis dni regis sidelib testa-
Stat' de vocat. ad warf. 88

batur) be p caulem illam, fraudem, et mali-
tiam ipsi baromam tenetes afferre possent
duo regi utilicordiam suam, in qua incide-
runt, si petens versus eos demandam sua re-
cuperaret. Et similiter eum gartiones war-
antizauerint, hæc quilibet de positione quam
warrantizare debet, in casu qui duellâ iacet
possit se defendere per corpus sementis sui
spous, a conducti per ipsos baromam tené-
tes. Et sic super hanc hæc, et una demanda-
iam fuerunt duo bel tria duellâ vadiosta, quâ
durum est, et exemplum perniciosum tempo-
re futuro pro patribus petentibus verius
magnates et duxres, qui se per maliciâ pre-
dictam defendere holerint, nec petens con-
tra diceros warrantos, quando vocat fuerint
verificationem suam in forma predicta habe-
re possit, eo quod ipsi vocat predictas fuerint
et gratis warrantizauerint, dominus rex de
consul suo commune, statuit et frimter de ce-
tero, videlicet a feisto sancti Hillari, anni regi-
n sui, rex precise observari, quod quicunque
tenens alicuein vocauerit ad warrant, et pe-
tens in forma predicta verificare holerit,

admittat euis verificatio, lice hoc

catus fuerit absent, hae speces
nullo habito respectu adei?

presentsiam vel absent-

iam.

Finis.

Stae.
Stat de defensione iur.
edit. Anno xx. E. j.

Receipere. 2.

Ut quis aliquod breve domini regis imperet versus tenent plagem Anglie, bel feodos tallis-
tum, be lus nomine dotis, be alio modo, ad terminum dicte, be annum, et petens tantum fue-
rit processus, quod ei sunt quasi admittendi 
esi adversicia super hoc veniret alius 
te iudicium redditum a latere, dices te habe-
ere feod, et ipsis in tesi illis, et ipsis supple-
cavert, quod ex quo ante iudicium veniret 
te Sia defendere, et paras inde petenti res-
pondere, ad hoc admittatur, ratione eundam Statutis domini regis nunc inter cetera ultima Statut Welle ton edit. 5. s. 2. c. 3. per quod Statut tam nullum ipsis habentes, quam illi 
qui ipsis habens multis ciens in case predicto falsa et in deceptionem curie superueniret, 
petierunt se admitti responsu, ut per admis-
sonem ipsis possent petentem elongare de iniicio, et se sita dixe fure habende, et ad faci-
endum ipsis dem petentes de novo placitare, et 
ipsis petentes in case predicto in cui regis se-
pius elongantur a iure suo, per malitia su-
pradictam, tam de fallitate de predicto statu-
to superueniente, quam ex ista causa ration-
nabili, et hoc coiam instat multis et ingenit 
et inuenitur, proper quod dominus rex, ad
De sinibus leuatis.

malicism prædictam in prædicto caelo destruend, remedium bolens apponere, in pleno prælatiæ suo ex cum publico concilio suo statuit, et firmiter de cetero, vix a die luni primo post festum Purificationis beate Marie virginis, anno regni sui. præcepit observari, quod aliquis a latico ante judicium in caelo prædicto superius veniret, et petieret se admitteri, ante quinam admittatur impenitens. sufficitorem securitatem prout cuius visum fuerit, ad respondendam petentis de valore exitum testis sic amitendum a die quo receptur respondat, vix ad diem quo judicium finale sit super petitionem petentis. Et si ille petens demandans suam recuperat, gravior amerciatur defendens, si habeat bona. Et si non habeat bona, comitatur gaude, ad voluntatem regis. Et si verificare poterit ut suum esse tale, quale ilud asserit, quando petit ipsum admitteri, tunc sit quietus.

Explicit.

Stat' de sinibus leuatis, edit
Anno.xxvij,E.i.

Fynce. I. cap.I.

Vtia fines in curia nostra leuat. A
tem sinibus deber intonere, im
tonit, et ideo fines vocant, mari
tem cum post duelum in magnam
De finibus leuatis.

assimam in suo calu vitium locum finalem tentant in perpetuum, tamque per aliquod tempus praeteritum, tam tempore clare memovit domum Henrici regis patris nostri, quam nostro, partes existimem finam & ea- tum partium heredes (contra leges & coile- tudines regni nostri antiquus dictatas) su- per huissimi finibus adnullandi & su- cuandis admittere proponent quod ante finem leuatum, et tempore leuationis eiusdē et postea patentes, seu querentes, aut eoquin antecedentes de tenementis in finibus conte- suis, aut de aliqua parte existimem, semper su- erunt scissi, et sic fines huissimi rite leuat per uratores patriae tallo subdescriptos, & ma- liciose procuratos, multorum cxcuabatur et adnullabantur minus uiste, Nōs volētes su- per præmissis remedium adhibere, in par- liamento nostro ad vellim statutum, quod dicte exceptiones, seu responsiones, vel in- quistiones patriae: super huissimi exceptionibus seu responsionibus nullo modo co- tra huissimi recognitiones et fines de te- tero adminiciar. Et nos hēro volumus, quod statut uide tam locum habeat ad fi- nes prius leuatos, quam in posterum leuan- dos. Et hīdeant uisti. quod notē, et fines in cursive nostra in posterum leuando, publice et solemniiter legantur, et quod placita inte- rim cellent omnino, et hoc fiat per duos dies in septemana, secundum discretionem uisti.
Item ordinaminius de consilio nostro, quod bié de cetero non onerent de aliquibus eis leuant, nec aliquos leuent, antequam existam de saccario per extractas ustie ibidem liberandas. Et quod in extractis ustie singula capita onerent de eis suis forisactis fictis et de amerciamentis. Et si soxlan aliquis bié responderit de estrictibus aliquum recognitos, vel plegis, sen manucaupose per ipsum oppositi, et in curia nostra recognati qui ad solutionem coynthem exitum seu amerciamentum tempose recogni non sufficiat, idem bié ad saccarium nostrum inde oneretur et respondat. Et carcant si bié sub grani soxisactura quod de cetero faciant singularis tallias de denariis quibuscuis per prteceptum nostrum per ipsos vicecomites et subsidios suos receptis. Et quod non recognent aliqui nominam manucaupozum, iuratores, sen aliosum, nisi ipsi manucaupozes, iuratores, sen alios, secundum tenorem breuis nostrum bié inde directorum, ad hae legalliter et manifeste ponantur. Nec recognent aliaqua notiora plegisorum liberosum hominum nisi ipsi manifeste se plegios conscient. Et super hoc statuinus, quod quando anno seniel in annomittantrum habro, et huius clericis de dicto saccario nostro per singularis com Angl, ad in-breuians nominam omniun, qu anno illo debita per veridem ceram ab ets exactisolverint. Et ibid habro et clericis tallias illas videreant.
De finibus leuatis.


3 Quia hic, et aliqui temporibus retroactis latrones notorios, et manifestos, & promoote hominis, et alios se non capes et impignorasses, et qui non sit replegiabiles, pereat dimiserint, contra solem nam statutum est apud Westmonedit de his qui sunt replegiabiles, et qui non [S.] W. I. ca. 15. | per quod ipsi males factores irreplegiabiles sunt replegiati, ad quorum delibrationem falsa facieris, iuratores patrici e et amicos suis, ante aduentum iustitiae iterantur, aut aliquos ad eosum delibrationem assignas, procurationem et subornationem, alisque mutans, propter quod e propter metum hic, et aliquas per tale ple- tunam illos dimitterentur, quam timorem eundem latronum seu felonum sit deliberaret, coe labras ad gaolias deliberaret assignas huiusmodi latrocinis & homicidias sussecant, ipsamque concellata praestitit remanens impunita: Pos suas utilitatem regni nisi, & pace & a firmis obernanda, statum & ordinatum & quod iustitiae ad assisias capiendae assignas, in singulis com, duci capit assisias, put ordinaret, et statim post assisias captas in eisdem com, remanentes ambos & laicos fuerint. Et si bnsae po- ruit clericus fuerit, sic associatio illi iustitiae, qui laicus est, dixit de discretione militis qui illius per hue non nostrum deliberaret gaolias in com, illis tam intra libertates & extra de prona-
De finibus leuatis. 91

[Text continues on the page]
Articuli super chartas,

Explicit statut de eisibus
Iciatus.

Articuli super Chartas, edit Anno. xxviiij. E. j.

Ur ceo que les pointes de la grante Chartre, des fraunchis, et de la foy est les quer le roy Henyrpe pier nostre seignour le roy que ose est, grante a lo people pur le priere de son roialte, ne ont pas este tenus, ne gardes avait ces heures, pur ceo que avait ces heures prine ne fut establue vers les trespallans contre les pointes des Chartres auraunbitez. Noitre seignoir le roy les ad de novel graf renouvel et confirme. Et a la requistes des prestes, countes, et barons a son parliament a westminster, en quaresme, jan de son regni pr'oi. ad certaines pointes affirmi, et pein oz elseigne, et estable encounter tous ceux, que encounter les pointes des auraunbitez char-
ters
Articuli super chartas. 92
ters ou nul point de eur, en nul mani byen-
droit, ou misprèsdzént, en la fœmêt q féllut.
[Confirmation, 2.
C'était savoir que de cy en avant la
grand chartier des fraunchises Denglefre,
grant a tout la commune Dengleterre, la
chartier de la foiez de même le maner grât,
soient temis, gardes, & maintenus en che-
cune article, & cheseune point, aux pleyn-
ment come le roy les ad graunt, renouelev,
& par la charter confrme. Et que cels char-
ters soyent baillez à cheseune viscount Dé-
gleterre desoubs le seale le roy, a tier qua-
ter foiz par an devant le people en plaine
countie : cestas saur au procheine countie
apres la saint Michel, au procheine countie
apres le noel, au procheine countie apres la
Vasque, & au procheine countie apres la
saint John Baptiste. Et a ceys deux char-
ters en cheseune point, et en chescune arti-
cle dicé, firmement tenir, & garder ou re-
mede ne fut avant par la common ley, soi-
cent esticlus en chescune countie per la cœmen
de meisme la countpe troyz prodes homes
dhualerz ou auterz loialz, lages, & auisex,
que soient tuuez et assignez par les letters le
roy outz de son grande scale, de oper et ter-
minez, sans auter bziéze que leur conuene
grant les plantez, que se feroient de tooutez
teuz, que contreuindzont ou meypen-
dzont en nul dez diz pointez des autante-
diz charterz en countiez ou ils fôt assignez,
auxibien dedeziz franchizes, comme deboz,
M.iii. auxibien
Articuli super chartas.

auxibien des minsters le roy, hors de leur places, come des autres, & les plentes oper de leur en leur faunts delay; & les terminent sans allower les delates, qui sott allowes per la comen ley. Et que melieu ceux chivalers, eyent poier de punir touts ceux que ferrott atteints de trespas fait encounter nul poynt des chartres auantdits, ou remedy ne fuit auant per la comen ley, auui come auant est dit, par imprisonment, ou par raunson, ou p amerciament, solonque ceo que le trespas le demand. Et per ceo nentend pas le roy, ne nul des soiens que a cest ordreignement furent, que les chivalers auantdits, teignent nul ploc par le power que done leur son, en cas ou auant ces heures fuit remedy puru solonqz la comen ley par biee: Ne q prejudicie soit fait a la comen ley, ne a les charters auantdits, en nul de leur points. Et boet le roy, q a tous trois ne foient presentes, ou ne purront a tous les foists attendye, a faire leur office en la forme auantdit, q deux des trois le faicnt. Et ordeign est, q les biscoits & les baullifs le Roy soient attendates a les comendemtes des auantdits Justices, en quat q appet a leur office. Et ousse ces choses graces sur les points des chartes auantdits, le roy de sa grace especial, en allegrance des greuances, que son people ad eso par les guerres que ont esse, et en amendement de leur estate, q pur tant q ils foient plus prestes a son service, q plus boistiers avande, qst si en auef a faire, ad grant aecus articolz les
Articuli super chartas. 93

les queur il entend que tyendront aussi bien lieu a son peuple, et aussi grande proueferront, ou plus, que les pointes avantegantes.

Purucieurs. 4. & 5. Cap. 2.

En primes pur cec que un grand greuage,
est en cest roialme,et dam sans number, de cec que le roy et ces minisiers de la roialm,
auxibienc les aliens come les denizens, sont leur prises par la ou ils passet par my t roialme,
partenent les biens des geis, des clerces, des lais, sans rien paier, ou bien moins que la value. Dedeine est que de cy en auat nul ne preign prises par mie le roialm,fozle
les par hourrs le roy, et les purucieurs pur hostell le roy. Et si les parnours le roy, si purucieurs pur son hostell ne preignent reins,
fozle pur melin lhostell. Et des prises que ils ferrott per mie le pais de manger ou de boire, et des auters menus necessaries pur lhostell, que ils facent la paie ou gree a ceur, des queur les choses ferront prises. Et que toutes ceur parnours le roye, purucieurs, ou achatours, enent de cy en avant leur garantie deseque eux du graunde seale ou un petite seale le roy, contreignant leur poiar, et les choses dont les ferrot prises, ou puruciance, le quel garrant ils m ostrent a ceur des queur ils ferront la prise avant, cec que ils empreignet rien. Et que ceur parnourz purucieurs, ou achatours le roye, ne preignent plus que besoignce, et mestre ne sofit pur l royn et son hostell, et de ces enfants. Et que ries
Articuli super chartas.

ne praecipientur quod que sunt ass gages, ne
pur nul auter. Et que ils respoignent a la
leit l'ou en la gardrobe pleinement, de toutes
leurs paroles, sans faire leurs largeilles ailleurs,
or suteres des choses que pur le roy sertor
prises. Et si nul parnor del hostel le roy, g
garantie que il est, face prises, ou suteres en
aux maner, que delis uns nelb dit, pur plait sait
al sances l alo, au treacoyer del hostel le roy,
soit la verite inqse. Et si de cco soit attaint
soit grece maintenant fait al plantificar, soit
oultre de servicio le roy pur toutes leurs, et
demurge en prison a la volonte le roy. Et si
nul face prises sans garanty, les emport
rencontre la volonte de celuy, a que les biens
sont, soit maintenant arrest par la ville, ou
le prise terra fait, amessir a la pchein gaole.
Et si de cco soit attaint, soit la fact a la
vue, de laor, et la quantitat des biens le demab.
Et quant as prises faire en faierz, en bois
billes, et en portes pur la grande gardrobe
le roy, cientes les parnours leur comme gar-
rant par le grand secle. Et des choses que
ils prendront, cientes la telmoigneg du secle du
gardein de la garderobe. Et des choses illim
pour prises, de nombre, de quantitie, et de
value soif fait dividend entre les parnours et
les gardiens des faiiez, manois, ou chifez
baparies des biies, et portes par le bien de
merchants des queur les biens seront il-
lent prises. Et riens ne lai soit sufler de sp-
chez, que il ne mette en dividende. Et cet du-
dende soit poct en gardrobe soutes le secle
Articuli super chartas. 94

le gardeine, maioz, ou chiefe baillife auárdous & la demurge tanz sur laccompt du garde-
robe le roy. Et si loit troué q nul eit aut-
ment püse que faire ne deveroit, soit püny
sur laccompt par le gardeyne de le gardrobe
le roy, solonq sa deserte. Et si nul face tpeir
piles las garrante, et sur ces loit ataynur,
soyt fait de lui come de ceux qe sont pu-
les pur tostell le roy sans garé, come deluis
cet duy. Et nentende moy le roye, ne son
countala, que par cet statut rien decrelle
au roy de son droyt des auncient püles du-
es et aecustomes, come des vine, et auers
biens: melsque en toutes pointes plenmët
luy loit laue.

Marshallie, I. Cap. 3.

Des estates des seneschair, & des mar-
chaie, & des piecs que eur devoient tenir, et
cornie, oirdeine eit qe desormes ne teign piec
de frantènemen ne de dette, ne de couc-
nant, ne de còtract des gërs de people, loys qe
tant solemen de trëls del hostell, & dauters
trespassoëz fait dedeis la berge, ës còtractz
et couenances, que ascume del hostell le roy
aurra fait a auter de mesure hostell, et en si
le hostelle & nemy aillours. Et nul piec de
trespas ne pleizont, auter qe ne soit attach
par eur, auant cœ que le roy illera hsys de
la berge ou la trespas serta fait. Et les ple-
des habituemen de jour en tour, ilënte qe ils
soient p piedes & termynes auant cœ que
le roy illët hsys des bondes de cel berge, ou
le trespas fuit fait. Et si per cas deemz les
bondes
Articuli super chartas.
bondes de cel berge ne poient estre termis, cestent tielz pleez devant le seneschall, & soiet les pies a la comé lep. Ne desoumes ne pig ne le seneschall comiales des dez, ne dauter chose, foizque dez gent del hostel auant dit, ne nul autre plez ne tiendé par obligaé fayt a le districte le seneschall, ou le marechal. Et si lez seneschal, ou l'z mareschalz rizent encouer cest ordinance foit leur fait tenus pur nul. Et pur ceeque auist cee heures mults de selonc faiit desdeiz la verge oit est depunis, pur cee que lez cozoners de pais ne le ouent pas entre mis desenquer des tielz maners des selonc faiet les verge mes le cozoner del hostel le roy, q ist passt de quoy illustr nad mie est fait en du maner, ne lez selons mise en exigent, ne blices, ne rien de cee present en etre, que ad est a grad damage du roy, & a moins bone gard de la peace. Dizaine est que desoumes en cas de mort de home, ou office de cozoner appt a vieus, & enquiests de cee faire, soit maunde al cozoner del pais que ensemblement qe le cozoner, del hostel le roy face loffice que apr sent, et le mettre enroll. Et cee que ne purra mie devant le seneschall estre termine, pur cee que les selonz ne purront estre attache, ou par auter encheason, demurge a la com men lep, istant q les exigentes, blicas, & presentements en cyze soient de cee fapt et le cozoner du pays, auxi come des auters selonc fapt et hosts de la verge. Mes pur cee ne fozyt leist, que les attachements ne roy.
Articuli super chartas. 95

ne soyent faytes frechement sur les solonies faytes.

Comen plees.2. cap.4.

Quster ceo nul cõen plec ne soit desoz-mes ten9 a telschercker, enconç la soym de la grando charter. [ca.11.]

Chauncey.1. cap.5.

Ét dauter part le roy boet à le Châtel-celour et les Justices de son banke luy
suint Iuynt que il cye toutes iours prés
de luy auncune lages de la le Ry, que sachent
les bessonies, que beignent à la court due-
ment deliurer a toutes les foites que me-
tier serra.

Seale.1. cap.6.

Desouth le petit seal', ne illet desoz-
mes nul bé à touche comme ley.

Le Constable du châtel de Dourer ne
plede desozmes a la post de châtel nul piee
fozem du countie, que ne touche la garbe du
châtel. Et le dit, constable ne disregi les
gents due cinque postes a pleder aillourz ne
en aouter maner à ils devoient, fologq la sozym
des charters que ils sunt des roys, de leur
franchises auncients affirmes par la grand
charter. [cap.4.]

Sheryffes.3. cap.8.

Le roy ad graunt a son people, à ils eit-
et election de leur biscounct, en chelesi co-
tic ou biscounct nest mie de see, ils beatent.
[post. cap.13.]

Jurroirs.4. cap.9.

Le royce boet, et commande, que nul
biscounct
Articuli super chartas.

biscouint, ne baillez ne mettre en enquetes, ne si turies plus des gens, ne auters ne en auter nauer que il nest oydeme par estatutre, et que ilz marchent en tiels enquetes, si turies le plus prochines le plus suffisants, et meunes suspicientes. Et que auterment le fra, et de cec loir attaint, rend au plaintif les dam au double, et soit en la greue mercy le roy. [W.2.cap.38.]

Conspiracy.2. cap.10.

En droyt des conspiratours, saus enfoinours, et maleurs pourours des douceines, ensists, assistes, et tures, le roy ad oydeme remedey as plaintifes par briefe de Chanoinessarie. [33.8.1.de conspiration.]

Et iademaines voct le roy, que les Justices de lune bank et de lauter, et iustic, dastises prend alloignes, quant ils beignent en pais a faire leur office, de ceo facent leur ensists a chesu pleint sans briefe, et sans delay facent droyt as pleintifes.

Champertie.3. cap.11.

De rechese pur ceo si le roy avoit auat oysigne par estatutre [W.2.cap.49.]

que nul de les ministers ne prist nul plee a champertie, et par cel estatut auters ministers nesoient pas auant les heures a ceo lies. Voct le roy, que nul minister, ne nul auter, pur part auoir des choses que sont en plee, enpaign les besoignes quz sont en plee. Ne nul sur tiel couenant son droyt ne lisse a auter. Et nul le face, et de ceo soit attaint, sovit soffait, et encurrue deuers le roy des biens, et des fres
Articuli super chartas. 96

le parcour, a la value de tant comme sa partie de lo purchas par tel empeiste amonstera. Ce a cee attende loit releeu celuy, qui iuer bonda pur le roy devant les justices, devant que le piec auet celle, et par eux son lagarde fait. Mes en cee cas nest mie a entendu que hom ne poet auer counsaille des countours, et des fages gentes pur son donant, ne de les proche amies.

Det al roy.4. cap.12.

CDe rechese boet le lop, que distresles q fons a faire pur sa dette, ne soient captes par belles des chartes, tanque comme home poct auter trouver, solonc cee que est opdeine aulours par estatute, oue la paitne [c. 5 1 13. de diste scaccari]. Et ne boet q3 trope grece distres soit pyle pur sa dette ne trope loigne melne. Et si le dettour puisse trouver sustant, et conuenable suertie, istque a un iour depnes le iour al bisciont, de depnes le quel home puisse purchaser remedie a fait gree de la demainde, soit la distres reelle ende-mentiers, et que auterint le fra, soit gree-ment puny.

Sirisves.4. cap.13.

Et pur cee que le roy ad grant la elec- tion des biscions a ceux des countes | s.ante ca.8./boet le roy q ils essient ticlex biscions, que ne les change inte.et ne metrent nul mi- nistre en baissie pur louer,ne pur done. Et q tiels ne le herbergent tropse souent en un lie- eu, ne sur les powers ne sur les religieux.

Lincoln de vicecomitibus,

Hundredes
Articuli super chartas.

De rechese voet le roy, que les bailies & les hund du roy, ne les auters grand sirz de la terre, ne soyent lesles a trope graunde somme a ferme, par quoy le people est greue ne charge per contribution faire a eulx fermes.

Proces. I. cap. 15.

En communs, et en attachementes en plee de terre, desoyoes conteiñ la communs ou lattach.le term des bisors a tout le meiñes, solongz la comé icy: si ne soit en attachat mer des allises prend en pience le roy, ou des plas devair justic.en eylle durant le eirc, bi de Marlebé. cap 12.

Retorne de vitont. 4. cap. 16.

Soit fait de ceux que sont saue retouz des brieses al maundement le roy, par quoy dsopture est delay, auxi comme oxydeyne est en le seconde estatute de Westminister [cap. 39] ouc la peine.

Proclamation. I. cap. 17.

Et pur ceo que multz messelscors sont en la terre plus que ne soient, et robberies arsions, et homicides faitz sans nomber, et la peace meines bien garde, pur ceo que l'esta-ture, que le roy fist faire nadgares pasles a Winchester |Anno. 13.E. |nad pas este te-nue. Voet le roy q3 celi estatute foit de nouvel enuoy en chescune countie, et foit lie & publie. nij. foits par an, auxi byen come les deur grand charters, et firmemt gardes en chescune poynt, sur les peynes que la cyngs font allises.
Articuli super chartas.

assises. Et a cett'estatute garder, et maintenir, obient charges les trois chevaliers, que sont assignes par mie les countes pour redresser les choses faictes encouter les grafti charters, et de ceo euyt garraunte ante capít. 1.

Cap. 18.

En droy des wasted & distruccion faictz en gardes par eschetours, & subeschetours de reasons, bogs, parkes, biuets, de touts autres choses, que cuchient en la maine le roy. Nost le roy, que celuy que auert le damm resceu, est bie de wasted en la Chausselle ou ver les eschachour de son fait, ou lebechetour de son fait. Si est de quoyt respondct, et si nad de quoy, si respond son soueraigne par auti et peine, prauant as damages, come derraine ordre est par estatute sur ce que font wasted en gardes. Gloc. capít. 5. & Westm. 1.

Cap. 19.

De rechise la ou le eschetour, ou le vis-contre seient à la maine le roy autres terrez la ou il naf reason de seifer et puis quant tire est la non reason, les isses ou meinte temps ont est ceo en arrere retenus, ne my rendus,quant le roy ad la maine ouisle. Nost le roy que debourne, la ou terres sont issen seises, et puis la maine ouisle por ceo si naf reason de seifer, ne ceo tenter, soyent les isses pleinement rendus a celuy a à la terre demurt, c'aurra le damm resceu. 29 C. 1. De eschetozibus.
Articulus super Chartas.


ٹ On deine est que nul oseure Dengleterre ne ailloys de la seigneurie le roy, ne ouere, ne face deuy en avoant nul manier de vellet ne lawal, ne autre chose doz, ne dargent qui ne loit de bonet et veray alay, cestallour oy de certaine touchy, dargent del alay del ester-langé, ou de meilleur alay, solonque la boiss de celuy, a que les oueres sont. Et que nul ouere pier argent que money. Et que nul manier de vellet dargent, ne departe hoss des maines des ouerours, tangs et loit alay par les gardeynz de la meyster, et auxque qe loit aghgi d'un teste de Leopold. Et qu'il nul ouere pier oye, que touche de Paris. Et qu'il est gardeyns due meister allent de chappe en chappe enst les oseures, assaint q'iloz soit tel cde la touche ausoûdit. Et s'ils troueuent nul pier q'la touche, que lour loit foysait au roy. Et que nul ne face aneaux, croix, ne fersaure. Et nul ne metf pier enoz, et ie nol vieuorel. Et que taiylours dez aymanz. dez ceur, rendant a chesfyn son popes dargent et doz ault avoast comme ilz le pourront seaus sur leur soialty. Et les joaup doz, que ils ont enteraines de bellet ouere, que ilz seun delieront a plus tost que ilz pourront. Et s'ils achatent doz en avoast de meisme elon ouerge, que ils lachacent pur desere, nemy pur recuerder. Et tous les bones billes Dengleterre, la ou il y a oseures, que ils facent par meisme lestatut, de ceur de Loisyries sont. Et que yn beigne chesfyn villes.
De Appellatis. 98.

par totes a Londres, de que lors terrynue
touche. Et si null' oseure soit arraine qui
autement le face que delius nest ordynne
lort prynpe par paision, et par rante a la
doctrine a Roye. Et en toutes les choses de
lui de, et cheftie de elles, doit le roy, et se
il, a son counseil, et tous ceux qui a cel
ordynement surent, que le droit et
la seignioury de la cozone
fauxes lay soient par
toutes fo.

Expliciunt Articuli super
Chartas,

Statutum de Appellatis.

Note that this statute is in other
printers
nearly entitled "Statutum de
Appels."
Statutum de Appellatis.

plenius coetetur. [27. C. 1 ca. 13 de sibiibus iuvatis. | Dominus hic ad parliamentum quum apud Welfam, Anno regni sui trium, p. pace hermis observand, Econibus et eratns comminend, et prouisibus citius deliberant, co cebit ordinans, et Statuit, quod quum ap- rint appellati per probationes existent in gaol. quas ipsi iustic. deliberant, et bitemque in regno nostro ipsi appellati commozantes fucrunt, aut latitatet quis Statim mandet hic. in quo sum ballita satier appellati fuerint conversantes aut poterint inueniri, p bzeue domini regis sub testimonio coetdem iustic. quis talis appellatos captant, et ducere fac, ad gaolas bbi appellatos per quos appelhant fuerint detentis, et idem coetam ipsam iustic. respondant. Et si ipsi appellati, il super patriam posuerint, similiter mandetur bzeue de iudicio per eodem iustic. hic in cibus ballita sionte furet fuerint, de quibus appellat- tur, quod venire faciat coetam eodem iustic. quis patrie ad eundem locum, bbi appellato- res sunt detentis, ad certum diem. Et hic, et ali quos in quo custodia appellatos detinen- tur, admissant quae contradictione appel-itaros per eodem probationes, cum idem appellati capt fuerint in forma predicta, et ad ipsos appellatos adducti.

Casus. 9.

Rex omnibus ad quos se saltutem. Non est novum quod nos in cereras legum editiones quos tempore nostri admissionem, pro nimia et enopim transitio, quae in brevius sit noue dissectione contingat pro cetera, in illis brevibus celerius apponit decretum. Et quia quum pluris contingat, quod in altae noue dissectione tenens explicit contra querenatem, quod tener tenet petita coniunctim seossatis cum brevi sua non nominata in brevi, aliquando cum aliquis extraque qui unilater non nominatur in brevi et profert chartam quae hoc testatur, et petit traductum de brevi, concordatum est et statutum, quod si pars querens offerat verificare per aliam, quod de imperationibus brevis sit, ille quin talem exceptionem proculuit, sed solus tenens, ut quod brevis sit, nec alius aliquando habuerit in predictis tenementis, tunc tunc, coecam quibus predicta alta arranitatis est, recte in predictum chartam satis in custodia custodit, quoniam aliqua indet intension transferit, ut iliam quae quas dedici est. Et scriere faciant per brevi nostro sub eorum testimonio, parti absentem, quem charta

N. 13. testab
De coniunctis fessariis. 

Ut sit animus tenente qui presens est coniunctum fessarium, quod sit ad certum diem responsum, animus alio tenenti partii quod sit tam de exceptione proposition, et de tenentibus et positus in his, ut libri. Biderim expedire. Ad quem dixi si ambo qui dicunt tenentes venirent, et fessarium unum illud ad vocaverint, respondente, et manu tenentis exceptione dixerunt eos cum proposition, et similiter huius ad auctoritatem, ac ut in origina super eos coniunctum sibi fuerunt imperatori. Et si communicauerit et absint, quod exceptione illa in retardationem turris quercus malicieae fuit disposita, et quod ipsi non fuerint coniunctum fessarii de ten. illis, dixi imperationis dicti huius, tunc licet absint sibi transeat pro tenentibus et contra quem tenentem, nihilominus puncturus talem exceptionem proposentur et prigionibus nullus; annullari, quia non existit sine gravi redemptione. Et caritas de cetero judicet quod exceptione sit disposition, et ballarum alegionum teneantur, ut admitterat. Si autem illa qui exceptionem illam disposunt, si ab ille illi absente sit, alter qui dicit coniunctum fessarii coparuit, liceat ipse comprobare dicta carta ad vocaverint, et dicerit se nihil haberem in precibus tenenti, nihilominus ad vocaverint absint et tenentes absentem per eum defalcatam. Et si communicaverit per absint, quod non fuerint coniunctum fessarii, dixi imperationis dicti huius, dixi similiter communicaverit qui tenentes super quem bene fuerit imperatorum, vel alius nominatur in hacteri dilectus et querentem.
De coniunctim seossatis.

Cuncta habita consideratione ad exceptionem in illo loco partis falsa et maliceose, posmus ad disseriinam per eos factam, parque quærunt recuperar seossam illam et dānam suas in duplo, et proponentes illam exceptionem habeant penam supradicam. Si autem neuerent remittiam ad diem illum benedicat, cuncta propium declarat versus eos capiatur alliā. Et si compertum sit per eandem, quod exceptio res, et rite et proposita, qua ipse qui eam posuerint fierunt conjunctim seossat ante quae sunt breue suis versus eos impetravit, non procedatur hicrius ad alliā; sed casetur breue quæruntis. Hoc idem observeatur si ambo vel unus etvem versus, si copiariē per alliām. Quod exceptio pro (urip predictum est) veracit ipsa posita. Sono modo siturum et concordatum est, quod in aliis moitis antecedentis, sit breue de juris videri, ad minimum diem quo partes cooperarentur in curia. Si tenens posuit predictam exceptionem contra petentem, si de hoc pretendit chartam, et petens offerat verificare patalliā vel utrāque, quid die imperationis brevis sit ille qui talem exceptionem posuerit, sit locis tenens, etrum idem procedest modus procedendi structur in huiusmodi alliā moitis antecedentis, sit breue de juris stru, qui dominat. Et si haec in alliis no dissettā, et eadem pens delinquentibus convictis indigat, in alliā vero brevis? O querementa petentur, talis sit procellis, quod si non die quo partes cooperarentur in eis tenes.
De contentione foossatis.

proponat exceptionem predictam de con-

tuncto seossamento & petens offerat verbi-

care per iteratam partem, quod die impre-

tionis brevis huile qui exceptionem iliam

proposuit fut solus tenens, tunc idem pro-

cessus & modo procedendi servet inter par-

tes, quocuse iterata inde inter eas transfe-

rit. Et & competitor per iteratam, quod

exception ilia veracet fierit proposita, tunc

cassee breve petentis. Et & competitor per

iteratam, quod exception ilia falsae & maliciose,

in lectionem partis fut proposita, tunc pe-

tens recuperet legislature quam de tenen-

tis petitis, et tenens puniarur per penam

supradictam in silla nove diletione, quo

ad prizonat, & quod dapna secundum dis-

cretionem Justic. Et hollus & concedi-

mus, quod illudstatutum incipiati loci tem-

ere in carstino fæci Petri aduitquala pri-

mo futuro.

C. Quia etia lites in curia Christianitas

hactenus indebitas dilationes multitociens

fertiebantur, per hoc quod breue nostrum

quod hocat Indicam, indicibus rantium li-

tum in initio carii dilatum sit, & super hoc

capitalis Justic, nobis ad consultaionem

super tal procesii faciendae, rite seu debto

modo nequit procedere, concordatum est,

quod tale breue Indicam aliqui de cetero

non concedant, ante qua lies in curia Chi-

sianitas inter partes fuerit confessata, et

quod per inspectionem ibellu Cancellarius

noster
Stat't de fragetibus prison. 101

nostrer certiorur super hoc. In causis rei
testimonium hab litteras nostras
feri secimus parentes. Teste
me ipsum apud Welsin 27.
die Maii. An regni
noster 34.

Compitstat't de coniunctim
scissatis.

Stat't de fragetibus prisonam, editum Anno. j.
E. primi j. iij.

Felony. 2.

De prisonariis prisona fra-
genibus, dominus rex bult
a precitavit, quibus de ce-
tero qui prisonam fregit,
subit judicii vitce del me-
brozum pro fractione prisoi-
tantum, uti causa pro qua captus e impri-
sonarum suetur, tale judicium requirit,
A de illa secundum legem et cons.
terfenit conuocatus, licet
temporebus prteritis alter
alter fieri consuevit.

Finis.
Articulus statuti Gloce rectus pro Ciuiibus London, de forensicis vo-


Voucher. 7.

Un est ensuite, qui hove enple en la cry de Londres vouche for-reino a garatle, le Maioz et les baillis troquer les pries devant Jus-
tices de banke au cert-
tour, a envoient la jour
recog. Et les Justices sac somm t garé de-
vaut eux et pledent le garé. Et le Maioz et
les baillis en dementiers succeulent a la
parole que est devaut eux por briée terque
a tant que la parole de la garé soit finne
devaut Justices du banke. Et quant la
parole sera terme en banke, sera dit al
garé, que il boise en la citie, et respoigni del
chiefe plee. Et le demand per la suite ci des
Justices de banke au Maioz et eux baillisez
que ilz boient auzat en le plee. Et si le de-
mand recouer beiga le tenant que Justice
de banke, et cit brièze au Maioz et as baillis
que si le tenant est la terre puard, que ilz sa-
cent extende la terre, et retourne en bertent
au banke au certsine tour, apres soit mais
au discount du pais, ou le garé fut somm,
que
que il face avoir de la terre du garrainm à la
vallance. Et il seignâ que l'tenant face de-
saut au tour que huy est bon en banke, don-
quêss il este hifese des Justices du banke as
Mayor, et bailliages de prendre le tenement de-
maunede, en la maine le roy per le petit cap,
Est de prendre le tenant à il soit al Justing au
certaune tour, dont les Justices tert auisez,
à rend jugement de cel defaut, il ne la pu-
isse sauer, à il la puisse sauer, adonques les
Justices soient de ces certitues per tour re-
cord, et les Justices per tour record pleurent
le garf.
C'Memorandum qu'ilste articulus in fo-
ma predicta consignatus sit in sub magnilo-
gillo dni 
G. 
regis G. anno regis lui no-
no, et millus Justice de banco in modis bêts
patentis cum quodam hcesti claustra sub data
regis apud Westni secundo die Maii anno
predicto, quod ipsi omnia et singula in ac-
ticulo predicto contenta facerent et exe-
quercetur. Non obstante quod ar-
ticulus ille in omnibus cum
Statuto Gloce ca. 12.
non concordat.

Finis.
Prohibition. I. cap. I.

In primis laici impetrâe prohibitiones in genere super decimis, obversionibus, obligationibus, noctuariis, redeptionibus, penitentiariis, violenta manu inicitione in clericum vel converti, et in causa defamatio: in quibus casibus ait 9 agitur ad penam canonicam imponendam: Rel ad illum articulâ responder.
Articuli clerici. A 103.

respondit, quod in decimis, oblationibus, ob- 
pentionibus, moestinariis, quando sed quis 
pominibus proponit, prohibitione regi no 
est locis: etiam, propter detentionem alior 
nullum ad estimationem suam de pecun-
ariis beniæ. Sed si clericus vel religiosis 
decimas suas in boc nec suo congregatis, vel 
alibi existentes beniderit aliquo pro 
summa & petatur pecunia suam indececcesalis 
locum habet regia prohibito, quia 

Prohibition, 1. Cap. 2.

Item si sit contentio de iure decimarum 
originis habes de iure patronatus, et aliud 
decimarum quantitas, ascedar ad quam partem 
boni æcclésiae, locum habet regia pro-
hibito, si fec causæ suam indiciæ ecclesiastico 
ventiletur. Item si prelati imponat dena 
pecuniaris aliquid, proccad & repetat illa, regia 
 prohibito locum habet. Vercamenn sibi non 
imponant penitentias corporales, & si puni-
tis velic hodi penitentias & pecunias redimæ 
sponte, non habet locis regia prohibito, & coæ 
prelatis pecunia ab eis crigeratur.

Prohibition, 1. Cap. 3.

Inscipit aliquis violatas man? intecce-
rit in clericis & violæe facit, debeb emenda 
ferit coæ rege, pro excommunicatione be?, co-
ræ plato, ubi imponat penitentiam corporalis, & 
si reprehensos pecunias redimæ dari 
prelati vel, teso, propter repetit coæ plato, nec 
in talibus regia prohibito locum habet.
Articuli cleri.

Prohibicion. 1. Cap. 4.

In disputationibus etiam costringat siti
upradice modo regia prohibitione no obstat
primo intungedo pena corporali, qv q reus
velit redimere libere percipiat melat, pecu-
niam, tunc regia prohtibitio porrigatur.

Prohibicion. 1. Cap. 5.

Item si aliquis in fundo suo molendinis
erit de novo, et posita a recto loci crigat
decima de eodae, exhibetur regia prohibicio
lib nat certula. Quo de tali molendino hodie-
nus decime no fuerit solut, phibemus se
et sententia excommunicationis, quia hac oc-
cassione prodigalatviratis, enocetis dimini.

Resp
do. In tali causo nisi erit regia
prohibitio de principis voluntate: qui et de-
cernit tale perpetuo non exire.


Item si aliqua causa vel negotium, cu-
as cognitio spectet ad soji ecclesiasticum, e
causa ecclesiastico indice fuerit sententialiter
terminat, et transferit in rom indicatum, nec
appellatione fuerit suspensii, et postmodi
cusa indice secularis super eadem re inter cal-
dem plonas questioni nuncatur, et probetur p
restes vel instrumenta, taliis exceptis in solo
clari non admitter. Resp.
do. Qt si e-
av causa diversis rationibus causa indicib \nec
cr\ecclesiasticis, et secularibus b"tilatur ut supra
pater de insectione violenter manu in cler-
ci, dicunt quod (no obstante ecclesiastico indi-
cio) est regis ipsius tractat negotium, ut sit
expedito bidetur.
Articuli cleri. A 104.

Excommencement. 2. Cap. 7.

Item littera regia ordinatis dirigitur, quia aliquos suos sibi subditos excommunicatis vico in modo immostris, quod eos absolvatur in fra certum dicat aliquip quod opperat responsive eis excommunication, tamen.


Item barones de scaccario domini regis vendicantes ibi e x privilegio, quod non debet extra illum locum suum erumpere respondere, extendit illum privilegium ad clericos commozantes ibidem, beatus ad obines, seu ad residentiam, sibi resistentes in habitant, ne aliquo modo aliquando ex causa, dat in scaccario et in servitio domini regis, trahat ad indicium que sim modo. 

Resp. 1. Placeat domino regi, ut clericis suis obsequius intendentes, dilinquat per ordinarios (ut clericis) coprigantur, sed tem做人 quo occupantur circa scaccarium, ad residentiam in suis faciendo ecclesias non tenancantur. Hic additur de novo, per conditionem domini regis. 

Resp. 2. Et antecessores sui in tempore exibus contrarium memoria non existit, si sunt, quod clericis suis immozantes obsequius, dum obsequius illis intenderint, ad residentiam in suis beneficis faciendo minime compellantur: nec debet dicendere in indicium ecclesiasticum libertatis, quod regio.
Articuli cleri.

republica necessarium inuentur.

Qistres.9. Cap.9.

Ipstum ministri dhs regis, vt hic saltem, ingredieant seoda ecclesie ad faciendo distinctiones, & aliis captivis animaliis rectorum in via regia, qui non habent nisi terram pertinent ad ecclesiam. [Respnsio. Placet dhs regis nec de cetero distinctiones tantum huminodis nec in via regia, nec in seodis quos olim ecclesie sunt dotate. Ut tamen distinctiones hseri in possessionibus de novo a personis ecclesiasticis acquisitis.

Abiuration.3. Cap.10.

Itaque quandoque aliqua confugientes ad ecclesiam abiturant terrae, si cum regni consuetudine, prosequitur laici eos, vel munia eorum, & a publica strata abstrahuntur, & suspendunt, vel statim decapitant, & dixit in ecclesia custodietur & armatos infra cimiterium, & quandoque infra ecclesiam ita arcte, quae non possint exire loco sacris causa superflui, poteris deponendi nec primit esse necessaria ad victus ministriari. [Respnsio. Quo terrae abiturauerit, dixit in strata publica, sunt in pace dhs regis, nec debet ab aliquo molestari: dixit in ecclesia, custod eocii non deponenteque infra cimiteriis, nisi necessitas, vel causiones periculi hoc requirat, nec arctic caute eo qualiter, dixit in ecclesia, qui possint habere vitam necessaria: et libere obscone no pondere deponendo.

