Magna Charta cum statutis, tum antiquis, tum recentibus, maximopere, animo tenendis, nunc demum ad vnum, tipis edita, per Richardum Tottill.

(\(\therefore\))

Anno Domini 1587.

Cum Privilegio ad imprimendum solum.
To the Reader.

The former booke intitled Magna Charta, did conteine dyuers old statuts, laws, and other things, although good, not verie necessarie to be had in one so portable a volume, and the same confuselie and not orderly digested, and in many places (for want of perfect copies) very faulty. This containeth the most necessarie of those olde Statutes, and dyuers later and newe Statutes most conuenient to bee had, perfect and ready, not onely by all Studentes of the law for their private studies, readinges, mootes, bolts, ca
es, and other exercises: but also by the practises of the same for their daily affaires & causes, which statutes be those that are conteined in the table next following: wherein the statutes which this booke conteineth, are in such or
der as they be placed in this book. The
To the Reader.

Other table doth conteine the titles in order of Alphabet, wherein the statutes in this booke conteined, are collected, in the collection of statutes compiled by Maister Rasall: which titles, are set in this booke, over every such part of the said statutes, as are in that collection, and thereunto is added the number, at the which the same is to bee found in the collection. The wordes conteined betwene the two markes, which sometimes ye shall finde in the booke, doe shew what is corrected or added to the statutes more then was before imprinted, the corrections whereof, are to be warranted by divers auncient coppies which haue bene care-fullty conferred for the fame pur-pose.
The first Table shewing the Statutes in this book contained.

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Finis.
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An. nono Henrici tertij.

Edwardo Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ, Dni Hiberniæ, & dux Aquitaniae archiepiscopis episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, vicariis, episcopis, ministris, & omnibus balliuis & fidelibus suis salute.

Inspeximus magnam Chartam dni H. quodam regis Angliæ patris nni de libertatibus Angliæ in hæc verba.

Henticus dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normanæ & Aquitaniae, & Comes Andeg. Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, vicariis, episcopis, ministris, & omnibus balliuis, & fidelibus suis putesem Chartam inspecturis salutem. Sciat quod nos intitu dei, & salute animæ niæ, & animarum antecessorum, & successorum nostrorum, ad exaltationem sanctæ ecclesiæ, & emendationem regni nostri, spottanea & bona voluntate nostra, dedimus & concessimus Archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitiis, baronibus, & omnibus liberris de regno nostro habentes libertates subscripsit, tenendas in regno nostro Angliæ perpetuo.
Magna Charta.

Frauncifles. 1. cap. 1.

In primis concessimus deo, & hanc presen-

ti charta nostra confirmamus & nobis &
hered' nostris imperpetuum; qud' ecclesia An-
glica libera sit, & habeat omniam uira sua in-
tegra, & libertates suas illasfas. Coccusim us e-
tiam & dedimus omnibus liberis hominibus,
regni nostri, pro nobis & heredibus nostris,
in perpetuum has libertates subscript, tened' &
habend' eis & hered' suis de nobis & hered-
dibus nostris in perpetuum.

Reliefe, 1. cap. 2.

Si quis com', vel baronum nostrorum, sive
aliorum tenentium de nobis in capite per se-
ruitium militar', mortuos fuerit, & cum dece-
ferit, heres eius plene aetatis fuerit, & releuuim
nobis debeat, habeat hereditatem suam & an-
tiquis releuii, fecit heres vel heredes comitis, de
com integro, per centum libras, heres vel he-
 redes baronis de baronia integra, & eun uar-
cas, heres vel heredes militis, de feod' mill'in-
tegro, per centum solidos ad plus. Et qui mi-

nus habuerit, minus det, secundum antiquam
consuetudinem feodorum.

Uuardes, 1. cap. 3.

Si autem heres alicuius talium fuerit inff
aetatem, dominus eius non habeat custodiam
eius, nec terrae sua, antequam homagium ce-
perit. Et postquae talis heres fuerit in custodia,
ki ad aetatem perueniret (Cilicet xx. annorum)
habeat hereditatem suam sine releuio, & fine
fine, ita tamen quod si ipse (dum infra aetatem
fuerit) fiat miles, nihilominus ter remaneat in
custodia
custodia dominorum suorum, vsqu; ad terminum prædictum.

v. V. 2 cap. 2

Custos terræ huiusmodi heredis, qui infra etatem fuerit, non capiat de terra, heredis, nisi rationabiles exitus, & rationabiles consuetudines, & rationabilia scriptia, & hoc sine destructione & vausto hominum & rerum. Et si nos commiserimus custodia aliquius talis terræ vic vel alii aliqui, qui de exitibus terræ illius nobis debet respondere, & ille de custodia illa, destructionem, vel vastum fecerit, nos ab eo capiemus emend. & terra committatur duob. leg. & discretis hominibus de feodo illo, qui de exi. eae illius nobis redact, vel illi qui nos sìllâ assignauerim. Et si dederim, vel vëdiderim custodia aliqui talis terræ, & ille inde destructionem fecerit, vel vastum, amittat illum custodiam, et tradatur duobus discret & § leg. hominibus de feodo illo, qui similiter nobis respondeat, sicut prædictum est. § Vide Glo. cap. §, v. 1, ca. 21.

v. V. 2 cap. 5

Custos autem quæamdiu custodia terræ huiusmodi habuerit, sustenter domos, parcviae, stagna, molédis, &c. ad terræ illæ pti-nentia, de exi. terræ eiusdæ, et reddat heredi ci ad plenæ etâtæ perpetuerit, terræ sua tot instauratâ de carucis & omnibus alijs rebus, ad minus sicut illum recept. Hæc omnia obser-vent de custodijs archiepiscopatum, epatuï, abbatiarum, prioratuï, ecclesiæarum, &c. dignitatum vacantium, quæ ad nos pertinent, excep.t
Magna Charta

except quod custod huiusmodi vendi non debent.

\textit{Quaerende, 2. cap. 6.}

\textit{Heredes autem maritentur absque disparagatione.}

\textit{U. omen 1. cap. 7.}

\textit{Vidua post mortem mariti sui statim & sine difficultate aliqua, habeat maritagiun sui & hereditatem suam; nec aliquid det p dote sua, nec pro maritago suo, vel pro hereditate sua habenda, quam hereditatem maritus sua & ipsa tenerunt simul, die obitus ipsius mariti sui, & maneat in capitolali mesuagio mariti sui, p quadraginta dies post obitum mariti sui, intra quos dies assignetur ei dos sua, nisi prius ei assignata fuerit, vel nisi domus illa sit castrum, & si de castro recedant, itatim domi ei competens prouideatur, in qua possit honeste morari, quouque dos sua ei assignetur, secludit quod dicti est, & habeat rationabilem eftouerint suum interim de eoi. Assignetur aut\'e ei p dote sua, tertia pars totius terrae mari
ti sui, quae fuit sua in vita sua, nisi de minori fuerit dotata ad ostiui ecclesiae. Nulla vidua d\'istingitur ad le maritandum & dummodo voluerint vivere sine marito & Itatamen quod securitatem faciat, p se non maritabit sine assensu nostro, si de nobis teneririt, vel sine afflu
tu domini su\'i, si de alio teneririt & Praetogatua Regis. cap. 4.}

\textit{Det to the Kinge 1. cap. 8.}

\textit{Nos vero vel ballii noftri, non seissimus terram aliquam, vel redditum p debito alique}
Magna Charta.

aliquo, & diu cartalla debitoris plentia, sufficient ad debitum reddend, & ipse debit paratus sit inde satisfacere. Nec pleg, siplius, debitoris distinguntur, qua diu ipse capitalis debitor sufficient ad solucionem ipsius debiti. Et si capitalis debitor defecerit in soluzione debiti, non habens unde soluit, aut reddere noluerit cum possit, plegij de debito rideat, & si voluerint, habeant terras & reddic debitoris, quousque sit eis satisfact de debito, ante pro eo soluerint, nisi capitalis debitor monstrauerit se esse quietum versus eisdem plegios.

Fraunchejnes 2. Chap. 9.


Tenure 1. cap 10.

Nullus distingatur ad faciendum majus servitium de feodo militis, nec de alio libero tenemento, quam inde debetur.

Common pleas 1. cap. 11.

Communia placita non sequatur curiam nostram, sed teneantur in aliquo loco certo.

Articul super chart. cap. 4.

Asis 1. cap. 12.

Recognitiones de noua distitia, & de morte anteceditoris, non capiantur nisi in suis coÌ, & hoc modo. Nos vero si extra regni a.iiij.
Magna Charta

suerimus, capital' Iustic' nostri mittent Iusticiar' nostros per vnumqueq, comitatum semel in anno, qui ca militibus eorund' com, capiant in comite illis alis, præd. Et ea quæ in adventu suo in illo comitatu per Iustic' nostri præd ad dictas aësias capiend' missas, terminari non posse, per eodem terminent alibi in iterene suo. Et ea quæ per eodem præf dicultatem aliquor articularum terminari non posse, referentes ad Iusticiar' nostros de banco, et ibi terminentur.


Assise de ultima præsentatione, semper capiantur coram Iusticiar'is de bæco, & ibi terminentur.


Bankes
Nullus vicinius, vel eisballius, captae.

Curt.

Cap. 1.

Nullus conflatarius, vel eisballius.

Cap. 19.

Quisquis tenens de nobis laicum, oportet, ut

Sic quisque tenens de nobis laicum, oportet, ut

Deo variis, vel ballius, non oderat.

Plenus. 1.

Cap. 15.

Nulla vallina, sicut homo, distinguit facere
cerepontes, aut riparum, nisi a quanto &
deire facere conueniunt temporis.

Regii autem, si deire facere conueniunt.

Regii autem, si deire facere conueniunt.

Regii autem, si deire facere conueniunt.

[Text continues with Latin vocabulary and legal terminology]
Magna Charta.

capiat blada, vel alia catalla alicuius q non sit de villa ubi castrum suum situm est, nisi statim reddat denarios, aut respectum inde habere pofsit de voluntate venditoris. Si autem de villa illa fuerit intra quadragesima dies precium redd. § VV. 1. ca. 7. & 31.

q Castels. 2. cap. 20.

q Nullus constabularibus dittirat aliquo militem, ad dandum denarios p custodia castris, si ipse eam facere voluerit, in propria persona sua, vel per alium probum hominem faciat, si ipse eam facere non posset, propter rationabilem causam. Et si nos abducerimus, vel miserimus eum in exercitu, sit quietus de custodia castris secundum quantitatem temporis quo per nos fuerit in exercitu, de feod p quo fecit servium in exercitu.

q Turneyours. 1. cap. 21.

q Nullus vicemoves vel ballius ns, vel aliquus alius, capiat equos, vel carectas alicuius p cariagio faciend, nisi reddat liberationem antiquitatem statum, scilicet pro vna carecta ad duos equos decem denarios per diem, & pro carecta ad tres equos quatuordecim denarios per diem. Nulla carecta dominica alicuius personae ecclesiasticae, vel militis, vel alicuius domini per ballius nostros capiatur, nec nos, nec balliui nostri, nec alii, capiemus boscum alienum ad castra, vel ad alia agenda nostra, nisi per voluntatem illius, cuius bosces illis fuerit.

q Forfeiture. 1. cap. 22.

q Nos non tenebimus terras illorum, qui
cor
Magna Charta.

Si aliqui teneant de nobis per feod firmam vel per socagium, vel burgagium, et de aliis teneant terram per servitium militare, nos non habebimus custodiad heredis, nec terre sue, quae est de feodo alterius, occasione illius feodi firme, vel socagii, vel burgagii. Nec habebimus custodiad illius feod firme, vel socagii, vel burgagii, nisi ipsa feodi firma nobis debeat servitium militare. Nos non habebimus custodiad
Magna Charta.

custodiam hered, vel alciuīs teri quam tenet
de alciuī alio p seruitium milit, occasione a-
licuīs paruē seriātia, quam tenet de nobis
p seruitium, reddend' nobis cultellos, sagittas,
vel huīusmodi.

V1'ager of lau. 1. cap. 28.

nullus balliūus de cetero ponat aliquem
ad legem manifestam, nec ad iuramentum-
bi loquela sua, sine testibus fidēlibus ad hoc
inductis.

Accusation. 1. cap. 29.

nullus liber homo capiat, vel imprisonem-
itur, aut distineitur de libero tenemento suo,
vel libertatibus, vel liberis consuetudinibus su-
is, aut vlagetur, aut exuletur, aut alius mo-
do destructus, nec sup eum ibimus, nec sup eum
mittemus, nisi per legale iudicium partium fu-
orum, vel per legem terrae. Nulli vendemus,
nulli negabimus, aut differemus iustitiam vel
rectum.

Merchants. 1. cap. 30.

omnes mercatores, nisi publice ante a p-
hibiti fuerint, habeant saluum & securi con-
ductum, exire de Anglia, & venire in Anglia,
& morari, & ire per Angliam, tam per terram
quam per aquam, ad emendum vel venden-
dum, sine omnibus malis tōinetis p antiquas
& rectas consuetudines, preterquam in tem-
pore guerra. Et si sint de terra contra nos
 guerrina, & tales inueniantur in terra nostra
in principio guerra attachientur sine damno
corporum suorum & vel serum, dona scia-
tura nobis, vel a capitali Iusiciario nostro,
quo-
Magna Charta.

quamodo mercatores terrae nostrae tractantur, qui tunc inueniantur in terra illa contra nos guerrina. Et si nostri salui sint ibi, alij salui sint in terra nostra.

Tenure 2. cap 31.

Si quis tenuerit de aliqua escaeta, sicut de honore wallingford, Noting. Boloin, s Lancet de alij escaetis quae sunt in manu nostra, & sunt baronia, et obierit heres eius, non det aliud releuium, nec faciet nobis aliud servicium, & faceret Baroni, si s illa s baronia esset in manu Baronis, et nos eode modo e tenebimus, quo baro e tenuit. Nec nos occasione talis baronio vel escaetae habeim, aliquam escaetam, vel custodiem aliquorum nostrorum hominum, nisi de nobis alibi tenuerit in capite ille qui tenuit de s baronia, vel escaeta illa.

Tenure 3. cap 32.

Nullus liber homo det de cetero amplius alicui, vel vendat salicuis de terra sua, ut de residuo terrae sue posuit sufficient fieri domino feodi servicium ei debitum, quod p tinet ad feodium illud.

Vacations & c. 1. cap 33.

Omnes patroni abbatiarum, qui habent chartas Regni Angli de educacione, vel antiquam tenura vel possession, haert eatur custodia cum vacauerint. Sicuit habere debent, sicut superius declaratum est. s cap 5.

Appeales, cap 34.

Nullus capiet aut imprisonet propri appellu feminae de morte alterius qu viri sui.
Magna Charta.


Martime 1. cap. 35.

Nec licet de cetero alicui dare terram suam alicui domui religiosae, ita quod illum remanet de eadem domo tenend. Nec licet alicui domui religiosae terram alicuius sic accipere, quod tradat illum illi a quo eam accepte tenet. Si quis autem de cetero terra suam alicui domui religiosae, sic dederit, & sup. hoc convicatur, dona suam penitus calletur, & prailla domino illius feodi incurratur. Vide statutum de religiosis. ann. 3. E. 1.

Escua 1. cap. 37.

Scutagium de cetero capiatur sicur capi
Magna Charta.

conuenit tempore H. regis sui nostri.

Franchis 3. cap. 38.


Nos autem donationes et concessiones prædictas ratas habentes, & gratas, eas pro nobis
Charta de Foresta.


Charta de Foresta edita:
Anno ix. Henrici iii

Edwardus Dei Gratia, rex Angliae dominus Hiberni, & dux Aquitani, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribvs, com, baron, iustici, forestariis, vicis, popili, ministris, & omnibus, ballius, & fidelibus suis: Salute. Inspeimus Chartâ dni H. quodâreg. Angliæ patris nostri, de foresta in hæc verba: H. Dei Gratia &c. vs liqu in principio magna Chartæ

[Signature] Foresta.
Charta de Foresta.

In primis omnes Forestæ, quas H. auus noster afforestavit, videant per bonos & leg. homines. Et si boscum aliquem aliquam quam sua. sium dicitum afforestauerit, ad damnum illius tuius boscos ille fuerit, statim deafforestet. Et si boscum suum proprium afforestauerit, remaneat foresta, talua cosa de herbagio, & alias in eadem foresta, illis qui prius eam habere confluuerunt.

2 Hominia vero qui manent extra foresta, non veniant de cetero coram iustici nostro nostro de foresta per coes summationes, nisi sint implacitae, vel plegij alicuius vel aliquorae, & attachiati sunt ppter forestam.

3 Omnes autem bosci quae fuerunt afforesta. ti per regem Ricm auunculum nim, vel p Regem Johannem patrem nostri vsque ad primæ coronationem nostri, statim deafforestent, nisi sit dictus boscos noster.

4 Archepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, milités, & liberi tenentes, qui habet boscos suis in forestās, habeant boscos suis, sic et eos habuerunt tempore prīmæ coronationis Regis Henrici au nostri. ita quod qui est in perpetuum, de omnibus purprestatibus, vastis, & affertis, factis in illis boscis post illud tempus vsque ad principium secundi anni coronationis nostre. Et qui de cetero vaṣum, purprestūm, vel affartum, (sine licentia nostra) in illis fecerint, de vastis, purprestibus & affartibus nobis respondēnt.
Charta de Foresta.

5. Regardatores nostri, cant per forestam ad faciendum regardum, sicut hieri consuevit tempore prime coronationis regis H. auitt nili & non alter.

6. Inquisitio vel visus de expeditione canum existentium in foresta nostra, de cetero fiat quando hieri debet regardi, sedilect de iij. anot in tertium annuum. Et tunc fiat p visum & testimonium leg. hoim, & non alter. Et ille cuius canis inuentus fuerit tunc non expeditatus det pro mia tres solidos. Et de cetero nullus bos capiatur pro expeditione cani. Talis autem expedition fiat per asilam cummuntur visitatam, videlicet quod tres ortelli abscendantur sine pellota de pede anteriori. Nec expediter canes de cetero, nisi in locis ubi consueuerunt expeditari tempore prima coronationis predicti regis H. auitt nostri.

7. Nullus forestarius, vel al balliuus de cetera faciat foedas vel coligat herbas, vel alam, vel bladum aliquod, vel agnos, vel porcellos, nec aliquam collectam faciat, nisi p visum & faciunt xij. regardatorum, quando faciunt regardum. Tor forestarij ponantur ad forestas custodiendas quod ad illas custodiendas ronobilis viderint sufficere.

8. Nullum Swanimotum de cetero tenet in regno nostro, nisi in anno, videlicet in principio xv. dierum ante feftum Saneti Michaelis, quando agistatores nostri conueniunt ad agistandum dominicos boscos nostros & circa feftum Saneti Martini in Hieme quando agistatores nili debent recipere pannagi nostrum.
Charta de Foresta.

nostrum. Et ad ista dux, singula conueniant, forestarij, viridarij, & agistatores, & nulli alij per distriptionem. Et tertiiius, singulorum teneatur in initio, die tertii ante festum sancti Ioannis Baptistæ, pro venatione bestiarum nostrarum. Et ad illud singuli tenend' conueniant, forestarij, viridarij, & nō alij per distriptionem. Preterea singulis diebus per totum annum conueniant, forestarij, & viridarij, ad vidend' attachiameta de foresta, tam de veridi quam de venatione, per pse- tationem ipsorum forestariorum, & coram ipsis attachiēr. Praedicta autem singulorum non teneantur, nisi in comitatu, in quibus teneri consueuerunt.

9  Vnum quisq. liber homo, agistet boscum suum in foresta, pro voluntate sua, & habeat pannagium suum. Concedimus etiam quod singulorum, liber homo ducere posset porcos suis per dnicu boscù nīm, libere & line impedimento ad agistand' eos in boscis suis p- prijs, vel alibi vbi voluerit. Et si porci alicuius liberis hominis nā nocte pernoctauerint in foresta nostra, non inde occasione vnde a- liquid de suo perdant.

10  Nullus de cetero amittat vitam, vī mē- bra pvenatione nīa. Sed si quis captus fuerit & consuetus de captione venationis nīa, gratiā redimāt, si habeat vnde redimi posset. Si autem nō habeat vnde redimi posset, ip- ceat in prīsona nostra per vnum annum & v- nū diem. Et si post vnum annum & vnī diā pleg, inuenire posset quod amplius de ven-
Charta de Foresta:

sione nostra non forissaciet sexeat de priso-
na, sin autem, abiuret regnum Angliae.

11. Quicunque archiepiscopus, epus, com, vi-
baro, veniens ad nos ad mandar nostrum,
transfereit per forestam nostram, liceat ei ca-
pere vnum bestiam, vel duas, per vim fore-
stri ei presens fuerit, sin autem faciat corna-
re, ne videatur hoc furriu facere. Hoc idem
liceat eis redeundo facere, sicut pre-
dicit est.

12. Vnusquisque liber homo de cetero fine
occasione faciat in bosco suo, vel in terra sua
fiue in aqua quam het in foresta nostra,
olend' viuui, stagni, marleram, fossa, vel ita arabilis,
exra cooptari in terra arabili, ita quod no fit
ad nodumen aliiuis vicini.

13. Vnusquisi liber homo baveat in boscis
suis aerias acceptum, el perua, falconum,
agularum, & hieronum. Heavit similiter mel,
quod inuent fuerit in boscis suis.

14. Nullus forestarius de cetero, qui no fit
forestarius de feod', reddens nobis remam p
balliuia sua, capiat chimmagiun aliquod in bal-
liuia sua. Forestarius autem de feodo, firmam
nobis reddes pro balliuia sua, capiat chimmag-
ium, videlicet pro carecta per dimid' annum
duos denarios, & per alium dimidium annui,
duos denarios, & p equo qui portet summ-
gium per dimid' annum obulum, & per ali
dimid' annum obulum, & no nifi de illis qui
extra balliuia sua, tanquam mercatores veniit
p licentia sua, in balliuia sua, ad bosccm ma-
remium, cortice, vel carbonem emend', & alibi
ducend'.
ducent ad vendendum ubi voluerit, Et de nulla alia caresta vel seque portantes sumagium, aliquid chimagium capiatur. Et non capiatur chimagium nisi in locis in quibus antiquitis capi solebat et debuit. Illi aut qui portant super dorsum suum boscum, corte vel carbonem ad vendend, quis inde viuant, nullum de cetero dent chimagium forestariis nostris, preterquam in dominicis boscis nostris.

15 Omnes vtagati pro foresta tantum a tempore regis H. aui nostro vis; ad primam coronationem nostram, venat ad pace nia sine impedimento, et saluos pleg, nobis inueniant, quod de cetero non foris facient nobis in foresta nostra.

16 Nullus constabularius, castellanus, vel ballimus tenet placita de foresta, sive de viridi, sive de venatione s nostrest sed quilibet forestarius de foedo attachet placita de foresta tam de viridi quam de venatione, et ea presentet viridariis prouinciarum, et cia irrotula fuerint, et sub sigillis viridariorum inclusa, presententur capitalibus iusticiar nostris de foresta, cum in partes illas venent ad tenend placita de foresta, et coram eas terminentur. Has autem libertates de forestis concessimus omnibus & c. Salus archiepiscop, abbatibus, prioribus, com. baronibus militibus, & alijs personis ta ecclesiasticis & secularibus, templariis, & hospitualiis, liberatibus, & liberis confuetudinibus in forestis & extra, in varreis & alijs, quas pri habuer.

B. i.

Omnes
Statutum de Merton
Omnès autéítas consuetudines &c. vt in fine Magnæ Chartæ. Nos autem donationes &c. vt in fine eiusdem Magnæ Chartæ &c.
§ Vide Marlb. cap. 5.

Incipit Statutum de Merton editi anno xx. Hen. iiij. &c.

Pouium est in Curia domini Regis apud Merton, die Mercurij, in castello Sancti Vincentij, anno regni Regis Henrici filij Regis Ioannis vicefino. coram VV. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, & coepiscopis suffraganis & coram maiore parte Comitum et Baronii Angliae ibidem existentium, pro coronatione ipsius domini Regis & Helionoræ Reginae, pro qua omnes vocati fuerunt, cum tractati esset de communi utilitate regni super articulis subscriptis, ita prouium fuit et concessum, tam a predictis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Comitibus, Baronibus, quam ab ipso Reges, & aliis.

Dover I Cap. i.

De Viduis primo, quæ post mortem virorum suorum expelluntur de dotibus suis, et dotes suas, vel quarentenam § suam § habere non possunt sine placito, videlicet, quod quicunque deforciantur eis dotes suas, vel quarentenam suam, de tenementis quibus viri suí obierunt (si isti, et ipsæ viduæ postea p placitum) recuperauerint, si ipsi défors de injusta
Statutum de Merton

iniusto desforciamento consuesti fuerint, reddant eisdem viduam damna sua, seculariter valorem totius dotis eis contingentis, a tempore mortis vrorum suorum, vlaque ad diem quo ipsae viduae per iudicium Curiae seisinam suam inde recuperauerint. Et nihilominus ipsi desorciatores sint in misericordia domini Regis.

Aviles. Cap. 2.

Item omnes viduas de cetero possint legar blada sua de terrae sua, tam de dotibus suis quam de alijs terris & tenementis suis, saltuis conuertudinibus & servicijs domino- rum de seodo, quae de dotibus & alijs tenen suis debentur.

Reddissfin Cap. 3.

Item si quis fuerit dixier de libero tenene suo, & coram iustico iteratantibus seisinam suam recuperavit, pessinam nonae seinesis vel per recognitionem eorun qui fecerint dis- feisinam: & ipsa feudisius per vic, seisinam suam habuerit si iisdem feudisitores posse, post iter iustico vel infra, de eodem teni iterum eunde conquerentem seisinam, et inde convicti fuerint, statim capiantur & in prisiona domini regis detinentur, quousq; per dominum regem per redemptionem, vel aliquo aliq modo deliberentur. § Vide Marlbg. capitulo 8. §

Et haec est forma qualiter tales convicti puniri debeant, videlicet cum conquerentes ad Curiam veniant, habeat bre domini reg. vic directum, in quo continentur ero narratio & seissenae facta super seisinam. Et idem mac-

B.ij,
Merton.

vic' q'affertis secum custodibus placitorum
corona domini reg. & alijs legalibus militi-
b' in proria prona sua accedat ad ten illud,
vel ad pasturam illa de quib' facta fuerit q-
rela, & cora eis per primos iuratores, & p ali-
os vicinos & legales homines & de vicineto
illos diligenté inde faciat inquisitione. Et si
ipsum iterum inuenerint disseistam (sicut
pradictum est) tunc faciat secundum pro-
visionem pradictam, sin autem tunc sit con-
querens in miserecordia domini regis, & alius
quietus recedat. Nec debet vic' (fine speciali
praecepto domini regis) huiusmodi loquelas
prosequi. Eodem modo fiat de illis, qui seisi-
nam recuperantur p alsiham mortis atecel-
foris, & simillim de omnibus terris & tenem
recuperatis p iurat in curia domini regis, si
postea disseisti fuerint a prioribus desforca-
toribus, versus quos recuperantur per iurat
quoquomodo. & Vide w. z. cap. 26.

Approuements 1. cap 4.

Item quia multi magnates Angliae, qui
scoffauerunt milites & salios ! libere tenetes
suos de paruis tenementis in magnis ma-
neris suis, quod fuerunt, quod commodum
suum facere non potuerunt de residuo ma-
nororum suorum, sicut de vastis, boscis, &
pasturis communibus cum ipsi scoffati ha-
beant sufficientem pasturam, quantum perti-
net ad tenem sua & prouitum est, & con-
cellum, quod quiaque huiusmodi scoffati al-
siam noua disseisinae deferant de communia
pastura sua, & coram iusticiar recognit fui-
rit quod
quod tantam pasturam habeant, quanti sufficet ad ten suam, & quod habeant liberum ingressum & egressum, de sibi liberis tenementis suis, vsqu ad pasturam suam: tunc inde sint contenti, & illi de quibus conquistati fuerint recedant quieti, de hoc quod commodo suum de terris, vaestis, boscis, & pasturis fecerint. Si autem dixerint, quod sufficientem pasturam non habeant, vel sufficientem ingressum, vel egressum, quantum pertinet ad ten suam, tunc inquiratae veritas per asfisam. Et si per asfisam recognitum fuerit, quod per eisdem desforciatores, in aliqua fuerit impeditus eorui ingressus vel egressus, vel quod non habeant sufficientem pasturam, & sufficientem ingressum & egressum, sicut praedictum est: tunc recuperent sefisam suam, per viam iuratorum, & ta quod per discretionem & sacramentum eorum habeant conquerentes sufficientem pasturam, & sufficientem ingressum & egressum in forma praedicta. & difficiitores sint in miss dominis regis, & dampna reddant, sicut reddi solent ante prouisionem istam. Si autem recognitum fuerit per asfisam, quod querentes sufficientem habeant pasturam, cum libero & sufficiente ingressuis & egressuis, sicut praeest: tunc licite & liberus faciant dnon commodum suum de residuo, & recedant de illa asfisa qui est. § V. 2. ca. 48.
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mortis antecessoris sui, cuius heres ipse est, vsque ad legitimam aetatem suam, ita tamen quod propter hoc non remaneat solutio debiti principalis simul cum vsuris ante morte antecessoris sui, cuius heres ipse est inde prouenientibus.

Uardest. 4. cap. 6.

De hered: per parentes, vel per alios, contra pacem vi abducitis, vel desinertis, seu maritatis, ita proutum est, quod quincunque laicos inde consuectus fuerit, quod puerum aliquem sic detenuerit, ab duexerit, seu maritauerit, redat perdenti valorem maritagij; & pro delicto corpus eius capias, ut imprisonetur, donec perdenti emendantur delictum & puer maritetur: & preterea donec domino regis tissicerit pro transgressione sua. Et hoc de herede infra quaruordecim annos existen. De herede autem cum sit quaruordecim annorum, vel ultra, vsque ad plenam aetatem, sese maritauerit sine licentia dni sui vt ei auferat maritagium suum, & dominus eius offerat ei rationabile maritagium, ubi non dispersagetur, dni suus tunc teneat terram eius ultra terminum aetatis suae, seicet xxj. annorum, p tantum tepus quod inde possit percipere duplicem valorem maritagij, secundum distinctionem legalium hominum, vel secundum quod ei p eodem maritagio prior fuerit oblat fine fraudem & malitia, & secundum quod probari poterit in curia domini regis.

Uardest. 5. cap. 7.

De dominis qui maritauerint illos quos habent
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habent in custod, villanis vel alijs, sicut burgens. vbi de sparagente: si talis hares fuerit infra xxiii. annos & talis ætatis quod consentire non posset matrimonio: tunc si parentes co-querantur de illo dno, dno ille amittat custo- diam vsque ad ætatem hæredis: & omne co- modum quod inde perceptum fuerit, cōuer- ta ε in commodum ipsius hæredis qui infra æ- tæ est, secundum dispositionem & prouisionem parentis fuorum, propter dedecus ei factum. Si autæ fuerit 14. annorum & ultra, quod consentire poterit, & tali maritagio consenfe- rit, nulla sequatur poena. Si quis heres cuius- cœ, fuerit ætatis pro dno suo se noluerit ma- ritare, no copellat hoc facere, sed cui ad ætate puenerit, dno suo & satisfaciat ei de tanto quanti inde peipere possit ab aliquo, & maritagio suo antequam terram suam recipiat, & hoc siue se voluerit maritare, siue non: quia maritagium eius, qui infra ætatem est, de me- ro iure pertinet ad dominum feodi.

De narratione discensus in bii de recto aæ anteceffore a tempore H. regis senioris anno & die, prouisionem est, quod de cetero non flat mentio de talis inquio tempore, sed a tempore H. regis aui nostri, & locum habeat ista prouision ad Penthecosten Anno regni dni Regis nunc xxj. & non ante a: & breuia pruius impetrata procedant. Breuia mortis antecefforis, de Natuis, & de ingressu, no exceedat ultimæ redditi dni regis Ioannis d' Hiberni in Angli- am, & locum habeat ista prouision &c. vt supra.

Breua
Merton.

Breuia noue diff. non excedant primâ transit.

dni regis qui nunc est in Valtoni, & locui ha-

beat ista puiio a repore pred' & breuia prius

impetrata procedant. §Vide VV. 1.cap. 3 &

& 32. H.S. cap. 2.

§ Baslardie. 1. cap. 9.

Ad bre' regis de Bastardia uti aliquis na-
tus ante matrimonium habere poterit heredi-
tate, sicut ille qui natus est post matrimonii,
responderunt omnes episcopi, quod nolit nec
possunt ad istud breve respondere, quia hoc
effet contra communem formam ecclesiae. Et
rogauerunt omnes episcopi magnates, ut co-
sentirent, quod nati ante matrimonium essent
legiti, sicut illi qui nati sunt post matrimon,
quanto ad sucessionem hereditariam, quae
ecclesia tales habet pro legitimis. Et omnes
comites & barones vna voce responderunt &
nolunt leges Angliae mutare, quæ huculque va-

§ Attuvey. 1. cap. 10.

§ Prouism est insuper. quilibet liber ho-

mo, qui sectam debet ad comtrithingum, hund-
dred, &wapent, vel ad curiam dni sui, libere
possit facere atorn fuum, ad sectas illas & co

§ Forests. 17. cap. 11.

§ De malefactoribus in parcis & viarijs

mendum est discussum, quia magnates pete-
runt propriam prisionam de illis, quos ca-

perent in parcis & viarijs suis. Quod qui-

dem dominus Rex contradixit, & ideo diffe-

§ Dit
Dies communes in banco

Dayes in Banc. I. cap. I.

Dies communes


Statutū de Marlebridge edit annō liij. H. iiiij.

ANO Gratiae M. CCLXVII. Regni autem domini Henrici filij Regis Io(hannis) quinquagesimo secundo, in octabīs S. Martini, pudente ipso dīno rege, ad regni sui Angliæ meliorationem, & exhibitionem Iusticiam (prout regalis officij exposita utiitas) pleniorem, convocatis discretioribus eiusdem regni, tam maioribus quam minoribus, Prōvisā eft et statuē, ac concordatum et ordinatum, ut cum regni Anglī multīs tribulationibus & diffensionum in commodis nuper est esse & depressum, reformatione legum & iurium (quibus pax et tranquilitas incolarū conseruetur) indigēat, ad quod remedium talubre per ipsum regem & suos fideles opportuit adhiberi: prōvisiones, ordinationes & statuta subscripta, ab omnibus regni ipsius incolis tam maioribus quam minoribus, firmiter & inviolabiliter repetībibus perpe-
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perpetuis statuerit observari.

Cum autem tempore turbationis nuper in regno Angliae turbatæ, et deinceps, multi magnates et alii iusticiam indignati fuerint recipere per dominum regem et curiam suam, prout debuerunt, et confluent temporibus predecessorum ipsius domini regis et etiam tempore suo sed de vicinis suis, et aliosipseipso graues visiones fecerint, et distictiones, quousque redemptiones receperent ad voluntatem suam. Et preterea quidam eorum, qui per ministros domini regis iusticiarum non permittant nec sustineant quod per ipsos liberentur distictiones, quas auctoritate propria fecerint ad voluntatem suam. Primum est, concordati, et concessi tam maiores, quam minores, iusticiam habebant et recipiebant in curia domini regis. Et nullus de cetero visione, aut distictionem faciat p voluntate suæ, absq; consideratione curie domini regis, si forte damnum vel injuria sibi fiat, unde emendas habere voluerit de salique suo, siue maiores, siue minores. Super articulo autem supradicto pulsum est et concessum, quæ si quis de cetero visione humi nodi capiat p voluntate suam et propriam absq; consideratione curie domini regis, um quartum et inde conunccatur, puniatur et redemptionem; hoc secum quanta quæ delictum. Et similiter si vicinorum vicini, siue faciat distictionem, sine consideratione curie domini regis, p et damnû habeat, puniatur eodem modo, et hoc
hoc secundum quantitatem delicti, et nihilominus siunt emende plene & sufficienter eis qui dampna sustinuerint per huiusmodi distinctiones.

Nullus insup maior vel minor distingat aliquem ad veniendam cujus suam, qui non sit de feodo suo, aut sup ipsum non habeat iurisdictionem p. hundredis, & vel balliueum, &quae si fuit nec distinctiones faciat extra feodum suum, seu locum ubi balliueum habeat vel iurisdictionem. Et qui coteria hoc statutui fecerit, puniat eodem modo, & hoc secundum delicti quantitatem, & etiam qualitatem.

Si quis autem maior vel minor, ipmittere noluerit liberari per ministros domini Regis, secundum legem & consuetudinem regni, distinctiones quas fecerit: aut etiam sustinerit noluerit summonsiones, attachiemeta, executiones iudiciorum curie domini regis fieris. secundum legem & consuetudinem regni vt predicta eis puniatur modo predicto, tanqua se iusticiani non permittens, & hoc secundum delicti quantitatem. Et si quis maior vel minor distinctiones faciat sup tenet suum, p seruitio & consuetudinibus, quae sibi debere dicat, vel pro re altera, ynde ad dominum feodi prineas distinctiones facere, & postea conuincat, quod tenens ea sibi no debit: non ideo puniat dina per redemptionem, vt in supradistis caebibus, si permettat distinctiones deliberari secundum legem & consuetudinem regni: sed amerciet.
folent de hereditate sua, vt per hoc amitterent domini feodorum custodias suas. Prouisum est concordatum & concessum, quod occasione huiusmodi falsi feoffamenti, nullus capitalis dominus amittat custodiam suam. De his insuper qui de terris suis, quas tradere voluerint ad terminum annorum, vt per hoc domini feodorum amittant custodias suas, falla singunt feoffamenta continenda, quod eis falsifactum est de summa scrutij in illis contenti vsque ad terminum aliquem: ita quod si ad dictum terminum soluere teneantur huiusmodi feoffati summam aliquam ad valorem terrarum illarum, vel in multo excedentem, vt sic post terminum illum terrae eorum reueratur ad ipsos, vel ad heredes suos, eo quod nemo cam pro tanto tenere curaret. Prouisum est, concordatum & concessum, vt per huiusmodi fraudem nullus capitalis dominus amittat custodiam suam: Veruntamen non licebit eis huiusmodi feoffatos sive judicio difficiisse: sed breue habeant de huiusmodi custodia sibi reddenda, & per testes in chartis de huiusmodi feoffamento contentos, vna cum aliis liberis & legali hominibus de patria, & per quantitatem & valorem ten, & per quantitatem summae, quae in de reddi debeant post terminum predictum attingatur virum huiusmodi feoffamenta bona fide facta sint, an in fraudem, ad auferendum capitali dominis feodorum custodiam suam. Si vero capitali domini per judiciunm curiae in huiusmodi caussibus recuperauerint custodiam suam, salua sit nihilominus huiusmodi feoffatis.
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actio sua, quo ad terminum, seu ad feodum recuperandum, quam inde habuerint cum heredes ad legitimam atatem peruenint. Et si aliqui capitales Domini feoffatos aliquos maluo-sole implacitauerint, singentes casum illum, maxime vbi feoffamenta legitime & bona fide facta fuerint, tunc adiudicetur feoffatis damna sua, & nullae sua, quas fecerint occasione praecepti placiti, & ipsi actores per misericordiam grauiter puniantur.

Vvaders. 7. cap. 7.

Si in placito vero communi de custodis, si ad magnam distinctionem non venerint de- forciatores, tunc bis vel ter iteretur breue praeditum ad terminos, quibus fieri poterit, in- fra medietatem anni sequentius, ita quod singulis vicibus legatur breue in pleno comitatu & a berti prima inuentus fuerit deforciator. Et ibi publice denuncietur, vt veniat ad dictem bire prefixum. Quod si ipse extunc se subtraxerit, ita quod infra medietatem anni praecepti respon- surus non venerit, nec vicecomes eum inuenire, posset, per quod corpus suum habere non posset coram iusticiariis, ad respondendum secundum legem et confutandum regni, tunc (tanquam rebellis, & se iusticiari non permettens) amittat seipsum hu- iusmodi custodie; salua sibi alias actiones sua, si forte ius habeat ad eandem. In calibus autem vbi custodie pertinent ad custodes heredum infra etatem existentium & versus custodes illas petatur custodie- a quo accidit heredibus illis tanquam pertinens ad eorum hereditates, & non amittant huiusmodi heredes infra etatem existentis hereditatem suam.
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iam per negligentiam, vel rebellionem suorum custodum, sicur in calu praedicto, sed currat lex communis eodem modo quo prius currere conuertit.

Redissiisn. 2. cap. 8.

Illi autem qui pro iterata diffusefina captam fuerint & detenti, non delibernetur fine speciali precepto domini regis, & hoc per simum cum domino rege inde faciendum pro huiusmodi transgressione sua. Et si compertum fuerit quod vic a iter eos de liberaretur, propter hoc grauiiter americietur, & nihilominus illi qui per vicecomitem, fine precepto domini regis, sic deliberansur, pro sua transgressione grauiiter piantur. & Merito. cap. 3. V Vest. 2. cap. 26.

Suite. 1. cap. 9.

De sectis vero faciendis ad curiam magnam, vel ad curiam aliorum dominiorum ipsarum cui, de cetero sic obseruandum est, quod nullus qui p chartam feostatus est, distingatur de cetero ad huiusmodi sectam faciendam ad curiam domini sui nisi per formam feostamenti sui specialiter teneatur ad sectam illam faciendam. His autem exceptis quorum antecessores, vel ipsi, huiusmodi sectam facere constituunt ante primam transsicionem predicti domini Regis Henrici in Britanniam, a tempore cuius transsitionis et apsi sunt xxxix. anni, & medietas viues apoi ad tempus quo huiusmodi constitutiones fuerunt statuta.

Similiter nullus feostatus, a tempore conquestus, & sine charta, vel aliqua alio antiquo.
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rate remaneant, donec placitum inde inter eos terminetur. Et iis domini curiarum, qui huiusmodi distictiones fecerint, ad diem, ad quem attachiari fuerint non venerint, vel diem per effonium sibi, datum non obseruauerint, tum mandetur vicecomiti, quod eos ad alium diem venire faciat, ad quem diem si non venerint, tum mandetur vicecomiti, quod distingat eos per omnia catalla, quae habent in balliua sua, ita quod vicecomes respondat domino Regi de exitibus dicti heredis, & quod habeat corpora eorum ad certum diem sibi praefigendum coram iusticiariis. Ita quod si ad diem illum non venerint, eat pars conquerens inde sine die, & aueria sua, suae aliae distictiones hab occasione factae, deliberata remaneant, doneci si domini sectam illam recuperauerint per considerationem Curiae regis, & cesse interim huiusmodi distictiones, salvo dominis curiarum iure suo de sectis illis recuperandis in forma iuris, cum in de locui voluerint.

Et cum domini curiarum inde venerint responsuri conquerentibus de huiusmodi distictionibus, & super hoc conuincatur, tum p considerationem Curiae dni regis recuperent versus ipsos conquerentes damna sua quae sustinuerunt occasione distictionis prædictæ. Simili autem modo si tennes, post hanc constitutionem, subtractunt dominis feodorum sectas quas facere debeant et quas ante tempus prædict' transfretationis, et hactenus facere consueuerunt, tum per eandem iustiam & celeritatem quo ad dies præfigend', et distictiones adiudicand', consequantur dni curiarum iustiam de sectis illis perquirendis, vna cum dap-
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His suis, quemadmodum tenentes damna sua recuperarent. Et hoc felicit de dannis recuperandis, intelligatur de subtractionibus sibi factis, & non de subtractionibus factis predecessoreibus suis. Veruntamen domini curiarum versus tenentes suoseclamam de huiusmodi sectis recuperare non poterunt per desaltam, fict priori fieri consuevit. De sectis autem, quæ ante tempus supradicti subtracte fuerit, currat lex communis, fict priori currere consuevit.

County et Tourne 2, cap. 10.

De tournis vic. prouisium est, quod necesse non habeant ibi venire archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, nec aliqui viri religiosis, suí, mulieres, nisi eorum presentia ob aliquam causam specialiter exigatur, sed teneatur turnus, fictus tempori bus predecessorum domini regis teneri consuevit. Et qui in & diversis & hund' habeant tena (non habeant necesse ad huiusmodi turnos venire, nil ex ballinis vbi fuerint conuersantes. Et teneantur turni secundum formam magne charte, & ficti temporibis regum Rich. & Iohannis teneri consueverunt. Vide M. cap. 35.

Beauplader. 1, cap. 11.

Prouisium est etiam, quod nec in itinere iustic nec in com in hundrea, nec in cur baron de cetero capientur fines ab aliquibus pro pulchre placitando, neque & pro eo & quod non occasionentur. Et sciendum est, quod per istam constitutionem non tolluntur fines certi, seuprestationes
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arrestate at tempore quo dominus rex primi trans-

Dias in banke. 3. cap. 12.

In placito vero dotis, quod dicier unde nihil ha-

bentur de cetero quatuor dies per annum ad

minus, et plures si commode fieri poterit, ita quod

haberent quinque vel sex dies ad minus per annum.

In assisius sautem ultima presentationis, et in plac-

Quare impedit. 1.

Et in placito quare impedit si ad primum diem

ad quemimonitus fuerit, non venerit necessosi-

nium miserit impederi, tunc attache ad alium
diem, quo dies si non venerit, nec essonium miserit
distingatur per magnum distinctionem superius

datum. Et tum non venerit, per eis defaltam

scribatur episcopo illius loci quod reclamatio im-
peditoris, illa vise conquerenti non obsistat, salvo

impeditori alias iuri suo, cum inde loqui voluerit.

Eadem lex de attachamentis faciendis, in omnibus
breuibus id attachamenta iacent de cetero (quo
ad distinctiones faciend') firmit obliterat; ita tamen
quod secund' attachamentia sias per meliores pleg.

Essone. 1. cap. 13.

Et sciendum est quod postquam aliquis

potuerit s in inquisitionem aliquam, que emer-

serit, vel emergere poterit in huiusmodi

brevibus
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brevibus, non habebit nisi unicum essonium, vel
unicum desalarit, igitur quod si ad diem sibi datum
per essonium suum non venerit, aut secundo die
desalarit fecerit, tunc inquisitio illa per eius des-
salarit capitur, et secundum inquisitionem illam
ad iudicium procedatur. Si vero inquisitio illa cap-
ta fuerit in comitatu coram vicecomite vel coro-
natore, ad iusticiariorum domini regis ad certum di-
em est remittendum. Et si pars rea non venire
ad diem illum, tunc propter desalarit ipsius,
assignetur & alius dies, secundum discretionem
Iusticiariorum, & mandetur vicecomiti, quod ad
diem illum faciat eum venire ad audiendum iudi-
cium (si velit) secundum inquisitionem illam.
Ad quem diem si non venerit, propter desalarit
suam procedatur ad iudicium. Eodem modo
siat, si non veniat ad diem sibi datum per es-
sonium suum.

Iurors. 1. chap. 14.

De chartis vero exemptionis, & libertatis ne
ponantur impetrantes in assisis juris vel recogni-
tonibus alibi: Prouitum est, quod si
adeo necessarium sit corum iuramentum, quod
fine eis iusticia exhiberi non poterit (Veluti in
magnis assisis, & in perambulationibus, &
in chartis vel scriptis conventionibus, ut fu-
runt testes nominati, aut in attinentis, vel alios
consimilibus) iuris cogantur, saulta sibi alias
liberate, & exemptione sua praeclara.

Distres. 5. Cap. 15.

Nullus de cetero liceat, ex quacunque cau-
La distinctiones facere extra feodium suum, nec
in via regia, aut in communi strata, nisi domino Regi, & ministri sui, specialem auctorialitatem ad hoc habentibus. + westminster.

Capit 16.

Mordauncest. I. cap. 16

Si heres aliquis post mortem antecessoris sui infra ætatem extiterit, & dominus suus custodiam terrarum, & tenementorum suorum habuerit, si dominus ille dicto heredi, cum ad legittimam ætatem perueniit, terram suam sine placito reddere noluerit, heres ille terram suam per assisam mortis antecessoris recuperabit, vna cum damnis suis, quæ sustinerit propter detentionem illam, a tempore quo futur legittimæ ætatis. Et si heres aliquis tempore mortis antecessoris sui plene ætatis fuerit, & illæ heres apparens, & pro herede cognitus & inventus sit in hereditate illæ, capitalis Dominus eum non eueat, nec aliquid ibi capiat, vel amoueat, sed tamen inde simplicem feisnam habeat pro recognitione dominii sui vt pro domino cognoscatur. Et si capitalis dominus huiusmodi heredes extra feisnam maliciose teneat, propter quod breue mortis antecessoris, vel consanguinitatis oporteat ipsum impetrare, tune dampna suam recuperet sicut in assisa nova & feisinae. De hereditibus autem, qui de domino rege tenent in capite, sic obseruandum est, ut dominus Rex primam inde habeat feisnam, sicut prius inde habere consuevit. Nec heres nec aliquis alius in hereditatem illam se intrudat, priusquam illum de manibus domini regis recipiat propt huiusmodi hereditas de manibus ipsius & antecessorum suorum recipi consueuerit tempore.
ribus elapsis. Et hoc intelligitur de terris et fe-
odis, quae ratione servitij militaris, vel sericantia, si-
ue iuris patronatus in manibus domini regis esse
constuerunt. Vide Praerogatiua cap. 3. Et
Glanuil li. 7. ca. 9. fo. 4.

* * * cap. 17.

* * * cap. 17.

Prouisum est insuper, quod si terra, quae
tenetur in soccagio, sit in custodia parent hered-
eo quod heres infra atatem exitier, custod' illi va-
stum facere non possunt, nec vendicionem nec ali-
quam destructionem de hereditate illa, sed salvo
eam custodiam ad opus dicti hered' ita quod cum
ad ligittimam atatem perueniret, sibi riideant de
exit dicti hereditatis, per legalem computationem,
saluis ipsis costodibus racionabilibus missis suis.
Nec etiam possunt dicti custodes maritagium
dicti heredis dare vel vendere, nisi ad commodum
dicti heredes, sed parentes dicti hered' propin-
quiores, qui huiusmodi custodiam habuerint, a
teto tempore illo a quo breuia non concedun-
tur implacitandi, huiusmodi custodias habe-
ant ad commodum heredum ut predictum
est, fine voto, vel exilio, vel destructione faci-
endae.

* * * cap. 18.

Nullus escactor, vel inquisitor, aut ius-
tic ad affitas aliquas specialer capiendas af-
signatus, vel ad querelas aliquas audiendum, & te-
minandum; de cetero habeant potestatem aliquam
americi pro defalta communis summationis,
nisi capiit in ueste' vel iustic' itinerantes in itineribus
suis.
Marlebridge.

Effine. 2. cap. 19.

De essonius autem prouision est, quod in com.,
hund., aut in curia baron, vel aliis curis nullus ha-
beat necessit iurare pro essonio suo warrantiando
vide Glanuill. li. cap. 12. fol. 4.

Faux iudgement. 1. cap. 20.

Nullus de cetero (excepto domino rege) teneat
placitum in sua curia de fallo iudicio facto in curi-
ten suorum, quia huiusmodi placita specialiter spe-
stant ad coronam, & dignitatem domini regis.

Repleuin. 1. cap. 21.

Prouision est etiam quod si aueria alicuius ca-
piantur, & iustitia denitateantur, vic post queremo-
niam inde sibi factam, ea sine impedimento vel co-
tradictione eius qui dicta aueria ceperit, deliverare
possit, si extra libertates capta fuerunt. Et si infra
libertas capta fuerint huiusmodi aueria, & balliui
libertas, ea deliverare noluerint, tunc vic pro de-
fecitu ipsorum balliuiorum ea faciat deliverari.

Freeholde. 1. cap. 22.

Nullus de cetero possit distingere libere te-
nentes suos ad rindend de libero tenemento suo nec
de aliquibus ad liberum tenendum suum spectantibus, nec
iurare faciat libere tenentes suos contra voluntatem
suum, quia hoc nullus facere potest, sine precepto
domini regis.

Accompt. 1. cap. 23.

Prouision est etiam quod si balliui, qui
comportum suum dominis suis reddere tenentur
se subtraxerint, & terras vel tenementa
non
Marlebridge

non habuerint, per quæ differenti possunt, tune per eorum corpora attachiantur, ita quod vicemones in cuius balliua inueniantur, eos venire faciat ad componi suum reddend'.

\[U\]vares Z. Cap 23.

\[I\]tem firmarii tempore firmarum suarum val-
tum, venditionem, vel exilium non facient de do-
mibus, bościs, vel hominibus nec de aliquibus ad
tenem quod ad firmam habent spectant, nisi speci-
alem inde habuerint concessionem per scriptum
conventionis mentionem faciens quod hoc facere
possunt. Quod si fecerint, & super hoc conuine-
tur, damna plena restituant, & per misericordiam
grauer puniantur.

\[I\]ustices in Eire. 1. cap. 24.

\[I\]usticiarii itenerantes, de cetero non amerciant
dvillatas in initere suo, pro eo cę singuli xij, annorù
non venerint coram vicecomitibus & coronato-
toribus, ad inquisitionem de roberijs, incendijs
domorum, vel alijs ad Coronam spectantibus
faciend'. Dum tamen de villatis illis veniant suf-
ficientes, p quos inquisitiones huiusmodi plene
fiieri possunt, exceptis inquisitionibus de morte ho-
minis faciend', vbi omnes xij, annorum venire de-
bent, nisi rationabilem causam habeant absen-
tiae sunt.

\[M\]urder. 1. cap. 25

\[M\]urdrum de cetero non auidicetur coram
iusticia, vbi infortunium tantummodo adiudicatum
est, sed locum habeat murdrum de interfesīs per
feloniam tantù, & non aliter.

\[V\]oucher 1. cap. 26.

\[P\]rouisum est quod nullus, qui coram iusti-
ciā
Mainprise and Baile. 1. cap. 27.

Si clericus aliquis pro crimine aliquo vel retto quod ad coronam pertineat, areslatus fuerit, & postmodum per preceptum domini regis in ballium traditus fuerit vel replegiatus extulerit, ita quod hij quibus traditus fuerit in ballium, eum habeant coram Iusticiar, non amercientur de cetero illi quibus traditus fuerit in ballium, nec alij plegfui, si corpus suum habeant coram Iusticiar, licet coram eis propter privilegium clericale respondere noluerit, vel non potuerit propter ordinarios suos.

Monasteries &c. 1. cap. 28.

Prouisium est, quod si deprædationes, vel rapini aliqui siant abbatibus, prioribus, vel aliis prælatis ecclesiasticis, & ipsius suum de huiummodi deprædationibus prosequentes morte, praeventiur antequam iudicium inde fuerint aucti, successores eorum habeant actiones ad bona ecclesiæ suæ de manibus huiummodi.
Marlebridge.

modi transfigi repetendae. Similem insuper habeant actionem suae de his que domui sua & ecclesiae rescenter & ante obitus predecessorum suorum per huiusmodi violentiam fuerint subtraxta, licet predicti predecessores sui ius suum prosecuti non fuerunt in vita sua. Si autem in terris, & tenementis huiusmodi religiosisorum, de quibus eorum prelati obierint feitis vel de luce ecclesiae sua, aliquo le intrudant tempore vacationis, successoribus suorum brei habeant de seitsina sua recuperandam, & adiudicentur etdamnatione, sicut in nova disposita adiudicari con-
sueuit.

Entres uterum. 1. cap. 29.

Prout istim est etiam, quod si alienationes illae, de quibus breue de ingressu dari consueuit, pertur-
gradus sint, per quod breue illud in forma prius ve-
itata fieri non posset, habeant conquerentes breue
ad recuperandum feitisinam suam , line mentione
graduum, ad cujus unque manus per huiusmodi
alienationes, res illa deuenerit, per breue origi-
ginale, & per scemunet consiliun

domini Regis inde proui-
dendum & c.
Ces sont les établissements le roy Edward fitz le roy & faitz à Westm, a son premier parlament général après son couronnement, lendemain de la cluse de Pasche lan de son raigne 3. plo coûte, plassentents des archieves, eues, abbes, priors, coutées, barons, et tout la comnicant de la terre ilongz somons. Pour ceco n'e ne ce le roy ad grand volunt & desier il estate de son realeme redresser en les choses ou mest est damemement, ceco pur le comité profite de saint esglis, & de son realeme, & pour ceco il estante de son realme & de saint esglis ad ce malemt gard, & les prelates & religions de la fre en mults des maners grieus, & e people auermct treit a esté doux, & la peace mens gard, & les leiz mens bles, & les mis- seur mens punes, & estre dussent, & quoy les gents de la terre douberton mens a millaire, cy ad le roy ordainz & establyt, i's cho se southercles, les qu'il entend dest les tables & couenables a tout le Realme.


En primes voit le roy & command que la peace de saint esglis, & de la terre, soit bien gard & mainteign en tout points, & a commun droiture soit fait a totes, aux nobles pouers, come les riches, sans regarde de nul.
Wesm. primer.

Iuy. Et pur ceuo que les abbes et les meusōs de religion de la terre, ont esté surcharges et greues malement, per le venue des grādes gens et dauters, que leur biens ne sufficiēt a eux mesmes per que les religios sont cpa bates e impouers, quilz ne potent eux mes-
mes lutseign, ne la surcharge de charitie quels loient faire. Purueu est que nul ne beigne manger, harbarger, ne giser a meason de re-
ligio dauter auowson, ò de la laine, al col-
tages de la meason, ul ne soit prie et requis speciallyment per le gouvernor de la meason, auuant quil beigne. Et que nul a les costages demesne, ne en, ne beign giser encounter la volute ceux de la meason. Et par cel elai ne-
tend pas le roy, que grace d hospitailicy soit fistreit as belaignes, ne q les auowes dez measons les puissent par leur souer venues surcharger ne destruer. Purueu est enlemet à nul grand ne petit, per colour de parent ou delspecialty, ou q auter assistance, ne p a-
ter enechelon, ne courge en auter parke, ne pese en auter vituer, ne beign manger ne herberger, en meason, ne en manor ou, mea-
son de plate, ne de home d religion, ne dauté encounter la voulte le seigniour, ou le baill

decostages le seigniour, ne a cô cost demel-
ne. Et il beigne, ou enter per le gree, ou las le gree le seignioz ou le bailiife, nul laru re, huis, ne benestre, ne nul maner d ferme ne faire ouerer, ne d pecher per foyn ne p auter ne nul maner d bitaille ne auter chose prezign par colour de achate, ne auerment. Et que

nul
null face barter bleu ne prendre bleu, ne null maner de victoire, ne les auts bien, de nullup prelats, home de religion, ne de auter, ne de clerk, ne de lay, per colur de achate, ne au=terment, encounter la bone volonte et le co=ge de celuy, a que la chose serra, ou de gar=bein, beines ville marchandise, ou dehors.
Et que null preign chauils, bozes, chares, ne charrets, neestes, ne hateau, ne auters cholez aille cariage, dans le bone volonte de celuy, a que les cholez seuront. Et si par la bone volunte de celuy le face, lors maynentнат face son gree colonge le couenat fait entre eux. Et ceux que viendront encounter les establishmens auatdits et de seo soient at=tains, lois audiges a la pris le roy, et dil=lonques soist vêtes, et punes colonges la quatitie et le maner du trespas, et colonque ceo que la roy en sa court veier que bie soit.
Et soit afluer que si ceux, a que le tres suit fait, boissent fuer les damagies, que ils aux rexeur tour sera agard et relsore au double.
Et ceux que le trespas auerdt fait foient en=einet punies en le maner auatdit. Et si null ne boile fuer, et le roi la suite, come de chole fait encounter son defence, e encounter la pace. Et le roy tra equire de an en an, il cote ti quid a que bein soit, quee gents crient tiet trespas fait. Et ceux queur seerot endites et ceux enquesto, seerot attaches et disreigny la graude distresse de benen a certayne tour, que coteigno le space dune mois en la court de roy la ou tuy plerz. Et si ceux ne rebign D.i, a cet
Westm primer.

a cel lour, ils servont autrefois de recherche distreigni per meulne diis, de venir a un autre
jour, que conteigni le space de y, semeignez.

Et si ceux adonis ne beignent, loient adiudges
come attaints, s rendent le double
(per le suit del Roy) a ceux que le dam
auront recete, s loient greuement rentes
-loings le maner del trespas. Et le roy del
 comandaund, s nul defoymes ne face maire,

-dam ne greuance a nul home de religion, y-
-tion de laint elis, ne a auter pencheton de
ceo a il es ont deny lostel, ou le manger a
nullup, ou per encheton de ceo que aucun loy
plient en court de ceo a il soit greue dez as
chose auandtits, s a aucun le face, s de e
foit attaint, soit inicur le peine auandt.

Et est pursiue a ces points auandits liet
auxbiien nous coucellois, justices del for-
rest, s aut nous justices come auts gêts. Et

-q les points auandits soient mainteignes,
gardes s tenus, cp defend le roy sur la greu
forfaiture, que nul prelate, abbe, prie, ho
de religion, ou batiife dalcun de eur, ou del
auter, ne receve nul home encouter la
forme auandtits. Et que nul euoy au mea-
fon, ne au manoz de religion, ne de aut hom-
gents, chival, ne chiens a loiz a nul lrez
receve. Et q le fra, pur ceo que est encon-
ter le defence & le commandement le roy, il
serra punis greuement. Uncoze est pur-
ueu que le bi ne herbergent oux nullup, o-
vels plus que b, ou b, chivale, ne q ils ne
greuvent la gêts d religio, ne aut. per lour

Loï.
Puruiue est entement que quât clarke est pyle pur rette de telony, et il soit demandé per l'ordinar, il voy soit luir, solonques le privilège de sànt esgils, en tel parit comme ils ayent, solonque le custome aunaunt les heures d'êse. Et le roy amoínt les prélates de leur enoîne en la foy et ils luy doyent, et per la common profit de la paece de la terre, a ceux a sont édis de tel rette y solempne fête des pres hôes fait e la court del Roy, en nul man ne les delieverent sans abuse pur-gacion, illint q le roy neit mitter de mitter auter remedye.

Puruiue est entement, que nul rien de fowmes loit demandé, ne pyle, ne leue per bicount, ne per aut, pur escape de laron ou fison, sesque a tant que leschape soit adiudg per injustes errants. Et que autement le serra epy rendia a celuy, ou a ceux que cel a-ueront pay, quant que il auer pyle et reta au roy au tant.

De sôceği de maer est accord, que la ou hom, chien, ou catte escape d'ues hoss de la niefe, la niefe ou bateil, ou nul rien, que la eins fuit, ne sofit adiudge sôceği, mes soier les choses saues & gardys q le bien del biff, coroni, ou al et tel bally l' roy, et bai-les etz maiz, ceur q l' biff, ou ëz choses sont troués illins.
Weltm primer.

...int que à nul sçue les biens, puit prouer qist sçœuent ou à son seigneoy, ou è la garde peris, deins lan & le tour, sauns délay luy soient rendus: si non, remaigne au roy, soient prises per le tie et cozonos, et sbaies à la ville pur respoings demoat justices d'woke que appét a roy. Et la ou wreek appent a au ter que au roy, si le eit per melm le manner. Et que aiterment fra, & de ceo soif attatt, soit agard al prison, et rent al volunt le roy & redza les damensment. Et si le bailyse le face, soit disanow de son chir, et le chir ne ottre de ceo à luy, respoign le bailyse si eit de quoy, & a neit de quoy, rendza le seignio le corps du bailyse au roy.

*Election 1, cap. 5.*

C Et pur ceo que elections doient ètre franckes, y defend le roy sur la griuë foyat que nul haut home ne auter, per popar des armes, ne per manaces, ne disturbe de faire franke election.

*Amercement 3, cap. 6.*

C Et que nul citie, bozough, ne bille, ne nul home loit amerce sans reasonable éche-son, & solongs le quantity del tris, cestla-

voire, franche home saue son contenemt, marchat saue to méhandise, & billen saue to gainage, & ceo y loy piers.

*Thueiers 2, cap. 7.*

C Des priles des Constables ou chaite-

leins faits des auters que des gens de la ville, ou la chaiteis sont allite. Purcuie et nul constab ne calfelain desoznez nul man de prise.
de prise ne face dauter hom que de la bill ou
cô chaftel est allife, & cee foit pape, ou guë
fait deins pl.ioures, & cee ne foit auncient
prise due au roy, ou a chaftel, ou al seigniux
del chaftel.

Boaupleder 2. cap.8.

Et que nul rien soit pris pur beauplô
scome auterfois suit defendu en temps le
Roy Henry pier le roy que oye est, § Marb-
dé cap.11.

Robey 1. cap.9.

Et pur cee que la peace de la terre ad
est feibement gard auant ses heurs, pur de-
fauc de boue suit lait sur les felons foloqz
due manner, & noleint p encheleon des fran-
chises ou les felons sone refceu. Purueet
q toutz comenent foiet prisës, & aparails,
au commandeuent & a les lumious des
biconts, et au crie de pais, de fuer et arrête
les felons, quant melx terra, auxibien deins
franchises come dehors. Et ceux que cee ne
ferrent, et de cee loient attaints, le Roy prie-
va a eur greuement. Et q detaut loit truit
le fur de la frachile, le Roy le prédza a m
le frachile. Et q le detaut loit trouve e lhaiz-
life, eit léprisonnit diu an, et puis soit greue-
ment rent, & il neit de quoy, eit lenplicomz
de 2 ans. Et q vié, cozonoz ou auter bailsé,
deis frach. ou dehors, y lower ou p plier, ou
per poies, ou p nul man daftinity, cœcelent,
contentet ou procurent de concealer, les se-
lonies faits en leur bailsés, ou auterment,
le seigniux atacher, a arrest les missesätz

D.iij.
westin primer.

per la ou ils puré ou aouterment le seignont de faire leur office, en nui maner de sauvor des nuiselants, et de ceo loient attaints, que ils crient leprimisonment dun an, et puis loient greuement rents a le voaut le roy, ils syment de quoy, a non, crient leprimisonment de iny, ans.

Coroners 1, cap. 10.

Cet pur ceo a petitz gentz moins sagez loient esliens oré de nouvel commençat al office d'cozoni et melier ferroit a probez hoes loialx et fages le entermel lent de cel office. Puruien est, que per tous les countes loient esliens suffisant homes cozonois, des plus loialx et plus fages chivaliers, que melius tachent, puissent, et bouent a cel office entend, et que locaivement attachent et reprenent les plus de la cozoni. Et que le die eiet counter rooles que les cozonois, suxibien des apelle, coe des enquelaux, des attachements, ou des auters choses, que a cel office appendent. Et qui cozono; rues do ne preign de nulluy pur faire son office, fur paine de la grene foceiture le Roy. § 14, El ist Cozoni.

Odio & atia 1, cap. 11.

Cet pur ceo que plusieurs rents d moit de home, et innocent culpable de m le mort lit (per fauvoublles equest, prise per biscoit et per brieze le roy que est appel de odio x atia) replues, cestques a le venue des instices errants Puruien est, que tel enquels soient deformes prise y probes homes, esliens per
pur serement, dount les deux soiet a meins chivalers, y nul affinitie, touchet a l's prisoners ne autrement ne soient suspicieux, Gloe.ca.9,W.2.ca.29.

Felony.4. Cap.12.

C Purueu est ensemet, a les felo e scieren et queyrz sont apperment de male samé, et ne roy voient mettre en enquistes des felo-
icies a homes met sur eux denuant justices a le suite le roye, soyent mises en la prison fort & dure, come ceux queyrz resulent estre a lieu comen ley de la terre. Mes cao nest my-
ent pur prisoners a l'or prise pur le-
giez suspicieux.


C Et le roy defend, que nul ne rauise ne preign a force damaelede deins age, ne y lon gree, ne sans son gree, ne dame ne dameelage, naut seme maugre le souen. Et a pi le face a le suite cela que suera deines les pl. iours le roy luy tra comen doyture. Et y nul comence la suit deins les pl. iours l'roy suera a ceux qu'il trouvera culpables, ils a-
verdant la prisonmet de ii.ans, & puis serront rents a la volunte le roye, et ils neient dont estre rents, soient punis per plus longe pri-
sonment, talonque cao que le trespas de-
maunz.


C Et pur cao a hoe ad vise en ascu papes de bllagez les gents appelz a commande-
ment, vorce, eird, ou de receiptmet, deins en la terme a home doit bllagez celuy a est appel
D.iiij. de fait
de fait. Paru en est & commande que le roy, &
nul ne soit brillage pur appelé de comman-
dement, foxtre, aide, ou de rescriptment, tel qui
a tant que l'appelé de fait soit attaillé,
le deuy que luy soit de ceo per tout la térë,
mes celui qui doit appeller, ne le fera pas pur
céo de attacher son appelé, al procheu com-
truy verr ceux, auphibi com vers le appelés
du fait, mes lexig et de ceux demourse tanque
les appelés de fait soient attaillé y bril-
gat ou autrement.

Mainprise. 2. Cap. 15.

Et pour ce que dixcous et aux, que
sont prisés et retenus en prison gëts rettes
de telony et incint soif sont lesse y repli-
ènn les gëts, queux ne sont my replisihbê
et ont detenus en prison ceur quez lot reple-
visables, y enchalon de gaign des buiz, de
greuer les auters, et pur ce que avant ces
heures ne fut my determin +certenei+
queuz gëts fûllent replisihables, & queur
non, disquez ceux queuz fûllent prisès pur
mort de home, ou per commandement le roy
ou de les justices, ou pur la fozel. Puru
en est, & y le roy commande, que les prisoners
queux font avant viñages, et ceux qui sont
foïure la térë, pouuors, et ceux queux sont
prisès ou manos, & ceux queux ont debrus
la prison le roy, larons apiersmët clerpes &
notizes, & ceux que sont appelés des pou-
uors, tanq comme les pouuors sont en vie
(fils ne sont de boné farné) & ceux quz lot
prisès pur arçon felontoulment fait, ou pur
faux.
saff money, ou sauer de seale le roy, ou ex-
comegne prise per prier leuelge, ou pur ap-
piert malueite) ou pur tresò, a touche, l'oy
melme, ne foiet en nul maner replejables
per le common biefe, ne las br, Mes ceur
ac sont entdez de larceny per equest des
biscuits, ou des baillisises pris de lour of-
fores, ou pur leger suspection, ou pur petit
larceny, que namont ouster le value de per
deniers, ails ne foiet retes dauter larceny,
devant cel heure, ou retes de receipteit des
larons, ou des felons, ou de commandement,
on de la force, ou de l'aide de le felos fait, ou
rettes dauter trespas, pur le q'I bun ne doit
pzes bie ne mebre, et home appelit de puour
puis la moit le pronour, lu ne foit apiert la-
ron escrit, soite desormes leste per suffisant
pleuin, devant le vicòr, dont le bie boit res-
pond, et ceo sans riens don de lour bien pur
la pleuin. Et q le bie ou aut lestent y pleuin
bie, q ne foit replejable, et ceo foit bie, co-
stable, ou aut baillisse de fee que est garde
de prisons, et ceo foit attaint, parde le fee et
baile a touts tours. Et q foit sout bie,
costable, ou baillif, a celui q ad tiel fee pur
garder les prisos et ceo fait sans la bolu-
tre son seignoz, ou auter baillif q ne foit de
fee est lenprisonmt de 10. ans et foit ret a le
bolute le roy. Et q deteoin les prisos re-
plejables, puis q le priso eit oure. Susi-
tat luert, il terre le greue mercy le roy. Et
ut mont lode pur luy deliuerer, il rendra le
double au pridoner, et entement terra en le
greue
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greene mercie le roye de quibus lexatus. 271
G. 1. cap. 13.
Distres. 6. Cap. 16.

En droict de qui alcugens parmoit, et prende count les auers des auft, et les chast
hors del coutty ou les auerz fuerot pu-
les. Purueu est qui nul deloyn ess ne le fait. Et si biste face, loit greuement rent loquoy ceo
qui est coteue en les estatutes de Marleb
cap. 4. faits en teys le roy d. pier le roy qui
voit est. Et y si le man fait de ceux, qui
ynamoit les auers a tozt, et quiz sont delisses
en autte, plus greuement loient punis, si le
maner de trespes le demaund. Marlebridge
1. cap. 15. 2. 1. 13.

Distres. 7. Cap. 17.

Cpurueu est ençement, qui biste deloyn est
prevet les auers des auft, et les face chaste et
chastel, ou au forcet, et il long de depues
le close ou chasteil, ou de forcet, les deteign
encount gage et pledge, pur qui les auers sere-
rent loesnent d'ocz y bilet, ou y aut bai-
11ete le roy a la tuite de fr, le bilet ou le bai-
11ite undue que lup poder de la coutie ou de la
baill, et doit allater et faire d ceo rep de aux
a celuq qui les auer prile, ou a son fin, ou a
auetz des homes son seignior quizuns qui
ont troues en le lieu, ou les auers fuerot es
chases. Et si home lup defoze adoyns de la
deluerance des auers, ou a il ne trouve hom
pur le seignior, ou pur celuq que les auer
prise que respoigns et face le deluerance, aps
see que le seignior, ou parnour, pur bie ou y
baillise,
bailiff, lera admonist de faire la délivrance, à soit in pais, ou pres, ou la ou il purge p le pernoz, ou per auts des les couvensablement estre garnie de faire le délivrance, il fut hors de cel pais quant le prise suit fait, ne se face adogz maintenant les auers délivrer, que le roy pur le trespas et pur le dispute, face abate le chaste ou le forcelet sans recouer, à tous les dam à le pl à aer relisne de tes aiers, ou de son gainage délurbe, ou en autre maner puis le primer demaude des auers fait per le vit ou per le bailiff, lup loet ralfozes au double, de leigniez ou de celui que les auers auer prise, il est de quoyp, il neit de quoyp, relpoign le leigniez qu'heure, et in qu manier délivrer loit fait apres ceo que le vit ou le bailyte lera brenue pur la délivrance fait. Et loit allaunire que la ou le vit denter fait retourne del bries le roy au bailiff, le leigniez du chaste ou de forcelet, ou a auct a que retourne de bries le roy apét, si le bailiff de cel fraichile ne face le délivrance, puis qu le vit auer rect a lup fait, face le bilsot son office sans dlay, et sur lauanddist pein. Et per m le maner loit fait la délivranz appachement de pleint fait sans bries, et sur m le pane. Ét ceo face a entendre per tout la, ou le bries le roy court. Et a ceo loit en la marche de Sages, ou aliquenla, ou le bries le roy ne court ny, le roy que est couenant Seigniez la, fra dport a ceux quez pleins le bouszont.
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Justices in Eire 2. cap. 18.

Pour ceo que la commun fine est asceint de toute le county en eire des Justices pur faux judgements, ou pur auter trespas, est allese p vic et barretons des counties malement, ilint à la summe est meintfois écru et les parcles autement allese q estré ne duissent, au dam des people, et plusieurs foipes sont paies as vicouts et barretons, que ne point les acquitent. Puruiue est, et boet le roy, que de soizmes en eire des justises, deuât eur deuât leur departe soi tiel summe alles p serent de chinalls et des pbes hoes sur toute icer que escorer deuurent, et les justises facent mitter les parcles en leur estreats q ils luieron al eschequer, et non pas la summe total.

Dett al Roy 2. cap. 19.

C En Droyt des vic ou auts estré poing per leur mains es escheker, et queux ouent relé de les dets le Roy pier le Roy q ose est ou les dets le Roy m auvant ceux heures, q qu ne ont ny acquit de ceo les detours al Eschequer. Puruiue est que le Roy en voulera bones gents per toutes les counties a oiter toute icer, que de ceo plein le douzont, q a termin illint la testoign, q ceux que purront meer q ils crient illint auvant paies a toutes leurs sentz seront quites, le qq q le vicouts ou auters seront morts ou vives, en certain soigne q leur sera bail, Et ceux q illint nauer fait, qis soient en vies, servot qunes greuenet. Et qis soient morts, leur heires
heires respoign, a soiet charges de la dett.
Et command le roy q les viconts, et l'aut
ters auandits d'oymes totally acquitée
les victoys a prochein accompt, puis q ils
auront le dett recetius dons loit le dett
allowe al escheruer, istint q iames ne veigne
en summone. Et q le dieu autement face, et
de ceo loit ataint, cuy renda al pt le treble q
resq il auer de luy recetie, et loit rent a le
bolunt le roy. Et bs le regard chescun vicont
q il eit tel recetueov, pur q il houdra respo-
der: car le roy le prendra del tout as vicont,
e a lour heires. Et q auter que respoign q
la main al escheruer le face, il renda le tre-
bles al plaintise, & loit rent en mesme le mas.
Et que les dieu facent tailes a toutes icoeur,
qux paieront le det le Roy. Et q la sumois
descherue a tous les detoys, queup de-
mauder houdront la dieu, facent montrer
sans denier les a nulluy, q ceo saiz rié prédé
de lowr, et saz rien don, et q ne le csa, le roy
ple prendra a luy greuement.

Forrestes 18. cap. 20.

C pour ieu est enlement de mistesfoys a
parkes & en buiers, que q vi de e loit at-
taint q la sute del plaintise, soient agardes
toncs & haut amends, colongues le manner
del trespas, et eit la prisioner de troirs ans
& dilong loit rent a le bolunt le roy, u1 ab q
quoy poit estre rent, et loxq troua ton fuer-
tye q il iannes ne misface. Et si neit dont
poit estre istint rent, apres la prisionment q
troirs ans, troua melst le suertie. Et si ne
puisse
que le trône la suert, fortifie la realme.
Et si de ceo reste soit fugitive, et ne terre,
ne tenemment suffisant pour quoy il doit etre
juste, à court come le roy auera ceo trone
p bone enquest, soit demaund de county en
county. Et si ne deveine soit vilage. Pur-
meu est entement et accord, que si deinde soit
deins an le tour pur le trespas fait, le
roy auia le suite, et ceus si il troua de ceo
rettes per bone enquest, seront pines y
le maner en tous points comme dits es dict.
Et si de tel nuisance soit attaint, qui est
prise en les parkes les arts domestiques, ou aut-
chose en la maner de robery en venant ou de-
murant, ou en retournant, soit fait de
common ley, q'aitert a celuy q'elt attaint
appel robery & larceny, autibien a la suit le
Roy come dauter.

VVardes 9. cap.21.

C En droit des terres des heires de
age, qui sont en le gard lour seignioes, pur-
vieux est, si les garden les gardent, et suf-
tient, sans destruction fait en tout rien:
Et si de tels manieres de gards soit fait en
tous points, longquez ce que est conteigné
da grand Charter des franchises fait en temps le Roy puer le roy q'oe est. W.T.ca.
4.5.6. Et qui illert doit bien deforner et per mi le maner soient gards les Arche-
 nostra, eclesques, abbes, eglisies & dignites
en temps de vacation. Vide articul luper cart-
as. cap.19.
Des heires marries deins age, sans la grave de leur gardeins, auuant q ils avoient passe lage de puiis ans, soit fait solong ces q est contenue in le puruceiance de Werton cap. 81. Et de ceux q seront marries saus la grave de leur gardeins pues q ils aueroient passe lage de puiis. As, le gardein eit le double value de son marriage, solong la tenoge de mesme le puruceiance. Dusser ces q aueroient sustret le mariage, rendant le droit value del mariage al Gardein pur le tres-pas, & talemens le Roy eit les amendes solong mesme le puruceiance de celuy que le auer sustret. W. 2 cap. 35. Et des heires femelles, pues q ils aueroient accomplies lage de puiis ans, & le seignioz a que le mariage appert cestes ne boudza marier. Mes pur couetise de la terre, les boudza tener dilmarry. Purique eit que le seignioz ne poit auer ne tener per enchelon del mariage les terres a tels heires femaiz ouster deux ans apres la terme de auantditz puiis ans. Et si le seignioz deins les deux ans ne les marry, donques eitant els accion de recouerer leur heritage quietment sans rien done pur l garb ou pur la mariage. Et si els pur malice, ou pez malueis counsel ne le boivent pur leurs chiere seignioz marier, ou els ne font disparages, q les seigniozzez teignent la terrc & la heritage zetz al age del infant male, celle allauoir. czt ans & ouster, si que ils eiant pit les le value del mariage.
...
Loiét paies de ceo qils permet il roy. Et il fra rendra le double al pl, et serra punie à la volont le roy.

Extraction 2. cap. 27.

C Est que nul clerke de justice, deschetog ou onquiroz, nul vie ne presigne pur linerer, chapet toyzis solemel clerks des iustices errants in lour eyzes, ceo y s et nient plus de chescun wapenteke, hundrede ou bielle, que respoigne per ry ou per bj. solon que ceo que aunceintment suit yste. Et qui auterment le fra rendra le treble de ceo qu'il auera prise, et perdra le service son seignioz y bn an.

Maintenance 1. cap. 28.

C Est que nul clerke le roy ne des iustices reçue desozmes prezentment del esglis, dont plea ou conteke soiet en la court le roy, sans special congee le roy, et ceo defend le roy fur payne de perdre esglis et son service. Et nul clerke de justice, ne de vizont ne main- taine parties en quarels, ne besoins queur tont en la court la roy, ne fraud ne face pur common droiture delaiet ou disturber. Et si il le fait, il serra puni per la peine pcheon ment avantdict, ou per plus grecious et le trespas le requiert.

Disceit 1. cap. 29.

C Partenn est ensemble que si il certeet counter, ou auter face si manera de disceit, ou de collusion en la court le roy, ou consent de faire la, si disceit de la court, pur engin la court ou la party, si de ceo soit attaint, lors puis.
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puisst eat la prison dit dun an et un jour, & ne soit oye & la court le roy a coûë pur nullùx. Et si ceo soit aut & coûë y melme le mañer est la prison dû an et un iour a tout le meins, Et a le trespaz demad greider pene lóit a volunt le Roy.

Extorcion 3. Cap. 29.

Et pur ceo que multz des gêts se pleinent des sericants, criers de fêz, et les marshals des Justices en eyze. et dauters Justices quelz parment a toste deniers de ceux quez recourront seulne del terre, ou quez gaignont iour querelles, et de fine leéne et des iurois, viles, plisoners, et dauters attachies en pless de la cozone, auterment que faire ne duissent, en multes des maners, et de ceo quel ad plus graund numbe de ceux que estre ne duist, per que le peole est malement greue: le Roy defend, que cestes choles ne soient despines faitz. Et ilb sericant de fêz le face, ofice soit prise en le maine le Roy. Et a marshals des Juste le facent, soient punis gieusement a la volut le Roy. Et a toutz les pleintifs lune & lauter rendt le treble de ceo quizz auç pris en celt maner.

Tolle. 1* Cap. 30.

De ceux que parmont outragious tol net, enconter command blage du royalme en la ville merchandie. Purceu est ilb le face en la ville le roy melme, que soit bai a fêx farme, le Roy prendra le fraunchise del marche en la maine. Et a doit auter ill et
ceo soit fait per le seignior de mesli la bille; le roy le cra per mesme le maner. Et si croyt fait per le bailise sans la commandemt et le seignour, il rendra al plaintif au taunt pur le outragosus prise, come il avoit prise de lui, il dir importe son tolne: il aura prise des pl. iours. Des citizens, x des burgeus a que le roy ou son pere ad graunt murage pur leur bille encloser, x que tel murage pararent autrement que leur est grante, et de ceco soient attantet. Purceu est quils pardent cel graunt de toutz le temps a ser-ra a bener, et ferront en le greuoys mercy le Roy.

Purceuors. 3: cap. 31.

De ceux que parnet vitail' ou nul riens al temp le roy a creance, ou a garris de chasteil ou aillours et quant ils ont-receu le paument al exchequer, ou en Garderobe, ou aillours, diteignont le paument des creancers, a grand damage de eux, x en esclau-der du Roy. Purceu est de ceus quene ont terres ou tenementes, que maintenaint soit ceco lie de leur terres ou de leur chateur, x paies as creancers, oux les damages queus ilz auerot esve, x soient reints pur le trespas et ils neient terres ne tenementes, soient en le prison a la boulte le roy. De ceus qui per-not parte des dettes le roy, ou auters low-ers pernent des creanciers le roy, pur faire le paument de mesmes ces dettes. Purceu est quils rendent le double, et soient punis greuement a la volente le Roy. Et de ceus queus
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queux paront chialis, ou charettes à faire le cariage le roy, plus que mestier ferroit, & pernot losers pur relesser les chialis, ou les charettes. Purueu est q à vil de la court le face, il ferra greusement chastice y les marshallles, & ceci soit fait hors de la court, y au del court, ou per aufl q de la court, & il ent soit attaint, il répia le treble, et sert en le prison le roy & pl.iours.

Countie & Tourne 3. Cap. 32.

Purueu est, à nul vil q nul fasse barretours ne maintenous des parois en couttes ne senescalles des grandes seignours, ne des aufs (q ne soit attourney son seigneur) a la fuit faire, ne rendre les jugement des contes, ne pronoiser les jugements s'ou assent de faire les justicements, & ne fite especialment prite et requite de toutes les futours et les attournes des futours, qu'ferront a la tour. Et q vil le face, l'roy se prend, a greousament a vilm, et à luy.


Per ces q plusours lot souff troues in contes controuers des couttes, dont discord, ou maner de discord & ad elle souff entre le roy et son peul, ou tals es des hautes homes de son rialme, defendu est pur le damage q ad esté, et que oncoze ent pura avenir, que disozmes nult ne fuit cy harbe d dire ne d couf, nult's faux nouell ou cotrinoz, dot discord ou maner d discord, ou disclaudé puit surde être le roy et so peul, ou les hautes homes de son rialme. Et qui
le fra soit pris, et detenus en pris en telques actes tant que il est trouve en courte celuy dont la parolle serrera moue. § 2. R-2. ca. 5.

Arrest. 1. Cap. 34.

Des hautes homes, et de leurs bailiffes et des autres (soyssiers les ministres le roy, sont esprais autorité est don à ceo. faict) qui a le pleit des ascus, ou pour leur autori- tè demeure, attachet autres de leur bises trespass passantes pour leur poier a ressponder deuant eux des contractes, covenantes, ou de trés trés gros de leur poier, et leur juridiction la ou ilz ne teignont riens de eux, ne deuins la frauchissee ou leur poier est, en plus du roy, et de la coone, a domi du people Purueu est que nult de loymes ne le face. Et si ael le face, il rediza a celuy, qui y cei enche- son ser a etache, c0 dom a double, et ser et le grieu mercy le Roy.

Reasonable Ayde. 1. Cap. 35.

Pur ceo que auant ceuxheus ne fut buques reasonable aid a faire leigne atz chiual ne a leigne file marier mise c certain, ne quant ceo deueroit estre prise, ne qil heur, p qquo les bns leureret outrageous aide, et plu tost q ne semblet mestre, dont la people le sentit greue: Purueu est que de loymes se de chual entier solement sont dones xx. et de xx. li. de terre tenus et focage xx. et de plus, plus, de meis, meins, solou que savez. Et que nul ne puisse leuer tel aide a faire la Fitz chiualter, tâque que son fits soit del age de rb as ne a la file marier tâque que eil fuit
del age de bijs ans. Et de ceo serra fait mention e le brie le roy sourm sur ceo quat hoe le boile demander. Et a aucign que le pier, quant il aua tiel aide leue de les tenants mortuit anat qu il est la file marie, les executors le pier loiet tenus a la file, entant cee le pier auera retceu pur cest aide. Et a les hius le pier ne suffisent, son heix soit de te tenus a la file. *Glanulie fo. 71.*

*Assise. 3.* cap. 36.

*Purue est e accorde entiez, que a hom foit attaint de disail, fait e temps le Roy q oxe est, ouesq robbery, de ascun maner de chattel ou de mouable, et foit troue vers lup per recognosis de assile de nouvel disail, le jugemet loit tel, que l pl recovera la seuin e les dam, auribien de chattel e de mouabl autant dit, como del soif. Et le disail souer loit reint, le quel que il foit present ou nô, illint *si il foit present* primes foit agard a la pificacion. Et per melne le maner foit fait de disail foit a oxe et armes, tout ne face home robbery.

*Attaint. 1.* cap. 37.

*Pur ceo que ascuns gens de la terre dontent menz sauf lercemant fait, que faire ne duilent, per que mults des gentes sont disheretes, et perdent lour dzoit. Purue est que le roy, de son office, deozumes donera attaintes sur les inquêtes en pl de terre, ou de franktenement, ou de chose que touche franktenement, quat il semblera que be- soign foit.*
Cet pur cec que le temp est mult passe puis que les breves desouth nosmes fueret auterfois limitts. Purueu est q en count countant de dissect en brief de droit, nul ne soit cy ose de count de la leiun ton aune de plus longe leiun q de tepq le roy K. uncle le roy Henry, pier le roy que ose est. Et q l'briefe de nouvel dissieun, q de purparty, q est appel, Nuper obij, eist le terme puis le prime passage le roy Henry, pier le roy que ose est en Gascogne, mes nemy auat. Et les briefs de mozaune, de comnage, de apel, de entre, et briefe de neistrie, eiant le terme del cognement melm le roy Henry, nemy auat. Mes q tous les briefs ose a y meilm purchales, ou a purchaler, ent cy et la feast Saint John en vn an, soient pleuds ou tepq auat soiit est pleuds.

Voucher 2. cap. 39.

Cet pur cec que mults des gentz sont delees de leur droit, q fausse vouchuer a garantir. Purueu est q en briefs de poit. Tout adepumes come en briefe de mozaune, comnage, de afeq, nuper obij, de intrucion q au ffs briefs semblables, q les queur tet ou testaments sont demaunds q de douent discer reuerter, remainder, ou elichier per mozaune ou dauter, que q le tenaunt vouche a garantir, et le demaundant luy counterples, et boile auerter per afisfe, ou per pais, ou en auter maner, scome le court le roy agaede, q le tenant ou son aune q heire il est, fait le

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primer qui entra après la mort celuy de qui le sein il demande, soit le auerremer del demandé resceu, si le tenant le boit attendre, et anon, soit boire ouster a auter respon si neit son garrant en present, qui luy boite garranter de son gree, et maintenant entrer en respon, saue al demandant ses exceptions encounter luy, si boire boucher ouster, comme il avoit avaut, enounter le primer tenant. De rechiefe en toutz maners des brieves dentre, quies sont mention des degees, purueu nul de foizmes bouches hors de la line. Et en auters brieves dentre, ou nul mention est fait de degees, les quies brieves ne sont suffizus, foizs la ou les auantditz brievez de degees ne joit gicer ne lieu tener, se en be de droit
purueu est que à le tenant bouche a garrantie, et le demandé le boite contrepied, soit purueu de auerre per paiz, que celui qui est bouche a garrant, ne nul de les anuesters ne buques ayoient leisin de la terre, ou del test demandé, ne se, ne service per la maine le tenant, ou taut du de les anuesters, puis le temps celuy de qi leisin le demandé contene telques al temps qi le brieve fait purchase & plez moue, per qi il poit le tenant ou les anuesters au fesse, & donques feit lauerremer del demandé resceu, à le tenant le boit attendre, et anon, soit le tenant boire ouster a aut respon, si neit son garrant en present, qui luy boire garanter de son gree et maintenant entrer en respon, saue al demandé les except enounter luy, comme il avoit avaut enounter
encouter le primer tenant. Et lainant dit exception eit lieu en be de moitdait, & en les auters brieses deuait nosmes, auxibien cee en brieses queur touchez droit. Et si le tenant per cas eit charter de garanty de au home de cee chose, si loit oblige en nul des auait ditz cases a le garraty de cee et un degræ. saue luy soit son recouer per brieses de gart de charter de le chauncell le roy, quant il le voudra purchaser, mes si le plee ne soit pur cee dela.


De serementz des champions, estoit purue : Pur cee si rarement auient que le champion le demandant ne soit peruir en cee quil iure que il ou son pier bist la feisin ton seignior, ou de son auncelior, & que so pere luy command a faire la darreigh, si deformes ne cee le champion le demandait cee streint a cee iurer, mes loit le seremt gard en touts les auters points.

Effoine. 3. Cap.41.

Pur cee que en brieses daulise, dattaints, & de iuris virtum, les iurroiz sont souez traueils per effoines des tenatz : Purueu est si del heure si le tenant en soites apparuit en court iames ne puisse si le tenat si le effo, mes fair lo attourney a fuer pur luy, si boit. Et si non soit lastise, ou le iury plie per son defaut + w. 2. ca. 28.

Effoine. 4. Cap.42.

Pur cee si les demandz sont soient de laies de tout droit, pur cee que ou sont plu-

ours

[Handwritten notes and corrections on the page]
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Nous parcerens tenantes, dont nui pui poign launs aut, ou qi ad plusieurs tenans tiento ment secoxes, ou nui ne sicet so seueral, e ceux tenant souct voorchiet p estoine, illint qi checun eit vn estoine. Puruien est delozmes, que ceux tenaunts neist estoine, forquae a vn tour, nient plus que vn sole teneti naueroit, illint qi ammes ne puissent tscher, tsqseto tantsolement auer vn estoine.

Estoine. 5. Cap. 43.

Cpur cego que multe des gentez le font fauenc estoine de outrre mere, la ou ilz furent en Engleterre le tour de le summons: Puruien est delozmes, que cel estoim ne fait pas de tout allow, si le demandant le chal lenge, soit puiist dauer rer qui fut en Engleterre le tour qi le sumons futist fait, siii.

Femaignes appez, mes soit aiourii en celt foynme, que qi t demande sue a tci tour auer-bit p pays, ou si com la court le roy agardva soit attaint qi le tenant fuit deins le quat merses: Dengleterre le tour qi il fuit soim, et trois femaynez appez, illint que il puet estre reasonablment garny de la sumons, soit le-

soit tuyn en vn defaut, qi cego fait a entendi tantsolement deuaut les Justices le roy.

Estreytes. 1. Cap. 44.

CDe delaius en tous manerz dez biefez, e des attachementz est purnien, qi le tenat ou le defendant, apes le puii attachement telmoign, face defaut mainten fort le grant diite agard. Et qi vtec ne re spoign sufiiet-

ment au tour, soit greuousemet amery. Et
Si maundy que il a fait l'exécution à due manière, et les issues bastés as mainpours, adôques soit maunde au vic,que il a alter iour face venir les issues deuât justices. Et si lattache beign à lour a saueur les deuâfets, eit il les issues. Et si il ne beign, eit le roy les issues. Et les justices le roy les font liuer à la garderobe, et justices del banke à Weels les font liuerer al elchequier, et justices en eire, au vic. de cel' county ou ils pleurent, au xiiu. de cel countie come des fo-reine counties, e de ces soient charges à com-mons per rollers de justices.

Justices of both benches. 1. cap. 45.

Puruen est ensemble, e per le roy commandé, que les justices de banke le roy et; les justices de banke à westminster de zoynes y pendant les plees a terminer un iour, a-vant que rien soit arraine, ou commence des pleez del iour ensuant foizpris q lour e-coigne soient entrees, judgés, et rendus, et y enchelón de cee nul homme le affie, que il ne beigne au iour q don luy est.

Age. 1. cap. 46.
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Iour heires, de quel age alz soient. Efti paraventure le discelse mowege avantage quel est
son purchase fait, istant que pur les nonages
des heires dun part ne dauter ne soient le bref
abatus, ne le plus delaye, mes en quant que
lhomme pott sans ley offend, sofit haste pur la
fresh suit aps le discisyn. Et e m le maist soit
ces point gard e det d plates, gers de reli-
gion, e auters, as qux terres e temtes en nul
maner puissent devener aps aut mort, le q
que ils soient disselies, ou dissel SOURZ. Efti
les parties en pledant discendont en enquest
et lenquest passa encounter le heire deynz age
et noslement encounter le heire le disselse, q
il e cecas est lattent de la grace le roy fas
vien doner.

Prochne amy. 1. cap. 47.

Si garden ou chiefe scigniour ensetse bi
hom de la terre que est del heritage del etat
(qui est deins age & en la garde) a le disher-
tance del heire: Purueu est, que le heir est
maintenant son recouere per brieve de nouel
disseliesse vers son gardein, & vers le tenant,
Et sofit la disselie bant y Juistices, (cel soit
recouer) al trochein ampe etat, a que le he-
ritage ne purra my dicend, pur apppouer al
dept tenant, a repondre dez issue al heir
quant il viendra a ton plein age. Et le gard
parde a tout sa vie la garde de m le chos
recouer, & tout la rei del heritage, qil tient et
nosme del heire. Et a aut gardain q chiefe
scigniour le face, parde le garde de tout cel
chose sa cel soitz efoit e grieue paime euers
le roy. Et si l'ensoit soit esloigne, ou disturbe
par le gardeine, ou per le seoffe, ou per aucun
per qi il ne puisse sa assiste fuer, succ pur luy
vu de ses pochein amies qui voudraz, et estoit a
ceo rescues W. 2. cap. 15.

Dover. 2. Cap. 48.
CEn brief d'dover doit dame ries nad
ne soit le brief abatus y exception d'i tenant
pur ceo qi aura rescue alo dower d'auter
bte auat lo brief purchase, si ne puit mon-
itre que el est rescue part d la dower de luy
mesme, et d mesme la ville auant son briefe
purchase.

Prerogatiua regis. Cap. 49.
CEt pur ceo que l'roy ad fait cei chose al
honour du dieu, et sainte eglise, et pur le co-
mo, pritt d people, et pur l'allegece d'ceu
qui sont greues, il ne voit ny que autssoit
puisset tuer a pindice de luy, ne de la co-
rice, us a les droits, qui a luy appeign luy
soient caues en toutz pointes.

Assise. 4. Cap. 50.
CEt pur ceo a grand charitie serf de
faire droit a tousz en tout temps, ou mestre
feroit: Pur en est per assentment des prê-
lates, que assistes de noul disthein, moza-
teller, et de darrein presentmet puisset prisez
en le Aduet en Septuagesime, et est quarz
auxibien com le homes prent lenquettes.

C pria le Roy a
Eques.

Explicit statut de V Westminster primer.
Stat de Bigamis, editum Anni iiiij. Edwardi primi.

In praesentia venerabilium prim quo rondam episcoporum Angli, et aliorum de consilio regis, recitata fuerunt constitutiones subscriptae, et postmodum eoram domino rege et consilio suo auditae et publicatae, quae omnes de consilio tam iustae, quam alij concordauerunt quod in scripturam redigerentur ad perpetuam memoriam, & quod firmiter observentur.

Aude de Roy. 1. cap. 1.

De placitis ubi tenens excipit, quod sine Rege respondere non possit, concordatum est per iustae & alios sapientes de consilio regni Domini regis, qui consuetudines et vsum iudiciorum habuerunt, quod ubi foedamentum factum fuerit per regem, & charta sup hoc inconstecta non habeat quod si alia persona per consimile foedamentum & consimilem chartam teneret ad warrant, iustae ulterioris procedere non potuerint, nec hucque processerunt nisi sup hoc preceptum a rege habuerint, nec videre possint f pro cedere possint.

Aude de Roy. 2. cap. 2.

In certis autem casibus, utpote ubi Rex confirmauerit, vel ratificauerit factum aliorum in rem alienam, vel rem aliquam aliorum concesserit, quantum in ipso est, vel ubi charta profertur, quod Rex tenet aliquod reddidit, nec...
nec clausula aliqua in ea contineatur, per qua warrantzare debit, & in consimilibus calibus, non eis supercedend' occasione confirmationis, ratificationis, concessio, feu redditionis, aut aliorum cosimilium, quin postquam hoc regi fuerit offens, sine dilatatione procedatur.

Ade de Rey. 3. cap. 1.

De dotibus mulierum vbi aliqui custodes hereditatum maritorum suorum custodias habent ex dono vel concessione regis, siue custodes rem petant, siue heredes dictorum tenementorum vocentur ad warrant, si excipient, quod sine Rege respondere non possint, non idem supercedeatur, quin loquela prada prout iustum fuerit, procedatur.

Purpresure. 1. cap. 4.

De purpresuris, seu occupationibus quibusque factis super regem siue in libertatibus, siue alibi, concordatum est quod tempore regis H., definit erat & concordar, quod vbi occupatores superstites fuerint, Rex de plano retsumat siibi rem taliter occupatam de manibus occupantium, quod etiam de certero in regno obseruetur. Et si aliquis de huiusmodi resumptionibus conqueratur, prout iustum fuerit audiatur.

Clergie. 1. cap. 5.

De bigamis quos Dominus Papa in consilio suo Lugdunensi omni privilegio clericali priuavit, per constitutionem inde editam, & vnde quidam Praelati illos qui effecti fuerant Biga-
Statutum de bigamis.

Bigami ante predictam constitutionem, quando de felonía recti fuerunt, tāquam clerics exigerunt sibi deliberandos, concordatum est & declarati omam rege & consilio suo, quō constitutio illā intelligenda fiat sī suæ effecti fuerint bigamantes predictam constitutionem, sīue post, de cetero nōlērent prelatis, immo sīat eis iustitia sicut de laicos.

vouch. 6. cap. 6.

In chartis autem vbi continentur (dedi & concessi) tale tenementum sīue homagio, vel sīue clausula que continet warrantiam, & tenendum de donatoribus & heredes suis p certum servicium, concordatum est p eisdem iusticia quod donatores & heredes sui teneantur ad warrantiam. Vbi autem continentur (dedi & concessi) &c. tenendum de capitalibus dominis feodi, aut de alīs quam de feoffatoribus vel hereditibus suis, nullo servitia sībi retento, sīue homagio, vel sīue dicta clausula warrantia, heredes sui non teneantur ad warrantiam. Ipsa tamen feoffator in vita sua ratione doni proprii tene relinquat warrantiam. Prædīctae autem constitutiones editae fuerunt apud westmonasterium in parliamento post festum sancti Michaelis. Anno regni regis E. filij regis H. iiiij, & extunc locum habeat.

Explicit Statutum de bigamis.

In du grace M. CC. Ibeb. & del 

Feignoy E. fitz E. roy Henry vi. 