Appelles.6.

Placet etiam dhs regis, vt latrones, vel
Articuli clerici

appellatores, quae quis voluerint possint sacrificibus sua facinoza conscrieri: sed caute cum confessores ne erronee humilmodi appellatores infonment.

Monasteries 3. cap. 11.


Excommencement 3. cap. 12.

C Item si aliquis de tenua domini regis bocantur cozen ordinarius et extra parochiam in qua debant, si propter suam coenacionem manifestam excommencementur, ac possit et de pro eo cozen captione scribatur, precendunt le principiatos, quod extra biliam seu parochia suam non debent vocari, et sic deuegat bve regis pro captione coizendo. Cuiuslibu.

D. 1.

quinquam
Articuli cleri.

Punquam fuerit negatus, nec negabitur institurum.

[Abilitate & nonabilitate. I. Cap. 13.]

T Item petitur quod persone ecclesiastice, quas dominus rer ad beneficia ponte ecclesiastice, episcopus eae non admittat, ut per ta propter defectum scientiae, vel aliam causam rationabilem non subeant examinatio nem laicarum personarum in calibus ante dictis, pro tempore abstinentur de facto, contra canonicas sanctiones: sed adeamus indiciem ecclesiasticum, ad quem de iure pertinet, pro remedio, pro tempore suerit, consequiendo. T RESPONSO. De idoneitate personae presentata ad beneficium ecclesiasticum pertinet examinatio ad indicem ecclesiasticum et ita hactenus huius, et futurum.

[Elecgion. 2. Cap. 14.]

T Item si vacet aliqua dignitas, hui ecclesiasticum est facienda, petitur quod electores libere possint eligere, abique inculpone timoris a quacunque potestate seculari: et quod cessant preces et oppositiones in hac parte. T RESPONSO. Sunt liberi, iura foeminae statuorun et ordinationem. W. 1. cap. 5.

[Clergie. 3. Cap. 15.]

T Item licet clericus coeiam seculari judicis indicari non debeat, nec aliquid contra ipsum fieri perf quod ad periculum mortis, vel ad mutilationem membrae vel bicepti peruenire secularis tamen indices clericos ad ecclesiam confugientes, et reatus suis sorte conficietes factum
Articuli cleri.

Faciunt abjurare regnum, & rogit abjurationes admiratis ex illa causa, quam eos indices suy his non celat: sicquidem iuxta laicos indirecte post humani abjurationis in regno congruit ut tumurant suy quod petitur plati, a cleri tae remediis adhiberi, ut immunitas ecclesiis, & plura eclesiasticis conscriptum illud. C. Resp. 4. Cleric ad ecclesiasticis & scelena plura immunitate eclesiasticam obtinenda, & asseritur se esse clericis regnis ad oppressurum abjurare, sed legi regni se reddere orbi: horum ecclesiasticam libertatem, utra laudabilis consciudinum regni hactenus halitatem.

Clerici. 4. Cap. 16.

Trem quamquam contello, cu quam illo qui non est usque, constitutis, locum non teneat, nec sufficiat ad factendum processum, vel sententiam consequenda: quidam tamem seculares indices, clericos qui de solo sua in hac parte non cliuent, reatus propios, et enormes, ut puta furta, robur, hominidam cu un eis coaetentes, admittunt accusationem illorum, quam ipsi communiter vocant appellam ipsos sic coaetentes, et accusantes, cu appellant facientes non liberant platis eum post premiis, quas si suy his fuerint sufiicienter requisiit, ait coamuis eis eis eam p conscientem prurium interpreti vel condemnanti nequeant, abhinc violantone eclesiasticam libertate. C. Resp. 4. Appelatoria forma debita taurus clericis, et ordinatur petitor libertatis eclesiasticis beneficium non negabatur.
De Statuto Eborac.

Pos desiderates Statui ecclesie Anglicane, 
tranquilitatia, et quieti prelatozum et cleri 
predicatorem(quantum de Jure poterimus) 
providere ad honorem Dei, et emendatione 
Statuti dicte ecclesie & prelatozum & cleri 
predicatorem, omnem et singulas responsiones 
predicata, ac omnia et singula in eisdem 
responsionibus content ratificantes & approbantes, 
ea pro nobis et heredi nostriis coedem, 
& sanctum in perpetuum inmutabili obser 
vani, bolentes et concedentes pro nobis et 
ered nostris, quod predicti prelati, & clerus 
et coeun successores in perpetuis in simili 
jurisdictione in ecclesialicam exercent, ut 
ita tenorem responsionum predicatarum, 
absit occasione ecclesie iniquitato 
tione, del impedimento nostri, 
del nostrium hered, seu 
ministrozum quon 
coent. In causis 
sc. Telle. sc.

Explicit Articuli cleri,

Statutum Eborac. edit' 
ano,xii.Ed.2.

Ur seo que plusieurs gentes du 
royaine Dengleterre, et de la 
terre Dyzlande, ois avant ceur 
heures souzen sorte, sussertes 
mischiese, dam, et diseritons par 
tencea.
De Statuto Eborac. 107

En cas de besoin, qu'en aucun cas ou défaut fait en ley, remedy ne fuit oseigni : et aux actes des présents des établis en fait au roi maitre déclarément : N'excède chez le roy Edward, si au roy E. destre plus nier droit ester fait a son people, a la parlement a Euerwise, a Troyes et autres de saint Mischa, la fin de son reinque vij. y assent des prélates, countes, barones, et le commissaire de son royalmie, moyens allées est les établisment et les statuts, que senfient, les queux il doit que en le dit royalmie et en la die terre soient firmement tenus.


T'En primes par divers mifchienes, qu'ont ceste de ceux, que les tenant's en assises de nouvel dilettion, ne poussent avoir ceux heurez faire attounez, accode est, que les tenant's en assises de nouvel doll'poussent faire attounez. Et ne entend ny le roy par ramin, que les tenantz et les defend en assise de no dull, ne poussent pleib par baillis, Ils divers, de avant coient.

Witnes. 1. Cap. 2.

T'Et ensemble accorde est, que quant ch'este quiitte claim, acquittance, ou attier escript soit deduit en la court le roy, en ceux sont telmoign nostres, soit proces fait de faire vceu les telmoign, comme avant ad este bse, ilust : a nit beign a le grant disbreste sur eux, retoine, ou retoine soit que ils nount rien, ou ne sont crottes : que adonquez ne soit lesse le
Destatuto Eborac.

prise del enquêts par absense de ceux témoigné.
Et si les témoignes deignent par le graé
distressé, à enquêts y aucune enchauson, re-
maine appende, soit si le tour doit à ceux
témoignes, sur l'ont bléndzont à est doit
à leques prend, à est tour si les témoignes
ne bléndzont, touter leur issue primes sur
text recoupois fosfettes, et la prise del enquêts
ne renaign à prendre sur leur absence. Et
par la absence des témoignes, sur l'ont deus
franchizé, ou quelle le roy original ne court
ne sort le prise del enquêts telle.

Nihil plus. 4.  Cap. 3.

Et comme il soit contengis en lesstatut fait
da Westminster, le second jour de April, la
du raigh le roq pier notre feignour le roye
que oze est. reuit de limbus levatis, cap. 4. le
que les enquêts et les reconnaissances devant
Justices de lume banke et de lauter audiez
fussent prises devant aucune des Justices
des places, allocie a luy un chevaler del con-
tre ou les enquêts seront appendez, si les
enquêts ne fussent de grande examinacion
et que en tiels enquesstes soit fait sample les
Justices veront que soit affaire au esouver
du royale, le quel esstatut ad mester destre
mieux declare. Accorde est, que les enquêtes
et curres, queur seront ou soient append-
dez en pie de terre, queur ne sont mye de
grande examinacion, soient prises en pais
devant un Justice del place ou le piec est, al
locie a luy un pêche home del pais, chivaler
ou asde, mint à ceterentour soi dont en banke
De Statuto Eborac. 108

et tecta in locum et remundo disputata est quod de

demanda grande examinament, loyent pri-
et in pais, en la forma sustitut, deuex deuex
Justices de banke.

Nisi prius. 3. Cap. 4.

Et est le Justice, ou les Justicez popar
derecord nonulte, et delautae en pais, as

tours et lieux queur sertent affines, done

deluis est dit. Et ceci que ils auront fait en
les choses sustitut soit reposte en banke au

tour don, et illogques enrole, sur le judg-
ment rendus. Et nentendis se le roya, que les
dit inquestes et iure ne puissent estre ptis
en banke, ils veignont, ne que cest estatute
loy extende as grandez affites. Et aune un
Justice de tum place ou de lauter, assiste a
luy un prude home du pais chivaler ou au-
ter, a la request del pt praigna les enquêtes

des ptis pieides et a plier quere sont mo-
tes per attachement et distres, et est popar

de recorder nolstuts, cde deluis est dit, et pli-
er les enquestes per delautae illogqz faitz.

Et quant a les assistes de darrine present-
ment et les inquestes sur heisse de qare im-
pedit prendes soit fait come est cokeigni en
le ii estatute de Westminster cap. 30. Et cier
les ustices popar a record nonulte et del-
autae en pais, et sur ceci judgemen doner
con en banke, z soit reposte en banke ceci que
ils ont faitz, et illogqz soient enrole. Et z
aqueigni que le Justice, ou les Justicez,
De Statuto Eborac.

queyr sunt ou ferront assignes d'apprendre tiels inquestes en pais ne beignôt, ou si beign en pais au jour assign iadernapnes les partis et les gents des inquestes gardent leur tour en bancs.

Retornes &c. 3. Cap. 5.

Et par ceo a souff pleintz ont este faits en la court le roy, que les retouzes, queyr bailliises des fraunchise, queyr oint pieyn returne del briefe le roy, oint tiues as bilconts, apres oint estc chaunges, et en auter maner retouzes en la court del roye, a dam des alcuni del partes, et en delaiace et docture. Accord est, que des retouzes, queyr des loye le feront as biuncents per bailliises de tiels fraunchise, soit fait indenture parenter le bailliise del fraunchise nostre per son pro per nostre et le biel nostre y son pper nostre. Et le biel change le ref illint lucr a luy p endenture, et de ceo soit attaint si suit del seignour du fraunchise, dounct il ad tiel re toyme reseau, le seignour auera dam encurne, ou la fraunchise soif emblemy, et a la suite del partie que auera dam encurne per cel encheason, soit pinte deuer le roy some de faux retou, et rende al seignour et a le party dam au double. Aurint est accord que desole les biel, ou auters baill que recen tont biex le roy retou en la court, mitten leur proper nostres que les retouzes, istant que la court puet senar a que ils prendonoe tiels retouzes si mest soit. Et si alom bi con, ou auter bailliise en ses retourres en terlesa
De Statuto Eborac' 109.

ter elles son nostre, soit il greuvouset aucrey
al deys del roy.

Vitailes. I. Cap. 6.

Ententem pur comon groste du people
accoz est, que nyul minister en citie, ne bo-
rough, que per reason de son office doit gar3
assises des viuers, et des vitailes, entac ce
il serra attendant a cel office, ne merchant
bines ne vitails in grosse ne a retaill. Et a
aun le face, et de cec soit attaunt, le mer-
chandise doit il serra attaunt soit forfait au
roy, & la tierce partie soit liuer, come del doisi
le royn a celui a que suinte le trespassour serra
usl ift aattant. Et en tiel cas lopt rester celui
que boudra liuer pur tiel chose aatant. Et
chauncel; treasour, barons del elqueuer,
Justic de lun banke & de lauter, et Justices
assigni as assises prendre resceupent tiels
pleins per briefes & sauns briefes, et les
terminent, et par facent rutes les choses co-
seign en cest article en le forme autant dit. Et
ademanz puis le roy assigni les Jus-
tie a cel chose parsoire en cits,
boroughs, quant & la ou
luy pierra.

Explicit statutum Eborac.


Prærogativae regis. 110.
vel morte antecessoris. Non iacet, quia talis
nō nominator in haece. Nō iacet, quia prē
fuit biē quod distingat eum ventre et tras
et catalla. Non iacet, quia mandat fuit talī
episcopo, quod saeceret eum ventre. Nō
iacet quia terminus preterit. Et
sciendū est, quod essēn de ser-
unio domi regis allocat-
tur post magnum cap.,
post parum
Cap., et
post distriptiones factas per terras et catalla.

Prærogativae regis, edit. An.
xvij. Edwardi. i.

D. Wardes, 13, Cap. 10.

Ominus rex habebit
custodiām, omniūm terrarum
eoū qui de ipso tenent in ca-
pite per servitium militare, de
quibus ipse tenentes fuerunt
seōs in dominico suo ubi de seō, die quo obi-
errunt de quocumque tenuerint per huiusmodi
serviūnum, dum in ipse tenuerint de rege alt-
quo ten ab antiquo de cozena, ubī ad legiti-
nam etatem heredis exceptis seō archiepiscō
Cantuar., ed. Dunelm intus Tine & Tise,
teachōs Comi & baronis de marchia de terris
in marchia ubi hæcia deī regis nō currūt,
& unde
Prærogatiua regis.

unde predicti archiepus, epus, com, et baroni, habeant hmodi custodiam: licet alibi teni rint de rege.


Aliter habebit maritagiis hered infra etatem et in custodia sua erudens, in terras heredes coiundint ab antiquo de coxa, sue de escariis, si sunt in mans dominii regis, nec habuerint maritagiis ratione custodie frarum dico, si coiundint heredem, multo habito respectu ad prioritatem sciaslamenti, licet de alii teni rint.

Primer seisin. 1. Cap. 3.

Item rex habebit primam seisinam, post moxem coxum, qui de eo tenient in capite, de omnibus terris et tenementis, de quibus ipsi fuerint seisin in dominico suo ut de seobi, custodiendo etatis heredes ipsorum fuerint, captando omnes exitus eorum terrarum et tenementorum, donee facta fuerit inquisitio, siut mox est, et reperit homagium huiusmodi heredum.

Women. 1. cap. 4.

Item assignabili biius post moxem biroxum suoxum, si de eo tenient in capite doceam suam que eas contingit se licet heredes fuerint pleo etatis, si bidue ile voluerint. Et bidue ile ante assignationem domis fufe predicte, siue hered pleo etatis fuerint sine infra etatem, userunt quod de non maritabit sine licentia regis. Et si le maritaturin licentia regis, ehe rex capiet in manum suam nomine distinctionis omnes frag
Prærogatia regis.

et tē, quæ de eo tenent in domum, donec satissecrent ad voluntatem domini regis: quod ipsa mulier habet capiendum, quia si quousq[ ] per huiusmodi distinctiones hu- iusmodi mulieres teni dīrum finem faciant regis ad voluntatem suam. Et illa voluntas repose regis et patris regis et indivis confecit ad valentiam predicte dotis per huius annum ad minus nisi diberiorem gra- tiam habuerint. Mulier est que de rege tenent in capitā aliquam hereditatem in hacbiunt similier (quousq[ ] fuerint etatis) quod se nō maritabunt sine licentia regis. Et si seccrīnt, terre et tē ipsarum codem modo captantur in manum dīrum regis, quousq[ ] satissecrent ad voluntatem domini regis. [Magna Charta cap. 7.]

|Partition, 1. cap. 5. |

Et si bona hereditas, quæ de rege tenetur in capite, descendat pluribus participibus, tunc omnes illi heredes faciant homa- gium regis, et illa hereditas que de rege tenetur, participabitur inter heredes illos, ita quod quilibet eorum extune partem suam te- nebit de rege.

|Wardes, 15. cap. 6. |

Si mulier ante morte antecessoris sui qui de rege tenet in capite, ante annos nubiles maritata fuerit, tum rer habebit custodia corporis illius mulieris, sique ad etatem quod consentire posset: et tūc eligat ipsa bītri matuerit habere hīrum illum, cui premaritata fuerit, bel alnum, que rer cē obtulerit.

Alienation
Praeogatua regis.

Alienation without licence. 1. & 2. cap. 7.

Nullus qui de rege tenet un capite per
servitium militare, poest alienare majoem
partem terrarum suarum, ita quod residuum
non sufficit ad faciendum servitium suum,
sine licentia regis. Sed hoc non c0llocuit in-
telligi de membris et partibus earundem
errarum.

De servitantibus alienatis sine licentia
regis, consuetud rex aereare huissimodi ser-
vantibus per rationabilem extantam inde fa-
ciendam.

Auwolm. 2. cap. 8.

De ecclesiis vacantisibus, quorum ab-
vocationes spectant ad regem, & alii presen-
tauerint ad eisdem, ita quod contentio inter
donum regem et alios oziatur, si rex per
considerationem curte presentationem suam
recuperauerit hact post lapsum sex mensum
et tempore vacationis, nullum occurrit et ius-
pus, dum tam prae presenauerit infra temp-
pus sex mensum.

Fooles. 1. cap. 9.

Rex habebit custodiem terrarum facu-
orum naturalium, capiendo exit carundem,
sine baso & destructione, et inueniet eis ne-
cessaria sua de suis suis frus terre ille sue-
rint. Et post mortem eorum reddat eam res-
tis hereditibus, ita quod nullatenus per col-
sum factos alienentur, nec quod eorum her-
red exheredentur.

Fooles. 2. cap. 10.

Item rex prouedebit, qui aliquid habuerit

Prærogatiuaregis. 112

habuerit memoriae et intellectum, non fuit compos mentis sue, sed quidam fuerat per lucida intercella, quod terre et ten eiusdem salutu custodiantur: ane basio et destructione et quod ipsi & familia sua de exitibus eae quemdem vivant & sustincant competent, et resu- dunt ultra sustentationem eae unde rationabiliter custodiatur ad opus ipsorum, iterum eiusmod quod memoriae recuperauerint, ita quod predicte terre et ten infra predictum tenuis nullatenuis alimentur; nec rei aliquid de eis percepit at opus suum. Et tamen obiecit in talis statu, tuac illud residuum distribu- tur pro anima eiusdem, per consilium ordinaris.

C Wrecke, 2. cap. 11.

C Item rex habebit hsec cum mari per totem regnum, balenas, & buraeones cap- tos in mare vel alibi infra regnum, ex- ceptis quibusdam privilegiatis locis per reges.

C Eschere, 1. cap. 12.

C Item habebit escaetas de terris Nor- manzijum, cuiuscuius seodi fuerint, saluti seu- uitio, quod pertinet ad capitales dos seodi ipsis. Et hoc intelligitur intelligendus est, si al- qua hereditas descendat alicui nato in partic- bus transmarinis, et cuius ante reges fuerunt ad idem regis Francie et proxime regis Johannis, & nô ad idem regis Anglie: sed cotingit de baronia Monumete post mortem Johannis de Monumenta, cuius heredes fuerint de Britannia & alibi. De seodis aliorum recup-
Prærogatui regis.

recuperavit rex Henricus plures escaetas de terris Poymannopizum occasione predicta, et eas contulit teniendo de capitalibus dominis seclis per servitutia inde debita et consuetud.

C Intrusion. 1. cap. 13.

QUADO aliquis, qui de rege tenet in capite in fata decedat, et heres eius ingrediatur teneo quod antecessor suis tenuit de rege de quo obiit antequam fecerit homagium regi, et seisinam suam ceperit per regem, tum nullum accrescit et liberit tesi. Et si obiit seisinam, idem tempus broz eius non habebit dotem de seisinam, sed contingat de Matilda filia comitis Hercsobz brozis Manuelli mariscalhi, qui post mortem Wilhelmi Marcelcalli Anglie fratris sui cepit seisinam castri et maneri de Scrogoi, et obiit in cedem caltro, antequam intrasset per regem, et seisinam et homagium, et unde conversationem suum, quod broz non haberet dotem, eo quo vir suis non intrinant et regi vero et intrusionem dem hoc non intelligatur de escaetis ab Socagio et partibus tenuris.

C Forsayture. 4. cap. 14.

Item rex habebit escaetas de terris haberet tenementum archiepiscoporum, et episcoporum, quando ipsi tenentes damnati sunt, et familia facta tempore vacationis, dum temporalia eundem fuerint in manu domini regis, conferend ci bolverit imperpendio; salvo servitio quod ad dictos prelatos inde pertineret et heri consuetud.
Prærogatiuæ regis. 113

Chap. 15.

Quando Dominus rex dat beìi concedit alicui manerium vel terram cum pertuseh nol faciat in charta sua beìi scipto ex pælla mentionem de fudis militum, advocatentibus ecclesiарum, et dotibus cum acciderint, ad predictum manerium vel terram pertinat, tunç hic diebus rex reseruat libi cadem seot-da, et advocation, cum dotibus, bar ex inter alias personas non fuerint observata.

Cap. 16.

Item rex habebit omnia caralla sedetum damnumarorum, et fugitivorum ibicunque fuerint inuenit. Et si post habeant libere testum plud statum capiatur in manu dominum regis: et rex habebit omnes exitum eisdem per bnum armum et bnum dieum, et test illud vacabitur et destrueretur de domibus, boscos et gardeinas, et alios quibusque ad predictum tenementum spectant exceptis hominibus quo sumdam locorum prœnecgamorum inde per regem. Et postquam dominus rex habuerit annum, dier, et balsum, tune reddeatur test illud capitali domini scobiillis nisi præm faciat finem pro anno, dier, et balsum. De cons. amen dicitur, quod est annum et dier, et tenementa sedetum in Gloß, reddeatur et terrarum pertinentium, portiæ heredi, cui debuerant dissedisse, et sedetum facta noll cesset. Et in Kant in Guteslande: The father to the bough, the sonne to the plough. Ih dem omnes heredes masculi participabunt.
Magna Assīla.
hereditatem coeunt & anuliter semine, sed
semanc non participabant cum masculis.
Et mulier habetur post mortem vīri
medietatem pro dote sua. Et si
mulier fozniceur in vidui-
tate, perdet dote su-
am, vel ut sit dispō-
sata biro.

Explicit Prerogativa regis.

† Incipit Statutum de Magna
Assīla intungendo sue
duello.

D° deues scauoir ou graud
assīle se joint a baraple mēt,
on bataille se joint et graud
assīle mēt, & ou lune ne laut-
er ne se joint. Graud assīle
se jointe a bataille nient, ou
un home vend terre a un auter per charter
& cel purchaser vend celle fre ouster & nad
nient plus de terre & il rende sa charter dōt
il est enfroisse, bient le heire le primer seos-
fait & il y emploied il ne pury nyp sa seclin de-
soiender ser le corps son franke home, mez il
le pura mettre en diet et en la grande ass-
īle.Bataille se jointe a graunde assīle nyent
la ou le boucher est enfroisse et bouche son
seokour
Magna Assisa.

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se en souoir a gare et chart qu il aul diuy il pur-
ra devoir le charter per le cores son franke
home, et la ne gout pas grande assile mes
bataille. Aurnent grande assile ne le toynt,
ment enter parents auaut que ils soient pas-
les le tierce dege de la ou ils claument per
un meisme la dilcent. Mes bataille se joic
entre freres la ou iun est seose per charter
et lauter claume per dilcent. Et ou iun ne
lauter ne le toynt mient la ou le demaundant
claix a tener en franke marriage, ou en frake
Burgage, ou en franke socage, ou en gauel-
kinde cœ en Kent, ou en auter maner come
le demaundant demaunde soit que petit
chose come un acce de terre ou demy toft ou
croft, donques par assent des parties, ou per
agarde des Justices, a poient 1z consentes
en un iure de dones frankes homes et loy-
ux pur esparer le travaaille et le serement de
bones chivalers, et 1z seront le serement
lais delay doiz aiz dirrount boier
a leur licent. Noties le
buez nature des biez

fo. 1.

P.S.
Anno. j. Henrici quinti.
9 Addition. 1. Cap. 5.

Tout ordre est & establiz que en chacun breie original des actions, plonelz, appelz, et endictments & en quez exigentes se fut agard que aux aostes des defendants en telz breies originalz appelz et endictments soient faitz addition de leur estate ou degece ou de meffier et les villes ou hamelets lieu, & les counties de quoy ilz furent ou sont, ou en quez ils sont ou furent commenants. Et si per proces sur les dits breies originalz appelz ou endict en quez les ditz addictions soient enfilesse, alcz delagaries soient pronuncz que ilz soient boizdes irrites et tenus pur null. Et que anci les delagaries pronunz les dits breiez et endictments soient abatus per exception du partiz la ou en telz dits addictions soient enentrelez. Siutuitic toutes soitez que mesz les ditz breizses dactionz persons ne soient accordanzes as recordes et faits per le surplusage de addions suzoutz, que pur cel cause ilz ne soient abatus. Et si les clerkes del chauceillyarry souz & nostiz telz breiez isles sont escriptz ne enfilez ne facet omision des ditz addictions cese defuis est dit sur peine desafz punis et faiz sine al roy & diezce de le chauceiller. Et commencera cest ordinance a tenir lieu al suit de py de la feast de saint Michael procheinensuant.

Anno.
Tem ceste per le noble roy
Richard nadvairz roy Dégilterre puis le conquest se-
cond a son parliamet tenus
a Welsh lendemaie dez al-
nes lan de so raigne 15.ca.
2, entre autres choses zveignez soit z esta-
blies que les estatutes et ordinaires faitz E
nient repelles de celuy que sonent entrees og
soyte maine et armes en alcuns terres tenen-
ments ou autres possessions quercuques,
et leur teignent cins oue soyte et armes et
ceu que sonent insurrectionis, riotes, routes,
chivauchies, et assembles en disturbance
de la peace nostre seignioz le Roy ou de la co-
men ley en affray de son propre serroient te-
mus et pleinement et dueiment executes. Et
outre ceste ordain a est per mesme l'estatut q
toutz les coites q tielz forsibles entrez soi-
ent faitz et pleur ent veigne as Justicez du
peace ou alcun deus que mesmes les Justi-
ces ou Justice preignent ou preigne poxyar
del countie, boisen ou boisse al lieu ou tiel
fozte soit fait. Et zils troquent ou trom e al-
cuns teignantes tiel lieu forciblement apres
tiel entrie fait, coient prises et mises en pro-
cheine gaole a y demurier contuict de record
de mesmes les Justices ou Justice tanque
zils crient fait fin et raunson au roy. Et que
toutes gentes de county ubien discourtz cde
P.xiij. auterz
Forsible Entre.

autres soient entendans as dits Justices & de ceux enforcer pur arrester tels malfaiteurs sur pente demprisonnement & de faire une et ramison au roy. Et que en meme le maner soit fait de ceux qui sont forsibles entrées en benefices ou offices de sainte agitation, ce en melin lebarot est contenu plus au pleins. Et per sauf que le dit statuture rentre une as entrée en teneurones en forsible maner et apres test uit force ne à les plous qui entront que force, en alcuni terres ou teneurones, soient de tout remoeve et bordes de deuant le venne des dits Justices ou Justici come deuant, ne nil pene ordure. Et les biscoutes ne obey nie les commandements et preceptes des dits Justices pur excoiter l'ordinaire susdit : plusieurs extorseentementes & forsibles entrées sont faits de tourn en autre, en terres & teneurones, pec ceux que droit non, aux divers dones seostements et discontinuances aucun soit faits as seignoirs et autres personnes puissant & extorcioners deins les dits coutnies, ou ils sont conversantes, pur maintenance aueoir, et aucun sortes as tels personnes en sy yustes, discons a tial ententr, pur delacer et defau der tiel drightes possesants de leur dright et recouvre à toutes iours, a final desbien son & plusieurs des mesmes soialt liegez ne. Seigniour le roy, & semblable est denoueret de sure en auft, & due remedy ne soit partieu en cel party. Notre seigniour le roy confesse sant les premisses au ordure que le dit estaute.
Forcible Entre.

ent et toutes autres estatutes de tels entres ou alienations devant faictes, soient tenus & done ment executes admissant a elles, que delorse en auant aucun face tel forcible ente en terres tenements ou auters possessions, ou cue teigne forcilement apres compleiente ent fait deins melme le couttie jou tiel entry soit fait as Justices du peace ou a une deux per la partie greue, que les Justices ou Justice enky garny, deins temps couenable faient on face done ment execuf lez ditz estatutes, et ceo as costages de la partye ente greue. Et ouster ceo, comment que tels personnes saisantes tels entres, soient presentes ou bovides, devant le venne des dits Justices ou Justice, maintenant melmes les Justices ou Justice, en aucun bone ville plus procheine as tenementes ent entres, ou en aucun lien couenable, solonque leur discretion, ciento et chescun deus est authoutte et poir desquerer per les gens de melme le Couttie, auxbien de ceux que sont tiels forcibles entres en fies & tenementes, come de ceux que ent teignent ou force. Et si trouve soit devant aucun de eux, que aucun face le contrarye de cel estatute, anong lez dits Justices ou Justice, faict on face relisier les terres ou tenes ent entres, ou tenus come deuait, & metter la yp ens outre en plieine poil de mis les terres ou tenementes come devant entres ou tenus. Et a aucun person apres tiel entre en terres ou tenementes tenus que force, face
Forcible Entre.

Seoffement ou autre discontinuance, al aucun seigneur ou autre parson pur maintenante avoir, ou pur toller et defrauder le possessor de son recouvre en aucun maner, si apres en allise ou autre action ent estre prise ou pursucer devant Justisses des allises ou auflz Justisses du Roy quinquque per due enquerer ent appendre, purra duemst estre proce melmes les seoffements et discontinuances estre faits per maintenante, come deluis est dite, que adonques tiel seoffements on auflz discontinuances enti come devant faits soist boides irrites et tenus pur nul. Et autr quant les dits Justisses ou Justice, ferront tiels enquieres come devant, facent ou face jour garrantis & preceptes directes as dis- counte de melme le Countie, luy commandant de part le roy de faire beuir devant eux et chesun deur personnes suffistantes et en- differentes, plus prochier demurrants enti les tenements enpe entries, come devant de- querer de tiels entries dont chesu que ser- enpanel denquerer en ce partyc eit terre ou teste durnel balue de r. s. p an au moins, ouf les repyses. Et que le discout retoune ille se chesu deur a jour de primer precept retornable r. s. f al second jour r. s. f al ti- erce soitz C. s. f a chesu jour aps le dou- ble. Et qu aucun bill ou bailise deus framm- chise estant retounee de bde du Roy, soit laithe & ne face duement exed des dits preceptes a sup directes pur tiels enqueres faire, que il soizat devers le Roy r. li. pur chesun de- fant,
Forcible Entre.

saut, et ouit face fine et raïsôme au Roy. Et que auxibien les Justice ou Justice aient dits comme les Justice des ait, a leur deur en pais pur affites prende, et et chescun deux eit poïar doier et eminer trés desauts et negligence des dits vicounts & baïsés, et chescun drey, auxibien y bille al suite del party greue, pur luy misme,come pur le roy a suiuer, come per enditeurement appâte pur le Roy solement. Et G le vicount, ou baïsé soït douement attont en cel ytie y enditeuen et ou y bille,que celui que lye pur luy s pur le Roy est un moitie del sotkature de y, li enselement mers les costages & expenses. Et a misme le procede soit fait vers tiels endites ou lyes p robille en celle parties iede ferroit vers endites ou lyes y bie de trés que soice et armes encontre la peus de nostre seigneur le Roy. Et ouistre esc si aucun personne soit ouiste ou distele de ascuas terres ou ter- nementes que forcible maner, ou ouste peâ- blement & aps tenus de hors que soit maíne et armes encontre la Justice du peace, ou apes tiel entre aucun sefoisement ou diiscon- tinuance en aucun manfer ent soit fait pur desfrauder et toller le droit del poscellour, que la partie greue en celle partie eypet a- ûse de nouei disteïn en bise de Trésplus vers tiel disteïsour. Et G la partie greue recouvre per aîsïe ou per action de Trespas et trouve soit per herdie ou en aiter manfer per dure sour melt, que la partie defen- daunt entra que soice en terres & tenementes ou
Forcible Entre.

on est per force apres son entry tiendra, que
le pl'recouera ses dam au treble vers le de-
sendaunt. Et ouster ce que il face sien et
raisome au Rop. Et que Maiours Justi-
cies on Justice de paepe, biscouentes & ba-
lis des Ciyes & Boroughges, eiants fra-
chise ciant en les dits Ciyes, villes, & bo-
roughges au tel poiars de tels entries ouster
et en auters articles deluisdites emergents
deins icelles, come ont les Justices de pepe
et biscouentes en counties & pais luisdyes.
Paruiesw toutes foites, que ceu que gar-
dent per force leur possessions en asauss
terres ou tenements dont ils on leur aun-
cellers, ou ceu que eux estate ils on en ty-
el terres ou tenements ont conty-
nues leur possessions en icelles, per
trois ans ou plus, ne sop-
tent mye en dam per
force de cell'es-
tatute.

FINIS.
Tempore regis considerante, et de grandi perjurio, et occisione et oppressione, sunt quinque et octo, in totam per illos bisconts souven bisconts et
souvenir de tota ilia exstortio perjurio et oppressione, quia nulli biscont lese a ferme et aliquo
maso ton county, ne aliquo de se biscontis hundredes non apenta, ne ali bisconts souven bisconts des biscontis, ne ali
aut biscontes retourne sur aliquo bire ou precept a un directe de retour, etissant enquestbs,
en aliquo panell sur ceo destre fait, et les biscontes officers ou servantes a ali de les officers suitis en aliquo panell per eur tant
affaire, ne que multus officers a ministres per occasion ou sorbs couleur de leur office,
prisco aliquo auter chose, per eur ne per aliquo auter persona a leur dize profit ou avantage,
deseue personne per eur ou aliquo dier des-
desse arrestus, ou attaches, de mil aut per
er per sa letterus deseue arrestus ou attaches, de mil aut per
destre faites per leur corps, ou deseue per-
sonne per eur ou aliquo desse per force ou
coleur
SHERIFFS:
cels de lour office arrestus ou attachés pur fine fee, se covert del prison, mainprise,ellantce a baile, ou monstrance aucun case ou favoure a aucun tel person illim arrettus ou arrestes pur lour regarde, ou profite, saun tyel comme ensuit, cest assauroy, pur le biscouyt xx. d. le bailifie que face larrest ou attachement nij, d. et le gasier a le prisoner soit commis a la garde nij, d. Et que le biscouyt, sout biscouyt, clerk de biscouyt, senchall, ou bailifie de fraunchisile, feroant ou bailifie, ne cogoner, paigne per color de son office per lui ne per aucun auter person a son disc, dalcun person pur le faisour dalcun retourne ou panell aucun chose, et pur le cope dune pa niel nij, d. Et que les dites biscouytes et toutes auters officers et ministres auant-dits, letteront hobs de prison, toutes manay des persones per eux ou aucun de lour arresters, ou estant en lour gard per force dalcun briefe bille ou garaunt a lour acti on personelles ou per cause dendicitemt de trespas sur reasonable suertes de sufficants persones, etant sufficent depon les coun ties ou tiels persones lound illim lesse a baile ou mainprise de garder lour jours, en tiels leurx, côte les dits briefs billes ou garraunts requiroyt, tiel person ou persones qui sont ou seront en lour garde per condemnation, execution, capias htagatum, lute excomunicatun, liurey de la pace, et toutes ti els persones que sont ou seront commis a garde et especial commandement dalcun Justice
Sheriffes.

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Justice et bagarantes, resusants de seurete, dont que la soumme de estaute de Laboers, tantsoiement except. Et que nul viscont, nul 6 sez officerz ou ministez sustides, pign ou face de prendre ou faire aubcun obligation per aubcun cause sustides, ou couleur de lour office, sinon tant tost est a lour melmes, dal- cun person ne per aubcun person, que soit en lour garde, per le court de la ley soitque sur le nomme de lour office, sur condition et- cre, que les dits prisoners appergeront a le court content en les dits bres biles ou gar- ront et en tiels lieu ou les dits bres biles ou garé require. Et si aubcun des dits bis- coûts ou aubz officerz ou ministez sustides signe aubcun obligation en aux soumme, et couleur de lour offices, que il soit boid, si il ne preigne plus pur le seface dasci tiel obligat garrat ou pecept y euz destf fait forzif iniz. Et auxins que checun de les dits biscuits face annuelmet en dejte en les courtz due roz de la chauncery, le bâlze, lescheuer de recotz, devant que ils retournent asfiz bès de Besceyzi touts masz des bèsz garrat a euz destf delucr. Et si tous bizi souz- biscuits, welches, bailises, gaolers, cogners sencehalz, bailises desz fraunchises ou asfiz auterz officerz ou ministerz queur fount le contrary de cez ordinaie en asfiz point diceiz pa al pty en yecll' endam ou grene les tre- bles daiz et soizfait la summe de cl. ii, a chelz cepz si eur ou daiz deux fount le contrary dr- zelz, ou en asfiz point diceiz, dost le Lop baih

lun
Sheriffes.

lanc moitie, ceo destre emploies al bte de son houstel, et en nul aut maner, et la prp que ceo doer luer lantur moitie. Et que les Justicez des allites en tour lebuns, Justicez de la bank et de lanter, et Justicez de peace en tour pays, ca: por dar demquerer otre le termini des office sans especial comission, ou sur tous pucux que ferenc le cocrayp de celz ordinac- ces en aulun article ou pour picci. Et si les dits busconts reozqunt sur aucun person sept corpus, ou reddudit le, si ils sont chargeables dauer les corps des dits perlos a les tours des retournes des dits bres, billes ou garrants, en cil fourne cume ils ferobc deuant la selance de cest act. Pursuient touss forts que per cest prescit ordinaunce le gar- dence del gable du roy de Flere, et del Pas- triz du Roy a Weslin, pur le temps estrant, ne soit endass ne prejudice en son dut- tic de son office, et auxint que cest ordianac comencea al fesd de Pasche que serz en lan de nostre Seignors.
Tem where it is ordained in the time of King Edward first, by the statute of Finibus, that notes & fines to be levied in the king's court above his justices, should be openly & solemnly read. And these in the same time should be read. And this to be done by y. days in y. weeks, after the discretion of the justices, as in said statute more plainly appeareth. Vide statuti de Finibus levatis. 27. E. 1. fines 1. before anno 34. E. 3. ca. 6. fines 4. The king our sovereign Lord, considering that fines ought to be of the greatest strength to avoid disputes and debates, and to the small end and conclusion, and of such effect were taken, above a statute made of non clainme, and now is void the contrary, to the universal trouble of the king's subiects, will therefore it be ordained, by the advice of his lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in the said parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that after the ingrossing of every fine to be levied, after the feast of Easter, that shall be in the peare of our lord. 1490 in the king's court, above his justices of the common pleases, of any lands tenements of any other hereditaments, the same fine be openly & solemnly read & proclaimed in the same courte the same term, and
and in these terms the next followinge
same ingrossing in the same court, at lower
several dates in every term. And in the
same time that it is to read & proclaimed al
pleas to seal. And the said proclamations
so had and made, the fine to be final end and
conclude as well prises as strangers to
the same, except women covert, other then
benefactes to the said fine, and every per-
son then being within age of 21 yeares, in
pulon, or out of this realm, or not of whole
mind, at the time of the said fine, letted nor
pres to such fine. And having to every plo
or persons and to their heirs, other then the
parties in the said fine, such right clayne
and interest, as they have to on the said
landes, tenements, or other hereditaments,
time of such fine ingrossed, so that they pur-
sue their title, claine or interest, by way of
action, or lawfull entrie, within true yeares
next after the said proclamations had and
made. And also having to all other persons,
such action, right, title, claine and interest,
in or to the said landes, tenements, or oth-
er hereditaments as first shall growe, re-
maine, or descend, or come to them after the
said fine ingrossed and proclamation made,
by price of any gift in the title, or by any o-
ther cause or matter, had and made before
the said fine letted, so that they take their
action, or pursue their said right and title
according to the law within fine peres next
after such actyon, right, clayne, title or
interest.
interest to them accrued, descended, fallen, or come, and that the said persons and their heirs may have their said action against the pynour of the profits of the said landes and tenemeries and other hereditaments time of the said action to be taken, and if the same persons at time of such action, right and title accrued, descended, remanpned, or come unto them, bee coouert baron, or within age, in prison, or out of this lande, or not of whole minde: That then it is not decreed by the layde authourage, that their action, right and title to bee referred and fauend to them and to their heires, unto the time they come and be at their full age of xxx. yeares, out of prison, within this lande, uncourte, & of whole minde. So shal they or their heires take their said actions, or their lawfull entree, according to their right and title, within sixe yeeres next after that they come & bee at their full age out of prison, within this lande uncourte and of whole minde. And the same actions pursuie, or other lawfull entree take, according to the lawe. And also it is ordered by the authourage aforesaid, that all such persons as bee coouert de baron, not party to the line, and every person being within age of xxx. yeeres, in prison, or out of this lande, or not of whole minde at time of the said fines liewed and engrossed, and by this said acte aforesaid except, having any right or title, or cause of action, to any of the said landes and other hereditaments, that they or their heires
Fines.

inheritable to the same take their saide actions or lawful entrec, according to their right and title, within b. peres next after they doe and be of age of rix. peres, out of prison, uncorrect, within this land, and of whole mind and the same actions sue, or their lawful entrec take & pursue according to the law. And if they do and take not their actions & entrec as is aforesaid, that they and every of them and their heires, & the heires of every of the be concluded by the saide fines for ever, in like some as they bene & ben parties or privies to the saide fines. Saving to every person or personnes, not party not privy to the saide fine, their exception to awoide the same fine, by that that those / that / were parties to the fine, nor any of the, nor no person, nor persons to their bse, ne to the bse of any of the had nothing in the lands & tenements comprised in the said fine at the time of the saide fine levied. And it is ordained by the saide authouritie, that euerie fine that hereafter shall be levied in any of the kingses courtes, of any manors, lands, tenements, and other possessions, after the manner, bse and fourme that fines have bene levied afose the making of this acte, be of like foize, effect and authouritie, as fines so levied bec or were afose the making of this acte, this acte or anye other acte in this saide parliament made or to be made, notwithstanding. And every person be at his libertie, to leuje any fine hereafter, after his pleasure, whether he will after the fourme
Women.

fourme contained and ordeined in by this act, oz after the maner & fourme atozoetyme us'd.

Women.