Glocester le mois august, pur-

ue ante & le roy, pur amendement 
de son roialme, & pur plus pleiner exhibi-

tion de droit icome le profit doffice demai-
de, appelles les plus discretes de son roya-
alme, audibien des amis & de ses meun-
ders, establec est et concordantment ordonne,
que come mesme le roialme en plusieurs di-

vers cas, audibien des fraunchiches come 
dauters choses, en les quils ley auant failite,
et a escher les tregreuses damages et les 
rien numerables diherisos, les quils icel 
maner defaut de ley fut a la gent du roialme 
et meister de divers supplications de ley, et 
de noueuls purueances: les estatutes, ox-

deimements et purueances suis escrits de 
tout la gët de la roialme descomes soiet fir-

mement gardes, come prelates, counties, ba-

rons, et auts del roialme claimet dauer dius 
franchiches, et les quils examin et indige, le
roy a mesmes les prelates, counties, barons 
et auors auoit done iour. Purueu est et co-

cordamment graunte, que les auantdites prelates, counties, barones et auors, et ma-
ner de franchiche bient, istint & rien ne lor 
acres per usurpation, ou occupation, ne
rien sur le roy occuipet, telgu al phein be-
que le roy per le countie, ou a la prochepne.
vene des Justices errants, as cõmon plez en mesme le countre, ou telques le roy com-
mande auer chose, saue le droit le roy com il en boudra parler, folongs ceo que il cõ-
tenue en le de le roy. Et de ceo soient ma-
des briefes as viscountes, bapllises & auçe pur chelcn demandant. Et soif la form del
briefe chenge, folongs la diversité des fran-
chises, les quels chelcu claime dauer. Et les
viscountes per toutes ƚour baillies ferront
communement crier, cellesauoir en cyptes,
burghes, & villes merchandes, & ailleurs ƚ
pour ƚes chartiers les predecessor le Roy,
ropes Deyleterre, ou en aeter maner, soif
devant le roy, ou devant Justices en eyp a
certaine iour & lieu, a monstere quel manner
de franchises ilz claiment dauer, & per quel
garrat. Et les visconis mesmes dongs fer-
ront illongs peronaliment, ou ƚour bailliles
& ministres a certifier le roy sur les auint-
ditz franchises, & autres choles que celles
franchises touchent. Et celz crie deffte devant
le roy conteigne garnisement de ij semaigne-
nes. Et en mesme le maner ferront les vis-
countes crier en oper de Justices. Et en h
le maner ferront ils peronaliment, ou ƚour
bapllises & ƚour ministres, a certifier les
Justices de tel maner de franghizel, et
des auters choles que celles franghizel tou-
chent. Et celz crie conteigne garnisement d
quarâte iours, se come le common summos
tolient:ullint que à la party que claime dau
franchises, soit deuët le roy, ne soit pas mis en devant devant les Justices en eyer, pur ceo que le roy de la grace especial ad grant que il gardera la party de damage, quant il sait ad cel aiournemèt. Et si cel party soit empeùf sur tels maners de franchises devant un payer de justices auantdits, melsmes les justices devant lez qu'il la party est en ple, gar- derent le pty de damage devant auters justies, et devant le roy luy mèline, mesque il lache y les justices, q le pty fuit en ple de- vant eur èhorne il est auantdité. Et si ceux tels trachises claimet auer, ne veignet pas al iour auantdit, donq soìet les franchises en nosme de distresse prises en la main l'roy per le viscoùt del lieu, leint qis tiel maner de franchises ne blét, ielq ilz veigner a re- ceuier droit. Et quant ilz veignent y il dist- tresse, leur trachises cui soïet repuemes ilz les demand, les queis repuemes respignonet maintenat en la forme auantdit. Et parad- nture les parties exceptet, qis ne debuic- ment d'ë respond sans bre original, doqs il pusse estre fuer ë eur de lour propre sapt, eyent bsurpe ou occupie alcùs trachises sur le roy, ou sur les predecelours, dit lour loit q maintenant respignonet sans brefe, ë puis refercuient judgement, èhorne le court le roy agardera. Et qis diont ouster, que lour aun- cester ou lour aucelters de melsmes les trachises mozront feuiles, lopent opes, è main- tenant soït le verité enquise, è ceons cesu ailsent les auant en le bsoigne. Et si soït troué
Glocester.

troué q lors aucester ent moztul leisid dogy est le roy brief original de la Chaucery en fourme fait de ceo : Le roy maund salure au viscount, summones per bone summontopz on tiel, que il soit deuant nous a tiel liue en nostre procehin venue en cel countie, ou deuant nous Justices a primer assist, comme ils è cels partes viendzont, a montrer par quel graunt il clame dauer quitance d toz pur soy ou pur sez homez y tout nostre roy-alme y cotinuacion apres la mort tiel iadis fon predecellour. Et aiz les summonours è ceo dée. Et q les partes beignont al tour respoignent, è fort replie è iudge. Et aiz ne beignent ne soy esloinet deuant le roy, è de le roy demurra ouster en cel countie, foit co-maud au viscont qui le face venor al quartour. A q1 tour aiz ne beignent, è l'roy de-muré ouster en cel countie,foit fait uome è epze d Justices. Et è le roy depart del countie, soient les partes aoiznes a brief tour, è cevent reaonables delays, luete i's discretionz des iustices, èdée en accis ploanal. Et les Justices en eire faeët de ceo, en leur op-ers solonz lozdeinment auantditz, è soloz ceo q tiel mañ è pleès debuent ètzc deduct.

En oier de plaints faitz è affaires des bai-lies l'roy è dauterz bailifs, foit fait solonz lopdeinment auant fait de ceo, è solonz les enquestes de ceo auant prizèz, è de ceo ferrot les iustices en epze solonz ceo è le roy tour ad joînt, è solonz les articles è le roy tour ad liuere, sW de tout ceo è latin plz playne 30.È
Come avant les heures damages ne furent agards en alisse de nouvel disceilin, soisques tantsolement est les disceilors. Purueu est que sy les disceilors allont les tenements ne crient dont les damages puissent estre leuies, que ceux a que maines ceux tenements demeudront, loisent charges des damages, illust que chelcun respoign de son temps, Purueu est enlemt, que le disceilie recouert damages en brieve dentre foundue sur discelin, vers celui que est trouve tenant après le disceilor. Purueu est enlemt que la ou avant les heures damages ne furent agardes en ple de moizdauncestor, soisques & case ou tenements furent recouerers deus chieses seigniors ceo suit y Natut Marib. cap. 16, que de seiymes damages loiet agardes en touts cases, ou home recourer per alise de moizdauncestor, come est auantdit en Alise de nouvel disceilin. Et en melme te maner rec home damage en brieve de Cou- nage, Ayel, & Belaiel. Et la ou avant les heures damages ne furent taxees, forques a le value des issues de la terre: Purueu est a le demaund puit recé vers le tenat les col- tages de son brieve purchase, ensemblement ouelq les damages auantdtors, Et tout ceo foit tenus en touts cases, ou home recourer damages. Et foit de seyimes chelcun tenus a render damages, la ou home recouer vers
Glocestrier.

Luy de la intrusion demelne, ou de son fayt demelne.

Age 2. Cap 2.

Si enfant depuis ageloit tenus hors de son heritage apres la mort son pier, cou,n,at,
et ou belat, per que il coutet qu'il purchase briese, et son auteur beigne en court, et en respoignant allezge seoffement, ou autchose
dit per que Justices agardent lenquest, la
ou lenquest fut delaye esq al age luyentant, et
pasa appe lenquest auxi come il fut de plein
age.

Varrantie. 1.  Cap. 3.

Et establie est ensement, que a home alpe
tenant, que il tient per le ley Dengletyterre
son fist ne soit pas fozbarre per le fait son
pier (de que nul heritgage luy descend) a de-
mander & recouerer per briese de Moxt deau-
celster de la seatun la mier, tout face le char-
ter son pier mention que luy et ses heires
font tenus a la garde. Et il heritgage luy de-
scend de part son pier, doqs loit il fozclosse de
le value del heritgage, et luy est descendus. Et
si en tel case apres la mort fo pier, heritage
luy soit descendus per melme le pier, donq
auera le tenat vers luy recovery de la seatun
la mier, per briese de judgement que illera
hors de roilles des injustes, deuant queyr le
plee soit pleade, a remi fo garnantie, et com-
ment ad ester fait en auters cases, ou le gar-
nantie vient en court, et dit que rien ne luy
est descend de luy per a fait il est bouch. Et
en melme le manner est lisse le sitz recouer
per
Glocester.

per brieve de Cognage, Apel, & besaiel. Enselement s'en melè le manere ne loit lheire la femme apres la mort le pier & la mier, barè daccion a demaund le heritage la mier per brieve Dentre, que sô piet en temps la mier aliens, doun nul sin nelt ieue en court le roy.

ſ Cessait. 1. cap. 4.

T Enselfent a home lesse la terre a ferm, ou a trouver estouers en vuer, ou en vesture & amont a la quart part de la veray value de la tre, & celuy a la terë tient illinc charge la lessest giser freshe, iltant a home ne puet trouver distresse y deux ans, ou per trois, a faire le terme render, ou à faire cee a est contenue en lescript ou leas; establie est a apzes les deur ans passes est le lesoure action a demaund la terë en demeign per brieve quil aëtera en la chaùcery. Et si celuy, vers que la terre est demaisd, veign auuant judgemet, et rend les arrerages a lez dam, a trona suerty tel coe la court berra a loit institut a rend en apz+loong; & sâ q est contenue en lescript du leas, & refereign la tre. Et sî demure tant que ele soit recouer per judgemet, loit si for close a remenat. [p. 2. capitulo 2.1, et capitulo 41.

V Vaste. 4. Cap. 5.

T Enselfet est paruieu, a home eit desoz mes bë de walt en le chaùcery ëz hœc & tient per le lep Denglefre, ou en auter maner à terme de bie, ou des anç, ou femme q tient en hower, Et celuy q ler attaing de walt, yde

Le choie
Glocester.

le chose que il auzr walle: et ouster cec face
greê del treble de cec â le walle terré taxe. Et
en walle fait en gardh, loft fait solôg cec que
contenu est en la graud charter cap.quarto.
Et per la ou il est contenu en la graund chê,
que celuy â auzr fait walle en gardh, pard le
gardh, accord est, quel rendra al heire lez dam
del walle et il ont loft à la gardh quoue ne suf-
kit mie à le value des dam,, auaunt lage del
heise de sî le gardh. w. i.ca. 21.articuli sup-
tart.cap.18.

Martdauncestes. i Cap.6.

T purveu est ensemment à l'home murge,
et plusieurs heires, dont lû est fils ou sî
frère ou loer, neuer on niece, et les aufts sont
en plus long degré, toutes les heirez delozo-
mes cient recouere per briete de moit daun-
tertestour.

Entre.2. Cap.7.

Entement à femne deurh, ou done en fe,
or a terme de vie,ent à ele tIENT en dowter,
estably est à le heit, ou auft, a qui la terré de-
veroit reuer aps le decelle la fem, et main-
tenant son recouer per briete denk, fait de cec
en la chauncery.

Trelpas.1. Cap.8.

T purveu est ensemment à les biseôz plez
en counties fez plez de trelpas, auxi cec ils
soient istre plezdes. Et a nul neit delozmes
brietes de trelpas devant Justices, si ne af-
ferme per soy, à les biens emportes bailent
pl.s.al meins. Et si le pleint de batery, af-
ferme per soy à la pleint est veritable. Des
plaies
Glocester.

piles, et des maînènes, est home briefe à
rome home soliet auer. Et grant est q les
defend puissent fait actonnies en tiels plees,
on appel ne gist mie, istant que ils soient at-
tants du treypas en leur absence, faist mad
al biste, q ils soient prisees et crient adôqis la
pries, q ils aueront, Ils biser estre presente
q q le giudgement fuit rendus. Et q les plein-
ties descrois en tiel trêv le facent estoine
as la priâ aparançe, soit iour done telâs
a la venne des iustices errants, q les defend
en demetiers soient en peaâ tielx plees, &
en autres plees, ou attachemêts & desti gi-
sent. Si le defend se face estoine del service le
roy, et ne post son garrat au iour q doni luy
est per son estoine, estable est que il rendra al
& les damages de la tourne de pr.s, ou de
plus, selon le discret des iustices. & iade-
mains soit en le griue mercy le roy.

Pardon. 1. Chap. 9.

Purieueu est ensemente, que nul briefe ne
ill. descrois de le chauceur pur mozt ô hoë
denquerer è home occist aut per misaduen-
ture, ou luy defend, on en aut maist pur felon,
mes ceyu soit en prison ielques al venne
des iustices errâts ou alligna goat deliue-
î le mist en pais devaut eux ô biss mâle. Ce
soit troue y pais q il le hilt luy défendant
ouy misaduuent, donqs fra les iustices allau-
ter au roy, ô luy luy en fra sa grasce ô luy
pleist. t. ca. i. i. Purienu est ensemente q
nul appel doit abatue à legierment doe auuëc
adette mes ô appel lour counte le fait lâs
le iour
Glocester.

Le jour, le heur, le teys le roy, & la bille ou le fait faict fait, & de quel arme il faict occise, le estoit lappel, & tames ne lappel abat, & defaut de fresch neuit puis & hode lue debleins tan & le jour apres le fait.

Esoine, 7. cap. 10.

Come il soit contenue en lestatute le roy & ose est W. 1. cap. 42. que dyx parcenter en deuyx queyrte teigne en comen, ne puissent forscher per essoine, de lheure quils ouent du foit apparus en count, Purieu est & melme ceo foit tenus et gard, per la ou hame & la feme sont enpledens en la court le roy.

Diseipr. 1. cap. 11.

Purieu est ensembl, & & homme bailla en la citie de Londres son tenement a terme des ans, & eluy a que le franktenement est, le face empeid per collusion, & face def. amy de, ou beigne en court, & la boile rend pur faire le termour perdze so term, & le demad est querelle, illist, & le termour puisse au recouere & huyse de couenant, le maiors et les bailisse puissent enquierer per bonne vishe en la prescence del termour, & del demaudant, le quel le demaudant mouest son plie & bon droit quel avoir, ou per collusio & per fraud pur faire le termour parid son terme. Et a trouve foit per inquest, & le demaudant mouest son plie per bonne droit quel avoir, & aoit le judgemen parfoume maintenant. Et a trouve foit per inquest, & il huy empeid ay fraud pur toller le termour son terme, & demurge le termour en so terme, & lepecut del judgemen pur.
pur le demandant soit suspendus, telques apres le terme palle. Et en meme le maner soit fait de equitie en tiel case deuant Justices, fi le termour le challenge deuant judgements rendus.

q Voucher. 5. cap. 12.
Puruiue est ensement que si home estoyt enplede de tenement en si la citie, & vouches forez a garrantie, qu'il beign en la chauncery eit briase de som con garrant a certe tour deuant Justices du banke, & un aut bire au maioz & as baillis, que ils succulent en le parol que est deuant eux per briase, telques a taunt que le parol de le garrantie serra termine deuant Justices du banke. Et qu'il le parol de la garrantie serra termine deuant Justices de banke, longs serra dit au garde qu'il beign en la city de Lond a respoign d'chief ple. Et le dant y sa fuit eit be de Justices de banke au maioz & as baillis, qu'il voilent auant en le plee. Et qu'il le dant reconnirez le tenant, beign le teint as Justices de banke, et eit be au maioz & as baillis, qu'il le teint eit la tre pour qu'ils saient estend la tre, et rebrevent en banke a certe tour, aps soi mand au bise du pais ou le garrant fuit som, qu'il y haer de la terre le garrat a le value. Vide articul. Glocester correct, Annno 26 Edwardi. 2.

Puruiue est ensement, que del heur es plee serra meue en la city de Londres per be, que le tenant neit power de faire waste, ne estrepement.
Glocester.

Le roy grant de la grace as citizens de Londres, qui ou avant ces heures ceux queur furent difficile de leur francketenent en la citie, ne poient reç leur dam auvant le venne des justices a la tower. Desomes inténans de laulit, per le quel ilz recourent leur tems et les villettez loiet amices deuant deur barons d'eschequer, quant voit puz an bled en l'city a e faire. Et ceo doit maund a treaizier et as barons d'eschequer, ils se tenant faire chesun an y.de eux a leur leyer apres la chauderne. Et les amercenstz y les domz d'eschequer, soient leues a ops le roy, et Escheqer d'eliers.

Wynes 1. cap. 15.

Puren et entement si le maist et l'z haifies auat le venne de ceux barons enquergent des bines vendus encontre lauille, et le plent ent buat eux a leur benu, et does loif et amices, la ou ils soiet attèd ielx a le venne des justices errants. Dones a Glocester le quart tour de October, lan du raigne le roy Edward ests le roy H. 6.

Explicit Statutum de Glocester.

Explanations

Oftmodum per dominum Regem, & iusticiarios suis factæ sunt quædam explainationes quorund' articulorum superius positorum.

Damages 3. cap. 1.

Videlicit ad primum articulum, vt illi qui habent ingressum per dissequinam incurrant damna a tempore statuti publicati. Eodem modo de breubus de ingressu super dissequinam. De damnis in omnibus breubus mortis antecessoris, confanguinitatis, sui, vel proau, de intrusione, vel de facto proprio, vel quodcunque bteue, currant dana post impostationem breuis, contra eos qui tenuerunt per statutum, licet antecessores sui prius inde obierunt seisti.

Age 3. cap. 2.

De inquisitione faciend', quæ tangit illos qui sunt infra statum, currat statutû line temporis limitazione.

3 De terris alienatis per illos qui tenent per legem Angliae, currat statutum de huiusmodi terris alienatis post statutum illud publicatum. Eodem modo currat statutum de terris uxoris alienatis per virum vbi finis in curia non est inde leuar.

Cessavit 1. cap. 4.

De terris dimissis ad feodi firmam, reddit inde per annum quartam partem veri valoris
Religiosis,
valoris eàrum, currat Statutum, tam de terris, di-
misit ante Statutum editum, quam post, dummo-
do tenens detinuerit ultra duos annos post Statu-
tum editum, id quod solvere debuit dimissionem an-
num, iuxta scriptum conventionis illius.

Vaste, cap. 5.
De poena vasti, de omnibus (preterquem de
dotibus & custodijis) intelligatur de vasti factis
post Statutum editum. Et de poena tripli in casibus
vasti de dotibus & custodijis, intelligatur de vasti
factis post Statutum editum.

Entre, cap. 6.
De his qui alienant dotem suam intelligatur
post Statutum editum.

Datum apud Gloucest. die dominica, proximo
post festum diui Petri ad vincul', anno R. R. E. t
sexto.

Statutum de Religiosis, e-
ditum Anno vii, E.
primi.

Mortmaine, 3. cap. 10

Cum dudum prouitum fuerit, & viri relig-
osii non ingredierunt seoda aliquorur, si-
ne licentia & voluntate capitallium domi-
norum seodorum de quibus seoda illa im-
mediate tenentur, & viri religiosi postmo-
sum nihilominus tam seoda sua propria, quam
aliorum
Religiosus.

aliorum haec suus[sic] ingressi sunt, ea sibi appropria-
mando, & emédo, & aliqádo ex dono aliorum reci-
piendo, per quod sruitia quæ ex huiusmodi feo-
dis debentur, & quæ ad defensionem regni ab in-
itio pruísia fuerint, indebítæ subtrahuntur, & ca-
pitales domini eçqetas suis inde amittunt: Nos
super hoc pro vtilitate regni nostri congruum vo-
lentes prouiderem remedies: de consilio prelati-
orum comitum baronum & aliorum fidélium reg-
ni nostri de consilio nostro existentium, prouidi-
mus statuiumus, & ordinauimus, quod nullus re-
ligiosus, aut alius quicunque terras aut tenemen-
ta aliqua emere vel vendere, vel sub colore donati-
onis, aut termini, aut ratione alterius tituli cuius-
cunque, terras aut tenementa ab aliquo recipere,
aut alio quouismodo arte vel ingenio sibi appro-
riare presumat, sub forisactura eorundem per
quod ad manum mortuam terræ vel tenentæ
huiusmodi deueniát quoquomodo. Prouidimus e-
tiam quod si religiosus aut alius cotra presens sta-
tum aliquo modo arte vel ingenio venire pre-
sumpserit, liceat nobis & alijs immediate capital
dominis feodi talis alienati illud infra annum a
tempore alienationis huiusmodi, ingredi & tenere
in feodo & hereditate. Et si capitalis dominus im-
mediate negliges fuerit, & feod huiusmodi ingre-
di noluerit infra annum, tunc liceat proximo ca-
pitali domino immediate feodi illius, infra dimidio
anni sequentem, feod illud ingredi, & tenere sicur
præd. est. Et sic quilibet capital dnes immediate in-
gredi posint hoi feoda, si propinquior dnes immed-
ad ingrediend huiusmodi feoda negligens fuerit,
Religiosis,

VR prædictum est. Et si omnes huiusmodi capita-
des domini huiusmodi feodi qui plene ætatis fueri-
nt, infra quattuor maria, & extra pristōnam, per
vnum annum & dimidia negligentis fuerint, vel
remissi in hac parte: Nos statim post annum
completum a tempore quo huiusmodi emptione,
donationes, vel alios appropriationes fieri con-
tigerit, terras & tenementa huiusmodi capiemus in
manum nostrā & alios inde feoffabimus per certa
seruitia nobis inde ad defensionem regni nostri fa-
tienda, saluis capital dominis feodorum illorum
wardis, releuijs, &escaetis, & alijs ad ipsos pertinī,
ac seruuijs inde debīt & consuet. Et ideo vobis
mandamus, quod statutum prædictum coram vo-
bis legi & de cetero firmiter teneri & obseruari fa-
ciatis. Teste me ipso apud VWestminst, xiii, dis
Nouembris. Anno regni nostri viij.&c. §M. C.
cap. 36. VV. 2.ca. 32. & 33. & VV. 3. Anno 18.
E. 1. cap. 4.

Explicit statutum de Relig.

Statutum de Aton Burnel

edit. Anno xi. E.i.


Pur ceo que merchauntes, quez avant
cez heures ounz prests leur auoir as
divers gets, à tot chues e pouertie, pur
ceo à ils navoiet pas ce redy ley purceu, à
ils quez ils poient leur dettes haucheméêt re-
conset
couveral jour de la pape assigne, & per icel enchelon sont multz de merchats illustres de venir en ceste terre ou leur merchaundises as dam des marchants, & de tout le royaume. Le roy per luy, & per tout son conseil, ad obdaine & stable que marchant que doit estre sure de son det, face vencer son dettoz deuant le Maior de Londres, ou de Ewerwike, ou de Bristol, ou devant le Maior & un clerke que le roy a cec attournera, a consuler la dt, et le jour & paimez soit la reconnus.entre e roll de la maine le dit clerke que serra conue. Dutser cec le dit clerke face de la maine let tre obligat, a quel escription soit mis l seal le dettour, oue seal le roy que a est purveu, le quil seal de murra en le garde de maior & le clerke auuantdit.

Et si le dettour ne luy rende al jour que luy est done ou allis, il beigne le creantore al maior & al clerke que la lettre oblige. Et si trouve loit per rolle ou per letter, que la det suit conue, & que le ioure allis est passe, le Maior per bien des prudes homes, maen tenant face vendre les mouables du dettoz comme atteint a la dette, siome chateux burgages devisables, ilscque a la somme de la dette, et les deniers soient pages al creantour. Et si le Maior ne trouve achatur, face y reasonable price liuerer les mouables acrantour, ilscque a la somme de la dette en allowance de la dett. Et a la vendre, et la liure des burgages devisables serra mys le seal le Rophe auuantdit, en hardur fab moigis.
moigne. Et si le dettour neit mouables & le poier le maiz, dont le det pur e leue, c'est soit a alos en la realme, doings maundre. Maiz descruth le seale le roy auantdit al Chaunceloz la consuf fait devant luy & lauantdit clerke. Et le Chaunceloz maundre breffe al vie en q baily auer mouables le dettoz. Et le bie face faire gree al creaunfoz q m la forme, que le maiz le ferroit, a les mouables le dettoz fuissent en lo poier.

Et bien loy garder ceux, q ot praie l3 bas mouables pur livrer al creaunfoz, q ils mert reasonable price. Car ils les mittent trop haut, en saufour del dettoz, al dam de le creaunfoz, la chose price soit ipuer a ceux queur laueront praie pur la price q ils et ont mis & maintenant relpoign al creaunfoz de la dett.

Et q la dettoz boile dire, q les bas mouables fuerot vendre ou ipuers pur meines, q ils ne baiuent, de ceone pur il my remepe auer, pur quoy q le maiz ou le bie eurent lozialment les biens monables a celuy q q'offert vendus, car il purra retier a luy maqut la tour de la suit post, q les bas mouables auer bend, q les maines les deniers, auoir leue, q ne boilet.

Et si le dettoz neit mouables, doir la det pur e leue, doings soit son corps prise ou q il sera trone, q en prision tenue, iels a tant que il eit fait gre, ou les amiez pur luy.

Et si nad, doint il poit estre sustenus q prifson, la creaunfoz luy trouvera paine & eue, q il ne morze en prision pur defautit, les queur collages
Aton Burnel.

collages le dettoz luy rend que le det, auat q il iler del prizlon.

Et si le crensoir soit marchat estrage il demurra al collages le dettoz tout le teiz q il demurt pur fuer la dette leuer ilcque al heure q les biens mouables le dettoz soient vendus ou a luy luyers.

Et si le crensoir ne se paia pas de la suerty solement le dettoz per q pledges luy soient troues ou mainpernors, si les mainpernors, ou les pledges deign devant le maiz et le dit clerke, droy obligant per ecrivistus & recognisonc, aome auant est dit del dettoz. En si le manner si la dett ne soit paia a lour align, soi fait lexecution si les pledges et mainpernors, come auant est dit del dettoz. Et cett le crensoir recouery sur les pledges & mainpernors, come auant est dit del dettoz.

Et si cett que tant que tant que la det puisse estre pleinlyt leue des biens mouables des dettoz en le soyme auant dit, si mainpernors ou les pledges ne estant dammes en defaut des biens mouables des dettoz, cett le crensoir recouery sur les mainpernors ou sur les pledges en la soyme, que auant est dit del dettoz si. Et a sustenir les collages de lauantdist clerke, si prezda le roy de chescun luyer ou denier. Cett etablissement voit le roy que desoymes soient tenus et garde per tout son realme de Angterre, ester quel gente q le fait, q de lour demelh degrés boudzot cett recognisas luy.

G.N.

hos

Cum nuper dominus Rex, in quindem saneti Iohannis Baptiste anno regni sui sexto, conuocatis praelatis, comitibus, baronisibus, & consilio suo apud Gloc. quia plures de regno suo exheredationem patiebantur, eo quod in multis caibus, vbi remedium apponi debuit prius, non fuit per predecessores suos, aut per ipsum remedium prouisum, quodam Statuta populo suo valde necessaria & utilia adiit, per quæ populus suus Anglicanus & Hibernicus sub suo regimine gubernatus, celeriorum iusticiam...
ciam, quam prius, in suis oppositionibus consequutus est, ac quidam casus, in quibus lex deficientbat remanerunt indeterminati & quidam ad reprimendum oppositionem populi remanerunt statuenda. Dominus rex in parliamento suo, post Pascham, anno regni sui tertio decimo apud VWestminster, multas oppositiones populi, & legum defectus, ad suppletionem dictorum statutorum apud Glocester editorum, recitari fecit, & statuta edidit, ut patebit in sequent.


In primis de tenementis, que multocien dan tur sub conditione, videlicet cum aliquis dat terram suam alicui viro & eius uxori, & hered de ipsis viro & muliere procreatis, adiecta conditione expressa tali. Si huiusmodi vir & mulier sine hered de ipsis viro & muliere procreato obiissent, terra sit data ad donatorem, vel ad eis heredem revertatur. In casu etiam cum quis dat tena aliqui in liberum maritagium, quod donum habet conditionem annexam, licet non exprimatur in carta doni, quid talis est. Quod si huiusmodi vir & mulier sine hered de ipsis viro & muliere procreato obiissent, tenementum sic data ad donatorem, vel ad eis heredem revertatur. In casu etiam cum quis dat tenementum alicui, & hered de corpore suo exeuntibus, durum videbat, & ad huc videtur, huiusmodi donatoribus & heredibus donatorum, quod voluntas donatorum ipsorum in donis suis expressa, non fuit prius, nec ad huc est observata. In omnibus enim predictis casibus post prolem.

G.iiij. thuscitatam
westm secund.

Succitam & exequitam ab ipsis quibus ten sic conditionem fuit datum, huncque habuerunt huiusmodi feoffati potestatem alienandi ten sic datum, & exheredandi exitum eorum contra voluntatem donatorum, & contra formam in dono expressam.

Et preterea cum deficiente exitu de huiusmodi feoffatis, ten sic datum ad donatorem, vel sed eis heredes revertere debuit per formam in charta de dono huiusmodi expressam, licet exitus (si quis fuerit) objisset per factum stamen & feoffamentum eorum, quibus ten sic fuit datum sub conditio-ne, exclusi fuerunt huncque de reversione corunde titorii, op manifeste fuit contra formam doni. Propter quod dix rex perpendens, quod necessarium & viti est in predictis casibus apponere remedium, statuit quod voluntas donatoris, secundum formam in charta doni fut manifeste expressa, de cetero obseruaret, uta quod non habeant illi, quibus ten sic fuit datum sub conditio-ne, potestatem alienandi ten sic datum, quo minus ad exitum illorum, quibus ten sic fuerit datum remaneat post eorum obitum, vel ad donatorem, vel ad eius heredem (si exitus deficiat) reuertatur, per hoc quod nullus sit exitus omnino, vel (si aliquis exitus fuerit, & per mortem deficiet) herede de corpore huiusmodi exitus deficiente. Nec habeat de cetero se-cundo vir huiusmodi mulieris aliquid in tene-mento sic dato per conditionem, post mortem vxoris fuce, per legem Angliae: nec exitus de se-cundo viro & muliere succesionem hereditari-am: sed statim post mortem viri & mulieris, qui-

Footnote: 2. Cap. 2.

Quia domini feod' dirstringentes tehetes suis, p servijs &c. confessus fari debit, multociis grauans: G. aui.
per hoc, quod si cum si tenentes sui districitionem fueram per breue, vel sine breue, replegiauerint ac cum ipsi domini (ad queremoniam tenentium suorum) ad coem vel ad aliam curiam habente potestatem placitandi placita de vetito namio per attachiam venerint, & rationabilem & iustam districitionem aduocauerint, per hoc quod tenentes disaduocant nihil tener nec clamant tenere de eo qui districitionem fecerit, & aduocavit, remaini ille qui distrinxit in misericordia, & tenentes si qui quieti, quibus pro illa disaduocatione per recordum coem, siue aliarum curiarum, quod recordam non habent pana infligi non potest. De cetero proelium est & statutum, quod cum huicinodini domini in coem vel huicinodini curia iusticiam de huicinodini tenentibus suis consequi no possint, quam cito attachati fuerint ad sectam tenentium suorum, concedatur eis breue ad ponendum loquelam siliams coram iusticiarjs, coram quibus (& non alibi) iusticia huicinodini dominis evideri poterit, & inferat causa in breue, quia talis distrinxit in feodo suo pro servius & colati debitis. Nec per istud statutum deroget legi communis visita, quod non permissit aliquid placitum ponere coram iusticie ad perictionem defendendi: quia licet prima facile videatur tenens actus & dominus defendens, habito tamen respectu, ad hoc quod dominus distrinxit, & sequitur pro servius & colati sibi a retro existen realiter apparet potius actus, siue querens, quam defendens. Et vt in certo sint iusticie, de qua recenti sevisina poterint domini aduoca-
rationabilem distinctionem supertenentes suos: de cetero concordatum est, quod rationabile
lis distinctio poterit aduocari de seilina ante-
cessorium vel predecessorum suorum, a tempo-
re quo breue noue distinctione currit, s vide VV. 1
ca. 38. § Et quia aliquando contingit, quod tenens
postquam replegiauerit aueria sua, aueria illa ven-
dit vel elongat, quo minus returnum posset fie-
ri domino distingenti, si adiudicetur. Prouti-
sum est, quod vicecomes, vel balliui de cetero
non recipiant a conquerentibus lorummodo ple-
gios de prolequendo, antequam deliberationem
faciant de aueris, sed etiam de aueris returnan-
dis, si adiudicet returnum. Et si quis ali
modo plegios cepit, respondeat ipse de precio
aueriorum. Et habeat dominus distingens recu-
perare per breue, quod reddat ei tot aueria, vel
catalla. Et si non habeat balliuius unde reddat,
reddat superior suus. Et quia aliquando contingit,
quod postquam adiudicatum fuerit distingenti
returnum aueriorum, & sic distinctus, postquam
aueria sic retornata iterum replegiauerit, & cum
viderit distingentem comparentem in curia
paratum sibi respondere, desaltam fecerit, ob
quam iterum readiudicabatur distingenti re-
turnum aueriorum, & sic bis vel ter & infinitum
replegiaabantur aueria, nec habeunt iudicia
curiae regis in hoc casu effectum, super quo non
fuit prius remedium proutium: Ordinatum
est in hoc causam processus, quod quam cito
adiudicatum fuerit returnum aueriorum dis-
tingenti, per breue de iudicio, mandetur vic:
quod
Westmī secund.

quod retrorum habere faciat distingenti de aequitis, in quo breui inferatur, quod vicus non delibet sine breue: in quo fiat mencio de iudicio per iustic' reddie: quod hieri non poterit nili per breue quod exeat de rotulis iustic', coram quibus deduct fuerit loquela. Cum igitur distritius et adierit iustic', & petiierit aueria sua iterum sibi replicari, fiat et breue de iudicio, quod vic' (capta securitate de prosequendo, & etiam de aueria feu cattallis retornand', vel eorum precio, si adiudicetur retrorum) deliberet et aueria, vel cattala prius retornata: & attestetur ille qui distinxit, ad veniend' ad certum diem coram iustic', coram quibus placitum deducatur in presentia partium. Et si iterato ille, qui replicauet et aueria, fecerit desaltam, vel alia occasione adiudicetur retrorum distriictionis iam bis replications, remaneat distriiction illa in perpetuum irreplegiabilis. Sed si de nouo, & de noua causa fiat distriictione, de noua distriictione securetur processus supradictus.

Cui in vita. 1. Cap. 3.

In casu quando vir amisierit per desaltam tenet, quod fuitius vxoris sue, durum fuit quod veter post mortem viri non habuerit aliud recuperare quam p breue de recta. Propter quod dixis rex statuit, quod mulier post mortem viri sui habeat recuperare per bre de ingressu, cui ipsa in vita sua contradicere non potuit quid' in forma subscripta est placet. Si contra petitione mulieris tenens excipiat, qu
quod habuerit ingressum per iudicium & communs fuerit, quod per defaltem, ad quod tenens necessitatem habet respondere, si ab eo querat tunc ulterior habeat necessitatem ostendere ius suum secundum formam breuis, quod prius impetravit super virum & uxorem. Et si verificare poterit, quod habuerit, vel habeat ius in ten petitum, nihil capiat mulier per breue iuum. Quod si ostendere non poterit, recuperet mulier ten petitum, hoc obseruo, quod si vir absentauerit sc, & noluerit ius uxorissue defendere, vel si invita uxor sua reddere voluerit si uxor ante iudicium venerit, parata petenti respondere, & ius uuum defendere, admittatur uxor.

Eodem modo si tenens in dotem per legem Anglie, vel aliter ad terminum vitem vel per donum in quo referatur reuergio, fecerit defaltem, vel reddere voluerit, admittantur heredes, vel illi ad quos spectat reuergio, ad responsonem, si vene

rant ante iudicium. Et si per defaltem, vel red dici-

nem reddat iudicium, tunc habeant hered', vel illi ad quos spectat ruesrrio, post mortem huio modi tenentium, recuperare per breue de ingressu: in quo obseruo uidem processus, siut predictum est in casu ubi vir amittit per defaltem ten uxorissiue. Et sic in casibus predictis due concurrunt actio-


nes: vna inter petentem & tenentem, & alia in
ter tenentem ius uuum ostendentem, & petentem, vide 20. E. 1. defensio iuris.

q. Ver. 3. Cap. 4.

q. In casu quando vir implacatus de
Weltm secund.

teni reddit tenementum petitionem a ducensario suum de plano, post mortem viri, iusticiarii ab iudicant mulieri dote in sua, si per breve petat. Sed in caelo quando amittet per defal tam tenementum petitionem, si mulier post mortem viri petat dote, & compertum est, quod per alios iusticiarios ab iudicata suum dos mulieris petenti, non obstante defalta quam vir suus fecit, aliis iusticiarum ius contraria opinionem existentibus, & contrarium iudicantibus, ut de cetero huiusmodi ambiguitatis amputetur & sit in certo: Ordinatum est quod in vultu caelo audiat mulier, que dote petit. Et si excipiatur contra ipsam, quod vir suus tenet, unde dos petita est, amicit per iudicium, per quod dote habere non debet, & si queratur per quod iudicium & compertum fuerit quod per defal tam, ad quod tenes necessitate habet respondere, unde oportet tenere viterius respondere, & ostendere quod ipse & tenens s ius habuit, & habet in predicto tenet, secundum formam teneant, quod tenens prius super virum impetravit. Et si ostendere potest, quod vir mulieris non habuit ius in te, nec alios aliis quam ipse qui tenet: recedat qui tus, & vxor nihil capiat de dote. Quod si ostendere non potest, recuperet mulier dote sua. Et sic in casibus istis, & in quibusdam ca sibus subsequentes. quando vxor dotata amittat dote sua per defal tam, & tenentes in libero matrimonio per legem Anglie, vel ad terminum vitae, vel per feodium talliatum, concurrent plures actiones. Quia huiusmodi tenentes
tenentes, cum oporteat eos petere tenementa sua per desaltem amissā, & cum ad hoc peruentum fuerit, quod tenens necesse habeat ostendere ius suum, non possunt ipsi, sine his ad quod spectat reuerio, de iure respondere: & ideo concedatur eis, quod vocent ad warrant secundum tenorem breuis, ac si essent tenentes in priori breuis, warrant habeant. Et cum warrantus warrantiauerit, procedat placitum inter illum qui se situs est & warrantum, secundum tenorem breuis, quod tenens prius imprævaut, & per quod recuperaverit per desaltem. Et sic ex pluribus actionibus, ad ultimum perueniat ad unum judicium, videlicet ad hoc quod huiusmodi petentes recuperent petitionem suam, vel quod tenentes eant quieti. Et si actio huiusmodi tenentis, qui necesse habet ostendere ius suum, mota fuerit per breue de Recto, licet Magna assis, vel duellum iungenti non possunt per verba consueta, iungis tam men possunt per verba tatis apta. Qua cum tenens in hoc quod ostendat ius suum, quod ei competet per breue quod prius imprævaut & si loco actoris, bene poterit warrantum defendere ius tenentis, qui loco petentis (ut dictum est) habet, & seisinam antecessoris suii offerre & defendere per corpus liberi hominis suii, vel ponere se in magnam assisam, & petere inde recognitionem fieri, vtrum ipse maior ius habeat in tenemento petitum; an praedictus talis: vel alio modo iungit poterit Magna assis, & sic talis warrantus defend, ius &c. Et cognoscit seisinam, antecessoris suii & ponit se in
in magnum alsifam &c. & petit recognitionem
fieri, utrum ipse maiorius habeat in predicto
nemno, ut in illo de quo fecessit talem, vel
quod talis remisit & quietum clamavit &c. an
predictus talis &c. Cum aliquando contingat,
quod mulier non habens iusti petendi domem
hereditatis heredis aliquiuis infra etatem excitit,
impetret breue de dote super custodem & custos
per fauorem mulieris domem reddiderit, vel de-
faltam fecerit, vel placitum iuxta factum per collu-
sionem defenderit, per quod dos huissmodi
mulier (in prejuidicium heredis) adiudicata fue-
rit: prouitum est quod heres, cum ad etatem
peruenerit, habeat actionem petendi seipsum an-
tecessoris sui versus huissmodi mulierem, qua-
lem habet versus quemcumque alium desorci-
torem, ita tamen quod falsa sit mulieris versus
petentem exceptio offendendi, quod ius habe-
in dote sua, quod si ostendere poterit, recedat
quieta, & dote sua reineat, & sit heres in
misericordia, & amercietur grauietur secundum
discernionem iusticiariorum. Sin autem, recu-
peret heres petitionem sua. Eodem modo sub-
ueniatur mulieris, si heres vel alius eam implac-
tauerit de dote sua, si dote sua per defaul-
tam amiserit. In quo casu sua defalata non sit ei
ita prejudicialis, quin dote sua (si ius habeat)
recuperare possit, & sit ei tale breue. Preci-
pe A. quod iuste &c. reddat tali, quam fueri
mulier tantam terram cum pertinentijs in C. quam
clamat esse rationabilem dote sua, vel de
rationabili dote sua, & quam predictus talis ei
defor-
Westrin second.

deforcet. Et ad istud breue habeat tenens exceptionem suam, ad ostendendum, quod mulier ius non habet in dote. Quod si verificare poterit, recedat quietus, alioquin recuperet mulier tenementum quod prius tenuit in dote. Et cum temporibus retroactis aliquis amississet terram suam per desaltam, non habuit aliud recuperare quam per breue de recto, quod eis competere non potuit, qui de mero iure loqui non potuerunt, veluti tenentes ad terminum vite, vel per liberum maritagium, vel per feodum talliatum, in quibus casibus salvatur reuersio. Provisum est quod de cetero non sit eorum desalta eis ius prejudicialis, quin itarum iuuum (suius habeant) recuperare possint per aliud breue quam per breue de recto. De maritagio amissio per desaltam fiat tale breue. Precipe A. quod iuste & c. reddat B. manerium de C. cum pertinentijs, quod clamat esse ius, & maritagium suum, & quod predictus A. ei deforc. Eodem modo de tento ad terminum vite per desaltam amissio, fait tale breue. Precipe A. quod iuste & c. reddat B. manerium de C. cum pertin., quod clamat tenere ad terminum vitae suae, & quod predictus A. ei deforc. Similiter quod clamat tenere sibi & heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis, & quod predictus A. ei deforc & c.

Adversio i. cap. 5.

Cum de aduocationibus Ecclesiasticum non sunt nisi tria brevia originalia, videlicet breue de recto, & duo de possessione, salicet ultima pre-
presentationis & quare impedit & hucusque vitat-
tum fuerit in regno, quod cum aliquis ius present-
tandi non habens presentauerit ad aliquam eccle-
siam, cujus presentatus sit admisitus, ipse qui verus
est patronus, per nullum alium breue recuperare
potuit aduocationem suam, quam per breue de
recto quod habet terminare per duellum, vel per
magnam assisam per quod heredes infra etatem
exitentes per fraudem & negligentiam custo-
dum, heredes etiam siue maiores, siue minores
per negligentiam vel fraudem tenentium per le-
gem Angliae, vel multorum tenentium in dote,
vel alio modo ad terminum vitae, vel annorum,
vel per feodium talliatum, multociens exhereda-
cionem patiebantur de aduocationibus illis, vel
ad minus (quod eis melius fuit) ponebantur
ad breue de recto, & in casu omnino exhere-
ditati fuerunt hucusque. Statutum est quod
huiusmodi presentationes non sint huiusmodi
rectis hereditibus, aut illis ad quos post mortem
aliquorum huiusmodi aduocationes reuerti debent,
ita prejudiciale, quin quotiescumque al-
quis ius non habens, tempore huiusmodi cu-
stodiae presentauerit, vel tempore tenentium
in dote, per legem Angliae, vel alio modo
ad terminum vitae, vel annorum vel per feo-
dum talliatum, in proxima vacatione, post
quam heres ad etatem peruenit, vel aduco-
catio post mortem tenentium in forma predic-
ta ad heredem plene etatis existentem reuer-
tetur, habeat ejusdem actionem & recuperatio-
nem per breue de aduocatione possessorium
qualis
qualem haberet ultimus antecessor huiusmodi hereditatis plenam habens etatem, in ultima vacatio ne tempore suo accidente ante mortem suam, vel ante quam dimissio facta fuerit ad terminum, vel ad feodum talliatum, ut predictum est. Hoc idem obseruetur de presentationibus factis ad ecclesiasticas de hereditate virorum, tempore quo fuerunt sub potestate virorum suorum; quibus per istud statutum subueniatur, per remedium supradictum. Viris eriis religiosis, episcopis, archidiaconis, rectoribus ecclesiariis, & aliis personis ecclesiasticis per istud idem statutum subueniatur: si aliquis ius presentandi non habens presentauerit ad ecclesias domus suae prelatie, dignitati aut personati spectantes, tempore quo vacauerint prelatie dignitates, aut personatus huiusmodi in actam et large intelligatur istud statutum, quod, persone ad quorum remedium statutum istud est editum, habeant recuperare supradictum, dicentes quod custodes, tenentes in dotem, per legem Angliae, vel alias ad terminum vitae, vel annorum, vel viri fidei defenderint placitum per ipsos, vel contra ipsos motum, quia iudicia in curia Regis reddita per istud statutum non ad nihilentur, sed factum iudicium in suo robore quouique per iudicium curie regis trans quandamerroneum (si error inueniatur) adnulleetur vel assisa vltimae presentationis, vel inquisitio per quareimpe diit si transferet per attinestam, vel per certificationem adnulleetur, que gratis concedatur. Et decetero vna forma placitandi in breuibus ultime.
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ultime presentationis, & quare impedit, inter
iusticiarios obseruetur, quo ad hoc quod si
pars rea excipiat de plenitudine ecclesiis per suam
proprium presentationem, non propter illam ple-
nitudinem remaneat loquela, dummodo breue
infra tempus semestre impetretur, quamquam in-
fra tempus semestre presentationem suam recupe-
rare non posset. Et cum aliquando inter plures cla-
manties a duocationem alicuius ecclesiæ pax fuerit
formata inter partes, & irrotulata coram iusticia-
tius in rotulo, vel in fine sub hac forma quod
vnus primo presentet, & in sequenti vacatione ali-
us, & in tertia tertius, & sic de pluribus, si
plures sint. Et cum vnus presentauerit, & ha-
buerit suam presentationem, quam habere de-
bet per formam conventionis illius, & in proxi-
ma vacatione impeditur ille ad quem spectat se-
quens presentationio per aliquem qui fuit pars illius
conventionis, vel loco eius: statutum est quod
de cetero non habeat huiusmodi impeditus necel-
le perquirere breue de Quare impedit, sed habe
at recursum ad rotulum, vel ad finem. Et si in
rotulo, vel in fine comperta fuerit predicta pax,
vel conventionio, mandetur vic, quod sci faciat
parti impediti, quod sit ad aliquem breuem
diem continentem spaciaum xv. dieum, vel trium
septiminarum, secundum quod locus est propin-
quus vel remotus, ostens. (si quid sciat dicere)
quare sic impeditus talem presentationem suam
habere non debeat. Et si non venerit, vel forte
venerit, & nihil sciat dicere, quare sic impeditus
presentationem suam habere non debeat, ratione
ali-
allicuius facti post pacem factam, vel irrotulata-

m, vel chirographatam, recuperet presentationem

em suam cum damnis suis. Et cum contingat

quod post mortem antecessoris sui, qui ad ali-

quam ecclesiam presentuit personam, assignata

fuerit illa aduocatio in dotem allicuius mulieris, vel

erten per legem Angliae, & tenentes in dotem,

vel tenentes per legem angiae presentauerint, &

verus heres post mortem huiusmodi tenentium

per legem Angliae, vel in dotem, impediat

prentare, cum ecclesia vacauerit. Prouisum

est, quod de cetero fit in electione impediti, ut

um perquirere velit per breue de Quare impedit, vel

quem presenationis. Hoc etiam de cetero ob-

seruetur de aduocationibus dimissis ad terminum

vite, vel annorum, vel ad feodum talliatum. Et de

cetero in breuebus vltimae presentationis, & Qua-

reimpedit, adiudicentur damna, videlicet si tem-

pus semestre transferit per impedimentum allicui-

us, ita quod episcopus ecclesiam conferat, & verus

patronus ea vice presentationem suam amittat,

adiudicentur damna ad valorem Ecclesiae de

duobusannis. Et si tempus semestre non

transferet, sed dispositionem presentatio infra

tempus predictum, tunc adiudicentur damna

avalorem medietatis ecclesiae per annum annum.

Et si impeditor nihil habeat, unde restituere

possit damna, in caelo quid episcopus conferet ecclse

faet per lapsum temporis, puniatur per prifonam

dorum annorum. Et si aduocatio dispositione

infra tempus semestre, puniatur tamen impeditor p

H.s. prisionari
Westm second

prisonam dimidij anni. Et de cetero concedantur breuia de capellis, prebendis, vicarijs, hospitalibus, abbatij, prioratibus, & alij domibus quae sunt de aduocationibus illorum, quae prius concedi non consueuerunt. Et cum per breue indicavit, impeditur rector alijius ecclesiis ad petendum destinandas in vicina parochia, habeant patronus rectoris sic impediti breue ad petend' aduocationem decimarum petitarum. Et cum discriptionatum fuerit, procedat post modum placitum in curia Christianitatis, quatenus discriptionatum fuerit in curia Regis. Cum aduocationio descendat participibus, licet unus bis presentet, & usurpet super coheredem, non propter hoc exclusus sit ille in toto qui fuit negligent sed alias habeat turno num suum presentandi, cum acciderit.


Cum quis petat ten versus alium, & implacatus vocauerit ad warrant, & warrantus dedicat warrantiam, & diu pendat placitum inter tenement & warrantum, cum ad ultimum conuiunctur. quod vocatus ad warrantum warrantizare teneat per legem & cons. haec tenus visitati, non fuit ante alia poena inflicta vocato, qui warrantiam dedixit, nisi tamen quod warrantizaret, & esset in mia quia prius non warrantizauit, quod durum fuit petenti quia multociens per collusionem inter tenentem & warrantum magnas sustinuit dilationes. Propter quod Dominus Rex statuit, quod si untenens amitteret tenennementum petitus, si vocasset ad warrantum, & warrantus si posset
Westin second.

posset deolucere de warantia, eodem modo amittat warantus si warantiam dedicat, & conuin- cat quod warantizare debeat. Et si inquisitio pendet in tenentem & warantum, & petens petat breue ad faciendum venire iuratum, concedatur ei & c.

Admesurement de douuer. 1. Cap.7.

1. Custodi de cetero concedatur breve de ad mensuratione dotis. Nec per sectam custodis si facte & per collusionem sequeatur versus mulierem tententem in dotem, plcludatur heres cum ad etatem pounterit ad dotem ad mensurandam, secundum quod plegem Anglice fuit ad mensurandum. Et tam in isto breui quam in breui de ad mensuratione pasture, celerior quam prius de cetero sit processus, ta quod cum peruentum fuerit ad magnam distinctionem, det dies, infra quos dux comtente- antur, ad quos publica fiat proclamatio, quod defendens veniat ad diem in breui contentum que renti responsur. Ad quem diem si venerit, pro- cedat placitum inter eos, & si non venerit, & pro- clamatio supradicta modo par vic' testificata fue- rit, concedatur per desaltam ad ad mensurationem faciendam.

Admesurement de pasture. 1. Cap.8.

1. Cum per placitum motum per breve de ad mensuratione pasture, pastura fuerit ad mensurata aliquando coramiustic, aliqui in com coram vic' multos contingit, quod post suhiusmodo & ad mensurationem actam, iterum ponit ille, qui primo superonerauit pasturam, plura animalia quam ad ipsum pertinet ha-bend'.
Westini seconfd.

...nect super hoc hucusque prouisum quidem remedium statutum est quod de secunda superoneratione fiat remedium congruenti sub hac forma, quod conquerens habeat breue de iudicio, si coram iustic admensurata fuerit pastura, quod vic in presentia partium prouitorum (si interesse voluerint) inquirat de ida superoneratione. Que si inuenta fuerit, mandet iustic sub sigillo vici, & sigillis iuratorum, & iusticiar i adiudicent conquerenti damna, & ponant in extractis valorem animalium quae superonereat post admensurationem factam, poluit in pastura, ylta quod debutit, & extractas liberent baronibus de scaccario, vt inde respondant domino reg. Si in coni facta fuerit admensuratio, tunc ad instantiam querentis exeat breue de cancellaria, quod vic inquirat super huiusmodi superoneratione, & de auerjis positis in pasturam ylta debitum numerum, vel de precio domino regi ad scaccarium suum rindeat. Et ne vic fraudem faciat domino regi in isto casu, concordat qui est, quod omnia huiusmodi brevia de secunda superoneratione, i exequunt de cancellaria irrotulentur, & in fine anni mittant transcripta ad scaccarium sub sigillo Cancellarij, vt videant thesaurarius & barones de scaccario qualite vici rindeat de exitibus huiusmodi brum. Eodem modo irrotulentur bria de reddissefina, & mittantur ad scaccarium in fine anni.

Mesne, I. Cap. 9.

Cum capitales domini distingunt feodum suum pro consuetudinibus, & serviciis sui debitis
debitis, & medius sit qui tenetem acquirat e
dbeat, cum non iaceat in ore tenentis postquam dis-
stricionem repleaerit, dedicere demandam
capitalis domini sui, qui aduocat in cuius regis iu-
flam districionem fieri super tenentem suum,
viz super medium, multi per hujusmodi distric-
tiones hucusque grauati extiterunt, per hoc quod
medius (licet haberet per quod distringi posset)
magnas faceret dilatationes antequam ad cuius vene-
rir ad respondendum hujusmodi tenentibus suis
ad breue de medio, per hoc etiam quod durius fuit
in casu quando medius nihil habuit, in casu etiam
cum tenens paratus esset facere capitali domino
servicia & consistudines exactas, & capitalis
dominus servicia & cons.sibi debitas renuebat
percipere per manum alterius quam per manum
proximi tenentis sui, & sic amisissent hujusmodi
tenentes in domino, proficium terrarum suarum
aliquando ad tempus aliquando toto tempo-
resu, nec fuit antea aliquod remedium in hoc
casu prouium.

Ordinatum est & prouium in hoc casu reme-
dium in posterum sub hac forma, quae cito
hujusmodi tenens in dominico habens medium in-
teripsum & capiitalem dominum distringitur, sta-
tim perquirat sibi tenens breue de medio. Et si
medius habens terram in eodem cum diffugerit
vixque ad magnum districionem, detur querenti
inbrisuo de magna districione talis dies, ante
cuius aduentum duo com teneantur, & precipi-
tur vic quod distingat medium per magnam
districionem, prout in breui continetur. Et
H. IIII,
nihilominus vic' in duobus plenis com solemniter proclamare faciat, quod huiusmodi medius veniat ad diem in breui contente, respon-
surus tenenti suo. Ad quem diem si venerit, procedat placitum inter eos modo coniuncto. Et si non venerit huiusmodi medius, amittat servitium tenentis sui, & amodo non respondat ei tenens in aliquo, sed (omiffo illo medio) respondat capitali dominio de eisdem serviciis & cons.que prius facere debuit predictus medius. Nec habeat capitalis dominus postestatem distri-
gendi & tenentes in dominico & dum predictus tenens offerat ei servicia debita & consueta. Et si capitalis dominus exigerit plus quam medius ei facere deberet habeat tenens in hoc casu exceptionem & versus dominum quam haberet medius. Si vero medius nihil habuerit in po-
testate regis: nihilominus perquirat tenens breue suum de medio, ad vic' illius com in quo distingitur. Et si vic' mandauerit, quod medi-
us nihil habeat unde potest summoneri, nihilominus sequatur breue de attachamento. Et si vic' mandauerit, quod nihil habet per quod potest attachari, nihilominus sequat breue de magna districuione & fiat proclama-
tio in forma predicta. Si vero medius non habeat terram, in com in quo sit districtio, sed habeat terram in alio com, tunc exeat breue originale ad summoniendum medium, ad vic' illius com in quo sit districtio. Et cum testifica-
tum fuerit per illum vic', quod nihil habet in com suo, exeat breue de iudicio ad summum medium;
ad vic' illius com in quo testificat fuerit quod habet en, & fiat secta in illo com, quousque p-
veniatur ad magnam distriptionem & proclama-
tionem, sicut dictum est supra de medio ha-
bente terram in eodem com in quo sit distriptionio,
Et nihilominus fiat secta in com in quo nihil
habet (sicut dictum est supra de medio nihil
habente) quousque perueniatur ad magnam
distriptionem & proclamamtionem, & sic post
proclamamtionem in ytroque com factam ab-
judicetur medius de feodo & servicio suo. Et
cum aliquid contingat, quod tenens in domini-
co feoffatus est, ad tenend' s de medio s per mi-
num serviciam quam medius facere debuit capitali
domino, cum post huiusmodi proclamamtionem
attornatus sit tenens capitali domino, medio
omiss fo, necesse habet tenens respondere capita-
l domino de serviicijs & conf. que medius ei
prius facere debuit, & postquam medius ve-
erit in cui, & cognouerit, quod acquietat
debet tenentem suum, vel adjudicetur ad ac-
quietandum, si post huiusmodi cognitionem aut
judicium quierimonia perueniat quod medius
non acquietat tenentem, tune exeat breue de
judicio, quod vic' distingat medium ad ac-
quietandum tenentem, & ad essend' coram
justic ad certum diem, ad ostendend' quare
prius eum non acquietauit. Et cum per distriptionem
venerit, audiatur quersens. Et si querens
verificare poterit, q s ipsum non acquietauit, sa-
tisfaciat de damnis, & per judicium recedat tenens
quietus de suo medio, & attornetur capitali
domino
domino. Et si ad primam distinctionem non verit, exeat bre de alia distinctione, & fiat proclamatio, & post quem testificaret fuerit procedatur ad iudicium, sicur superius dictum est. Et sciendum est, quod per hoc statutum non excluduntur tenentes, quin habeant warantiam, si de tenementis suis implacent, super medios suos & eorum heredem, secundum prius habuerunt, nec etiam excluduntur tenentes, quin sequi possint versus medios suos, secundum confutudinem prius visitatam, si viderint quod processus eorum plus valeat per antiquam conf. quam per istud statutum. Et sciendum est, quod per istud statutum non prouidetur remedium quibuscunque medijs, sed sollemn modo in casu cum sit unus medius in domino distinctum & tenentem, & in casu quando medius ille est plene etatis, & in casu quando tenens fine preiudicio alterius quam medij attornare se potest capitis domino, quod dictum est pro mulieribus tenentibus in dotem, & tenentibus per legem Angliae, vel aliter ad terminum viresvels per foedum selliatum, quibus pro aliquibus causis nondum est prouisum remedium, sed (deo dante) alias providebitur.

Justices en eyre. 3. Cap. 10.

Cum in itinere iusticæ proclamat, fuerit, quod omnes qui bene liberare voluerint, ea liberent infra certum terminum, post quem nullum breue recipiatur, multi de hoc confidentes, cum moram fecerint vsque ad dictum terminum, & nullum bre super eos fuerit liberatum
liberatum, de licentia iustic' recedunt, post quorum recessum aduersarij sui ipsorum absentiam percipientes, brevia sua pavrigunt in cera, que aliquando per sauem, aliucando pro dono per vicecomitem recipiuntur, & illi, qui secure credebant recessisse, ten s tua amittunt: ut huiusmodi fraudi subueniatur in posterum, statuit dominus rex, quod iustic' in itineribus suis statuant terminum quindecem, vels mensis, minoris vel maioris termini, secund quod com fuerit major vel minor, infra quem terminum public proclamatur, quod omnes qui brevia liberare voluerint, ea liberent infra terminum illum. Et in adventum illius termini certificet vic' capitali iustinic' itineranti, quot bria habet, & que & quod ylra illum terminum nullum bre recipiatur: quod si receptum fuerit, processus per illud factus pro nullo habeatur: excepto quod breue castatum durante toto itinere releuare poterit. Breue etiam de dote de viris que obierint al seistijs infra summonitionem itineris, assise ultime presentationis, & quare impedit, de ecclesiis vacantis, infra summationem predictam, quocunque tempore ante recessum iusitic' recipiuntur in itinere. Brevia etiam noue dislesine, quocunque tempore facta fuerit dislesina, recipiuntur in itineribus iusitic'.

(Attorney, 2)

Concedit dominus rex de gratia speciali, quod ills qui habent ten in diuersis com, in quibus iusitic' itinerant, vel de quibusdam ten in com in quo iusitic' non itinerant timent implacatir, &
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& de alijs tein in com, in quo iustic non itinerant, implacientur: ut coram iustic, apud westm, vel de banco domini regis, vel coram iusticiarieris ad assilias capiendas assignatis, vel in aliquo coram vic, vel in aliqua cur baron, facere possint generalem attornat ad prosequendum pro eis in omnibus placitis in itinere iustic pro ipsis vel contra ipsos motis vel mouendi, durante itinere. Qui quidem attornatus, vel attorn, habeat potestatem in placitis motis in itinere quousque plactum terminetur, vel dominus suus ipsum amouerit, nec per hoc excusentur, quin sint in iuratis, & assilias coram eisdem iustic.

qui. Accomp. 2. cap. 11.

De servientibus, ballius, camerarijs, & quibuscunque receptoribus, que ad compotum reddend' tenentur, concordae est & statuum, quod cum dominus huiusmodi servienet dederit eis auditories compotii, & contingat ipsos esse in arreragijs super compotum suum omnibus allocatis, & allocand', arrestentur corpora eorum, & per testimonium auditorum eiusdem compotii, mittantur & liberent, pristime gaole domini regis in partibus illis & a vic' seu custode eiusdem gaole recipiantur, & carcere mancipentur in terris, & sub bona custodia, & in alta pristina remaneant de suo proprio viuentes, quousque dominis suis de arreragijs plenarie satisfecerint. At si si quis sic gaole liberatus conqueratur, quod auditories compotii sui ipsium iniurie grauauerunt, onerando
 Enterando ipsum de receptis quae non receptis, vel non allocando ei expensas aut liberationes rationables, & inueniat amicos, qui cum manu capere voluerint ad ducend' coram baronibus de scaccario liberatur eis, & fuisse faciat vicecom (in ceteris pilosa fuerit) domino sit coram baronibus de scaccario ad aliquem certum diem cum rotulis & aliis per quos compotum fuisse reddiderit, & in presen
tia baronum vel auditorum, quos aesse nare voluerint, rectetur compotus, & fiat partibus ius
ticia, ita quod si fuerit in arreragius, committatur Gaole de Flete, ut supra dictum est. Et si diffugerit, & gratis compotum reddere noluerit, sic in alius statutis alibi continetur.

† Marlebr. cap. 23. † dirstringatur ad veniendum coram iusticiariis, ad compotum reddendum, si habeat per quod dirstringi posset. Et cum ad cu
riam venerit, dentur ei auditores compoti, coram quibus si fuerint in arreragius, & statim arrer soluere non posset, committatur Gaole custodiendi in for
ma predicta. Et si diffugerit, & testificatum fuerit per vic' te, quod non sit inuentus, exigatur de com
in comitatu, quousque valegetur. Et si huic
modi incarceratus irrepellibilis, Et causeat sibi vic', vel custos eiusdem Gaole, siue sit infra li
bertatem siue extra, quod per commune breue, quod dicitur replegare, vel alio modo fine affens
su domini ipsum a pristona exire non permittat. Quod si fecerit, & super hoc convincatur, re
pondeat domino de damnis, per huicmodi ser
ventem sibi illatis, secundum quod patria verifi
care
Procurant falsa appella fieri de homicidiis, & aliis feloniis, per appellantes nihil habentes, vnde domino regi pro falso appello, nec appellatis de damnis respondere possint. Statutum est quod aliqium siq appellatus de felon: a sibi impolita, se acqueitauerit in curia regis modo debito, vel ad secta appellatoris vel domini regis, iusticiarior cora quibus auditum erit huiusmodi appellum & terminatum, puniant appellatorem per prizonam vnius anni, & nihilominus restituant huiusmodi appellantores damna appellatis, secundum discretionem iustic, habito respectu ad prizonam vel arrestationem quam occasione huiusmodi appellatorum sustinerint appellati, & ad infamiam suam, quam per imprisonamentum vel alio modo incurrerunt, & nihilominus versus dominum regem grauiiter redimantur. Et si forte huiusmodi appellantores non habeant, vnde predicta damna restituere posint, inquirat per quorum abbetum formatum fuerit huiusmodi appellum, per maliciam, si appellatus hoc petat. Et si inueniatur per illam inquisitionem, quod aliquis sit abettor per maliciam, per breue de iudicio, ad sectam appellati, distingatur ad veniendum co-
ram iusti. Et si legittimo modo convictus fuerit de huiusmodi aberto per malitiam, puniatur per prisionam & strenue aut ad restitutionem damnorum, fit huiusmodi dictum est de appellatore. Vide anno 1. R. 2. ca. 13.

Essoigne. 8.

Necieact de cetero appellatori in appello de morte hominis estonum, in quacunque curia in appelli fuerit terminandum.


Quia etiam vic et multoriens singentes aliquos coram eis in turnis suis indictatos de furitis, & alius malefactoris, capiant homines non culpabiles, nec legittimo modo indictatos, & eos imprisonant, ut ab eis pecuniam extorqueant, cum legittimo modo per duodecim iuratores non fuerint indictati. Statutum est quod vic in cornis suis, & alibi, cum inquirere habeant de malefactoribus per preceptum regis, vel ex officio suo, per legales homines ad minus duodecim faciant inquisitiones suas de huiusmodi malefactoribus, qui huiusmodi inquisitionibus sigilla sua apponant, & illos quos per huiusmodi inquisitiones inuenerint culpabiles, capiant & imprisonent, secundum quod alias fieri consueuit. Et si aliquos aliter imprisonauerint, quam per huiusmodi inquisitiones indictatos, habeant huiusmodi imprisonati accionem suam per breue de imprisonamento versus Vicecomitem, sic ut habenter versus quamcumque aliam personam, qui eos imprisonaret sine VVarranto,

Et
Vestim second

Et sicut dictum est de vic, observetur de quolibet balliuis libertatis.


QuidCum de vasto facto in hereditate alicuius per custodes, tenentes in dotem, per legem Angliae, vel aliter ad terminum vitæ, vel annorum, cónueuerit tibi breue de prohibitione vasti, per quod breue multis fuerunt in errore, credentes quod illi qui vastum fecerint, non habuerint necesse respondere nisi tamen de vasto facto post prohibitionem eis directam, dominum rex (vt huiusmodi error de cetero tollatur) statuit, quod de vasto quocunque ad nocumen alicuius facti, non sit de cetero breue de prohibitione, sed breue de summitione, ita quod ille de quo queritur respondat de vasto facto quocunque tempore. Et si post summitionem non venerit, attacheetur, & post attachmentum, & post distinctionem, si non venerit, mandetur vic, quod in propria persona, assumptis secum xii. &c, accedat ad locum vastatum, & inquisitione de vasto facto, & returnat inquisitionem. Postquam returnata fuerit inquisitione, procedatur ad iudicium, secundum quod consinere in statuto prius edito apud Gloc' cap. 5. de vasto 20. E. I.

Prochein amy 2. cap. 15.

In omni caelo quo minores infra etatem implecitar possunt, concessum est, quod si huiusmodi minores elongati sint quo minus personaliter sequi possint, propinquiores amici admissantur ad sequendum pro eis, VVestm. 1. cap. 47.
VUardes 11. cap. 16.

In casu quo alicui minori descendat hereditas ex parte patris, qui tenuit de uno domino, & ex parte matris, que tenuit de alio domino, dubitatio huncusque extitit de maritagio huiusmodi minoris, ad quem de duobus dominis pertineat, concordatum est quod ille dominus de cetero habeat maritagium, de quo antecessor suis prius fuit seoffatus, non habito respectu ad sexum, nec ad quantitatem tenementi, sed solummodo ad antiquius seoffamentum per servium militare.

Essone. 9 Cap. 17.

Initinere Iustice non admittatur de cetero offonü de male lesti, de tenemento in eodem com., nisi ille qui se facit offonarii veraciter sit ins firmus, quia si excipiatur a petente, quod tenens non est ins firmus, nec in illo statu quo minus venire potuit coram iusticianis, admittatur eius calumnia. Et si hoc per inquisitionem convinci poterit, veri tatur illud offonium in defaltam. Nec sit de cetero illud offonium in breui de recto inter duos clamantes per eundem descendens.

Execution. 2. Cap. 18.

Cum debitum fuerit recuperatum, vel in curia Regis recognitum, vel damnum adiudicata, sit de cetero in electione illius qui sequitur pro huiusmodi debito, aut damnis, sequi breue & vic fieri faciat, de terris & catallis debitoris, vel & vic liberet ei omnia catalla debitoris (exceptis bosbus & affris carucae) & medi etatem terræ sue, quo uisque debit fuerit leuat per rationabile preciui & I.j.
Westin secund.

extente. Et si ejiciatur de illo tenemento, habeat recuperare per breue noue disessefina, et postea per breue de redissefina, si necessis fuerit.


Cum post mortem alcuinius decedentis intestati, et obligati aliquaibus in debito, bona deuenient ad ordinarium disponendum, obligatur de cetero ordinarius ad respondendum, de debiis suis quatenus bona defuncti suicienti eodem modo quo executores respondere teneantur, si testamentum fecissent.


Cum Iusticiarij in placito mortis antecessoris confluuerunt admittere responsionem tenentis, si petens non est proprioquor heres antecessoris, de cuius morte tenens petitor, et hoc parare est per aliam inquirere. Concordatum est, quod in brevius de consanguinitate, auo & proauo, que sunt eisdem naturae, admissiur illa responsio, & inquiratur, & secundum illam inquisitionem ad iudicium procedatur.


Cum in statuto edito apud Gloucestri &c. 4. continetur, quod si quis dimiserit terram alcuui ad reddendum valorem quarte partis tenementi, vel maioris, habeat ille qui dimisit, vel eius heres (postquam cessatum fuerit a solutione per biennium) accionem petendi ten sic dimitti in dominico. Eodem modo concordatum est, quod si quis detineat domino suo servitium debitum & coniunctum per biennium, habeat dominus actionem petendi ten in dominico per tale breue. Precipe A & iust
Weslin second.

iuiste &c. sedat B. tale ten, quod A. de eo tenuit & tale servitum, & quod ad predictum B. reuerit d

e o quod predictus A. in faciend predictum servitium per biennium cessavit, ut dicit. Et non so-

lum in isto casu, sed in casu de quo fit mentio in predicto statuto Gloc, hanc breuia de ingressu he-

redi petenti super heredem tenentem & super eos quibus alienatum fuerit huiusmodi ten.

22 q Cum duo vel plures teneant boscum, turbariam, piscarium, vel aliqua huiusmodi in com-

muni ab his hoc quod aliquis sciat suum separe-

le & aliquis eorum faciat vaustum contra volun-
tatem alterius, moueatur accio per breue de va-

sto. Et habeat defendens, cum ad judicium vene-

rit, eleetionem capiendi partem suam in certo lo-

cop per vic. & per visum & facim, ac assignationem

vicinorum ad hoc electorum & iuratorium, vel

quod concedat quod nihil capiat de cetero in hu-

uusmodi bosco, turbaria, & alij, nisi secundum &

participes sui capere voluerint. Et si eligat capere

partem suam in certo loco, assignetur ei locus va-

status in suam partem, secundum quod fuit ante-

quam vaustum fecit. Et est tale breue in hoc casu,

si licet cum A. & B. teneant boscum per individu

B. fecit vaustum & c:

Executors. 1. Cap. 23.

q Habeant de cetero executores breue de com-
poto, & eandem actionem, & processum per illud
breue, quale habuit mortuis, & haberet si vix-

isset.

Nusance. 2. Cap. 24.

q In casibus in quibus conceditur breue
in Cancellaria de facto alicuius, de cetero

I.i.
Westim secund.
non recedant querentes a curia Regis fine remedii pro eo quod tenetur transfertur de uno in alium. Et in registro de cancellaria non est inuentum aliud breue in isto caso speciale, sicuti de muro, domo mercato conceeditur breue super eum qui leuavit ad noctum est. Et si transfratur domus, murus, & his familia in aliam personam, breue non de negetur, sed de cetero cum in uno caso conceeditur breue in consimili caso similis remedia indigente, sicuti prius, siat breue, Questus est nobis A. & B. iniuste & c. leuavit domum, murum, mercatum & alia que sunt ad noctum liber tenementi fui. Et si huiusmodi leuata ad noctum转让tur in aliam personam, de cetero fiat breue sic, Questus est nobis A. quod B. & C. leuaverunt & c.

Quod permittat. 1
Eodem modo sic ut persona aliquis ecclesiæ recuperare potest communem pasturam breue nonve diff. eodem modo de cetero recuperet successor super diffidentorem vel eius heredem, per breue, quod permittat, licet huiusmodi breue prius in cancellaria non fuerit concessum.

Iuris vtrum. 2
Eodem modo sic ut conceeditur breue, vtrum aliquod tenet sit libera eleemosina aliquiis ecclesiæ, vel faicum feod. talis, siat de cetero breue vtrum sit libera eleemosina talis ecclesiæ, vel alterius ecclesiæ in caso quo libera eleemosina vnius ecclesiæ transferatur in possessionem alterius ecclesiæ.
Schedum secund.

Q. 2.

Et quociescunque de cetero euenerit in cancellar, quod in uno calu reperit breue, & in consimili calu cadente sub eodem iure, & simili indigente remedio non reperit, concordent clerici de cancellaria in brevi faciendo, vel atterminent querentes in proximum parliamentum, & tribuantur calus in quibus concordare non possunt, & referant eos ad proximum parliamentum, & de contentu iuri per torni fiat breue, ne contingat de cetero quod curia domini regis deficiat conquerentibus in iusticia perquendu.


Quia non est aliquod breue in Cancellaria, per quod querentes habeant tam festinum remedium, sicur per breue noue diseilinse: dominus rex voluntatem habens vt celeris fiat iustitia, & quod dilationes in placit communis amputentur & abbreuentur, concedit quod breue aisi se no diseilinse locum habeat in pluribus casibus quam prius habuit. Et concedit quod de estouerijs bosce, proficio cangiend in bosco, de nucibus, & glandibus, & alijs fructibus colligend, de corrodio, liberatio ne bladi, & aliorum fruitualium, ac necessariorum in certo loco annuatim recipiend, tolneto, tronagio, pallahio, pontagio, pannagio, & aliijs similibus in certis locis cangiend, custodijs boscorum, parcorum, forcellarum, chasalum, warrenarum, portarum, & alijs balliuis, & officiari de feod iaceat de cetero aisi no diff. Et in omnibus supradictis caulis modo con-

ruete
suo et fiat breue de libero ten. Et sicut prius iacuit, & locum habuit in communia pastura, ita de cetero locum habeat in communiaurbatione piscaria, & aliis communibus similibus, quas quis habet pertinentes ad liberum ten. vel etiam fine ten per speciale factum ad minus ad terminum vite.

In casu etiam quando quis tenens ten ad terminum annorum, vel in custod, illud alienat in feod, & per illam alienationem transfertur liberum ten in feoffatum, fiat remedium per breue noue diff, & habeantur pro diffeitoribus tamille qui feoffat, quam feoffatus ita quod viuente altero corum locum habeat predictum breue.

Et si per mortem personarum cesset remedium per predictum bre fiat remedium per bre de ingens.

Et quamvis superius fiat mentio de aliquibus calibus de quibus locum non habuit prius breue noue diff, sine non propter hoc credet aliquis illud breue non competere, ibi prius competet.

Et licet dubitauerint quidam, vtrum in casu quo quis palcat alterius sequestrum, hie poterit remedium per predictum breue, teneatur pro certo, quod in catuillo per predictum breue bonum & certum est remedium. Causant de cetero illi qui nominati sunt diffeidores, quod non proponant fallas exceptiones, per quas captio assise differatur, dicendo quid alterius translatum assisa de cedem ten inter eadem partes, vel dicendo & mentiendo, quod breue de altiori natura pendet inter eadem partes, de cedem ten, & super his & similibus vocent rotulos, vel recordum ad warrantum, vt per illam vocati

-rem.
omnes apportere possint vesturam, & leuare redditus & alia proficua ad magnum detrimentum querentis.

Et quia prius aliam panem non habuit, quae huiusmodi falsas exceptiones mendaciter proposuit nisi tantum quod post mendatum siu mi convic tum, processum sit ad captiorem assisse. Dominus rex, cui odiose sunt huiusmodi false exceptiones, statuit quod si quis diffusor nominatus persona liter proponat illum exceptionem ad diem sibi datum & defecerit de warranto quod vocavit, habatur pro diffusore absque recognitione assisse, & restituat dampna prius inquisita, vel post inquirenda de duplo, & nihilominus pro falsitate sua punatur per prigionam vnius anni. Et si illa exceptio proponatur per ballium, non propter hoc diffusator captio assisse, nec iudicium super restitutione ten, & dampnum.

Ita tamen, quod si dominus illius ballii, qui absens fuerit, postmodum veniat coram iustic, qui assisset, & offerat verificare per recordum, vel per rotulos, quod assiis alias transitum de eodem teninde inter ealdem partes, vel quod querens alias se retractat de breui consimili, vel placit pendet per breue de altiori natur: fiat ei bre de faciendo venire super hoc recordum. Et cum illud habuerit, & videant iustic, quod recordum ita ei missum valeret ante iudicem, quod per illud excluderetur quern ab actione sua, statim faciant iustic scir parti, si prius recuperavit, quod sit ad certum diem, ad quem rehabeat defendens seisinam suam, & dampna si que prius soluit per primum iudicium, simul...
mulitum damnisque habuit post primum iudicium redditum, que ei restituantur in duplo, sicur supradictum est: & nihilominus puniatur illae qui primo recuperavit, per prisionem secundum discretionem iudiciorum. Eodem modo si defendens contra quem transiit assisa in sua absentia ostendat chartas, vel quiert clam, super quarum confectione non fuerunt iurat examinarit, nec examinari poterunt, pro eo quod de eis non fiet mentio in placitand', & probabiliter ignorare potuerunt confectione huiusmodi scriptorum; iustic' visis scriptis illis faciant seire parti que recuperavit, quod sit ad certum diem coram eis & venite fac' iurat eiusdem assisa. Et si per veredictum iuratorum, vel forte per irrotulamentum scripta illa verificauerint puniatur illae, qui assisam impetravit contra factum suum per pænam supradictam. Nec capiat vic' de cetero bouem a disficiente, sed a disfessor de tantum. Et si plures sint disfessorum in uno breue nominat, nihilominus de uno boue sit contentus: nec exigat bouem nisi de precio v.s. vel precium.


In breuiibus de redisseisina adiudicentur de cetera damna in duplo: redisseisores de cetero irrepugnabilis per commune breue. Et sicut in statut de Merton § ca. 3. sproquisum sit illud breue de his qui disfisset fuerunt, postquam recuperaverunt per asisseam noue disfissein', mortis antecessoris, aut per alias iuratas: ulterior de cetero habeant illud.
illud breue locum in illis qui recuperauerint per defalcam, redditionem, aut alio modo fine recognitione a sacrifice vel iuratarum.

Postquam aliquis posuerit se in inquisitionem aliquam ad proximum diem, allocetur ei essionum, sed ad alios dies sequentes per essionum non differatur capcio inquisitionis, siue prius habuit essio siue non. Nec admittatur essio post diem dae de prece partit in casu in qua partes coßen tiunt venire fine essio.

Cum per statutum VVestm's primer ca. 41. Statuatur quod postquam tenentes semel comparent in curia, non allocetur eis essio in breuebus assiarii, codem modo de cetero obseruetur de petentibus.

Breue de transfiri ad audiendum & terminandum, de cetero non concedatur coram aliquibus iustici, excepto iustici de vtroq; banco, & iustici itinerante, nisi pro enormi transfiri vbi necessit sit apponere festimium remedium, et dominus rex de gratia sua speciali hoc duxit concedend'. Nec etiam de cetero concedatur breue ad audiendum & terminandum appellata coram iustici assigni, nisi in speciali casu, & certa causa cum dominus rex hoc per erit. Sed ne huiusmodi appellati, vel in destabil diu detincant in prigiona, habeant breue de odio & atia sicut in Magna Charta § ca. 26. § & alijs statutis
Westin secund.

etis dictum est. SVV. 1. ca. 11. Gloc. ca. 9. 5

q Nisi prins. I. cap. 30.

q Assignentur de cetero duo iustici  iurati, coram quibus, & non alii  capiantur a"sise no. dissecond, mortis antecessoris, & attinete, &  assiciet sibi duos vel vnum de discretionibus militibus com in quem venerint, & capiant a"sises predictas, & attinetas, ad plus ter per annum, videlicet semel inter quindem saneti Iohannis Baptists, & gulam Augusti & iterum inter festum Exaltationis lance Crucis, & Octabis sancti Michaelis, & tertio in festum Epiphani, & festum Purificationis beate Mariae. Et in quolibet comitatu ad quilibet captionem a"sise, antequam recessent, fratuant diem de redditu suo, ita quod omnes de comite possint eorum adventum & de termino in terminum adiournent a"sises.

Si per vocationem warranti, per es"alien vel per defe"necum tecognitorum, ad vnum diem "captio ea-"rundem differatur. Et si aliqua causa viderint quod "tile fit, quod a"sise mortis antecessoris per es"alien vel vocationem warranti respectuate adiournent in ba-"co, liceat eis hoc facere, & tue mittant iustic de ban-"co recordi, qui breui originali. Et cum loquela per-"uenerit ad captionem a"sise, remittatur loquela cui breui originali per Iustic de banco, ad priores iustic coram quibus capiat a"sise. Sed de cetero dent iustic de banco in huiusmodi a"sis ad minus qua-"tor dies per annum, cora prefar iustic a"sign, ut parcant laboribus & expensis. A"tterminentur in-
inquisitiones capiendae de transfigurata placent coram iusticia de vtroque banco, nisi ita enormis sit transfigurata placent coram iusticia de vtroque banco, in quibus facilis est examinatio, ut quando dedicet ingressus, vel sejusa alicuius, vel in casu quando de uno articulo sit inquirendae.

Sed inquisitiones de grossis & pluribus articulis, quae magna indigent examinatione capiantur coram Iusticia de bancis, nisi ambe partes petant, quod inquisitio capiatur coram aliisibus de societate, cum in partes illas venerint, quod de cetero non fiat nisi per duo Iusticia vel vnum cum aliquo militae de com, in quern partes consentiunt.

Nec atterminentur huiusmodi inquisitiones coram aliisibus Iusticiarijs de bancis, nisi statuat certus dies & locus in com in presentia partium, & dies & locus inferantur in breui de iudicio per hac verba. Precipimus tibi quod venire fac. coram Iusticiarijs nostris apud Westminster in octob. sancti Michaelis, nisi talis & talis die & loco ad partes illas venerint xij. & c. Et cum huiusmodi inquisitiones capte fuerint, retornentur in bancis, & ibi fiat iudicium, & irrotulentur. Et si omnia forma predicta aliqua inquisitiones capiantur, pro nullis habeantur, excepto ad assidue vltimæ presentationis, & inquisitiones supra Quare impedite atterminentur in proprio com coram uno Instrict. de banco, & uno militæ, ad certos tamæ die & locum in banco statutos, &

[Handwritten notes and corrections throughout the text.]
Westim seund.

& siue defendens consentiat siue non: & ibi statim reddar judicium. svide 12. E. 2. sta Eborum ca. 3. Habeant de cetero omnes iustic' de bancis in itineribus clericos irrotulantes omnia placita cor eis placita, sicut antiquitus habere confuenuerunt. Item ordinar est, quod Iusticiary ad afferas capiendas assignet non compellant iuratos dicere precise, si sit disposita vel non, dummodo dicere voluerint veritatem facti, & petere auxillum iustic'. Sed si ponte velint dicere, quod disposita est, vel non, admittatur eorum veredictum sub suo periculo. Et de cetero non ponant iustic' in afferis aut iuratis, aliquos iurat', nisi eos qui ad hoc prius fuerunt sum § de finibus leuatis. 27. E. 1. cap. 4.

Exception. 1. cap. 31.

Cum aliquis implacata coram aliquibus iustic', proponat exceptionem, & petat quod iustic' eam allocent: quam si allocare noluerint, & ille qui exceptionem proposuerit, scribat illam exceptionem, & petat quod iustic' sigillum suum apponat in testimonio, Iusticiary apponat sigilla sua. Et si unus aponevit noluerit, apponat alius de societate. Et si forte ad queremoniam de facto Iusticiaryorum venire factum rex recordum coram eo, & si illa exceptionem non inueniatur in rotulo, & querens ostenderit exceptionem scriptam sub sigillo iustic' appenso, mandetur Iusticiary, quod sit ad certum diem ad cognoscendum sigillum suum, vel ad dedicendum. Et si iustic' sigillum suum dedicere non possit, procedatur.
datur ad iudicium secundum illam exceptionem prout admittere est vel causandae.

Mortmaine. 2. Cap. 32.

Cum viri religiosi, & alii personas ecclesiasticae implacent aliquem, & implacatus fecerit de- sultum, ob quam tenementum amittere debeat, quia iustice hucusque tenuerunt, quod si implacatus fecerit desultum per collusionem, vt cum petens occasione statuti de Religiosis anno septimo E. 1. per titulum doni, vel alterius alienationis, se- finam de tenemento consequi non posset, per il- lam desultum consequetur, & sic fieret fraud statuto. Ordinatum est per dominum Regem, & concessum in hoc casu quod postquam desulta facta fuerit, inquiratur per patronam, utrum petens habeatius in sua petitione vel non. Et si com- pertum fuerit, quod petens ius habuerit, proce- datur ad iudicium pro petente, & recuperet se- finam suam. Et si ius non habuerit, incurratur in proximo domino feodi, si illud petat infra annum a tempore inquisitionis capte. Et si infra annum non petat, superiori domino incurratur si petat infra dimidium annum post illum annum. Et sic habeat quilibet dominus post proximum dominum, spatium dimidij anni ad petendum, succelsitque, quousque perpetuari- tur ad Regem, cui ad ultimum pro dextu aliorum dominorum tenementum incurratur. Et ad calumpniandum iuratores inquisitionis, admittatur quicunque capitales domini feodo- rum, & similiter pro Rege qui calumniare voluerint. Et remaneat terra, postquam iudicium datum
Westin second.

datum fuerit in manu domini Regis quousq; te\ a
perpetentem, vel per aliquem capitalem dominum
disfationetur, & oneretur vic\ a ad respondenda inde
ad lecummium.

Crosses. 1. Cap. 1. 33

Quia multi tenentes ergüunt cruces in te\ tus aut erig\ permittunt , in prejudicium domino-
rum suorum , ut tenentes per privilegium templar-
riorum & hospitaliorum tueri le possent contra
capitales domino\ seodorum. Statutum est quod
huiusmodi ten capitalibus dominis aut regi incur-
rantur, eodem modo quod statuit alibi de tenem\ alienati ad manu mortuam\ de Religiosis 7. E. 1.

Rape 2. Cap. 3. 4.

Purue\ est que si h\ anse raui\ fem\ espous\ dam\ sel\ ou auter fem\ deso\ mes; per la ou el ne foi\ a\ s\ et, ne avant ne a-
pres, eit iudgement de vie \ de membre. Et
ens\ ement per la ou hoc raui\ fem\ d\ espous\ dam\ sel\ ou auter fem\ a\ force, to\ foi\ q\ et foi assent apres, eit tiel indg\ ement
come devant est dit, si foi\ atta\ a le suit
le roy \ eit le roy la suite. De mulier abd\ cum
b\ ons virorum suor\ , habeat rex sedta de bo-
n\ sis asportatis \ . Et si vxor spon\ relierit vi-
rum suum, & abierit, & more\ cum adultero
fuo, amittat in perpetuum accionem petendi do\ suam, que ei competere possi\ de ten\ viri sui, si super
hoc conui\ n\ vir suus spon\ , & ab\ que co-
her\ ione ecclesiastica e\ recocil\ t\ , & secti cohabi-
tare per\ mittat, in quo casu re\ titur\ ei actio.

Qui
Qui monialem a domo sua abducat, licet monialis consentiat, punitur per prizonam trium annorum, & satisfaciat domui a qua abducta fuerit, competenr: $\&$ nihilominus redimatur ad voluntatem Regis.

TURDUS 12. cap. 35.

De puellis masculis, siue semellis (quorum marritagium ad aliquem pertinet) raptis & abductis, si ille qui rapuit non habens ius in marritagio, licet postmodum restituat puerum non maritati, vel de marritagio satisfecerit, punitur tam ete quem transgressit per prizonam duorum annorum. Et si non restituerit, vel heredem post annos nubiles maritauerit, & de marritagio satisfacere non potuerit, abiuret regnum, vel habeat perpetuam prizonam. Et si super hoc habeat querens tale breue. Si A. fecerit securum & c. tunc pone per vade \\& c. B. quod sit coram Iusticiarijs nostris & c. ; ostens.

Quare talem heredem infra etatem existentem, cujus marritagium ad ipsum A. pertinet, apud C. inventum, tali loco raptit & abduxit, contra voluntatem ipsius A., & contra pacem & c. Et si heres sit in eodem comitatu tunc addatur ista clausula. Et diligenter inquiras ubi ille heres sit in ballia tua, $\&$ ipsi ubi cumque inventum fuerit capias, $\&$ salvo $\&$ secure custodies, ita quod eum habeas cora prefatis Iusticiarijs nostris ad presuetum termini, ad reddendum cui predictotum A. $\&$ B. reddi debet.

Et si tecta versus partem de qua queritur, quousque per distictionem venerit, si habeat per quod distriungi poterit, vel per contumatiam (si non sit iustitiabilis) exigatur, & vilagetur.

Si
Si forte huiusmodi heres ducatur, & transferatur in alium comitatum, tunc vic' illius comitatus fiat tale breue sub hac forma: Questus est nobis A. quod B. nuper talem heredem infra etatem & in custodia sua existent, tali loco in comitatu talii, rapuit, & de comitatu illo ad talem locum in comitatu tuo abduxit, contra voluntatem ipsius A. & contra pacem &c. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod predictum heredem, ubique eum in bailiua tua iuenire poteris, capias, & salvo & secure eum custodias, ita quod eum habeas coram iusticiarjjs nostris &c. talis loco & die, quem diem idem A. habet versus predictum B. ad reddend cui de iure reddi debeat. Et si heres antequam iueniri poterit, vel antequam restituatur querenti, obierit, nihilominus procedat placitum inter eos, quousque terminetur, cui restitut debebet, si superfes fisisset. Nec excusabitur aut alleuiabit ille, qui iniuste rapuit huiusmodi hered' de pena supra dicta per mortem heredis, cujus exitit male fidei postclor dum vixit. Et si querens obierit ante placitum terminatur, si ius ei competebat ratione proprii feuditiu, restitum necator loquela ad sectam hered querentis, & procedat placitum debito ordin. Si vero per alium titulum competat ei ius scit titulo donationis, venditionis, aut alio huiusmodi titulo tunc restitum necator loquela ad sectam executorum querentis, & procedat placitum vt predictum est. Eodem modo si moratur pars defendens antequam placit terminetur, vel heres restituatur, procedat placitum per resum inter querentem, vel eius heredem, seu executo-
executores & executores defendentis, vel eius heredes si executores non sufficient, quo ad satisfac-
tionem de valore maritagi secundum quod in aliis statutis continetur, sed non quo ad paenam
prisonem, quia quis pro alione facto non est puni-
endus. Eodem modo cum pendeat placitum in-
ter partes de custodia terre, vel heredes, vel vtri-
ulque per commune breue, quod incipit. Precepi-
tali &c quod reddat &c. siat resumptioniio inter
heredes & executores querentis, & similiter hered-
es aut executores defendentis, si mors alteram
partem preueniat ante placitum terminatum. Et
cum perueniat ad magnam distinctionem, de-
tur terminus infra quern tres com teneantur ad
minus, in quorum quolibet comitatum fiat publica
proclamatio quod deforciator veniat ad ban-
cum, ad diem in breui contentum, reponfurus
querenti. Ad quem diem si non venerit, & pro-
clamatio sic semel, secundo & tertio testificatum
fuerit, procedatur ad judicium pro querente, sal-
uo iure defendentis, si postmodum inde loqui vo-
luerit. Eodem modo fiat in breui de transgressi-
cum quis queritur, se eiecitum suisse de huiusmodi
custodiis.

Procerument. 1. Cap. 36,
Quia domini curiar, & alii qui curiam tenent,
& seneschalli, volentes grauare subditos suos, cum
non habeant legalem viam eos grauandi, pro-
curant alios mouere quærelas versus eos, & da-
re vadium, & offerre plegios, vel impetrare
breuia, & ad sectas huiusmodi querentium co-
pellunt eos sequi comitatum, hundredi, wapenta-

K.j. chium
Westrm second.

chium, & cur, quousque sinem fecerint cum ipsis 
voluntate sua, statutum est, *hoc* de certa no 
hat. Et si quis per huiusmodi falsas querimonias 
fuerit attachatus, repleget distractionem suæ 
captam, & ponit fac' loquela cori iusticiarjs, coram 
quibus si vicecomes, vel alius balliarius, vel dominus 
postquam sit distictus formauerit querimoniam 
luam, aduocauerit iustam distractionem ratione hui 
usmodi querimoniarum coram eis factarum, & 
replices, quod huiusmodi querimonia moueban-tur 
versus eos malicie ad instantiam feu procura-
tionem vic' aut aliorum balliuarum aut domino-
rum, admittatur illa replicatio. Et si super hoc co-
ticti fuerint, versus dominum regem redimantur, 
& nihilominus huiusmodi sum grauatis, damna in 
triplo restituant.

Distresses 8. cap. 37.

*Quia etiam balliui, ad quos ex officio tinet 
districtiones facere, grauare volentes subditos su-
os, vt ab eis pecuniame extorqueant, mittuntignotos 
ad faciend districtiones, ea intentione, vt subditos 
grauiare posint per hoc quod sic districti nonha-
bentes noticiam personarum non permittunt hui-
usmodi districtiones super eos fieri. Statutum est, 
quod nulla distriiction siat nisi per balliuaros notos et 
juratos. Et si allo modo districtiones fecerint, & 
de hoc conuenit fuerint, si grauati breue de tran-
gressf. impetraverint, restituant grauatis damna 
alias in triplo $ & versus regem grauiuer punit-
atur.*

Iurors
Quia etiam vic' hundredarij, & balliui libertatem consueverunt grauare subditos suos, ponendo in assis & iuratis homines languidos, & deceptitos, perpetua vel temporali infirmitate languentes, homines etiam tempore summationis fure in patria non commorantes, summonendo etiam effrentam multitudinem iuratorum, ita ut a quibusdam eos in pace dimittendo pecunia extorquenter, & sunt assise & iurate multociens per pauperiores, diuitibus pro suo dando, domi comorantibus. Statutum est, quod de cetero non summoneatur in vna assisa plures quam xxiiiij. Senatoriam vel iuris iusdem, vel tempore summationis infirmi, vel in patria non commorantes, non ponantur in iuratis vel minoribus assisibus. Nec etiam ponantur in assisibus vel iuratis, licet in proprio comitatu capi debeant aliqui qui minus teni habeant quam ad valentiam viginti solidorum per annum.

Et si huicmodi assise, & iurati, extra comitatum capi debeant, non ponantur in eis aliqui qui minus tenementum habeant quam ad valentiam quadraginta solidorum per annum, illis exceptis qui testes sunt in chartis, vel alijs scriptis, quorum presentia necessaria est, dum tamen potentes sunt ad laborandum. Nec debet studium statutum extendi ad magnas assisas, in quibus oportet aliquando ponere milites in patria non resistentes, propter paucitatem militum, dum tamen tenementum habeant in comitatu. Et si vic' vel subballiui sui, vel balliui libertatum, contra K.iij.
Westin second.

istud statutum in aliquo articulo venerint, & super hoc conuincantur, restituat damna gravata & nihilominus sint in miliercordia domini regis. Et habeant iusticiariij ad astitas capiend' assign, cum in com venerint potestatem audiendi quaerimonia singulorum conquerentium, quo ad articulos in isto statuto contentos, et iusticiam in forma predicta exhibend'. § 21. Edwardi primi de ponendis in Assisius.


Quia iusticiariij (ad quorum officium spectat unicumque coram eis placanti iusticiam exhibere) frequentius impedientur, quo minus officium suasum debito modo exeque possint, per hoc quoqu breuia originalia & judicialia non retornant, per hoc etiam quod ad breuia domini regis falsum retornant responsum. Prouidit dominus rex & ordinavit, quod illi qui timent maliciam vic', liberent breuia suas originalia & judicialia in pleno com vel sint retto com, vbi sit collatio denarior domini regis & capiatur billetum de vic' presente, vel subvic', in quo billeto contineantur nomina petentium & tenent' in breuui nominat', & ad requisitio nem illius qui breue liberavit, apponat' billetosigillum vic' vel subuic' in testim, & fiat mentio de die liberationis breuis.

Et si vicecomes vel subvicecomes huiusmodi billeto sigillum suum apponere noluerit, capiatur testimonium militum & aliorum, fide dignorum qui presentes fuerint, sigill' sua hmi billeto apponant. Et si vicecom' breuia sibi liberata non retor
tornauerit & super hoc ad iusticiarior perueniat
quemona, mandet per breue de iudicio, iustic ad
allices capiendas assign, quod inquirent per eos
qui presentes fuerint, quando bre vic liberatum
fuit, si fuerint de illa deliberatione, & inquisitio
returnetur. Et si compertum fuerit per inquisiti-
onem, quod breue fuit ei liberat, adiudicentur
querenti vel petenti damna, habito respectu ad
qualitatem & quantitatem actionis, & ad pe-
ricularum quod ei euenire potest, per dilationem
quam patiebatur. § Anno. 2. E. 3.ca. 5. apud
Nom. § Et per istam viam fiat remedium
quando vic respondet, quod breue adeo tarde ve-
nit, quod preceptum regis exequi non potuit
Multotiens istam capiunt platica dilationes per
hoc quod vic respondet, quod precepit balliuis
alicuius libertatis, qui nihil inde fecerint, & no-
nominet libertates que nunquam retourn breuium
habuerunt.

Propter quod, ordinavit dominus rex, quod
thelauriarius & baron de scaccario liberant § iu-
sticiaritis in rotulo omnes libertates in quibus
cum qui hat retournum breuium. Er si vic' res-
pendet quod mandauit balliuis alterius libertatis,
quem alicuius contente in predicto rotulo, statim
punitur vic' tanquam exheredator regis & coro-
ne sue. Et si forte respondeat quod madauit bal-
liiuis alicuius libertatis, que veraciter retornui: & qui nihil
inde fecit's maredetur vic' qud non omitat propter alicui
libertate predista, quin exequatur preceptu dni re-
gis, & quod seire faciat balliues, quub fecit retourn

K.iii

quod
Westin Second.

quod sint ad diem in breui contentum ad respondendum, quare de precepto domini Regis executionem non fecerint. Et si ad diem venerint, & se acquietent, quod returnum breuis non fuerit factum, statum condemnetur vic dominus illius libertatis, & fimbiter parti laxe per dilatationem in restitutionem damnorum. Et si ad diem non venerint balliui, vel venerint, & supradicto modo se non acquietauerint, in quo liber breui de iudicio, quam diu durat placiui, precipiatur vicecomiti quod non omittat propter libertatem &c. Multociens etiam vic fallunt dant response, quo ad illum articulum quod de exitit &c. Mandantes aliquando & mentientes, quod nullis sunt exitus, aliquando quod partis sunt exitus, cum de maioribus respondere poterint, aliquando non facientes mentionem de exitibus. Propter quod ordnatum est & concordatum, quod si querens petat audita responsum vicecomi, concedatur ei. Et si offert verificare, quod vicecomi de maioribus exitibus regi respondere potuit, fiat ei breue de iudicio ad Iustic ad assisas capendas assignatos quod inquirant in presentia vicecomitis, si interesse voluerit, de quibus & quantis exit respondere potuit a die impetrations breuis vitique ad diem in breui contentum fali receptionis vide P. 27. H. 8. cap. 10. f. 3. & P. 20. H. 6. cap. 10, fol. 25. f&cum inquisitio retornata fuerit, si de pleno prius non respondi, oneretur de superplagio per extractas iustic liberatas ad Iaccarium, & nihilominus grauter amercieutur pro conceleamento. Et sciat vic
Westm second.

vic' quod, redditus, blada in grangia, & omnia
mobilia, pret equitaturam, indumenta, & vetens-
ilia domus continentur sub nomine exitium.

Et precepit dominus rex, quod vic' pro huiusmo-
di fallis responsonibus semel & iterum (si sit ne-
cest) per iustic' castigentur. Et si tertio delique-
rent, alius non appon manum quam dominus rex
Multotiens etiam fallum dant responsum, man-
dando quod non potuerunt & exequi & precep-
tum regis propter resistentiam potestatis alicuius
magnatis, de quo caeaeat, quia de cetero, quia huius-
modi responsonio multum redundat in dedecus do-
mini regis & corona se.

Et quam cito subballiu i sui testificentur, quod
inuenerunt huiusmodi resistentiam, statum (omni-
bus omisso) assumpto secum posse com' sui, cat in
propria persona sua, ad faciend' executionem.

Et si inueniatis subballius mendaces, puniat eos
per prisionam, ita quod alij per corum panae ca-
stitgentur.

Et si inueniat eos veraces, castiget resistentes
per prisionam, a qua non deliberetur sine speciali
precepto domini regis. Et si forte vic' cum vene-
rit, resistentiam inuenerit, certificet cur de nomi-
nibus resistentium, auxiliantium, consentienti-
um, precipientium & factorum, & per breue de
Judicio attachiatus huiusmodi per corpora, ad ve-
iendum ad cur regis. Et si de huiusmodi re-
sistentia convincatur, puniantur secundum
quod domino regi placentur. Nec intromit-
tat se aliquis minister domini regis de pana
K, iiiij. huiusmajo.
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Huiusmodi insilicendi, quia dominus rex hoc si bib "speciali referatur pro eo quod huiusmodi restitentes consentur pacis sue & regni perturbatores." 13. E. I. de mercatoribus articuli super cartas. ca. 16.

Age. 4. Cap. 40.

Cum quis alienat ius uxoris sui, concordat et quod de cetero secta mulieris, aut eius heredis non differatur post obitum viri per minorem etatem hreditis, qui warrantizare debet, si expectet emptor (qui ignorare non debuit quod ius alienum emit) vide ad etatem warranti sui, de warrantia sua habenda.

Contra formam cellationis. 1. Cap. 41.

Statuit dominus rex quod si abbates, priores, cultores hospitium, & aliarum domorum religionarum fundatarum ab ipso, vel a progenitoribus suis alienauerint de cetero, ten domibus ipsis ab ipso, vel a progenitoribus suis collata, ten ille in manum domini regis capiantur & ad voluntatem suam te- neantur, & emptor amittat suum recuperare, tam du ten quam de pecunia, quam paiauit. Si aut domus illa a com, baron, vel ab aliis fundar fuerit, de ten sic alienar ille ille a quo vel a cius antecedente ten sic alienar collatum fuerit, breue ad recuperand ten illud in dominico, quod tale est pretiosi, tali abbat, quod iudicet & c. reddat B.talet effidomui colorum fuit in liberam elemosinam per predicet B. vel antecedentes suos, & quod ad dict B. reuerti debet per alienationem, quam predicet.
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predictus abbas fecit de predicto teni contra formam collationis predicte, vt dic'. Eodem modo de teni datur pro cantaria s sustinenda s vel luminarii in aliqua ecclesia vel capella, vel alia eleemosyna sustentanda, si teni sicut dat alienetur. Et si forte teni sicut dat pro cantaria, luminarii, pastu pauperum, vel alia eleemosyna sustentanda vel faciend', non fuerit alienar, sed substraeta fuerit huiusmodi eleemosyna per biennium, competat actio donatorii aut eius heredi ad petendum teni sicut datum in dominico, sicut statut est in statuto Glocester, de teni dimissis ad faciundum vel reddendum quartam partem valoris teni, vel maiorem. Glocester cap. 4.

Fees. 1. Cap. 42.

De marescallis domini regis de feodo, camerarijs, custodibus hostiorium in itinere justic', & servientibus virgam portantibus coram justic', apud westminster, qui officium illud habent de feodo, & qui plus exigunt ratione feodi sibi quam exigere consueuerunt, secundum quod multi queruntur super eos qui statut cui a multo tempore videunt & sciant, dominus rex inquiri fecit, quem statut predicti ministri de feodo habere consueuerunt temporibus retroactis, & per inquisitionem statuit & precepit, quod marescallus de feodo qui de novo exigit palfридum de comittibus, baron, & alijs per partem baronie tenent, quando homagium fecerint, & nihilominus ad miliciam eorum alium palefridum, & detquibusdam (detquibus palefridum habere non debuit) palfридum
Westm secund

lefridum de nouo exigunt, ordinavit quod predictus marescallus de quolibet comite & barone (integram baroniam tenente,) de uno palefrido sit contentus, vel de precio quale antiquitus percipere consueuit, ita quod si ad homagium, quod fecit, palefridum vel precium in forma predicta cepent, ad militiam suam nihil capiat.

Et si forte ad homagium nihil cepere, ad militiam suam capiat. De abbatibus, & prioribus integram baroniam tenentibus cum homagium aut fidelitatem pro baronijs suis fecerint, capiat palefridum vel precium, vt predictum est.

Hoc idem de archiepiscopis, & episcopis osservando est. De his autem qui partem baronie tenent, siue sint religiosi, siue seculares, capiat secundum portionem partis baroniae, quam tenet. De religiosis tenent in liberam elemosinam, & not per baroniam, vel partem baronie, nihil de cetero exigat marescallus.