Oz certaine reasonable considera-
tions be it ordeined, enacted & es-

tablished, by the king our sove-

eyne lord, & by the assent of the

lords spiritual & temporal & the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by au-

thoritie of the same, that if any woman which hath had, oz hereafter shall have, any

estate in dower, oz for terme of life, oz in

tale jointly with her husbande, oz only to

her seife oz to her use, in any maners, lands,
tenements, oz other hereditaments, of the

inheritance oz purchase of her husbande, oz

given to the said husband and wife in tale

oz for terme of life, by any of the ances-
tors of the saide husbande, oz by any other per-

son seised to the use of the saide husband, oz

of his ancestors, and have oz that hereaf-
ter being sole, oz with any other after ta-

ken husbande, discontinued oz discontinue,
alpened, released, oz confirmed, alpen, re-

lease oz conforme, wpyth warranty, oz by couny suffred oz tuffer ane recouercie of

the saime, agaynst them oz anie of them

\[
\text{\textit{M.} 13.}
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oz any
Women.

Of any other seised to their use, or to the use of either of them, after the fourme aforesaid, that all such recoveries, discontinuances, alienations, releases, confirmations & warrantes, so had and made, & from henceforth to be had and made, be utterly void and of none effect. And that it shalbe lawful to every person & person, to whom the interest title or inheritance after the decease of the said woman of the said maners, landes, and tenementes or other hereditamentes, being discontinued, aliened or suffered to be recovered after the first day of December next coming, in the fourme aforesaid should appertaine, to enter into all and every of the premises, and peaceably to possess and enjoy the same in such maner and fourme as he or they should have done, if no such discontinuance, warranty, nor recovery had been had nor made. And over this be it ordained and enacted by the saide authortie, that if any of the saide husbands and women, or any other seised, or that shalbe seised to the use of them, of the estate aforesaid specified, after the said first day of December, do make or cause to be made, or suffer any such discontinuance, alienations, warrantes, or recoveries, in fourme aforesaid, that then it shalbe lawful to the person or persons, to whom the saide tenementes should or ought to belong after the decease of the said woman, to enter into the same, and them to possess and enjoy, according to such title & interest, as they should have.
hath in the same, if the same woman had been dead, no discontinuance nor recoveries had, as again the said husband during his life, if the said discontinuance, alienation, warranties and recoveries be hereafter had by or against the said husbands' wives during the coverture of espousals betwixt the.

Provided also that the said women, after the decease of their said husbands, may re-entre into the manors, landes and tenements, and them to enjoy according to their first estate in the same. And over this be it ordained and enacted by the said authority that if the said women at the time of such discontinuance, alienations, recoveries, warranties, after the said first day of December in fourme above said to be had and made of any of the premises be sole, that then the same be barred and excluded of her title and interest in the same from thenceforth, that the person and persons to whom the title, interest and possession of the same should belong after the decease of the said women, that immediately after the said discontinuance, alienations, warranties and recoveries, enter into the same manors, landes, tenements and other hereditaments, and therein to possess and enjoy according to his or their title in the same. Provided also that this act extend not to avoid any recoverie, discontinuance or warrantie after the same aforesaid, afore this time had made or suffered, but only where the said husband and woman,
Women.

Of either of them nowe beynge alwaye, or any other to their bspe, now heauen interest and dyre to the sayde maners, lands, tenements or other hereditamentes aliened, discontinuued, or suffered to be recovered after the tourni aforesaid, and thereof nowe, taking the issues and profits, or any other persone or persones to their bse. Provided also that this act extend not to any such recovery, or discontinuance to be had with the heires next inheretable to the saide woman, or hee, or they that next after the death of the saide woman should have estate of inheritance in the same maners, lands, tenements, bee assenting or agreeing to the saide recoueries, where the same assent and agreement bee of record or enrolled. Provided also yt shall be lawfull to every such woman being sole or married, after the death of her first husbande, to geue, sell or make discontinuance of any such landes for term of her life onely, after the course and bse of the common lawe before the making of this acte.
Here divers and many penal statutes & ordinances have been made & ordained, some where by the punishment given only to the king our sovereign lord, his heirs and successors by action, writ, bill, indictment or information, & some where by the king by himself, any other common person for the kinge, or for himselfe only, may sue by writ, bill, indictment, or information against the offender or offenders in that behalf, and because of long tracts of time and for sparing of the suite thereof, and that then after such long tract of time, divers & many of 5 kings true subjects have been in time passed by their troubles for the penalties contained in the said statutes and ordinances, more for malice then for justice whereupon parties have cluded to the great trouble & burden of the kings true subjects their heirs & executors, being ignorant of the said statutes & offences, wherof, & for the tender love & seale that our sovereign lord & king beareth to his said loving subjects, & at their humble desire He it enacted ordained and established by his highnesse, and by the assent of the lords spiritual & temporal
Action populer.

and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all and singular suche actions, suits, biles, indictmentes, or informations, as fro the xx. day of the moneth of November the yx. yeare of our said soueraigne Lordes reigne shalbe commenced, taken, sued, had, or made, only for any dette, moveable goods or cattalses forfeayted and lost, or to be forfeayted or lost, wherunto the king onyce, his heires or successors, and none other common person shal or may be entytled by reason of the said penal statutes or any of them, shalbe commenced, sued, taken, or had with in foure peres next after the offence or offences, forfayture or forfaytures, of or for the same, had or made against the ordinance, & provision of any suche acte or actes, statute or statutes penal, and not after the said fouer peres. And that for any offence or forfayture made or had, or to be made or had against the ordinance and provision of anpe acte or actes penal, made and ordained, or to be made and ordained, whereby action, suite, bille, or information populer, is or shall be genen to any persone or personnes, suche as will sue for the kinge and for him or them selfe, or onely for him or them selfe, that suche action, bille, suite, or information be commenced, sued, had and made, by suche person or personnes, other then the king, as will sue in that behalfe, within one peres next after the offence or forfayture had, made, or committed
Action populer. 125

committed against the ordinance and provision of any such act or acts penal, and not after the said year ended. And that the kinge's suit by writt, bill, plaint, indictment, or information on that behalf he conceived, sued, had or made within two years next after the offence or forfeiture made or had against the provision and ordinance of any act or acts, statute or statutes penal, and not after the said two years: And if any action, suit, bill, indictment, or information, concerning the forfeiture statutes, or any of them, be had or made otherwise than within the time or times limited, as is aforesaid, that then the same action, suit, bill, indictment and information, and every of them commenced, sued, had or made for the said offence or offences, forfeiture or forfeitures, shall be void and of no force or effect, any act or acts statute or statutes made to the contrary notwithstanding.

Covyped alway that where any action, information, or indictment, is limited by any statute, to be had, made, or taken within shorter time or times, the (as is aforesaid) that it be had, made, and taken according to the time limited in that statute.
Recoveries.

An act concerning advowories for rents and services, Anno. 7 H. 8. Cap. 4.

Recoveries.

Whereas divers, as well noble men as other the kinges subiectes, have suffered recoveries against them of divers their manours, lordships, landes, and rentemences, for the persournaunce of their wills, or for the suretie of their soules forcers, or for the contoure of tenes and heires apparent and their soules, or for any other person or persons, according to their covenants and agreements, and those persons that so have recovered the lapsed manours by the course of the common law, had no remedy nor may have, to compel the serfour, freeholders and tenants, which held of the same manours by the rents services or customs, to attourn to them, nor could by the order of the law attain, to the rents, services, or customs (if they were deniied) by distresse or action, without they could once attain to the possession of the same rents, services and customs by paying or doing the lapsed rents, services, or customs, by the same freeholders, fermers and tenants, which to doe, divers and manye of the have oftentimes refused, yet doe, to the great offence and charge of their conscience, not only to the disheritance of the lapsed recoverers, but also in breking of the last wills of the against whom.
Who such recovery is had: & also to the dis-
heritance of the said husband, wives & other
& those whose the same recoverie was so had.
& also if there were any aduowse appened to
any of the said manner, such aduow-
son had fallen voide, & a stranger had pre-
& they, to whose
& the same recoveries were had, had no
remedy for the same disturbance, & sometime
thereby they have be disinherited. We it ther-
fore enacted by this present parliament, and
& the authority of the same, that the reco-
durers in all such recoveries, their heires, &
all assignes, may from henceforth disreign
for the foresaid rents, services, customes
so being due and unpaid, and make aduow- &
justify the same, as those persons against
whom &d recovery is, should have done
if the said recovery had not ben had, and al-
so have like remedy for the recovering of &
rent services, and custome by aduow- &
also Quare impedit for the said aduow-
sen, if any disturbance be made, as those per-
hos, against whom &d recoveries were
had, might or should have had, by & course of
from law before &d recovery, if any such
rents services, or customes had ben denied the, or any such disturbance had been had in
their times. And also that every aduowat, &
every other person or persons that maketh
aduowat, consaunce or knowledge, or insty-
ke as daily, to any other person or persons,
in any Replegat; second deliverace, for any
ret, custoe or service, if their aduowat, consiAz
Assise.

Of justification be found for them of plain-
tise in the lande actions otherwise barred,
shal recover their damages and costs that
they have s sustayned, as the plaintiff should
have done, if they had recovered in the sayde
Auoowic, 1.

Assise.

An acte concerning Abrigemets of plaintes in

Dzastmuche as assises which
have been thought the mooste
 speedy remedy, benow by occa-
sio of pleading of many barres
to moitties, and partes of the
landes put in view and plaint, greatly de-
laied, for difficulties and division of pleading.
And one cause thereof is, because the playn-
tises in the assise in suche pleas, to moitties,
and partes, canot by the lawe abzidge their
plaintes. For remedy wherof, be it enacted
that the plaintife in every assise fro hence-
forth, may at his pleasure, suer & abzidge
his plainte, of any parte or partes where-
unto any barre is pleded, in such like ma-
nier, as he oz they might doe, in case of plea-
in barre had bene made and decyded, to any
certeyntie or number of acres in the plainte
that the plainte for the residuc of the parte
Spirituall persons.

Residence 2.

O2 the more quiet and berautuous increase and maintainance of divine service, the preaching and teaching the word of God, with godly and good example giving, the better discharge of curates, the maintainence of hospitalitie, the reliefe of poore people, the increase of devotion, and good opinion of the lay fee towards the spirituall persons: We it enacted, ordained and established by the king our soueraigne lozde, with the assent of the lozdes spirituall and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled and by authourite of the same, that no spirituall person, secular or regular, of what degree soever he or they bee, shall from henceforth take to serme to him selfe or to any persone or persones to his bse, of the lease or graunt of the king our soueraigne lozde, nor of any other persone or persones, by letters patents, endentures, writings, by word, or other.
Spirituall persons, otherwise, by any maner of meanes, any manours, landes, tenementes, or other hereditamentes for terme of life, for terme of yeares, at will, by any payne to so payte terme pound for every moneth that he or any other to his bse shall occujpie any suche terme, by reason of any suche lease, or grantt heerafter to be made. The one halfe of which forfaiture to bee to the kyng our soueraigne lord, and the other halfe thereof to every such person as will sue for the same by original writ bill or plaint of debt, or by any information in any of the kynges courts: in which action and suite no wager of lawe shalbe admitted for the defendant, noz any escloine or protection allowed.

And be it also enacted by y autheoritie aforesaid, that all & every such spiritual person or persons, which nowe have or occupy in terme by the selfe or by any other to their bse, any manours, lands, tenements, or hereditamentes, of the lease, or grantt of the king our soueraigne lord, or any other person or persons, for terme of life, for yeares at will, by any writing or otherwise, or that now have any annuall rentes, or other annuall advantage or profit, by occasion or colour of any suche lease or terme, shall clearely bargaine, sell, yerce or grantt alwaye on this side the lease of saint Michael the Arcchangell next comming to any such lay person or persons, as they will at their owne nominations and appointinett all such lease, terme
Spiritual persons. 128

Termes, interest, and profite as any such spiritual persons, or any other to his use nowe hath or have, in, or by reason of any such termes that in no wise any such spiritual persons or persons at any time after the same seaste, by them selfe or any other to their use by any maner of meanes, fraud or male engine, shall have, or occupie in ferme, any maypours, landes, tenementes or hereditaments, of the demise, lease or grant of any person or persons hereafter made, or hereafter to bee made, to them selfe or to any other to their uses: nor from the said seaste shall take any annuall rent or other annuall advantage or profite, by occasion or colour of any such lease or ferme by any maner of meanes, upon pains to forfeit for every moneth so occupying any such ferme, or at any time after the said seaste contrarie to this present act, tenne pounds, and upon pains to forfeit ferme tythes as much as any such spiritual person or any to his use, shall take in any annuall rent, advantage or profite, by occasion or colour of any such lease at any time after the said seaste. The one halfe of which forfeitures to bee to the kyng our soueraigne lord, and the other halfe to hym that will sue for the same by original write, bylie, or playnte of debtre, or by information in any of the kynges courtes, in whiche action and suite no wager of lawe shalbe admitted for the defendant, nor any esonne or protection allowed.
Spirituall persons.

And be it also enacted that all such leases made or hereafter to be made unto any such spiritual person or persons, or to any other to their use, for term of life, term of years, or at will, of any manours, lands, tenements or hereditaments, whereof they or any of them shall take any profit, or medling by them selfe or by any to their use, after the said feast of Saint Michael, by colour of any such lease or grant, (and not by them bargained, granted, and solde away before the said feast, as is before limited) shall from henceforth be utterly void and of none effect, as well against the lessor or lesseurs, grantor or grantours, their heires and assigne, and against every of them, as against the lessee or lesseurs, and their executors and assignes, and every of them.

Provided alway that this present act shall not extende to any spiritual person or persons, in, and for taking to seruice, any temporalities, during the time of vacations, of any archbishoprickes, bishoprickes, abbeys, priories, or other collegial, cathedral, or conventual churches, not to any spiritual person or persons, that shall tende or make any travaers by so any offices or office, concerning his or their freehold.
Spiritual persons.

bargaine and buy to sell againe for any Luke

gaine of profit, in any markets, faires, or

other places, any manner of cattel, cope, to

tede, time, hides, leather, tallow, fish, wooll, wood, or any manner of victual or marchan-
dise, what kinde soeuer they be of, upon pret

to so cause treble the value of every thing by

them, or by any to thire use bargaiued and

bought to sell againe contrary to this present

acte. And that every such bargaine and con-

tract hereafter to be made by the, or by any

to their use contrary to this acte, shall bee

utterly void and of none effecte. And the one

halfe of every such so cause to be to the king

our soueraign lord, & the other halfe to him

shall sue for, & mane by original suit of det

bil, plaint, or informacie, in any of the kings
courtes. In which action or suit no wager

of law for the defendant shall be admitted, nor

any eftaine nor protection allowed.

Provided alwaie, that if any such spiri-

tuall person or persons, shall happen hereafter

without fraud or cause to buy any horses,
mares, or mules to the only intent to occu-
pype for his, himself or his seruaunts, to ride to

and fro, upon his necessary business, or any

other cattel or goods, to the onely intent and

purpose at the buying thereof to be em-
ploied and put in, and about his necessarie

apparell of his owne house, or of his person

and seruaunts, or in, for, and about the onely

occupying, manuring, tillage of his owne

glebe or demeaned landes annexed to his

K. & I. church
Spiritual persons.

Church, or for the necessary expenses of his own household keeping. And after the buying of any such houses, cattle, or goods, or exercise of them, or of any of them, shall not be good, profitable nor convenient for any of the purposes above said, for which they were bought, that then every such spiritual person or persons may lawfully bargain and put away such things so by him bought, but fraud or counsel for any of the purposes above said, at his pleasure and advantage this act or any thing therein contained notwithstanding.

Provided always that all abbots, priors, abbesses, prioresses, priores, presidents, masters of colleges, and hospitals, and all other spiritual governors, and governors of any spiritual monasteries, or houses of religion, by whatsoever name or names soever they be called, having manors, lands, and tenements, hereditaments, and other yearly profits, in the right of their monasteries or houses, of the yearly value of six marks, or under, and not above, may die and occupy as much and as many of their demesne lands, see farms, and sermons to their most advantage, commodity, and profit to and for the only maintenance of their households and hospitalities, in as ample and as large manner as they or any of them, or their predecessors, or the predecessors of any of them, at any time by the space of one perces
Spirituall persons last past, before the making of this act have done, died, and occupied. Any thing in this present act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that every other spiritual person and persons, not, having instaure glebe or demeane lands in their own hands, in the right of their churches, monasteries, houses for paturage of cattell, or for increase of cornes, to and for the only expenses of their householdes, or for their carriages and journeies, may take in ferme other landes, and buy and sell corn and cattell for the only manurance, tillage, and paturage of such fermes; so that the increase thereof be always employed and put to, and for the only expenses in their householdes and hospitalities, and not in any wise to buye and sell againe, for any other commoditie, lucre, or advantage any corn or cattell, renewing, coming, or growing, in and upon any suche fermes, or otherwise; but only the remayne and over plus above their expenses of their householdes, if any such shall happen to the breed and increase thereof, without fraud or course. Any thing in this present act to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if any perso or persons having one benefice with cure of soule, being of 5 perely value of buis. pounde or above, accepte and take any other with cure of soule, and be instituted and inducted in possession of 5 same.

R. 15. that
Spirituall persons.

that then and immediately after such possession had thereof, the first benefice shall be adjudged in the lawe to be boyde. And that it shall be lawfull to every parron, having the suowson thereof, to present another, and the presenter to have the benefite of the same, in such like manner and fourme as though the incumbent had died or resigned, any licence, union, or other dispensation to the contrary hereof obtained notwithstanding.

And that every such licence, union, or dispensation had, or hereafter to be obtained contrary to this present acte, of what name or names, qualities or qualities so euer they be, shall be utterly boyde and of none effecte. And if any person or persons at any time after the first day of April, in the yere of our lord God M.b.C and xxx. contrary to this present acte, procure and obtaine at the court of Rome, or els where, any licence or licences, union, tolleration, or dispensation, to receive and take, any more benefices with cure, than is above limited, or els at any time after the said day put in execution any such licence tolleration, or dispensation, before that obtained contrary to this acte, that then every such person or persons, so after the said day living for himselfe, or receiving and taking such benefice by force of such licence or licences, union, tolleration, or dispensation, that is to say, the same person or persons only and none other, shall for every such defect, incure the danger, penye, and penaltie, of
Spirituall persons.

All and also lose the whole profits of every such benefice or benefices, as he receiveth or taketh by force of any suche licence or licences, union, tolleration, or dispensation. The one halfe of which forfaiture to be to the king our soueraigne lord, and the other halfe thereof to him that will sue for the same by originall writte, byll, plaint of dette, or information in any of the kinges courts, in which action and suite no wager of law, essoine, or protection for the defendant shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always, that this acte concerning the not keping of moe benefices with cure of soule then one, extend ne be prejudicial to any person or persons, which at any time before the saide first daye of Apriall, in the yeere of our lozde God M.D.C. and pce. shall be really intituled or posselied of any such benefices with cure of soule, as concerning or touching any of the same benefices, whereof they shall than be all ready really intituled or posselied before the sayde daye, to or under the number of iiij. and not above, and if any such spiritual person or persons so being intituled or posselied of moe benefices with cure of soule than iiij. do not by the said first day of Apriall clereely and without percy pension resigne or otherwise gence by all and every such benefices and benefice as he shall be so entituled and posselied of, above the said number, that then it shall be lesfal for every patron having the aduowson of any such benefice.
Spiritual persons, notice of the same in like manner and sort, as though it had beenuyde by death or resignation of the incumbent, any licence, union, or other dispensation to the contrary hereof obtained notwithstanding. And this clause of presentation to be taken and understood, and of such benefices with cure of soule, as were given to any such spiritual person after the same number of such benefices with cure furnished and fulfilled.

Provided also that all spiritual me now being, or which hereafter shall bee of the king’s counsale, may purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive, and kepe those personages or benefices with cure of soule, that all other being the king’s chapellins, and not (woyne of his counsale, the chapellins of the queene, prince, prince, or of any the kinges children, brethren, sisters, bickes, or stites, may semblably purchase licence, or dispensation, and receive and kepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule. And in likewise that every archbishop and duke may have vi. chapellins, whereof every one shall and may purchase licence, or dispensation, and take, receive, and kepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule, and that every marques and earle may have five chapellins, whereof every one may purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive, and kepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule. And that every viscount and other bishoppe, may have foure chapellins, wher-
of every one may purchase licence, and receive, have, and keep two personages, or benefices with cure of soul, as is aforesaid. And that the chancellor of England for the time being, and every baron and knight of the Garter, may have three chaplains, whereof every one shall now purchase licence or dispensation, and receive, have, and keep two personages or benefices with cure of soul. And that every duchess, marques, countess, baroness, being widows, may have as chaplains, whereof every one of the may purchase licence or dispensation to receive, have, and keep, two benefices with cure of soul. That the treasurer and comptroller of the king's house, the king's secretary, the dean of his chapel, the king's almoner, and master of the rolls, may have city of them two chaplains, and the chief justice of the king's bench one chaplain, and the warden of the fire poyster for the time being, one chaplain, whereof every one may purchase licence, and receive, have, and keep two personages, or benefices with cure of soul. And that the brethren and sons of all temporal lords, which are borne in wedlocke, may purchase of them purchase licence or dispensation, and receive, have and keep as many personages or benefices with cure, as the chaplains of a duke or an archbishoppe. And likewise the brethren and sons of all in wedlocke of every knight, may every of them purchase licence
Spiritual persons.

licence or dispensation, and receive take and keepe, two personages or benefices & cure of soule.

Provided alwayes, that the said chaplaines to purchasing, taking, receiving and keeping benefices with cure of soule as is aforesaid, shall be bounde to have and exhibit where neede shall be, letters under the signe and scale of the king, or other their lordes and masters, testifying whose chaplaines they be, and els not to enjoy any such pluralitie of benefices by such chaplainke. Any thing in this act notwithstanding.

Be it also provided that all doctors and bachelors of diuinitie, doctours of law, and bachelors of lawe canon, and every of them which shall be admitted to any the saide degrees, by anie of the universitie of this realme, and not by grace only, may purchase licence, and take, have, and keepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule so that alwayes the saide libertie by anie of the provisions aforesaid given to anie of the said countaillours, chaplains, and other persons before specified, to purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receiue, and keepe, no benefices then one, after the maner and fowrme aforesaid, be taken and understan-
den to extende in number to no more benefices with cure of soule, the is above limitted, accompeing in the same and as parcels thereof, such benefices with cure of soule, as any of the said persons shal have in real title.
Spiritual persons.

or in their possession, at the said first day of April, in the year of our Lord God, M. V. C. and xcv.

Provided also, that every Archbishops, because he must occupy his chaplains or consecrations of bishops and every bishop because he must occupy his chaplains or geuing of orders a consecration of churches, may every of them have 12 chaplains over and above the number above limited unto them, whereof every one may purchase licence of dispensation, and take, receive and keep as many personages and benefices as cure of soul, as is before assigned to such chaplains:

Provided also, and be it enacted by authority aforesaid, that no person or persons to whom anie number of chaplains or any chaplain by anie of the provisions aforesaid is limited, shall in any wise, by colour of any of the same provisions, assume any spiritual person or persons, above the number to them appointed, to receive or keep any no benefices with cure of soul, then is above limited by this acte, any thing specified in the said provisions notwithstanding, and if they doe, then every such spiritual person and persons, so assumed above the said number, to incur the peine and penalty contained in this acte.

We it also furthermore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that as soel every spiritual person nowise being promoted to anie Arches
Spiritual persons.

Archdeacon, dean, or dignitary in any monastery, cathedral church, or other church conventual or collegiate, or being beneficed, with ane personage or vicarage as all and every spiritual person & persons, which hereafter shall be promoted to any of such dignities, or benefices, with ane personage or vicarage from the feast of Saint Michael the archangel next coming, shall be personally resident and abiding in, at and upon his saide dignitie, prebende, or benefice, or at one of them at the feast. And in case any such spiritual person at any time after the saide feast, kepe not residece at or of his saide dignities, prebend, or benefices, as is aforesaid, but absente him selfe wilfully by the space of one moneth together, or by the space of two moneths, to be accompanied at severall times in any one yere, and make his residence and abiding in any other places, by such time, that then he shall forfait for eneirc such default xli. sterling. The one halfe thereof to the king our soueraigne lord, and the other halfe of the same to the partie that will sue for the same in any of the kings courts by original suzette of debt, bill, plaint, or information. In which actio and suit the defendant that not wage his lawe, nor have ane esjone or protection allowed.

And if any person or persons procure or obtaine at the court of Rome or ells where, ane manner of licence or dispensation to be non resident at their saide dignities, prebend
Spiritual persons. 134

of benefices, contrarie to this acte; that then every such person or persons, putting in execution any such dispensation or licence for him selfe, from the said first day of April, in the yere of our Lord god 1599, shall runne and incurre in the penaltie, damage, and paine of pr. pounde sterl. for suche time so doinge, to bee forfeited and recovered as is abovesayde, and suche licence or dispensation so procured, 0z to bee put in execution, to bee voide and of none effecte.

Provided alwayes that this acte of non residence shall not in any wise extend ne bee prejudicial to any such spiritual person as shall chance to be in the kings service beyond the sea, nor to anie person or persons going to any pilgrimage or holy place beyond the sea, during the time that they shall to be in the kings service, nor in their pilgrimage going and returning home, nor to any scholar or scholars being convects and abiding for studie, without fraude or couine, at any universitie within this realme or without, nor to anie of the chaplaines of kings Qucenes daylie or quarterly attending and abiding in the kingz or Qucenes most honorable householdes. Nor to anie of the chaplaines of the prince or princesse, or anie of the kings or Qucenes children, beethen or other attending daylie in their honorable householdes, during so long as they shall attende in anie of their saide householdes.
Spiritual persons.

No to any chapleine of any Archbishopp or bishop, or of any spiritual or temporal lodeg of the parliament, daily attending, abiding, and remaining in any of their honourable households. No to any chapleine of any duchesse, marques, countesse, bicountesse, or baronelle, attending daily and abiding in any their honourable households. No to any chapleine of the lord Chancellor or treasurer of England, the king's Chamberlaine or steward of his household for the time being, the treasourer and comptroller of the king's most honourable household for the time being, attending daily in any their honourable households. No to any chapleine of any of the knigthes of the honourable order of the garter, or of the chiefe Justice of the kinges benche, warden of the portes, or also of the master of the rolles. No to any chapleine of the kinges secretarie and deane of the Chappel, or amner for the time being, daily attending and dwelling in any their households, during the time that any such chapleine or chaplaines shall abide and dwell without fraude or couine, in any of the said honourable households. No to the master of the rolles, or deane of the arches. No to any chancellour or commissary of any archbishopp or bishoppe. No to as many of the re masters of the chancery, and re advocates of the arches, as he or hereafter shall be spiritual men, during so long time as they shall occupy their said roumes and offices.
Spirituall persons.

Nox to any such spirituall persons, as shall happen by inuaction of the lord chancellor or the kinges counsel to be bounde to anye daily apperance and attendance to answer to the law, during the time of such inuaction.

Provided also that it shall be lefull to every spirituall person or persons, being chaplaines to our soveraigne lord the kinge, to whom it shall please his highnesse to give any benefices or promotions spiruouall, to what number soever it be, accept and take the same, without incurringe the danger, penalty, and sozfaute in this estatute comprised. And that also it shall be lefull to the kinges highnesse to geue lycence to every of his owne chaplains for none residece upon their benefices. Any thing in this presente acte contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it furthermore enacted by the authortie aforesaide, that no spiruouall person, secular or regular, beneficed with cure, as is afose reserved, from the seale of Saint Michael tharchagel next comming, by authortie of any maner licens, dispensation, or otherwise, shall take any particular stiped or salarye to sing for any soule, nor have or occupie by hymselfe, or by any other to his bse, any personage, or bicerage in terme of the lease or grant of anye persone or persones, nor take any prouzite or rent out of any suche terme, bypon pena to sozfaute pl.s. for every
Spirituall persons.

Every such weeke that he or any to his bee
that occupie, or have any such ipendie or
ferme contrary to this present act. And by
tyme to lose the value of such pest
et, as he shall take out of any such ferme
after the saide feast. The one halfe of which
forfaiure to be to the king our soueraine
lord, & the other moity to him that will sue
for the same by original writte, bil, plaint of
debt, or by information in any of the king's
courtes, in which suit & action no vager of
law shall be admitted for the defendant, no;
any effoine or protection allowed.

Provided alway that no deanrie, arch-
deaconrie, chancellorship, treauserie.
chamership, or prebende in anie cradzall
or collegial church, nor personage that hath
a vicar induced, nor any benefice perpetually
appropriate, be take or comprehended under
the name of benefice, having care of soule in
any article assoze specified.

Provided also and be it enacted by the
authentic aforesaid, that no spiritual per-
son or persons regular or secular, of what
estate, degree, or condition so ever he or they
be, from the first daye of April next co-
ming, have, bse, or keepe, by him or the selfe,
or by any person or persons to his or their
bse or commodity, any manner of tane house
or tane houses, to be bse or occupied to his
or their owne bse, commodity, or choose
no; from the said first day of April next co-
ming,shall have, bse or keepe any manner of

bse.}

bse.
but hous or houes to any other his intent or behoof, then only to be spent and occupied in his or their oxon houses, oppon peine to solvait for every moneth to blinge and occupying any of the said misteries, or occupations, &c. The one moitie thereof to the king our soueraign Lord, and the other moitie to him that wil sue for the same by originall writ, bille, plaint of det, or information in any of the kingses courtes, in which action and suite no wager of lawe shalbe admitted for the defendant, ne any eiligne, or protection allowed.

Provided alwaies, that every duchess, marquett, countess, baronette, widows, which have taken, or that hereafter shall take any husbands under the degree of a baron, may take such number of chapellines as is above limited to the being widows and that every such chapell may purchase licence to have and take such number of benefices with cure of soule, and have the libertie of non residence in manuer & fourme as they might have done if their said ladies & maistresses had kept the seiles widows.

Any thing in this present act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, that every spiritual person or persons, having landes, tenements or other possessions in the right of their houses, above the percy value of six marks, may kepe & retaine in their occupation and manurance, as much as their said
Spiritual persons.

Land, lames, and tenements, and other possessions, as (halbe necessarie and sufficient for) pasturage of their cattell, and for tilage of corges to be employed, and spent for the only maintenance, sustentation, and keeping of his or their householdes and hospitalites, without fraude or counse, any thing in this present acte to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided alway that it may be lawfull to every spiritual person and personnes, to take in serme any meauses, matons or dwelling houses, having but onely orchardes, or gardernes, in any citie, borough, and towne for their own habitation or dwelling. Any thing in this acte to the contrary notwithstanding. So that no person spiritual other then be abowe provided for, for their non residence have any libertie of non residence by colour of this proviso: | See the statutes made 25. Henry. 8. cap. 16. and 28. H. 8. cap. 13. and 33. cap. 8. ca. 28. in Rex. ubere 3. 4. and 5. who els may have dispensation to be non resident.
Recoveries.

An act that all farmers, may enjoy their leases against recoveries had by fained titles, and falsifie the same recoveries. 21.

H. 8. cap. 15. Recoveries. 2.

Whereof this time divers persons have made leases of their manors, landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, sometime by their indentures, and sometime without writings to other persons for terme of yeares, taking of the great fines for the incummes of the same leases, & after the same leasours, their heites or assignes, have caused and sustaine recoveries to be had against them in the countie of our soueraigne lord the king, and in other countyes, upon fained & untrue titles, by craft and cunning, to put the said farmers fro their said termes. And after such recoveries had, the same recoverers, by reason of such recoveries and judgements, have entered into the same manours, landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, so to terme & letter, and thereof have expelled the said farmers, contrary to their said leases, covenantes & agreements. And because it was doubted to some persons whether the said termers might falsely such recoveries or not:

Be it therefore enacted by the king our soueraigne lord, by the asse of the lords spiritual & temporal, & the commons in this present parliament assembled, & by the authoirtie of the same, that all such farmers shall be...
Recoveries.

may fatisfie for his terme onely, suche recoveries, as well heretofore had as hereafter to be had, in suche wise as the same as a tenant of a free hold, shall and may do by the course of the common law, where suche tenant of free hold was neither prime nor party to suche recovery. And that the same termers, their executors and assignes, notwithstanding suche recoveries so had, shall receive, hold, and enjoy their said termes according to their said leases against all such recoverors, their heires and assignes. And that the said recoverors their heires and assignes, after such recovery so had, shall have like remedy against the said termers, their executors and assignes, by action of debt for the rents and services reserved upon the said leases, being due after the said recoveries, and also like actions against them for what done, after the said recoveries so had, in like manner and fourme as the said lessours should or might have had, if the same recoveries had never be had. And also be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in no matter of statute of the Staple, statute merchant, nor execution by ejectment, be hereafter avoyded, or in any wyse made frustrate, by means of any suche separate recovery, but that all persons having any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments in execution, or being intituled to have execution of any manours, lands or tenements, by any suche means, shall have by
Auowrie.

by force of this statute like remedy to avoid and falsifie the same recoveries, as before is ordained & provided for the letters for term of yeares.

Auowrie.

An act concerning Auowries, Anno. 21
H. 8, Cap. 19, Auowrie 1.

Whereas well the noble men of this realm, as divers other persons, by fines, recoveries, grants, and secret feodements & leases, made by their tenants to persons unknown, of the lands & tenements holden of them, have ben put from the knowledge of their tenants, upon whom they should by order of the law make their recoveries, for their rentes, customes, & services, to their great losses & hindrances.

Be it therefore enacted, established, and ordained, by authority of this present parliament, that whereas either antique manours, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments be holden by any manner person or persons, by rentes, customes or services, that if the lord, of whom antique such manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments be so holden distress upon the same manours, lands or tenements, for any such rentes, customes or services, & repelige thereof be fixed, that the lord, of whom the same lands, tenements,
Auowrie.

Ox hereditamets be to holden, may auow, or his bailife, or servant make consiance, or ilistic for taking of the said distrestes, bypon the same laoes, tenements, ox hereditamets, to holden, as in landes, ox tenements within his see, ox seignorie, alleging in 2 said auowrie, consiance and justification, the same manours, lands and tenements to be holden of him without naming of any person certain to be tenant of the same, and without making any auowrie, justification ox consiance upon any person certain. And likewise the lord, bailife, ox servant to make auowrie, justification ox consiance, in like manner and thornne upon every writte sued of seconde deliurance.

And also be it enacted by the saide auowrie, that every auowrat, and every other person and persons, that make any such auowrie, justification ox consiance, as bailife, ox servant to any person ox persons in any replegiare, ox seconde deliurance, ox rents, customs, services, ox damage sustant, ox other rent ox rents, upon any distres taken in any landes or tenements: if the same auowrie, consiance, ox justification be found for them, ox the plaintiffs in the same be nonsuite, ox otherwise barred, that then they shall recover their damages & costs against the saide plaintiffs, as the same plaintiffs should have done ox had, if they had recovered in the replegiare, ox seconde deliurance found against the saide defendants. Se be-

foxe
And be it also ordained, that the said plaintiffs and defendants in the said suits of repugnance, or suits of second deliverance and in every of them, shall have like pleas, & like side and prayers in all such answers, consilances, & justifications, pleas of disclaimer only except, as they might have had before the making of this act, & as though the said answer, consilance, or justification had been made after the due order of the common law.

And it is further enacted by the said act, that all such persons as by the order of the common law may lawfully joine to the plaintiffs or defendants in the said suits of repugnance or second deliverance, as well without pleas as by pleas, shall from henceforth joine unto the said plaintiffs or defendants, as well without pleas as by pleas, & to have the like pleas & like answers, in all things (disclaimer only except) as they might have done by the order of the common law before the making of this act.

Attaint.

An act concerning perjurie and punishment of untrue verdictes. 23. H. 8.

The king our sovereign lord, of his most godly & gracious disposition, calling to his remembrance, how that piety in this land...
Attaint.

Landes in manifolde causas, by unreasonable meanes, destitately bled to x inheritance and great damage of manype and great nombre of his subiects, well disposed, and to the most high displeasure of almighty God. The good statutes against all officers having resort of socties and their deputies making panels parially for rewards to them grieve, against unlawfull maintenours, embassours, and Jurours, and against jurors untruely greeving their verdict, notwithstanding. For reformation whereof, and for as much as the late noble king He-rye the seuenthe, provided remedy for the same by a statute made in the seuenthe yer of his reigne, cap. 24, which statute is now expired. See it therefore nowe enacted by the kyng our soueraigne lord, and the lording spiritual and tempozall, and the commons in this present parliamente assembled, and by authority of the same, that bypon euerpe untrue verdictes hereafter greeuen by euerpe parte and parte, in anye lypte, playnte or demaunde, before anye Justices or Judges of recorde, where the thing in demaunde and verdicte thereupcon greeuen, extendeth to the value of forty pounde, and concerneth not the jeopardy of mans life, the party greeued by the same verdicte, shall have a lyppyte of attaynt agaist euerpe persone hereafter so greeving an untrue verdicte in euerpe of them, and
against the partie, which shall have judgement upon the same verdict. And that in the same attaint, there shall be awarded against the petite Jurie, the partie, and the grande Jurie, Solomon, Reform, and distresses infrant, which grande urie shall bee of like number as the grande urie is nowe in attaint, and scour of them, that shall passe in the same, shall have landes & tenements to the value of twentie markes by the peare, of freeholde, out of the ancien demeline. And upon the distresss which shall bee delivered of recond, upon the same open proclamation to be made in the court where the distresss shall be awarded more then tretene dyes after the retourn of the same distresss, and scour such distresss shall be made upon the lande of scour of the said grande urie, as in other distresses is and hath been used. And if the saide partie defendant, or the petite jurors, or any of them appeare not upon the distress, then the grande urie to be taken against them and scour of them that shall so make defaute. And if any of the saide petite urie appeare, then the partie complaynant in that behalfe, shall assigne the false sceremot of the first verdict intreulee geuen, whereunto they of the petite urie shall have none answeare (if they bee the same personnes, and the write, procez, recoue and assignement good and lawfull, except that the demandaunt or pleunit in the same
Attaint.

Attaint hath afoxe ten nonsuit, or discontinue his suit of attaint taken for $ same, or hath for $ same, verdict in a suit of attaint had judgement against the said petit iurie) but only they made true scerembre, which issue that be tried by xxiii. of the said grand iurie, & the party shall pleade, that they gave true verdice, or anie other matter, which shall be a sufficient barre of the said attaint, and that plee notwithstanding the grand iurie to be taken without delay, to enquire whether the said iurie gave true verdice or no. And if they finde that the said petit iurie gave an untrue verdice, the every of the said petit iurie to fozfait xxii. whereof the one halfe shall be to the king our soueraigne lord, & the other halfe to the party that suethe. And over that, that every of $ said petit iurie shall severally make fine & raifome by the discretion of the Justices, before who the said false scerement shall be founde after their severall offences defautes and sufficiencie of curie of the said petit iurie. And after that, that those of the said petit iurie so attainted shall never after be in any cre-dence, nor their other accepted in anie court. And if such plee as $ party pleeth, which is a barre of the said attaint, be founde, or deemed against him that so pleadeth, the the party that so sueth shall have judgement to be restored to that he lost with his reasonable costes and damages.

Cfozceene alway that anie delarpe in action of
action or cause personal, or excusenement pleaded or alleged in the partie plaintiffe or demandat shall be taken but as a void plea, & to that he shall not be put to answer. And that in all the aforesaid processe suche dape shalbe geane as in a writ of Dower, & none elseine or protection to he noz to be allowed in the same. And if the said grand inure appeare not upon the first distresse had against them, so that the inure for their deaunt do remaine, he that maketh deaunt shall forfait to the king twenty shillings, and upon the secound distresse forty shillings, and after making deaunt, for every such deaunt five pound. And like penalties and forfaitures to be against them and euerie of them that shall be named in the Tales, as is afores expressed against euery of the said grand inure aforesaid. And that for and by the death of the partie or anie of the said petit inure, the said attaint shall not abate, noz be deferred against the remnant, as long as two of the said petite inure be alithe.

And if heretafter any false verdit be gruen in any action, suite or demande, afores anie Justice or judge of record, of any thing personal, as debt, trespass, and other like, which shalbe under the value of forty pound, that then the party grieved shall have attaint, & such proces and plees as is afores rehearsed, and delates to be take away as is afores remembered: except that in this case of attaint euery person of the graunde inure that may dispense
Attain.  

disp. b. marks by the yer of standhold out of auncient demeline, or is worth an hulded marke of goods and cattalles, shalbe able to passe in the same attait. And if the petit inrie be attainted, that then they shal in this case of attaint euere of them forfait b. ii. were of one halfe shalbe to the king, & the other halfe to the party, after the fourme afoxe rehersed, & ouer y to make fine & rauncon by the discretion of the Justices, as is afoxe said. And if there be not perfonnes of such sufficiencie within the shire or place where anie of the said attaints shalbe taken as may passe in the same, he it ordered by auctoritie afoxe said, that then one Tales shalbe awarded into the shire next aboinig by the discretion of the Justices, afoxe who the same attaints shalbe taken, which shalbe warned to appeare b. h. like paines as is afoxe afoxe, and enabled to passe in the said attaints, as if they were dwelling in the shire, where the same attaint shalbe taken. And that the same lawes, action and remedy ordigned by this present act, be kept for and to all them that shalbe greene by such untrue verdicts of any inherite:ce, in dissent, reversion, remainde:ce, or of any freehold in reversion or remainde:ce. And if the party in attain geten by this act be nosuit, or the same discanine, that then the same partie so nosuit, or to discanning the said attaint, make fine & rauncy by discretion of the Justices afoxe who the said attaint shalbe taken & depending. And
And that all attaintes hereafter to be taken, shall be taken as they be in his bache or afose the Justices of the common place and in none other courts. And that null prius shall be granted by discretion of the Justices upon the distr esse. And cury of the said petit jury may appear & answer by attorney in the said attaint. And of the moity of the said forfeiture of the petit jury shall be levied to those of our soueraigne lord by Capias ad satisfaciendum, or fieri facit, or Egest, or by action of debt against executors or pson of the petit jury so forfeiting, & against his executors and administrators, having then sufficient goods of their said testator not administered and the other moity shall by like process be levied to the use of the partie that with any attaint given by this act, against curie of the said petit jury and his executors or administrators, having then sufficient of goods as is afose afose not administered: and the judgement of restitution to the partie grieved suing this act and execution of the same to be had, and like judgement for the partie defendant or tenant to be discharged of restitution, as afose this petit act in case of a grad attaint hath bee bled. And if there bee divers plaintes or demands against to attain, or that the nonsuite or release of ane of them shall not bee in ane wise hurtfull or prejudicial to the resid: but that they & curie of the in such cases may bee
Attaint.

be called § severed like as it is bled whe
there be divers demands in actions real.