Et concepsit dominus rex, quod per hoc statutum non precludatur marescallus suus de feodo in plus petendo, si in posterum ostendere poterit, quod ius habeat plus petendi.

Camerarij domini regis habeant de cetero de archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, & aliis personis ecclesiasticis, com, baroni integram baroniam tenent, rationabilem finem cum homagium aut fidelitatem pro baronijs suis fecerint. Et si per partem baronie tenent, capiant rationabilem finem secundum portionem ipsius contingentem. Alij vero abbates, priores, religiosi, & seculares non tenentes
per baroniam, vel partem baronie, non distrin-
gantur ad finem faciend' , secundum quod de te-
rentibus per baroniam vel partem baronie dictum
est, sed sit Camerarius de superiori indumento
contentus, vel de precio indumenti: quod plus
honesto dictum est pro religiosis quam secularis-
bus, quia honestius est quod religiosi paient pro
superiori indumento, quam exuante.

Citatione. Cap. 43.

Prohibeatur de cetero hospitularijs & tempera-
rijs, ne de cetero trahant aliquem in placitum co-
ram conservatoribus privilegiorum suorum de ali-
ung, cuius cognitio spectat ad forum regium.
Quod si fecerint primo restituant damna parti gra-
uate & versus dominum regem grauiiter punian-
tur. Prohibet etiam dominus rex conservatoribus
privelegiorum eorum, ne de cetero (ad instanti-
am hospitulariorum, templariorum, aut aliorum
privelegiorum) concedant citationes, priusquam
exprimatur super qua res fieri debet citatio. Et si
viderint huiusmodi conseruatores, quod petatur
citatio de aliqua re, cuius cognitio spectat ad foru
regium, huiusmodi conseruatores nec citationem
faciant, nec cognoscant. Et si alter fecerint
conseruatores, respondant parti lase de dam-
nis, & nihilominus versus dominum regem
grauit puniant. Et quia huiusmodi prvelegiari
impertant conseruatores, subpriores, pontifici
facitas, religiosos, qui nihil hinc vi de levis aut
domino
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dominò regì satisfacere possint, qui audiatores sint ad legend' dignitatem domini regis quam eorum superiores, quibus per eorum temporalia pana potest infligi. Caeæant de cetero prelati huiusmodi obedientiatiorem, ne permittant obedientiarios suos asseueri sibi iurisdictionem in prejudicium domini regis & coronaæ. Quod si fecerint, pro facto ipsorum respondent suæ superiores ac si de approprio facto suo consciēti essent.

De custodibus hostiorium in itineribus virgam portantibus coram iustici de banco: ordinat et quod de qualibet assisa & iurata quam custodint, capiant decem denarios tìn, de chirographis nihil. De his qui recuperant demandas suas versus plures per defaltam redditionem, vel alio modo per iudicium sine assisa vel iurata nihil. De his qui recedunt sine die per defalt petentis, vel querentis nihil capiant. Et si quis recuperauerit demandam suas versus plures per unum breue, & per recognitionem assisa vel iurata, de quatuor denariis sint contenti. Et similiter si plures in uno breui nominati per recognitionem assisa vel iurata recuperauerint demandam, de quatuor denariis sint contenti. De his qui faciunt homagium in banco, de superiori panno sint contenti. De magnis assisis, attinentis, iuratis, & duello percussi iij. d' tìn capiant. De his qui vocati sunt coram iustici ad sequend', vel defendend placitum suum, nihil capiant pro egressu vel ingressu. Ad placitâ coronae de quolibet

Executione 3. cap. 45.

Quia de his que recordata sunt coram Cancellerio domini regis, & eius iusticiarijs qui recordum habent & in eorum rotulis irrotulatur, non debet fieri processus placiti per summationem, attachientia, essionium, visus terre, & alij iusinentates curiae, sicut fieri constituit de contrabibus & conuentionibus factis extra curiam, obseruandum est de cetero & ea quae inueniitur irrotulat
haberent sufficientem pasturam ad tenementatione sua, cum libero ingressu & egressu ad eadem. Et pro eo quod nulla siebam mentio inter vicinum & vicinum, multi domini vastorum boscorum, & pasturum hucusque impediti extiterint per contradictionem vicinarum sufficientem pasturam habentium. Et quia forinseci tenentes non habent maius ius communicandi in bosco vasto, aut pastur aliquius domini, quam propriis tenentes ipsius domini: statutum est de cetero quod statutum apud Merton prouium inter dominum & tenentes suos, locum habeat de cetero inter dominos vastorum, boscorum, & pasturorum & vicinos, quod domini hujusmodi vastorum boscorum, & pasturatalius sufficienti pastura hominibus suis & vicinis, approuare sibi possint de residuo. Et hoc obserueretur de his qui clamant pasturam tanquam pertinentem ad tenementum suum. Sed si quis clamat communiam pasturam per speciale foedamentum, vel concessionem ad certum numerum aeiorem, vel alio modo, quam deiur communin habere deberet, cum convenitio legi derogat, habesflum recuperare, quale habere deberet, & formam concessionis sibi facte. Occasione molen di venticoci, berarie, vaccarie, necessaria, augmentatis cur, aut curtilagi de cetero non grauetur quis per alsilam noue difficile de communia pastur. Et cum contingat aliquando, quod aliquis hujus habens approuare, foestatum aut sepem leuauerit, & aliquis nostat, vel alio tali tempore quo non crederant pastum eorum sciri, foestat.
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fossatum aut sepem prostrauerint, nec scrieri poterit per veredictum assis aut iurare, qui fossatum aut sepem prostrauerint, nec velint homines de villatis vicinis indictare de huiusmodi facto culpabiles, distringantur propinquae villate circi adiacentes, leuare fossatum aut sepem ad costum & prium & damna restituere.

Assis 7.

Et cum aliquis ius non habens coicadi viurpet communiam tempore quo heredes infra etate extitterint, vel uxores sub potestate virorum suorum existentes, vel pastura sit in manu tenentium in domum, per legem Angliae, vel alter ad terminum vitae, vel annorum, vel per feudum tali atum, & pastura illa diuit fuerint viis, multi sunt in opinione, huiusmodi pastura debent dici pertinere ad libertem, & quod huiusmodi possessori competere debet actio breue no. diff. si ab huiusmodi pastur deforceatur, sed de cetero tenendum est quod habetis huiusmodi ingressum a tempore quo currit breue mortis antecedentis del commencement del H.; per VV. 1. ca. 38. si antea communiam non habuerunt, non habeant recuperare per breue noue different si fuerint deforciati.

Fish and Fishinges. I. Cap. 47.

Prouision est quod aquæ de Humber, Ouse, Trent, Done, Arre, Derewent, VVherff. Niddiore, Swale, Tese, Tyne, Eden, & omnes alia aquæ in regno in quibus Salmo- nes capiuntur, ponuntur in defenso, quo ad Salmo- nes capiendos, a die Natuitatis beate Marie.
Marie,isque ad diem sancti Martini. Et similiter quod salmunculi non capiantur, nec destructur per retia, nec per alta ingentia ad stagna molendinarorum, a medio Aprilis vixite ad nativitatem sancti Ioannis Bap. Et in partibus huiusmodi ripari fuerint, alsignentur conservator iusti statuti, qui ad hoc iurati sepius videant & inquirant de huiusmodi transgressione, & in prima transgressionem retinat, & ingeniorum suorum. Et si iterato deliquerint, puniantur per ius iudicii per annum. Et si tertio deliquerint, puniantur per ius iudicii per annum. Et si multiplicata transgressionem, crescat pena infictio.

anno 17. R. 2. cap. 9.


De viis terrae ordinatum est & statutum, & de cetero non concedatur vius, nisi in caso quando vius est necessarius. Sicut si aliquis relinquat tenementum per defaltum & ille qui relinquat sui citet alius breue ad petendum idem ten. Et in caso quando aliquis per exceptionem dilatoriam causar breue post vius terrae, sit cop per non tenuram vel male nominando villam, vel huiusmodi, si sustinet alius breue, in hoc caso & in superiori de cetero non concedatur vius, dummodo vius habuerit in prioribus breibus. In breui de do- te competatur dos de tenemento, quod vir vxis alienavit tenenti aut eius antecessori, cum ignorantia non debeat tenens, quale teni vir vxis alienavit sibi vel antecessori suo licet vir non objit ten-
tus, nihilominus tenenti de cetero non erit visus concedendum. In brevi etiam de ingressu castrato per hoc quod petens nominavit male ingressum, si petens suscitaret aliquid breue de alio ingressu, si tenes in priori breui visum haberit, in secundo non habebit. In omnibus etiam breuiibus per quæ tenet ratione dimissiónis, quam petens vel eius antecessor fecit tenenti, & non eius antecessor, sit quod ei diraissit, dum est infra ætatem, non compos mentis, in prigione, & consimilibus, non iaceat de cetero visum, sed si dimissio facta fuerit antecessori iaceat visus situr prius.

q Champarty 2. Cap. 49

C Channecier, Trealozer, Justices, ne nul del conseil le roy, ne clerke de la chantreie, ne de eschequer, ne de justice, ne daut minister, ne nul del hostel le roy, ne clerke, ne lai ne puis refleurer esglise, ne abusisse de esglise, ne terre, ne tenenst ne see, p done, ne per achate, ne a ferru, ne a champt, ne en auter maner, tanq comme le chose est en plec devant nous, ou devant te & nous ministres, ne nul lower ent soit pris. Et q encounter est choise face, ou per luy ou par auter, ou nul & bargane ent face, soit pons ou la volonte le roy autibien ceus que le purchager com ceus que le fra 11. E. 1. champartie 1, articuli super chartas ca 11.

50 q Omnia predicta Statuta incipiant conservari ad festum sancti Michaelis proximo venturum, ta quod occasione aliquorum delictorum contra aliquod predictorum statutorum contra predictum festum perpetuatorum, poena delinquens...
Statutum de Mercatoribus edit Anno xiii. E.j.

Explicit Statutum de Westm second.

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

Merchandises, au danc des merchants et de tout le Royaume, nostre seigneur le Roy, per lui, per son counsel et son parlement qui tient a Acton Burnel, apres la feinte Michael, ian de son raigne, est ordonne les establishments sur ces, a remedie des merchants les quenx ordonnements et establishments le roy commaunda que tenus fussent et firmement gardes en tout son royaume, et des merchants dont est remedi et moins des mischieus et traufactes de recourer tour detz que avant ne loient Ais pur ceco que merchants purs loy pleindra au roy que les bi malement interpretent son estatue, et alcune foit per malice et per male interpretation delaieront les detes del estatue, au grand dam des merchants. Le Roy a son parlement a Weles, apres la Pasche, ian de son raigne, xiiis. est reciter lauant dont statute fait a Acton Burnel, et pur declarer alcuns articles de l'estatue auvant dit, ad ozigne et establishment que merchant que doit estre fure de la dette, faic venir son decour devant le Maior de Londres, ou devant zauter chief gardein de ce cite, ou dauter bon ville, ou le roy ozigne et devant le maior ou chief gardein ou auter prove home a ceco eliexi et fure, quant le Maior ou chief gardeine ne poiet a ceco entendre, et devant un des clerkes a le rope a ceco assignera, quant ambideux ne poient a ceco entend, conus la dette et le tour de le paiement, et foit le recogniuns enrot de le main dune des auvant dit clerkes que ferra conus.
Mercatoribus.

Le roule serra double, dont lun demurge vers le maioz ou chiste gardine, et l'auter vers le clerk, que a ceo serra primes nosime. Et ouster ceo on des auandit clerkes de son maine face lescript del obligatio, a q escript soit mise le seale del dettoz, que le seal l'roy q a ceo est purueu; le quel seale serra d deux peces, dont le grender pecce demurrera en l'gard le Maioz, ou le chiste gardeine, et l'alter pecce en le maine le auandit clerk. Et q le tettour ne rendza le det au tour que a luy est assigne, cy deigne le Marchant, at Maioz et clerk que son letter del oblig. Et a troue soit per roille, ou per letter, q la dett fuit cons, a la tour = de paiment = assigne, soit palle, cy face le maioz ou chiste gardine prende le corps le dettoz (si soit lay) quel heure q il soit troue deins leur pouoze, a ip-uer al prison de la ville, si prison y soit, et la demurge asez colagez, ppers ieloz a tat qi est faut gre de la det. Et command est q la garderine de la prison de la ville le rescueri et le lyonry del Maioz, ou le chiste gardenve. Et si ne luy boile rescuener, cy respoign ma-tenant le garderine de la prison de la det, si ad de quoy, et si nad de quoy, respoigne celuy que la prison luy baile a garder. Et si le dettoz ne puit estre trouve en le power le maioz, ou le chiste Gardayne, donques maistre le Maioz ou chiste gardeine desouth t seal del roy auandait al chaunte la recognil, fait de la dett. Et le chaunte ensuopera breise al dicont en que haly le tettour serra troue, que
Mercatoribus.

que il prête son corps, il doit luy, et en sa prison lui gard, telques qu'il ad fait grâce de la dette. Et de deins un quartier de l'an après ceo que il terra prête, et les châteaux et les terres délivrées, tant que p'les loyers puisse leuer et payer la dette. Et bien il doit deins ce quartier de l'an, terres et tenements bendze pur ses dettes acquiter, et la vende sera ferme et establiz. Et s'il ne face grâce deins le quartier, aprés le quartier passe soient livrées al merchant toutes les biens del dettour, et tous, ses terres per raisonnable extent, a tener tesque a taunt que le dette sera leue pleinnem. Et la le plus tard le corps demurage en prison, comme devant est dit. Et le merchant luy troua panes et cor. Et est le merchant en ceux tenememes lieures a luy, ou son assigne tel seilne qui puisse porter brique de nouvel devise, il sort enjette, & redisserime auxy come de frankelement, a tes a luy & a ses assignes, tant la dette soit paie. Et aprés la dette leue et paie doit le corps le dettour delivrer, que la terre. Et en les bises que le Chaunte envoyea. Coit méció fait, que le bise certifira les in telles de lune banque ou de lauter, comen il est per sormine le comandemt le roy a un certaine jour; a qui le merchant, a l'o gras ne coit fait, sua devant les Justices. Et a l'et bise ne retracta nul brie, ou retracta que le bie bien tropce tard, ou quilz ont maudees as bas lises des francheises, a facent les Justices Colony, ceo que ess contenus en le dernier estas.
statute de westminster sec. 39. Et si cas
le dicot maud que le dettour nest pas troue
ou soit clerke, et eit le merchat bies a toutz
les viconts ou il aura terre, quiz lup liue,
toutz les chateux, et toutz les tsenemets
le dettour per reasonable extent, a test a lup
et a les alignes en la fourme que est auant
dit. Et taulemens eit brief a quel viscont &
il boudia, de prenner lon corps ul loit l ape,
et a tener en la fourme auant dit. Et bien
soy garde le gardeine del prizon que lup so-
uiendra responder del corps, ou de la dette.
Et apes ceo que les terres le dettour sont
liueres al merchant, bien purra le dettour sa
terre bendze, ilint que le merchant neit da-
mages de les approuemenets. Et talues soy-
et toutz tours al merchantes, damages, et
touts costages necessaries et reasonable en
traaiales, futes, delaies, et dispenses. Et le
dettour troua plegdes que le conuit estre
principales dettours, apes le tour palle soi-
 fait de les plegdes en toutes choses comme de-
quant est dit de le principale dettour quant a
corps pendre, et terres liuerer, et auters
choles. Et quant les tres les dettours soi-
et liueres au merchant : il eit seuin de toutz
terres queup fuerent en la maine le dettour
lour de la reconsetance fait, en que maines
que ilz feront apes dettenus, ou per seoffes-
ment, ou per auter mator. Et apes la dette
pae les tres et tiuues des terres des dettorez
per seoffement, retournten auxibien arrec al
seoffe, comme les auters terres as dettours.

L. 115.
Mercatoribus.

Et le detour ou les pledges mourue, neit le marchand pouvoir se prendre le corps del heire, mes est les terres, comme avant est dit, il est d'agre que quant il sera de pleine age, tel que a tant que il ad lene des terres le a-mountance de la dette. Et soit pur eu au ter seale q ferter a faire. Et icel seale sera envoy a chelun faire tout de seale le Roy, per un clerc ture ou per le gardein d la faire. Et per le comainalte des Marchants de la city de Londres, soient elpseus deu totaly marchants, quez facent le Jerement, et devaut euz foit le seale ouert, et un pece foiit batte a ses avantdits marchants, et lauter demurge vers le clerc, devant euz, ou de lux des marchants, d ambydeux ne poient attendre, soient les contsan tes faits, acom auant est dit. Et avat ceo que le recognitaunce foit enrole, soit la peine del amaud dit estatute appertement lie devant le detour, issint que il ne pu sille aterfois dire, que vn luy mis a ater peine que a cel a que il soy oblige. Et a suster ner les costages de laud dit clerc, il pried le roy de chescune li, i.d en chescune bilt ou le seale cerra mis, cozpris se faire, ou il prieda troirs mailes de chescune li. Cest ordine nemet e establishment voit le roy, que des for mes soit ten, p tout lo roialme Dègleres & Direlad entre qi gents que ceo soit qui de leur eigt degree, celz reconu boudizot faire cozpris Jewes, as queu cest establishment ne se extend. Et p cest estatute establishment
Mercatoribus.

ment ne soit bī de det abacis. Et ne soit le chaucerit, barons del eschequer, Justices de lune & de laut banc ne ultit erratis forzos de prendre reconstit. des des devant eux faitz & conus, mes les executions de reconstit. devant eux faitz ne soient pas faitz per la soyme auvantdit, mes per la ley & usage auvant bles & purueur, aillours & aiter estatur. # 2 ca. 45. # bī funbatū sup statutum predict Rex vic' sastrn. Quia coram tali maiori, vel custode tali villa, vel coram custode sigilli nū de mercatoribus in nudinis de tali loco, & tali clericō nō recognoit A. se debere B. tantum, quod soluisse debut tali die et tali anno, quod idem B. nō dum soluit, vē dicit. Tībī precipimus, quod corpus predictī A. si laicus sit capias, & in pristina nostra taliu custodiā facias, quousque predicto B. de predicto debito plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et qualiter hoc prēceptum nostrum fueris

execuse facias iustiē nostris a-
pud vestm & c. p litteras tu-
us sigillatas. Et habeas
ibi hoc breue, tel-

# # #
Statut de Venetis edit. Ab. xviij. E.I.

Via emptores terrarum & tenementorum de feodis magnatuum & aliorum dominorum, in preaudituum cordinem, temporibus retroactis, multotiens in feodis suis sunt ingri, quibus liber tenentes corundem magnatum & aliorum terras & tenementa sua vendiderunt, tenendo in feodibus suis de feoffatoribus & hereditibus suis de feoffatoribus & non de capitalibus dominis feodorum, per quod iisdem capitales domini echaetas, maritaggia, & cu-feodias terrarum & tenementorum de feodis suis existentium sepulchrae, et quod quidem eisdem magnatibus & alijs dnis quam plurimum durum & difficile videbar, & sic in hoc casu exheredatio manifesta. Dominus rex in parliamento suo apud westm post Pasch. ani regni sui xviij. videlicet in quindena sancti Ioh. Bap. ad instantiam magnatul regni sui, concessit prouidit, & Statuit quod de cetero lieeat uniusque libero homini, terras suas, seu tenementa sua, seu parte inde ad voluntate sui vendere. re, ica tamde qd feoffatus tenet terram illam, seu ten illud de capitali domino feodi illis per eade seruitia & condicudines, per quod feoffator suus illa prior de
Westminster.iii. 86

deoostentur.

Et si partem alium earundem terrarum, seu tenementorum alium vendiderit, seoffatus ille & partem ullam teneat immediate de capitali domino, & ingerstatim de serviciis quantum pertineat sive pertinere dvs eadem capitali domino pro particula illis, secundum quantitatem terre seu tenet venditi. Et sic in hoc casu deciderit eadem capitali domino ipsa pars servitii per manus seoffati capiend' ex quo seoffatus sdebet eadem capitali domino, iuxta quantitatem terrae seu tenet venditi de particula illius servitutij sic debiti esse intendens & respondens. Et scien
dum est quod per predictas venditiones, seu empl
tiones terrarum, seu tenet, aut ptis alicuius earundem, nullo modo possint esse seu tenet illa in partem vel in totum ad manum mortuam deuenire, arte vel ingenio contra formam statuti super hoc dudum editis.7.E. 1. de Religionis. & Et scien
dum est quod istud statutum teneat locum de terris seu tenentis venditi, tenendum in

modo simplici tantum. Et quod se extendat ad
tempus futurum. Et incepit lo
cum tenere ad festum sancti

Andree apri proximo
futur. An. regni
regis E. filij
regis H. viii.

Explicit statutum westm. iij.
Quant le brief original soit lise en presence des parties devant Justice, donques dira en courtoir estoit. Sir Justice, conge d'accord, le Justice luy dira. Sir Robert, nos imera un des parties. Donc quant ils ferroient agree de la summe de penuque que est done al roy donques dira le Justice Cries la peace. Et puis dira le courtoir estoit que la peace est tielt, a vous congé, que William et Alice la femme, qui ey sont reconoissans les appartenances contenus en le bée, etre droit du R. ce cell que il ad de leur done, a auer et tencer a luy et a ses heres, de W. et Alice, et les heires I. come en demesne, rents, seigniories, courtz plees, purchases, gard mariages, relieves, elches, molins, auoulos de egllises, etz autres franchises, et franke customes alauntbits man appartenant, rendant per an a W. et ses heires chiefes seigniories de se, service due, et customes par touts services. Et fait allauoir qui order de ley ne suflre mpc, que final accorde soit lene en la courtle roy sans
Modus iusendi fines.

Dans breviere original, ce esto a toute le mens devant iij. Justices en bauke, ou en eyre, non pas ailleurs, en presence des parties nommee en breviere, qu'ez soient de plein age et de bonne memoire, et hors de prison. Et la female courte de baron soit en des parties, donques couient que et loit primerment confess d'iii. justices aunaudoit. Et q'el natsent si fine, ne ceo nivert mie. Et la cause par que tel loempiratie doit estre fait en cel qui est, pur ceo que fine est a haute barre, et de grande force, et de q'el guilant nature est, que et forclos qemplyment ceus ques sont parties et prises a la sylne, et leur huyeres, mes toutes autres gents de monde, qes sont de plein age, hors de prison, et de bonne memoire, et d'z les iii. merces, le tour del fine lene, ales ne mettront jour clame de leur acte, on pur le pays, deins lan et le lour.

"vide placito fo. 354."
Statutum de vocat ad war
editum An. xx. E. j.

Voucher 5.

Cum tenens implacatus in placito tempore temporibus retroactis vocauerit aliquè ad warrantæ & petens super hoc verificaret voluerit quod nec vocatus, nec aliquid antecefforum suorum a tempore seculis & antecefforis ipsius petentis fuerit in seibus de ten peditis, nec in domino nec in servitium, sed siille vocatus ad warrant fuerit presens & gratis tenenti warrantizare voluerit, predicta verificatio petentis admittit non confecit, nisi vocatus absens fuere, & hoc ratione cuiusdam statutum domini Regis nunc, editi inter cetera statuta sua pin V. est. cap. 39. § propter quod dominus Rex animaduer tens fraudem, deceptionem, & maliciam, & quam damnum suum, & exheredationem coronæ sua, in casu predicto in curia sua multociens poster in crucenire, & ipso die interuenire. Cum quidam tenentes de ipso Rege in capite per baroniam integrum in quodam placito pendente coram lusticiâ de banco vocauerint ad warrantæ de demâda particulariter quosdam garciones ignò, & extraneos, quos presentes duxerint, & quorum anteceffores aut ipsi met, nunquam in tenque warrantæ, aliquid habuerint, aut in aliquibus terris aut tenaliis in regno suo, neque in domino, neque in servitio, prout a diuertis domini Regis fidelibus testabanr.
Statuti de vocat adwarf.

batur) vt per cautellam illam, fraudem, &c malici-

am, ipsi per baroniam tenentes auferre possent die
regi milericordiam suam, in quam inciderint?, si
petens versus eos demandam suam recuperaret. Et
similiter cum garsiones warrant, vec'z quilibet de
portione quam warrant debet: in casu vbi duellum
iacet, possit se defendere per corpus servientis sui
proprii, &r conducti per ipsos baroniam tenen-
tes. Et sic super uno breui, & vna demanda iam
fuerunt duo vel tria duella vadiata, q durum est,
& exemplum perniciosum tempore futuro p pau-
peribus petentibus versus magnates & duites, quia
se per malicin predictam defendere voluerint,
et petens contra dictos warrant, quando vocari
fuercit verificationem suam in forma predicta ha-
bere possit, eo quod ipsi vocare presentes fuerint,
& gratis warrant: dominus rex de consilio suo com-
mun:, statuit, & trium de cetero, videlicet a se plu-
sancti Hilarii, anno regni sui xx, precepit observa-
ri, quidunque tenens aliquem vocauerit ad war-
rant, & petens in forma predicta verificare
voluerit, addiri eius verificatio, suae vo-
catus fuerit absens, suae present
nullo habito respectu ade-
ius presentiam vel ab-
sentiam.

FINIS.
Statut de defensione iuris, edit Anno xx. E.j.

Vm quis aliquod breue domini Regis imperiet versus tenent per legem Anglie, vel feodum tolliatur, vel sub nomine dois, vel allo modo, ad terminum vi-
te, vel armorum, & petens tantum fuerit prosectus, quod tenent sunt quasi ad-
mittenda & sibi adiudicanda & super hoc venerator alius ante iudicum redditum a latere, de-
cens & habere feodum & ius in tenementis illis & curiam supplicauert, quod ex quo ante iudici-
in venerator tenient sua defendere, & paratur in-
de petenti respondere; ad hoc admittatur ratione

Cuiusdam statuti domini Regis nunc, inter cetera

ultima statuta VVestin editis, cap. 3.6 per quod statutum tam nullum ius habentes, quam
illi qui ius habent multociens in caelo predicto falsa & in deceptionem curiae supervenient, &
petierunt se admissi respondi, ut per ad-
missionem suam possent petentem prolongare de
iudicio, & seina de suo habende, & ad fa-
uciendum eosdem petentes de nouo placiare, &

sic petentes in caelo predicto in curia Regis se-
pius elongantur a sure suo, per maliciam

supradictam, tam de falsitate de predicto sta-
turo superveniente, quam ex iusta causa ration-
nabili, & hoc coram iusticiarjs multociens con-

ingit & inuenitur, propter quod dominus rex, ad

ms.
Maliciam predictam in predicto casu destruente, remedium volens apponere, in pleno parliamento suo ex communi consilio suo statuit, & firmiter de cetero, videlicet a die lune proximo post festum Purificationis beatae Mariae virginis, anno regni sui vicesimo precepit observari, quod cum aliquis a latere ante iudicium in casu predicto supervenerit, & peterit se admitti, antequam admittatur inuenit sufficientem securitatem prout curiae vi- tum fuerit, ad respondendum petenti de valore exitu, quem si amittendorum a die quo recipitur responditur, vix ad diem quo iudicium finale faciat super petitionem petentis. Et si illa petens de- maundam suam recuperet, grauiter aemercietur defendens, si habeat vnde. Et si non habe- at vnde, committatur gaole, ad voluntatem regis. Et si verificare poterit iussu suum esse tale, qualem illud afferit quando petit ipsum admitti, tunc sicut quietus.

Explicit.

Stat de finibus leuatis, editum Anno xxvij. E.J.

Fine i. Cap. i.

Via fines in curia nostra leuar finem litibus debent imponere, & imponunt, & ideo fines vocantur maxime cum post duellum & magnam M.j. absolvit.
De finibus leuatis.

As ilam in suo casu ultimum locum finalem teneat in perpetuum, iamque per aliquod tempus pretitum, tam tempore claræ memoriae domini Henrici regis patris nostri, quam nostr, partes eorumdem finium & earum partium heredes (contra leges & consuetudines regni nostri antiquitas visitas) super huiusmodi finibus adnullandis & euacuandis admittebantur, proponentes quod ante finem leuatum, & tempore leuationis eiusdem, & postea, petentes, seu querentes, aut eorum antecessores de tenementi in finibus contenti, aut de aliqua parte eorum, semper fuerunt seizing, & sic fines huiusmodi rite leuat per iuratores patriæ falsa subornatos, & maliciose procuratos, multocius euacuabatur & adnullabatur minus iusti. Nos volentes super premiissis remedium adhibere, in parliamento nostro ad westman statuimus, quod dictae exceptiones, seu responiones vel inquisitiones patriæ huiusmodi exceptionibus seu responiosisibus nullum modo contra huiusmodi recognitiones & fines de cetero admittantur. Et nos vero volumus, quod statutum istud tam locum habeat ad fines prius leuatos, quam in posterum leuandos. Et videant Iusticiarii, quod note, & fines in curia nostra in posterum leuandi publice & solenmiter legantur, & quod placita interim cesso omnino, & hoc fiat per duos dies in septimana, secundum discretionem Iusticis.
De finibus leuatis.

Shiriffes 1. Cap. 2.

Item ordinavimus de consilio nostro, quod vicecom de cetero non onerentur de aliquibus extincendi necaliquos leuent, antequam exequant de scaccario per extractas iustie ibidem liberandas. Et quod in extractis iusticis singula capita onerentur de exitibus suis foris factis, sicut & de amerciamentis. Et si forsan aliquis vicecom responderit de exitibus alicuius recognitoris, vel plegis, seu manu- captoris per iplum oppositi, & in curia nostra retornati qui ad solutionem eorum dem exituum seu amerciamentorum tempore returni non sufficiat, idem vicecomes ad saccarium nostrum inde one- retur & respondeat. Et caueant ibi vicecomes sui graui foris factura quod de cetero faciant singulis, tallias de denarijs quibus cunque per preceptum nostrum per iplos vicecomes & subditos suis os recepis. Et quod non retornent alicubi nomina manu captoris, iuratorum, seu aliorum, nisi ipsi manu captores, iuratores, seu alii, secundum tenorem breuium nostrum vicecomit indirectorum, ad hoc legaliter & manifeste ponantur. Nec retornent aliqua nomina plegiorum liberorum hominum, nisi ipsi manifeste se ple- gios consenserint. Et super hoc statuimus, quod quolibet anno semel in anno mittantur vnus baro, & vnus clericus de dicto scaccario nostro per singulos comitatus Angliae, ad imbruandum nomina omnium, qui anno illo debita per veridem ceram ab eis exacta solventur. Et idem baro & clericus, tallias illas M. iij. videant.
De finibus leuatis.
videant, & imbrevient, & audiant & terminent querelas super vic, & clericos suos, & ballius contra premista venient, & grauiter puniant transgrefores.

3. Quia vic, & alii temporibus retroactis latrones notorios, & manifestos, & pro morte hominis, & aliijs felonijs capros & imprisonatos, & qui non sunt replegiabiles, perpleun dimiserunt, contra formam iustitiae nostrae apud VVeltini editi de his qui sunt replegiabiles, & qui non § S. VV. 1. cap. 15. § per quod ipsi malefactores irrepelliabiles, sunt replegiati, ad quorum delirationem falsus faciend, iuratores patres per se & amicos suos, ante adventum iustic itinerantium, aut aliorum ad eorum deliberationem assignati, pr unicurant & subornant, aliijsque minant, propter quod tam propter metum vic, & aliorum per tam pleunam illos dimittentium, quam timent erundem latronum seu feloniwm. Sic deliberae, coram Iusticiariis ad gaolae deliberandae assigni huiusmodi latrocinia & homicidia suffocantur, & ipsa sic concelata penitus remanit impunita: Nos pro vtilitate regni nostri, & pace nostri firmius obseruanda, statuimus & ordinauimus qu Iusticiarij ad aflagas capiendas assignati, in singulis comitatibus, ubi capiunt aflagas prout ordinati est, statim post aflagas captas in eodem comitatus remaneant, ambo in laici fuerint. Et h vnus ipsorum clericus fuerit, tunc associato illi iusticio qui laicus est, vno de discretionibus militibus comitatibus illius, per breue nostrum deliberent gaolae in com illis tam infra libertatem quam extra de prisione.
De finibus iuratis.

Sonarijs quibuscunque, secundum formam deliberationis gaoler commutatum illorum hactenus visitatam. Et iisdem iusticiarij tunc inquirant quic & alij, presonarijos irreplegiabiles per pleunna dimiserunt, vel in aliquo contra formam statut predicti nuper apud vestminster edit, delineant: et quos culpabiles inde inueniunt iipsos in omnibus secundum formam statuta predicta puniant & castigent.

§ 28. E. 1. de appellat,

q Nisi primum

Cap. 4.

Item cum statuerimus, quod nullus ponte alique- bi extra com in recognitionibus, inquisitionibus, & iuratis aliquibus, qui minus quam C. s. ter, vel red- dii habeat, per quod tam ipsi s plus terre habentes proportas frequenter, tam ad tertium nostrum quam coram iustic. nostris de vtrque banco summonitio- nes, depauperentur. § 21. E. 1. de ponendis in assisi- s & iuratis. Nos tanti intolerabilem populi nostri iat- turam aduerentes, non solum ad eorund. iurato- rum exornationem, sed etiam ad celerem partibus in cuna nostra placitabantibus iustitiam exhibent: statumus & ordinamus, quod inquisitiones & recognitiones coram iustic. de vtrque banco de ce- tero adiudicande, capiantur tempore vacationis cor- ram alio iusfic eorundem, coram quibus placi- tum deducit fuerit, associato sibi vno milite com il- li, ybi tales inquisitiones emerserint, nisi fuerit inqui- sitione magna indiges examinatione. Et sic in huii in- quisationibus capiendis de cetero fiat prout iustic. ad vilitas regni nostri potius esse viderint faciend. 

M. iii. non
Articuli super chartas.


Explicit statut de finibus leuatis.

Articuli super Chartas, edit
Anno xxviii, E. i.

Pr ceo que les pointes de la grand Charter, des fraunchit. & de la foist les queux le roy Henrye pier notre feignior le roy que oxe est, grant a 10 people pur le privie de son roialmi, ne ont pas cte tenu, ne gardes auait ces heures, pur ceo que auait ces heures peine ne fut establie vers les tresvassants contre les pointes des Charters auantdeites. Nostre feignior le roy les ad de nouvel grant renouel et confirme. Et a la requêtes des prelates, countes, & barons a son parliment a Westminister, en quaresime, lan de son reign rhij ad certaines pointes affirm, & peint or Dienge, et establir encounter toute iche, que encounter les pointes des auantditz charters.
Articuli super chartas.

Ters ou nul poype de eux, en nul masi byens
bysot, ouulespèsst, en la sourm a sensuit.

Confirmation. 2.

Cest tels auoir que de cy en auaunt la
grand charter des fraunchises Denglefre,
grant a tout la commune Dengleterre, et la
charter de la foist en melme le maner grât,
loyent tenus, gardes, et maintenus en chesc-
cune article, et chescune pointe, aux plei-
ment comme le roy les ad graunt, renouelc,
e par la charter confirme. Et que cesc chart-
ters soient baiilez a chescune biscoant Dê-
gleterre defoutes le leale le roy, a tier qua-
ter foitez par an devant le people en playne
countie; cest tels auoir au procheine countie
apres la saint Micheil, au procheine countie
apres le noel, au procheine countie apres la
Pasque, et au procheine countie apres la
saint John Baptist. Et a ceuc deu chart-
ters en chescune pointe, et en chescune arti-
cle dicel, firmement tenir, et garder ou re-
medpy ne Suit auant par la common ley, coi-
ent elleiz en chescune countie per la comen
de melme la countye tropse hommes
chivalers ou autres loiale, sages, et autes,
ge soit leurz et assignez per les lettez le
roy oints de son grande leale, de oper et ter-
miner, sans autre briez que leur comen
grant, lez pleintez que le feroient de toutes
icuz, que contreuiendzont ou melspren-
dzont en nul dez ditz pointez des auuaunt-
ditz charterz en countiez ou ilz fôt assignes,
auxibien tecling franchises, come dehoz, et
W. iiij. auxibien
Articuli super chartas.

auxibien des ministeris le roy, hors de leur places, come des auters, et les plaintes oper de tout en leur faussez delay; et les terminent sans allower les delaiés, a tot allowes per la comes ley. Et que melne ceur chialers, euyt poier de punier tous ceux que feront attentes de trespas fait oucunter bi point des chartres avautdits, ou remedy ne fut avaut per la come ley, auçi come avaut est dit, par imprisionment, ou par raunisme, ou p americiament, et olonque ceo que le trespas le demaud. Et per ceo nentendo pas le roy, ne nul des coiens que a cel ordignement fue- rent, que les chialers avautdits, teignent nul plice par le power que done leur sofit, en cas ou avaut ces heures fut remedey puruen colongs la come ley par briefe: Ne à preu- dice deo fait a la come ley, ne a les chartres avautdits, en nul de leur points. Et boet le roy, à a toutes trois ne soient presentes, ou ne purrent a toutes les soits attendre, a faire leur office en la forme avautdit, a deur des crois le facent. Et ordeign est, à les bisclors et les baillets le Roy soient attendrées a les comandements des avautdits Justices, en quit à appetite a leur office. Et tout ces cho- les grates sur les points des chartres avaut- dits, le roy de la grace especial, en alieneue des greuances, que son people ad esco par les guerres que ont estre, et en amendement de leur estat, et pur tant à ils soiet plus pre- tes a son service, et plus bolütiers aubants, qut il en auec a faire ad grant aucs articles
les queux il entend'que tyendront auxi bien
lieu a son people, e auxi graunde profite
ferront, ou plus, que les pointes avant
grantes.

Purueiours. 4. & 5. Cap. 2.

En primes pur cœ que vn grand greuac.
est en cest royalme, & dam sans number, de
ceo que le roy & ces ministers de la royalm,
auxibien les aliens comme les denizens, sont
lour prises par la ou ils palet par my l'roi-
alm, e parment les biens des getz, des cle-
res, et des lais, sans rien paier, ou un moins
que la value. Ordeine est, que de cy en avant
nui ne peigny prises par mie le royalme, forle
les parnours le roy, et les purueiours pur
lostell le roy. Et a les prouns le roy, et pur-
ueiours pur son hostell ne peignyty ryns,
forlez pur meym lhostell. Et des prises que
ils feront per mie le pais de manger ou de
boire, et des auters menus necessaries pur
lostell, que ils facent la paie ou gree a ceur,
des queux les choles ferront prises. Et que
toutes ceus parnours le roy, purueiours,
on achatours, epynt de cy en avant lour gar-
rantie queusalem du graundfe seale ou un
petite seale le roy, confeygnant lour poiar, et
les choles dont ils ferrot prises, ou puruei-
ance, le quel garerrat ils moymont a ceux des
queux ils ferront la prise, auant cœ que ils
empeignyt rien. Et que ceus parnours pur-
ueiours, ou achatours le roy, ne peignyty
plus que besoigne et mestre ne soye pur l'roy
et son hostell, et de ces enfants. Et que ries
ne
Articuli super chartas.

ne preignent pur ceux que sont as gages, ne
pur nul auter. Et que ils repondent c'est-
rell, ou en la gardrobe pleinement de toutes
pour prises, sans faire leur largelles aillors,
on leures des choses, que pur le roy serront
prises. Et si vi parner del hostel le roy, g
arrantie que il est, face prises, ou liieres en
auf maner, que defuis n'est dit, per plait fait
at seneschalt, et au treasurer del hostel le roy
floit la verite inque. Et si de ceo loist attaint
foit grez maintenant fait al plaintiste, et soyt
ouste de service le roy pur toutes iours, et
demarge en prison a la volunte le roy. Et si
nul face pris sans garantry, et les emport
encouter la volunte de celuy, a que les biens
font, soit maintenant arrest par la ville, ou
le prise sera fait, et ames a la prehein gale
Et si de ceo loist attaint, soit la fait d lui, cte
de lard, si la quantite des biens ceo demand.
Et quant as prisies fairez en fairez, et en bos
villes, et en postes pur la grande gardrobe
le roy, eient les parnours leur comme gar-
rant par le grand seale. Et des choses que
ils prendront, eient la teimoign del seale du
gardein de la garderobe. Et des choses illunt
y ceux prisies, de nombre, de quantitie, et de
value, loist fait diuided entre les parnours et
les gardeins des prises, maiors, ou chieles
bapsties des villes et postes, par le bien de
merchantes des queux les biens ferront il-
si prises. Et rienz ne lui foit suffer de fin-
dre, que il ne mette en diuidende. Et cel diui-
dende foit port en gardrobe soubes le seale.
Articuli super chartas.

le gardeine, maiory, ou chiefe baillyse ananditz
& la demurge tangis sur laccompt du gardez
robe le roy. Et si soit troue qu'il est aut-
ment prise que faire ne deueroit, soit puny
sur laccompt par le gardeine de le gardez
robe le roy, solongs sa delerte. Et si bi face tyelx
prises las garrantet, et sur ceo soit attaynt,
soit fait de luy comme de ceux que sont pri-
ses par lofsett le roy sans garter, comme de luis
est dit. Et entende mi che roye, ne son
counsaille, que par cest statutte rien decreste
au roy de son dropt des auncient prises dues
et accultomes, come des bines, et auters
biens: mi cle en toutes pointes pleynement
luy soit fau.

C. Marshalsie. 1. Cap. 3.

Des estats des seneschall, & des mar-
chall, & des plees que eux deuoient tenir, &
comté: ordine est a desoyment ne teigne plee
de franktenement ne de dette, ne de cou-
nant, ne de contratt des gêts de people, fors-
tant tolement de tris del hostel, & dauters
trespasses fait de deus la verge, & ces contratts
et couenant, que aucune del hostel le roy
aura fait a auter de setne hostel, & en si le
hostel a nemy altours. Et nul ple de
trespas ne plezont, auter que ne soit attach
par eux, auant ceo que le roy isera hozs de
la verge ou la trespas ferait fait. Et les ple-
der hastyment de iour en iour, illent qu' ils
soient piedes & termines auant ceo que le
roy isera hozs des boundes de cel berge, ou
le trespas fut fait. Et si per cas deediez les
boundes
Articuli super chartas.

hosides de cel berge ne poient estre termine,
celent trecx plaz devat le seneschall, & soiet
les plaz a la comé ley. Ne desormes ne sig
ne le seneschall consulacies des detz, ne da-
ter chose, fois que dez gent del hostel' auat-
dit, ne nul auter plae ne tiendé par obliga-
tt a le distresse le seneschall, ou le male-
chall. Et a lez seneschal, ou f z mareschalz
rien faciét encounter cest ordinance, soit leur
faix ten² pur nul. Et pur cex qui auat cex heu-
res mults de feloniez faits dedeinz la berge
out este depunis, pur cez que lez cozoners de
pays ne se ouants pas extremis denquerer dez
tielx maners des felonies dedeines la berge
mes le cozoner del hostel le roy, q est passant
de quoy illue nade mie este fait en du maner,
ne lez felonz mile en exigent, ne briages, ne
rien de cez prestent en eire, q ad este a grand
damage du roy, q a meins bone gard de la
peace: Oi deine est que desozmes en cace de
moit de home, ou office de cozoner appét as
bixos, & enqueltz de cez faire, soi maunte
et cozoner del paiz que ensemblement que le
cozoner, del hostel le roy facile lostice que ap-
ment, & le meter enroll. Et cez que ne pur-
ra mie devant le seneschall estre termine, pur
cez que les felonz ne purront estre attaches,
or pur auter enchealon demurge a la com-
men ley, ilint à les exigentes, briagaries, 
presenementes en epre tolent de cez faytes
par le cozoner du pays, auxx come des aut-
ters felonies faytes hozs de la berge. Mes
pur cez ne soyte jelle, que les attachements
ne foz-
Articuli super chartas.

ne loyent saptes frechmente sur les seolones saptes.

Cemen plees 2. Cap. 4.

C Distre ceo nul cœn piec ne sofit dezomnes ten a lechterker, encout la szm de la grand charter. + Cap. 11.

Chauncerie 1. Cap. 5.

C Et dauter part le roy doit ci l'Chastellour & les Justices de lon banke luy luyuent illent que il eit toutes leurs pres de luy alcune fages de la lep, que sachent les besoignes, que beignent a la court due ment deulierer a toutes les soites que me tier lera.


C Desouth ci petit szal, ne illera desozmes nul be que touche le comen lep.

7 C Le Constable du chastei de Doner ne plie desozmes a la post de chastei nul piee foizin du countie, que ne touche l'gard du chastei. Et le dit Constable ne distregsh lez ges duzizquepostes a plier aulours ne en auter maner que ils deuoiennent, solons la szm des chartes ci ils ouznt des roys, de lour fraunchi ces auncients, affinmes par le grand charter + Cap. 4.


C Le roy ad graunt a son peop, que ils eient eletion de lour bilcount, en checun countie ou bilcount nelt mie de ce, ils poient = post cap. 13.


C Le roy doit, & commande, que noil bilcount
Articuli super chartas.

discount ne baiet ne mette en enquêtes, ne in iuríes plus des gentí, à autres ne en auter maner que il est ordeine par estatut, et que ils mittent en tiel enquêtes, et iuríes le plus procheíes le plus sustéant, et meines lúpicioes. Et que auterment l'fra, et de ceo soit attaint, rend au plainteífe le dam au double, et soit en la greue mercy le roy. #w. 2. ca. 38.

Conspiracie 2. cap. 10.

C En doiz des conspiratours, faux enfoormours, à maluoes pouvoir des douziènes, enües, altätes, à iures, le roy ad oréien remedy as plainteífe par briéfe de Chaun- ccellar. #33. C. 1. de conspiratio. #Et inde- maines voet le roy, à les Judices de une bank et del auter, à iudic. dalsíet prend al- lignes,quant ils beignon en pay à faire leur offige, de ceo facent leur enquête a chelit pléont laus briéfe, à lang delay faceit dropt as plainteífe.

Champertie 3. cap. 11.

C De recheste pur ceo à le roy auoit auet orbeign par estatute #w. 2. ca. 49. #que nul de les ministres ne püt nul plee à chaper- tie, et que la estatut auters ministres nelent pas avant ses heures a ceo lies. Voet le roy, à nul ministre, ne nul auter, pur part auzier des choles que sont en plee, ensigne les beloignes à sont en plee. Ne nul lurt- et coueneant son droit ne selle à auter. Et à bi l'face, à de ceo soit attait, soit tofalt, à encure deuers l'roy des biens, à des terres
Articuli super chartas.

le parnour, a la bauge de tant com sa partie de so purchase par tel emprise amouster. Et a ceo attend, soit rescen celuy a fuuer houdé pur le roy devat les Justices, devant queur le plee auec esté, et per eux soit laggard fait. Mes en ceo cas nelt mie a entendre, que hom ne poeuer counsaile des coutours, & des fages gentes pur son donat, ne de les pro-
cheine amies.


C De rechese doet e loy, a distrelles que font a faire pur la dette, ne loient faiet par belles des charues, tanque com home poeuter trouver, folong ceo que est ordine aile-
lours par estatute, que la paine e. c. s. s. 1. B. 3 de dité scaccarij s. Et ne boet a tropge greue
distres soit puise pur sa dette ne trope loign melne. Et a le dettour puise trouver susfi-
lant, a convenable suertie. icq a un tour
deines le tour a biocount, de depyes l quel
home puise puisher remedie a fait gree
de la demandde, soit la distres relese endem-
tiers, & que auertit le fra, soit greue-
ment, puny.


C Et pur ceo & le roy ad grant la electio
des biocounts a ceux des countes g. ante-
a. 8. & boet le roy a ils essient tiele bicôtz,
que ne les charge mie & ne mettent nul mi-
nistre en baillie pur louer, ne pur done. Et a
biel ne le herbergent tropge souet en un li-
eu, ne sur les poutres ne sur les religious,
4. E. 2. Lincoln de vicecomitibus. 6

Hundreds
Articuli super chartas.


De rechete boet le roy, que les baillis et les hund du roy, ne les auters grand ins, de la terre, ne loient telles a trope grounde comme a ferme, par quoy le people soit gre-ue ne charge per contribution faire a tel ferines.

Troxes 1. Cap. 1.15.

En commons, et en attachementes en place de terre, decontes conteign la commons ou laconqu l' term des b.ours a tout le mei-nes, lolog la come lep, il ne loit en attach-nt des allistes prend en plence l' roy, ou des plees devau iustic e eyze durant le eire, de Marlebe, cap. 12.

Retorno de vicount 4. Cap. 16.

Soit fait de ceur que sont saux retoz des bries al maundement le roy, par quoy d'opture est delay, auxy come ordeyne est en le seconde estatute de Westminister cap. 39 que la peine.

Proclamaron 1. cap. 17.

Et pur ceo que multz mesclours sont en la terre plus que ne soient, et robberies, actions, et homicides faits sans nober, et la peace meines bien garde, pur ceo que lestat-tute, que le roy sit faire nadjare passes a Swhynester + An. 13. C. 1. nad pas elle te-nus. Voet l' roy a cel estatute coit de nouvel enuyp en cliche countie, a coit lie a pub-lye, il foits par a, auxy byen come les dour graund charters, a firment gardes en cliche poynct, sur les peynes que la cyns font

attites
Articuli sude r chartas.

Assises. Et a cestatute garder et maintenir, soient charges les trois chivalers, que son assignes per ny les counties pur redresser les choses faiz en oncier les grand charters, & de cest ciente garantie, allo capié 1° .

Querast 8. cap. 18.

C'est droit des waltz et destructions faiz en gards pel schetoz et lube schetoz de melons, bois, parkes, diuers, et de toutz autres choses, que eschiount en le mayne & roy. Voit le roy, que celuy que aure l' dasst recu, est briefe de walt, en la Chauncerpy bers les hetoz de son fait, ou lube lchtoz de son fait, si est de quoy respondre, et si ad de quoy, cy respond son souerain per autiel peine, quant as dammages, come dar reine d'zine est per statute, fur ceue que sont waltz en gardes. ¶ Gloz chap. 5. ¶ welt. 1. cap. 21.

Liuerie & oustier le maine. 2 cap. 19.

C'est rechiese la ou leschetoz, ou le bis-cent seient en la maine le roy auters tres la ou il nad reason de seiser : et puis quant troue est l' no realo, les styles ou meli repst ont estre ceo en arete retenus, et nemp redus, quant le roi ad la maine ouste. Tost le roy que de tomes, la ou terres font estent seises, & puis la maine ouste pur ceo qu il nad reason de seiser, ne ceo tener, soient les styles pleinement rendus a celuy a qui la terre demurre & aura le dasst recu. 23. E. 1 De escaetozibus.

R. 6—Golde
Articuli super Chartas.

~Golde &c i. cap. 20.

C'Est que nul oisuirer d'aglitter ne aloys de la seignoyp le roy, ne ouere, ne face de cy en auant nul manierre d'Vestill, ne tialtx, ne auter chose doze ne d'argent, q ne soit de bone et very alay, c'estaulour oze d'certaine touche et argent del allay del ester linge, ou de mettoz alay, s'olontz le volinte de ccluy, a que les ouerers sont. Et q nul ouer, peior, argent que money. Et que nul manierre d'Vestill d'argent, ne departe hoys des maines des ouerours, tant si soit allay per les gardeins de l mistery, et auxi q el soit ligne d'un telle dun Leoparde. Et q nul ne ouer peior, oze que de touche de Paris. Et q les gardeins du mistery allent de thope en thope en lez ouerours, allants q loze soit tiel cote la touche auantdit. Et els trouont nul peior, que la touche, q iouer soit soxait al roy. Et que nul ne face anneuy, croix, ne armaux, Et nul ne mett pire en 0z, q il ne soit naturel. Et que tallours des aimaize des fcliz rendent a checun son pois d'argent et doze auxy auvant come ils le purront feauer sur leur foialty. Et les joyaux doze, q ils ont entermains de beil ouere, que ils sen deliueront a plus tost que ils purront. Et els achaitent desoz en auant de meline cel' ouerage, que ils lachaitent pur defere, q nempy pur revuender. Et toouts les bones villez Denglitterre, la ou il y ad oisurers, que ils facent per meline lestatute, cote ceux de Londez sont. Et que vn veigne de chesuy ville pur
Articuli supere chartas.

pur toutz, a Londres, de quez leur certeyn touche. Et si l'offeure soit attaint que aouterment le face que desuis nelt ordeyne soit punye par prisou, & par rantó a la vol-
unue le Roye. Et en toutes les choses de-
liue ditz, & chescune de els, doit l'roy, & te
ils son counsell, & toutz ceux que a celt
ordeinement suercnt, que le droit &
la seignioury, de la cozone sa-
ues luy soient par
toutes &c.