Be it also ordered and enacted by the
authoritie aforesaid, that in every suit of
attaint hereafter to be taken by or upon this
act, the which shall be such as other suit of
attaint bee, and after the Telle of the same
suit, shall be written these words in latin:
Per statum continuat vsque annu vicecinium ter-
tium domini Henrici octaui dei gratia Anglie &
Franc, regis, fidei defens, & domini Hibern.

And it is also enacted, that this act shall
take effect for verdicts hereafter to be ge-
en & to continue to the last day of the next
parliament.

Provided always, that this act be not
penal, or to a statute made in the 15. yere
of the late king of famous memory Henry §
bye, for punishment of perjury in untrue ver-
dicts given in plaintiffs suit in the courts
of the citie of London, but that it shall be at
the libertie of all persons for and upon anie
untrue verdict given in any court of the
same citie: to sue their attaint upon this es-
tatute, or els upon the said statute made in
the saide yere at their owne pleasures &

For, attaints in London. Note § this
cap. 25.
An act expressing an order for vles and willes, 27. H. 8, cap. 10. Vles. 9.

Whereby the common lawses of this realme, landes, tenements and hereditaments, be not divisible by testament, nor ought to be transferred, from one to another, but by solemne livery and seacon matter of recorde, writing sufficient, made bona fide without course of fraud, yet nevertheless, divers and sundrie imaginations, subtle inventions and practices have ben blased: whereby the hereditaments of this realme have ben conveyed fro one to another by fraudulent seessions, fines, recoveries and other assurances craftily made, to secret bles, intents and trusts, and also by wills and testaments, sometime made by name, being written with secret in their extreme agonies and pains, or at such time as they have had scantily any good memorie or remembrance; at which times they being provoked by greedy and covetous persons, lying in a waste about the, do many times dispose indiscretly and fraudulently their landes and inheritances, by reason wherof & by occasio of which fraudulent seessions, fines, recoveries, and other like assurances, to vles, confidences & trusts, divers and many heires have bene insta
Vs es.

intly at sundry times disherited, the lords have lost their wardes, mariages, receipes, harriots, elchetes, aides pur faire fitz chiuater, & pur file marier, and scanty any person can be certainly assured of any landes by the purchased, not known surely against who they shall ble their actions or execution for their rightes, titles and dutties. Also men married have lost their tenants by the courte, women their dowers, manifest parvenues, by trial of such secret willes and viles, have bene committed. The kings highnesse hath loite the profites and advantages of the landes of personnes attained, and the landes craftly put in sequestement to the viles of alpens bozne, and also the profites of wake for a peare and a daye, of landes of trions attained, & the lords their elchetes thereof, and manye other inconveniences have happened and daily do increase among the kings subjectes, to their great trouble and inquietnes, and to the bitter subversion of the auncient comon lawes of this realme.

For the extirping and extinguishement of all suche subtill practisled sequestemenstes, synes, recoveryes, abuses, and errors, herefore blest and accustomed in this realme, to the subversion of the good and auncient lawes of the same, and to thentent that the kynge's highnesse, or anye other his subjectes of this realme shall not in anye wyse hereafter by anye meanes, or intentions, bee deceived, damaged or hurted, by reason of suche
Vles. 144

Sicbe trustes, bles oz confidences, it may please the kynges most royall mauetue, that it may be enacted by his highnes, by that sent of the lordez spiritual and temporall, the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authortitie of the same, in manner and soyme following: that is to say, that where any person oz persones stand oz be seased, oz at any time hereafter shall happen to be seased, of & in any honours, castels, manours, landes, tenements, rentes, services, reversiones, remainders oz other hereditamentes, to the bse, confidence oz trust of any other person oz persones, oz of anye body politique, by reason of anye bargayne, sale, seoffment, fine, recoverye, covenant, contract, agreement, will oz otherwise, by any manner meanez whatsoever it bee, that in euerpe suche case, all and every such person oz persones, and bodies politique, that haue oz hereafter shall haue anye suche bse, confidence oz truste, in see simple, see table for terme of lyfe oz of yeares, oz otherwise oz any bse, confidence oz trust in remainder oz reverter, shall from henceforth stande and be seased, deemed, and adjudged in lawefull seazn estate and possession, of & in the same honours, castels, manours, landes, tenements, rentes, services, reversiones, remainders, and hereditamentes, with their aparntenances to all intentes constructions and purposes in the lawe, of and in suche like estates, as they had oz shall have in bse,
Vses.

And that the estate, title, right and possession that was in such person or persons, or hereafter shall be sealed, of any landes, tenements or hereditamentes, to the vse, confidence or trust of any such person or persons, or of any body politic, be from henceforth clearly deemed and adjudged, to be in him or them that have or hereafter shall have such vse, confidence or trust, after such qualitie manner sooner and condition, as they had before, in or to the vse, confidence or trust, that was in them.

And be it further enacted by the autho-

ritie aforesaid, that where divers and many persons, or or hereafter shall happen to be jointly sealed, of and in all landes, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders or other heredi-
anties, to the vse, confidence or trust of any of them, that be so jointly sealed, that in every such case, that those person or persons, which have or hereafter shall have, any such vses, confidence or trust, in any such landes, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders, or hereditamentes, shall from henceforth have and be deemed and adjudged to have, only to him or them, that have or hereafter shall have suche vse, confidence or trust, such estate, possession and season, of and in suche landes, tenementes, rents, reversions, remainders, or other hereditamentes in suche nature, manner, sooner, condition, and course, as he or they had before in the vse,
confidence of trust of the same landes, tenements, or hereditamentes. Saving, and referring to all and singuler persons and bodies politike, their heires and successors, or ther then those person or persons, which be sealed or hereafter shall be sealed of any landes tenements or hereditamentes to any use, confidence of trust, of such right, title, entry, interest, possession, rents and action, as they or any of them had or might have had before the making of this act.

And also saving to all and singuler those persons, and to their heires, which be or hereafter shall be sealed, to any use, all such former right, title, entry, interest, possession, rents, customs, services, and action, as they or any of them might have had to his or their own proper use, in or to any manors, landes, tenements, rents, or hereditamentes, whereof they be or hereafter shall be sealed to any other use, as if this present act had never been had nor made: any thing contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And where also divers persons stand and be sealed of, and in any landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, in fee simple, or other wise to the use or in & that some other persons, that have and perceive yearly to them and to his or their heires one annual rent, of tenne pounds or more or lesse out of the same landes and tenements, and some other person one other annual rent to him & his assigns for term of life, or yeares, or for

C. 1. some
some other special time, according to suche intent and ble, as hath ben heretofore declared limited and made thereof. Be it therefore enacted by the aucthoritie aforesaid that in every suche case, the same persones their heires and assignes, that have suche ble and interest, to have and perceiue any such annuall rents out of any landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, that they and every of them their heires and assignes, bee adjudged and deemed to bee in possession and feison of the same rent, of and in suche like estate, as they had in the tittle intent and ble of the sayde rent or profite, and as if a sufficient grant or other lawfull conuinance had beene made and executed, to them, by suche as were or shall bee sealed to the ble or intente of anye suche rente to bee had made or payde, according to the verpe truste and intent thereof. And that all and every such person and persones, as have or hereafter shall have, any tittle, ble and interest, in or to any such rent or profite, shall lawfully distriene for none payment of the said rent, and in their owne names make abuowynes, or by their Wailites or servants make cognisances & insuffications, & have all other suits entrees, & remedies, for such rents as if the same rents had beene actually & really granted to them, with sufficient clauses of distrees reetry or otherwise, according to such conditions paines or other things limited and appointed byon the trust and intent for payment of suertie of such rent.
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where any person hath purchased, or have estate made or conveyed of and in divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments unto them, to their wives, and to the heirs of the husband, or to the husband, or to the wife, and to the heirs of their two bodies begotten, or to the heirs of one of their bodies begotten, or to the husband and to the wife for term of their lives, or for term of life of any said wife. Or where any such estate, or purchase of any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, hath been hereafter made to any husband and to his wife, in manner and course above expressed, or to any other persons or persons, or to their heirs and assigns, to the use and behoof of the said husband and wife, or to the use of the wife, as is before rehearsed, for the jointure of the wife: that then in every such case, every woman married, having such jointure made or hereafter to be made, shall not claim nor have title to have any dower of the residue of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments that at any time were her said husbands by whom she hath any such jointure, nor shall demand nor claim any dower of and against them that have the lands and inheritances of her said husband. But if she have no such jointure, then she shall be admitted and enabled to pursue, have and demand her dower by writ of dower, after the due course and order of the common laws.
of this Realm: this act or any law or provision made to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided alway, that if any such woman be lawfully expelled or ejected from her said jointer, or from any part thereof, without any fraud or course, by lawful suit, action or by discontinuance of her husband, then every such woman shall be endowed of as much of the residue of her husband's tenements, or hereditaments, whereof she was before divisible, as the same lands and tenements, so ejected and expelled, shall amount or extend unto.

Provided also, that this act or any thing therein contained or expressed, extend only to be in any wise hurtful or prejudicial to any woman or women, heretofore being married, of so or of concerning such right, title, her interest or possession, as they or any of them have claim to or pretend to have for her or their joint or dowry, of, in or to any manner lands, tenements, or other hereditaments of any of their late husbands, being now dead or deceased, any thing contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that if any wise have or heretofore shall have any manners, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, unto her given or assured after marriage, for term of her life, or otherwise in jointer, except the same assurance be to her made by act of parliament,
ment, and the said wife after that fortune to
over live the same her husbande, in whose
time the said jointer was made of assured
unto her, that then the same wife, so over li-
tung, shall and may at her libertie, after the
death of her said husband, refuse to have &
take the landes, and tenements, so to her
geuen, appointed or assured, during the co-
ter, for terme of her life or otherwise in
jointer: except the same assurance be to her
made by act of parliament, as is aforesaid,
and thereupon to have, aske, demaunde and
take her dower, by way of dower, or otherwise
wise, according to the common law, or and
in all such landes, tenements, and heredita-
tementes, as her husbande was and noode se-
seed of any state of inheritance, at anie time
during the coutertire, anie thing contained
in this act to the contrarie in any wise not-
withstanding.

Provided also that this present act noz
any thing therein contained, extende, noz bee
at any time hereafter interpreted, expounded
or taken, to extinct, release, discharge, or suspend, any statute, recognizance, or other bod
by the execution of any estate, of, or in anie
landes, tenements, or hereditamentes,
by thane by the title of this acte, to any perso
other persons, or bodies politique, any thing con-
tained in this act to the contrary thereof not-
withstanding.

And forasmuch as great ambiguities &
doubts may arise of validity & invalidity

C. 13.
of willes heretofore made of saie lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, to the great trouble of the kinges subjects, the kinges most royal maestie minding the tranquility and rest of his loving subjects, of his most excellent and accustomed goodnes is pleased and contented, that it bee enacted by thaeutethoritie of this present parliament, at manner true and just willes and testamente, heretofore made, by saie person or persons, deceased, or that shall decease, before the first day of May, that shall be in the yere of our lorde god M. B. C. cxxvii. of saie lands, tenements, or other hereditamentes, shalbe taken and accepted good and effectuall in the lawe, after such fashion, manner and sorourne, as they were commonly taken & used, at saie time in forety peres next afoxe the making of this act, anything contained in this act, or in the preamble thereof, or any opinion of the common lawe to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided afoxe, that the kings highnes, shall not have, demaund, or take, any aduantage or profit, for or by occasion of the executing of saie estate onclee by auctoritie of this act, to saie person or persons, or bodies politique, which now have, or on this side the same first day of Maye, which shall be in the yere of our Lorde god M. B. C. cxxvii. shall have, saie ble or vles, trustes, or confidences, in saie ma-hours, lands, tenements, or hereditamentes
mentes, holden of the kinges highnes, by reason of primer sepslon, liuerie, ouster le
maine, sine for alienation, reliefe, or harriot
but that fines for alienations, relieues, and
harriotes, shall bee paid to the kings high-
ness. And also liueries and ouster le mains
that be sued for, bles, trusts, and confiden-
cies to be made and executed in possession,
by authorty of this acte, after and from
the sayde first daye of Maye, of landes,
and tenementes and other hereditamentes
holden of the king in such like maner and
foure, to all intentes, considerations, and
purposes as hath heretofore been bled or ac-
customed by $ order of $ laws of this realmi
Provided also, that no other person or
persons, or bodies politique, of whom anie
lands, tenementes, or hereditaments be or here-
after shall be holden, mediate or immediate,
that in any wise demand or take, anie sine,
reliefe, or harriot, for or by occasion of $ exe-
cuting of any estate by $ authorty of this
act to any person or persons, or bodies polit-
ique, before $ said first daye of May which
shall bee in the yeere of our lord god 1536.
And be it enacted by authorty aforesaid
that all and singuler person and persons, of
bodies politique, which at any time on this
tide the said first daye of May which shall
bee in the yeere of our lord god 1536, shall
have anie estate unto them executed, of and
in anie landes, tenementes, or heredita-
mentes, by the authorty of this acte, shall
Vlue.

and may have and take the same or like ad-
vantaghe, benefite, voucherc, ayde praiser, re-
medy, commoditie and profite, by action,ente-
tie, conditio or otherwise, to all intents co-
structions and purposes, as the person or
persons feiled to their use, of, or in any such
landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, so
executed, had, hold, might or ought to have
had, at the time of the execution of the estate
thereof, by the authourity of this act, against
any other person or persons, of, or for any
waste, discent, trespass, condition broken,
or any other offence, cause or thing con-
cerning or touching the said lands or tenement or
so executed by the authourity of this act.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the
authourity aforesaid, that all actions now de-
pending against any person or persons, sep-
ved of, or in any lands, tenementes, or heredi-
tamentes, to any use, trust or confidence, shall
not abate nor be discharged for, or by reason of
executing of any estate thereof by authourity
of this act, before the said first day of May
which shall be in the yere of our Lord God
1536, any thing contained in this act to the
contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this act not anie
thing therein contained, shall not be prejudi-
cial to the kings highnes, for wardshippes
of heires now beig within age, nor for line-
ries or for ousterle maines, to be sued by an-
ie person or persons, now being within
age, or of full age, of any lands or tenements

into
unto the same heire or heires noe we already
descended, any thing in this act contained to
the contrary notwithstanding.
P Vide also, and be it enacted by the
authoritie thereof, that all and singuler
recognisances heretofore knowledged, take
or made, to the kinges use, for concerning
any recoveries of any landes, tenements or
hereditaments heretofore used or had, by
writ or watts of entre upon distres in the
poist, shall from henceforth be utterly bote
d and of none effecte to all intentes, construc-
tions, and purposes.
P Vide also, that this act, nor any
thing therein contained, be in any wise pre-
judicial or hurtful to any person or persons
borne in Wales, or the marches of the same
which sha l have any estate to the executed
by authoritie of this act, in any landes, te-
men tes, or other hereditaments, within
this realme, whereof any other person or
persons now stand or be seised, to the use of a-
ny such person or persons borne in Wales
or marches of the same: but that the same
person or persons borne in Wales or marches of the same, shall may lawfully have
retaine and kepe the same lands, tenements
or other hereditaments, whereof estate shall
be so unto them executed by the authoritie
of this act, according to the tenour of the
same any thing in this act contained, or any other
acte or provision heretofore had or made to
the contrary notwithstanding.
Enrolled.

An act concerning enrollments of bargains and contracts of landes & tenements, an. 27, H. 8, Cap. 16.

Enrollments. 2.

It is enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that from the last day of July, which shall be the yer of our Lord God 1536, no manours, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, shall pass, alter, or change, from one to another, whereby any estate of inheritance or freehold shall be made or take effect, in any person or persons, or any use thereof to be made, by reason only of any bargain and sale thereof, except the same bargain and sale be made by writing indented, sealed, and enrolled in one of the Kings courts of record at Westminster, or else within the same county or counties where the same manours, landes, or tenements, so bargained and sold, lie or be, before the Custos Rotulorum, and two Justices of the peace and the clerke of the peace of the same county or counties, or two of them at the least. Whereof the clerke of the peace to bee one: and the same enrollment to be had & made within sixe months next after the date of the same writings indented, the same custos Rotulorum, or Justices of the peace, and clerks.
Inrollements.

The clerk, taking for the enrolment of every such writing indented before them, where the land comprised in the same writing exceed not the perceived value of forty s. two shillings, that is to say, xii. d. to the Justices, and xii. d. to the clerk, and for the enrolment of every such writing indented before them, wherein the land comprised exceed the summe of i. s. percy value b.s. that is to say, s. s. vi. d. to the said Justices, and s. s. vi. d. to the said clerk for the enrolment of the same. And that the clerk of the peace for the time being, within every such county, that sufficiently enrolle and engrolle in parchment the same deedes or writings indented, as is aforesaid, & the rolles thereof at the ende of every yere shall delivery unto the Custos Rotulorum of the same county for the time being, there to remaine in the custodie of the said custos Rotulorum for the time being, amongst other records of every of the same counties, where any such enrolments shalbe so made, to the extent that every partie that hath to doe therewith may restoyn & see the effect & tenour of every such writing so enrolled.

Provided always, that this acte not any thing therein contained, exted to any matter landes, tenememttes, or hereditamentes, lying or being within any Citye, borough, or towne corporate within this Realme, wherein the Maiors, recorcers, chamberlains, bailifs, or other officer or officers have auctho:
Partition.

Cap. 1. Partition. 3.

Or as much as by the common laws of this realm, duties of the king's subiectes, being settled of manours, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as jointenantes, or as tenants in common, with other of any estate of inheritance, in their owne rightes, or in the right of their wives, by purchase, descent, or otherwise, and every of them so being jointenants or tenants in common, have like right, title interest and possession in the same manours lands, tenementes, and hereditamentes, for their parts and portions jointly or in common, undividedly together with other, and none of them by the law doth or may know their severall parts or portions in the same, or that that is his or theirs by it selfe undivided.
rived: and cannot by the lavers of this realm otherwise occupy or take the profits of the same, or make any seuerance, delusion, or partition thereof, without other of their mutual consent and contentes, by reason whereof divers and many of them, being so jointly and undoubted possessed of the lord manours, landes, tenements and hereditamentes, oftentimes of their persons courteous and malicious minds and wills, against all right, justice, equity, and good conscience, by strength and power, have not only cut and fallen downe all the woods and trees growing upon the same, but also have extirped subverted pulled down, and disrosted all the houses, edifications, and buildings, meadowes, pastures, commons, the whole commodities of the same, and have take and converted them to their owne use, and behoues, to the open rogue and dishonest, and against the minds and wills of other, holding the same manours, landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, jointly or in common with them, and they have bene always without assured remedy for the same: We it therefore enacted by the king our most dread soueraigne lord, and by that sent of the lordes spiritual and temporal, and by the commons in this present parliament assembled, that all tenantes and tenants in common that nowe be, or hereafter shall be of any estate or estates of inheritance, in their owne rightes, or in the rightes of their
Particlon.

Wives, of any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, within this Realme of Englande, Wales, or the marches of the same shall and may be coacted and compelled by vertue of this present acte, to make particlon betwene them, of al such manours, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as they now holde, or hereafter shall holde, as ientenants or tenaunte in common, by this De particlon facienda, in that case to be devised, in the king our soueraigne lordes court of chancery, in like maner & fourme as coparceners by the common lawes of this Realme, have bene and are compelled to do, and the same at the common lawe.

To provided alway the enacted, that every of the said ientenantes or tenaunte in common, and their heires, after such particlon made, shall and may have ayde of the other, or of their heires, to the intent to de-reign the Warranty paramount, and to recover for the rate, as is said betwene coparceners after particlon made, by the order of the common lawe, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec after a statute made 32. H. 8. Ca. 32. touching Particlon betwene tenants of particular estates.
An act whereby religious houses dissolved, and their landes are assureed to the king. And how leases and grants made of them shall take effect. An.

Monasteries. II.

Where divers and sundrie abbottes, priours, abbettes, priories, and other ecclesiasticall governours and governesses, of divers monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiasticall houses and places, with in this our soueraigne lord the kings realme of England and Wales, of their owne free and voluntarie myndes, good wills, and assentes without constrainte coaction or compulsion of any manner of persone or persons, other the iiij. daye of Jnbourque, the xxviij. yeare of the reigne of our now most dread soueraigne Lord, by the due order and course of the commo lawes of this his realme of England, and by the same sufficient wypings, of recorde, under their cowntent and common scales, have severally given, granted, and by the same their wypings, severally confirmed, all these layde monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiasticall houses, and places, and all their cite, circuittes, and precinctes, of the same, and all and singular
Monasteries.

Angler their manours, lordships, granges, meales, landes, tenements, meadowes, paltures, rentes, reuersions, services, woods, tithes, penions, poecions, churches, chapels, aduowson, patronages, annuities, rightes, entries, conditions, commons, lects, courts, liberties, prinileges, and fraunchises, appertaining or in any wise belonging to any such monasterie, abbatie, priorie, nunrie, college, hospitall house of friers, and other religious and ecclesiasticall houses and places or to any of them, by what so ever name or corporation they or any of them were then named or called, and of what order, habtie, religion, or other kind of qualification they or any of them then were reputed known or taken. To have and to holde all the same monasteries, abbatie, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalles, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiasticall houses and places, sites, courts, precinctes, manours, landes, tenements, meadowes, paltures, rentes, reuersions, services, and all other the premises, to our said souveraine lord his heires and successors for ever, and the same their sayde monasteries, abbatie, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalles, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiasticall houses and places, sites, courts, precinctes, manours, lordships, granges, meales, landes, tenements, meadowes, paltures, rentes, reuersions, services, and other the premises, voluntarily as is aforesayde, have renounced.
Monasteries.

renounced, left and forsaken, and utterie of them hath renounced, left and forsaken. We it there oere enacted by the king our soueraigne lope and the lords spiritual & temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled and by au thoritie of the same, the king our soueraigne lord that haue, hold, posseide & enjoy to him his heirz & successors for ever, all and singular such lat monaste ries, abbathies, priories, nures, colledges, hospitals, houses of frierz & other religious and ecclesiasticall houses & places, of what kindes, natures, qualities, or diversities of habites, rules, professions or orders they oj any of them were named, known or called, which l makes the lye the cowther day of Febrau ary, the roth yere of the raigne of our saide soueraigne lope, have bene dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by, oj by auire other meant come to his highness, and by the same au thoritie, and in like maner shall have, hold, posseide & enjoy all the sites, circuits, precincts, mansers, lordships, granges, meales, and se nements, medowes, pastures, rents, re tions, services, woods, tiches, pensions, po tios, personages appropos, bicarages, churches, chappels, advowsons, nominations, patronages, amities, rights, interests, entries, conditions. Se. 2, H. 8, ca. 34. a comons, tezes, courtes, liberties, priulesges, frauchyes, and other whatsoever heredita ments, which appertained oj belonged, to W.-s.
Monasteries.

The said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, or to any of the, in as large and ample manner and form as the late abbots, priors, abbes, priores, & other ecclesiastical governors and gouernors, of such late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, had, held, occupied, or of right ought to have had, holden, or occupied, in the right of their said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, at the time of the said dissolution, suppression, renouncing, relinquishing, forfeiting, systemic by, or by any other manner of mean and coming of the same to the kings highnesse &c, the fourth day of February above specified.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that not only, at the said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers and other religious and ecclesiastical houses, and places, sites, circuits, precincts, manours, loadships, graungets, meales, landes, tenements, medowes, pastures, rents, reversiones, services, and all other the premises, forthwith immediately and presently, but also at other monasteries, abbaties,
Monasteries. 154

Abbaties, priories, nuneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers and all other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by, or by any other means come into the king's highness, and also all the ares, circuities, pences, manours, lordships, granges, meales, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, rentes, reversions, services, woods, tythes, pences, poctions, personages appropriate, vicarages, churches, chappells, advowsons, nominations, patronages, annuities, tights, inrentes, entrees, condicions, commons, freses, courtes, liberties, privileges, franchises, & other hereditaments. Whatsoever they be, belonging or appertaining to the same, or any of them, whenever & as soon as they shall be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by, or by any other means come into the king's highness, shall be vested, deemed & adjudged by authority of this present parliament, in § very actual and real seacon and possession of the king our soueraigne lord, his heymes and successors for ever, in the state & condition as they nowe bee, as though at § said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nuneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers & all other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by, or come to § kinges highness, as is aforesaid, as also § said monasteries

W. n. abba:
Monasteries.

abbathies, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers and other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forsafted, given up or come unto the kinges highnes sites, circuits precomites, mancurs, lordships, granges, landes, tenements, and other the premises, whatsoever they be, and every of them were in this present act specially & particularly rehearsed, named & expressed by expressly wordes names, titles and faculties, and in their natures, kindes and qualities.

And be it also enacted by theact of grace aforesaid, that all the said late monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious and ecclesiastical houses, & places which be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, given up, or come to the kinges highnes by any manner of means, as is aforesaid, and all the manors, lordships, granges, landes, tenements, and other the premises (except such thereof as be comen to the kings hands by attainer or by attainers of treason) and all the said monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious and ecclesiastical houses or places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished forsafted, given up, or come unto the kinges highnes, & all the manors, lordships, granges, landes, tenemotes, meadows, pastures, rents, reuer-
Monasteries.

revenues, services, woods, tithes, portions, pensions, patronages, appropriate vicarages, churches, chapels, advowsons, nominations, patronages, annuities, rights, interests, curries, conditions, commons, leases, courses, liberties, privileges, franchises & other hereditaments whatsoever they be, belonging to the same or to any of the (except such thereof, which shall happen to come to the king's highness by attainder or attainders of reason) shall be in the order survey, & governance of our said sovereign lord the king's court of Augmentations of the revenues of his crown & of the chancellour, officers and ministers of the same. And all the services, issues, revenues and profits, growing of the premises, of every part thereof (except before except) shall be ordered taken and received to the king's use by the said chancellour, ministers, and officers of the same court, in such and like manner & form as the monasteries, priories, abbeys, circuits, monouns, granges, meales, landes, rents, revenues, services, tithes, pensions, advowsons, patronages, rights, entries, conditions, and other hereditaments late appertaining or belonging into the monasteries, abbeys, priories, or other religious houses, late by authority of parliament suppressed, vide infra, 27. H. 8.

bene orderedsurveyed & governed. Saving to all & every person and persons & bodies
Monasteries.
politike & their heires & successours, and the heires and successours of all & every of them other then the said late abbots, priours, abbesses, priozes, and other ecclesiastical governours & governesses of the said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitall, houses of friers, and other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, & their successours, & the successours of every of them & such as pretend to be founders, patrons or donours of suche monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalls, houses of friers and other ecclesiastical houses and places, or of any manours, messuages, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, belonging to the same or to any of them, their heires & successours, & the heires & successours of every such founder, patron, or donour: and such moowe abbots, priours, abbesses, priozes, and other ecclesiastical governours and governesses of such monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalls, houses of friers, and other religious & ecclesiastical houses and places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, gienen by or come to the kings highness, and such as pretend to be founders, patrons or donours of such monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalls, houses of friers & other ecclesiastical houses and places, or of any manours, messuages, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, to the same belonging.
Monasteries.

...of any of them, their heirs and successors, and the heirs and successors of every of them (all such right, title, claim, interest, possession, rents, charges, annuities, leases, terms, offices, fees, liberties, and privileges, petition, conviction, bodies, common, synod, proxies, and other powers, which they or ante of them have claimed, ought, may or might have had in or to the premises, or to any part or parcel thereof, in such like manner, forms and condition to all intents, respects, constructions and purposes, as if this act had never been had; made (rents, services, rents, leases, and all other services and utterances except.)

Provided always that, as it enacted by the authority above said, that if any late abbots, priors, provosts, abbots or other ecclesiastical governour or governelle above said, being, by or to his highnes of his late monasterie, abbattie, priorie, nuns, college, hospital, house of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, hath made any lease or grant, under his countec or common seal, or otherwise for termes of life, or for termes of years, or of the site, circuit, or precinct of his said late monasterie, abbatthie, priorie, nuns, college, hospital, house of friars or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, or of any part thereof, or of any manner, messuages, graunges, landes,
Monasteries, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments which belonged or appertained to his late monasterie, abbacy, priory, college, hospital, house of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, which manors, messuages, gardens, lands, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions or other hereditaments were not before the same lease, commonly pled to be let for, or to term, but kept and reserved in the manurance, tillage or occupation of the said government or gomernelle, for the maintenance of hospitalitie and good house keeping: or within one pere, as is abouelaid, hath made any lease or grant for term of life, or for term of yeares, or of any maner, messuages, lands, tenements, medowes, pastures, woods, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chapelles, or other hereditaments what soever they be, whereas of in the which, any estate or interest for term of life, year or yeares, at the time of the making of anie such grant or lease, then had last being or continuance, & the was not determinated, finished, or expired: or within the time of one pere, as is abouelaid hath made any lease or grant for term of life, or for term of yeares of any maner, messuages, lands, tenements, medowes, pastures, woods, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chapelles, or other hereditaments, what soever they be, upon
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Upon the which leasez & grants, the usuall & olde rents & services, accustomed to be pelden & reserved by the space of xx. yeares next before the first day of this present parliament, is & be not thereupon reserved and holds. Or if any such governor or governor hath made any bargain or sale of his woods, within one yeere, as is aforesaid limited which woods be yet growing and standing, that then all & cuere of such lease, grant, bargain & sale of wood or woods, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

And it is also enacted by authentique aforesaid, that all seoffements, fines and recoveries, had, made, knowledge, or suffered, by any governor or governor, without the king's licence, under his great seal, within one yeare next before the dissolution, renouncing, relinquishing, forsaking, giving up, or comming unto the king's highness, of his said monastery, abbathie, priaque, nurie, college, hospitalle, house of friers, or other religions or ecclesiastical house or place, or aynce manors, meases, landes, tenements, or other heriditaments, whatsoever they be, which the saide late abbot, priour, abbesse, prioress, and other ecclesiastical governor, and governor, or any of the, or any of their predecessors had or held, of the gift, grant or confirmation of our said soueraigne lord or ame of his highness progenyours, or of the which monasteries, abbathies, priques, nurries, colleges, hospitallies, houses of friers,
Monasteries.

friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, one said: Sovereigne Lord was founder, or patron, or which manner, usage, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments were of the ancient or old foundation, or possession of the said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, shall be better holde & of none effect.

And it is further enacted by the aucthoritie aforesaid, that if any abbot, prior, abbesse, prioresse, or other ecclesiastical government, or governelle, of any monasterie, abbathie, priory, nunnery, college, hospital, house of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given bp, or come to the kinges highnes, within one yeare next before the first day of this present parliament, have made, or hereafter do make, any lease or grant, under his countenance, or commutation, or otherwise for termes of yeares, or life or lives, of the site, circuit, or precinct of his said monasterie, abbathie, priory, nunnery, college, hospital, house of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, or of any part thereof or any manner, mesuages, lands, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions or hereditaments belonging or appertaining to his said monastery,
Monasteries.

Monasteries, abbathie, priorie, nunrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, which manner, meases, grants, lands, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pention, portions and other hereditaments whatsoever they be, were not before the same lease, customably used to be set not, let to term, but kept & retained in the manurace, tillage or occupation of the said governour or governors, for the maintenance of hospitalitie & good house keeping, now to be in & manurance, tillage or occupation of the said governour or governors for the maintenance of hospitalitie & good house keeping; one here next before the first day of this present parliament, hath made; & hereafter shall make amie lease or grant for term of life or for term of perezes of amie manors, meases, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, personages appropriate, tithes, pentions, portions, churches, chapels, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, whereof in the which amie estate or interest for term of life, pere or perezes at the time of the making of amie such grant or lease, then had his being or continuance, & hereafter shall have his being or continuance. This was not determined, finished or expired, at the time of amie such lease to be made, shall not be determined, finished or expired, within one year next before the first day of this present parliament made.
Monasteries.

made or hereafter shall make any lease or
grant for term of life, or for term of years
of any manner, messuages, lands, tenements,
meadowes, pastures, woods, personages ap-
propriate, tithes, pentids, poctids, churches,
chappells or other hereditaments whatsoever
they be, upon the which leases and grants
the usual and olde rents & services, accustomed
to be pelden & referred, by the space of
yeares, next before the first day of this
present parliament, is or be not, or hereafter
may not be thereupon referred & pelden: Or
of any such governor or governelle, of any
such monastere, abbathie, priorie, nunrie, col-
lege, hospital, house of friers, or other reli-
gious or ecclesiasticall house or place, which
hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, sus-
pended, renounced, relinquished, esjoyed
when by or come to the kings highnes, be
in one yeare next before the first day of this
present parliament hath made, or hereafter
that make any bargaine or sale of his woodes
which woods be yet growing and standing,
that then all & every such lease, graunt,
bargaine & sale of wood or woods, shall be
utterly void & of none effect.

And it is also enacted by this act that all seofsetenes, fines & recoveries had, made, knoedged or suffered,
within one yeare next before the first day of
this present parliament or hereafter to be had
made, knoedged or suffered by any govern-
our or governelle of any monastere, abba-
Monasteries.

This priorie, nunny, collage, hospital, house of friers or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by or to come to the kinges highnesse, without the kings licence under his great seale, of any manours, meases, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, which the laide abbots, priors, abbeses, priorices, and other ecclesiastical governours and governesses, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, relinquished, forfeited, given by or to come into the kinges highnesse, as is above said or any of them, or any of their predecessors, had or helde, or have and hold of the gift, grant or confirmation of our laide soueraigne lord, or of any of his highnesse progenitors, or of the which monasteries, abbathies, priorices, nunries, collidges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, our laide soueraigne lord is founder or patron, or of which manours, meases, lands, tenements, or other hereditamentes were or bee of the ancient or olde foundation or possession of the laide monasteries, abbathies, priorices, nunries, collidges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, shall bee better ye boyde and of none effect.

Provided alway, and be it enacted by autheritie abouesayde, that if any abbots, priors,
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Prior, abbots or priores, or other governors or governes abovesaid, within one yer e next before the first day of this present parliament, or if any late abbot, prior, abbesse, prioresse, or other late governors, or governes abovesaid, within one yer e next before any such dissoluteness, suspending, renouncing, relinquishing, forsaking, getting by, or coming to the kings highness, of the premises or of any parcel thereof, as is aforesaid, have made any demesne, lease, or grant, to any person or persons, for term of yeres, of any manors, messes, lands, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments aforesaid, which person or persons at the time of the said demise, lease, or grant, had held the same to term for term of yeres the not expired, then the said person or persons to whom and such demise, lease, or grant hath ben so made, shall have and hold such term as for the time of the making of the said demise, lease, or grant, if so many yeres be by the same demise, lease, or grant, specified, limited, expressed, or else so to manie yeres as in such demise, lease or grant ben expressed, so the old rent be thereupon restored, so the same lease or leases exceed not yere yeres, this act of any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Se Pn 406 after Fulmerston & stewards case.

Provided also, be it enacted by the thirtie abovesaid, if any abbot, prior, abbesse, prioresse or other late governors or governes,
Monasteries.

Upon one pern next before any such dissolution, suppression, renouncing, relinquishing, ceasing by, or coming unto the king's highness, of the premises, or of any parcel thereof, as is aforesaid, have made any demise, lease, or grant, to any person, or persons, for term of life or lives, of any manours, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, pensions, or other hereditaments aforesaid, which person or persons, or any of them, at the time of the said demise, lease, or grant, had held the same for term of life or lives, or for term of years the not expired; and the said person or persons, to whom any such lease or grant hath been made, shall have and hold the same for term of their life or lives, so that the old rent be therewith reserved. This act of any other thing therein contained, to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided also, be it enacted by the aforesaid authority, that all singular leases & grants made by copie, to any person or persons, of any of the said inclosures, lands, tenements, personages appropriate, tithes, pensions, or other hereditaments aforesaid, for term of life or lives, which by the custom of the country hath been used to be demised, letted, or granted by copie of court rolls, shall be good & effectual in the law, so that the old rent be reserved by & bp the every such lease a leases: this act of any thing therein contained to & effectual in any wise not seperating.
Monasteries.

Provided also all be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all leases hereunto made, of any premises, by authority of our sovereign lord the king's court of augmentations, of all revenues of his crown and all such leases, sequestrations, wood sales, made by the said governors and governesses or any of the, under their count scales, or under the count or common scale of any of the, in one year next before his dissolution, suppression, renouncing, relinquishing, forfaining, giving up or coming to the king's highness, of the said monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, which said leases, grants, sequestrations, wood sales, have been examined, enrolled, decreed or affirmed, in our said sovereign lord the king's court of augmentations, the decree of the same put in writing, sealed and the seal of the said court of augmentations, shall be good and effectual according to the same decree; any clause or act, heretofore in this present act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also all be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, if any persons or persons, have justly or truly, hurt fraude or counsel, paid or given any sum or sums of money to any the said late governors or governesses, for the bargain and sale of any woods, being growing in or by any manner lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which appertained or belonged to the said late monasteries.
Monasteries, 161

An act for the better suppression of monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical places, or unto any of the which bargain & sale, by authority of this act, is made void & of none effect, and by means thereof, 5 kings highnes may have to take the commodity and profite of such woods, so bargained and sold; that then the Chauncellour and other officers of our said soueraigne lord the kings courte of Augmnetations, or three of them, whereby the Chauncellour for the time being shall be one of our said soueraigne Lord the kings treasour, remaining in the Treasurie of the same court, shall satisfy & recompence every suche person and persones, such summe of money or other recompence, as the same Chauncel-lour and officers, or three of them, whereby the said Chauncellour shall be one, shall think meete and convenient. And if any other person or persones, shall happen to take profite and commoditie, by reason of aduising of such woods sales by authority of this act, that then every person and persones which may or shall take such profite, shall be ordered for satisfaction to be made to the parties, that shall happen to be grieved by this act, by the said Chauncellour and other the officers of the same courte.

Provided also, and be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that all and every person and persones their heires and assigns, which suffer the said day of Fe-
Monasteries.

by licence, pardon, confirmation, release, assent, or consent of our said suzeraine to the king, under his great seal hereunto geuen had or made, or hereafter to be had or made, have obtained or purchased by indenture, fine, sequestration, recovery, or otherwise, of the said late abbots, priors, abbesses, priozelles, or other governors or governesses of any such monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious & ecclesiastical houses or places, any monasteries, priories, colleges, hospitals, manours, lands, tenements, woods, pastures, woodes, churches, chapels, parsonages, tithes, pensions, prebends, or other hereditaments, shall have & enjoy the same, according to such writings and assurances, as then thereof before the first day of this present parliament, or hereafter shall be had or made.

Saving to all & every person or persons, bodies politicke, their heirs & successors: & to the heirs & successors of every of the other the said late abbots, abbesses, priors, priozelles, or other governors & governesses & their successors, & the successors of every of them, and such as pretend to be founders, patrons, or donors of the said monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, and other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places: or of any of them, or of any manours, messuages, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments late belonging to the same, or to any of them, and their heirs successors,
Monasteries

Accessories, and the heirs and successors of every such founder, patron or donor, shall have right, title, interest, possession, rents, annuities, commodities, offices, fees, liberties and liberties, portions, pensions, coheries, hypodes, prorities and other profits, which they or any of them have, ought or ought to have had, in or to any of the said monasteries, abbeys, priories, colleges, hospitals, manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, reversions, liberties, pensions, portions or other hereditaments, at any time before any such purchase, indentures, hypodes, feodements, recoveries, or other lawful means, between any such parties, had or made, as is aforesaid, this act or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And where our said sovereign Lord, on the fourth day of February, the said bey. pere of the reign of our said sovereign lord, hath obtained and purchased as well by exchanges as by gifts, bargains, fines, feodements, recoveries, deeds involv'd, and otherwise of divers and sundry persons, many and divers honours, castles, manours, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woodes, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments, and hath not once paid divers and sundry great sums of money for the same; but also hath given and granted for the same, unto divers and sundry persons,
Monasteries.

Divers and sundry manours, landses, tenements and hereditamentes, and other recompences, in and for, full satisfaction of all such honours, castels, manours, landses, tenements, rentes, reversiones, cruices, and other his hereditamentes, by his highnes obtained or had, as is above said: Wherefore enacted by the authores above said, that our saide soueraigne Lord the king, his heires and successeors, shall have, have, hold, possess and enjoy, all such honours, castels, manours, landses, tenements, and other hereditamentes, as his highnes giveth the said us, day of February, the xviij. year above said, hath obtained and had by way of exchange, bargain, purchase, or other whatsoever meanes or means, according to the true meaning and intent of this highnes bargain, exchange or purchase, misrecital, misnaming, no recital, no not naming of said honours, castels, manours, landses, tenements, and other hereditamentes, comprised, mentioned in the bargains or writings, made betwene the kings highnes and any other parte or partes, of the townes or counties, whose the saide honours, castels, manours, landses, tenements, and hereditamentes lies or bese, or any other matter or cause whatsoever it be in any wise notwithstanding.

Having to all and every person, and persons, and to their heires, bodies politicke and corporate, and to their successeors, and
Monasteries.

to every of them[ other then such person &
peronne, their heires, and their soues,
and the soues of every of them, bodies po-
litike and corporake, and their successories
and every of whom the kinges high-
nes hath obteyned, by exchange, gift, bar-
gaine, fine, feoffement, recovery, deede enrol-
led or otherwise, any such honours, castels,
manours, lands, tenements, and other be-
edaminences, as is aforesaid, all such right,
title, use, interest, possessions, rentes, charges,
annuities, commodities, fees, and other pro-
fits, rentes services, and rents leases on-
cept, which they or any of them haue,
might or ought to haue had, in or to the pre-
miles so obtained and had, or in or to any
parcell thereof, if this acte had never bene had
not in de; this present acte of any thing ther-
in contained is to the contrary notwithstanding.

And where it hath pleased the kinges
highnes of his most abountant grace & good-
nes, aswell byon divers and sundry collabo-
ration, his maistrie specially moving, as
also otherwise, to haue bargained, sold, charg-
ed, or granted and granted by his graces
feverall letters patents, undecures, or other
bullinges, aswell under his highnes great
seale, as under the seale of his highnes Dui-
chie of Lancaster, and the seale of the office
of the augmentations of his crowne, unto
divers and sundrie of his loving and obed-
tent subjectes, divers and sundry honours,

X.13. castels,
Monasteries.
estles, manours, monasteries, abbathies,
bezies, landes, tenements, rentes, rentires, dunca-
don, servises, personages appropriated, ad-
newians, liberties, titles, oblations, proph-
ions, pensions, franchises, privileges, liber-
ties, and other hereditaments, commoditv-
es and profits, in fee simple, fee tail, for
terne of life, or for terme of years. For a-
voide of which laid letters patentes, and
of the contents of the same, duters fundye
and many ambiguities, doutes, and questio-
ons, might hereafter arise, be moved, & al-
ted, as well for misrecipial, as nonrecipial, as
for duters other matters, things, or causas
to be alledged, objected, or intended against
the said letters patentes, as also for lack of
finding of offices or inquisitions, whereby
the title of his highnes therin ought to have
been found, before the makinge of the same
letters patentes, or for misrecipial, or non re-
cipial of leases, as well of records as not of
records, or for lack of the certaintie of the
values, or by reason of misnaming of the ho-
nours, castels, manours, monasteries, abba-
phies, bezies, landes, tenements, and other
hereditamentes, comphised and mentioned
within the same letters patentes, or of the
townes and counties, where the same ho-
nours, castelles, manours, monasteries,
abbathies, bezies, landes, tenements, rent-
es, and other hereditamentes, lien and bene
as for duters and sundry other suggestions
and surmises, which hereafter might hap-
Monasteries.

pen to be mov'd, surmised, and procured, against the same letters patentes, all be it the wordes in effect contained in the saide letters patentes be according to the true intent and meaning of his most roiall ma-
telties.

To be therefore enacted by the authori-
tie of this present parliament, that as well all and everie the saide letters patentes, inden-
tures, or other writings and everie of them, under the scale or scales aboueclapde of ane of them, made & granted by the kings highnes, then the saide fourth daye of Febuari, the said xxviij. daye of his most noble raigne, as all and angular other his graces letters patentes, indenitures or other writings to be had, made & granted to ane persone or personnes within threes pere next after the making of this present acte, of ane honours, cattelies, manours, monasteries, abbatheys, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitalis, houses of friers, or of other religious or ecclesiasticall houses or places, sites, circuits, precinctes, lanedes, te-
ments, personages, fitches, pencies, portions, aduowals, nominations, & al other herebitamentes, and possessions, of what kinde, nature, or quality sooner they bee, or by what sooner name or names they or any of them be named, knowne or reputed, shall stande and be good, effectual, and available in the lawes of this Realme to all respectes, purposes, constructions, & intentes,
Monasteries.

against his matrelie, his heires and successors, without any other licence, dispensation or toleration, of the kings highnes his heires and successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever they be, or any thing or things contained or hereafter to be contained in any such letters patents, indentures or other writings, any cause, consideration, or thing material to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

C. Having to all and singular persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heires and successors, and the heires and successors of every of them (other than the his highnes his heires and successors, and the said governoirs and gouvernettes & their successors, donours, founders, and patron aforesaid and their heires and successors, & all other persons claiming in their rights, or to their use, or in the righte to the use of any of them) al such right, title, claim, interest, possession, recussion, remainder, offices, annuities, rent charges, and commons, which they or any of them have, ought or ought have had, in or to any of the said honors, castels, manours, monasteries, abbaties, priories, landes, tenements, & other hereditaments, in the said letters patents made, or hereafter to be made, comprized at any time before the making of the said or such letters patents. This act or any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

C. And where divers and sundry abbots,
Monasteries. 165

Prioris, abbessis, prioresses, and other ecclesiastical governours, and governelles of the said late monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunnaries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, have had possessed and enjoyed ducers and sundry plonages appropriated, tithes, pensions, and portions, and also were acquired and discharged of for the payment or payntemes of tithes to be paid out of their said monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunnaries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, manours, messuages, landes, tenements, and hereditaments: Be it therefore enacted by the aque-thoritie abovesaid, that all the king, our soueraigne lord, his heires & successors, as al & every such perso & possons their heires & assignes which have or hereafter shall have any monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunnaries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, & other ecclesiastical houses, & places, cities, circuits precincts of the same, or of any of them, or any maners, messuages, personages appropriated, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, which belonged or appertained, or which now belong or appertain unto the said monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunnaries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious and ecclesiastical houses or places, or unto any of them, shall have, holde, reteine, keep, and enjoy.
Whereas his most royal majesty, in all time of his most gracious and noble reign, hath ever been merciful, loving and benevolent, a most gracious souveraine Lord unto all singular his loving and obedient subjects, and by many times past, hath not only showed and imparted to them generaltie, by his name and often great and beneficial pardons heretofore by authorities of his parliamentes granted, but also by divers other waies and means, many great and ample grants and bennifications, in such wise as all his said subjects, being most bounden, to the uttermost of all their powers and graces by them receiued of God, to render and give unto his majestie their most humble reverence and obedient thankes and services, with their daily and continual praiser to almighty God, for the continual preservation of his most royall estate, in most kingly honour and prosperity: yet alwaies his majestie being replete and endowed by God, with grace, goodness, and liberaltie, most tenderly considering that his faide
faide obedient and loving subjectes, can not be o, exercise them selves, according to their estates, degrees, faculties, and qualities, or to beare the selves in such wise as that they may conveniently keepe and maintaine their hospitalities and families, nor the good educations and bringing up of their lawful generations, which in this Realme laude bee to God, is in all partes very great and abundance, but that in manner of necessitie, as by daily experience is manifested and known, they shall not be able of their proper goddes sattels and other moveable substance, to discharge their debts, and after their degrees set forth and advance their children & posterity. Wherefore our faide soueraigne Lord most vertuously considering the mortalitie that is to every person, at Gods will & pleasure, most common and uncertain, of his most blessed disposition and liberalitie, being willing to relitue and helpe his faide sub- jects, in their said necessitie and debilitie, was contented and pleased, that it be ordered, & enacted by authortyie of this present parliament, in manner & forme as hereafter followeth, that is to say, that all and everie persone and persones, having, or which hereafter shall have, any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, holden in socage, or of the nature of socage tenure, and not having any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, holden of the kyngge our soueraigne Lord by knyghtes service, or by
Willes.
by socage tenure in chiefe, oz of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, noz of any other persone or persones by kniethes seruice, from the xx. day of July in the yeare of our Lozde God M. b. c. & c. shall have full and free libertie, power, and authouritie, to gene dispose, will and devise, as wel by his last will and testament in writing, or otherwise, by any acte or actes, lawfully executed in his life, all his saide manours, landes, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, oz anye of them, at his free will and pleasure, any lawe, statute, or other thing, heretofore had, made or blsed to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that all and every persone and persones, having manours, landes, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, holden of the king our soueraigne Lord, his heires or successors in socage, oz of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, and having any other manours, landes, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, holden of any other persone or persones, in socage, oz of the nature of socage tenure, and not having anye manours, landes, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, holden of the king our soueraigne Lord, by kniethes seruice, noz of any other Lord, or person by like seruice, from the xx. day of July, in the said yeare of our Lozde God M. b. c. and c. & c. shall have full and free libertie, power, and authouritie, to gene, will, dispose, and devise, as wel by his last will or testament in writing, or otherwise, by anye acte or actes lawfully executed in his
Willes.

his life, all his saide manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, or any of them, at his free will and pleasure, any law, statute, custom or other things, heretofore had, made or used to the contrary notwithstanding. Having alway and referring to the kinge our soueraigne Lorde his heires and successors, all his righte, title, and interest of primer feision, and reliefe, and also all other rightes, and duties, for tenure in socage, of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, as heretofore hath bene used and accustomed the same manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, to be taken, had and sued out of and from, the handes of his highnesse his heires and successors, by the person or persons, to whom any suche manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, shall bee disposed, willed or deuised in chiefe and like maner and forme, as hath bene used by any heire or heires before the making of this statute.

And saving and reserving also, fines for alienation, of suche manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, holden of the king our soueraigne Lorde, in socage or of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, whereof there shall be any alteration of free holde or inheritance made by will or otherwise as is aforesaid.

And it is further enacted by authority aforesaid, that all and singular persones and persones, having anye manours,
Villages.

Landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes of estate of inheritance, helden of the kynges highmelle in chiefe by knyghtes service, or of the nature of knyghtes service in chiefe from the layde twenty day of July, shal have full power & authurizatie by his last will by wri-
ing, or otherwise by any acte or acts lawfully executed in his life, to gese, dispose, will or assigne, two partes of the same manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, in three partes to be devided, or else as much of the laide manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, as shall extende or amounte to the perelie value of two partes of the same in three partes to be devided in certaintie, and by special divisions, as it may be knowen in trecualtie, to and for the advancemement of his wife, preferment of his children, and payment of his debtes, or otherwise at his will and pleasure, any lawe, statute, custome, or other thing, to the contrarie thereof notwithstanding. Saving and referuing to the king our soueraigne Lord, the custody, wardship and primre seison, or any of them, as the caze shall require, of as much of the same manors landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, as shal amount and extend to the full and cleere perelie value of the third part thereof, without any diminution, dower, fraude, couin, charge or abjedgement of any of the same third part or of the full profites thereof. Saving also and referuing to the king our soueraigne Loyst, all fines for alienations, of all such manours,
manours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, holden of the king by knight's service in chiefe, whereof there shall be any alteration of freehold or inheritance, made by will or otherwise, as is abovesaid.

And be it enacted by authority aforesaid, that all and singular persones & persones having manours, landes, tenements or hereditaments of estate of inheritance, holden of the king in chiefe by knight's service, & having other manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, holden of the king, or of any other person or persones by knight's service, or otherwise, every such person & persones, from the said xx. day of July shall have full power & authority to give, dispose, will or alienate, by his last will in writing, or otherwise by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, two partes of the same manours, landes, tenements or hereditaments, in three partes to be deuided, or els as much of the same manours, landes, tenements & hereditaments, as shall extend or amount to the perçy value of two parts of the same, in those partes to be deuided in certainty, & by speciall devisions, as it may bee known in generalltie, to and for the advancement of his wife, preferment of his children, payment of his debts, or otherwise at his will and pleasure, any lawe, statute, custome or other thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Saving alwayes and reserving to the king our soueraigne lord, custody, ward.
Villeis.

Ship, and primer season, or any of them, as the case shall require, of as much of the same manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, as shall amount and extend to the full and clear yearly value of the third part therof, without any maner diminution, dower, fraud, covert, charge, or subtraction of the same third part, or of the full profits thereof. Having alway and referring to our said soveraigne lord the king, all fines for alienation of any such manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, hold of the king by knights service in chief, whereof there shall be any alteration of sefhold or inheritance, made by will or otherwise, as is abovesaid.

Be it further enacted by the authority abovesaid: that if any person or persons hold manours, landes, tenements or hereditaments, equally of any other lord or person, then of the king our sayde soueraigne lord by knights service, and other landes and tenements in socage, or of the nature of socage tenure, that then every suche person shall or may geene, dispose or assure by his laste will or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, two partes of the sayde manours, landes, and tenements, holden by knights service, or of as much thereof, as shall amount to the full yearly value of two partes, in manner and forme as is abovesaid. And also all the landes and tenements holden by socage, or of the nature of socage tenure, at
his will and pleasure as is above written, saving and reserving to the lord of the lands and tenements held by knights service, for his custody and wardshippe, as much of the same lands and tenements, as shall extend to amount to the full and clear perel value of the thirds partes of the same lands and tenements held by knights service, without any diminution, dower, fraud, com, charge, or subtraction of any portion of that third part, of the clear perel value thereof, in manner and forme aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons hold any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments only of the king our soueraigne lord by knights service and not in chief, or hold any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments of our said soueraigne lord by knights service, and not in chief, and also hold other manors, lands, tenements and other hereditaments of any other person or persons by knights service, and also hold other manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments of any other person or persons in socage, or of the nature of socage tenure, then all and every such person or persons, shall, and may decree, dispose, will, declare, assure, by his last will or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully done and executed in his life, two parts of the same manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments, holden of our said soueraigne lord, the king by knights service.
V Villes.

Service, two parts of the maners, landes, tenements and hereditaments, holden of any other person or persons by knights service, or as much of either of them as shall amount to the full perely value of two parts in matter and fourme as is above declared: also of all his lands and tenements so holden in socage, or of the nature of socage tenure at his free will and pleasure. Having & referring to the kings highnes, the custodie and wardship of as much of the same manours, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, as shall extende and amount to the full and clere perely value, of the thirde part of the lande maners, landes, tenements, and hereditaments so holden of his highnes by knights service, without anie diminution, dower, fraude, cout, charge, and subtraction of anie portion of that third part, or of the full proffites thereof. And also sauing and referring to the loydes of whom anie of the said maners, landes, tenements or other hereditaments have holden by knights service, for custody and wardship, as much of the same manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments holden of them or anie of them, by knights service, as shall extende & amount to the full and clere perely value of the thirde part of the same, without anie diminution, charge, fraude, cout, or subtraction of any portion of that thirde, or of the clere perely value of the third part thereof, in matter and knowle as above declared.
Provided alway, & it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if that third part of the manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments, of any of the kings subjects, which in any of the cases aforesaid, shall hereafter come to the kings highness, his heirez or successors, by virtue of this act, as is aforesaid, be not, or do not, amount to the clear percy value of the third part, of all the said manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, whereof the kings highness is or shall be intitled to have the custodiwy, by or primer seisin, as is aforesaid: that the our said soueraigne lord & his heirez shall & may at his or their free liberty and pleasure take into his or their hands & possession, as much of the other two partes of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, as with that of the same manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments holden, remaining in the kings hands, that make by the clear percy value of the said third part of the said manors, lands, and tenements so to be had to the kings highness in title of wardship, by primer seisin, or any of the, as the case shall require, and like benefit & advantage to be gotten to every lord & lordes, of whom any such manors, lands, tenents or hereditaments, been or shall be holden by knights service as is aforesaid, concerning by his third part of any title of wardship.

Provided alway, & be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every person...
and personsshall use their liberties, for possessions, revenues, and remainders, and also pay reliefs and heriots, after such maner & forme as they should or ought to have done, before the making of this act & as if this act had never be made. And if fines for alienations, shall be paid in the king's chancery, for and upon writs of entre in the post, to be obtained in the same court of chancery, after the said xx. day of July, for common recovery, to be had or suffered of any manner, landes, tenements or hereditaments, holden of the king in chief, in like maner & forme as is bled upon alienations of such manners, landes, tenements or hereditaments, to holden in chief, by fine or feoffement.

Provided also, that be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in such cases, where fines for alienations shall be paid in the king's chancery, for writs of entre in the post, as is aforesaid, that then none other fine shall be paid in the same court for any such writs; any blage or custome to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where two or more persons now hold, and hereafter shall hold, such manors, landes, tenements or hereditaments, of the king our soveraign lord by knights service, jointly to them, to the heir or the heirs of one of them, he that hath the inheritance thereof, his heir being in age, in curie such case, the king shall have the warde and marriage
marriage of his body of such heirs so being in age, the life of his seerholder, or several tenants of the said manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments so held by knights service notwithstanding. Saving and referring to all and every woman, all and every such right, title and interest of dower, as they or any of them, owe to have, or shalbe, still limited to have, claim to demand of any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments by the lawes of this realm, to be taken or assigned unto them or any of them, out of the two parts of the said manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments secured and.devined from the third part as is above saide, not otherwise. And saving also to the king our soueraigne lord, his heires and successors, the reversion of all such tenants in joint tenures and dower, immediately after the death of such tenants, if they shal happen to die during his minority of the kings wardes.


6 Limitation. 3.

As as much as the time of limitation appointed for the giving of writs of right, other writs of possession, etc. of men's ancestors or predecessors, or of their own possession or seisin, by laws and statutes of this realm heretofore made.
Limitation.

made, limited and appointed [3. Wern. 3. W. 1. ca. 39. W. 2. ca. 2. & cap. 46. &c] extend &c be of so farre and long time past, that it is above the remembrance of any living man, truely to finde a know the perfect certainty of such things as hath or shall come in trial, or doe extend unto the time and times limited by the laid lawes & statutes, to the great dagers of mens consciencs, that have or shall be empaneled in any Jury for the trial of the same: and also it is a great occasion of much trouble, veracion, and suites to the kingses loving subiectes, at the common lawes of this realme, so by now although he and his ancestors, & those whose elbate he or they have, have bene in peaceable possession of a 10. seaso, of & in lands, tenements & other hereditaments, is or cæ be in any suerte, quietnes or rest of & in the same, without a good remedy and reformation he had, made and pronounced to the same: Be it therefore enacted by the king our soueraigne lord, the lords spiritual and temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authourtie of the same, that no maner of person or persons, shall from henceforth sue, have or maintaine any sorte of right, or make any pretention, title, or claime, to or for any manours, lands, tenements, rentes, annuitys, commons, pensions, portions, cordonics, or other hereditaments, of the possession of his or their aunstour or predecessor, & declare and allege any
Limitation.

any further septon or possessio of his or their
ancestour or predecessour, but only of the
septon or possessio of his ancestour or pre-
decessour which hath been, or now is, or shalbe
seped of the land manours, lands, tenements,
rents, annuities, commons, yecions, postoils,
croftes, or other hereditamentes, within
three score perces next before the title of the
same writ, or next before the said prescriptive
title, or claime so hereafter to be hue, com-
mancred, brought, made, or had.

And be it further enacted by the an-
teriorite asoyselade, that no manner of person
nor persons, shall hereafter sue, have, or
maintaine any allile or mostdameble的情，
conmage, apell, writ of entry upon dethalon
done to any of his anuunctors or predeces-
sors or any other action possilary, upon the
possesion of any of his anucentors, or pre-
decessors, for any manors, lands, tenementes,
or other hereditamentes, of any further sea-
on or possesson of his or their anucentors
or predecessors, but only of the seal'd or poss-
ession of his or their anucentors or pre-
decessors, which was, or hereafter shalbe se-
ped of the same manors, lands, tenements, or
other hereditamentes, within fifty perces next
before the title of § original of § same writ
hereafter to be brought.

And be it further enacted by § ancont-
itrite asoyselade, that no person nor persons,
shall hereafter sue, have or maintaine any ac-
tion, for any manors, lands, tenements or other
heredit-
Limitation.

hereditaments, of or upon his or their own
feoffment or possession therein, above thirty years
next before the title of original of the same
suit hereafter to be brought.

And be it also enacted by the authority
aforesaid that no person nor persons shall here-
after make any action or suit, for any rent, suit or service, to allege any
lease of any rent, suit or service in the said
ward or cognizance, in the possession of his or
their ancestors, or predecessors, or in his
own possession, or in any possession of any other, whose estate he shall pre-
tend to have, above forty years
next before the making of the said action
or suit.

And our that be it enacted by the auth-
ority aforesaid that all persons in remainder,
outright or remainder or reversion, or in
any manner of any manors, lands, tenements,
or hereditaments, at any time hereafter
to be sued, shall be sued and taken within
fifty years next after the title and cause of action
fallen, or at no time after the said fifty years
passed.

And be it also enacted by authority a-
foresaid, that if any person or persons at
any time hereafter, do sue any of the said
actions or suits, for any manors, lands,
tenements, or other hereditaments, or make
any action or suit, for any claim, or suit, or
for any rent, suit, service, or
other hereditaments, shall not prove that
he

9
Limitation.

Hereby, they, or his, or their ancestors or predecessors, were in actual possession or use of the same manors, lands, tenements, rents, suits, suits, services, annuities, commons, petitions, partitions, co-tenants, or other inheritances, at any time or times within the years before limited or appointed in this patent act, and in manner and form as is above-mentioned, if the same be traversed or denied by the plaintiff, demesne, or any other, or by the tenant or defendant, and then and after such trial therein had, all and every such plons and persons, or their heirs, that from henceforth be utterly barred for ever, of all and every the said suits, actions, auowies, confinage, descripțio, title and claim hereafter to be sued, had or made of and for the same manors, lands, tenements, inheritances, or other the similes, or any part of the same for the which the same action, suit, auowie, confinage, prescription, title, or claim, hereafter shall, at any time had sued or made, &c.

Certain pursuaz for those or their heirs who had actions or, deeding, or were then in age, court bar, in prison or out of the realm. Provided furthermore, if any false verdict happen hereafter to be gotten or made in any of the said actions, suits, auowies, prescriptions, titles or claims, that then the party gotten by reason of the same, shall and may have his attaincy upon currie such verdict so gotten or made, and the plaintiff in the same attaincy upon judgment for the verdict gotten, shall have his reconv'er, execution and
Executions.

and other advantage in the manner & forme
as heretofore hath been used & accustomed,
any thing before in this acte contrary,
notwithstanding.

An acte for contentation of debts Upon
executions. Anno 32. H. 8. ca. 5.

Executions. 10.

Whereas before this time divers sundry persons,
have sued executions, as well by said recognizance, for
the genuen of their debts or damages, as by such statutes marches, statutes of staple, or recognizances, as have been to the before made
recognized, & knowledged, & thereupon such
lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, as
were liable to the same execution, have been by reasonable extent to the deliver of execution for satisfaction of their said debts, & damages, according to the laws of this realme. Nevertheless it hath been, as often times
lately, such lades, tenements, & hereditaments so
delivered & had in execution, have been recovered or lawfully devested, taken away, or
erased from the possession of the said recoverers, obligees, or recognizees, their executors or assignees, before such time as they
have been fully satisfied & paid of their debts,
& damages, but any manner fraud, deceit,
court,
Exe cuti ons.

con, collusion, or other default in the said recouers, obligees, or recognizors, their executors & assigns; by reason whereof the said recouers, obligees, or recognizors, have been thereby set thereby without remedy, by any maner suit of the law, to recover or come by any such part or parcel of their said debts or damages, as was behind, or not by them levied or received, before such time as the said lands, tenements & other hereditaments, so by the had in execution, were recovered lawfully devolved, taken or ejected, out of a from their possessors, as is aforesaid to their great hurt & loss, and much seeming to be against equal justice and good conscience: If of reformation whereof the act enacted by authonour of this present parliament, that if hereafter any such lands, tenements or hereditaments as be or that hath had & delivered to any person or persons in execution as is aforesaid, upon any just & laudable title, matter, condition or cause, wherewithin the said lands, tenements, & hereditaments were liable tied & bounde, at such time as they were delivered & taken into execution, shall happen to be recovered, lawfully devolved, taken or ejected, out of, & to the possessors of any such person or persons as now have & hold, or hereafter shall have & hold the same in execution as is aforesaid, by any fraud, deceit, collusion, or other default, of the said tenant or tenants by execution before such time as the said tenants by execution their executors or assigns shall have fully & wholly levied or received the whole
Executions.

Whole debt & damages, for which the said lands, tenements & other hereditaments were delivered & taken in execution, as is aforesaid, then every such recouerer, obligee, & recogniser, shall & may pursue a writ of scire facias out of the same court, from whence the said former writ of execution did proceed, against such son or sons, as the said writ of execution was first pursued, their heires executors, or assignes, of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as were or ben then liable or charged to the said execution, returnable in to the same court, at a certaine day, being full forty daies after the date of the said writ, at which day, if the defendant being lawfully warned, make default, or appear, and do not show and plead a sufficient matter or cause, other than the acceptance of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments by the said former writ of execution to barre, auoide or discharge the said suit for residue of the said debt, and damages, remaining unleeued or unreceiued by the said former execution; then the lord chancellor, or other suche justice or justices, before whom the said writ of scire facias shall be returnable, shall make ethones a new writ or writs out of the said former record of judgement, statute merchant, statute staple or recognisance, of like nature & effect, as the said former writ of execution was for the lesuing of the residue of all such debt & damages as then shall appear to be unleeued, unsatisfied or unpaid of the whole summe or summes in the said former writ of execution contained.
Tythes.

Any lawe, custome, or other thing to the contrary heretofore confiscated, not in any wise notwithstanding.

An adde for the true payment of tythes and offerings, Anno. 32. H. 8. cap. 7.

Tythes, 8.

Where divers and many persones inhabiting in sundry counties & places of this realme & other the kings dominions, not regarding their duties to almighty God, & to the king our soveraigne lord, but in sewe yeres past more contemptuously & commonly presuming to offend & infringe the good & wholesome laws of this realme, & grattious commandments of our ladde soueraigne lord, then in times past hath ben knowne, have not letted to subtract & withdraw & lawfull & accustomed tithes of corns, hay, pasturages, other sort of tithes & oblations commonly due to the owners pro-pictures, of possessors of the personages, vicarages, & other ecclesiastical places, of which laid realme & dominions, being the more encouraged thereto so that divers of the kings subjects being lay persons, having personages, vicarages, & tithes to them & to their heirs, or to the & to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten or, for term of life of years, can not by the order and course of the ecclesiastical laws of this realme, re-
Tythes.

In any ecclesiastical court for the wrongful withholding & detaining of the said tithes or other duties, no person or persons their heirs or assignees, that wrongfully dete- neth or withholdeth the same, by occasion whereof much controversy, suit, variance, and discord is like to ensue and enure among the kinges subjects, to the great detriment, damage and decay of many of them if convenient and speedy remedy therefore be not had and provided.

Wherefore it is ordained and enacted by our said soueraigne lord our king, & the assent of lords spiritual & temporal & the commons in this present parliament assembled & by au- thoritie of the same, that all and singular persons of this his saide realm, or other his dominions, of what estate, degree or condition soever he or they be, shall fully, truly & effectually devote, set out, sell or pay all & singular tithes & offerings aforesaid, according to lawfull custome & visages of the parishes & places where such tithes or duties shall growe, arise, come, or be due. And in case it shall happen any person or persons of his or their ungodly & perverse will and mind, to deteigne or withhold any of his said tithes or offerings or part or prel thereof, the part or party being ecclesiastical or lay or, having cause to demand or have said tithes or offerings, being therby wronged or grieved, shall
Tithes.

shall & may continual the person or persons so offending before the ordinary, his commissary or other competent minister, or lawful judge of such place where such wrong shall be done, according to the ecclesiastical laws. And in every such case of matter or suit, the same ordinary, commissary or other competent minister or lawful judge, having the parties or their lawful procurators before him or them, shall and may by virtue of this act proceed to the examination, hearing and determination of every such cause or matter ordinarily or summarily, according to the course and process of the said ecclesiastical laws, and thereupon may give sentence accordingly. And in case that anie of the parties, or any cause or matter concerning that suit, do appeal from the sentence, order, and definitive judgement of the said ordinary, or other competent Judge, as is aforesaid, then the same Judge by virtue of this act forthwith upon such appealation made shall adjudge to the other partie the reasonable costs of his suit therein before expended, and that compel the same party appellant to satisfy and pay the same costs so adjudged by compulsory process and sentences of the said laws ecclesiastical, taking suertie of the other party to whom such costs shall be adjudged and paid, to restore the same costs to the partie appellant, if after the principal cause of that suit of appeale shall be adjudged against the same partie, to whom the said costs
Tithes.

Costes shall be paid: And so every ordinary or other competent judge ecclesiasticall, by virtue of this acte shall adjudge costes to the other partie upon everyappeal to be made in any suit or cause of subtracion or detention of any tithes or offeringes, or in any other suit to be made for or concerning the duty of such tithes or offeringes.

And further be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if any person or persons after such sentence distinctifve given against them, obstinatelye and vllfuly refuse to pay their tithes and duties, or such summes of money so adjudged wher-in they be condemned for the same, that then two Justices of the peace of the same shire, whereof one to be of the Quorum, shall have authority by this acte, upon information, certificate, or complaint to them made in writinge by the saide ecclesiasticall Judge that gave the same sentence, to cause the same partie to refusinge, to be attached, and committed to the next gaole, and there to remaine without bail or maine-prize, till he, they shall have found sufficient sureties to be bounde by recognizance or otherwise before the same Justices to the use of our soveraigne Lord the king, to perfoorme the saide distinctifve sentence and judgement.

Provided alwayes and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that no person or persons shallbe sued, or otherwise compelled
Tithes.

To provide true or pay any manner of tithes, for any manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which by laws or statutes of this Realm are discharged, or not chargeable with the payment of any such tithes, [vide.]

C1. 31. 13. Monasteries 11. in fine. [C1. provided also and be it enacted by authentie aforesaid, that this acte not any thing therein obtained, that in any wise bind the inhabitants of the City of London and suburbs of the same, for to pay their tithes or offerings within the same citie & suburbs otherwise then they ought or should have done before. Yet making of this acte, any thing in this act contained to contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by authentie aforesaid, if in all cases where any person or persons, which now we have or which hereafter shall have any estate of inheritance freehold, tenant, right, or interest, of in or to any personage, vicarage, portio, pension, tithes, oblations, or other ecclesiasticall or spiritual profite, which now we be, or which hereafter shall be made temporal, or admitted to be as bide and go to or in temporal hands & laybes and profites by the lawe or statutes of this realme, shall hereafter fortune to be distressed, despoited, wronged, or otherwise kepe or part from their lawfully inheritance estate, sefton, possession, occupations, terme, right, or interest, of in or to the same, or of in or to any partell thereof by any other person or persons, or pretending to.
Tithes.

have interest or title in, or to the same, that then in all and every such case of cases the persone or persons so distracted, deforced or wrongfully kept or put from his or their right or possession, as is afores rehearsed, their heires, wives, and such other, to whom such injury [or] wrong shall be done or committed shall may have their remedy in the king's temporall courts or other temporall courts as the case shall require, for the recovery getting or obtaining of such inheritance, estate freeholde, lifson, possession, terme, right, or interest, by writs original of Precipe quod reddat, All. of nonul dissilysyn, Mozidaun, Quod et deforcat, Writs of dowier, or other Writs original, as the case shall require, to be deforced and granted in the kinges court of Chauncery, of every such personage, bicularage, postion, pension, or other profite called ecclesiastical or spiritual; so to be demanded according to the nature and cause of the suite thereof, in like manner and course as they should, ought, or might have had, of or for landes, terricentres, or other hereditaments, in suche maner to be demanded. And that Writs of covenant and other Writs for fines to be levied, and all other assurances to bee had made or contested of any such personage, bicularage, postion, pension, or other profite called ecclesiastical or spiritual, as is aforesaid, shall bee hereafter deforced or granted in the said Chauncery, according as hath bene used for fines, to be levied, and assurance.
Tithes.

Alliance to be had made or contained of landes, tenements, or other hereditaments. And that all judgments to be given upon any of the said writs originally so to be devised or granted of or for any the premises or any of them; and all fines to be levied and knowned in any of the king's said courts thereof shall be of like force and effect in the law to all intents and purposes, as judgments given and fines levied of landes, tenements, and hereditaments in the same courts upon writs originally therefor duly pursued and prosecuted, albeit no such source of writs originally out of the said court of Chancery have hertofore proceeded or been awarded.

Provided always, that this last act shall not extend not be expounded, so as any remedy cause of action or suit in the courts temporal against any person or persons, which shall refuse or deny to set out his or their tithes, or which shall determine, withhold, or refuse, to pay his tithes, and offerings, or any parcel thereof, but that in all such cases the person or partie being ecclesiasticall or lay person, having cause to demand or to have the said tithes, or offerings, and thereby wronged or grieved, shall take and have their remedy so they faide tithes and offerings, in every such case in the spiritual courts, according to the ordinance in the first part of this act mentioned, and not otherwise. Anye thinge

S. iij. heret
Maintenance.
herein expressed to the contrary therof notwithstanding.

An acte against maintenance, embracery, &c, and against unlawfull buying of titles.
An. 32. H. 8. cap. 9.

Maintenance, 7.

The King our soueraigne ford paging to his moste blest remembrance, that there is nothing in this Realme that constreteth his loving subjectes in more quietnes, rest, peace and good concord, then the due and well ministeration of his lawes, and the true and indifferent trials, of such titles and issues as bene to be tried, according to the lawes of this Realme, which his most Roial majesty perceiued to bee greatly hindered and lettered by maintenance, embracery, chamberie, subornation of witnesses, sunder labour, buying of titles, and pretenced rightes, of persones not being in possession, whereunto great perjury hath ensued, and much quietness, oppression, beration, trouble, wrongs, and dissension and antaunce hath followed among his most loving subjectes, to the great displeasure of Almighty God, the discontentation of his majestie, and to the great hinderance and let of Justice within this his Realme: for the avoiding of all which nuisances and buying of titles and pretenced
Maintenance.

180

Tenet rightes, &c. to the intent that Justice may be more fully and indifferentlie minis

ted, and the truth in causes of contentions pleasantly tried, were his subjects of this Realme: Be it enacted by our said Soxe
eigne Lord, with the assent of the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, and the commons in this present parliamet assembled, and by authouritie of the same, that from henceforth all statutes hereunto made, concerning maintenane, champertie, and embracerie, shalbe put in due execution, according to the tenences and effects of the same statutes.

And once that be it further enacted, by the authouritie aforesaid, that no person nos persons, of what estate, degree or condition heretofore he or they be, shall from henceforth buy or sell, or by any wares or meanes obtain, get, or have any preceded right or title, or take, promise, grant, or couenante, to have any right or title, of any person or persons, in or to any maners, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, but if suche person or persons, which shal to bargain, sell, goe, grant, couenant, or promise the same, their antecessours or they by whom he or they claime the same have beene in possession of the same, or of the reversion or remain

der thereof, or taken the rentes or products thereof, by the space of one whole yere next before the said bargain, couenant,

J:iii: grant,
Maintenance.

Grant, or promise made upon premie that hee that shall make suche bargaine, sale, promise, covenant, or grant, to forfeit the whole value of the landes, tenementes, or hereditaments is bargained, sold, promised, covenanted, or granted, contrary to the conforme of this act. And the buyer or taker thereof, knowing & same to forfeit also the value of the said landes, tenementes, or hereditaments so by him bought, or taken, as is aboveclaide. Thoone halfe of the said forfeitures to be to the king our soueraigne Lord, and the other halfe to the partie that will sue for the same, in anie of the kings courts of recorde, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. In which action, bill, plaint, or information to eisome, protection, wager of law, no injunction shall be allowed.

And furthermore, that no maner of person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be, do hereafter unlawfully mainteine, or cause, or procure anie unlawful maintenance, in any action, demaunde, suit, or complaint, in anie of the kings courts of the Chancery, the starre Chamber, White hall, or elsewhere, within any of the kings dominions of England or Wales, or the marches of the same, where any perso or persons have, or hereafter shall have any unjustitie by vertue of the kings commission, patent, or writ, to hold plea of lands, or to examine, heare, or determine, anie title of landes, or anie matter or witnesses concern.
Concerning the title, right, or interest of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments. And also that no person or persons, of what estate, degree, or condition, be or they be, do hereafter unlawfully receive for maintenance of any suit or plea, any person or persons or embrace any freeholders or tenants, or subside any witness by letters, rewards, promises, or by any other minister, labour or means, to maintain any matter or cause to the disturbance or hinderance of justice to the procurement or occasion of any matter of perjury by false verdict or otherwise, in any matter of courts aforesaid. Upon pain of forfeiture of every such office p.s.t. Those moity thereof into the king our soueraign Lord, and the other moity to him that shall sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any the king's courts, in which action, no espone, protection, wager of lawe nor injunction shall be allowed. Provided always, it be enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be lawful to any person or persons, being in lawful possession by taking of the percy fee, rents, profits of, for any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to buy, obtain, get or have, by any reasonable way or means the pretended right, or title of any other person or persons, hereafter to be made to or in such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof he or they shall to be in lawful possession: any thing in
Maintenance.

This act contains to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the due execution of this present act, be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that the Justices of assize of circuit within this realm or elsewhere within the king's dominions, shall in every county within their circuits, two times in the year, that is to say, in the time of their assizes, for the taking of assizes or delivery of the gaols, cause open proclamation to be made, aforesaid of this present act: and of every thing therein contained, as also of all other statutes heretofore made, against unlawful maintenance, champerty, empressery, or unlawful recours, to the intent that no manner of person or persons hearing the same should be ignorant of the penalties herein contained and specified.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall not extend to charge any person or persons with any of the penalties mentioned in the said act for any offence by him or the committed, contrary to the said act, except the same person or persons so offending be sued thereof by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of the king's courts within one year next after the same offence by him or them committed as is aforesaid.
An acte that lessees shall enjoy their terme against tenants in tail, or in the right of their wives, or churches, &c. An. 32. H. 8. Cap. 28.

Be it ordained, established and enacted by the king our soueraigne Lord, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that all leases hereafter to be made of anie manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditamentes, by writing indented, under seale, for terme of yerces, or for terme of life, by anie person or persones being of full age of one and twentie yerces, having any estate of inheritance either in fee simple, or in fee table, in their own right, or in the right of their churches or wives, or jointly with their wives, or anie estate of inheritance made before the couertrue or after, shall be good and effectuall in the lawe, against the lesseors their wives, heires and succes- sours, and every of them, according to suche estate as is comprised and specified in cue- ne suche indenture of lease, in like manner & forrne as the same should have bene, if the lesseors thereof, and euerie of them, at the time of the making of suche leases had bene
Leases.

duly sealed of the same lands, tenements and hereditaments comprised in such moisture, of a good, perfect and pure estate of fee simple thereof to their own only eyes.

Provided always, that this act not anie thing therein contained, shall not extende to anie leases to be made, of anie manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being in the handes of anie sernour, or sernours, by vertue of anie olde lease, unless the same olde lease be expired, surrendered, or ended, within one yeere next after the making of the said new lease, nor shall extend to any grant to be made of any reversion, of anie maners, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, nor to any lease of anie manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which have not more commonly been letten to ferme, or occupied by the sernours thereof, by the space of xx. yeares next before such lease thereof made, nor to anie lease to be made, without empeachment of walle, nor to anie lease to be made above the number of one x twenty peres, or three lives at the moste, from the day of making thereof. And that by every such lease there be reserved yearly during the same lease due & payable, to the leslourz their heires and succesours, to whom the same landes should have commen after the deaths of the leslourz, if no such lease had bene thereof made, and to whom the reversion thereof, shall appertaine, according to their estates and interresses, to much more ferme.
Leases.

...erme or rent, or more, as hath beene moste accustomedly yeeld or paide for the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so to be letten within ye peres next before such lease thereof, made, and that every such person and persons, to whom the reversion of such manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, so to be letten, shall appertain as it aforesaid, after the deceases of such lesleurs or their heires, shall it may have such like remedy and advantage, to all intents and purposes, against the lesleurs thereof, their executors and assignes, as the same lesleur should or might have had against the same lesleurs. So that if the lesleur were seised of any especiall estate taille of the same hereditaments, at the time of such lease, that the issue of heir of that especiall estate, that have the reversion, rents and services reserved upon such lease, after the death of the same lesleur, as fieslour himselfe might or ought to have had if he had lived.

Provided alway that the wife be made partie to every such lease, which hereafter shall be made by her husband, of any manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being the inheritance of the wife, and that every such lease be made by indenture in the name of the husband and his wife, and she to seal the same. And that the erme and rent be reserved to the husbande and to the wife, and to the heires of the wife according to her estate of inheritance in the same...
Leases.

Sane. And that the husband that not in any
wife alien, discharge, grant or give awaie
the same rent released, nor any part thereof
longer then during the couverture, without
it be by fine letpe by the saide husband's
wife. But that the same rent shall remaine
descend, recurred or come after the death of such
husbande, unto such person or persons, and
their heires, in such manner and forme, as the
lands so letted should have done if no such
lease had thereof been made.

Provided also that this acte extend not
to give any libertie or power to any person
or persons to take any mo furnes, leases, or
takings of any manours, landes, tenements
or other hereditaments, then he or they
should or might lawfully have done before
the making of this acte. [See the statute
made 25.17.3 cap. 17. here. 2. No not ext to
give any libertie or power to any person of
vicar, of any church or vicarage, for to make
any lease or grant of any their mivelages,
landes, tenements, tithes, profites, or heredi-
ditaments belonging to their churches, or
vicarages: otherwise or in any manner then
they should or might have done before the
making of this acte any thing contained in
this acte to the contrary notwithstanding.

And furthermore be it enacted by autho-
rity aforesaid, that all leases at any time
within the space of three yrs nexte before
the 1st day of April, and in the yr. next of
our soueraigne Lord the kings reign, made
by
Leases.

by writing indented under seal, by any
person or persons of full age, of whole me-
mony, not unlawful or contested, not being
court baron, for term of years, of any ma-
nors, lands, terciments, or other heredi-
taments, whereof the lessee or lessees,
were seized of any estate of inheritance, or
and in the same to their own only use at the
time of making any such lease thereof, and
whereof the lessee their executors and as-
signes, be now in possession by virtue of the
same lease, and no cause of reentry or custa-
ture thereof had or made, shall be good and ef-
suant in the lease, against the lessees,
their heirs and successors, and the heirs
and successors of every of them, according
to the covenants, articles, and agreemen-
tes specified in every such indenture of lease.
So always there be reserved a perely pay-
able, during the same lease, to the said lessee,
their heirs or successors, or to such other
as should or ought to have had the same ma-
nors, lands, terciments, or other hereditaments
so leased, after the decease of such lessees,
in case no such lease had thereof been made;
as much perely rent for the same, as was at
any time therefore velden or paid within re.
ners next before the making of any such lease,
or if such leases to be of no other force re-
effect, then they were before the making of
this present acte.

And moreover for certaine considerations,
be it enacted by authozitie aforesaid, that
Leases.

That no fine, feoffement, or other act or acts hereafter to be made, suffered, or done, by the husband only, of any manors, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, being the inheritance or freehold of his wife, during the couverture betwene them, shall in any wise be or make any discontinuance thereof, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the said wife, or to her heires or to such as shall have right, title, or interest to the same by the death of such wife or wives. But that the same wife or her heires, or such other to whom such right shall appertain, after her decease, shall and may then lawfully enter into all such manors, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, according to their rightes, and titles therein, any such fine, feoffement, or other act to the contrary notwithstanding, fines leined by the husband and wife (whereunto the said wife is party and privy) only except.

Provided furthermore, that this clause or act, extend not to give any liberty to any such wife, or to her heires, for to avoid any lease hereafter to be made of any then-heritance of the wife by her husbands and her for terme of xrv. yeares, or under, or any her inheritance for terme of three livies at the uttermost, whereupon as much yearly rent or more is or shall be reserved, a purely payable during the same lease, as was at any time therefoire yeilded or paid within xrv. peres herebefore the making of any such lease, according to the tenour of this present act, any
Leases.

any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this act extend not to make good any lease or leases, heretofore made, by any ecclesiasticall person or persons by their consent or common lease, which be made void or taken away, by authentique of any act of parliament heretofore made, nor extend to make good any lease or leases, heretofore made by any ecclesiasticall person or persones nowe being attainted of treason, under their consent or otherwise, or by any other person or persons nowe being attainted of treason by act of parliament or otherwise: But that all singular such lease and leases & every of them nowe made or hereafter to be made, shalbe of such effect and strength in the lawe & none other as they & every of them were before & making of this act any thing before mentioned in this acte to the contrariy thereof notwithstanding.

An act concerning mispleading, iesofayles and attourneis. 32. H. 8, cap. 30.

Repleader. 1.