¶ Expliciunt Articuli super
Chartas.

Statutum de Appellatis,

Note that this statute is in other printes
buthuely entitléd Modus Leuan-
di fines.

¶ Appendales 7.

Ve certi Iusticiar in singulis comitatibus
Regni ad assisfas in eisdem capiendas de
nouo assignati sint, simulque ad de-
liberationem Gaolarum eorundem co-
mitatum in singulis aduentis suis fac-
post captionem eorundem assisfarum,
prout in Statuto domini regis inde consecto
N.-j. plenius
Statutum de Appellatis.

plenius continentur. § 27. E. 1. ca. 13. de finibus leuatis. § Dominus rex ad parliamentum suum apud welldin, Anno regni sui xxviii. pro pac' firmius obseruanda, selonibusq; celerius convincet, & prionibus ciuitis deliberand, conceisit, ordinat, & statuit, quod quicunque fuerint appellati & probatores existen in gaolis, quas ipse Iustic deliberant, & vbicunque in regno nostro ipse appellat commorantes fuerint, aut latrantes, quod statim mandet vic', in quorum balliua talier appellat fuerint conversantes aut poterint inueniri, per breue domini Regis sub testimonio eorumdem Iustic q; talier appellatos capiunt & ducere fac. ad gaolias vbi appellatores per quos appellati fuerint detenti, & ibidem coram ipsis Iustic' respondent. Et si nulli appellati, le super patriam posuerint, similiter mandetur per breue de iudicio per eisdem Iustic. vic', in cuibus balliua selleraria fuerint, de quibus appellatur, quod venire faciat coram eisdem Iustic', inquis. patrue ad eundem locum, vbi appellatores sunt detenti, ad certum diem. Et vici & alij in quorum custodia appellatores detinentur, admittant sine contradictione appellatos per eisdem probatores, cum idem appellati capti fuerint in forma predicta, & ad ipsos appellatores adducti.
Stat' de coniunctim fecossatis,
Anno, xxxiii. E. i.

q Assif. g.

Ex omnibus ad quos & c. saltem. Non est novum quod nos in e ceteras legum editiones quas temporibus nostris adinuempus, pro nimia & enormi traxgressionem, que in breuibus noue dicessiine contingit pre ceteris, in illis breuibus celebrius apponi decreuimus remedium. Et quia quam pluries contingit, quod in assisa noue dicsesine tenens excipit, contra querentem, quod tenet ten petita coniunctim fecossatus cum vxore sua non nominata in breui, aliquando cum aliquo extraneo qui similiter non nominatur in breui & profert chartam quae hoc testatur, & petit iudicium de breui: concordatum est & statutum, quod si pars querens offret verificare per assisam, quod die impetrationis breuis sui, ille qui talem exceptionem proposuit, fuit solus tenens, ita quod vxor sua, nec alius aliquid habuerit in predictis tenementis, tunc iustice coram quibus predicta assisa arraniata est, retinuet predictam chartam valuo in custodia eorum, quouisque assisa inde inter eos transfixit, vt illam que quasi dedita est. Et seire faciant per breue nostrum sub eorum testimonio, parti absenti, quem charta N. iij. testat
De coniunctim feoffatis.

Teclae simul cum tenente qui presens est coniunctim
feoffatum, quod sit ad certum diem responsum,
simul cum alio tenenti partis querentiam de excep-
tione propopita, quam de tenetis et possitis in
visu, si sibi viderint expedire. Ad quem diem si
ambo qui dicunt tenentes venerint, et feoffa-
tum illum adivocauerint, respondant, et manu-
temnt exceptionem per vnum eorum propositam,
& simili verius ad assl, ac si bre originale su-
per eos coniunctim fuisset impetratum.

Et si conuiincatur per asslam, quod exceptio illa
in retardationem iuris querentis malicole fuit pro-
posala, eo quod ipsi non fuerunt coniunctim feo-
ftati de ten illis, die impetentis predicti brevis,
tunc ilet assl illa traient pro tenentibus & con-
tra querentem, nihilominus puniantur talem ex-
ceptionem proponentes per prisonam vnius anni,
a qua non excant fine graui redemptione.

Et cauicnt de cetero luetic quod talem excep-
tionem sic propositam per balliuos aliquorum
tenentium non admittant. Si autem ille qui ex-
ceptionem illam proposuit se ad diem illum absen-
tauerit, & alter qui dictur coniunctim feoffatus
comparerit, licet ipse comparens predictam cart-
tam adivocauerit, & dixerit se nihil haberein pre-
dicite ten, nihilominus adjuicetur assl veraer
tenentem absenter per eius defaltam. Et si
conuiincatur per asslam, quod ipsi non fuerunt
coniunctim feoffati, die impetentis brevis
predicti, & si similiter conuiincatur quod tenens
surper quem breue fuerit impetratum, vel a-
lius nominatus in breui diffuserit querentem,
De coniunctim seoffatis.

Hunc habita consideratione ad exceptionem in le-

sitio partis falsa & maliciose propo-

setam, & ad

dissemisinam per eos factam, pars quaerens recupere

setam suam & damna sua in duplo, & propo-

nentes illam exceptionem habeant petant super-

dictam.

Si autem neuter tenentium ad diem illum vene-

rit, tunc per eorum defalé versus eos capiatur assis-

Et si comperum sit per eandem, quod exception illa

vere & rite sit propoedita, quia ipsi qui eam propo-

suerint fuerint coniunctim seoffati antequam que-

rens breue suum versus eos impetraverit, non pro-

cedatur viterius ad assisam sed castetur breue que-

rentis. Hoc idem obseruetur in ambo vel unus

tantum veniret, si comperiat per assisam, quod ex-

ceptione prué (vt predictum est) veracit fuit propoedita.

Eadem modo statutum & concordatum est, quod

ind assis mortal antecessor, & breue de iuris vtrix

ad primum diem quo partes comparuerint in curia,

si tenens proponat predictam exceptionem contra

petentem, & de hoc pretendit chartam, & petens

offerat verificare per assisam vel iuratum, quod die

imperationis breuis sui, ille qui talem exceptionem

propoedit, fuit solus tenens, extunc idem proces-

sus & modus procedendi structur in huiusmodi

assis mortal antecessor, & breue de iuris vtrix

qui preordinat est, & statut in assis in no-

dissensione.

Eadem pena delinquentibus & conviétis

insliges. In aliis vero breuibus per quae tene-

menta petentur, talis fiat processus, quod it pri-

mo die quo partes comparuerunt in cur, tenens

N. iiiij.
Deconiunctim seoffatiss.

proponat exceptionem prædictam de coniuncto seoffamento & petens offerat veresicare per iuratum patriæ, quod die impetracionis breuis sit, illi qui exceptionem illam proposuit sit solus tenens, tum idem processus & modus procedendi serreretur inter partes, quolque iurata inde inter eas transferit. Et si comperiatur per iuratum quod exceptio illa veraciter fuerit proposita, tum casseretur breue potestas. Et si comperiatur per iuratum quod exceptio illa falsa & maliciose in laesione partis fuit proposita, tum petens recuperet seissam suam de tenementis petitis, & tenens non eatur per pænæ supradictam in aliis nova dispositione, quoad præsum, & quoad dampna secundum discretionem iusticiariorum. Et volumus & concedimus quod istud statutum incipiat locum tenere in castri sancti Petri ad vincula proxim futurum.

Quia etiam lites in curia Christianitatis hactenus indebitas dilatationes multotiens fortiebantur, per hoc quod breue nostrum quod vocatur Indicavit, iudicibus talium litium in initio eorum dilatum fuit, & super hoc capitalis iusticiarius nostor ad consilium super tali processu facienda, rite seu debito modo nequit procedere, concordatum est, quod tale breue Indicavit aliaucte de cetero non concedatur, antequam lis in curia christianiatis inter partes fuerit contestata, et per inspectionem libelli cancellarius nostor certioretur super hoc.
Statut de frangentibus prisonum.

Felony.

E prigionarijs prisonam frangentibus, dominus rex vult & precipit, quod nullus de cetero qui prigionam frerget, subeat judicium vite vel membrorum pro fractione prizon tantum, nisi causa pro qua captus & imprisonatus fuerit, tale judicium requirat si de illa secundum legem & cons. terre fuisse conuictus, licet temporibus preteritis aliter fieri consueuit.

Finis.
Articulus Patuti Glæc, corre-

sus pro Civibus Londoni,
de forensicis vocatis

ad War in Hukin-
go Londoni. 99.

E. 2. 7

Voucher. 7.

Uriel est ensuite, à

hère enplis de la city de

Lozés, bouche souvirin a

garrat, le Maioz et les

baillis a onnet les ptes

devant Justices de banke

au cert tour, et envoit la

four record. Et l's Justi-

cez fat am l'gar dévaut eux et pledet l'gar

Et le Maioz et les baillis a en temiers sur

cellent a la parolie que est devaut eux prie-

fe, telque a tant que la parolie de la gar a

soit émine devaut Justices du bâke. Et qu'at la

parolie serre terrorne en banke, lera vit al

garé, que il boise en la citie, et respoign del

chiefe ploé. Et le demaund per la suurit des

Justices de banke au Maioz et eux baillis a

que ilz voisent auzait en le ploé. Et il le dé-

maund reconu, veign le tenant aux Justie

de banke, ceit briefe au Maioz et eux baillis

que il le tenant eit la terre pardu, que ilz fa-

cent extende la terre, et retourncnt extent

au banke au certeine tour, apres soit maunf

au viscount du pais, ou le garé fuit somm.
que il face avoir de la terre du garraunt a la
baliance. Et si aueign que l' tenant face de-
faut au iour que ity est dosi en banke, don-
quessitera brevez des Justices du banke as
Maio; et baillifez de prendre le tenemett de-
maunde, en la maine le roy per le petit cap,
de summ le tenant qu il soit al Husting au
certaine iour, dont les Justices feré auisez,
à rend judgemenent de cel defaut, si ne la pu-
isse sauer, si la puisse sauer, adonques les
Justices soient de ceo certifies per iour re-
cordet, et les Justices per iour recordet ple dent
le garé.

Memorandum quod iste articulus in forma pre-
dicta consignatus fuit sub magno sigillo domini E.
filij regis E., anno regni sui nono, & missus Iustic' de
banco in modum breuis patentis, cum quodam bre-
ui clauso sub data regis apud westm secundo die
Maio anno predicto, quod ipsi omnia & singula in
articulo predicto contenta facerent & exequentur
Non obstante quod articulus ille in om-
nibus cum statuto Gloc'sca.
12. § non concordat.

Finis.
Dward\textsuperscript{9} dei gratia rex Angliæ & c.
omnibus ad quos presentes lite
peruenerint salutem. 
Sciatis quod

cum dudum temporibus progeni-

torum nostrorum quondam regni

Angliæ, in diueris parliamentis

uis, & similibus postquam regni nostri gubernacu

suscepimus, in parliamentis nostri, per prelatos, &

clerum regni nostri, plures articuli continentes gra-

tamina aliqua ecleliæ Anglicane, & ipsis prelatis

& clero illa, vt in eisdem asseveratur, percussi su-

issent, & cum instantia supplicarum, vtinde apop-

neretur remedium opportunum: ac nuper in parlia-

mento nostro apud Lincolne ano regni nostri no-

no, articulos subscriptos, & qualdam responiones

ad aliquos eorum prius factas, eorum consilio no-

stro recitæ, ac qualdam responiones corrigi, & ce-

teris articulis subscriptis per nos & dictum consili-

um nostrum fecerimus respondere: quorum qui-

dem articulorum & responisonum tenores subsequ-

quent in hunc modum.

\textit{Prohibition. 1. Cap. 1.}

In primis laici impetrant prohibitiones in genere

super decimis, obuentionibus, oblationibus, mortu-

aribus, redemptionibus penitentiariis, violenta ma-

nuum iniectione in clericum vel convertum, & in
causa dissimulation: in quib\textsuperscript{9} cib\textsuperscript{9} agitur ad 
pana
canoniciam imponendam: Rex ad istum articulum
Articuli cleri.

respondit, quod in decimis, oblationibus, obulationibus, mortuarijs, quando sub sipsis nominibusaponuntur, prohibione regie non est locus etiam propter detentionem istorum diurna ad estimationem corund pecuniarium veniat. Sed si clericus vel religiosus decimas suas in horreo suo congregetas, vel alibi existentes vendiderit alicui pro pecunia si petatur pecunia coram iudice ecclesiastico, locis habet regia prohibitio, quia per venditionem res spirituales sunt temporales, & transcurent decime in catalla.

Prohibition 1. cap. 2

Item si sit contentio de iure decimarum originem habens de iure patronatus, & earum decimarum quantitas, ascendet ad quartam parte bonorum ecclesiae, locum habeat regis prohibitio, si haec causa coram iudice ecclesiastico ventiletur. Item si prelati imponat penam pecuniariam alicui peccat & repetat illam, regia prohibitio locum habet. Veruntamen si prelati imponant penitentias corporales, & sic punit velint huicmodi penitentias per pecuniam redimeri sponte, non habet locis regia prohibitio, si coram prelatis pecunia ab eis exigatur.

Prohibition 1. Cap. 3.

Sub super si aliquid violentas manus iniecerit in clericum pro violentia facta, debet emenda fieri contra rege, pro excommunicatione et coram prelato, vbi imponatur penitentia corporalis, quem si reus velit sponte per pecuniam redimere, dant prelato vel lelo, potest repeti coram prelato, nec in talibus regia prohibitio locum habet.
Articuli cleri.


In diffamationibus etiam corrigat prelati su-pradice modo, regia prohibitio non obstante, pri-
mo iniungendo penam corporalem, quod si reus
velit redimere libere percipiat prelatus pecuniam,
licet regia prohibitio porrigatur.

Prohibition 1. Cap. 5.

Item si aliquis in fundo suo molendinum e-
xexit de nouo, & postea a rectore loci exigat deci-
ma de eodem, exhibetur regia prohibitio sub hac
forma. Qd. de tali molendino hactenus decime no
fuerunt solu,r prohibemus &c. & sententiam ex-
communicationis, si quam hac occasione prouul-
gaueritis, reuocetis omnino. Respoxio in tali ca-
fu nunquam extuit regia phibitio de principis vo-
luntate : qui & decadit talem perpetuo non ex-
ire.


Item si aliqua causa vel negotium, qu-
ius cognitio spectat ad forum ecclesiasticum,
& coram ecclesiastico iudice fuerit sententia-
ter terminat, & transferit in rem iudica-
tam, nec per appellationem fuerit suspensum, &
postmodum coram iudice seculari super eadem re
inter eadem personas quostio moueatur, & pro-
betur per testes vel instrumenta, talis exceptio in
foro seculari non admittatur. Qua Respoxio. Quod
ead. causa diversis rationibus coram iudicibus ec-
clesiasticis, & secularibus ventilatur ut supra patet
de inicitione violenter manuum in clericum, di-
cunt quod (non obstante ecclesiasticum iudicio) cur
requisitum traetat negotium, ut tibi expedire vi-
detur.

Excom-
Articuli cleri. 104

Excommenagement 2. Cap. 7.

Item litera regia ordinarijs dirigitur, qui aliquos suos subditos excommunicationis vinculo innodarunt, quod eos absolviant infra certum diem: aliquin Respont, quare eos excommunicauerunt. Respontio. Rex decretit, talis litera nunquam in posterum exire permetitur nisi in calu in quo posit inueniri, ledi per excommunicationem regiam libertatem.

Respontio. Placeat domino Regi, ut clericis suis obsequijs intendentes, si delinquat per ordinarios (vt ceteri) corrigantur, sed tempore quo occupantur circa scaccario, ad residentiam in suis faciendam ecclesijs non teneantur. Sic additur de nouo, per concilium domini regis. Rex & antecessores suis a tempore cujus contrarij memoria non existit, ut sint, quod clerici suis immorantes obsequijs, dum obsequijs illis intendenteri, ad residentiam in suis beneficijs faciendam minime compellantur: nec debet eici tendere in prejudicium ecclesiasticæ libertatis, quod pro regis & re-
Articuli cleri.

república necessarium inuenitur.


item ministri domini Regis, vt vic. & alii, ingrediunt feoda ecclesiae ad faciendum distriictione
& aliqui capiunt animalia rectorum in via regia,
quid nó habent nisi terram pertinente ad ecclesiam.

Responsio. Placet domino regi, ne de cetero
distriictiones sint huiusmodi nec in via regia, nec
in feodis quibus olim ecclesiae sunt dotate. Vult
iamen distriictiones hieri in possessionibus de nono
a personis ecclesiasticis acquisitis.

Abiuration 3. Cap. 10.

item quandoq; aliqui confessientes ad ecclesi
aburiunt terram, secundum regni consuetudinem,
& sequuntur laici eos, vel inimici eorum, &
publica stratum abstrahuntur, & suspendunt, vel
statim decapitari, & dum sint in ecclesia custodiuntur per armatos infra cimiterium; & quandoq;
infra ecclesiam ita arce, quae non possint exire loci
sacrum causa superfluus ponderis deponendi, nec
permitte eis necessaria ad victus ministriari. 

Responsio. Quo terram abiuauerint, dum sint, in stratum
publicum, sint in pace domini regis, nec debent ab ali
quod molestari; & dum sint in ecclesia, custodiam
orun non debent morari infra cimiterium, nisi
 necelsitas, vel euahonis periculum hoc requirat, nec
arrent confuger, dum sint in ecclesia, quin possint
habere vitam necessaria: & exire libere & obsceno
pondere deponendo.

Appelles 6.

Placet etiam domino regi, ve latrones, vel
Articuli cleri. 105

appellatores, quaecunque voluerint, possint factis sua facinora confiteri: sed caueant confessores, ne erronice huiusmodi appellatores informent.

¶ Monasteries 3. Cap. 11.

Item petit, quod Dominus Rex, & regni magnates non onerent domos religiosas, vel ecclesiasticas personas pro corodijs, pensionibus, vel perhendinationibus faciend in domibus religiosis, & alij locis ecclesiasticis, carectis & equis sibi mittend, cum per hoc praedicte domus depauperent, cultulique diuinus in hac parte diminuatur, & proprer huiusmodi onera compelluntur lepissime prebiteri, & alij ministri ecclesiasticici diuinis officiis deputet, & a locis recedere supradict.

¶ Responso. Placet Domino Regi quod super contentus in petizione, de cetero indebite non onerentur. Et si per magnates, aut aliis contra fiat, habeant inde remedium iuxta formam Statutorum tempore domini Edwardi Regis patris domini Regis nunc editorum. Et fiat simile remedium de corodijs & pensionibus per cohere onem exactis, de quibus non sit mentio in statutis.

¶ Excommencement 3. cap. 12.

Item si aliqui de tenura domini Regis vocantur coram Ordinarijs extra parochiam in qua degunt, si propter suam contumaciam manifestam excommunicentur, ac cum post xl. dies pro eorum captione scribatur, pretendunt se privilegiatos, quod extra villam suam parochiam suam non debent vocari, & sic denegatur breue Regium pro captione eorumdem.

O. j. ¶ Responso.
Articuli Cleri.

Responsio. Nunquam fuit negatum, nec negabitur in futurum.

Abilitie & Nonabilitie I. cap. 13.

Item petitur quod persona ecclesiastica, quas dominus Rex ad beneficia presentet ecclesiastica, si Episcopus eas non admittat, ut puta propter defectum scientiae, vel aliam causam rationabilem non subeant examinationem laicorum personarum in calibus antedictis, prout his temporibus attentatur de facto, contra canonicas functiones: sed adeant iudicem ecclesiasticum, ad quem de iure pertinet, pro remedio, prout iustum fuerit, consequiendo.

Responsio. De idonietate personae presentata ad beneficium ecclesiasticum, pertinet examination ad iudicem ecclesiasticum, & ita haec tenus vitatam, & fiat in futurum.

Election 2. cap. 14.

Item si vacet aliqua dignitas, ubi electio est facienda, petitur quod electores libere possint eligere, absque incussione timoris a quacunque potestate seculari: & quod essent preces & oppressiones in hac parte.

Responsio. Fiant libere, iuxta formam statutorum & ordinationum, VVest. 1. cap. 5.

Clergie 3. cap. 15.

Item licet clericus coram seculari Iudice iudicari non debeat, nec aliquid contra ipsum fieri, per quod ad periculum mortis, vel ad mutilationem membrorum valeat peruenire, seculares tamen
Articuli cleri. 2 106

tamen Iudices clericos ad ecclesiam confugiientes, & reatos suos forte confitentes, faciunt abjurare Regnum, & eorum abjurationes admittunt ex illa caula, quamquam eorum iudices super his non ex- illant: sic, dat laicos indirecte potestas huiusmodi clericos cruciandi, si ipsos post huiusmodi abjurationem in Regno contigerit inueniri, super quo petunt Prelati & clericus tale remedium adhiberi, ut immunitas ecclesiae, & personarum ecclesiasticarum conferetur illa.

Responso. Clericus ad ecclesiam confugiens pro delicto pro immunitate ecclesiastica obtinenda, si afferit esse clericum regnum non compellatur abjurare, sed legi regni se reddens, gaudebit ecclesiastica libertate, iuxta laudabilem consuetudinem Regni acclenus visitatam,

Clergie 4. Cap. 16

Item quas confession, coram illo qui non est iudex, confitentis locum non tenet, nec sufficit ad satisfaciendum processum, vel sentenciam proferendam: quidam tamen seculares iudices, clericos qui de foro suo in hac parte non existit, reatus propios, & enormes, ut puta furtum, roberias, homicidia coram eis confitentes, admittit accusationem, illorum, quam ipsi communiter vocant appellum ipsos sic confitentes & accusantes, seu appellum factentes non liberant Prelatis eorum post premissa, quas super his fuerint sufficiente requisit, licet cora eis etiam per confessionem, appriam iudicari vel condemnari nequeant, absq; violatione ecclesiasticae libertatis. Responso. Appellator in forma debita tanquam clerico per ordinarium petito, libertatis ecclesiasticae beneficium non negabitur.

O, iij. Nos
de Statuto Eborac'.

Nos desiderantes statui ecclesiae Anglicanæ, & tranquilitati, & quieti Prelatorum & cleri predictorum (quatenus de iure poterimus) providere ad honorem Dei, & emendationem statu dictæ ecclesiae & Prelatorum & cleri predictorum, omnes & singulas responsumes predictas, ac omnia & singula in eisdem responsumibus contenti, ratificantes & approbantes, ea pro nobis & heredibus nostris concedimus, & precipimus in perpetuum inviolabiliter observari, volentes & concedentes pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quod predicti Prelati & clerici, & eorum successores in perpetuum in præmissis iurisdictionem ecclesiasticum exerceant, iuxta tenorem responsum predictorum, absque occasione & inquietatione, vel impedimento nostri, vel nostrorum heredum, seu ministrorum quorumcunque, in cuius &cc. Teste &cc.

q Expliciunt Articuli Cleri.


Primo que pluris gentes del roialme Denglerte, & de la terre Diceland, ont avant ceuy heures souent foits, suffertes mischife, damage, & disheritsons, per enchelon de ceo que en aucun case
case ou default fut en ley, remedy ne fut ordigne : & auxint pur cedo & alcuns points des statutes, qu'aucuns aient metter de claritement. nostre seignoz le Roy Ed-ward cito au Roy C. deuant plenier doyroit estre fait a son people, a son parlement a Euerwik, a trois semaines de saint Michel, Ian de son reigne xij. per aultent des Pielates, Countees, Barons, & le community de son Royalme, ilions asemblies, aulx establishments et les statutes, qu'en senzat, les queux il voit que en le dpt Royale, & en la dpt terre soyent armement tenus.


Enprimes pur divers mishices queux oysz elte, de cedo que les tenants en assizes de noul dillef. ne puissent auit ceuz heurz faire appoynzis. Accord est, a les tenants en assizes de noul dillef. puissent faire anpoyzis. Et ne entend my le Roy per tant que les tenants a les defend en assize de no.dill. ne puissent pletz per bailsis ils doyient, come auant sotient.

Vvitnes 1. cap. 2.

Et entensement accord est, a quant chart quite claim, acquitte, ou aultz escript soit dossiez en la Court le Roy, en quz sont tel-moign nomz, soit proces fait de faire venz tel-moign, come auant ad elle ble, anint a nul berigte a le grand distres sur eux retoz, ou retoz, ne loiz que ils sont viens, ou ne sont trouz que adonques ne soit lisle le D.lz.
De Statuto Eborac.

prise del enquest et absence de ceux tesmoignis
Et si les tesmoignes beignent per le grand
distresse, et enquest per alcun enchealon, re-
maine appendez, soit si le tour don a ceux
tesmoignes quez istent viendront, et don a
enquest prend, a si tour a les tesmoignes
ne viendront, soient lor issues primes sur
eux recoins forfait, et la prise del enquest
ne remait a prendre pur leur absence. Et
pur le abscede des tesmoignes, quz soz deins
franchisez, ou brief le Roy original ne court,
ne soiz le prise del enquest leste.

Nifi prius 3. cap. 3.

Et comme il soit conteign en l'estatute fait
a Westminster le seconde tour de April, lan
du raigh le roy, pier nostre seignior le Roy
que oze est xxviij. de Finibus leuatis cap.4. que
les enquestes les reconlances deuant
Justices de lun banke et de lauterjudges
fuissent preses deuants aucun des Justices
des places, associé a lup a chivaler del cou-
tre ou les enquelles feront appendez, a
les enquelles ne fuissent de grand de examin-
ment, et en trei enquestes soiz faire selon
les Justices veront a soiz assaire au pte
du Roialme, le qu'estatute ad mestre desre
mieux declare. Accoz est, que les enquestes
et turies, quez feront ou soient append-
dees en ples de terre, quez ne sont mye de
draude examinament, fuissent prises en paiz
deust un Justice del place ou le ples est, as-
sozique a lup in pte of home del paiz, chivaler,
on autre, istin a certeine tour soiz done en
banke
banke, et certain jour et lieu en pais en place des parties, si le demand le pric. Et auery les enquelles iures en place de terre, que des mauade grunande examenemt, soient py es en pais, en la forme suiisdit, devant deux Justices de banke.

Nihil prius 3. cap. 4.

C'etait le Justice, ou les Justices poiar de recorder nonsuites & defautes en pais, a tour & lieu queur terront allignes, hone desuie est dit. Et ceo que ilz auront fait en les choses suiisdits, soit report en banke au tour don, & illonques enrolle, & sur este judgement rendus. Et nentend my le roy, que les dits enquelles iures ne puissent etre place en banke ilz beignor, ne que ceist estatute sop tende as grande allises. Et auxy un Justice de luj place ou de lauter, allocie a luyn prode home du pais, chinalier ou auter, a la request del pr' preigna les enquelles des place pedes a pleier, querc count moues per attachement & distres, & est poiar de recorder nonsuites, come desuie est dit, & prender les enquelles per defautes illongs faits. Et quant a les allises de dairein presentement, les enquelles sur breise de Quare impedir, prendez soit fait comme est conteign en le estatute de westminster cap. 30. Et c'est les Justices poiar a recorder nonsuites & defautes en pais, & sur ceo judgement doner com en banke, & soit report en banke ceo que ils ont faits, & illonques soient enrolle. Et a aueign que le Justice, ou les Justices, queus
De Statuto Eborac'que, sont ou seront assignés d'apprendre tels inquestes en pays ne seigniunt, ou il bieyn en pays au tour assigné lademesnes, les parties & les gentes des inquestes gardent leur tour en banke.

Retournes &c. 3. cap. 5.

Et pour ce qui s'ouit pleints ont esté faits en la Court le Roy, que les retours queur Bailifs des franchises queur ont pleyne retourne del brieve le Roy, sont lierius as vicounts, apres ont esté changes, & en auter maner retournes en la Court del Roy, ad dem des aucuns del partiz, & en delayce de doute. Accoz est, que des retournes, aux desoz se seront as vicount prem bailout se tiels franchises, soit fait indventure perenter le bailist del franchise nomme per lon propre nomme, & le vicount nomm pnom p nomm.

Et si le bie change le ref illisnt liuer a luy penditure, & de ceo loit attend al suit del seignior du franchise, dount ci ad tiel retou résceue, si le seignior aunette damages encurru ou sa franchise soit emblemy, & a le suit del partie que aura damages encurru per cel encheason: soit punir deuern le Roy come de faux retourne, & rend al seignior & a le partie damages au double. Aurint est accoz, que desoz, les dite, ou auters baiq queur resceu-uent bies le roy retoyn en la court, mitten ter propre nommes que les retournes, illin que la Court puisse sceauer a que ils prendré tiels retournes & melier soit. Et si aucun vicount, ou auter bailife en les retournes enter-
De Statuto Eborac'.

enterlela son nol, soit il grefiosement a-
mercle ai depe des Roy.

Vitailes 1. cap. 6.

C'entement pur comon prouit du people
accep est, que nul minister en citie, ne bo-
rough, que per reason de son office doit gard
assies des bierz, & des vitailes, entel comme
il sera attendant a cel office, ne merchant
vines ne vitailes in grosse ne a retale. Et si
aucun le face, & de ceo voir arratt, le mer-
chandise dont il sera attaingt soit foizait au
Roy, & la tierce parte soit liuer, come del
don le roy a celuy a qui suit le trespasse serra
illat attaingt. Et eiel cas soit rescue celuy
que bouza suer pur tel chosse attaine. Et
Chauncell, tresoer, barons del eschequer,
Justice de lun bank & de lauter, & Justice
allign as Villes prendre, recepient tiels
pleints per briefes & sans briefes, & les ter-
minent, & per facent tous les choses con-
teign en ceste article en la forme actuadit.
Et iademains puis le Roy allign les Ju-
tries a ce chosse parfaire en citiées,
& bozoughes, quant, & la ou
iup pierra.

Explicit Statutum Ebor'.

Statutum

Prærogatio Regis.

breui. Non iacet, quia preceptum fuit Vicecom
quod distingui eum venire per terras & cattalla.
Non iacet, quia mandatum fuit tali Episcopo,
quod faceret eum venire. Non iacet, quia termin-
nus preterijt. Et scendum est, quod esset de
seruiiio dominii Regis allocantur post mag-
num Cap., post parum Cap., &
post distinctiones factas per
terras & cattalla.

Prærogatio Regis, ædit Anno
17. Edwardi 2.

TVVardes, 13. cap. 1.

D

Ominus Rex habebit custodiam, om-
nium terrarum eorum qui de ipso tenent
in capite per seruiciiium militare, de qui-
bus ipsi tenentes fuerunt seisti in domi-
nieo suo vt de feodo, die quo oblurerunt,
quoque tenuerint per huiusmodi seruiciiiii;
dum tamen ipsi tenuerint de Rege aliquë
ten ab
antiquo de corona, velque ad legitimum etatem
heredis, exceptis feodis Arche episcopi Cantuarien,
Episcopi Dunolin inter Tinæ & Tîle, feodis
Comitâ & Baronum de Marchia de terris in
Marchia ubi breuius domini Regis non currunt,
& vnde
Praerogatiua Regis.

& vnde predicti Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Com. & Baronii, habeant huiusmodi custodiam: licet alibi tenuerunt de Rege.

Utrades 14. cap. 2.

Item Rex habebit maritagium hered' infra etatem, & in custodia sua existent', siue terra hered' eorumdem sint ab antiquo de Corona, siue de echaetis que sunt in manu domini Regis, siue habuerint maritagium ratione custodie terrarum dominorum eorumdem heredem, nullo habito respectu ad priori'atem seoffamenti, licet de aliis tenuerint.

Primer seizne 1. cap. 3.

Item Rex habebit primam seizinam post mortem eorum, qui de eo tenent in capite, de omnibus terris & tenementis de quibus ipsi fuerunt seiziti in dominico suo vt de feodo, cuius tuncque etatis heredes ipsorum fuerint, capiendo omnes exitus eorumdem terrarum & tenementorum, donec facta fuerit iniquificio, prout moris est, & ceperit homagium huiusmodi heredem.

Uvene 1. cap. 4.

Item asignabit viduis post mortem virorum suorum, qui de eo tenuerint in capite, domum s quam que eas contingit &c. licet heredes fuerint plene etatis, si viduae ille voluerint. Et viduae ille ante assignationem dotis sua predicte, siue hered' plene etatis fuerint siue infra etatem, iurabunt quod se non maritabunt sine licentia Regis. Et si se maritauerint sine licentia Regis, tunc Rex capiet in manum suam, nomine distictionis, omnes terras
terras & tenementa, que de eo tenent in dotem, donec suffecerint ad voluntatem domini Regis, ita quod ipsa mulier nihil capiet de exitibus & yqua s a quousque s per huiusmodi districiones huiusmodi mulieres, feu viri eartem finem faciant Regi ad voluntatem suam. Et illa voluntas tempore Regis Henrici patris Regis E. estimari constuit ad valentiam predictae dotis per annum annum ad minus, nisi vberiorem gratiam habuerint. Mulieres que de Rege tenent in capite alium hereditatem, iurabunt similiter (cuin cunque fuerint ætatis) quod se non maritabunt sine licentia Regis. Et si fecerint, terræ & tenementa ipsarum eodem modo capiantur in manum domini Regis, quousque satisfacerint, ad voluntatem domini Regis. § Magna Charta capitulo 7.

§ Partitione 1. cap. 5.

Et si una hereditas, que de Rege tenetur in capite, descendat pluribus participibus, tunc omnes illi heredes faciant homagium Regi, & illa hereditas que de Rege tenetur, participabatur inter heredes illos, ita quilibet eorum extunde partem suam tenebit de Rege.

§ Utrades 15. cap. 6.

Si mulier ante mortem antecessoris cui qui de Rege tenet in capite, ante annos nubiles maritata fuerit, tunc Rex habebit custodiam corporis illius mulieris vlique ad etatem, quod contentire potest: & tunc eligat ipsa vtram maluerit habere vrum illum, cui premaritata fuerit, vel alium, quem Rex ei obtulerit.

§ Alienatione
Prærogatiua Regis.

Alienatione without licence, 1. & 2. Cap. 7.

Nullus qui de Rege tenet in capite per servium militare, potest alienare maiorem partem terrarum suarum, ita quod residuum non sufficiat ad faciendum servium suum, sine licentia Regis. Sed hoc non consueuit intelligi de membris & particulis earundem terrarum.

De seriantijs alienatis sine licentia Regis, consueuit rex arenare huiusmodi seriantias per rationabilem extantam inde faciendam.

Aeolus 2. cap. 8.

De ecclesijs vacantibus, quarum aduocationes spectant ad Regem, & alij presentauerint ad eisdem, ita quod contentio inter dominum Regem & alios oritur: si Rex per considerationem Curie presentationem suam recuperauerit licet post lapsum sex mensium a tempore vacationis, nullum occurrit ei tempus, dum tamen Rex presentauerit infra tempus sex mensium.

Foolos. 1. cap. 9.

Rex habebit custodium terrarum satureorum naturalium, capiendo exitus eorumdem, sine vasto & destructione, & inueniet eis necessaria sua de cuiuscunque seodo terræ illæ fuerint. Et post mortem eorum reddat eam rectis herædibus, ita quod nullatenus per eisdem satureos alienentur, nec quod eorum heræd' exheredentur.

Foolos. 2. cap. 10.

Item Rex prauidebit, quando aliquis qui prius habue-
habuerit memoriam & intellectu, non fuerit compos
disquisitio, sicut quidam sunt per lucida
ntelligere, quod terrae & tenementa eiusdem salvo
custodiatur, sine vaso & destructione, & quod
ipsi & familia sua de exitibus eorum domino,
vivant
& sustineant competentur, & residuum vltra suste-
tentationem eorum rationabiliter custodiatur
ad opus ipsorum, liberand' eisdem quando me-
moniam recuperauerint, ita quod predicte terrae
& tenementa infra predictum tempus nullatenus
alienentur: Nec Rex aliquid de eis percipiat ad
opus suum. Et si obierit in tali statu, tunc illud
residuum distribuatur pro anima eiusdem, per
consilium ordinarij.

Sec. Utrecht 2. cap. 1. 11.
Item Rex habebit in reum maris per totum
Regnum. Bales, & Sturgeones captos in mare,
vel alibi in infra Regnum, exceptis qui suspendam pri-
ivateatis locis per Reges.

Sec. Eschaton. cap. 12.
Item habebit eschatasas de terris Norman-
norum, cuius cunque seodi fuerint, salvo ser-
ueio, quod pertinet ad capitales dominos seodi
illius. Et hoc similiter intelligendum est, si ali-
quà hereditas descendat aliqui nato in partibus
transmarinis, & cuius anteceffores fuerunt ad
fide Regis Franciæ, ut tempore Regis Io-
hannis, & non ad fide Regis Anglie: Sic ut
contingit de Baronia Monumente, post mortem
Iohannis de Monumente, cuius heredes fuer-
runt de Britannia & alibi. De seodis aliorum
recupe-
Prærogatius Regis.

Rex Henricus, pluræ eschaetas de terris Normannorum occasione prædicta, quæ contulit tenend' de capitolibus Domini teodi per servicia inde debita & consuetæ.

quam aliquid, qui de Regi tenet in capite in fata decedat, & heres eius ingrediatur ten, quod antecessor tuus tenuit de Regi die quo obiit antequam fecerit homagium Regi, et fei-}

nam luam ceperit per Regem: tunc nullum ac-
credat ei liberum tenementum. Et si obiit seilatus p ide tempus, xor eius non habebit dote de te-

namento illo: Sicut contingit de Matilda filia
Comitis Hereford' xoris Maunsell Marecalli,
quod post mortem Vilhelmi Marecalli Anglie
fratis sui, cepit feiainam castri & manerij de
Scrogoill', & obiit in eodem Castro, antequam
inraisset per Regem, et fecisset ei homagium, et
vnde concordatum fuit, quod xor non haberet
dotem, eo quod vir tuus non inrauit per Re-

gem, vero per intrusionem. Sed hoc non in-
telligatur de § Eschaetis, § alias Socagio & par-
tius tenuris.

Item Rex habebit eschaetas de terris libere

tenencium Archepiscoporum, & Episcoporum,
quando ipsis tenentes damnati sunt pro felonia
facta tempore vacationis, dum temporalia eo-
rundem fuerint in manu domini Regis, con-
ferend' cui voluerit imperpetuun: Saluo ser-
uicio quod ad dictos Prelatos inde pertinet &
fieri consueuit.
Prerogativa regis.  

Patentes 1. Cap. 15. 

Quando dominus rex dat vel concedit aliquid manerium vel terram cum pertinentiis, nisi faciat in charta sua vel scripto expressam mentionem de feodis militum, aduocationibus ecclesiasticum, et dotibus cum acciderint, ad predictum manerium vel terram pertinentem tum his diebus rex refereat sibi eadem feoda, et aduocat, cum dotibus, licet inter alias personas non fuerint observata.

Forfetairur 5. Cap. 16. 

Item rex habebit omnia catalla felonum damatorum, et fugitivorum ubicunque fuerint inuenit. Et si ipsi habent liber ten, tum illud statim capiet in manum domini Regis: & Rex habebit omnes exitus eiusdem per vnum annum & vnum diem, & tenementum illud vastabitur & destruetur de domibus, boscis & gardinis, & aliis quibuscunque ad predictum tenementum spectant, exceptis hominibus quorundam locorum privilegiatorum inde per Regem. Et postquam dominus rex habuerit annum, diem, & vaustum, tum reddatur ten illud capitali domino feodi illius, nisi prius faciat finem pro anno, die & vasto. De coiusue tamen ditur, quod post annum & diem, terre & tenementa felonum in Gloc', reddentur & reuertentur proximo heredi, cui debuerant descendere, si felonia facta non fuisset. Et in Kanc' in Gauelkinde: The father to the bough, the sonne to the plough, Ibi omnes hered' masculi participabitur.

P. j. here-
Magna Sellis.
hereditatem eorum, & similiter feminas, sed femin.
nae non participabant cum masculis. Et mulier
habebit post mortem viri mediatorum
prodot sua. Et si mulier fornici-
cetur in viduitate, Perdet do-
tem suam, vel si sit dio-
ponsata viro.

Explicit Prerogativa Regis.

Incipit Statutum de Magna
Sellisa iniungendo suae
duello.

Dux de nee fauoir ou grand
assise se joit & bataile nyet,
on bataille le ioiet & grand
assise nyet, & on lune ne lan-
ter ne se ioiet. Grand assise
le jointe & bataille nyet, lou
une home beng terre a une auter y charter
& cell purchasen beng cell ter cals ouler & nad
nyet plus de terre et il rede sa charter dont
il est enfeoffe, vient le heire le primer seof-
tour & luy em plead il ne purre my la feisn de-
fenderer per le corps son franke hommes il
se purra mettre en dieu et en la grande as-
site. Bataille se joint et grande assise nyet
la ou le bouchee est enfeoffe et bouches son
seoftour
Seoíour a gar ù chart ù il aú de luy, il pur-
ra dedire la charter ù le corps son franke
home, ù la ne gist pas graunde altise mes
battaille. Auxiint graunde altise ne se joint
Pas enter parentes auèr ù ils foient pas-
less le tierè degrèe la ou ils claïment per un
mèsme la discent. Mes battaille se foient
entre freres la ou iune est seoste per charter
è lauter claïme per discent. Et ou iune ne
lauter ne se joïnt nient la ou le demaundant
claï a tener en franke mariage, ouè franke
Burgage ou en fráke locage, ou en gauel-
linde com en Kent, ou en auter maner com-
è le demaundant demaundé foisque peti
tchose com une acre de terre ou demy tost ou
croft, donques p asent des parties, ou per
agarde des Jútries, a poient ils contentez
en un turf de bonez frankes homes è loys-
six pur elparer le travaile ù le serement de
bons chivaliers, è ils feront le sermet
sans delap dont ils diront boier
à leur altiscnt. #Oies le
Dieu province des absèges
fol. 1. ù

P.h.
Anno j. Hentici quinti.

Addition 1, Cap. 5:

Telm ordecie est & establies à en chescune breve original des actions personelles appeles, et endictments en queuez exigé sera a gard que auxi nomm des defendauntes en tiels briefes originaux appelles et endictments soient faits adiccion de lour estate ou degree, ou de meslery & les villes ou hameleton, lieu, & les counties de queuz ils furent ou sont, ou en queuz ils sont ou furent conversants. Et si per pro cess sur les ditz brezes originaux appelz ou endict & que les ditz addicions soient enterelles; aucuns vtragaries soient pronuncies & ils soient boïdes irrites & tenus pur nul. Et quan les vtragaries pronuncies les ditz briefes & endictments soient abatus per exception ou partie par la ou en icell les ditz addicions soient enterelles. Purueu tout foiz que mesle les ditz briefes daccions personels soient accordantes as recordez & faits per le superplusage de addicions sui dits, que pur ceu cause ils ne soient abatus. Et que les clerkes del Chauncellary fouth & nosm ses tiels bëcs isteraient escriptz ne en felissent ne facét omission des ditz addicions têe delius est dit sur pein desté punis & fait une al roy per dit crez de l'chaunceller. Et comencerá ce ordinace à tenir lieu al suit de party de la feast de saint Michael, prochein ensuant.
Forcible entre. 3. Cap. 9.

Tem come per le noble Roy Richard e nadgair roy Dengleterre puis le conquest second a son parliaiment tenus a Westminster len demaine dez almes ian de son Raigne 15. &ca. 2. entre autres choses ordonnes soit & stabiles que les estatutes & ordinaicrs faitz & met repelles de ceux que sont entres que soient maine & armes en aucunes terres temenents ou autres possessions quicunque & leur teignent enz que force et armes et de ceux que sont insurrection, riots, routes, chiuauches, & assemblies en disturbance de la peace nostre seignior le Roy ou de la commen ley en affray de son people serroient tenus & pleinement & duement executz. Et duster exo ordizgne est per mesme l'estatute & toutz les soiz que tielz forcibles etres soient faitz & pleint ent veigne as Justicres du peace ou aucune deuz que mesmes les Justicres ou Justice peignent ou peigne popar del countie, & boivent ou boise a lieu ou tief force soit fait. Et ilz trouent ou troue aucuns teignantes tiel lieu forciblement apres tief entrye fait, disposal prises & mis as en procheine gaole a y demurer conviitce de recou du mesmes des Justicres ou Justice tanque ils eient fait fin & raunsom au Roy. Et que touts gents de county fi bien viscountz comme P. ivv.
Forçible Entret.

Auteurs soient entendants as ditz Justices et de eux enforcier pur arrester telz malefaitsz
Sur peine desprisonnement et de faire fine & rançon au Roy. Et que en même le maner
loit fait de ceux que sont forcibles entrées en benefices ou offices de saint eglise, cote
en même lastatute est côtezine plus au plein:
Et per taunt que le dit estatute nertend mye,
ss entries en tenements en possible maner
Et apris ten que force:ne à les plons qui ent-
trent que force, en alcunes terres ou tenen-
tments, loient de tout remoys & voides de-
tsaut le venne des dites Justices ou Justic
come deuant, ne nul pienne ordeyne, si le
hiscouts ne obeye mye les commaninemé-
tes & preceptes des dites Justices pur cre-
tuer lozobinance suivit: plusieurs extréme-
ments & forcibles entrées sont faitz de iour
en auter, en terres & tenements,per ceux que
droit nont, & aux divers bones feostments &
discontinuances alcune soifz saifz as seigni-
nours & autres perzones puissants & extré-
cioners deins les ditz coutrées, ou ils sont
conuerzantes, pur maintenance auoir, &
alcune soifz as telz perzones enpy oustes,
discons a tiel entent, pur delaier & desfa-
der telz dzoiturez polleslours de leur droiz
& recouerz a toutes iours, a final disheri-
zon de plusieurs des melines solaiiz liegesz ne
Seigniour le roy, et semblable est décréter
de iour en aut, a due remedy ne soit purue
en cel party. Noistre seigniour le roy conside-
rant les premiiz ad ordeyne que le dit esta-
ete
Forcible Entre.

Inte et toutz autres estatuts de tielz entries ou alienacions devant faitz, soient tenus et
duement executés: adjouissant à icelles, que
deluy en auat à aucune face tiel forcible entre
en terres tenementes ou autres possessions,
on eux teigne forciblement après compléent
ent fait deins mesme le countie leu tiel entry
soit fait as Justices du peace ou à une deus
per la partie greue, que les Justices ou
Justice ensy garnye, deins temps couenables
facent ou face duement executer le dit esta-
tutes, et cee as costages de la partye ensy
greue. Et outre cee, comment que tielz
persones faisantes tielz entres, soient pré-
centes ou bovides, deuissant le venue des
dits Justices ou Justice, maintenant mes-
mes les Justices ou Justice, en aucune bon-
dille, plus procheine as tenementes enz en-
tries, ou en aucune lieu couenable, solonque
leur discretion, eient et chescune deus ezt
authorytite et poier benquerer per les gentez
de mesme le Countie, auxbien de ceux que
couent tielz forcibles entres en tres et tene-
mentes, come de ceux que ent teigneont que
fozce. Et il troue loit devant aucune de eux
que aucune face le contrarype de celz estatute.
adongs les ditz Justices ou Justice, facett au
face releicer les tres ou teints entz entres, ou
tenus comme deuât, et mettre la pty enz ouz
en plein poll.de miz les terres ou tenementas
come deuantz entres ou tenus. Et a
aucune perlone après tiel entre en ter-
res ou tenementes tenus que fozce, facz
P.116.
Forcible Entre.

leossement, ou auter discontinuacæ, si afein
feigniour ou auter parson pur maintene-
auoir, ou pur toller et defrauder le posse-
decon recouery en aucune maner , à apres
en allis ou auter accion ent estre prise ou
pouruer devant Justices des allises ou autz
Justices du Roy quincucque per due enque-
trer ent appendize, purr duement estre proue
melines les feossements et discontinuances
estre faits pur maintenance, come desuis et
dit, que adonques tielx seossements ou autz
discontinuances esti come devant faitz,foiz
voires irrites et tenus pur nul. Et aury
quant les dits Justices ou Justice, fer encontr
pielx enqueres come devant, facez ou face
lor garrauntz et preceptes directes as bis-
count de melne le Countie, luy comman-
dant de per le roy de faire venir devant eux
et chescune deux, parsonus sufficiantz et en-
differentes, plus prochein, demurrants ent
les tenementz enly entries, come devant, dé-
querez de tielx entries doot chescune que serf
empannel déquerer en celle party, et terre ou
est danguel value de pl. s. p à au meinz, oust:
les repriese. Et que le distont returne illustre
lor chescune deux a jour de premier precepte
reoznable pl. s. et asecond jour pl. s. et a ti-
erce soitz C. s. et a chescune jour apz le dou-
ble. Et si aucune bise ou bailise deis frau-
chise ciant returne de be du Roy, soit lache
et ne face duement erez des dits preceptes a
luy directes pur tielx enqueres faire , que il
soysait deis le Roy xx. il. pur chescune de-
faute,
forcible entre. 117

toute, et out face fine & ransom au Roy. Et
que auribien les justices ou justice avantage
dits, & les justices des alliés à leur venir
ens pais, pour alliés prendre, eit et chescune
deux cit, pour doier et éminir tel desfautes
& negligence des dits secroutz & bailiffes,
& chescune deux, auribien y bille al suite del
party greue, pur luy mesme, come pur le roy
a suer, come per enditement apprendne pur le
Roy solement. Et si le secrout ou bailiff
soit duement attaint en cel ptie y enditemet
ou bille, que celui que sue pur luy & pur le
Roy, et vn moity del secrout de p. li. en-
semblement que les costages & expenses. Et
que mesme le proces soit fait vers telz éditz
ou lues per bille en cel la partie, si come serroit
vers enditys ou lues y bie de triz que foizce
et armes encourent la peau de nostre seigni-
our le Roy. Et oultre ceo si aucune personne
soit oute ou dilécise de alcuns terres ou te-
mentes que forcible maner, ou oute peais-
blement et aps tenus de hozs que forte main
et armes, encourent la justice du peace, ou
apres tiet entre aucune feoffement ou discon-
tinuance en aucune maner ext soit fait pur
defraudet et toller le droit del possessour,
que la partie greue en celle partie eyet al-
isle de noyel diléezine en briefe de Trespas
vers tiel diléefour. Et si la party greue
recouvre per allise ou per action de Trespas
et trouve soit per verdite ou en auter maner
per due fourne de, ley que la parype defen-
daunt entre one foizce en terres et tenements
Forçible entre

ou ceux par force après l'entry tiendans, que le pr trouvera les dam au treble, vers le defendaunt. Et ouster ce que il face fine et ransom au Roy. Et que Maioys Justices ou Justice de pece, discoutes et basiles, des citées et boursghes, esant franche, esant en les dites Citées, villes, et boursghes autel prier de tel es entries ouster, et en autres articles deluydites emergentes demois icelles, come ont les Justices du pece et discoutes en counties et pais suydtes. Pour en toutes foites, que ceux que gar- dent par force leur possessions en alcunes terres ou tenementes dont ils ou leur aun- teulers, ou ceux queux estat ils ont en ti- els terres ou tenementes ont continu- es leur possessions en icelles, per trois ans ou plus, ne sop= ent mye endam per force de celt estatute.