Henceforth if any issue be tried by & othe of twelve or mo indifferent men for the party plaintiff or demandat or for the party of the tenor of defendant, in any maner of action
Repleader.

action or suite at the common lawe of this realme, in any the kingses courtes of reçoide, that then the Justice & Justices by whom judgsmett thereof ought to be geuen, that proceed and give judgment in the same, any misleading, lacke of colour, insufficient pleading or inceptable, any miscontinuance or discouintuance of misconciyng of præste, misching of issue, lack of warrant of attourney of the party against whom the same issue shall happen to be tried, or any other default or negligence of any of the parties, their counsellors or attournys, had or made to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said judgements thereof so to be had and geuen shall stande in full strenght and force, to all intentes & purposes, according to the saide verdict, without any reversell or bandoing of the same by yept of error or of false judgement in like somne as though no suche defaulte or negligence had never ben had or committed.

Provided alway and be it enacted by the authentitie aforesayde, in auopdinge of errors and other great inconseuencies, that daylye do fortune to yepl and groswe in the kingses courtes of reçoide at Westminister, through the negligence of attournys, because they deliper not their warrentes of attourney in suche actions and suites, wherein they bee named attourney, according to the lawes of this realme, that all and every suche persone and persones, whiche shall fortune hereafter to bee attourney to or for any
any other personne or personnes, being de-
maundant or plaintiff, tenant or defendant
in any action or suit, at any time herea-
ter commenced or taken in any of the kings
said courts, and plead to any issue in the
same action or suit: That then the said at-
tourners and every of them from time to
time, shall deliver or cause to be delivere
his or their sufficient and lawfull warrante
of attourney, to be entered of recorde for
every of the said actions or suits, wherein
they be named attourners, to the officer of
his deputy, ordered for the receipe and en-
tering thereof, in the same terms. When the
said issue is entered of recorde in the lsade
courte, or afoye, upon pena of sozattinge
into our lsade soveraign lord ten pounds
sterling for every default, for non delivering
of the said warrant of attourney. And also
further to suffer such imprisonment as by
the discretion of the justices of the court for
the time being, where any such default shall
happen to be had or made, saith or thought
convenient: This present acte with & pro-
viso to endure till the lasse day of
the next parliament. This was
continued An. 33. H. 8. ca.
8. An. 2. C. 6. ca. 32.
it was made per-
petual.
Partition.

An acte concerning jointentants for terme of life, or yeres. Anno. 32, H. 8, Cap. 32.

Partition. 4.

Ozasimuch as in the plaine
begon at west in the right and
twenty day of April, & there
continued til the xxviij. day of
June the xxi. pere of 1 kings
most noble & victuoues raign that now is.
It was amongst other things there enacted
and established, that all jointentants and ten-
nants in common, that then were or hereafter
should be of any estate or estates of inher-
ittance in their own rights, or in the right
of their wives, of any manors, lands, ten-
ements, or hereditaments, within this realm
of England, Wales, or marches of the same,
that all may be coacted and compelled by her-
tue of the said act, to make partitio betweene
them of all such manors, lands, tenements,
and hereditaments as they the held, or here-
after should hold as jointentants or tenants
in common, as more plainly at large appe-
areth by the said statute. And sozasimuch as
the saide statute doth not extend to joint-
tantants and tenants in common for terme
of life or yeres, neither to jointenantants and
tenants in common, where one or some of
them have but a particular estate for terme
of life or yeres, and the other have estate or
estates
Partition.

Estates of inheritance, of and in any manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments. Be it therefore enacted by the King our sovereign lord, and by the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all joint tenants and tenants in common, every of them which now hold, or hereafter shall hold, jointly or in common, for term of life, per stirpes, or by seisin, or tenants in common, where one or some of them have, shall have estates of estates, for term of life, per stirpes, with the other, that have, shall have estates of estates of inheritance of freehold, in any manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, shall be compellable from henceforth, by writ of partition, to be pursued out of the King's Court of Chancery, upon his or their case, to make severance and partition of all such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which they hold, jointly or in common, for term of life, per stirpes, where one or some of the hold jointly or in common for term of life, per stirpes, and the other, that have an estate or estates of inheritance of freehold.

Provided alway and be it enacted that no such partition nor severance hereafter to be made, by force of this acte be not shall be prejudicial or hurtful to any person or persons, their heires or successors, or other then such which be parties unto the said partition.
That the dying sealed of a wrongful disseilor is no discen in the law. 32. H. 8. Cap. 33.

Entre lawfull. 2.

Here divers persons, of their unsuitable minds, have heretofore by strength, and about title, entered into manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, and wrongfully disseil'd, such rightful owners and possessors thereof, and so being sealed by disseiln, have th'o' s d y d e d s e a l e d, by reason of which dying sealed, that disseil, or such other person as before such disseil might have lawfully entered into the said manors, lands and tenements, were and be thereby clearly excluded of their entrance into the said manors, lands, tenements, and put to their action for their remedy and recovery therein, to their great costs and charges. For reformation whereof, be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that the dying sealed hereafter, of any such disseilor, or, or in any manors, lands, tenements or other hereditaments, having no right or title therein, shall not be taken or deemed from henceforth any such disseil in the law, for to take or take away the entrance of any
Conditions:

of ante suche persome or personnes, or their heires which at the time of the same descent had good and lawfull title of entre, into the said manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, except that suche ditte soure, hath had the peisible possession of such manours, landes, tenements or hereditaments whereof he shall so die sepped, by space of b. yerez next after the diuersion therein by him committed, without entre or continuall clame, by or of suche person or persons as have lawfull title therunto.

An act concerning grauntees of reuersio to take auantage of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, Anno, 32. H. 8. cap. 34.

Condition. 1.

Where before this time, diuers as well temporall as ecclesiastical and religiouns persones, have made sundrie leases, demises, and grauntees to diuers other persons, of sundrie manours, lordships, tenures, meases, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures or other hereditaments, for terme of life or lives, or for terme of yeres, by writing under their seal or seals, concerning alias co-tening certain co-dittiz, couenats, tagresnts, to be performed as well on part & behalfe, of said lessees & grauntees, their executors and assignes, as on the behalfe of the saide lesseurs.
Conditions.

lessours and grantours, their heitz & succe-
sceours. And so fas al musch as by the common
lawe of this reaume, no stranger, to any co-
tenant, action, or condition shall take ane
advantage or beneife of the same, by ane
meanses of wages in the law, but only such
as be yytes or promes therunto, by the reald
whereof, as well al grantees of recerions,
as also al grantees & patentees of the king
our sovereign lord, of sundry manors, lord-
ships, grantees, termes, meanes, lands, ten-
ements, meadowes, pastures, or other heredi-
mentes, late belonging to monasteries and
other religious & ecclesiastical houses, dis-
fouled, suppressed, renounced, relinquished,
foysaied, gotten up, or by other means come
to the hands & possession of the kinges ma-
tely, since the fourth day of February, the
provisor of his most noble raigne be exclu-
ded to have any entre oz action against the
laid lessees and grantees, their executors
or assignees, which the lessezs before oz time,
mought by oz lawe have had, against oz same
lessees, for the breach of any condition, con-
tenant, or agreement, compiled in the in-
dences of their laid leases, demises, & grantz:
We it further enacted by the king our sou-
reign lord, the lords spiritual & temporal,
and the commons in this present parliamet
assembled, by authority of the same, that
as well all & etery perio & plons, & bodies
politiqu, their heitz successors & assignees,
which have oz that have, any gift oz grant of

out
Conditions.

Our said soueraigne lord, by his letters patents, of any lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, personages, tithes, pensions or any other hereditaments, or of any reversion or reversion of the same, which did belong or appertained to any of our said monasteries, other religious & ecclesiastical houses, dissolved, suppressed, relinquished, forfeited, or by any other means come to the king’s hands since the said fourth day of February the xxviij. year of his most noble reign, or which at any time heretofore did belong or appertained to any other person or persons, after came to the hands of our said soueraigne lord as also at other persons, being gratis or assignees to or by our said soueraigne lord the king, or to or by any other person or persons then the king’s highnes, and the heirs, executors, successors & assignees of suc- cession of the same, shall and may have & enjoy like ad- vantage against the lessees, their executors, administrators and assignees, by entry for non payment of the rent, or for doing of waste, or other forfeiture; also shall & may have & enjoy all & every such like the same advantage, benefit & remedies by actid only for not performing other conditions, covenants, or agreements contained & expressed in the indentures of their said leases, duties, grants, against all and every of our said lessees & fermons, and grantees, their executors, administrators, and assignees, as the said lesseurs or granteurs themselves.
Conditions.

of their heires or successors, ought, should or might have had and enjoyed at any time or times in like manner and course as if the reversion of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, had not come to the hands of our said soveraigne lord, or as our said soveraigne lord his heires and successors should or might have had and enjoyed, in certaine cases by virtue of the acte made at the first session of this present parliament if no such grate by letters patents had been made by his highnes. [Se Anno. 31. H. 8. ca. 13.]

Moreover be it enacted by authentique as aforesaid, that al sermons, legesse. & grantees, of lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, personages, tithe, portions, or any other hereditaments for term of years, life or lives, their executours, administrators, assigns, shall at any haue like action, advantage & remedy, against all & every person or persons, bodies politike, their heirs, successors and assignes, which have or shall have any gift or grant of the king our soveraigne lord, or of any other person or persons of the reversion of the same manours, lands, tenements and other hereditaments to luten, or any parcel thereof, for any condition, covenant or agreement, contained or expressed in the indenture of their lease and leases, as the same lessees or amie of them, might and should have had against the said lesseors & grantors, their heires or successors, all benefits and advantages, of recoue-
recoveries in barne, by reason of ante warrant in bose, or law by boucher, or otherwise, only excepted.

Provided always that this act not any thing or things therein contained, shall extend to hinder or charge any person or persons, for the breache of any covenant or condition, comprised in any such writing as is aforesaid, but for such covenants and conditions as shall be broken or not performed after the first day of September next coming, not before, any thing before in this act contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Fynes.


Fynes. 9.

As much as in the sixteenth year of the reign of the late king of famous memory, king Henry the seventh, father of our most dread sovereign, lord the king that now is, videlicet 4. D. 7. capitulo 24, it was among many good and sundry statutes and ordinances that made for the common wealth, enacted, ordained, and established, the same manner how fines should be levied with proclamations, in the king's court, be-
Fynes,

for his justices of his coming place, & that such fines with proclamations, so had and made, to the intent to void all strikes, and debates should be a final end, & conclude all wrongs as strangers to the same, certain persons excepted & sauced, as in the same estatute more plainly appeareth. Such is which wise by diversitie of interpretation and expounding of the same estatute, it hath ben, & yet is by some manner of persons doubted & called in question, whether such fines with proclamations, lesed or to be lesed before the said justices, by ane person or persons, being or claiming to have, in ane manner, lands, tenements, or hereditaments comprised in the same fine, in possession, reversion, remainder or in the aforesaid estate tail, should immediately after the said fine lesed, grovelled & proclam'd made, bind the right heir & heirs of such tenant in tail, & every other person or persons, or claiming to their bise or bises [See P. 19. H. 8. case 5] by occasion whereof divers debates, controversies, fines & troubles have ben begun, mooted & had been in this realme, and no be like to enlue if remedy for the same be not provided: For the establishment and reformation whereof, and for the sure and sincere interpretation of the said estatute, in avoiding all daungers, contentions, controversies, ambiguities & doubts that hereafter may ensue, growe, & happen: Our soueraigne lord the king, with the assent of the lordes spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled,
Fines.

assembled, &c by authority of the same, hath enacted and ordained, that all and singular fines, as well hereafter leased as hereafter to be leased, before the said justices, with proclamations, according to the said statute, by any person or persons, of full age of twenty years, of any manors, landes, tenements, hereditaments before the time of the same fine leased, in any wise entailed, to the person or persons leasing the same fine, or to any the ancestor or ancestors of the same person or persons, in possession, reversion, remainder or in bise, shall be immediately after the same fine leased, engrossed, &c proclamations made, adjudged, accepted, deemed, and taken, to all intents and purposes, a sufficient barre & discharge for ever, against the said persons and persons, and their heirs, claying the same landes, tenements, and hereditaments of any parcel thereof, only by force of any such title, and a-against all other persons, claying the same, or any parcel thereof, unless to their bise, or to the bise of any manner of heire of the bodies of them, any ambiguity doubt or conflicting of opinion, arisen or grown upon the said statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that this acte not any thing therein contained, shall extend to barre or exclude, the lawfull estate, title or interest, of any heire or heires, person or persons, hereafter to be genen grown.
Fynes.

or accresc'd to them or any of them, in or to any manors, landes, tenements or hereditaments, by reason of antie line or fines here-
tolese leued, or hered-
tolese leued, or hereafter to be leuned, by any woman, after the death of her husband, con-
trary to the fourme, intent and effect of the statute made in the 5. yere of the saide late
king Henry the bish. ca. 20. of antie manors, landes, tenements and hereditaments, of
the inheritance or purchase of the said husband or of any his ancestors, greater or aligned,
to any such woman or other, leg. term. of life, or in tail, in bsc. or in possession, but that
the same act made in the said yere of the said late king Henry the seventh, shall stand, re-
maine & be in full strength & vertue, in every article, sentence and clause therein con-
teyned, in like manner and fourme, as though this present act had never been had
be made.

Provided also that this act re any thing
therein contained, do extend to antie line or
fines, in antie tune heredolese leued, or here-
after to be leuned, of any lordships, maners,
landes, tenements or other hereditaments,
whatsoever they bee, the possessoners and
owners whereof, by reason of antie express
words, contained in antie special act or acts
of parliament, made or ordained, & then the
saide yere of the raigne of the said late
king Henry the bish, shall be bouden, or re-
trained, from making any alienations, discou-
tinances or other alterations, of any of the
same.
Fines.

same lordships, manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, contained in the same fine or fines, but that all and every such fine and fines, at any time hereof so levied, or hereafter to be levied, by any such person or persons, or their heirs, of any such lordships, manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, shalbe of such like force and strength in the lawe, and of none other effect then that same fine so levied or to be levied, should have be, if this present acte had never been had noz made, any thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also that this acte noz any thing therein conteigned, shall extend to any fine or fines, hereof so levied, or of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, noz to in suite demaund or barrance, in any of the kings courses, or wherof any charters evidences or monimentes concerning the same, be now in demaund in the kings high court of chancery, noz to any fine or fines, hereof so levied of any manors, lands, tenements or hereditaments, which before the first day of this present parliament, have been recovered gotten, or obtained, by reason of any judgement, entre, decree, arbitration or other lawfull meanes, contrary to all purpoe intent or effect, of any such fine or fines therof hereof so levied, noz to any fine or fines hereof so levied, or hereafter to be levied, by any person or persons, or of any manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, before
Rentes.

before the time of ye levying of the same fine, geuen, granted, or assigned to the said person or persons, to levying the same fine, or to any of his or their auncestours in the tyme, by vertue of any letters patents of our lapy soueraigne lordde, or any of his progenitours or by vertue of any acte or acts of parliament, the reversion whereof at the time of the same fine or fines so levied, being in our said soueraigne lordde his heires or succe
tours: But that every such fine or fines shall be of like force strength & effect, as they were or should have ben, if this act had neuer ben had not made.

Rentes.

An act for recoverye of arrerages of rents by executours of tenant in fee simple, 32, H. 8, ca. 37.

Rentes, 2.
lawfull action to issue any such arrearages of rent or fee farmes, due unto him in his life as is aforesaid, by reason whereof the tenat of the demesne of such landes, tenements, or hereditaments, out of the which such rentes were due and payable, wto of ryght ought to pay their rents and termes, at such day and termes as they were due, doe many times kepe, hold, and retaine, such arrearages in their owne handes, so that the executors and administratours of the persones, to whom such rentes, or fee farmes were due can not have or come by the said arrearages of the same, towards the payment of the debts, and performance of the will of the said testators. [2] 19, 17, 6, cap. 83, fol. 41. Deet. 37, and Executors, 98, anno. 4. E. 3. Just quoting.

For remedy whereof be it enacted by authentic of this present parliament, that the executors, & administratours of every such person or persons, unto whom any such rent, or fee farme, is or shall be due, & not paid, at the time of his death, that is may have an action of debt, for all such arrearages, against the tenant or tenants, that ought to have paid the said rent or fee farmes, so being behinde, in the life of the said testator, or against the executors and administratours of the said tenants. And also furthermore, it shall be lawfull to every such executor and administrator, or any such person or persons, unto whom such
Rent or see fernie is 1/2 shalbe due, and not paid at the time of his death, as is aforesaid to distress for the arrearages of all such rents and see fernies, upon the landes, tenements and other hereditaments, which were charged with the payment of such rentes or see fernies, and chargeable to the distress of the said testator, so long as the said lands tenements, hereditaments, continue, remaine and be, in the season of possession of the said tenant in demeane, who ought immediately to have paid the said rent or see fernie, being behind to the said testator in his life, or in the season of possession, of any other person or persons, claiming the said landes, tenements and hereditaments, only by and from the same tenant, by purchase, gift, or descent, in like manner and course as their said testator thought or ought to have done in his lifetime, and the said executours and administrators, shall for the same distress, lawfully make and cause, upon their matter aforesaid.

Provided alwayes, that this act not any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any such mannor, lordship or dominion in Wales, or in the marches of the same, whereof the inhabitauntes have byed time out of the minde of man, to pay unto every Lord or owner of such lordship, mannor, or dominion, at his or their first entrerpe into the same any summe or summes of money, for the re-
Redemption and discharge of all duties to fines and penalties, whereas the said inhabitants, were chargeable, to any of their said predecessors or predecessors before his said enthr.

And further be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any man, which now hath, or hereafter shall have in the right of his wife, any estate in fee simple, see tale, or for term of life, of, or in any rents or fee fermes, and the same rentes or see fermes, nowes be, or hereafter shall be due behind and unpaid, in the said wives life, then the said husband, after the death of his said wife, shall have an action of debt for the said arreare, against the tenant of the demesne that ought to have paid the same, his executors or administraors. And also if said husband, after the death of his said wife, may distrain for the said arrears, in like manner to for the same, as he thought he were done, if his said wife had been the tenant and make answer upon his matter as is aforesaid.

And likewise it is further enacted by this authority aforesaid, if any plon or plons which now hath, or hereafter shall have any rents or fee fermes, for term of life of lives of any other plon or plons, or see rent or see fermes, now be, or hereafter shall be due, be behind and unpaid, in life or such persons or plons, for whole life or lives, or estate of the said rent or see fermes did depend or cultivate.
Rentes.

After the said person or persons both by 
Then he unto whom the said rents or se 
terme was due in fourme aforesaid, his exe 
cutors & administrators, shall & may have 
an action of debt against his tenant in demes 
that ought to have paid the same, when it 
first was due, his executors and adminis 
trators, and also distaine for the same ar 
erages, upon such landes and tenements, 
out of the which the said rents or se 
terms were issuing and payable, in such like maner 
and fourme, as he ought or might have done 
if such person or persons, by whose death 
the aforesaid estate in the said rents and se 
terms was determined and expired, had be 
in ful life and not dead. And the anowyn 
for the takinge of the same distresse to be 
made in maner and fourme aforesaid.

CWilles.

An Act for the explanation of the statutes 
of Willes An. 34, H. 8, ca 5. 
CWilles 3.

Where in the last Parliament 
 begunne and holden at West 
minster the 28th day of A 
pil, in the one and thirty yere 
of the kings most gracious 
Righte / Cap. 22.imo Willes. 2. / And there 
by duers prorogations holdé and continued 
unto
VVilles. 195

into the trieth day of July, in the xxxi. yeere of his sainct raigne, it was by the kinges most gratious and liberal disposition, showed towarde his most humble and obedient subjectes, ordained and enacted, how and in what manner, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, might by will, or testament, in writing, or otherwise by any act or acts lawfully executed in the life of every person given, disposed, will'd, or denied, for the advancement of the wise, preferment of children, payment of debts, of every such person, or otherwise, at his will or pleasure, as in the same act more plainly is declared.

Sichens the makinge of which estatute, divers doubts, and questions, and ambiguities, have risen, bene moved & grown, by divers of opinions taking, in and upon the exposition of the letter of the same estatute.

For a plaine declaration and explanation whereof, and to the intent and purpose, that the kinges obedient and loyning subjectts, hal and may take the commoditie and advantage of the kinges saide gratious and liberal disposition, the lordes spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, most humble beseech the kinges maistrie, that the meaning of the letter of the same estatute, concerning such matters hereafter rehearsed, may bee by the authority of this present parliament enacted, taken, expounded, widge, declared, & explained, in manner & fourme followinge.

Bv.15. Cfirst
V Villes.

First where it is contained in the same former statute, within divers articles and branches of the same, that all and singular person and persons, having any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, of the estate of inheritance, should have full and free libertie, power and authority, to gene, will, dispose, or aligne, as well by last will and testament in writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life his manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, or any of them in such manner and course, as in the same former act more at large it both appear, which words of estate of inheritance, by the authority of this present parliament, is and shalbee declared, expounded, taken, and judged, of estates in fee simple only. And also that all and singular person and persons, having a sole estate or interest in fee simple, or seized in fee simple, in coparcenary, or in common in fee simple, or, and in any manours, landes, tenements, rents, or other hereditamentes, in possession, reversion or remainder, or of rents or services incident to any reversion or remainder, and having no manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes helden of the king, his heirs or successors, or of any other person or persons, by knightes service, shall have full and free libertie, power & authoritie to gene, dispose, will, or devise, to any person or persons (except bodies politicke & corporate) by his last will and testament in
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Writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts, lawfully executed in his life, by him sole sole, or by himselfe and other jointly, severally, or particularly, or by all those waifes or any of them, as much as in him of right is or shall be, at his said manner, landes, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, or any of them, or any rents, commons, or other profits, or commodities out of, or to be perceived of the same, or out of any parcel thereof, at his own free will and pleasure ante clause in the said former act notwithstanding.

And further be it declared and enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that all and angular person or persons, having a sole or share of interest in fee simple, or seised in fee simple in capercerarie, or in common in fee simple, or in any manner, landes, tenements, rents, or other hereditaments, in possession, reversion, remainder, or of and in any rents or services incident to any reversion, or remainder, holden of the king by knights service in chief, or of the nature of knights service in chief, hath & by the authoritie of this present parliament shall have full and free libertie, power and authoritie, to gueue, dispose, will, or assigne to any person or persons, except bodies politicke and corporate) by his last will & testament in writing, or otherwise by any act or acts, lawfully executed in his life, by him sole sole, or by himselfe & other jointly, severally, or particularly, or by all those waifes or any of them, as much as in hi
Villics.

Of right it is or shall be, two partes as well of all the said maners, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditametes, as of all and singular his other rents, and hereditametes, or of any of them, or same rents, commons, or other profits or commodities, out of, or to be perceived of the same two partes, or out of any parcel thereof, in three parts to be devided, or as much thereof, as shall amount to the full and clear perely value of two partes thereof, in three partes to be devided of what person or persons to cuer they be holden, at his free will and pleasure. And that by the authentique actes said, it is declared shall be good and effectual, for two partes of the said maners, lands, tenements, and hereditametes, although the Will so declared be made of the whole, or of more the of two partes of the same. The same division to be made and set forth, by the deviser or owner of the same manures, lands, tenements and hereditametes, by his last will in writing or otherwise in writing. And in default thereof, by a commission to be graunted out of the kings court of the Wardes and liverys, upon the inquiry of the true value thereof, by the others of men, and retourne or certificar thereof had in the same court, of the said maners, lands, tenements, and hereditametes, divided to be made by the master of the Wardes and liverys, if the master of the Wardes and liverys for the time being, and the parties therunto can not other...
Wilde agree upon the same deuisio. And that
the issues and profits of the two partes of
the same maners, landes, tenementes, and
hereditamentes upon every such deuision to
be restored to them, that shall have right, or
title to the same, from the death of his owner
or deuisor thereof.

And further be it enacted and declared
by that authouritie aforesaid, that all and sin-
guler person and persones, having a sole es-
tate or interest in se simple, or seised in se
simple, in coparcenarie, or in common, in se
simple, or and in any manner, landes, ten-
mentes, rentes, or other hereditamentes, in
possession, reversion, or remainder, or of and
in any rentes, or service, incident to any re-
verson or remainder, holden of the king, his
heires or successors by knyghtes service, or
not in chief, or holden of any other person or
person, by knyghtes service that have full and
free libertie, power and authority, to gene,
dispose will or deuis, to any person or persons, except
bodies politicke or corporate, by his last will and
testament in writing, or otherwise, by any act
or acts lawfully executed in his life, by him-
selfe solo, or by himselfe and others, jointly severa-
ly or particularly, or by all those wapes, or
any of them, as much as in him of right is
or shall be, two partes of all the said maners,
landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, or
ane of them so holden by knyghtes service,
ane rentes common, or other profits or
commodities, out of, or to be perceived of the
same
VVilles.

Some two parts, or out of any parcel thereof, in parts to be divided, or as much thereof as shall amount to the full & clear perche value of two parts thereof, in three parts to be divided, at his free will & pleasure. And that the said will so declared, by authority aforesaid, shall be good and effectual, for two partes of the said manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, although the will so declared be or shall be made of the whole land & tenements, so holden by knightes service, or of more then of two partes of the same. And also for the whole of all other such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments or one of them, not holden of the king by knightes service in chief, or otherwise by knightes service, nor of any other person by knightes service, or of any reesse, commons, or other, suits or commodities, out of, or to be received of the same, or out of any parcel thereof at his free will & pleasure. The same devisio to be made and set forth, by the overseer of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by his last will & testament in writing, or otherwise in writing. And in default thereof, for all of the same manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as shall concern the kings interest, by commission, to be directed out of the kings court of the wardes and liueries, in maner and forme as is aforesaid, if the master of the wardes and liueries for the time being, and the parties thereunto cannot otherwise agree by the
the same division. And that restitution of
the same profits of the two parts there-
of shall have and make, in manner and forme
abovesaid. And for such of the same manners
lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as
shall concern the interest of any other lord
or lords, by commission to be granted out
of the kinges court of the Chancery, to
enquire thereof, by the others of his men, if
the same lord or lords, and the parties
thereunto can not otherwise agree upon the
same division.

And be it further enacted & declared by
authoritie aforesaid, that the same:
reservations, and provisions, concerning the
of the custody, wardship, reliefe, and proper
reason to the kind of such matters, lands,
tenements and hereditaments, or as much
thereof, as shall appertain unto him, by
virtue of the said former act, and by the de-
claration and explication thereof, declared by
this present act, during the kinges interest
therein. And also of the custody & wardship
to other lords, of as much of such matters
lands, tenements, and hereditaments, hold-
en of them, as shall amount and extend to
the clutter perely value of thirds part thereof
over and above all charges, without any di-
munition or abscension of the third part,
or of the full profts thereof, comprised and
mentioned in divers articles in the said for-
mer act contained, by authority aforesaid
be & shall be intended, expounded, & taken, as
here-
henceforth ensueth: that is to say, that he king that have and take for his full third part, of all such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whereby he is or shall be intitled by the same former act, and by this present act, such manors, lands, and tenements, as shall by any means descend, or come by descent, as well of estate of inheritance in fee simple, as in fee tail, or in fee tail only to the heir of amie such person as that shall make any will, gift, disposition, or devise, by his last will in writing, or by any act of power, lawfully executed in his life, immediately after the death of the same devisor or owner thereof. And that the will, gift or devise of every such devisor or owner, of and for the two parts of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments residue, shall by the authority aforesaid, be and stand good and effectual in the law, albeit the same will, gift, or devise be had and made of all his fee simple lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of the more part thereof. And in case the same manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which after the death of amie such owner or devisor, which shall make amie such gift, disposition or devise, by his last will in writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, to his wife children or other wise as is aforesaid, which shall immediately after his death, descend, recur, remain or come, to his heir or heirs, as well of
VVilles.

of estate of inheritance in fee taille, as of estate in fee simple, or fee taille only, she not, or shall not amount to, extend to the full clere heritably value of the full third part, with the full profits thereof, of all the said manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments of the said demoure or owner, according to the true intent and meaning of the said former act, and of this present act, that the the king shall and may have and take into his handes and possession, to make by his full third part, with the full profits thereof according to his interest therein, as much of the other manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, willd, given, disposed, or assigned by any such person to his wife, children or otherwise, as is aforesaid, as with such of the same manours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments descended, or by any other means come into the heire, as heire of any such demoure or owner, shall make by the clere heritably value of the said full third part with the full profits thereof, of all the said manours, landes, tenements, hereditaments of every such owner or demoure, so to be had to the kyng, in title of wardship or pumer seizon, as the case shall require. And the division thereof to be had and made, with the restitution of the profits of two partes of the said manours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, in such maner and fourme as is above rehearsed. And like benefite and advantagge to be given, had, taken,
Villies.

taken, by the said authoritie, to every Lord and Lords of whom any such manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, being or shall be held by knights service, in manner and form as is above said concerning only the or their third parts thereof, according to their said interest therein.

And be it further enacted, by the authoritie aforesaid, that if it happen the same third parte, or any parcel thereof left, willed, or assigned, to the kinge or other lord, at any time during their interests therein, to be lawfully executed or determined, that then the kinge and the other Lord shall have as much of the two partes residue, as shall accomplish and make up a full third parte, in clear peremptory value, after the rate and portion of such manours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, as shall then happen to remaine of the same third parte, not divided or determined, and of the other two partes of such manours, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, as the kinge or other lord should or ought to have had, by vertue of the said former act, and this present act: and if same to bee divided, in manner and form as above referred, any clause in the said former act notwithstanding.

And bee it further enacted and declared by the authoritie aforesaid, that the savinge & refraining for fines for alienations, by any such laste will and testament, of such manours, landes,
V Villes.

Landes, tenements, of the king by knighths service in chiefe, of the nature of knighths service in chiefe, by socage in chiefe, of the nature of socage, tenure in chiefe, for fines for alienation, of such manours, landes tenements, hereditaments, whereof there shall bee any alteration of freeholde, of inheritance, made by any such last will, comprised in divers and sundry articles, mentioned in the said former acte, bee and shall bee intended, ex- pounced, taken, deemed and judged, by the authoure aforesaid, that all such personne or persons, to whom the said manours, landes, tenements, hereditaments, any of them, bee, shall bee gotten, disposed, willed, or devised, by any such last will, shall be executed or acquired and discharged for ever, against the kinge, his heires and succesours, for all such fines for alienation, by any such last will or testament, without licence, by suing forth of the kinges pardon for alienation out of the kinges court of Chancery, payinge to the kinge his heires or succesours, for the fine of every such alienation, the third part of the price of the same manours, lands, tenements or other hereditaments, to him or the so willed or devised, and this acte from time to time that shall be a sufficient warrant, to the lord chancellor of England, to keper of the great seal for the time being, for granting out of the said pardons, bnder the kings great seal.
as heretofore hath ben blased for pardons for alienations, without any further lute to be made to the king for the same.

And it is further declared and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that wills or testaments, made of any manours, lands, tenements, or other heredaments, by any woman covert, or by any person within the age of twentysix years, id est, or, by any person of the same monastic, shall not be taken to be good or effectual in the law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons having estate of inheritance, of land, manours, lands, tenements, or heredaments holden of the king by knightes seruice in chief, or otherwise of the king by knightes seruice, or of any other person or persons by knightes seruice, hath gene at any time after the pr. day of the said month of July, shall gene, will, devise, assigne, by will, or other act executed in his life, his manours, lands, tenements, or heredaments, or any of the by fraud or comne, to any other person or persons, for term of peres, life or lives, with one remainder over in fee, or with divers remainders over for line of peres, life or in tail, with a remainder over in fee simple to any person or persons, to his or their right heirs, at any time after the said pr. day of July, hath comnicted or made, hereafter shall comrep or make by fraud or commi
Vilues.

Contrary to the true intent of this act, any estates, conditions, penalties, tenures, or circumstances, to the intent to defraud or deceive the king of his prerogatives, priner secon, titanic, relics, wardship, marriages of right: or any other lord of their wardships, relics heirots, or other plies which should of ought to accrue, growe or come into the many of them, by or after the death of his or their tenant, by force and according to the former statute and of this present act & declaration: and the same estates and other circumstances, being found by office to be so made of connected by cour, fraud or dispute, as is above said, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the same former act, and of this act: That then the king shall have as well the wardship of the body, and custody of the landes, tenements and hereditaments, as his priner secon, relics, and other plies, which should of ought to appertain to the king, according to the true intent and meaning of the same former act, and of this present act, as though no such estates of circumstances by cour, had never bene had or made until the same office be lawfully bindone by travers or otherwise. And that other lords and landes, of whom any suche manours, landes, tenements or hereditaments, shall be holden by knyghtes secon, as is above said, shall have their remedy in such cases, for his or their wardships of bodecs and lands, by what right of warden, and shall distrame & make
Vvillcs.

make annuity of cognisance by them relievs of their barstics, for their relievs, heritages, and other profits, which should have ben to them due, by oz after the death of their tenants, as if no suche estate oz consequance had ben had oz made. Sowing and referring allwaies by the auhentitie asofoleade $ right and title of the donnecs, seoffices, lestees, and delisises therof, against the said devilsoun and his heires, after the interest and title of the king oz other leode therin ended and determined.

Provided allwaies that this act, explanation and declaration, oz any of them, oz any thing in this laid act, explanation or declaration contenent, shall not extente to the will oz devils of s[ir] John Gaynstode, late of Crossewhile in $ county of Surrey knight deceased: No, to the will oz devils of Sir Peter filpot knight deceased: No, the will oz devils of Rychard Treswol late of Mattingley in the county of South gentleman deceased, no, to the will oz devils of Thomas Winton late of the county of Werk gentleman deceased, some of sir Thomas Winton knight also deceased: oz shall be in any wise prejudicial oz hurtfull, to any persone oz persones, for oz concerning any manours, Las, tenements or hereditermes conteneped oz especified in the said willcs oz devils, oz in any of them, but that the said last willcs and devils, and every of them shall stane, abyde, remayne and be, in the same case, force
Vectors. 202

and effect in the lawe, to all intents, purposes and constructions, as the said last wills and devises, and every of them, were before the making of this act, declaration and explanation, and of none other effect or force: this act, declaration and explanation, or any thinge therein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwayes be it enacted by the autheritie aforesaid, that all and every person and persones from whom the kinge or other lord, or lords, shall take any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments for his, or their full third parte, or to make by his, or their third parte, shall and may, by autheritie of this present act, in anie of the cases aforesaid upon his, or their bill exhibited in the kinges court of Chancery, against all and every such person and persones, which shalbe intried by or under any such will, gift, disposition, or devise, to the other two partes, have such contribution or recompence for the same, as by the chauncellor of England, or by the keeper of the great seal of England for the tyme being, shalbe thought good and convenient.

See the statute 34. 57. 8. cap. 29, of Recoveries.
Recoueries.

Where bittes of the kinges moiste noble progenitors, and specially the king in soueraigne lorde, moiste liberallie above all other, hath geven and graunted, or otherwise promised to his and their loving and good servants and subjects, as well nobles as other, manors, measses, lands, tenements, rents, services and hereditaments to them and to their heirez males of their bodies, or to the heires of their bodies lawfully begotten. minding at the time of such gistes not onely to preferre and advance presently the donees, but also their heires in bloud of their bodies, according to the limitation of the said gistes; to theter for recompence for the service of suche donees, should not onely be a benefite for their own persons, but a continual profit and commodite for their heires coming of their bodies, whereby such heires should have in special memory and daily remembrance, the profit that they have take by the service of their ancestors done to the king of this realme and thereby be the better encouraged to do like service to their soueraigne lorde, as to their dutties of allegiance apperteyneth.
Recoveries

And for as much as sundry such dounes in tale, and their heires have suffered, & dayte suffer by their contents' untrue and seined recoveries to be had against them, with com-
on boucher or otherwise of masters, mess-
es, lands, tenements or hereditaments, so ge
gen, granted or procured in tale by the king's majestie, or his noble progenitours, as is aforesaid, to the ilumine by fraud, cou-
mit and baudle incrases, not only to binte &
delete their heires inheritable by the limita-
tion of such gifts, but also the king of his
prerogativa, wardship, present seclusor, and
other his rights, whereby questions and di-
novities of opinion have riten, and perhet
whether such named and untrue recoveries
against such tenants in tale, by their own
contents of lands, tenements or heredita-
ments, where the reversion or re-mannder is in the king, at the time of such recovery or recoveries had, should after the death of s
enant in tale, bind the heirs in tale or not.

Gray the plain declarato whereof, to avoid
and extince from henceforth diversities of op-
inions in such cases: be it ordained & en-
tated by authotity of this present parliament,
that no such named recoveries hereafter to be
had, by allent of parties, against any suche
tenant of tenants in tale, of any lands, te-
nements, or hereditaments whereat the re-
version or re-mannder at the time of such re-
covery had, shall in the king, shall binte or
conclude the heires in tale, whether supe

Etc. y.  condit.
Recoveries.

condition alias common, wouche be had in any such tened recovery or not, but that after the death of every such tenant in tail, against who ant such recoverie shalbe had, the heires in tail, may enter, have and enjoy the lands, tenements and hereditaments so recovered according to the fourme of gift of entale; the same recoverie or any other thing or things hereafter to be had, done or suffered by or against any such tenant in tail to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it also further enacted by that act, that the heires of such tenant in tail, against whom any such seised recoverie shalbe had, shall take none advantage for any recompence in value against the wouche or his heires.

Provided alway that this act not true thing therein obtained, be in any wise prejudicial or hurtfull to the lesse or lessees of any such tenant in tail made or to be made by writing tended, of any maners, lands, tenementes or hereditaments for terme of yeares, these lesse, or lessees, whereupon the accustomed rent and rents of more, is shalbe referred, peacable during the same terme of termes: but the same lesse and lessees, shall and may have and enjoy his of their terme and termes therein against the heire and heires of every such tenant in tail according to the tenour, purpose and effecte of the statute made in the xvi, yeare of the reigne of our soueraigne lord king Henry viii.
Inrolments.


As a act that fines in townes corporate shall be made as the same in time heretofore have bene. 34. Hen. 8. Cap. 27.

Inrolments. 3.

VVhere in the parliament helden in the prvjs. pee of our most dread soveraign lord king Henry the eighth
See Statuament. 32. Hen. 8. ca. 28. but all the priestes be. 27. Hen. 8. ito querre. It was enacted by authoritie of the said par-
liament amongst other, that no fine, lefsonst 
other acte or acts hereafter to bee made, suffered or done, by the husband, oncle, of manours, landes, tenements, or heredi-
taments, being the inheritance, or the freehold of his wife, duringe the con-
tirture betwenee them: Shall in anie wise be or make anie discontinuance thereof, or be pro-
sidtiall or hurried to the said wise, or to her heires, or to such as shall have righte, title or interest by the same, by the death of such wise or wives: but the same wise and her heires, and suche other, to whom such righte shall apparteine, after her decease, shall and maye then lawfullly enter into all suche manours, landes,
Inrolments.

This page is not fully visible, but it appears to contain text related to legal or administrative matters, possibly concerning the recording of tenements and hereditaments, and the removal of ambiguities and doubts in their titles and enrollments.
before the making of the said act in the said
ere of our said suerain Lord: Any
thing in the same concerned to the contrary in
any wise notwithstanding.

An act against usury. 37.

Where before this time divers sundry acts, statutes and laws have
ben ordained, had and made within
this realme, for the avoiding a punishment
of usury, being a thing unlawful, of other
corrupt bargains, shites, and circumstances,
which acts, statutes and laws, be to obscure
darke in entents, words and terms
and upon the same so many doubtes, ambiguities and questions have risen and growe
and the same acts, statutes & laws, been
of so little force or effect, that by reason thereof,
no punishment hath ensued to the
offenders of the same, but rather hath en-
couraged them to use the same. For infor-
mation whereof, be it enacted by the kinge
our suerain Lord, by the assent of the lords
spirituall and temporall, and the commons
in this present parliament assembled, and
by the autheritie of the same, that all & every
the said acts, statutes and laws, heretofore made, of, for or concerning usury,
shites, corrupt bargains, and circumstances,
and every of them, and all persons, forfeitures and penalties concerning the same, and every part thereof, shall from henceforth be utterly void and of none effect, to all intents, constructions and purposes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons, of what estate, degree or condition soever he or they be, from and after the last day of January next coming, shall by him self, factor, attorney, servant or deputy, sell his merchandises or wares to any person or persons, and within three months next after, by him selfe, factor, attorney, deputy, or by any other person or persons to his use and behoove, buy of the said merchandises or wares, or any part or parcel thereof, upon a lesser price, knowing the same to be the same wares or merchandises, that he before did so bargain and sell, upon the gaining and forfeitures hereafter mention in this statute.

And be it also enacted by the same authority, that no person or persons, of what estate, degree, quality or condition soever he or they be, at any time after the said last day of January next coming, by way or mean of any corrupt bargain, loan, exchange, ches, or interest of any wares, merchandises, or other thing or things whatsoever, or by any other corrupt or deceitful way or mean, or by any cunning, inginious or deceitful way or conveyance, shall have, receive, accept
except or take in lucre or gaine. for the soz-
having or getting of payment, of one
whole pere, of and for his or their money or
other thing, that shall be due for the same
wares, marchadise, or other thing or things
above the summe of xli in the hundred, and
to after that rate and not aboue, of and for a
more and lesse sum, or for a longer or shorter
time, or no more or greater gain or sum ther-
upon to be had, bore, paid, acquired or
hereafter in this act mentioned or occasioned.
And be it further enacted by authority,
saytelaid, that if any person or persons at any
time after the said last day of Januarie, do
bargain to sell, or lay to mortgage by any way
or means, any manors, lands, tenements, or her-
editaments, to any person or persons, upon co-
dition of payment, or non payment of anie
summe or summes of money, to be had, paid
or made, at any day certaine, or before, any
such day, by him that shall so bargain, sell
or lay to mortgage, the same manors, lands,
tenements or hereditaments, that the same
person or persons, to which any such manors
lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be so
bargained, sold, or laid to mortgage, shall not
by reason thereof, have, or take in lucre, or
gaines of the issues, revenues or profits of
the same manors, lands, tenements, or heredi-
itaments, above the summe of ten pence in
the hundred for one whole pere, and so after
the rate aforesaid, for a more or a lesser
time, or for a longer or shorter time, or no more
instance.
Vltrie.

not otherwise, upon the pains, forfaiture & penalties hereafter in this present estat
limited and expressed.