Finis.
Tem le roy considérant les grandoës perjurpe, exprozion et oppression, queux sont et ont este en ceo italme per les vis-counts louth visconts et leur clerkes, coroneurs, sennechales des fraunchises bailises et gardes des prilons & autiers officers en diverses counties de ceo roialme ad ordine per la authortité suidit en etchewing de touts tienxl exprozion perjurpe & oppresson que nuit viscon tiselle a serine en aucune man lon county, ne aucune de les bailiwikez hundredes ne wayentakes, ne q les ditz bivons louth bivé bailifs dez frachises, ne aste aux bailises returme sur aste bée ou séepe a eux direct de retourh accus enastes, en aste panell sur ceo destre fait, aucuns bailisez officers ou servants a aste de les officers suidizt en aucune panell y eux ilzint affaire, ne q nuit des officers & ministers per occacio ou sound color de leur office, preigne aucune auter chos, per eux ne per aucune auter person a leur vis profite ou trait, dalcune persone per eux ou aucune deus deltre arrestus, ou attaches, ne q nuit auter per eux pur la lettre dalcune arrest ou attachmen deltre faites per leur corps, ou dalcune personne per eux ou aucune deus per, force ou colour
Les de la seigneurie attachment attache que

garde et grec toussaint

Sirenes.

et son office

Sirenes.

Sirenes.

Sirenes.

Sirenes.

Sirenes.

Sirenes.

Sirenes.
Justice, & bagarantes, refusatés de servite,
soyont la sournne de l'estatute de Labourers
tantsolemé t except. Et que nul viscoit, nul
ne nul de ses officers ou ministres sui[dit], sgi[4]
ou face de prédze ou faire, alcune obligació
pur alcune cause sui[dit], ou colour de lour
office, s'i no tantsolement a lour melmes, dal-
cune perlon ne per alcune perlonne, que soit
en lour gard, per le cours de sa ley loziqve
fur le noime de lour office, s[5] sur coditio et-
[6]rie, que les dites prisorns, appergeront a le
lour content en les ditz bses billes ou gar-
rar et e tields lieux ou les dites bses bilz ou
gart requeres. Et sur alcune des ditz viscoits
ou autx officers ou ministers sui[dit], sgi[7]
als obligació en autz sournne, y colour de
lour offices, qui soit boi, et que il ne signe
plus pur le felance dascu[s] tiel obligatió gar-
rant ou scept y eux deltre fait soz l ii. s.
E[8]t auxint si chacune de les dits viscoi[s]
face annuelmet un deputy en les courts due
roy de la chauncery, e banke, et lesecher de
trois, deuent si ils returnent alcuns bis
de recueillen tous mans des bses garrats
a eux delte deluiere[s]. Et si tous viscoits souz
viscoi[s], clerks, baili[s], gaolers, pozoner[s]
eneschalz, baili[s] des trauchises ou alcune
auters officers ou ministers queux souent le
contrary de cel ordinace en ac point dicell'
pó al pry en pcel l'endam ou greue ses tre-
bles dam et soz la lumié de xl ili. a cle[9]
reps q eux ou ac point tont le contrary di-
cell, en ac point dicell, dont le Roy dauer
lune
Shrines.

L'une moitié, c'est de se emploies al bie de son hostiel, en nul aut maner, la partie à ceo doit leur laut moity. Et que les Justices des ailes en leur Sessions, Justice de lui bank & de lauter, & Justice de peace en leur pays, ciant porier dequierer hier & termin del office sans cspcial commendion, des fur touts preux que ferent le cocarcy dicelz ordinaires & aucun article ou point dicelz. Et à les ditz discounts retracté sur alceune ploncelli corpus, ou redodium le, à ils soiet chargeables dauer les corps des ditz persones a les jours des returnes des ditz brioles, billes ou garrats, et tel fonn com ils futrent devant la selancie de ceo acte. Purueu touts foitz à per ccest present ordinance le gardeine del gaole du roy de Ficete, & del Palais du Roy à Welkam, por le temps eellant ne doit endam ne prejudice en ton dutips de son office, et auxint à cest ordinaice commencia al feast de de Pascle & ftera è lan nostre Seignior 1446.

Item where it was ordained in the time of king Edward the first, by the statute de finibus, that notes and fines to be levied in the kinges court afore his Justices should be openly and solemnly read. And that place in the mean time should cease. And this to be done by two dates in the weeke, after the discretion of the Justices, as in the said statute more plainly appeareth. Wherefore statute de finibus leuatis 27. C. 1. fines 1. before and 34 C. 3. cap. 6. fines 4. s. The king our Soveraigne Lord, considereth that fines ought to be of the greatest strength to avoid strife and debates, and to the small ende and conclusion, and of suche effecte were taken, afore a statute made of none claim, and now is bled the contrary, to the universal trouble of the kinges Subiectes, will therefore it be ordained, by the advise of the lords spiritual & temporal, & the commons in the said parliament assembled, & by authortie of the same, that after the ingrossing of every fine to be levied after the feast of Easter, that halfe in the pearce of our lord, 1490. in the kinges court, afore his Justices of the common plees, of any lads, tenementes, or any other hereditaments, the same fine be openly and solemnly read & p•claimed in the same court the same terms, and...
and in three terms then next following &
same engrossing in the same court, at foure
several daies in every terme. And in the
same time that it is to read & proclaimed at
plses to cease. And the said proclamations
so had and made, the fine to be final end and
conclude, astwel priuers as estrangers to
the same, except women court, other then
been parties to the said fine, and every per-
son then being within age of xxi yeeres in
prison, oz out of this realme, oz not of whol
mind at the time of y laid fine leuted, no, p-
ties to such fine. And sauing to every plon
oz persons & to their heres, other then the
parties in y laid fine, such right, clayme, &
interest, as they have to oz in the said lads,
tenements, oz other hereditaments, time
of such fine ingrossed. So that they pur-
fue their title, claime oz interest, by way of
accion oz lawful ente, within five yeeres
next after the said Proclamations had and
made. And also sauing to all other persons
such acco, right, titie, claime and interest,
in oz the saide lands, tenements, oz oz
other hereditaments as first shal grow,re-
maine, oz descend, oz come to them after y
said fine ingrossed and proclamation made,
by force of any gift in the tale, oz by any
other cause oz matter, had and made before
the saide fine leuted, so that they take their
accion, oz pursue their saide right and title
according to y lasse within five yeeres next
after suche accion, right, claime, title, oz
interest
interest to them accrued, descended, fallen, or come, and that the said persons and their heirs may have their said action against the pernours of the profits of the said lands and tenements, and other hereditaments time of the said action to be taken, and if the same persons at the time of such action, right, and title accrued, descended, remained or come unto them, be couert baron, or with age, in prison, or out of this land, or not of whole minde. That then it is ordained by the said authority, that their action, right and title to be reserved and saued to them and to their heirs, unto the time they come and be at their full age of xxxi. yeares, out of prison, within this lande, uncouert, and of whole minde, so they or their heirs take their said actions, or their lawful entre, according to their right and title, within true vnesse after that they come & be at their full age, out of prison, within this land, uncouert, and of whole minde. And the same actions parte, or other lawful entre take, according to the law. And also it is ordained by the authority aforesaid, that all such persons as be couert de baron, not party to the fine, and every person being within age of xxxi. yeares, in prison, or out of this land, or not of whole minde at time of the said fines levied and engrossed, and by this said act afose except, having any right or title, or cause of action, to any of the said landes and other hereditaments, that they or their heypres,
Fines.

Inheritable to the same take their laide actio

des or lawful entre, according to their right
and title, within b. peres next after they re
and be of the age of xxx peres, out of prizon
brochert, within this land, e of whole mid
and the same actions sue, or their lawful e-
trice take and pursue according to the law.

And if they do, e take not their actions e en-
ter as is a ozelaid, that they e every of them
and their heires, e the heires of every of the
be concluded by the same fines for ever, in
like foime as they bene e bin parties or pri-
ties to e laid fines. Sancige to every per-
on or person, not party nor privy to the
laide fine, their exception to avoid the same
fine by that that those that were parties
to the fine, nor any of the, nor no person nor
plans to their ble, ne to the ble of any of the
had nothing in the lands or tenements com-
prised in the said fine at the time of e laide
fine levied. And it is o3dained by the saide
authority, that every fine that hereafter
shall be levied in any of the kings courts, of
any manors, lands, tenements, and other pos-
sessions, after the manner, ble, and foime
that fines have bene levied afoze the makige
of this act, be of like force, effect, and au-
thority, as fines so levied be or were afoze the
makinge of this act, this act or any other act
in the saide parliament made or to be made
notwithstandinge. And every person hes
at his libertie, to leup any fine hereafter,
after his pleasure, whether he wil after the
tourne
Women.

Some condemned and ordained in act or after the manner and some abrogated.

> Women.


O2 certeine reasonable considerations, be it ordained, enacted, and established by the king our Sovereigne Lord, & by the assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, & the Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authoritie of the same, that if any woman which hath had, or hereafter shall have any estate in dower, or for terme of life in tailly jointly with her husband, or to her sole, or to her ble, in any manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, or the inheritance, or purchase of her husband, or geuer to the said husband & wife in tailly, or for terme of life, by any of the ancstors of the said husband, or by any other person seised to the ble of the said husband, or of his ancstors, and have, or shall hereafter being sole, or with any other after taken husband, discontinued or discontinued, aleneed, released, or confirmed, aleneed, released or confirmed with warrantie, or by coulyne suffred or suffer, any recoverie of the same, against them or any of them, or any
Women.

...any other sealed to their seale, or to the seale of either of them, after the form aforesaid, that all such recoveries, discontinuances, alienations, releases, confirmations, & war-...
have had in the same, if the same woman had been dead, no discontinuance nor recoveries had, as against the said husband during his life, if the said discontinuance, alienation, warranties, & recoveries bee hereafter had by or against the same husbands & women during & couverture & espousals betwixt the. Provided alway that the said woman, after the decease of their said husband, may enter into the manors, lands, and tenements, and them to enjoy according to their first estate in the same. And over this bee it ordained and enacted by the said authority, that if the said woman at the time of such discontinuance, alienations, recoveries, warranties, after the said first day of December in fourne aforesaid to bee had & made of any of the premises bee sole, that then she shall 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, shall immediately after the said discontinuance, alienations, warranties, and recoveries, enter into the same manours, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, & them to possess & enjoy, according to his or their title in the same. Provided also that this act extend not to evade any recoverie, discontinuance or warrantie, after the fourne aforesaid, afose this time had, made, or suffered but onely where the said husband & woman, M. v. j. o.
Women.

02 eyther of them now beeinge alwaye, 02 any other to their use, now have interett & title to the said manours, landes, tenements, 02 other hereditamentes, aliened, discontinued, 02 suffered to be recovered, after the forme aforesaid, and therof now taking the issues and profits, 02 any other person 02 persons to their use.

Provided also that this acte extende not to any such recoverie 02 discontinuance to be had with the heres next inheritable to the said woman, 02 he 02 they that next after the death of the same woman should have estate of inheritance in the same manours, landes, 02 tenements, be assenting 02 agreeable to the said recoveries, where the same assent and agreement be of recorded 02 recorded. Provided also that it shaue lawfull to every such woman being sole 02 married, after the death of her first husband, to gueue sell, 02 make discontinuance of any such landes for terme of her lyfe only, after the course and use of the common law before the making of this present acte.
Where dyuers and many penall Statutes and ordinances have bene made and ozdeyned, some whereby the punishements gæuen onely to the king our So-neraigne Lord, his heires and succelours, by action, writ, bill, indictment, or information, and some whereby the kinge by hym self, or any other comon person for the king or for himselfe onely, may sue by writ, bill, indictment, or information against the of- tenders in that behalfe, and because of long tract of tyme, and for sparing of the suite thereof, and that then after such long tract of tyme, dyuers and many of the kings true subiectes hau bene in time passed vexed and troubled for the penalties contayned in the saide Statutes and ordinaunces, more for malyce then for Justice, whereupon pertur-bations have ensued, to the great trouble and vexation of the kings true subiectes their heires and executors, being ignorant of the saide Statutes & offences: Wherefore, & for the tender loue & zeale that our soueraigne lord the king beareth to his said loving subiects and at their humble desire. Be it enacted, ozdeined & established by his highnes, & by the assent of the Lords spiritual & tempozal
Action popular.

and the commons in this present parliament assembled, by the authority of the same, that all and singular such actions, suits, bills, indictments, or informations, as from the first day of the month of November the first year of our said sovereign Lord's reign shall be commenced, taken, sued, had, or made, only for any debt, moveable goods or chattels forfeited and lost, or to be forfeited or lost, whereunto the king only, his heirs or successors, and none other common person shall may be entitled by reason of the said penal statutes or any of them; shall be commenced, sued, taken, or had with in the second years next after the offence or offences, to capture or forfeitures, or, or for the same, had or made against the ordinance, and provision of any such act or acts, statute or statutes penal, and not after the said two years. And that for any offence to capture made or had, or to be made or had against the ordinance and provision of any act or acts penal, made and ordained, or to be made and ordained, whereby action, suit, bill, or information popular, is or shall be given to any person or persons, such as will sue for the kinge and for him or them falsely, or only for him or them falsely, that such action, suit, bill, or information be commenced, sued, had and made, by such person or persons, other than the kinge, as will sue in that behalf, within one year next after the offence or forfeiture, had, made, or committed
committed against the ordinance and provision of any such acte or acts pensall, and not after the said yeare ended. And that the kings suit by writ, bill, plaint, indictment, or information on that behalf be commenced, tried, had, or made, within two yeares next after the offence or forfeiture made or had against the provision and ordinance of any acte or acts, statute or statutes pensall and not after the said two yeares. And if any action, suit, bill, indictment, or information, concerning the aforesaid statutes, or any of them be had or made, otherwise the with in the time of times limited, as is aforesaid, that then the same action, suit, bill, indictment, and information, and every of them commenced, tried, had, or made, for the aforesaid offence or offences, forfeiture or forftatures, shall be void and of no force or effect, any act or acts, statute or statutes made to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

 Whereas dyuers, as well noble men as oth-er the kingses subiectes have suf-f 
fered Recoveries against them of 
dyuers their manours, lordships, landes, 
and tenements, for the performance of their 
\[\text{\( wxes \)}\]
with their suerte of their dyues 
loynitures, oz for the tainture of sonnes and 
heires apparent and their suites, oz for a-
ny other persone oz persons, according to 
their covenants and agreements, and those 
personnes that so have recovered the said 
manors by the course of the comon law, had 
no remedy, noz may have, to compel the ser-
mors, freeholders and tenants, which helde 
of the same manors by the rents services 
ou customes, to attorne to them, noz could 
by the order of the law attaine to the rents, 
seruices, oz customes, (if they were denied) 
by ou tres oz actyon, without they could 
once attaine to the pollution of the same 
rentes, seruices, and customes, by paying oz 
doing the said rents, seruices, oz customes, 
by the same freeholders, sermors, & tenants, 
which to do, dyuers and many of them have 
oftentimes refusel, & yet do, to the great of-
fence and charge of their conscience, not only 
to the disheritace of the said recoverers, but 
also in breking of y last wils of the against 
whom such recovery is had: and also to the 
disen-
Disinheritance of the said husband, wives, and other to whole be the same recoverie was to had. Also if there were any aduowle ap-
pitant to any of the said manors, the same aduowle had fallen void, & a stranger had
presented, the saide recoverers, nor they to whole be the same recoveries were had, had
no remedie for the same disturbance, & some
time thereby they have bene disenherited.
Be it therefore enacted by this present par-
liament, & by the auctoritie of the same, that
the recoverers in all such recoveries, they
heires, & all assignes, may from henceforth
discrene for the said ready rents, services, and
customes, to being due & unpaid, and make
auowle or justifie the same, as those person
against whom the saide recoverie is, should
have done, if the said recoverie had not bene
had, & also haue like remedy for the recover-
ing of the said rent services & customs, by
auowle, & also Quare impedit for the said ad-
uowlon; if any disturbance be made, as those
persons, against whom the said recoveries
were had, might, or should haue had, by the
course of the common law before the said reco-
very if any such rent services or customs had
been denied the, or any such disturbance had
been had in their times. And also & every a-
uowlat, & every other perle or perloss & ma-
ket auowle, confisse or knowledge, & justi-
tise as daily, to any other person or perloss
in any Replegiare, second deliverace, for any
rent, custode or service, if their auowle, confisa
tion
Assise.

Of justification be found for them of the plaintiffs in the said actions otherwise barred, that recover their damages and costs that they have sustained, as the plaintiff should have done, if they had recovered in the said Replevins. See after Anno 21 H. 8. cap. 19. Andowzie 1.

If Assise.


Ofasmuch as Assises which have been thought the most speedy remedy, be now by occasion of pleading of many barres to moities and partes of the landes put in view and plaint, greatly delayed, for difficulties & division of pleading. And one cause thereof is, because of plaintiffs in the assise in such plees, to moities and partes, cannot by the law abridge their plaintes. For remedy whereof be it enacted, that the plaintite in every assise from henceforth, may at his pleasure teuer and abridge his plaint, of any part or partes whereunto any barre is pleaded, in such like manner, as he or they might do, in case that plese in barre had beene made and denided, to any certeintie or number of acres in the plaint & that the plaint for the respone of the part
Spiritual persons.

O2 parts of the landes not abridged, shall be stand good & effectuall in the law.

S Spiritual persons.

An Act against Pluralities of benefices, for taking of fermes by spiritual men, and for residence. An. 21. H. 8. ca.


O2 the more quiet and vertuous increase and maintenaunce of divine service, the preaching and teaching the worde of God, with godly example goinge, the better discharge of curates, the maintenance of hospitality, the reliefe of poore people, the increase of devotion, and good opinion of the lay fee, toward the spiritual persons. Be it enacted, ordained, & established by the king, our soueraigne Lord, with the consent of the Lords spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authortie of the same, that no spiritual person, secular or regular, of what degree soever he or they be, shall from henceforth take to ferme to him selfe, or to any person or persons to his blee, of the lease of grant of the king our soueraigne Lord, nor of any other person or persons, by letters patents, indentures, writings, by word, or other-
Spirituall persons.

otherwise, by any maner of meanes, any manors, landes, tenementes, or other herediments for terme of life, for terme of pears, or at will, upon payne to forfeit tenant pound for every moneth that he or any other to his use shall occupy any such ferme, by reason of any such lease or graunt hereafter to be made. The one halfe of which forfayture to be to the kingour soueraigne Lord, and the other halfe thereof to every suche person as will sue for the same by original writ, bill, or plaint of debt, or by any information in any of the kinges Courtes, in which action and suit no wager of law shall be admitted for the defendant, nor any efton or protection allowed.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all & every such spirittuall person or persons, which now have or occupy in ferme by them seise, or by any other to their use, any manors, landes, tenementes, or herediments, of the lease or graunt of the king our soueraigne Lord, or any other person or persons for terme of life, or for pears, or at will, by any writing, or otherwise, or that now have any annual rents, or other annual advantage or profit, by occasion or colour of any such lease or ferme: shall clearly bargain, sell, geue or graunt away on this side the feast of Saint Michael the Archangell next comming to any such lay person or persons, as they wil at their owne nominacions and appointment, at such lease, ferme
terme, interest, and profite as any such spiritual person, or any other to his use nowe hath or have, in, or by reason of any such termes, so that in no wise any such spiritual person or persons at any time after the same feaste, by them selve, or any other to their use by any maner of means, fraud, or male egain, shall have use, or occupy in termes, any manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the demise, lease or grant of any person or persons heretofore made, or hereafer to be made, to them selfe, or to any other to their use: noe from the laid feaste shall take any annuell rent or other annuall advantage or profite, by occasion, or colour of any suche lease or termes by any maner of meanes, by paine to forfeit for every moneth so occupying any such termes, at any time after the laid feaste, contrary to this present act, tenne pounde, and upon paine to forfeit tenne tics 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 suche lease at any time after the said feaste. The one halfe of which forfeiture to be to the Kinge our soueraigne Lord, and the other halfe to him that will sue for the same by original writte, bill, or plainte of debt, or by information in any of the kigs courts, in which action & suit no wager of lawe shall be admitted for the defendaunt, nor any effoine or protection allowed.
And be it also enacted, that all such leases made or hereafter to be made unto any such spirituall person or persons, or to any other to their use, for termes of lyfe, termes of peres, or at will, of any manors, landes, 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 fealt of saint Michael, by colour of any such lease or grant, (and not by them bargained, granted, and solde away before the said fealt, as is before limited) shall from thenceforth be utterly void and of none effect, as well against the lessee or lesleurs, granteour or granteours, their heires and assignes, and against every of them, as against the lessee or lesleurs, and their executors and assignes, and every of them.

Provided alway that this present acte shall not extende to any spiritual person or persons, in, and foz taking to serue any temporalties, during the time of vacations, of any Archbishoppickes, Bishoprickes, Abbeys, Priories, or other collegial, cathedral, or conventual churches, nor to any spiritual person or persons, that shall tende or make any travours upon any offices or office, concerning his or their freholde.

And be it also enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that no spiritual person or persons secular or regular, of what estate or degree soever they be, shall from thenceforth by hym selfe, nor by any other for him, nor to his use, bargaine
Spiritual persons.

bargaine and bny to sel againe for any lucre
gaine or profite, in any markets, faires, or
other places, any manner of cattellies, cozne,
tede, tine, hides, lether, tallow, silh, woole,
wood, or any maner of viuall or marchan-
dile. What kinde souer they be of, upon pein
to forfeite treble the value of every thing by
them, or by any to their use bargained and
bought to sel againe contrary to this present
acte. And that every such bargaine and con-
tract hereafter to be made by thé, or by any
to their use contrarie to this acte, shall be
utterly void and of none effecte. And the one
halfe of every such forfeiture to be to the king
our soueraign lord, and the other halfe to him
shall sue for the same by original writ of det
bil, plaint, or information, in any of the kinges
courtes. In which action no waier of
law for the defendant halbe admittet,
not any escoine nor protection allowed.

Provided alway, that if any such spiri-
tual person or person, that happen hereafter
without fraud or cause to buy any hoseles,
mars, or moviles to the only intet to occu-
pie for himselfe or his servantees, to ride to
and fro, by his necessarie busines, or any
other cattellies or goods, to the only intent
and purpose at the buying thereof to be em-
ploied and put in, and about his necessarie
apparail of his owne house, or of his person
and servantees, or in, for, and about the only
occupying, manturing, or tillage of his owne
glebe or demeane landes annexed to his
R. I.}

church
Spiritual persons.

church, or for the necessarie expenses of his owne household keeping. And after the buying of any such horses, carrels or goods, or exercise of them or of anie of them, hapneth to mislike anie of them, that they should not be good, profitable or convenient for any of the purposes abovesaid, for which they were bought, that then every such spiritual person or persons may lawfully bargaine and put away such things so by him bought, without fraud or cause for any of the purposes abovesaid, at his pleasure and advantage, this acte of any thing therein contained notwithstanding.

Provided alway that all abbots, priors, abbesles, provostes, presidentes, masters of colleges, and hospitals, and all other spiritual governors, and governelles of any spiritual monasteries, or houses of religion, by what name or names soever they be called, having manors, lands, and tenements, hereditamentes, and other perculy profits, in the right of their monasteries or houses, of the perculy bane of bis.

C. marks, or under, and not above, may be and occupy as much and as many of their demeneane landes, see, fermes, and fermes to their most advantage, commodity, and price to and for the onely maintenance of their households and hospitalitites, in as ample and as large maner as they or any of them, or their predecessors, or the predecessors of any of them, at any time by y space of one C. parc
Spiritual persons,

peres last past, before the making of this act, have done, dide, and occupied. Any thing in this present acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Provided also, that enerie other sproctual person and persons, not having sufficient glebe or demeane lands in their own hands, in the right of their churches, monasteries, houses for pasturage of cattell, or for increase of cornes, to and for the onely expenses of their householdes, or for their carriages and tournes, may take in serme other landes, and buy and sell cornel and cattell for the onely manurance, tillage, and pasturage of such sermes, so that the increase thereof bee always imploied and put to, and for the onely expenses in their householdes and hospitalities, and not in any wise to buy and sell againe, for any other commoditie, lucre, or advantaige any cownel or cattell, renewing, co-minge, growing, in andIPPON anye such serme, or otherwise, but onely the remayne and ouer plus aboue the expenses of their householdes, if any such shall happen to the breed and increase thereof, without fraudae or cowne. Any thing in this present acte to the contrarie hereof notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authority afoare said, that if any perso or persos having one benefice with cure of soule, being of 50 perely value of new. pounde or above, accepte and take any other with cure of soule, and be instituted and inducted in possession of 50 pounde.
Spiritual persons.

that the and immediately after such possession had thereof, the first benefice shalbe adjudged in the law to be void. And that it shall be lawfull to every patron, having the supernon thereof, to resign another, and the presentee 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 contrarie to this present act, of what name or names, quality or qualities so ever they be, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

And if any person or persons at any time after the first day of April, in the yeere of our Lord God, M.C. and contrarie to this present act, procure and obtaine at the court of Rome, or els where, any licence or licences union, toleration, or dispensation, to receive and take any more benefices with cure, than is a bove limited, or els at any time after the said day put in execution any such licence toleration, or dispensation, before that obtained contrarie to this act: that then every such person or persons, so after the said day suing for himself, or receiving and taking such benefice by force of such licence, or licences, union, toleration, dispensation, that is to say, the same person or persons only and none other, shall for every such default incurre the danger, seine, and penalty, of
Spiritual persons.

xx.li. Sterlinge. And also lose the whole profits of every such benefice or benefices, as he receiveeth or taketh by force of any such licence or licences, union, tolleratio, or dispensatio. The one half of which for failure to be to the king our soueraigne lord, and the other half thereof to him that will sue for the same by original write, by suit, plaint of dette, or information in any of the king's courts, in which action and suit no wager of law, solemn, or protection for the defendant shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided also, that this act concerning the not keeping of no benefices with cure of soule then one, extend not be prejudicial to any person or persons, which at any time before the said first day of April, in the yeare of our Lord MDCC. and ixx. shall be really intituled or possessed of any such benefices with cure of soule, as concerning any touching any of the same benefices, whereof they shall then be all ready really entitled or possessed before the said day, to or under the number of iiij. and not above, and if any such spiritual person or persons so being entitled or possessed of more benefices with cure of soule then iiij. do not by the first day of April clerelye and without perelye pension regigne or otherwise give by al and every such benefices and benefice as he shall be so entitled and possessed of, above the said number, that then it shall be lawfull for every parson having a dnuowso of any such bene-
Spirituall persons.

neffe of the same in like maner and fourme as though it had bene boyned by death or resignation of the incident, any licence, vnió, or other dispensation to the contrary hereof obtained notwithstanding. And this clause of presentation to be taken and understood, and of such benenefices with cure of soule, as were geneuan to any such spiritual person after the saide number of iiij. benefices with cure furnished and fulfilled.

Provided also, that all spiritual me now being, or which hereafter shall bee of the kings counsale, may purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive, and kepe three personages or benefices with cure of soule, and that all other being the kings chapleins, or twozne of his counsale, the chapleins of the queene, prince or princess, or of any the kings children, brethren, sisters, vnces, or aunes, may semblably purchase licence, or dispensation, and receive and kepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule. And in likewise that euerie archbishop and duke may haue dr. chapleines, whereof euerie 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 & earle may haue five chapleines, whereof every one may purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive, & kepe ii. personages or benefices with cure of soule. And that every discount and other bishoppe, may haue lower chapleins, wherof
Spirituall persons.

Of every one may purchase licence, and receive, have, and keep two personages, or benefices with cure of soule, as is aforesaid. And that the chauncelour of England for the time being, and every baron, and knight of the Garter, may have three chapellines, whereas every one that now purchase licence of dispensation, and receive, have, and keep two personages, or benefices with cure of soule. And that every duchesse, marques, countesse, or baroness, being widows, may have seven chapellines, whereas every one of the may purchase licence of dispensation to receive, have, and keep two benefices with cure of soule, that the treasurer, comptroller of the king's house, the king's secretary, deane of his chapell, the king's almoner, or master of rolls, may have every of them two chapellines, and the chief justice of the king's benche, one chapelline, and the warden of the five porte for the tyme being, one chapelline, whereas every one may purchase licence, and receive, have, and keep two personages, or benefices with cure of soule. And that the brethren and sonses of all temporal lords, which are bozne in wedlocke, may have every of them purchase licence of dispensation, and receive, have, and keep as manye personages, or benefices with cure, as the chapellines of a duke, or an archbishoppe. And likewise the brethren and sonses bozne in wedlocke of every knight, may have every of them purchase licence.
Spirituall persons.

licence or dispensation, and receive take and kéepe, two personages or benefices to cure of soule.

Provided alwaies, that the said chapelles to purchasing, taking, receyving and keeping benefices with cure of soule as is aforesaid, shallbe bounde to haue and exhibit where neede that be, letters under the signe and seale of king, or other their lord and master, testifying whose chapleins they be, and els not to enjoy any such pluralitie of benefices by such chapleine. Any thing in this act notwithstanding.

Be it also provided that all doctors and bachelors of divinitie, doctours of law, and bachelors of law canon, and every of them which shall be admitted to any the saide degrees, by any of the universitie of the kyngs Realme, and not by grace onely, may purchase licence, and take, have, and kéepe two personages or benefices with cure of soule so that alwaies the saide libertie by any of the procluions aforesaid genen to any of the saide counsaileors chapleins, and other persons before specified, to purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receyve, and kéepe, no benefices the one, after the manner and fourme aforesaid: be taken and understanden to extenten in number to no more benefices with cure of soule, the is abone limitedly, accounting in the same and as partell thereof, such benefices with cure of soule, as any of the said persones shal haue in real title.
Spiritual persons.

or in their possession, at the said first day of April, in the year of our lord God, M.D.C.

and xxx.

Provided also, that every Archibishop, because he must occupy his chaplaines at consecrations of bishops. And every Bishoppe because he must occupy his chaplaines at giving of orders & consecration of churches, may every of them have ii. chaplaines over and above the number above limitted unto them, whereby every one may purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive and kepe as many personages & benefices with cure of soule, as is before assigned to such chaplaines.

Provided also, and be it enacted by authortie aforesaid, that no person or persons to whom anie number of chaplaines or any chapleine by any of the provisions aforesaid is limitted, shall in any wise, by colli or of any of the same provisions, assure any spiritual person or persons, above the number to them appointed, to receive or keepe any no benefices with cure of soule, then is above limitted by this acte, any thing specified in the saide provisions notwithstanding, and if they doe, then every such spiritual person and persons, so assured above the said number, to incurre the peine and penaltie contained in this acte.

Be it also furthermore enacted by the authortie aforesaid, that as well every spiritual person nowe being promoted to anie
Spirituall persons.

archdeacon, deane, or dignity in any monasterie, college church, or other church, conventual, collegiate, or being beneficed with ane personage or vicarage, as all and every spiritual person's persones, which hereafter shall be promoted to any of saide 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 said dignitie, prebende, or benefice, at one of them at saide feast. And in case any such spiritual person at any time after the said feast, keep not residence at one of his said dignities, prebende, or benefices, as is also saide, but absent himselfe willfully by the space of one moneth together, or by the space of two moneths, to be accounted at several times in any one yeare, and make his residence and abiding in any other places, by such time, that then he shall forfeit for every such default £.ii. 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 writ of debt, bill, plaint, or information. In which actio and suit the defendant shall not wage his lawe, noz have antie enjoine or protection allowed.

And if any person or persons procure or obtaine at the court of Rome or els where, ane manner of licence or dispensation to bee non resident at their said dignities, prebend or...
or beneficaries contrary to this acte, that then every such person or persons, putting in execution any such dispensation or licence for himselfe, from the said first day of April, in the yere of our lord M.D.C. & X. shall runne and incurre in the penaltie, damage, and yeine of xx. pounde sterling for euerie time so doing, to be forfatted and recovered as is aboue said, and such licence or dispensation so procured, or to be put in execution, to be voide and of none effecte.

Provided alwaies that this acte of non residence shal not in any wise extend ne bee prejudicial to any such spiritual person as shall chance to be in the kinges service beyond the sea, not to anie person or persons going to any pilgrimage or holy place beyond the sea, during the time that they shall so be in the kings service, or in their pilgrimages going and returning home, not to any scholer or scholers being concensaunt and abyding for studie, without fraude or couine at any university within this realme, without, not to any of the chaplaines of y kings quenes daylie or quarterly attending and abyding in the kings quenes moste honorable householdes. Not to anie of the chaplaines of the prince or princess, or anie of the kings or quenes children, brethren or sisterne, attending daylie in their honorable householdes, during so long as they shall attende in anie of their saide householdes.
Spirituall persons.

Noz to any chapleine of any Archbishops or bishops, or of any spiritual or temporal lords of the parliament, daily attending, abiding and remaining in any of their honourable households. Noz to any chaplains of any duchess, marques, countess, vicountess, baroness, attending daily and abiding in any their honourable households. Noz to any chapleine of the lord Chauncelloz or Treasourer of England, the kings Chamberlaine or Steward of his householde for the time being, the treasurer and comptroller of the kings most honourable household for the time being, attending daily in any their honourable households. Noz to any Chapleine of any the knights of the honourable order of the garter, or of the chiefe justice of the kings bench, warden of the poarts, or also of the Master of the rooles. Noz to any chapleine of the kings secretarie and deane of the Chappell, or aimer for the time being, daily attending and dwelling in any their householdes, duringe the time that any suche chapleine or chaplaines shal abide and dwell without fraude or couine, in any of the said honourable householdes. Noz to the master of the rolles, or deane of the arches. Noz to any chauncelloz or commissary of any archbishope or bishoppe. Noz to as many of the masters of the Chauncery, and advocates of the arches, as be or hereafter shall be spirituall men, duringe so longe time as they shall occupie their saide romes & office.
Spirituall persons.

Noz to any such spirituall persons, as shall happen by intention of the lord chancellors or the kings counsel to be bounde to any daily apperance and attendance to answer to the law, during the time of such intendment.

Provided also that it shall be lawfull to every spirituall person or persons, being chaplaines to our soveraigne lord the kinge, to whom it shall please his highnes to give any benefices or promotions spiriuitall, to what number locuer it be, to accept and take the same, without incurring the danger, penalty, and saxfaiture in this statute contained. And that also it shall be lawfull to the kings highnes to give licence to every of his owne chaplains for non residence upon their benefices. Any thing in this presente acte contained to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And be it furthermore enacted by the authortie aforesaid, that no spirituall person, secular, or regular, benefited with cure, as is afose rehearsed, from the feast of Saint Mighel tharchangel next comming, by authority of any maner licence, dispensation, or otherwise, shall take any particular stipend or salary to sing for any soule, noz have noz occupie by himselfe, noz by any other to his hle, any personage, or vicarage in ferme of the lease or grant of any person or persons, noz take any profite or rent out of any such ferme, uppon yeine to saxfaite pl.s. noz every
Spirituall persons.

every such weeke that he or any to his ble shall occupie or have any such stipende or ferme contrary to this present act. And by peine to loose x times the value of such parte or rent as he shall take out of any such ferme after the said feast. The one halfe of which forfeitures to be to the king our soueraigne lord, & the other moity to him that will sue for the same by originall writ, bill, plaint of debt, or by information in any of the kinges courtes, in which suit & action, no wager of law shalbe admitted for the defendant, nor any escoine or protection allowed.

Provided alway that no deanrie, arch-deaconrie, chauncellorship, treasurership, chauntership, or prieend in any cathedrall or collegial church, nor personage, that hath a vicar incumb, nor any benefice perpetually appropriated, be taken or comprehended under the name of benefice having cure of soule, in any article aforesaid.

Provided alio and be it enacted by the autheritie aforesaid, that no spiritual person or persons regular or secular, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be, from the first daye of April next comming, haue, ble, or keepe, by him or the selfe, or by any person or persons to his or their ble or commoditie, any maner of tane house or tane houses, to be bled or occupied to his or their owne ble, commodity or else, from the laid first daye of April next comming, shall haue ble or keepe any manner of
Spirituall persons.

by she house or by she houses to any other ble intent or behoosse, then onely to be spent and occupied in his or their own houses, byppon peine to forfeit for euerpe moneth so bling and occupying any of the said misteries, or occupations r.li. The one moity thereof to the king our soueraigne Lord, and the other moity to him that will sue for the same by original wright, bil, plaint of det, or information in any of the kings courtes, in which action and suite no wager of law shalbe admitted for the defendant, ne any elloigne, or protection allowed.

Provided alwaies, that every dutches, marquess, countesse, baronette, widowes, which have taken, or that hereafter shall take anye husbandes under the degree of a baron, may take such number of chapleines as is above limited to the being widowes and that every such chapleine may purchase licence to have and take such number of benefices with cure of soule, and have like libertie of non residence in manner and forme as they might have done if their said ladies & maistresses had kept theselues widowes. Any thing in this present acte contained to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, that cuerie spirituall person or personnes, having landes, tenemttes or other possesstions in the right of their houses, abowte the perely value of bix. E. marke, may kepe & retaine in their occupation and manurance, as much as their laid
Spirituall persons.

said landes and tenements, and other possessiouns, as shalbe necessarie and sufficient for pasturage of their catterlles, and for tilage of cornes to be employed and spent for the only maintenance, sustentation, and keeping of his of their households and hospitalites, without fraud or covaine, any thing in his present acte to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

Provided alway that it may be lawfull to every spiritual person and personnes, to take in ferme any meales, maistros, or dwelling houses, having but onely orchardes, or gardeines, in any citte, borough, and towne for their own habitation or dwelling. Any thing in this acte to the contrary notwithstanding. So that no perso spiritual other then be aboue provided for, for their non residence haue any libertie of non residence by colour of this provided: See the Statutes made 25. Henry 8. cap. 16. and 28. Hen. 8. capt 13. and 33. Hen. 8. ca. 28. in Reudice 3. 4. and 5. Who els may have dispensation & be non resident.
& An acte that all farmers may enjoy their leases,
against recoueries had by fayne titles, and
falsifie the same recoueries, An. 21.
H. 8. ca. 15. Recoueries 2.

Where afose this time divers persons
have made leaves of their manors,
landes, tenements, and other heredit-
taments, sometime by their indentures, and
sometime without writings to their persons
for term of yeares, taking of the great
sines for the incummes of the same leaves,
after the same yeasours, theirs heires or all-
signes, have cauled and suffered recoueries
to be had against them in the Court of our
souveraigne lord the king, and in other lords
courts, upon saine and untrue titles, by craft
& coun, to put the said termours from their
said termes. And after such recoueries had,
the same recouersers, by reason of such recou-
eries and judgementes, have encreed into the
same manors, landes, tenements, and other heredit-
taments, so to ferme letten, & thereof
have expulsed the said farmers, contrary to
their said leases, covenants, & agreements.
And because it was doubted to some persons
whether the said farmers might falsify such
recoueries or not.

Be it therefore enacted by the king our
souveraigne Lord, by the assent of the Lords
spiritual & temporal, & the commons in this
present parliament assembled, & by the au-
thority of the same, that all such farmers that \&
may
Recoueries.

May falsifie for his terme onely, such recoueries, as well hereofore had, as hereafter to be had, in such wife and sonne, as a tenant of a freehold, shall and may do by the course of the common lawe, where such tenant of freehold was neither priuie nor partes to the same recouerie. And that the same termers, their executores and assignes, notwithstanding such recoueries so had, shall reteyne, hold, and enjoy their said termes, according to their said leases against all such recouerors, their heires and assignes. And that the said recouerors their heires and assignes, after such recouerie so had, shall have like remedy against the laide termers, their executores and assignes, by autoritie or action of debt for the rentes and serviçes reserved upon the same leases, being due after the same recoueries, also like actions against them so, at first done, after the same recoueries so had, in lyke maner and forme as the said lesleurs should or might have had, if the same recoueries had never ben had.

And also be it further enacted by the au-
uthoritie aforesaid, that no maner of statute of the Staple, statute Marchant, nor execution by E legit, be hereafter avoided, or in any wise made frustrate, by meanes of any such feined recouery, 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 such meanes, that have by
by force of this estate lyke remedy to a
voide and falsifie the same recoveries, as be-
fore is ordyned and prouided for the lease
for terme of yeares.

$ Auowrie.$


Where as well the noble men of this
Reaime, as divers other persons, by
fines, recoveries, grauntoes, and se-
cret seotlements & leases, made by their te-
nants to persons unknown, of the lands &
tenements holden of them, have ben put fro
the knowledge of their tenants, upon whom
they shold by order of the law make their
auowries, for their rents, customes, & ser-
nices, to their great losse & hinderances.

CWe it therefore enacted, established, and
ordyned by authoritie of this present par-
lament, that Whereuer any manours,
lands, tenements, and other hereditaments,
be holden by any maner person or persons,
by rents, customes, or services, that if the
Lord, of whom any such manours, landes, te-
enentes, or hereditamentes, be to holden
distrainte upon the same manours, landes,
or tenements, for any such rents, customes
or services, & replevin thereof be sued, & the
Lord, of whom the same lands, tenements,
Auowrie.

or hereditaments he to holden, may auow, or his bailife or servant make consistance, or judi" fice for taking of the said distres, uppon the same lands, tenements, or hereditaments to holden, as in lands or tenements within his see or feignage, alleaging in the said a" uowrie, consiance, & satisfaction, the same manors, landes, and tenements to be holden of him without naming of any person certaine to be tenant of the same, and without making any auowrie, satisfaction or consiance upon any person certaine. And lyke" wise the Lord, bailife, or servant to make auowrie, satisfaction, or consiance, in lyke maner and fourme upon every suit sued of second deliverance.

And also be it enacted by the said auow" rite, that every auowant, & every other person and persons, that make any such auowrie, satisfaction, or consiance, as bailie, or servant to any person or persons in any Replegiare, or second deliverance, for rents, customs, services, or for damage lost, or other rent or rents, upon any ortres taken in any landes or tenements: if the same auowrie, consiance, or satisfaction be found for them, or the plaintiffs in the same be nonsuit, or otherwise barred: that then they shall recover their damages & costs against the said plaintiffs, as the same plaintiffs should have done or had, if they had recov" ered in the Replegiare, or second deliverance found against the said defendants. See be"
And be it also ordained, that the said plaintiffs and defendants in the said writs of Replegiare, or writs of second deliverance, and in every of them, shall have like pleas & like aide and prayers in all such asswizies, consiances, & insizations, pleas of disclaimer only except, as they might have had before the making of this acte, & as though the said asswizie, consiance, or insification had beene made after the due order of the common law.

And it is further enacted by the said authority, that all such persons as by the order of the common law may lawfully joyn to the plaintiffs or defendants in the said writs of Replegiare, or second deliverance, as well without process as by process, shall from hence forth joyn unto the said plaintiffs or defendants, as well without process as by process, to have the like pleas & like advantages, in all things (disclaimer only except) as they might have done by the order of the common law before the making of this acte.

I Attainct.


cap. 3. Attainct 15.

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

lande is in manifolde causes, by unreasonable means, detestably vled to the inheritance and great damage of many and great number of his subiectes, weel disposed, and to the most high displeasure of Almighty God. The good statutes against all officers having returne of wights and their deputies making panelles partially for rewards to them given, against unlawfull mainten-
nos, embraceys and iuroys, and against iuroys untruly geuynge their verdict, notwithstanding. For reformation whereof, and for all such as the late noble king Hen-
ry the seuenthe, provided remedye for the same by a statute made in the xii, yere of his raigne § cap 24. § which statute is now exp- pyped. Be it therefore now enacted by the king our soueraigne Lord, § the Lords spir-
ituall and temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, that ypon enere yntrue verdice hereafter ge-
uen be wight parte and parte, in any hype, plaint, or demaunde, before any Justices or Judges of recorde, where the thing in demaund and verdice there ypon geuyn, extendeth to the value of five pounde, and concerneth not the jeopardy of mans lyfe, the partie geuyn by the same verdice, shall have a writte of Attaint a-
gainst every persons hereafter to geuyn a yntrue verdice and every of them, and
Attaint.

against the party, which shall have judgment upon the same verdict. And that in the same attaint, there shall be awarded against the petit jury, the party, and the grande jury, summons, reconnu, and distress in infinitive, which grande jury shall be of like number as the grande jury is now in attaint: and every of them, that shall pass in the same, shall have landes and tenements to the value of twenty marks by the pear, of treethede, out of the ancient demelne. And upon the distress which shall be delivered of recorde, upon the same open proclamation to be made in the court where the distress shall be awarded more then fivee dace of the retourne of the same distress, and every such distress shall be made upon the lande of every of the saide grande jury, as in other distresses is and hath been bled. And if the saide partye defendant, or the petite jurors, or any of them appeare not by the distress then the grand jury to be taken against them and every of them that shall to make default. And if any of the saide petite jury appeare, then the partie complainant in that behalfe, shall assigne the saide fermen of the first verdict by entruyge, where unto they of the petite jury shall have none answer, (if they be the same persones, and the wryt, proces, recoune, and allignement gode and lawful), except that the demaundant or, plaints in the same
Attaint.

Attaint hath afoye ben nonsuit, or discontinued his suit of attaint taken for the same, or hath for the same verdict in a writ of attaint had judgment against the said petite turie, but only they made true serement, which issue shall be tried by xxiij. of the said grand jury, & the partie that plead, that they gaue true verdict, or any other matter, which shall be a sufficient barre of the said attaint. And that plea notwithstanding the grand jury to be taken without delay, to enquire whether the first jury gave true verdict or no. And if they finde that the said petit turie gave an untrue verdict, then every of the said petit turie to forfait xxli. Whereof the one halfe halbe to the king our soueraigne Lord, & the other halfe to the partie that lost. And over that, that every of the sayde petit turie shall seuerally make fine & raunseome by the discretion of 5 Justices, before whom the said false serement shall bee found after their several offences, desautes & sufficiency of enuie of the said petit turie. And after that, that those of the said petit turie so attainted shall never after be in any credence, nor their other accepted in any court. And if such plea as the partie pleadith, which is a barre of the said Attaint be founde or deemed against him that so pleadeth, then the partie that so sueith shall have judgment to be restorod to that he lost with his reasonable costes and dammages.

So seene alway that any ytlarie in action
action or cause personal, or excogiment pleaded or alleged in the party plaintiff or demaund that shall be taken but as a void plee, to that he shall not be put to answer. And that in all the aforesaid processes such day shall be given as in a writ of Dower, and no else own protection to lie noz to be allowed in the same. And if the said grand jury appear not upon the first distress had against them, so that the jury for their default do remaine, he that maketh default shall forfeite to the kinge twenty shillings, and upon the second distress forty shillings, after making default, for every such default five poundes, and like penalties and forfeitures to be against them and every of them that shall be named in the Tales, as is afores expressed against every of the saide grand jury aforesaid. And that for and by the death of the party or any of the saide petit jury, the saide attainant shall not abate, noz be deterred against the remnant, as long as two of the said petit jury be alive.

And if hereafter any false verdict be given in any action, suit or demaund, afores any justice or judge of record, of any thing personall, as det, trespass, and other like, which shall be under the value of forty pound, that then the party grieved shall have attainant, to such process and plee as is afores rehearsed, delays to be taken away as is afores remembered: except that in this case of attainant every person of the ground jury that may dispende
Attaint.

dispende v. markes by the yer of freholde out of auncient demeine, or is worth an hundred markes of goods and cattells, shalbe able to passe in y same attaint. And if p petiturie be attainted, that then they shal in this case of attaint every of them forfait v.l. Whereof one halfe shal be to y kinge, & oth other halfe to the party, after the forme afores herefis, & ouer y to make fine & rauncombe by y discretio of y justices, as is aforesaid.

And if there be not persons of such sufficiencye within the thire oz. place where anye of the laide attaintes shal be taken, as may passe in the same: be it ozdeined by y authoritye aboueslaide, that then one Tale shalbe awarded into the thire next adoinig by the discretion of the Justices afores who the same attaints shal be taken, which shal be warned to appere byo like peines, as is aforesaid, and enabled to passe in the laide attaints, as if they were dwelling in y thire where the same attaint shalbe taken. And that the same lawes action and remedye ozdeined by this present act, be kept forz and to all them that shalbe graved by such untrue verdicts of any inheritance, in descent, reversion, remainder, oz. of any freholde in reversion oz. remainder. And if the party in attaint geuen by this act be nösuit, or y same discontinue, that the y laid party to nösuit oz. to discotinueinge y laid attaint, make fine & raunto by y discretio of y justices afores who the laid attaint shalbe taken & depending.
And that all attainders hereafter to be taken, shall be taken afore the king in his bench, or afore the Justices of the common place, in none other Courts. And that null prius shall be granted by discretion of the Justices upon the distress. And every of the said petit Jurie may appeare and answer were by attorney in the said attain. And that the moitie of the said forfeiture of the petit itury shall be levied to those of our Soueraigne Lord by Capias ad satisfaciendum, or Fieri facias, or Elegit, or by action of det, against every person of the petit itury to forfeiting, against his executors and administrators, having then sufficient goods of their said testator not administered: and the other moitie shall by like proces be levied to the use of that party that sueth any attainder gegen by this act, against euerie of the said petit itury and his executors or administrators, having then sufficiency of goods as is aforesaid, not administered, and the judgement of restitution to the partie gegened suing this act and execution of the same to be had, and like judgement for the partie defendant or tenant to bee discharged of restitution, as aforesaid this present act in case of a grand attain had been likewise. And if there be divers plaintiffs or demandants in attain, that the nonsuit or release of any of them shall not be in any wise hurtful or prejudicial to his receiver, but that they & every of them in such cases may be
Attaint.

be summoned and severed lyke as it is bled
when there be byyers demaundantes in ac-
tions reals.

Be it also ordeyned and enacted by the
authority abovesaid, that in every writ of
attaint hereafter to be take by or upon this
act, the which shalbe such as other writtes
of attaint be, & after the Telle of the fame
writ, shalbe written these wordes in latin,
Per statutur continuari vsq; annum vice-simun ter-
cium domini Henrici octauui dei gratia Angliae &
Franc Regis, fidei defens, & domini Hiberniæ.

And it is also enacted, that this act shall
take effect for veridices hereafter to be ge-
uen and to continue to the last day of the
next Parliament.

Provided alway, that this acte be not
prejudical to a statute made in the 21. yeare
of the late king of famous memopie Henry
the vij. for punishment of Periurie in vn-
true veridices geuen in plaintes lued in the
Courtes of the Citie of London, but that
it shalbe at the liberty of al persoys, for & by-
on any vntrue verdict geuen in any court
of the same citie, to sue their Attaint upon
this statute, or els upon the said statute
made in the said 21. yeare at their owne plea-
tures and wills. 

See Anno 11. H. 7. ca. 21
Attaint 13.

For Attaintes in London, Note that
this Statute is made perpetuai, Anno 13
Elizab. cap. 25.
An acte expressing an order for vles, and wills,

Whereby the common lawes of this
Realme, landes, tenements, & heredi-
 ditaments, be not available by testa-
 ment, nor ought to be transferred from one
to another, but by solemnne litterie & letin,
matter of recorde, writing insufficient, made
bonadle, without covine of traude, yet ne-
vertheless, dyuers and lundy imaginati-
ons, subtile inventions and practiles have
been blest: whereby the hereditaments of this
realm have ben conveyed fro one to another
by fraudulent seoffements, fines, recoveries
and other assuraces craftely made, to secret
bles, intents, and trusts, and also by wills
and testaments, sometime made by nude pa-
roll and woordes, sometime by signes and
tokens, & sometime by writing, and for the
most part made by such persones as be dy-
ted with fitknes in their extreme agonies
and paines, or at such time as they have had
scanty any good memorie or remembrance,
at which times they being procoked by gre-
die and courteson persones lying in a wayte
about the, do many times dispose indiscr et-
ly & unadvisedly their landes and inheri-
tances: by reason whereof & by occasion of
which fraudulent seoffements, fines, recover-
ies, & other like assurances to vles, confiden-
ces & trusts, dyuers & many heires have ben
injustly
Vles.