It And be it further enacted by the auth-
thetic ace Apfot to laid, that if any person or per-
sions, of what estate, degree, quality, or condi-
tion socetor he or they be, at any tune after
the said last day of January next coming
that doe any act or acts, thing or things, con-
trary to the tenure, forame and effect of this
estatute, or any clause, article or sente & conse-
tined in the same, then at & every of the act or
offender or offenderson therein, or in any part thereof,
shall forfeit & lose for every such offence, the treble
value of the wares, merchandises and other
thing or things so bargained, sold, exchanged
or shifted, and the treble value of the illnes
and prates of the paid manors, landes, re-
nements and hereditaments, so had take or
received, by reason of any such bargain, sale,
or mortgage, and also shall have and suffer
imprisonment of his body, and make fine &
raffolme at the kings will & pleasure: The
moire of which forsaiture of the said treble
value shall be to the king, and thother moity
to him or them that will se for the same in
any of the kings courts by actio de deb, bil.
plant or information, in which action, bill,
plant or information, no cooler of lawe
effigiae or protection shall be admitted or al-
lowed.

Provided also and be it enacted by the
authoritie aforesaid, that this acte, not any
thing
thing therein contained, shall not in any wise extend to any lawful obligation, imposed to a condition, not to any statute or recognizance made to be made, for the payment of a lesser summe, so that the same obligation, statute or recognizance, be made for a true, just & perfect debt, or for the performance of any other true conditions made to be made, upon a just and true intent, had between parties other than in cases of blurry interest, corrupt bargains, nisi prius, chevalier, ne yet shall extend to any recovery, fine, sequestration, release confirmation or grant, made to be made upon condition with a true intent, other than such recoveries, fines, sequestrations, releases, confirmations, and grants, as shall be made upon condition, extending to blurry interest, corrupt bargains, nisi prius, chivalry, and any thing in this statute contained, or any lawful statute or ordinance hereunto had, bled or made to the contrary notwithstanding.

This act was repealed by a statute made Anno 5. Ed. 6. cap. 20. and thereby was prohibited and punished the lending, getting, letting out delivering, for bearing any summe, for any manner blurry encrease, lucre, gain, or interest to be had, received or hoped for, which statute is also repealed and this revised Anno 13. Eliz. cap. 8, which follows hereafter.
Tenure.

[An act for Tenures holden in Capite.
Aneo. I. E. 6. Cap. 4.]

Tenure. 17.

Whereas this tyranny, ambiguities, questions, doubts, have been moved e ever in divers courts, not only the king's courts of Record, whether such honours, castles, manors, lands, teneaments, other hereditaments are holden of the king in Capite which any his loving subjects do hold by knyghtes seruice, socage, or other seruices of the king, as of his Duchyes, Earledoms, Barones, honours, castles, manours, lands, teneements, fees, and feignouries, which have come to the handes and possession of divers of his highnes most noble progenitors, by attaindour of treason, misprision of treason, attainder of attainder of the same, by condemnation, by verdiect, by confession conviction, by declaration, or by the dissolution, surrender, or getting up to the king, or to any his noble progenitors, of any religious or ecclesiastical houses, places, or of any manours, lands, teneements, and other hereditaments, to any of the same religious or ecclesiastical houses or places in any wise appertaining or belonging or no: By means

of
Tenure.

of which doubt so moved, his sake humble and obedient subiectes and tenaunties, bene
ben hereditose maneche unquereter, molestus,
and gretted: xwherefore the kyng our Louca-
raigne loyde, impending, and entitly declaring
the quetenesse of his said subiectes, and that
the certaynitye of his lawes in that salthe
might be knowne, and declared, to his sake
loving subiectes, xfor a plane declaration and
resolution, to bee had, of, for, and concer-
ving the primitles, at the humble petition
and suite of the Lords and commons in this
present parliament assembled, both ordine,
declare, and enacte, by the assent of the
Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the
commons in this present parliament assembly-
bled, and by the authentizite of the same,
that all suche honours, castellies, manours,
landes, tenementes, and other heredita-
mentes, and everye of them, xwhich nowe
bee, or at anye time hereafter shall bee hold-
en of the kyng, or of anye of his heires or
successours, by anye of his sake sub-
iectes, by knyghtes service, socage, or
otherwise, as of any of his or their Duke-
domes, Earldomes, Barones, Castells,
manours, landes, tenementes, sees, or
signories, where xwhich bee come to the kyng
of his noble progenytrous, or here-
after shall come to the kyng, his heires
or successours, by meanes of anye
suche attaynder, conviction, disability,

Tenures.

of any suche dissolution, surrender, or giving by of any religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, or of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any of the said religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, in any house belonging or appertaining, shall not from henceforth, be adjudged, deemed, taken, or construed to any intent, construction or purpose, to be helden in Capite, or as Tenure in Capite, any ambiguous, question, or doubt heretofore moved to the contrary notwithstanding. [See a like matter Magna charta cap. 31.]

Provided also yet, and bee it enacted by the authouritie aforesaide, that this acte of any thing therein contained, shall not in any wise bee prejudicial ne hurtfull to the king, his heires or succourours, to, for, or concerning any wardship, lucyry, primer season, fine for alienation, or to, or for any other profite or advantage whiche nowe is come, or hereafter shall may come, fall, or growe to the king, his heires or succourours, by or from any persone or persones, whiche nowe doth, or hereafter shall holde anye honours, seignouries, castles, manours, landes, tenements or other hereditaments of the kyng in chiefe, as of his personne, or of any other hys auncyent possesions, and being not come to the kyng by anye suche attaunder, confessyon, conviccion, itlagarie, dissoluction, giving by, or surrender, as bee aforesaide.
Tenures.

Provided also wains, and he it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this present acte, or any thing therein contained, or specified, shall not in any wise, or by any means, give any advantage, liberty, or profite to any tenant or owner in fee simple, of any honours, manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, which have heretofore lusted any special or general lierie, & Duster le maine, out of the handes of the king, or of any his noble progenitours, or any honours, manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, by what tenour or service they were, or be holden, or that have, or that, conforme, by any manner of recorde, ante tenour in chiefe, of the kinge, but that they, their heirs and assignes, shall have and holde the same manours, landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, in like manner and forme, as they did before the makinge of this present acte, and as though this present act had never ben had ne made, any thing above declared and enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

Dd.s.
Discontinuance of proces.

An acte for the continuance of actions after the death of any king, an. 1, E. 6. cap. 7.

Discontinuance of proces. 2.

From henceforth by the death of demise of the kinges maintaine that now is (Whose life Almighty god long preserve, kepe and maine in his most royal estate) now by the death of demise of any that hereafter shall be king of this Realme, any action, suit, bill, or plainte, now or that hereafter shall depend between partie and partie, in any of the courtes aforesaid. I. the kings courtes, and other courtes of recordes, shall not in any wise be discontinued, or put about day. But that the processe, pleas, demurres, and continuances in every action, actions, suites, billes, or plaintes, which now or that hereafter shall depend, shall stand good and effectual, & be prosecuted & sued forth in such manner and course, and in the same estate, condition, and order, as if the same king had liued, or continued in full life, the death of demise hereafter of anie king of this Realme notwithstanding.

And that all and all manner of judicial processe that hereafter shall be had, or pursued in the time of the raigne of any other kinge, then raigned at the time of the pursuite of the original, or other former processe, shall be made in the name of the kinge, that
Discorinityance of proces. 210

that for the time shal raigne, and bee king of this Realme, and that variance touching the same processe betwene the names of kings shall not bee in any wise material, as concerning anye desaule to be alleged, or objected therefore.

C And also bee it further establisshed and enacted by authouritie aforesaid, that all and every Assise of novel disseisin, Assise of mortdauncetour, Juris verum, and attainant which at any time hereafter shall be arraigned, commenced oz fixed before any of the kynges Justices of Assise, shal not from henceforth bee discontinued oz put without day, by reason of death, newe commisson, association, oz not comming of the same Justices of assise, oz any of them, but shal stande good and effectuall in the lawe, to all intentes, constructions and purposes, the death, new commision, association, oz not comming of the same Justices, oz any of them, in any wise notwithstanding.

C And over that, be it ordeined and enacted by the authouritie aforesaid, that albeit any demaundant oz plaintif in anye maner of action, bill, oz suit, shal fortune to bee made, oz created, Duke, Archbishop, Marques, Earle, discount, baron, bishop, knighte, Justice, of the one benche oz of the other, oz Sergeante at lawe, dependinge the same action, bill, oz suit, yet that notwithstanding, that no suit, action, oz suit, shall for suche cause in anye xwpte be...
Discontinuance of proces.

de abatable or abated, but shall remaine in like force, goodness, & strength, as the same was before, any lawe, or blage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And also be it ordained and enacted by the authouritie aforesaide, that albeit any persone or persones being Justice of All forfeiture, Justice of Gaole deluere, or Justice of peace within any of the kings dominions, or being in any other the kings commissi- ons whatsoever shall fortune to be made, or created Duke, Archbishops, Marques, earle, viscount, baron, bishop, knight, Justice of the one bench, or of the other, or sergeant at lawe, or chirche, yet that notwithstanding he and they shall remaine Justice and com- missioner, and have full power and authorty to execute the same in like manner & forme as he or they might, or ought to have done before the same.

And be it ordained and enacted by the authouritie aforesaide, that in all cases, where any persone or persones heretofore have ben or herafer shall be founde guilty of any ma- ner of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or other seelony whatsoever, for the which judgement of death should or may ensue, and shalbe rejoyed to prison without juge- ment at that time given against him, her, or them to founde guity, that those persons that at any time hereafter shall by the kings let- ters patentes be assigned Justices to deli- ver the gaole, where any such person or persones
Discerinuance of proces. 211

sons founde giltey shall remayne, shall have full power and authoritie to give judgment of death against such person so founde giltey & reppied, as the same Justices (before whom suche personne or personnes was, or were founde giltey) might have done, if their commissioun of Gaole deliuerie had remained and continued in full force & strength. And over that, that no maner of processe, or lute made, sied, or had before any Justices of assise, gaole deliuerie, Dier and terminer, Justice of peace, or other of the kinges commissioners, shall ne in any wise bee discontinued by the making and publishing of anye newe commissioun or allotiation, or by altering of the names of the Justices of Assise, Gaole deliuerie, Dier and terminer, Justices of peace, or other the kinges commissioners, but that the newe Justices of Assise, Gaole deliuerie, and of the peace, and other commissioners may proceed in everye behalfe, as if the olde commissiouns, and Justices, and commissioners had still remained and continued not alte-red.

Dd. 13.
Monasteries.


Monasteries. 13.

The kinges most loving subiectes, the Lordes spirituall and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, considering that a great part of superstition and errors in Christian Religion, hath been brought into the minde and estimation of men, by reason of the ignorance of their very true and pure salvation, through the death of Jesus Christ, and by devising and phantasizing baine opinions of purgatoriose, and masses satisfactorie, to bee done for them, which be departed. The which doctrine and baine opinion, by nothing more is mainteyned and upheld then by the abuse of Trentalles, Chaunteries, and other provisions made for the continuance of the saide blindnesse and ignorance. And farther considering and understandinge that the alteration, change, and amendment of the same, and converting to good and godlye blisses, as in erecting Grammer Scholes to the education of youth in vertue and godlynesse,
knele, the further augmenting of the Universities, and better provision for the poore and needie, cannot in this present Parliament be provided, and contentenchie done, nox can nor, ye ought to anie other manner personne be committet, then to the kings highnesthe, whose Maiestie, with, and by the advice of his highnesthe moske prudent coun-
tale, can and will moske wisely, and benefi-
callie both for the honour of God, and the weale of his Maiesties Realme, order, alter, comvert, and dispose the same. And calling further to their remembrance that in the Parliament holden at Westminster the xxvij. yeare of the raigne of our late So-
veraigne Lord, kinge Henrie the right, fa-
ther to our moske dready and naturall So-
veraigne Lord, the kinge that nowe is, capif quarto. | It was ordined, enacted, and established amongst other things, that all and singular Colledges, free chap-
pelles, Chauntries, Hospitalles, Frater-
mites, Brotherheds, Guildes, and other
promotions, mentioned in the laide former acts, had, oz made to have continuance in perpetuitty for ever, and then beigne, oz that had, oz oughte to bee contributorie oz chargeable to the payment of the first
fruits and tenches, accordyng to the lawes and statutes in that behalfe had, and made, by what name, surname, degree, oz cop
potatio, they oz any of them were founded, ordered, established, erected, named, called
Dd.iiiij.
Monasteries.

o2 knownen, and all and anguler the maner houses, manours, or chardes, gardines, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, waters, rents, revertions, services, commons, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chapels, advowsons, nominations, patronages, annuities, rightes, intereses, entries, conditions. testes, courtes, liberties, privileges, fraunchises, and other hereditaments whatsoever then appertaining, o2 belonging, o2 that did appertaine, o2 belonge, o2 were assigne, o2 appointed to any such college, free chapell, chauntrie, hospital, fraternitie, brotherhed, guilde, stipendarie priele, o2 other the saide promotions, o2 to anie of them, o2 accepted, knownen, o2 take as part, parcel, o2 member of them, o2 of any of them; o2 to the said college, chaunties, free chapell, hospitaal, fraternities, brotherhed, guilde, stipendarie prieles, o2 other promotions, o2 to anie of them united or annexed, which betweene the fourth day of Februaire, in the xxvij, yere of the said late kinges raigne, & the xxvij day of December in the xxvij yere of his graces raigne, by reason of any entrie, expulsion, bargaine, sale, o2 feoffement, line, recoverie, lease o2 other conuicance thereof made, were dissolved, determined, o2 relinquished by any of the Wale, meanes, o2 conuicances, mentioned in the said acte, o2 otherwise other then such of them, as then were in the possession of the said late king, o2 that were granted o2 assured by his licenc, agreement, consent.
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or letters patents, to any person or persons, or then had been lawfully obtained, or recovered by any person, right, or title, without fraud or course, or by the king's licence, shall from henceforth by authority of the same former act, be adjudged and deemed, and also be in the verie actual and real possession and seyson of the saide late kinge and of his heirs and successors for ever, in so large and ample manner, as the said puestes, wardens, masters, ministers, governours, rulers, or other incumbents, or any of them, or the patres, donours, or founders of any of them at any time Athen's the said fourth day of February in the year aforefaide, had, occupied, or enjoyed, or then had, occupied, or enjoyed the same, and as though all and singular the said colleges, chauntries, hospitals, free chappels, societies, brotherheds, guildes, and other the said promotions, and the said manoures, landes, tenementes, hereditamentes, and other the premilles, whatsoever they be, and exercie of them, had bene in the said former acts, specially, particularly, and certainly rehearsed, named, and expressed, by expresslie conveniente, names, surnames, corporations, titles, and facultyes, and in their natural kinds and qualities; the said entries, expulsions, bargaines, sales, fines, seoffementz, recoueries, or other assurance, and conuenience whatsoever they were, had or made (except before in the former acts excepted) to the
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contrarie notwithstanding.

And where also it was enacted & granted by the laide late king, by the laide former ace, that the same late kinge during his natural life, might make and direct his commision and commisions under his great seale, to entre into all and Anguler suche and as manie Chaunturies, free chapell(es), hospitalles, colledges, and other the promotion, mentioned in the laide former ace, and into all and Anguler such manors, manions, houses, meales, landses, tenements, paltures, woodes, waters, rents, reversions, services, possessions, and other hereditamentes, whatsoever, or into anie parte or parcel thereof in the name, seazon and possession of all the hereditamentes, annexed, united, belonging, or appertaining to anie Chauntirie, hospital, free chappell, colledge, fraterntyte, brothered, guylde, or other the laide promotions, or whereof anie priests, promistes, governours, rulers, or other incumbentes, of them, or anise of them, by what name, surname, degree, title, or corporation they, and every of them, or anise of them were founded, erected, ordeyned, establisshed, named, called, or known then had or enjoyed, or that hereafter should have, or enioye to the laide chaunturies, hospitalles, free chapell(es), colledge, s, fraternityes, brothereddes, guylde, or other the laide promotions, that then were charegeable to the payment of the first
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First fruits and tenthes: and all colleges that were chargeable, or not chargeable to the said payment of the first fruits, and tenthes as is aforesaid, or to a name of them, as should be named, expelled and appointed in the said communion, or commissions, and to sease and take the same chaunturies, hospitalies, colleges, free chappelles, fraternities, brotherhoods, guildes, and other the said promotions, manours, landes, tenements, and other the premises, mentioned in the said communion or commissions, and in euerie of them, and euerie parte, parcel and member of the same into the kings possession and handes, to have and to holde the same to the said late kinge, and to his heires and successours for euer, as by the said former acte amongst other things most at large appeareth. It is nowe ordered and enacted by the kinge our Soueraigne lord, with the assent of the lozdes and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authentique of the same, that all manner of Colledges, free Chappelles, and chaunturies, havinge, being, or in Elze with in five peces nexte before the firste daye of this present Parliament, which were not in actuall and real possession of the said late kinge, noz in the actuall and real possession of the king our Soueraigne lord that now is, nor excepted in & said former act in tourne aforesaid, other then suche as by
Monasteries.

by the kinges commissions in foureme here-

after mentioned shalbe altered, transposed,
oz chaunged, and all manours, landes, te-

nements, rentes, uthes, pensions, portions,
and other hereditamentes, and thinges a-

bove mentioned, belonging to them, or any
of them, and also all manours, landes, ten-

nements, rentes, and other hereditamentes,
and thinges above mentioned by any maner
of assurance, conuenienc, will, devise, or other
wise, had made suffered, knowledged, or de-
clared, given, assigned, limited, or appointed
to the finding of any prest, to have continu-
ance for ever, and wherewith, or whereby a-
ny prest was suffered, maintained, or

soid bin five yeares next before the first day
of this present parliament which were not in
actual & real possession of the said late king,
not in actual & real possession of our sove-
raigne Lord the king that nowe is, and also
all annual rents, profits, and emoluments
at any time within five yeares next before
the beginning of this present parliament
employed, paid, or bestowed, towards, or for
the maintenaunce, supputation, or findinge
of any stipendarie prest or intending by anye
acte or writing to have continuance for ever,
shall by the authortie of this present Par-
lament, immediately after the feast of Easter
next comming, be adjudged and deemed, and
also be in the very actual and real possession
and seacion of the king our soueraigne Lord,
and his heires, & successours for ever: But

any
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any office or other inquisition thereof to be had or found, and in as large and ample manner and form as the priests, wardens, masters, ministers, governours, rulers, or other incumbentes of them, or any of them, at any time within five years next before the beginning of this present parliament, had, occupied, or enjoyed, or no by hath, occupied, or enjoyed the same, and as though all and singular the said Colleges, free Chappells, chapteries, chaplains, salaries of priests, & the said manours, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises whatsoever they be, and every of them, were in this present act specially, particularly, and certainly rehearsed, named and expressed by express words, names, surnames, corporations, titles and faculties, &c. in their natures, kindes and qualities.

And over that be it ordained & enacted, by the authority of this present parliament, that where any manours, lands, tenements, tithe, pensions, portions, rents, profits, or other hereditaments, by any manner of allowance, convenience, will, devise, or otherwise at any time heretofore had, made, suffered, acknowledged or declared, were given, assigned, or appointed, to, or for the maintenance, sustentation, or finding of one priest, or of divers priests for terms of certain years yet continuing, and that any priest hath been maintained, sustained or found with § like or with the revenues or profits thereof with
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In the year last past that the kinge, from the saide seast of Easter nexte comminge, shall have and enjoy in everie behalfe, for, and during all suche time to come, everie suche and like things, tenements, hereditaments, profits, and emolumentes, as the prieete or prieses ought, or should have had for, and toward, his, or their maintenaunce, sustentation, or finding, and for no lenger, or further time, nor for any other pro- fiite, advantage or commoditie, thereof to be taken.

Provided alway and it is ordained and enacted by the authuritie of this present Parliament, that when and asoon as the time assigned, for the maintenaunce, sustentation, or finding of the prieete or prieses shall be expired and runne, that then it shall be lawful to every person and persons, to whom any manorues, lands, tenenentes, ti- thes, portions, penions, rentes, and other hereditaments, or any of them should have belonged, or appertained, if the said former acte, and this acte had never bene had, or made, or enter into, take, perceiue, have, and enjoy the same without any maner of inuer, Quiter le maine, petitio, or other suit to be made to the king, in like maner, forme and condition to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as though the saide former acte, and this acte had never bene had, or made, and as though the kinge had never had any seacion, or possession thereof, any thinge
Monasteries.

In the said former acte, or in this acte, to the contrarye in antie wise notwithstanding.

And be it ordained and enacted by the authoritie of this present Parliament that the kinge our soueraigne Lord, his heires, and successeours, from the saide feast of Easter next comming, shall have, holde, possess, and enjoy for ever, all landes, tenements, rents and other hereditantes, which by any maner of allsortance, convocation, will, will, devise or other wise at any time heretofore had, made, suffered, acknowledged, or declared, were gotten, assigned, or appointed, to go or be employed wholly to the finding or maintenance of antie annuercarie, or obite or other like thing, entente or purpose, or of antie light or lampe, in antie church or chappell, to have continuance for ever, which hath been kept or maintained with in five yeres next before the said first day of this present parliament.

And also that where but parte of the places or revenues of antie manours, lands, tenements, rents or other hereditantes, hath by antie of the wapes & meanes abovesaide, ben gotten, assigned, or appointed to bee bestowed or employed to the findinge or maintenance of antie annuercarie or obite, or other like thynge, entente, or purpose, or of antie light or lampe in antie church or chappell, and to have continuance for ever, that then our Soueraigne Loide...
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the king shal from the said feast of Easter next coming for ever have, perceive, and enjoy such summes of money, that in any one yere within five yeres next before the first day of this present parliament hath ben expended and bestowed about the finding or maintenance of any such anniversay, or obite, or other like thing, interest, or purpose of any light or lampe to hun his heires, & successors for ever, as a rent charge to be paid yereby at the feastes of Saint Michael the Archangell, and the Annunciation of our Lady Sainte Marie the virgine, by even portions in the kingses courte of Augmentations, and revenues of his crowne, or in any other courte or courtes, as the king hereafter shal appointe. And that it shall be lawfull to our saide soueraigne Lozde the king, his heires and successors for non payment of any such summe or summes of money, to discreate in the said manouris, lands, and tenements of the imes and revenues, whereof the saide anniversay, or obite, or other like thing, or any such lights or lampes was founde, susteyned or maintained. And that for lack of sufficient distresse, in or upon any of the premises, whereof any of the saide vreyly rentes, or summes of money should be paide by the space of one moneth next after that any of the saide rentes should be paide, and be not paide within the said moneth, that then it shalbe lawfull to and for our soueraigne Lord the king, his heires, and
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and successors, by virtue of this present act to enter into, and to have, and possess, as much of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments whereof the said rent, or rents should be levied, or paid, as the rent of rents that should be leved, or paid out of the same, both of shall amount to, come to in perely value, and the same lands, tenements and hereditaments to hold and keep, and to have [to] our said soueraigne lord, the king, his heires and assignes for ever, or for such estate as our soueraigne lord, the king, his heires, or successors, had, or ought to have had, of, or in the said rent of rents.

And it is also or desired and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that our soueraigne lord, the king, shall from our said feast of Easter next coming, have, perceive and enjoy all and singular such summes of money, profits, commodities, and einoluments, which by vertue of any manner of assurance, confiurance, composition, will, demise, or otherwise, heretofore, have been given, assigned, limited or appointed to have continuance for ever, which in any one per, within five peres next before the beginning of this present Parliament, have been paid, bestowed, or employed, by any manner of corporations, guildes, fraternities, copanies, or fellowships of misteries, or crafts, or any of them, being in England, Wales, and other the kinges dominions, or

Ee's.

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by the masters, wardens, governors, or other officers, or ministers, or by the master, warden, governor, or other officer, or minister of them, or any of them, toward, or about the founding, maintenance, or sustentation of any place or places of any anniversary or obit, lamspe, light or lights, or other like thing, as is above said, to our said soueraigne lord, the king, his heirs, and successors for ever: to be paid petty, as a rent charge, at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of our Lady, by even portions, in the king's court of Augmentations, and revenues of his crown, or in any other court, or course, as the king hereafter shall appoint. And that it shall be lawful to our said soueraigne lord, the king, his heirs and successors, for non payment of any such summes, or summe of money, profit commodity, or emolument, or for non payment of any of them to destreyne in all the manours, lands, and tenements, of every such crafts, corporations, guildes, fraternityes, companies or fellowships of mysteries or crafts, or any of them, by whom, or by the masters, wardens, governors, or other officers, or ministers, or master, warden, governor, or minister, of the which any such summes or summe of money, profit commodity or emolument, have or hath bene paid, bestowed or employed: And that all and every of the said summes of money,
money, profits, commodities, and emoluments, shall from the feast of Easter next coming, without any manner of inquisition or office to be had or found, be judged and deemed to be in the actual and real possession of our said sovereign Lord the king, in like manner and for all intents, constructions & purposes, as if the same had been particularly and specially mentioned in this present act.

And furthermore be it ordained and enacted by authority aforesaid, that the king's sovereign Lord, shall from the said feast of Easter next coming, have, and enjoy to him, his heirs and successors for ever, all fraternities, brotherhoods & guilds, being within the realm of England and Wales, and other the king's dominions: and all manors, lands, tenements and other hereditaments, belonging to them, or any of them, other than such corporations, guilds, fraternities, companies and fellowships of mysteries or trades, and the manors, lands, tenements and other hereditaments belonging to the said corporations, guilds, fraternities, companies, and fellowships of mysteries or trades above mentioned) and that by virtue of this act be judged and deemed, in actual and real possession of our said sovereign Lord the king's heirs and successors, from the said feast of Easter next coming forever, without any inquisition or office thereof.
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thereof to be had or found or divers things touching communions, for the suruey & disposition of the premises.

And also be it ordered and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that our soueraigne lord the king shall have and enjoy all such goodes, carrels, jewels, plate, ornaments, and other movables, as were or be the common goods of every such college chaufrtye, free chappell, or stipendary priest, belonging or annexed to the furniture or services of their several foundations, or abused by any of the said corporations, in such abuses aforesaid, the property whereof was not altered nor changed before the eight day of December in the year of our lorde God 1542.

And it is also ordained and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that all such debts & sums of money, as ought or should without fraud or covin hereafter be paid, of the money or goods of any of the said colleges, due or payable by reason of any contract, speciall or promise, had or made before the same eight daye, shall truly and fully be paid by the treasurer of the kinges court of augmentations and revenues of his crown, or by the treasurer or receiver of any other court, to which any of the premises shall be appointed of the kinges treasure, being in his or their hands, which as convenient speed as the same may be paid.
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Provided alwaies, and be it ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act or any article, clause, or matter contained in the same shall not in any wise extend to any college, hostel, or hall, being within either of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, nor to any chantry founded in any of the colleges, hostels, or halls, being in the same universities, nor to the free Chappell of Saint George the Martyr, situated in the castle of Wyndsoke, nor to the college, called Saint Mary's college of Winchester, besides Winchester, of the foundation of Bishop Wykham, nor to the college of Eaton, nor to the parish church, commonly called the chappel in the sea in Howdon, within the Isle of Ely, in the County of Cambridge, nor to any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments to them, nor to any or them, pertaining or belonging, nor to any chappell, made or ordained for the ease of the people, dwelling distant from the parish church or such like chappell, whereunto no more lands, or tenements, than the churchparde, or a little house or close, doth belong or pertain, nor to any cathedral church or college, where a Bishop's seat is within this realm of England, nor in Wales, nor to the manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments of any of them (other than to such chanotries, obites, lights, and lamps, or any of them, as at any time within true
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Here next before the beginning of this present parliament, have bene had, bled, or maintained, within the said cathedrall churches, or within any of them, or the issues, revenues or profits, of any of the said cathedrall churches, to which charitiez, obites, lycights & lamps, it is enacted by the authorytie aforesaid, that this act shall extend.

And it is ordained and enacted by the authorytie aforesaid, that our soveraigne lord the king at any time during his lyfe (which God long preserve) may at his will and pleasure, alter and change the name of names, of all and singular chauntries, and the foundations of the same, being in any of the colleges, hostelles, or halles of any of the said universitie, according as to his Godly wisedome shallbe thought meete and convenient.

Saving to all and every personne & persons, bodies politicke and corporate, their heires and successors, and the heires and successors of every of them (other then the masters, wardens, ministers, gouernours, rulers, pristes, incumbentes, fellowes, and brethren of the said Colleges, chauntries, free chappels, and other the premises given, lymitted or appointed to the kinge by this act: and the successors of them, and every of them, and other then such as be, or pretend to be, foundours, patrones, or donours of the premises, or any of them, or of any part of parcel thereof, the heires successors,
Successors and assignes of every, or any of them: and other then such as the, or any were to cesse, recoveres, comites, grauntees or devisees of any of the aforesaid, so, or for any of the vses, purposes, or extents above mentioned, or to the use of any of the saide colleges, free chappels, charitie, or other the aforesaid, given, limited or appointed by this act to the king, or to the intent to employ the rents or profits thereof to the use of masters, rulers, incumbentes or ministers of them, or any of them: and other then such person and persons, and bodies politicke and corporate, their heires, successors and assignes, as claime or pretend to have estate, right, title, interest, use, possession or condition, or, in, or to the aforesaid, or any part or parcel thereof, by reason of any estate, fine, bargain, and sale, or by any other wayes, meanes, or continuance to them made, of any estate of ensuccession, without the saide late kings licence, assent, consent or agreement, and without the licence, assent or agreement of the kings majestie that noe we is, by any of the saide deanes, masters, wardens, ministers, governours, rulers, priests or incumbents, or by such founders, donors or patrones of the, or of any of them, all such righte, title, clayme, possession, interest, rents, annuities, commodities, commons, offices, fees, leases, liurities, livings, pensions, portions, debts, dueties, and other profits, etc. Which
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Which they or any of them lawfully have, or of right ought to have, or might have had, in of, or to amic of the premises, or in, of, or to amic part or parcel thereof, in such like manner, fourme and condition, to all intenices, respects, constructions, and purposes, as if this act had never beene had not made, and as though the sappd chauntries, colledges, and other the sappd promotions, had still continued and remayne in their full being: and laying to all and cuerie patronne, donour, foundour, or governour of amic such colledge, chauntrie, see chapel, stipendarie priests, and other the premises, geuen, permitted, or appointed to the king by this act and the donour, secessour, and geuer of the aforesayde landes, tenements, or hereditymentes, to them or amic of them, or to amic vises, or purposes before mentioned, all such rentes, services, rentes secke, rents charge, fees, annuities, profits, and offices: and also lease for term of life, lives, and yeres. Whereupon the accustomed rent, or more, is reserved, as they or amic of them lawfully had, received, and enjoyed, in, out, or of amic the sappd promotions, or out of any of sappd lands, tenements, or hereditymentes before the first day of this present parliament.

And over that, it is ordained, that those then living which had receiued any money for any of the premises, should repar it, of one clause $ the premises shall be in the sur-vey and order of the court of Augmentations.
And it is further enacted by authority aforesaid, that if any of the said masters, wardens, ministers, rulers, gouernours, priests, inimcants, or owners of any such college chauntries, free chappel, or of any the premises, given, limited, or appointed to the king by this act, or of anie of them, seines the xxiiij. day of November, in the seuen and thirtie yer of the reign of the saide late kyng, have made any lease under his or their common seal or otherwise, for terme of yeares, life, or lives, of their said colleges, chauntries, frechappells, or of other the same premises, or of any part thereof, or of any matters, landes, tenements, possessions, hereditaments, whatsoever they be, to them, or to any of them, united, annexed, belonging or appertaining, uppon the Which leases, the usuall and olde rents and sermes accustomed to be velden and reserved, or more, by the space of twenty yerres next before the said xxiiij. day of November, not reserved to velden, shall be by tertiie voide and of none effect: and that all other leases and grauntes heretofore made of any the premises, given limited, or appointed to the king by this act, shall be as good, available, and effectuall in the same to all intentes, constructions, and purposes, as if this act had never ben had, or made, any thing in this act, or anie other act heretofore had or made, to contrary there of in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwates, it be it further or-
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depned and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act of any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any manours, landes, tenements, possessions, or heredityments, which the said masters, wardens, ministers, chantrie priests, incumbentes, or other the said governours, officers, ministers, or rulers of the premises, or of any of the, hath, is, hereafter shall have or be possessed, or sealed of in fee simple, fee taile general, or speciall for terme of life, terme of yerces or other wise, to his or their owne proper bles, by inheritance or purchase: and not being at any time united or annexed, to his or their saide colleges, free chappels, chantries, or other the premises, geuen, limited or appointed to the king by this act: not shall extend to any manours, landes, tenements, possessions, rents, annuities and yearly pension or pensions, or to any perely summe or summes of money, being not united, or parcel of any of the said colleges, and other the premises aforesaid, of any of them heretofore geuen or granted by the saide late king, or geuen or granted, or hereafter to be geuen or granted by the kyng our soueraigne lord, to any of the said deanes, masters, wardens, ministers, chantrie priests, incumbentes, governours, or rulers of the premises, or of any of them, for terme of life only, under his great Seale of Englasse, or under the seale of the court of the Augment...
Augmentations & revenues of the kinges crowne, or any other of the kings scales of any of his courts: any thing contained in this act, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alway, and be it enacted by authentick aforesaid, that all well all and every patron, donour, foundour, and genter of any of the said promotions, premilles, genter, donour, seoffer of any their lands, tenements, possessions, other hereditaments, as all and every person and persones, bodies polityke and corporat, which before the making of this act, lawfully without fraud, or cousin, had enjoyed any manner of rent, or other perely profits to be taken perceived, or had, of any chauntories, colleges, freechappellies, other the premis, genter, limited or appointed to the king by this act, or out of any manours, landes, tenements, or other possessions of them, or of them, that haue and enjoy the same, in like maner and forrowme, as they should and ought to have done, if the said, colleges, chauntories, freechappellies, other the premis, genter, limited or appointed to the kinge by this act, had still remained and continued in esse, and still being: any thing in this act mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted se, a discharge of those first fruities which after first day of this parliament should growe due for the premis, se.
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Provided always, it be enacted by such authority aforesaid, and in such rent, services, profits, and other sums of money payable out of, or for, any of the premises, or any of the in the king's court of his Exchequer, to continue and be continually charged, or paid in the same court in such manner as heretofore hath been done: any law, custom, statute of possession in the king's highness, or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding: And as though the said corporations, manors, landes, tenements, and other the premises had not come to the king's handes or possession.

And be it further enacted by such authority aforesaid, that all and every letters patents made by the said late king Henry the eighth, or by his majesty now is, or hereafter to be made by his highness, to any person or persons, or to ane archbishop or bishop, of any of the said colleges, chauntaries, free chappels, or other the premises, or any part or parcel of them, or of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, belonging or appertaining, or that did belong, or appertained to them, or to ane of them: And all fines, gifts, grants, sequestrations, recoveries, and all other assurances and consequences thereof had or made, by the assent, consent, or protest under the great scale of England, of the said late king Henry the eighth, or of the king's majestie that nowe is, to any person or persons.
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Of persons, bodies politicke, or corporate, by any chauntry prest, master, warden, minister, ruler, governour, or other having any of the said promotions, of any of the said colleges, chauntaries, free chapels, or other the premises, or of any of them, or of any part, parcel, or member of the same, shall stande and be in their forces, and effects, and shalbe good and effectuall in the lawe, for such estates and interestes green, granted, limited, or appointed, in any of the gifts, grants, assurances, or conveyances therof had or made, according to their purporses, forme and manner, and according to the true entitie and meaning of the same assurances, and shalbe by authourite of this act good, parte, and available, as well against the kinge, his heires and succesours, as against the said chauntry prestes, warden, masters, rulers, governours, and other having any of the said promotions, and their succesours, and the succesours of cuery of them; also against the foundours, donors, and patrons of the same, and the ordinary of them, cuery of them, the heires and succesours of cuery of them; as by lawe, statute, ordinance, or other thing to contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And where dowers and sundry byshops, deaners, archdeacones, treasourours, prebendaries, chauntries prestes, masters, prebends, rulers, governours of any deanries, archdeantries, treasourousshps, prebendes, free chapels,
chappelles, chantryes or colleges, with
in this Realme of Englande, and other the
kinges maiesties dominions, or any of the
patrones, foundours, donours of any of
the Bishoppickes, treasourourships, dean-
tries, chantries, free chappelles, or other
the layed spiritual promotions, of their bo-
unteer ye willes or myndes, for divers good
and reasonable causes and considerations,
by deede or daege enrolled, or by other wri-
tinges or contingences heretofore geuen
and granteed to the late kinge of famous
memoyr Henry ye the eight, late kinge of
England, and to his heires, or to our so-
ueraigne lordye the kinge that nowe is, and
to his heires, dyuers of their deantries, arch-
deanries, Treasourourships, Prebendes,
chappelles, chantries & colleges, or any
other ecclesiastical or spiritual promotions
last before remembred, and all, or some
part of the manours, landes, tenements,
tythes, penepsons, annyprys, rentes, re-
vections, and other reneuues, heridyta-
mentes, possessions, emolumentes and pro-
hites, to the same Bishoppickes, Deanrics,
colleges and other like promotions, benefi-
cices, offices and dignities, or to any of
them belonginge, apperyprynge, unitted, or
annered, or which the layed Bishops, de-
nes, archdeaconnes, treasourours, chantry
pristes, masters, provostes, rulers, go-
ternours, and other ecclesiastical or spiritual
all officers or ministers, or any of the layd
patrons
Monasteries.

patrones, donors or foundours, or any of them had, or enjoyed in the right, or by reason of any of the same promotions, offices, or dignities.

Be it enacted that all and every gift, and grant, herebefore made to the said late king, and to his heirs, and to our sovereign lord the king that now is, and to his heirs, by any archbishop, bishop, deane, archdeacon, treasurer, prebendary, master, provost, governor, or other the said ecclesiastical, spiritual person or persons, or by any patrons, donors, or foundours of any of the said deaneries, chantries, other of the said spiritual or ecclesiastical promotions, or of all, or any of the manors, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversion, pentyons, portions, annuities, or other hereditaments, revenues, emoluments, profits, or commodities to any of the said benefices, offices, prebends, promotions or dignities belonging, appertaining, united or annexed, which any of the same archbishops, bishops, deanes, archdeacons, treasurers, masters, provosts, prebendaries, rulers, governours, officers, ministers, patrons, foundours or donors had, or enjoyed, or had, or enjoyed, or ought to have, or enjoy, or by reason of means of any of the same promotions, offices, or dignities, shall be good and effectual in the law, to all intents and purposes:

Saying
Monasteries.

Saving to all every person and persons, and bodies politic & corporate their heirs, successors, assigns, to the heires, successors, assigns of every of them, other than the archbishops, bishops, deanes, archdeacons, treasurers, prebendaries, rulers, governours, wardens, provosts, yeouors, granitors of any of the premises, their heirs, successors, and assigns, other than such ecclesiastical or spiritual persons, bodies politic or corporate, as arc, or pretend to be foundours, donours, patrons, or givers of the premises, or any of them, all such rightes, titles, interestes, claiuues, en- tres, rentes, reuerstions, remaynters, fees, offices, annuitues, landes, tuncantites, hereditamentes, profites, commodities, and e- mentes, as they or any of them have, or should, or ought to have had, of, in, or to the premises next above mentioned, or any part thereof, as ye this Act had never beene had or made, any thinge in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this act, or any thing therein containede, shall not in any wise extend to make good or effectuall, any gift, grant, bargaine, sale, or alienation made by any person, or any of their persons, or bargaines, or of any part or parcel thereof, or of any thing to them, or any of them belonging or appertaining.

Provided also, this act, or any thing thereus
Monasteries therein contained, shall not in any wise extend to him, or prejudice George Brooke Knight lord Cobham, his heirs or assigns, soz or concerning the late college of Cobham, in the county of Kent, or the manours, lands, tenements or possessins thereof, anything above mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this present act or any thing therein contained shall in any wise extende, or be prejudicial to the generall corporation of any Citye, Borough, or Towne, within this Realme, or any other the Kings dominions, ne shall extend to any the landes, or hereditamentes, of them, or any of them, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all faire of the said colleges, free chappellies, chartres, and other the premises, being appointed and given to the Kings highnes, by authority of this act, as be within the Duchy of Lancaster, and all manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, pertaining or belonging to the said colleges, free chappellies, and chartres, shall after the said faire of Gaster next coming, be within the suerchy and order of the court of the Duchy of Lancaster, in suche manner and forme, as other the premises bee assigned or appointed by
Monasteries.

Authorizitie of this acte, to bee in the surrvey and order of the courte of Augmentations and revenues of the kinges crowne, or other courte by the kinge to bee assigned: and that all commisioners, that hereafter shalbe awarded by vertue and force of this acte, concerning suche collidges, free chappelles, chauntries, and other the premmises, as be within the saide Duchie of Lancaster, shall bee awarded under the great seal of Englande, and shall bee certified into the same court of the Duchye of Lancaster, anye thing a-boylsede to the contrary in any wyse notwithstanding.

Provided alwayes, and be it enacted by the authozitie aforesayde, that this acte, ne any thing therein contained, shall extende to the Collidge, or chauntry of Arkiborough in the County of Norfolk, which the saide late king Henry the eight gave to Robert, Earle of Sussier, and to his heires, but that Henry now Earle of Sussier, sonne & heir to the saide late Earle, his heires and assignes, shall and may by chaunchozitie of this acte, have and enjoy the saide collegue, and chauntrie, and al manours, landes, renemets, aduowsones, tiches, penitions, postions, and other hereditanences, thereunto belonging or a-pertaining, any thing in this acte, to the contrary in any wyse notwithstanding.

Provided alwayes, and by the authozitie aforesayde, be it enacted, that the kinges Maiesty
Majesty, at any time when it shall seem to him good, may give authority to certain his graces commissioners, to alter the nature and condition of all manner of Obites, as well within the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, as in any other place within this his graces Reains of England, and Wales, being not suppressed nor abnichiate by vertue of this present acte, and the same Obites so altered to dispose to a better use, as to the relieve of some poore me being students, or otherwise.

Provided also, and be it enacted by authority aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, by reason of any remainder, use, condition, to enter into, claim, or challenge any landes, tenements, or hereditaments; for the non dounce, nor naminge, or non findinge of any luke priest, or priests, or poore folkes, as is aforesaid, Obite, an-nuaries. light or lamp, from hence to the be founden or done, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this acte, not any thing therein contained, shall in any wise extend to any landes, tenements, possessions, or hereditamentes; whatsoever that any Master, Deane, Prebendary, Warden, or chaustric, or any stipendary priest of any college, chaustric, prebende, fraterniti, straide, or any other corporation have
Monasteries.

Hath, or held of anie person or persones, by coppie of court roll, or at Will, according to the custome of any manor or manors, not gene or grant anie copiholde landes to the Kings highnes.

And also provided that the kings highnes, his heires or successors, shall not in anie wise have, hold, enjoy or take by virtue of this acte, or anie article therein contained, any maner of copiholde landes, tenements, possessions, or hereditamentes whatsoever they be, but that all and every of the saide persones and incumbentes shall have, hold, and enjoy the same during their lives, towards their pension and perely living, paying the rentes, and doinge their customes and services thereof due and accustomed, anie thing in this acte to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided that this acte shal not extend to anie landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, assigned, appointed, or intended for the findinge or maintenance of any chauntrie priest, or stipendary priest, which by anie former right, and good title without fraud or couine, were lawfully recovered from the possession of any suche chauntrie priece, or stipendarie priest, before the first day of October, the saide royng, yere of the raigne of the saide late king Henry the eight, which landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, were not charged, nor chargeable to the payment of the perpetuall tenth; any thing in this
this acte to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Provided alfo wize, and be it enacted by the authentick afigned, that all and singular grauntes, licences, confirmations, and letters parentes, which our late soueraigne Lord king Henry the eight, or our soueraigne Lord & king that now is, have made under the great seal of Englande to anie person or persones, bodies politike, or corporat,y of any colledge, chappel, or chantrrie, now being in esse, or standing, or now not being in esse, or not standing, or of any lordshippes, manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, anned, united, belonging, or appertaining to anie colledge, chappel, or chantrrie now being in esse, or standing, or now not being in esse, or not standing, or of any other thing or things, mentioned, espelled, or contained in any such grauntes, licence, confirmation, or letters parentes, shal from henceforth be deemed, taken, expounded, and adjudged good and effectuall in the law, according to the words, sentences, meaninges, ententes, fourme, and effectes of the same grauntes, licences, confirmations, and letters parentes, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if this acte, and the said acte made in the said xxviij. yere of the saide late king Henry the eight, had never bene had not made: And that this acte, or the said act made in the said xxviij. yere of the reign of our said late soueraigne lord king Henry the eight.
Monasteries.

eight, or any clause, article, sentence or other thing therein contained, shall not extend to any College, chappels, chaputries, or other thing or things mentioned in this acte, now being in esse, or standing, or now not being in esse, or now standing, or to any manours, landes, tenements, possessions, revenues, or hereditaments, annexed, united, belonging or appertaining to any college, chappel, chaputry, or other thing mentioned in this acte now being in esse, or standing, or now not being in esse, or now standing, or to any other thing or things, mentioned or expressed in this acte: which any person or persons, bodies, politicke or corporate, have had, or obtained by the assent, licence, confirmation, grant, or letters patentes of the said late king, or of the kinge Maistrie that now is, nor shall extends to any manours, landes, tenements, revenues, possessions, hereditaments, or other things or things mentioned, expressed, or contained in any suche licence, confirmation, grant, or letters patentes; but that every suche person and persons, bodies, politicke and corporate, their heires and successours and assignes, and the heires, successours and assignes of every of them, shall have, hold, and enjoy, all and every the same colleges, chappels, chaputries, manours, landes, tenements, revenues, possessions, and hereditaments, and all and every other thing and things whatsoever so by them
had or obtained, by the assent, licence, confirmation, grant, or letters patent of the said late kinge, or of the kinges Majestie that nowe is, according to the wordes, sentences, fourme, effect, meaning, and intent, of the same licences, confirmations, grants, and letters patentes this acte, or the sayde acte made in the said xxviij. yere of the raigne of the said late kinge Henry the eight or any clause, article, sentence, matter, or thing mentioned, expressed, or contained in any of the same actes, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

† Offices.

An acte touching the finding of offices before the Eschetour, Anno secundo Edwardi 6, Cap. 8.

† Eschetours, 15.

Here manie and divers persons holding, or that have holden, lands, tenements, or hereditaments some for term of yeres, a some by copy of court rolle, have been expulsed & put out of their tenures and holds, by reason of Inquisitions, or offices founden before Eschetours, commissioners, and other concerning tenures.
Offices.

of the kinge in capite, entitling the kinge to the Wardshippe of a ceddie of suche ländes or tenementes, and sometime entitling the kinge to the same, upon attaindours of treason, felonie, or otherwise, by reason that suche leales for terme or yeares, or interest by copy of court roll, of such persons have not bene found in such inquisitions or offices: after which expussion or putting out, the said persons have bene without remedy, for the obtaining of the said termes & holdes, during the kings possession therein, and can have no Trauerse, Monstrance de droit, ne other remedy for the same, because their said interest is but a chattel in the law or customarie holde, and no state of free holde. And also, where any person or persons hath any rent, common, office, &c., or other profite Appzender, of ane state or free holde, or for yeares, or otherwise out of such lands, or tenementes specified in such offices, or inquisitions the said rent, common office, &c., or profite Appzender, not found in the same office or offices, such personnes are in like maner without remedy, to obtenye or have the said rent, common, office, &c., or profite Appzender, by ane trauersse, or other speedy meane, without great & excessive charges, during the kinges interest therein, by force of such inquisition or office.

For remedie whereof, be it enacted by authentique of this present parliament, that where ane such office or inquisitions, is of
Halbe founden, omitting such titles, interestes, or matters as is aspeclad, that in all such cases, euerie lesse, tenant for term of yeres, or coptholder, and euerie such persone or persones, that have or shall have, ame interest to any rent, common or profit Apprender for term of yeres, life, or other wise, out of any of the landes, tenementes, or hereditaments contained in such office or inquisition, where the king his heires or successors are shall be intituled as is aspeclad to ame such landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, shall have, hold, enioy, and perceiue, all and euerie their leaues, and interests, or term of yeres, or by copy of court rolle, rents, commons, offices, fees, and profit Apprender, in suche manner, forme, state and condition, as they and euerie of them, should or might, have done, in case there had bene no such office, or inquisition found, and as they should lawfully might, or ought to have done, in case such lease, interest by copy of court rolle rent, common, office, fee, or profit. Apprender had bene founden in such office, or inquisition, any lawe, custome or usage to the contrary hertefore used in such cases, in any wise notwithstanding.

And also, where it is, or shall be founden for the king, his heires or successors, that the heire or heires of his tenant, or tenants is or shall bee within age, where in deed euerie heire or heires is, or shall be at the same time of full age, or of a more or greater age,
Offices.

Then is of shadow contained within such office.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in every such case, such heir and heirs shall at his of their very full age, or after plecte [alien proiecte] a writ of Estote probanda, and sue his of their suerice, or Dutler le mane, as his of their cases shall be, and have the profits of his of their lands, tenements, or hereditaments, from the time of his of their very full age, and such untrue office or inquisition, or any law is or custom to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Also where one person or more is or shall be founden here to the kinges tenant by office or inquisition, where any other person is, or shall be heire, or if one person or more be or shall be founden here by office, or inquisition in one countie, and another person or persons is or shall be founden here to the same person in another countie, or if any person be, or shall be untrue founden lunaticke, idiot, or dead. Be it enacted by such authority aforesaid, that every person's persons, greed, or to be greed by any such officer, or inquisition with and may have his or their travers to the same immediately, or after, at his or their pleasure, and proceed to trial therein, and have like remedie and advantage, as in other cases of travers upon untrue inquisitions or offices founden, anie law, blage, or custom to the contrary in any wise.
Offices.

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withstanding.

Also where it is or shall be hereafter truly founden by office or inquisitions, that any person or persons attainted, or that shall be attainted of treason, felony, or pregnancy, is or shall be seized of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, at any time of such treason, felony, or offence, committed or done, or any time after, whereunto no other person or persons hath, or shall have any title or interest of any estate of freeholde, that then in every such case, every person so seized therby, shall have his or their traurers, or

Monstrans de droit to the same, but being driven to any remedy of right, as like remedy & restitution, upon his or their title, founde or judged for him or them therin, as hath be accustomed & used, in other cases of trauserie although the kinges maestie, his heires, or successors, be or shall be, in such case entitled to any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by double matter of record, any lawe, custome or blaye to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And further be it enacted by the authoretie aforesaid, that where any inquisition or office, is or shall be founden, by the wordes of like, Quod de quo vel de quibus tenementa praddita renunciatur prad ignorant, or else founden hold of the king. Per quod seruius, ignorat, or such like, in such case, such tenure so uncertainly founden, De quo vel de quibus tanta potest, tenens ignorant, shall not be taken for any
Offices.

immediatlie tenure of the king, noz such tenure so founeden of the king. Per que ferue, ignorant,shal not be taka any Tenure in capite,but in such cases, a melius inquirendu, to bee awarded as hath ben accustomed in old time,any blage of latter time to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by authoritie aforesaid,that where it is oz shalbe founde by anie office, oz inquisition, that any lands, tenements, oz hereditamentes, are, oz shalbe descended, remained, oz common to any heire within age, and in the kings Ward, oz that ought to be in the kings Ward, & that such lands, tenements, oz hereditamets are holden of the king immediately, where in deede & lye are oz shal bee holden of some other common person, and not of the king immediately: that in such case, such heire or heirez, shall & may have ther trauserle to the same kinde age, and like remedie and restitution upon his oz their title, founeden oz judged for him oz them therein, as hath been accustomed & blen in other cases of trauerles, anie lawe, blage, oz custome to the contrarie in anie wise notwithstanding.

Also where the kings Maiestie by his Prerogatieve, ought to have as well suche landes, and tenementes, as he holden of other plons, as holden of him seilie immediatly, whereof his tenant holding of himself in chiefe, dech seised his heire being within age, until such time as litery be fixed by such heire
heire, and that the meane Lordes, of whom the saide other lands and tenements, of such heire be holden, beed to spare the rentes due to them for the same landes or tenements, holden of them during the kings possession. And when such heire hath sued his or their liverye they be by distresse, or otherwise to compell the said heire to pay to them the arreages of such rentes, for suche time as the saide landes or tenements, were in kings possession by suche minoritie, where they should have sued by petition to the kings majestie, to have obtained the same out of kings hands, if they would have the same which is to the great detriment, loss, and hinderance of such heire and heires. For re- dresse whereof be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that from henceforth, such meane Lordes, during suche minoritie, shall have, receive, and take the saide rentes by the handes of such the kings officers, as shall be appointed to have receive, and take the issues, revenues, and profits of the same lands, and tenements, to holden of such meane Lordes, during the minority and no-tage of such heire and heires, and until such heire and heires sue his or their liverye, and that such heire and heires until such time as he or they shall have sued their liverye, or might conveniently have sued their liverye, shall be thereof clearly discharged. And that such officer or officers shall upon requeste made, pay, the same to suche meane Lordes.
Offices.

(They going to suche office and officers, a sufficient acquittance, or acquittances, for the receipt of the same.) And that such payment thereof made with acquittance, or acquittances thereof shewed, shall bee to suche officers a sufficient discharge, against the kynges mateelie, and his heires upon his or their accompte in that behalfe, any lawe, blage or custome heretofore had, or used to the contrary hereof in any wyse notwithstanding.

Provided alwayes, and it is enacted by the authourtie aforesaid, that this acte, or anye thinge therein contained, shall not in any wyse extende to any inquisition or office taken, or founden, at anye time before the xx. daye of March next conming, nor to hinder prejudice, or take away, the title, interest, or possession of our Soueraigne Lord the kinge, or of anye other persone or persones gro unsustainablely by vertue, meane or occasion of anye inquisition or office taken, or founde before the same daye, but that as well our saide Soueraigne lord the kinge, as all other persone or persones, having anye title, interest, or possession, by vertue, meane, or occasion of anye inquisition or office founde before the same daye, shall, and may have, holde, and enjoy the same in like maner and forme, as though this acte had never bene had, or made, any thing in the same acte to the contrary in any wyse notwithstanding.

Provided also, and it is enacted by the authours
Offices.

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Authoritie aforesaid, that in all such cases as any persone or persones shall bee enabled by this acte to have anye traucers, and shall pursue his or their traucers, that then he of they that shall pursue suche traucers, shall sue one soweit, or severall sueste of Seire facias (as the case shall require) against all & anguler such person and persons as shall have interest by the king, or by his patente or patentees, in like maner and sourne as is requisite, upon traucers, or petitions heretofore pursued. And that in every suche Seire facias, the patentees, or other defendantes shall have like places, and advantages, as they had in anye Seire facias, before this time awarded against anye patente in anye case of petition. And also, by every traucers that be pursued by vertue or mean of this act, in suche case as the partie or partes that shall pursue anye suche traucers, should by the order of the common laues of this Realme, have bene put to sue by petition to the kinge, there shall be two suestes of Seire facias, as like suestes have ben granted upon petitions made to the king.

Provided also, and it is enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if after any judgement shall be given bypon anye traucers, that shallbe tended, or sued by vertue or meane of this acte, it shall appeare by any matter of recorde, that the king hath anye other former title, right, or interest to the manours, landes,
Tithes

Landes, tenementes, or other hereditaments, mentioned in the same trauers, that then the same title, right, and interest, should land to the king, the saide trauers and judgement thereupon given, in any wise not withstanding.

Tithes.

An acte for payment of Tithes.
An. 2, E. 6, cap. 13.

Tithes. 10.

Where in the Parliament holden at Westminster the uii. daye of Febru-arie in the xxxth yeare of the reigne of the late kinge of moste famous memore kyng Henry the eight, [cap. 20. Tithes. 5.] there was one acte made, concerning payment of tithes pediiall and personall. And also in another Parliament holden at West-minster the xxxth daye of July in the xvi. yeare of the reigne of the said late kinge Henry the eight, [cap. 7. Tithes. 8.] An other acte was made concerning true payment of tithes and offerings, in which several actes, many and divers things be omitted and left out, which were convenient and very necessarie to be added to the same: In consider-ation whereof, and to thintent the saide tithes may be hereafter truely payde, accor-ding to the minde of the makers of the saide acte: Be it ordynd and enacted by the king our soueraigne Lord, with the assent of the
Tythes.

loides spiritual and temporal, and the common in this present parliament assembled, 

& by chauchorie of the same, that not one

ly the said acres made in the said xxv. and 

xv. peres of the raigne of the said late king 

Henry the eight, concerning true paument of 
tithes, and every article, and beauchie there 
in contented, shall abide and stande in there 
full strength and vertue, but also bee it fur-

ther enacted by chauchorie of this present 
parliament, that every of the kings sujects 

shall from henceforth truely and verily with 

our fraude 02 guile, deceide, set out, yeide and 
pay, all manner of their preial tithes, in their 
proper kind, as they rile and happen, in such 
maner & sourme, as hath bene of right yeild-

d and payd within forty peres next before the 
making of this act, or of right of custome ought to have bene payed. And that 

no person shall from henceforth, take 02 car 

away any such 02 like tithes, which have 
bene yeilded 02 payd within the said forty 

peres, or of right ought to have bene payed, 
in the place or places tithable of the same, be-

cause the same thereof, the tenche part of the same, 
or otherwise agreed to, the same tithes, with 
the parlion, dicar, or other owner, proprie-

rce, or serinour of the same tithes, under the 
paine of forsaiture of treble value of the tithes 
to taken 02 carried away.

And be it also enacted by the authohorie 

aboysed, that at all times whensoever, and 

Gg.1. a9
Tythes.

As often as the said prebendall tithes shal be due at the tithing tyme of the same, it to be lawfull to every pyp to whom anpie of the saied tithes ought to be payed, or his deputy or servant, to view & see their said tithes to bee truly and truely set forth and severed from the ir partes, and the same quietly to take and cary awaie. And if any persone cary awaie his corn or hay, or his other predial tithes, before the tithe thereof be set forth, or willingly withdr^aw his tithes of the same, or of such other thinges, whereof predial tithes ought to be payed, or do stopp or let & parson, vicar, propietory, owner or other their deputies or fermours, to view, take, & cary awaie their tithes as is aboue laied, by reason whereof the saied tithes or tenche is lost, impaired, or hurt, that then upon due proofe thereof made, before the spiritual judge, or any other judge, to whom heretofore he might have made complayne, theparty so carying awaie, withdr^awing, letting or stopping, shal pay the double value of the tenche of tithe, to taken, lost, withdr^awen or caryed awaie, over and besides & costes, charges and expense of the suit in the same, the same to be recovered before the ecclesiastical judge, according to the kynges ecclesiastical lawes.

And be it further enacted by that authori-
Tythes.

in any walk or common ground, whereof the part be not certainly known, shall pay their tithes for the increase of the laid cattel to going in the laid walk or common, to the person, vicar, propietory, poctionary, owner or other their termours or dependences of that parish, hamlet, towne, or other place, where the owner of the said cattel in his, or he dwelleth is ground at wates, and be it enacted by this house of lords, and by any man, whereof the payment of any such tithes, or that be discharged by any composition, shall be charged for the payment of tithes by act of parliament: which before this time have been barre and paid no tithes by reason of that barre, now be, or hereafter shall be imposed and converted into arable ground or meadow, that from henceforth, after the end and term of the next after such imposition, fully ended and determined, that the same be growing upon that farm, any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.
Tythes.

the auctoritie aforesaid, that if any such barren, wast, or heath ground, hath bee soe this time ben charged with the payment of any tithes, and that the same bee hereafter improved and converted into arrable ground or meadow, yt then yt owner or owners ther-of, shall during by, yeares next following, and after the same improuement, pay such kind of tith as was payd for the same before the saide improuement: any thing in this act to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

And bee it also further enacted by auctoritie aforesaid, that every person exercising merchandises, bargaining or selling, clothing, handicraft, or other arte or faculty, beyng such kind of persons, and in such places as heretofore within this ri. yeares have accustomed by law to pay such personal tythes, or of right ought to pay, other then such as ben common day laborers, shall percy at of before the feast of Easter, pay for his personal tithes, the r. part of his clerke gains, his charges and expenses, according to his estate, condition, or degree to be therein abated allowed, and deducted.

Provided also, that in all such places, where any persons have bled to pay their tithes within this ri. yeares, the same custome of payment of tithes to be observed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And bee it also enacted by the auctoritie aforesaid,
Tythes.

besaid, that if any person refuse to pay his personal tithes in fourme aforesaid, that that shall be lawful to the ordinary of the same wives, where he party (that so ought to pay he said tithes) is dwelling, to call the same party before him, & by his discretion, to examine him by all lawful & reasonable measures, other than by the parties own corporate or the concerning the true payment of such personal tithes.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all & every person & plans, which by the laws or customs of this Realm, ought to make or pay their tithes, that perely to henceforth, well and wely content & pay, his or their offerings, to be person, vicar, proprietor, or their deputies or farmers of such parish or parishes where shall fortune or happen him or them, to well or abide; & that at such lower offerings as at any time heretofore within the ace of 11th year of last past, hath bene visted & customary for payment of such, & in de- 
"of thereof, to pay for their said offerings at alter then next following.

Provided also, & be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act of any thing herein contained, shall not extend to any parish, which stands upon, & towards the sea, in the commodities occupying whereof, noteth chiefly in fishing, & have by reason thereof, visted to satisfe their tithes by fish, & at every such parish, or parishes shall..."
Tythes.

Hereafter pay their tithes, according to the lawdable customes, as they have heretofore of ancient time, within this pl. percs, bised and accustomed, and shall pay their offerings as is aforesaid.

Provided alwaies, be it enacted by the authentique aforesaid, this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend in any wise to the inhabitantts of the city of London & Counterbury, & the suburbs of the same, to any other towne or place, that hath bised to pay their tithes by their houses, otherwise then they ought or should have done before the making of this act; any thing contenepe in this act, to the contrary in any wise note:

And bee it further enacted by the authentique aforesaid, that if any person do subtract or withdraw any manner of tithes, obventions, statutes, commodities, or other duties before mentioned, or any part of them, contrary to the true meaning of this act, of any other act heretofore made, that then the party so subtractinge, or withdrawing the same, may or shall be contented and sude in the kinges ecclesiastical court, by the parti from whom the same shalbe subtracted or withdrawn, to thintent the kings judge ecclesiastical shall and may then and there heare & determine the same according to the kinges ecclesiastical lawes. And that it shall not
not be lawfull into the person, bicear, proprietor, or other their servants, or deputies, contrary to this act, to convene of the such withholder of tiches, obventions, or other duties aforesaid, before any other judge, then ecclesiastical. And if any archbishops, bishops, chancellors, or other Judges ecclesiastical, give any sentence in the aforesaid causes of tiches, obventions, profits, emoluments, and other duties aforesaid, or in any of them (as no appeale ne prohibition hanging) the party condemnation do not obey the said sentence, that then it shall be lawfull to every such judge ecclesiastical, to excommunicate the said party, so as aforesaid condemned, & disobeying, in which sentence of excommunication, if the said party excommunicate stoutly stand and endure still excommunicate, by the space of forty days next after, upon denunciation & publication thereof, in the parish church, or the place or parish, where the party so excommunicate is dwelling or most abiding, the said judge ecclesiastical, may then at his pleasure signifie unto the king into his court of chancery, of the state and condition of the said partie so excommunicate, & thereupon to require process De excommunicato capiendo, to be awwarded against every such person as hath been so excommunicate.

Be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that if any party at any time hereafter, for any matter or cause before rehearsed,
Tythes.

Tythes.

ges to be assigned or assisst ed by the court, where the said consultation shalbe so granted, for which costs and damages, the party to whom they shall be awarded, may have an action of debt, by bill, plaint, or information in any of the king's courts of record, wherein the defendant shall not wage his or their law, nor have any esigne or precaution allowed or admitted.

Provided always and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to gene any minister, or judge ecclesiastical, any jurisdiction to holde place of any matter, cause or thing, being contrary or repugnant to, or against the effect, intent or meaning of the statute of Westminster second, the b. Chapiter, the statute of Articuli Cleri, circu- specte agatus, etia cedua, & treatise De regia prohibitions, in any against the statute of Anno primo Edwardi tertij the tenth Chapterer, or any of them, can hold place in any matter, where of the king's court of right ought to have jurisdiction, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise not standing.

Provided nevertheless, where here tofore such a custome hath been in many parts of Wales, that of such cattle and other goods as hath been given with the marriage of any person, there tithes have been exacted and levied by the persons & curates in those parts which custome being dissolute from any part of this realme, as it seemed when the
Limitation.

Sayd countrey of Wales, was through civil
discension unculted, for want of other suffi-
cient profit, that might otherwise grow to
the curates and ministers there, to have been
for that time tolerable for now the countrey
being well manured and husbanded, & that
tithe is dutie payde there, of course, haye,
wooll and cheese, and of other increase of all
manner of catell, as it is commonlie in all
other partes of this realme; same custome
seemes to bee greuous and unreasonable,
speciallie where the benefices are els suffi-
cient for the findinge of the saide ministers
and curates, that it bee therefore enacted by
the authozite aforesaid, that from and af-
ter the first day of May next comming, no
such tithes of mariage goods be exacted Or
required of anie person within the saide do-
minis of Wales, or marches of the same: an-
ie thinge in this acte conteyned, or any
other acte, custome, prescription, had or
made to the contrarie hereof notwithstanding.

An act for the limitation of prescription in cer-
taine cases made in the second session of
the first parliament. I.M. Cap. 5.

Limitation. 2.

The saide former act made in the sayde
year of the raigne of the sayde late
Kig Henry which is before 32 Hen. 8. ca. 2
Limitation. 3.
Limitation.

Limitatio. 3. 02 any article, clause, sentence, or matter therein contained, shall not extend to any writ of right of actions, Quare impediet, or alias of darreine presentmet, or iure patronatus, or to any writ of right of ward, writ of ransomment of warde, for the wardship of any castle, honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, helden by knyghtes service nor to the seyf of the wardship of the body of any warde or wardes, or to the seyf or wardship of any castels, honours, manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, helden by knyghtes service, but that all and every person and persons, bodies politicke and corporate, their heirs and successors, the heirs and successors of every of them shall and may have, maintain, and pursue all and singular the said writtes of right of actions, Quare impediet, alias of darreine presentmet, iure patronatus, writtes of right of warde, ransomment of ward, and also seale the wardship both of the body, and of the castels, honours, manors, lands, tenements, & hereditaments, helden by knyghtes service, in like maner & manner, to all intents constructions, & purposes as they or any of them should or might have done, made, or pursued before & making of the said act made in the said xxvij. per [av. 2] as though the same actes had never been had or made: anie thing in the said former act to the contrarie notwithstanding.
FRAUDULENT DEEDS.


FRAUDULENT DEEDS.

OF the anopping and abolishing of saigned, covetous and fraudulent seoffements, gifts, grants, alienations, connuiances, bonds, suites, judgements, and executions, as well of landes and tenements, as of goodes and cattellles, more commonly used and practised in these days, than hath beene seen and heard of heretofore: which seoffements, gifts, grants, alienations, connuiances, bonds, suites, judgements, and executions, have beene, and are defiled and contrived of malice, fraud, cunning, collusion or guile, to the end, purpose, and intent, to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, and others of their just and lawful actions, suites, debts, accompts, damages, penalties, forfeitures, heriots, mortuaries, and relieves, not only to the let or hinderance of the due course and execution of lawe and justice, but also to the ouerthowe of all true and plaine dealinge, bargaining, and connuance, betwene man and
Fraudulent deeds.

and man, without the which no common wealth or civil society can be maintained continued: Be it therefore declared, ordained, and enacted by authority of this present parliament, that all and every sequestration, gift, grant, alienation, bargain, and conveyance of landes, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and cattels, of any of them, or of any lease, rent, common, or other profit or charge out of the same landes, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and cattels, or any of them, by writing or otherwise; and all and every bond, suit, judgment, and execution, at any time had or made since the beginning of S. Queen Anne's Majesties reign, that nowe is, or at any time hereafter to be had or made, to or for any intent or purpose before declared and express, shall be from henceforth deemed and taken (only as against that person or persons his or their heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them, whose actions, suits, debts, accopsts, damages, penalties, foysfautes, heritors, moitnaries, & reliques, by such guilefull, covetous, or fraudulent devises & practices, as is aforesaid, are, shall, or ought to be in any wise disturbed, hindered, delayed, or defrauded) to be clearly and utterly boide, frustrate, of none effect: any pretence, colour, fapred consideration, expressing of bse, or any other matter or thing to the contrary, notwith=
Fraudulent deeds.

Notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by that authoritie aforesaid, that all and every the parties to such fayned, covetous, or fraudulent feoffment, gyfte, grant, alienation, bar-gayne, conveyance, bonds, suits, judgements, executions, and other things before expelle
led, or being privie or knowing of the same, or any of them, which at any time after the tenth day of June next comming, shall wittingly and willingly put in by, asowe, maintain, lustifie, or defende the same, or any of them, as true, simple, and done, had, or made, bana side and upon good considera

cation: he shall alien or alligne any the landes, tenements, goods, leales, or other things before mentioned, to hym or them conuicted, as is aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall incure the penaltie and confiscation of one year's value of the fayed landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, leales, rents, commons, or other profits, of or out of the same, & the whole value of the fayed goods and cattelles, and also so much money, as are or shall be contained in any such covetous and fayned bonde: the one moiety whereof to be to the Queenes Maiestie, her heires and succes
sours, & another moiety to the partie or parties greedied by such fayned and fraudulent feoffment, gyfte, grant, alienation, bargaine, conveyance, bonds, suits, judgements, execu

tions,
Fraudulent deeds. 240

actions, leases, rents, communes, profits, charges, and other things aforesaid, to be recovered in any of the Queen's courts of record, by action of debt, bill pluviale, or information, wherein none es- loigne, protection, nor wager of law shall be admitted for the defendant or defendants & also being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment for one half pence without bail or mainprise.

Provided alwaies and be it further enacted by such authority aforesaid, that whereas sundry common recoveries of landes, tenements, and hereditaments, have heretofore ben had, and hereafter may ben had against tenant in caple, or other tenant of the freehold, the reversion or remainder, or the right of reversion of remainder then beinge in any other person of persons, that every such common recovery heretofore had, and hereafter to be had of any landes, tenements, or hereditaments, shall as touching such person and persons, which then had any remainder or reversion, or right of remainder or reversion; and against the heirs of every of them, and remaine, be of such like force and effect, as if none other, as the same should have bene, if this act had never ben had remade.

Provided alwaies, & be it further enacted by such authority aforesaid, that this act
Fraudulent deeds.

act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to make void any estate or consonance, by reason whereof any person or persons shall lose any voucher in any waste of Forme downe now depending, or hereafter to be depending, but that all & every such vouchers in any lost of Forme downe shall stand and be in like force and effect, as if this act had never beene had or made, any thing bezoze in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the aucthoritie aforesaid, that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any estate or interest in landes, tenementes, hereditaments, leases, rents, commons, profits, goods, or carrels, had, made, conveyed, or assur'd, or hereafter to be had, made, conveyed, or assur'd, with which estate or interest, is or shall be upon good consideration, bona fide lawfully ensued, or assur'd to any person, or persons, or bodies politic or corporate, not having at the time of such couetace or assurance to them made, any manner of notice or knowledge of such counsell, fraud, or collusion, as is aforesaid, any thing before mentioned to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding. This act to endure unto the end of the first session of the next parliament, & An. 14.

El. ca. 4. continued unto the end of the next parliament.
An act that the exemplification or constar of letters patents, shal be as good and available as the letters patents them selues.


F or avoiding of all such doubt, questions, & ambiguities, as heretofore have risen and beene moved, of such as hereafter might rise and be moved, in & upon such statute made in parliament begunne & holde at westminster the 11. day of November, in the third yer of the raigne of our late souereign lord king Edward the sixt, entituled an act concerning grants and gifts, made by patentees out of letters patents, which is 3.C.6.ca.4. Grauntes 2. and for a due and full supply of all such wants as may be thought to be therein: Be it enacted & declared by the authentique of this present parliament, that at & every patentee & patentees, their heires, successors, executors, & assignees, & at and every other person & persons, haveinge by, or from them or any of the, or under their title, any estate or interest, of, in, or to any landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any other thing whatsoever, to such patentee or patentees heretofore granted by any letters patents, either of the most famous princes king Henry the eight, king Edward the first, Queene Mary, king Philip & Queene Mary, or by any of the, or by the Queenes most excellent Maiestie that now is, or any time since the 11 day of February, in the
Grauntes.

Of the reign of the said late king Henry the Eight, or his by his Queene's Majestie that now is, her heires or successors, at any time hereafter to be graunted, shall and may at all times hereafter, in any of her Queene's highest courts, her heires, or successors, and elsewhere, by the authority of this present act, make & convey, and be allowed & suffered to make & convey, to & for him, the & cery of them selves, such claine, or title, by way of declaració, plaint, aowrrie, parre, replicatio, or other pleading what soever, as well against the Queenes highnesse her heires, or successors, & cery of the, as against all & cery other person or persons what soever, for or concerning the lands, tenements hereditaments, or other things whatsoever specified or contained in any such letters patents, or of, or concerning any part or parcel thereof, by shewing forth an exemplification or constat, under a great seal of England, of the enrolment of such letters patents, or of so much thereof, as shall & may serve to, or for such title, claine, or matter, the letters patents then being and remaining in force, not lawfully surrendered nor cancelled for or concerning so much & such part and parcel of such landes, tenements, hereditaments, or other thing, & hereunto such title or claine shall be made, as if the same letters patents selse were pleaded & shewed forth any law, bylge, or other thing, whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.


There was then made & established one good act for the reformation of V lurie, by which act & vice of V lurie was well repelled especially the corrupt cheahtance & bargaining by way of sale of wares, & shifts of interest. And whereas since that time by one other act made in the v. & vi. yere of the Raigne of our late Soueraigne lozde King Edward v. 6. | ca. 20. the saide former act was repelled, & new provisoes for repelling of V lurie deliued & enacted, which saide latter act hath not done so much good as was hoped it should, but rather saide vice of V lurie, especially by way of sale of wares & shifts of interest, hath much more exceedingly abounded, to the utter undiung of many gentemente, marchas, & occupiers & other, to the imporable hurt of the common weale, as well for in saide later act there is no power against such corrupt shifts, & sales of wares, as also for there is no difference of pane, forfiaiture, of punishment, upon the greater or lesser exctions & oppressions, by reason of none upon V lurie: Wherefore saide act was enacted, that the saide later statute made in the v. and vi. yere of the Raigne of King Edward v. 6. | ca. 20. | every branch & the taking of a third of the goods & the 20d.
Vsurie.

Bzach and article of the same, from and after the xxv. day of June next coming, shall be utterly abrogated, repelled, and made void, that the said act made in the said xxv. day of the kal of king Henry the eight [ca. 6] from and after the said xxv. day of June next coming shall be rescinded, and stand in full force, strength, and effect.

And be it further enacted, that all bonds, contracts, and assurances, collateral or other to be made for payment of any principal, or money to be lent, or covenant to be performed by any blury, in lending or doing of any thing against the said act now rescinded, by which lone or doing there shall be rescinded or taken above the rate of one hundred for one pence, shall be utterly void.

And be it further enacted, that all brokers, solicitors, and buyers of bargains, for contracts or other doings against the said statute now rescinded, whereupon shall be rescinded or taken more then after the rate of one li. for the lone of T. li. for a pence, shall be to all intents and purposes, judged, punished, and blased as Counsellours, attorneys, or advocates, in some case of punishment.

And forasmuch as all blury being forbidden by the law of God, is sinne and detestable: Be it enacted, all blury, lone, or bearing of money, or lending daces for bearing of money by way of lone, and assurance, shifts, sale of wares, contract, or other doings what-
whatsoever soz gaine, mentioned in the said
statute which is now remaind, whereupon
is not reservd, oz taken, oz conenounced to be
reservd, parde, oz genera to soz lender, cocracter,
hitter, sozbeare, oz delierer, abode the
summe of £, 11, 10, the tone 0, to bearing of a
C, 11, soz one perc, oz after $ rate for a more
oz letter sume 0, tune, shalbe fro $ xev. day
of June next comming, punished in fourme
foleswing, that is to say, that every such of-
feores against this statute, that shalbe so much as
shalbe reservd by way of blurtic, above the principal, for an-
ne money so to be lent 0, forborne. All such
forfaitures to be recoverd & improved as is
limitted for forfaitures by the laide forNatue nowe remaind.

And be it further enacted that Justices
of Diet & Terminer, & Justices of assize in
their circuits, Justices of peace in their se-
lions, marces, shires, & bartholes of Cities,
shall also have full power & authority to en-
quire, hear, & determne, of all and Angler
offences committd against the laide statute
nowe remaind.

And be it further enacted, & the said sta-
tute nowe remaind, shalbe more large & and
strongly conservd for the respeffion of blurtic
& against al persons that shall offend against
the true meaning of the laide statute by any
way or devise, directly or indirecly.

Provided alway, that this statute doth
not extend, noz shalbe expounded to extend

BH.17.  bnoq
Vnury.

unto any allowances or payments for the
finding of Orphans, according to the aun-
scent rates, or customs of the citie of Lon-
don, or any other Cittie where like or der is
for the custody of Orphans & their goddes
as is in the said citie of London.

Provided alwaies, and be it further
enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if a-
ny person or persons, shall from & after the
said xev. day of June, offend contrary to
the said statute reunied by this present act
made in the xxvb. yere of the raigne of the
said late kinge Henry the eight [ca 6.] that
then all and every such offender and of fen-
ders, shall and may also be punished & cor-
rected, according to the Ecclesiastical laws
heretofore made against bluscie. And that
all and every person and persons offending
in bluscie, & ciaas, or chevaliance against this
present act, and not taking or receiving but
only after the rate of r. pounds in the hun-
dred, shall be punished by the paines & forfaitures provided
and appointed by this act against such
as shall not take or receive over and above
the rate of r. pounds in the hundred for
a person, and not otherwise. This act to con-
tinue and endure for and during the space of
five yeres, next after the end of this present
Parliament, and from thence unto the end of
the first Session of the Parliament then
next ensuing.

And be it further enacted by the author-
ity
Leases.

Stie aforesaid, that if this present act shall not be continued in the first Session of the Parliament next ensuing the said terms of yeares, and then in the same Session no other statute or provision made against blure or corrupt chevalance, thyn al euery the laue or statutes repealed by this act, hall remaine and be of such like force & effect, as if this present act had never ben had ne made [vide. 5. E. 6. ca. 20, 9.]

An act against fraudes, delecting remedies for dilapidation of Ecclesiastical livings, & for Leases to be granted by collegiat churches. 13. E. cap. 10.

Leases 4.

For the long & unreasonable leases made by colleges, Deane & chapters, parsons, vicars, & other having spiritual promotions, be the chiefest causes of dilapidations & the decap of all spiritual livings & hospitable, & by reason impoverishing of all successe, incumptions in the same. Be it enacted by the authentique aforesaid, that henceforth all leases, gifts, grants, seocements, connex- sions, or estates, to be made, had, done, suffered, by any master & fellowes of any college, Dean & chapter of any Cathedral, or collegiat church, master or gardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living, or any houses, lands, tithes, tenements, or other here-ONments being any parcel of the possessions
Leases,
of any such college, cathedral church, chapter, hospital, parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion, or any wares appertaining or belonging to the same, or of any of the, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate (other than for the term of 17 years, or three times the time as any such lease or grant shall be made or granted, whereby the accustomed perely rent or more shall be reserved and payable perely during the said term) shall utterly void be of none effect to all intents, constructions, purposes, law, custom, or usage, to the contrary any wares notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, it be enacted by that authority aforesaid, this act nor any thing therein contained, shall be taken or construed, to make good any lease, or other grant to be made by any such college, or collegiate church, within either of both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or else where within the Realm of England, for more peres than are limited by the private statutes of the same College.

Provided always, that this act shall not extend to any lease hereafter to be made upon surrender of any lease heretofore made, or by reason of any covenant or condition contained in any lease heretofore made, or nowe continuing, so this the lease to bee made do not contain more peres then the residue of the peres of the former lease nowe continuing shall, at the time of such lease hereafter to be
Leases.

be made, not any lessee rent then is reserved in the said former lease. See a statute made 1 Eliz. which is intant and concerning exchanges to be had between the Queen's Majesty & Bishops, what leases & all leases bishops may make. See also one other statute made t. of these v. 120 leases, and certain branches of the statute made 14 Eliz. cap. 11 touching leases & charges, by such incumbents, & the other matters of this statute, which are omitted, because they are not yet perpetual.

= Recoueries. =

An Act for the avoiding of recoueries suffered by collusion by tenants for term of life and such others. An 14 Eliz. cap. 8.

Recoueries 1.

Where divers persons being seised, or that had been seised of landes, tenements, and hereditaments, as tenants by the suretie of England, tenants in tail after possibility of issue extinct, or otherwise, only for term of life or lives, or of estates determinable by death or lives, have heretofore permitted & suffered, other persons, by agreement or course, between the had to recover the same landes, tenements & other hereditaments against the same particular tenants, in the Queen's Majesty's court or have permitted & suffered themselves to be bouched by other persons, by agree-
Recoveries.

ment of cousin betwene them had in recoveries suffered of the same landes, tenements, & other hereditaments, in the Queenes Maiesties court, to the great prejudice of those to whom the reversion or remainder thereof hath appertained, oz ought to appertain.

To remedy whereof, be it enacted by the Queenes most excellent Maiestie, with the assent of the Lords Spiritual and temporall, & the commons in this present parliamet assembled, & by authority of the same that all such recoveries, hereafter to be had, prosecuted, by agreement of the parties, or by cousin, as is aforesaid, against anie such particular tenant of anie landes, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof the same particular tenant is, or hereafter shalbe seized of any such particular estate as is aforesaid, oz against any other, with boucher ouer of any such particular tenant, oz of anie having, oz that had right or title to anie such particular estate or tenancie, as is aforesaid, that from henceforth, as against such person or persons, to whom, anie reversion or remainder thereof, by force of any conventance or devise before that time had or made, shall, ought, oz lawfully may appertain, & against their heirees & succesflours, be clearly & utterly void, & of none effect, anie law oz blage heretofore had to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alway, that this act noz any thing therein contain, shall extend, oz has
Recoueries.

...to any person or persons, that shall hereafter by good title, recover any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, without fraud or consent, by reason of any former right, or title, but that all such recovery, & recoveries, so to be had or prosecuted upon former rights or titles, shall stand & be in like force, strength & effect, as they were before the making of this act, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that all such recovery & recoveries, so to be had or prosecuted, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as above said, by the assent & agreement of any person or persons, to whom any reversion or remainder thereof shall be ought to appertain (so is the same assent & agreement doe appear of record in any court of our soveraigne Lady & Queenes Maiesty, her heires or successors), shall stand & be in like force, strength, & of like effect, against such person & persons, that shall so assent & agree, their heires and successors, as they were before the making of this act, any thing herein contained to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

...it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that one act made in the xxvii. year of our late soveraigne Lord & King Henry the eight, entitled, An act for the avoiding of recoveries by collusion by tenantes for some of life, [11] 32. 21. 8. ca. 31. shall be
Iurours.

From the first day of July next ensuing repealed, and shall no longer stand in force.

Iurours.

An Act declaring that the tenant & defendant may have a tales de circumstantibus, as well as the demandant or plaintiff. 14. Eliz. cap. 9. Iurours 20.

FD; the avoindinge of great & chargeable delapes ofentymes happening into testaines and defendants: We it enacted that in all cases whereas the partie plaintiff or demandant by any statute heretofore made may have by his of their request made to the Justices of the prius, within the Realme of Englande, or to the Justices of the justices of the justices of the counties palatine of Lancaster, Chester, & Durham, a tales de circumstantibus, that in all and every such case or cases, the party or parties, tenants, actours, audwantus, & defendantes (if the plaintiffs or demandantes that upon the calling of the principal panel or Jury forbeare or refuse to pray the same) shall & may upon his or their request or desire have upon the same recorde, & by the same Justices, the tales or taleses of the granted, in like manner, forme, & degree, to all respectes & purposes, as the plaintiff or demandant in any suit or action may have the same by any statute or ordinance heretofore made.
of the issue or issues joined, or hereafter to be joined in any plea, suit, or action, any law, custom, or usage herebefore vied to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all popular actions, informations, bills, or suits, commenced or had, or hereafter to be commenced or had in any the Queen's Majesty's courts of record, upon any penal laws or statutes wherein any person doth, or shall sue, or prosecute, or institute, as well as the Queen's Majesty, her heirs, or successors, as for herself, so upon issue is or shall be joined to be tried by the country, that therein and partie defendant or defendants shall be admitted to pray and have a tales de circumstantibus, as in other cases aforesaid. Se touchig Jurors de circumstantibus. 35 H. 8. ca. 6. Ju= rors 17. made perpetual. 2. E. 6.
cap. 32. 5. 4. 5. D. and M.
ca. 7. Jurors 18.

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