Initially at tædyt times disheirr'd, the lords have lost their wa'edes, marriages, relat'se's, harriots, escheates, aides pur fa'ret his chivalar, & pur file marier, and scantily any person can be certainly assured of any lands by them purchased, nor known surely against whom they shal bse their actions or execution for their rightes, titles, & dutties. Alfo men married have lost their tenancy by the curtelle, wome their dowers, manifest peruries, by t'ial of such secret wiltes & vles, have bene committed. The kinges highnesse hath lost the profites and avantages of the landes of personnes attainted, and the landes crastely put in seement to the vles of alynes bozne, and also the profites of walse for a yeare and a day, of landes of seions attainted, and the landes their e'che'res thereof, and many other inconueniences have happened and daily do encrease among the kinges subiectes, to their great trouble and inquietnes, to the beter subversion of the auncient common lawes of this realme.

For the extirping and extinghuishment of all such subtle practicled seestemens, fines, recoveryes, abuses and errours, heretofore bled and accustomed in this Realme, to the subvention of the good and auncient lawes of the same, and to the intent that the kinges highnes, or any other his subiectes of this Realme, shal not in any wyle hereaftter by any meanes or inventions, be deceyued, domaged, or hurted, by reason of such
Such trusts, dies, or confidences, it may please the king's most royal Majesty, that it may be enacted by his highnes, by that tenant of the Lord's spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same, in manner and course following, that is to say, that where any person or persons stand or be seised, or at any time hereafter shall happen to be seised, of & in any honors, castles, manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, reversion, remainders, or other hereditaments, to the devise, confidence, or trust, of any other person or personnes, or of any body politique, by reason of any bargain, sale, feoffment, fine, recoueretie, covenant, contract, agreement, will or otherwise, by any manner meanes whatsoever it bee, that in every such case, all and every suche person and personnes, and bodies politique, that have or hereafter shall have any such devise, confidence, or trust, in fee simple, fee tail, for term of life, or of yeares, or otherwise, or any devise, confidence, or trust in remainder or reversion, shall from henceforth stand and be seised, deemed, and adjudged in lawfull seizon, estate, and possession, of, and in the same honors, castles, manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, reversions, remainders, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, to all intents, constructions, and purposes in the lawe, of and in such lyke estates, as they had or shall have in the
Vles. in bleu, trust, or confidence of, or in the same. And that the estate, title, right, & possession that was in such person or persons, were or after shall have seised of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to the bleu, confidence or trust of any such person or persons or of any body politicke, be from henceforth clearly deemed and adjudged, to be in him or them that have or after shall have such bleu, confidence, or trust, after such quality, manner, forme, and condition, as they had before, in or to the bleu, confidence, or trust that was in them.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where divers and many persons, be or after shall happen to be jointly seised, of & in any lands, tenements, rents, reversion, remainders, or other hereditaments, to the bleu, confidence, or trust of any of them, that be so jointly seised, that in every such case, that those person or persons, which have or after shall have, any such bleu, confidence, or trust, in any such landes, tenementes, rentes, reversiones, remainders, or hereditamentes, shall from henceforth, have & be deemed & adjudged to have onely to him or them, that have or after shall have such bleu, confidence, or trust, such estate, possession, and feynin, of and in the same landes, tenementes, rentes, reversiones, remainders, or other hereditamentes, in lyke nature, manner, forme, condition, and course, as he or they had before in the bleu, confidence.
conscience of trust of the same landes, tenements, or hereditaments. Saying, and referring to all and singular persons and bodies politicke, their heires and successours, other then those person or persons, which he sealed or hereafter shall be sealed of any lands tenements or hereditaments to any sclip, co-
sidece or trust, al 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 acte.

And also sauing to all and singular those persons, and to their heires, which be or here-
after shall be sealed to any sclip, or 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 sclip, in or to any manors, landes, te-
menus, rents, or hereditaments, whereof they be or hereafter shall be sealed to any o-
ther sclip, as if this present act had never bene had or made, any thing contained in this acte to the contrary notwithstanding.

And where also divers persons stand and be sealed of, and in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in se simple, or other wise to the sclip or intet that some other person or persons, shall have and perceive perely to the and to his or their heires one annual rent, of tenne pounds or more or less out of the same landes and tenements, and some other person one other annual rent to him & his assignes for term of life, or yeares, or for

C.f.
Vses.

Some other special time, according to such intent and use, as hath bene heretofore declared, limited, and made thereof. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, in every such case, the same persons their heirs, and assigns, that have, suche use and interest, to have and perceive any such annual rents out of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, that they and every of them their heirs and assigns, bee adjudged and doomed to be in possession and feoff of the same rent, or and in such like estate, as they had in the title, interest or use of the said rent, or profit, and as if a sufficient grant or other lawfull conveyance had been made & executed to them, by such as were they shall be seised to the use or intent of any such use rent to be had, made, or paid, according to the ver ye truste and intent thereof. And that all and every such person and persons as have hereafter shall have any title, use and interest, in or to any such rent or profit, shall lawfully dispossesse or none payment of the said rent, and in their owne names make acknowledgements, or by their Bailies or servants make cognizances & insuffications, and have all other suits, entries, and remedies, for such rents, as if the same rents had be actually & really granted to them, with sufficient clauses of distress, rentrie, or otherwise, according to such conditions, paines, or other things limited & appointed by the trust & intent for payment of suerty of such rent.

And
And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whereas divers persons have purchased or have estate made & conveyed of and in divers landes, tenements & hereditaments unto them & to their wives and to the heirs of the husband, or to the husband & 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 the said wife. Or where any such estate, or purchase of anie landes, tenements, hereditaments, hath been or hereafter shall be made to any husband and to his wife, in manner and form as above expressed, or to any other person or persons, & 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 jointer of the wife; that then in every such case, every woman married, having such jointer made or hereafter to be made, shall not claim nor have title to have any dower of the residue of the lands, tenements or hereditaments, that at any time were her said husbands by whom she had any such jointer, nor shall demand nor claim her dower of and against them that have the landes, and inheritance of said husband. But if she have no such jointer, then she shall bee admitted and inhabited to pursue, have and demand her dower by writte of dower, after the due course and order of the common lawes.
of this realm: this act or any lawe 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 cause, by lawful entry, 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 by same landses and tenements, so ejected and expelled, shall amount or extend unto.

Provided also, that this act or any thing therein contained or expressed, except not be in any wise hurtful or prejudicial to any woman or women, heretofore being married, of soz or concerning such right, title, or interest or possession, as they or any of them have claim of pretende to have for her or their jointer or dower, or in or to any manors, landses, tenements, or other hereditaments, or 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 wife have or hereafter shall have any manses, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, unto her gene by assured after marriage, for term of her life, or otherwise in jointer, except the same assurance bee to her made by act of parliament,
ment, and the said wife after that fortune to
over line the same her husbande, in whose
time the said jointer was made of assured
unto her, that then the same wife, so overit-
ning, shall and may at her libertie, after the
death of her said husband, refuse to have
take the landes, and tenements, so to her
geden, appointed of assured, during the co-
cverture, so, terms of her life of otherwise in
jointer: except the same assurance be to her
made by acte of parliament, as is aforesaid,
and thereupon to have, ask, demaunde and
take her dower, by writ of dower, or other-
wise, according to the common lawe, of and
in all such landes, tenements, and heredita-
mentes, as her husbande was and streake se-
fed of any state of inheritance, at any time
during the coverture, any thing contayned
in this act to the contrarie in any wise not-
withstanding.

Provided also that this present acte no
any thing therein contained, extende, no; be
at any time hereafter interpreted, expoused
or taken to extinct, release, discharge or sus-
pend, any statute, recognizance, or other bod
by the execution of any elate of, or in any
landes, tenements, or hereditamentes,
by the authority of this act, to any perso
persons, or bodies politique, any thing con-
tained in this act to the contrarie therof not-
withstanding.

And sozal much as great ambiguities
and doubts may arise of validity & invalidity
of
Vles.

of Wylles heretofore made of any landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, to the great trouble of the kinges subiectes: the kinges most royal maistrice minding the tranquility and rest of his louing subiectes, of his most excellent and accustomed goodnes is pleased and contented, that it be enacted by the authority of this present parliament, by all maner true and just Wylles and testamentes, heretofore made, by any person or persons, deceased, or that shall decease, before the first day of May, that shall be in the yeare of our lord god M. v. C. xcvvi, of any landes, tenements, or other hereditamentes, shall be taken and accepted good and effectuall in the lawe, after such fashion, manner and course, as they were commonly taken and used, at any time win forty peres next before the making of this act, any thing obtained in this act, or in the preamble thereof, or anie opinion of the common lawe to the contrarie thereof notwithstanding.

Provided always, that the kinges highnes, shall not haue, demande, or take any advantage or profit, for or by occasion of the executing of any estate once by authority of this act, to any person or persons, or bodies politique, which now have, or on this side the saide first daye of Maye, which shall bee in the yeare of our Lord god M. v. C. xcvvi, shall have anie blesse, or blesse, trustes, or confidences, in anie manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes
vntes, holden of the kinges highnes, by reason of primer seyon, liverie, ouster le maine, ane for alienation, reliefe, or harriot but that fines for alienations, relieffes, and hariottes, shal be payde to the kinges highness. And also liveries and ouster le maine shal be fued for bles, trusts, and confidences to bee made and executed in possession, by authouritie of this acte, after and from the saide first daye of Maye, of landes, and tenementes and other hereditamentes holden of the king in such like manner and course, to all intentes, considerations, and purposes as hath heretofore bene ysed or accustomed by sh order of sh laws of this realme.

Provided also, that no other person or persons or bodies politique, of whom anie las, tenementes, or hereditaments be or hereafter shal be holden, mediate or immediate, shal in any wise demand or take, anie fine, reliefe, or harriot, for or by occasion of sh executing of any estate by sh authouritie of this act to any person or persons, or bodies politique, before sh laid first day of Maye, which shal be in the yeare of our Lord God 1536.

And be it enacted by authouritie aforesaid that all and singular person and persons, or bodies politique, which at any time on this side the said first day of Maye which shal bee in the yeere of our lord god 1536. Shall have anie estate into them executed, of and in anie landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, by the authouritie of this acte, shal
and may have and take the same or like ad-
vantage, benefit, boucher, aide prairer, reme-
dy, commoditie and profite, by action entrie,
condition or otherwise, to all intents con-
structions or purposes, as the person or per-
sons seised to their use, of, or, in any such
landes, tenements, or hereditaments, so ex-
ecuted, had, should, might or ought to have
had, at the time of the execution of the estate
thereof, by the authoirty of this act, against
any other person or persons, of, or for any
walt, disteclin, trespas, condition broken, or
any other offence, cause, or thinge concernig
or touching the saide landes or tenements
To executed by the authoirty of this act.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the
authoirty aforesaid, that actions nowe de-
pending against any person or persons, se-
ised of or, in any landes, tenements, or her-
editaments, to any use, trust or confinde, shall
not abate or be discharged for, or by reason
of executing of any estate thereof by autho-
irty of this act, before the saide first day of
May which shall be in the yeare of our Lord
God 1536: any thinge contained in this act
to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this act noz any
tinge therein contained, shall not be preu-
dicial to the kings highnes, for wardships
of heirs nowe beinge win age, noz for lyne-
ries, or, for outher le maine, to be sued by a-
ny person or persons nowe beinge within
age, or of full age, of any lands or tenements
unto
unto the same heire or heltes now alreadye
descended, any thinge in this acte conteined
to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the
authority aforesaid, that all and singuler
recognisances heretofore knowledge, take
or made, to the ringes ble, soz, orz, concerning
any recoveryes of any landes, tenements or
hereditaments, heretofore blez, orz had, by
writ orwritts of entre upon dissension in le
post, shal from hence forthe be utterly boide,
and of none effect to all intents, constructions, and purposes.

Provided also, that this acte, norz anye
thinge therein conteined, be in any wise pre
judicial orz hurtful to any person orz perles
bozne in Wales. orz the marches of the same
which shal have any estatte to them executed
by authority of this act, in any lands, tenen-
ments, orz other hereditaments, within this
Realm, whereof orz any other person orz per-
sons now stand, orz be seised, to the ble of a-
y such person orz persons bozne in Wales,
orz in the marches of the same: but that orz
the person orz persons bozne in Wales orz in the
marches of the same, shal orz may lawfully
have retaine orz kepe the same lands tenen-
ments orz other hereditaments, whereof estate
shal be lo unto the executed by the authori-
ty of this act, according to orz tenour of orz sae,
any thing in this acte conteined, orz any other
act orz provision heretofore had orz made to orz
contrary, notwithstandinge.
Inrollements.

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

It is enacted by the authoritie of this present parliamet, that fro the last day of July, which shall be in the yer of our Lord god 1536, no manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, shall passe, alter, or change, from one to another, whereby any state of inheritance or freeholde, shall be made or take effecte, in any person or persons, or any use thereof to be made, by reason onely of anie bargayne and sale thereof, excepte the same bargayne and sale be made by writing indented, sealed, and enrolled in one of the kings courts of recorde at Westminster, or els within the same countie or counties where the same manours, landes, tenements, so bargayned and solde, lie or bee, before the Custos Rotulorum, and two Justices of the peace and the clerke of the peace of the same countie or counties, or two of them at the leaft, whereof the clerke of the peace to bee one and the same enrollment to bee had & made within the monethes next after the date of the same writings indented, the same custos Rotulorum, or Justices of the peace, and clerke.
Inrollements.

clerke, takinge for the enrolment of euerie suche writinge indented before them, where the land comprised in the same writing exceede not the yerely value of forty s. two shillings, that is to say, xvi.s. to the justices, and xvi.s. to the clerk, and for the enrolment of euerie such writing indented before them, wherein the land comprised exceede the summe of xi.s. yerely value d.o.s., that is to say, xvi.s. to the said justices, and xvi.s. to the said clerk for the inrolling of the same. And that the clerk of the peace for the time being, within euerie such countie, shall sufficiently inrolle & engross in parchement the same deedes or writings indented, as is aforesaid, the rolles therefore at the ende of euery perche that delivery be to the Custos Rotulorum of the same countie for the time being, there to remaine in the custodie of the said custos Rotulorum for the time being, amongst other records of euerie of the same countie, where any such enrolmentes shall be so made, to the intent that euerie party that hath to do therewith may recolte & see the effect & tenour of euery such writinge so enrolled.

Provided alwaies that this acte noz a ny thing therein contained, exted not to any maner lades, tenemetes, or hereditametes, lying or being within any Citie, borough, or towne corporate within this Realme, wherein the Maiors, recorders, chamber-lains, bailifes, or other offit oz officers have autho-
Partition.

Authority or have lawfully bled, to enrol any evidences, deeds, or other writings within their precincts or limits, any thing in this act contained, to the contrary notwithstanding. See after a statute made 34.H.8.cap.22. Touchinge deeds enrolled in such Cities, &c.

Partition

An act concerning joint tenants and tenants in common.
partitio 3.

Orasmuch as by the common laws of this Realm, divers of the kinges subjects, being seised of manors, lades, tenements and hereditaments, as joint tenants, or as tenants in common, with other of any estate of inheritance, in their owne rights, or in the right of their wines, by purchase, direct, or otherwise, and every of them so being joint tenants or tenants in common, have like right, title, interest, possession in the same manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for their parts and portions jointly or in common undeviately together with other, and none of them by the law doth or may know their several parts or portions in the same or that that is his or theirs by it selfe undeviately
vided: and cannot by the lawes of this realme otherwise occupie or take the profites of the same, or make any severance, devision, or partition thereof, without other of their mutual assentes and consentes: by reason whereof divers and many of them, being so jointly and undeniably sealed of the sayde manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, oftentimes of their peruers croucentous and malicious mindes and willes, against all right, justice, equitie, and good conscience, by strength and power, have not only cut and fellen downe all the woodes and trees growing upon the same, but also have extirped subverted pulled down, and destroied all the houses, edifications, & buildinges, meadowes, pastures, commons, & the whole commodittes of the same, and have taken & converted them to their owne vles, and behouses, to the open wronge and dishesion, and against the mindes and willes of other, holding the same manours, landes, te-

tementes, and hereditaments, jointly or in common with them, and they have bene al-

tways without assured remedy for the same.

Be it therefore enacted by the king our most dread soueraigne lord, and by thassent of the lords spiritual and temporall, and by the commons in this present parliament assembled, that all iointenantes, and tenantes, in common that noe we be, or hereafter shall be, of any estate or estates of enheritaunce, in their owne rightes, or in the right of their wifes
Partition.

Witnes, of any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, with in this Realme of England, Wales, or the marches of the same shall and may bee coasted and compelled by vertue of this present acte, to make partition betwene the, of all such manours, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as they now hold, or hereafter shall hold, as jointenants or tenantes in common, by Writ De partitione facienda in that case to be devised, in the King our soueraigne lorde's court of chancerie, in like maner & fourme as coparceners by the common lawes of this realme, have bene and are compelled to do, and the same Writ to be pursued at the common law.

Provided alwayes and be it enacted, that enorie of the said jointenantes or tenants in common, and their heires, after such partition made, shall and may have apye of the other, or of their heires, to the intent to designe the warrantie paramont, and to recover for the rate, as is used betwene coparceners after partition made by the order of the common lawe, any thinge in this act, contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

See after a statute made 32. H. 8, cap 32. touching partition betwene tenants of particular estates.

Monasteries.

Anguler their manours, lordships, granges, meales, landes, tenements, medowes, pastures, rentes, reversions, services, woodes, tithes, pelions, portions, churches, chapels, aduotions, patronages, annuities, rightes, entries, conditions, commons, leets, courts, liberties, privileges, and traunchies, appertaining or in any wise belonging to any such monaster, abbathe, priory, nunry, college, hospital, house of friers, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places or to any of them, by what ever name or corporation they or any of them were then named or called, and of what order, habyte, religio, or other kind of quality soever they or any of them then were reputed known or taken. To haue and to holde all the capde monasteries, abbathe, priories, nurries, colledges, hospitales, houses of friers, & other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, sites, circuits, precinctes, manours, lasds, tenements, meadowes, pastures, rentes, reversions, services, and al other the premises, to our saide souerainde lorde his heires and suffectors for ever, and the same their saide monasteries, abbathe, priories, nurries, colledges, hospitales, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, sites, circuits, precinctes, manours, lordshippes, granges, meales, lasds, tenements, medowes, pastures, rentes, reversions, services, and other the premises, voluntarily as is aforesayde, have renounced
renounced, left, and forsaken, and every of them hath renounced, left and forsaken. We it therefore enacted by the King our Lou-
raigne Lord, and the Lords spiritual & tem-
poral, and the commons in this present par-
tament assembled, & by authoritie of the-
tame, that the King our Loueraigne lord shall
have, hold, possess and enjoy to him, his heirs
& successors for ever, all & Angiler such late
monasteries, abbathies, priories, nuries, col-
leges, hospitalis, houses of friers, & other re-
ligious & ecclesiastical houses and places, of
what kindes, natures, qualities, or diversi-
ties of habites, rules, professions or orders
they or any of them were named, known or
called, which the 8d saday of Febru-
ary, the xxvi. yeare of the raigne of our said
Loueraigne Lord, have bene dissolved, up-
pressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited,
queen by, or by any other meanes come to
his highnes, and by the same authoritie &
in like maner that have, hold, possess, & en-
joy all the sites, circuites, precinctes, man-
nours, lordships, graunges, meales, landes,
tenements, meadowes, pastures, rentes, re-
versions, services, woodes, tithes, pensions,
porcions, patronages appropriated, vicarages,
churches, chapels, advowsons, nominations,
patronages, annuities, rightes, interestes,
entries, conditions, § 32. H. 8. ca. 34.
comons, lettes, courts, liberties, privilages,
franchishes, and other whatsoeuer heredi-
taments, which apperteyned or belonged, to
W. I.
Monasteries.

The said late monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, to any of them, in such large and ample manner and course, as the late abbots, priors, abelles, priorizelles, and other ecclesiastical governors and governelles, of such late monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, had, held, or occupied, or of right ought to have had, held, or occupied, in the right of their said late monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, at the time of the said dissolution, suppression, renouncing, relinquishing, forfeiting, giving up, or by any other manner of means comming of the same to the kinges highnes, then the sixt day of Februarie aforesaid specified.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that not only all the said late monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, sites, circuits, precincts, manours, lordshipes, granges, meases, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, rentes, reversiones, services, and all other the premises, forthwith immediately and presently, but also all other monasteries, abbatishes, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals,
Monasteries.
Monasteries.

Abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by or, come into the king's highnesse, titles, circuits, precincts, manors, lordships, granges, landes, tenements, & other the premises, whatsoever they be, & every of the were in this present act specially & particularly rehearsed, named, and expressed by express words, names, titles, and faculties, and in their natures, kindes, and qualities.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, & other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places which ben dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, given by or, come to the king's highnesse by any maner of meanes, as is aforesaid, and at the manors, lordships, granges, landes, tenements, and other the premises, (except such thereof as be come to the kings hands by attainder or attainders of treason) and at the said monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars & other religious & ecclesiastical houses or places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given by or, come into the king's highnesse, & at the manors, lordships, granges, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, rents, turre_
Monasteries. reversiones, services, woods, tithes, poecions, 
penions, parsonages, appropria, vicarages, 
churches, chapels, advowsons, nominations, 
patronages, annuities, rightes, interests, 
entries, cordinions, commons, fees, courts, 
liberties, privileges, franchises, and other 
hereditaments whatsoever they be, belonging to the same, or to any of them (except such 
therof, which shall happen to come to the king's 
highness, by attainder or attainders of treason) shall be in the order, survey, and government 
of our said sovereign Lord the king's court 
of Augmentation of the revenues of his 
crown, of the chancellors, officers, and 
ministers of the same. And at the ferries, 
issues, revenues, profits, coming and growing 
of the premises, of every part thereof, 
(except before excepted) shall be ordered, taken 
and receiv'd to the king's use by the said 
Chancellor, ministers, and officers of the 
same court, in such and like manner as for 
as the monasteries, priories, estates, circuitues, 
manors, praunages, meales, lands, tenciments, 
rentes, reversiones, services, tithes, pen- 
cions, poecions, advowsons, patronages, 
rightes, entries, conditions, and other heredi- 
daments, late appertaining or belonging 
unto the monasteries, abbathies, priories, or 
other religious houses, late by authority 
of parliament suppressed, videlicet 27 H. 8. 
vt patet, but in Rastalls collect Monasteries 9. 
In to all and every person and persons, bodies 
U, in, politike
Monasteries.

Political, & their heirs and successors, and the heirs & successors of all & every of them other then the said late abbots, priors, abbesles, prioresles, and other ecclesiastical governors & governelles, of the said late monasteries, abbathies, prizies, nurries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, and their successors, & the successors of every of them, & such as pretend to be founders, patrons, or donors of such monasteries, abbathies, prizies, nurries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other ecclesiastical houses and places, or of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, belonging to the same, or to any of them, their heirs & successors, & the heirs & successors of every such founder, patron, or donor: and the now abbots, priors, abbesles, prizies, & other ecclesiastical governors & governelles of such monasteries, abbathies, prizies, nurries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, and other religious & ecclesiastical houses & places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, & covenent, or come to the kinges highnes, and such as pretend to be founders, patrons, or donors, of such monasteries, abbathies, prizies, nurries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, & other ecclesiastical houses and places, or of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments to the same belonging.
Monasteries: 136

ging, or to any of them their heirs and successors, and the heirs and successors of any of them) all such right, title, claim, interest, possession, rents, charges, annuities, leases, servies, offices, fees, liberties, and privileges, portions, pensions, colodies, commons, synodes, proies, and other profits, which they or any of them have claim, ought, may, or might have had, in or to the premises, or to any part or parcel thereof, in such like manner, fourme, and condition, to all intents, respects, constructions and purposes, as if this act had never been had nor made (rentes services, rents leck, &c, all other services and suites only except.)

Provided always and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any late abbot, prior, prioress, abbess, or other ecclesiastical governor or governor aforesaid, within one year next before the dissolution, supposing, renouncing, relinquishing, forfeiting, seining by, or coming to the king's highness, of his late monasterie, abbathie, priorie, nunrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiasticall house or place, hath made any lease or grant, under his court or common seal, or otherwise for terme of life, or for terme of years, or of the fte, circuit, or precinct, of his said late monasterie, abbathie, priorie, nury, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiasticall house or place, or of any part thereof, of any manors, messuages, grages, lands, &c, tenes

[Handwritten notes and corrections on the page]
tenements, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments, which belonged or appertained to his said late monasterie, abbethie, priorie, nunrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, which manors, messuages, grassages, landes, tenements, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments, were not before the same lease commonly held to be let nor to terme, but kept and reserved in the manurance, tillage or occupation of the said governor or governess, for the maintenance of hospitallitie and good housekeeping: within one yere, as is abovesaid, hath made any lease or grant for terme of life, or for terme of yeres, or of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woods, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chappellies, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, whereof, or in the which any estate or interest for terme of life, yeare or yeres, at the time of the making of any such grant or lease, then had his being or continuance, and then was not determined, limited, or expired; or in the time of one yere, as is abovesaid, hath made any lease or grant for terme of life, or for terme of yeres, of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woods, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chapellies, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, upon
Monasteries.

Upon the which leases & grants, the blasil and olde rentes & services, accustomed to be helden & reserved by the space of ye peres, next before the first day of this present parliament, is & be not thereupon reserved and helden. D2. If any such gouvernor o2 gouvernelle hath made any bargaine o2 sale of his woods, within one pere, as is afose limited, which woods be yet growing and standing: that then all and every such lease, grant, bargain & sale of woodes, shall be utterly boide and of none effect.

And it is also enacted by authorite aforesaid, that all seistments, fines, and recoueries, had, made, knowledge, o2 lufred, by any gouvernor o2 gouvernelle, without the kinges licence under his great seale, within one pere next before the dissolvution, renouncying, relinquishing, forfaiting, seeing by, or comming unto the kings highnes, of his saide monasterie, abbathic, priorie, nunrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious o2 ecclesial house o2 place, o2 any manors, meases, landes, tenementes, o2 other hereditamentes, whatsoever they be, which the said late Abbot, Prior, abbelle, priore, and other ecclesiall gouvernor and gouvernelle, o2 any of the, o2 any of their predecessors had o2 helde, of the gift, grant or confirmation of our said soueraigne Lord o2 any of his highnes progenitors, o2 of the which monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitallies, houses of friers,
Friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, our said soueraine Lord was founder or patron, or which manors, meales, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments were of the auncient or olde foundation or plantation of the said late monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunnaries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious, or ecclesiastical houses or places, haibe hiterly voide and of none effect.

And it is further enacted by the authortie aboueclaide, that if any abbot, prior, abbesse, priorresse, or other ecclesiastical governor, or gouvernelle, of any monasterie, abbathie, priorie, nunnery, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppreied, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, gonne by, or come to the kings highnesse, within one per, next before the first day of this present Parliament, have made, or hereafter do make any leale or grant, under his couent or common seale, or otherwise for term of yeares, or life or luyes, of the tyme, circuitte and precinct of hys said monastrie, abbathie, priorie, nunnery, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical house or place, or of any part thereof, or any manors, measuages, lands, tenements, partonages appropytate, tithes, pensions, portiones, or hereditaments belonging or apperteyning to his said monastery, abbathie, priorie, non-
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manrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiastical house of place, which manours, meases, graunges, landes, tenements, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, and other hereditaments whatsoever they be, were not before the same lease, commonly used to be let nor let to term, but kept and reserved in the manurance, tillage, or occupation of the said governour or governelle, for the maintenance of hospitalitie and good house keeping: or now be in the manurance, tillage, or occupation of the said governour or governelle, for the maintenance of hospitalitie & good house keeping, or win one pere next before the first day of this present parliament, hath made, or hereafter shall make any lease or grant for term of life, or for term peres, of any manors, meases, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woods, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, portions, churches, chapels, or other hereditaments, whatsoever they be, whereas and in the which any estate or interest for term of lyse pere or peres, at the time of the making of any such grant or lease, then had his being or continuance, or hereafter shall have his being or continuance, and that was not determined, finished or expired, or at the time of any such lease to be made, shall not be determined, finished, or expired, or within one yeare next before the first day of this present Parliament, hath made
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made or hereafter shall make any lease or grant for term of life, or for term of peres of any manors, mesuages, lands, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woods, parsonages appropriate, tithes, pensions, pensions, churches, chapels, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, upon the which leases or grants the usual and old rents and tithes, accustomed to be yielded and reserved by the space of peres, next before the laid first day of this present parliament, is or be not, or hereafter shall not be thereupon reserved and yielded: Or by any such governoz, or gouvernelle, of any such monasterie, abbatie, priorie, nunrie, college, hospital, house of friers, or other religious or ecclesiasticall house or place, which hereafter shall happen to be disjoined, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfaited, gotten by, or come to the kinges highnes, in one peres, next before the first day of this present parliament, hath made, or hereafter shall make any bargain or sale of his woods, which woods be yet growing and standing: that then al and every such lease, grant, bargain, or sale of wood or woods, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

And it is also enacted by that and other authorities that all feoffements, fines, & recoveries had, made, knowledged or suffered within one peres next before the first day of this present parliament, or hereafter to be had made, knowledged or suffered, by any governoz, gouvernelle, of any monasterie, abba= thic,
Monasteries.

This, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquished, forfeited, given up or come to the king's highness, without the king's licence under his great seal, of any manors, meadows, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever they be, which the said abbots, priors, abbes, prioresses, and other ecclesiastical governors and governelles, which hereafter shall happen to be dissolved, suppressed, relinquished, forfeited, given up or come unto the king's highness, as is aforesaid, or any of them, or any of their predecessors had, held, or have and hold of the gift, grant, or confirmation of our said sovereign Lord, or of any of his highness progenitors, or of the which monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses and places, our said sovereign Lord is founder or patron, or which manors, meadows, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, were or be of the ancient or old foundation or possession of the said monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, shall be betterly voided and of none effect.

Provided alway, and be it enacted by authority abovesaid, that if any abbot,
Monasteries.

prior, abbes, or priozes, or other governors, or governelle abouesaid, within one yere next before the first day of this present parliament, or if any late abbot, prior, abbesse, priozeselle, or other late governors, or governelle abouesaid, win one yere next before any such dissolution, supplication, renouncing, relinquishing, forfaiting, geng yf, or coming to the kings highnes of the premises, or of any parcel therof, as is aforesaid, have made any demife, lease or grant, to any person or persons, for term of yeres, of any manors, messes, lands, tenements, parsonages appropriated, tithes, pensions, pensions, or other hereditaments aforesaid, which person or persons at the time of the said demise, lease, or grant, had or held the same for term for term of yeres then not expired: then the said person or persons to whom any such demise, lease or grant hath been so made, shall have or hold the same for the term of yeres only, from 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, expired, or else so many yeres as in such demise, lease, or grant been expired, so that the old rent be thereupon reserved, so that the same lease or leases exceed not ye yeres: this act any thing therin contained to the contrarie notwithstanding. See Plow. Com. fo. 106. and after Fulmerston & Stewardes cafe.

Provided also, that be it enacted by thence thozittie abouesaid, that if any abbot, prior,
abbelle, yprorette, or other late governor or governors, with one pere next before any such dissolution, supplication, denouncing, relinquishing, forswearing, geuyg by o, coming by to the kings highnes, of y premises, of a any parcel therof, as is aforesaid, have made any demise, lease or grant, to any person or persons, for terme of life or lives, of any manors, meales, landes, tenements, parsonages appropriated, tithes, pelours, porcions, or other hereditamets aforesaid, which person or persons, or any of them, at the time of y said demise, lease or grant, had & held the same for terme of life or lives, or for terme of pere then not expired: y then the said person or persons, to whom any such lease or grant hath been made, shall have & hold y same for terme of their life or lives, so y the old ret be thereupon referred. This act by any other thing therin contained to y contrary therof notwithstanding. Provided also & be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all singular leases & grants made by copy, to any person or persons, of any of y laid meulages, lands, tenements, parsonages appropriated, tithes, pelours, porcions, or other hereditamets aforesaid, for terme of life or lives, which by the costume of the country hath been used to be demised, letten, or granted by copy of court roll, shall be good & effectual in y law, so y the old ret be referred, by & bp'd every such lease & leases: this act by any thing therin contained to y contrary in any wise notwithstanding.
Monasteries.

Provided alway, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all leases herebefore made, of any such premises, by authority of our sovereign Lord the King's court of Augmentations of the revenues of his crown, or in such leases, feoffements, and wood sales, made by the said governors and governelles, or any of them, under their court leases, or under the court of common seal of any of the, win one year next before the dissolution, suppressing, renouncing, relinquishing, forfaiting, giving up or coming to our sovereign Lord the King's highness, or the said monasteries, abbaties, priories, nures, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, or other religious and ecclesiastical houses or places, which said leases, grants, feoffements, and wood sales have been examined, enrolled, decreed, or affirmed, in our said sovereign Lord the King's court of augmentations, or the decree of the same put in writing sealed with the seal of the said court of augmentations, shall be good and effectual, according to the same decree: any clause or act herebefore in this present act, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided alway, and be it also further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons have unjustly or truly wronged or offended, paid or given any sum or sums of money to any said late governor, or governelles, for the bargain or sale of any woods, being and growing in or upon any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which appertained or belonged to said late monaste-
Monasteries.

Monasteries, abbathies, priories, nure, colleges, hospitals, houses of friers, 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, & by meane thereof, his kings highness may have & take the commoditye and profite of suche woodes, so bargained and sold; that the the Chauncellour and other officers of our said soueraigne lord the kings courte of Augmentations, or three of them, Whereof the Chauncellour for the time being shall be one, of our said soueraigne Lord the kings trea-our, remaining in the Treasorie of suche person and persons, suche summe of money or other recompence, as the same Chauncel-our and officers, or three of them, whereof the said chauncellour shall be one, shall thinke meete and convenient. And if any other per-son or persons, shall happen to take profite and commoditie, by reason of avoiding of suche woodes sales by authoritie of this act, that then every person and persons 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 court.

Provided also, and be it further enacted by the auttority abovesaid, that al and every person and persons their heires and assignes, which then the said 111. day of Fe-
X,I.

b2uariex,
Monasteries.

Hereby, by licence, pardon, confirmation, release, allent, or consent of our said sovereign lord the king, under his great seal hereof given had, or hereafter to be had, or made, have obtained or purchased, by indenture, lease, settlement, recovery, or otherwise, of the said late abbots, priors, abbesses, prioresses, or other governors or governors of any such monasteries, abbaties, priorites, nureries, colledges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, any monasteries, priories, colledges, hospitals, manours, lads, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woodes, churches, chapels, fountains, tithes, pensions, porcions, or other hereditaments, shall have and enjoy the same, according to such writings and assurances as have therof before the first day of this present parliament, or hereafter shall have had or made.

Having to all and every person and persons, bodies politicke their heirs and successors: to the heirs and successors of every of the, other the said late abbots, abbesses, priorites, prioresses, or other governors or governors, and their successors, and the successors of every of them, and such as pertain to be founders, patrons, or donors of the said monasteries, abbaties, priories, nureries, colledges, hospitals, and other religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, of any of them, or of any manours, mesuages, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments late belonging to the same, or to any of them, and their heirs, successors.
Monasteries.

Luccestours, and the heires and successours of every such founder, pattrene or doynour, all such right, title, interest, possesio, rents, annuities, commoditites, offices, fees, liveries, and livinges, portions, pensions, coyledes, synodes, proxies, and other profits, which they or any of them haue, ought or mought haue had, in or to any of the saide monasteries, abbathies, proxies, colleges, hospitals, manours, laus, tenements, rents, services, recoveries, tithes, pensions, portions, or other hereditaments, at any time before any such purchase, indentures, synes, eoffementes, recoveries, or other lawfull meanes, betweene any such parties, had or made, as above laid: this act or anye thinge therein contained to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And where our saide soueraigne Loade with the fourth daye of Februaire, the saide pere of the raigne of our saide soueraigne lord, hath obtained and purchased as wel by exchawges as by gifts, bargaynes, fines, eoffementes, recoveries, deeds inrolled, & otherwise of diverses and sundrye persones, manye and divers honours, castleis, manours, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, woodes, rents, recoveries, services, and other hereditaments, and hath not onely payde diverses and sundrye great lummes of money for the same, but also hath geuen and graunted for the same, into diverses, and sundrye persones.

Ex. 9.

Divers.
Monasteries.

of... manours, landes, tenementes, and other re...
compences, in and for, full satisfaction of all such honours, castels, manours, landes, tenentes...
mentes, rentes, revenues, services, and other his hereditamentes, by his highness obtained or had, as is above said. Be it therefore enacted by the authortie aboue sayde, that our laide soueraine Lord the king, his heirs and successors, shall have, holde, pos-
sede and enjoy, all such honours, castels, manours, landes, tenementes, and other hereditamentes, as his highness Sith the said th day of February, the xxvi. yere above said, hath obtained and had by way of exchange, bargain, purchase, or other what soever meane or meanes, according to true meaning & intent of his highness bargain, exchange or purchase, misrecital, misnaming, or no recital, or not naming of said honours, castels, manours, landes, tenementes, and other hereditamentes, comprised, or mentioned in the bargaines or writings, made between the kings highness and any other partie or parties, of the townes or counties, where the said honours, castels, manours, landes, tenementes, & hereditamentes lye and bene, or any other matter or cause whatsoever it be in any wise notwithstanding.

Having to all and euery person, and persons, and to their heirs, bodies politic and corporate, and to their sucessours, and to...
to euerie of them (other then such person &
personnes, & leur heires, and their wifes,
and the wifes of euerie of them, bodies po-
litike and corporate, and the succesoure
and euerie of them, of who the kinges high-
nes hath obtained, by exchange, gifte, bar-
gaine, fine, seoffement, recouruerie, deede enrol-
led or otherwise, any such honours, castels,
manours, landes, tenementes, and other he-
reditamentes as is aforesaid) al such right,
title, ble, interest, possession, rentes charges,
annuities, commodities, fees, and other pro-
fits, (rentes services, and rentes secks on-
ly except,) which they or any of them have,
might or ought to have had, in or to the pre-
miles so obtained and had, or in or to anye
parcell thereof, if this act had never bene had
nor made, this present act or any thing therein
contayned to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And where it hath pleased the kinges
highnes of his most aboudant grace & good-
nes, as well upon divers and sundry consid-
erations his maiestie specially movyng, as
also otherwise to have bargained, sold, chaug-
ed, or given and graunted by his graces
several letters patentes, indetures, o other
writings, as well under his highnes great
seale, as under the seale of his highnes Du-
chie of Lancaster, and the seale of the office
of the augmentations of his crowne, unto
divers and sundrie of his lounyng and obedi-
ent subiectes, divers and sundry honours,
£.v.9. castels,
Monasteries, castles, manours, monasteries, abbaties, priories, lands, tenements, rents, revenues, services, plonages appropriated, advowsons, liberties, riches, oblations, portions, pécions, franchises, priviledges, liberties, and other hereditaments, commodities and profits, in fee simple, fee tail, for term of life, or for term of years. For avoiding of which said letters patentes, and of the contents of the same, divers fynzy and manie ambiguities, doubts, and questions, might hereafter arise, be moved, & stirred, alwell for misrecital or nonrecital. As for divers other matters, things, or causes to be alleged, objected, or invented against the said letters patentes, as also for lack of finding of offices or inquisitions, whereby the title of his inquisines therin ought to have been found, before the making of the same letters patentes, or for misrecital, or nonrecital of lease, alwell of record as not of record, or for lack of the certaine of the values, or by reason of misnaming of the honours, castles, manours, monasteries, abbaties, priories, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, comprised and mentioned within the same letters patentes, or of the towanes and counties, where the same honours, castles, manours, monasteries, abbaties, priories, lands, tenements, rents, and other hereditamentes, ipen and bene, as for divers and sundrie other suggestions and surmises, which hereafter might, hap-
Monasteries.

pen to bee moued, surmised, and procured, against the same letters patentes, all bee it the wordes in effecte contained in the layde letters patentes bee according to the true intent and meaning of his most royall majestie.

Be it therefore enacted by the authoritie of this present parliament, that as well all and euerie the said letters patentes, indentures, oz other writings and euerie of them, under the seale or seales abouesayde oz anie of them, made oz granted by the kings highnes, then the layde fourth day of February, the said xxvii. yeere of his most noble raigne, as all and singuler other his graces letters patents, indentures oz other writings to be had, made oz granted to anie personne oz personnes within three yeere next after the making of this present acte, of any honours, castels, manours, monasteries, abbatheies, priories, nuries, colleges, hospitalz, housez of friers, oz other religious oz ecclesiastical housez, oz placez, its, circuits, precincts, landes, tenementes personages tithes, petitions, poziis, aduowions, nominations and all other hereditaments, & possessions, of what kinde, nature, oz qualitie soever they bee, oz by what soever name oz names they oz anye of them bee named, knownen oz reputed, shall stand and bee good, effectuall, and available in the lawe of this Realme to all respects, purposes, constructions, & intentes.

X.iiij. against
against his majestie, his heires and success-

Monastryes.

tours, without any other licence, dispensa-

tion or tollerance, of the kings highnes his

heires and successours, of any other per-

son or persons whatsoever they be, for any

thing or things contained, or hereafter to be con-

tained in any such letters patents, inden-

tures or other writings; any cause, con-

sideration, or thing material, to the contrary in

any wise notwithstanding.

Saving to al and singuler persons, bo-

dies politique & corporate, their heires and

successours, and the heires and successours,

of every of them (other the his highnes his

heires and successours, and the saide gov-

erours and gouernelles & their successours,

donours,founders, and patron asozenamed

and their heires and successours, & all other

persons claiming in their rights, or to their

use, or in the right, or to the use of any of

them) al such right, title, claim, interest, pos-

session, reversion, remainder, offices, annui-

ties, rent charges, and commons, which they

or anie of them, have, ought or ought have

had, in or to anie of the saide honors, castells,

manours, monasteries, abbathies, priozies,

landes, tenementes, & other hereditaments,

in the saide letters patents made, or herea-

fter to be made, comprised at any time before

the making of the saide or such letters pa-

tentes. This act or any thing therein con-

tained to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And where divers and sundry abbots,
Monasteries

Prioris, abbesses, priores, and other ecclesiastical governors, and governors, of the said late monasteries, abbaties, priores, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious, and ecclesiastical houses and places, have had, possessed, and enjoyed divers and sundry plonages, appropriated, tithes, pensions, and portions, and also were acquitted and discharged of all for the payment or payments of tithes to be paid out or for their said monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious and ecclesiastical houses and places, manours, melages, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes: be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that as well the king our soueraine lord, his heires and successors, as all every such person or persons their heires or assigns which have or hereafter shall have any monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other ecclesiastical houses, or places, sites, circuits, precincts of the same, or of any of them, or any manours, melages, 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, abbaties, priories, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, or other religious and ecclesiastical houses or places, or unto any of them: shall have, holde, retaine, keepe, and enjoy.
Monasteries.

enjoye, aswell the said personages, appropria
tate, tithes, pensions, and portions of the said monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunries, colleges, hopitalis, houses of friers, other religious and ecclesiastical houses & places, &ts, circuites, pircinctes, maners, mea
tes, landes, tenementes, and other heredita
tementes, what soever they bee, and every of them, according to their estate and titles, discharged and acquitted of payment of tythes, as freely and in as large and ample maner, as the said late abbottes, priors, abb
elles, priozelles, and other ecclesiastical go
ternours, and gouernelles, oz any of them had, helde, occupied, poscessed, blade, retained, oz enjoyed the same, oz any parcel thereof, at the daies of their dissolution, suppres
dio, renouncing, relinquishing, forfaiting, giving by oz comming to the kinges highnesse, of such monasteries, abbathies, priories, nunries, colleges, hopitalis, houses of friers, oz other religious oz ecclesiastical houses oz places, oz at the day of the dissolution, suppres
dio, renouncing, relinquishing, gering by oz comming to the kings highnesse of anie of them: this act oz any thing therein con
tained to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Anno 32. H. 8. ca. 7. §

Saying to the kings highnes his heirez and suecessours, all and all manner of rites, services, and other duties, what so ever they bee, as if this acte had never bene had not made.

And
And be it further enacted by authority of this present parliament, that such of the said late monasteries, abbaties, priories, nunries, colleges, hospitals, houses of friars, and other religious, and ecclesiastical houses & places, and all churches and chapels, to them or any of them belonging, which before the dissolution, suppression, renouncing, relinquishing, forfaining, giving by or coming unto the king's highness, were exempted from the visitation of or visitations, and all other jurisdiction of the ordinary or ordinaries, within whole diocesse they were situate or set, shall from henceforth be within the jurisdiction and visitation of the ordinary or ordinaries, within whole diocesse they or any of the bee situate and set, or within the jurisdiction and visitation of such person or persons, as by the king's highness shall be limited or appointed: this act or any other exemption, liberty or jurisdiction to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Confirmation of the Duke of Northfolke his purchase of Six monasteries, and of the Lord Cobhams purchase of Cobham chaunce
Wille.

An act how by the kinges graunt, landes, tenements &c. may be by will, testament or otherwise dispsoed, & concerning wardes & primers.

Vvillcs. 2.

Vvhere the kinges most royall magestie, in all the time of his moste gracios and noble raigne, hath ever beene meruitful, loving and benevolent, most gracios souveraigne Lord unto all singular his loving & obedient subjicetcs, by many times past, hath not only shewed and imparted to the generally, by his many & of ten great and beneficic pardons hereof, by authorities of his parlamentes granted, but also by divers other waies & meanes many great & ample grants and benigneitites, in such wise as all his said subjicetcs, bene most bounden, to the uttermost of all their power and graces by them received of God, to render & give unto his magestie their most humble reverence and obedient thankes and servises, with their dailye and continual prayere to almightie God, for the continuall preservation of his moste royall estate, in moste kingly honour & prosperity; yet alwaies his magestie being replete & endowed by God, with grace, goodnes, and liberality, most tenderly considering that his said
Saide obedient and loving subiectes, can not use or exercise th[e] selves, according to their estates, degrees, faculties, and qualities, or to bear the selves in such wise as that they may conveniently keepe and maintaine their hospitality and families, nor the good educations and bringing up of their lawfull generations, which in this Realme laude bee to God, is in all partes very great and abundant, but that in manner of necessitie, as by daily experience is manifested and known, they shall not be able of their proper goodes, tattles and other mouable substance, to discharge their debts, and after their degrees set forth & advance their children & posterities. Wherefore our said soueraigne Lord most vertuously consideringe the mortalitie that is to every person, at gods will & pleasure, most common and uncertayne, of his most blessed disposition and liberality, being willing to relieue and helpe his sayde subiects, in their said necessities and debility, is contented and pleased, that it be oderne, & enacted by authority of this present parliamant, in manner & tourme as hereafter followeth, that is to say, that all and euerie person and personnes, having & which hereafter shal haue any manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, holden in locage, or of the nature of locage tenure, and not having any manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, holden of the kinge our soueraigne Lord by knightes service, or.
by seige tenure in chiefe, or of the nature of seige tenure in chiefe, not of any other person or persons by knightes service, from the xx. day of July in the pere of our Lord God M. v. C. e. vi. shall have full and free libertie, power, and authoritie, to give, dispose, will, and devise, as well by his last will and testament in writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts, lawfully executed in his life, al his laid manours, landes, tenements, or hereditamentes, or any of them, at his free will and pleasure, any law, statute, or other thing, heretofore had, made or used toby contrarie notwithstanding.

And that all and every person and persons, having manours, landes, tenements or hereditamentes, holden of the king our soveraigne Lord his heires or succourours in seige, or of the nature of seige tenure in chiefe, and having any other manours, lads, tenements, or hereditamentes, holden of any other person or persons, in seige, or of the nature of seige tenure, and not having anye manours, landes tenements, or hereditamentes, holden of the king our soveraigne Lord, by knightes service, or of any other lord or person by like service, from the xx. day of July in the said yeare of our Lord God M. v. C. and forte, shall have full and free libertie, power, and authoritie, to give, will, dispose, and devise, as well by his last will or testament in writing, or otherwise, by any acts or acts lawfully executed in his
his like, all his said manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them, at his free will and pleasure, any law, statute, custom, or other thing, heretofore had, made or used to the contrary notwithstanding. Saving alway and reserving to the king our soveraigne Lord his heires and successors, all his right, title, and interest of primer feilion, and reliexes, and also all other rightes, and duties, for tenure in socage, or of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, as heretofore hath been used and accustomed: the same manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, to bee taken, had and sued out of and from, the hands of his highnesse his heires and successors, by the person or persones, to whom any such manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, shall bee disposed, willed or devised in such and like manner and forme, as hath been used by any heire or heires before the making of this statute.

And saving and reserving also, fines for alienations, of such manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, holden of the king our soveraigne Lord, in socage or of the nature of socage tenure in chiefe, whereof there shall be any alteration of free hold or inheritance made by will or otherwise as is aforesaid.

And it is further enacted by authority aforesayde, that all and singular person and persones, having any manours, landes,
Willes.

landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, of estate of inheritaunce, holden of the Kinges highnes in chiefe by knyghtes seruice, or of the nature of knyghtes seruice in chiefe from the said twentie day of July, shall have full power and authority by his last will by writing, or otherwise by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, to give, dispose, will, assigne, two partes of the same manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, in three partes to be devide, or els as much of the said manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, as shall extend or amount to the perelye value of two partes of the same in three partes to be devide in certainty, and by special divisions, as it may be knowne in severaltie, to and for the advauncement of his wife, preferment of his children, and payment of his debts, or otherwise at his will and pleasure, any law, statute, custome, other thing, to the contrary therof notwithstanding. Saving and referring to the king our soueraigne Lord, the custodie, wardship, and primre leases, or any of them, as the case shall require, of as much of the same manours landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, as shall amount and extend to the full and clere perelye value of the third part thereof, without any diminution, dower, fraude, couine, charge or abridgement of any of the same third part or of the full profits thereof. Saving also and referring to the king our soueraigne Lord, all fines or alienations, of all such manours,
Villes. manors, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, holden of the king by knightes service in chiese, whereof there halfe any alteration of freholde or inheritance, made by will or otherwise, as is abouesaid.

And be it enacted by authentie aforesaid, that all and singular person or persons having manors, landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, of estate of inheritance, holden of the king in chiese by knightes service, having other manors, landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, holden of the king, or of any other person or persons by knightes service, otherwise, every such person or persons, from the said xx. day of July, shall have full power and authentie, to greeue, dispose, will or assigne by his last will in writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, two partes of the same manors, landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, in three partes to be deuided, or els as much of the same manors, landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, as shall extende or amount to the verely value of ii. partes of the same, in ii. partes to bee deuided in certeintie, by special deuisions, as it may bee known in generaltie, to the aduancement of his wife, preferment of his children, and payment of his debts or otherwise, at his will and pleasure: any law, statute, custome, or other thing to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. Saving alway so referring to his king our soueraigne Loorde, the custodie, ward-

Ys.
Willes.

Hip, and primer feitn, oz any of them, as the case shall require, of as much of the same manors, landes, tenementes, oz other herediments, as shall amount & extend to the full & clere perely value of the third part thereof, without any manner diminution, dower, cade, couine, charge, oz subtraction of the same third part, oz of the ful profits thereof. 

Sawing alway and referring to our layde soueraigne Lord the king, all fines for alienations, of al such manors, landes, tenementes, oz herediments, holden by the king by knyghts seruice in chiefe, whereof there shall bee any alteration of frithold oz inheritance, made by will oz otherwise, as is abouesaid.

Be it further enacted by the authoritie abouesaid, that if any person oz persons holden manours, landes, tenementes, oz herediments onely of any other Lord oz person then of the kinge our layde soueraigne Lord by knyghtes seruice, and other landes and tenements in locage, oz of the nature of locage tenure: that then every such person shall oz may seize, dispose, oz allure by his latt will oz otherwise, by any acte oz acts lawfully executed in his life, two partes of the saide manours, landes, and tenementes holden by knyghtes seruice, oz of as much thereof as shall amount to the full yearely value of two partes, in manner and forme as is above declared. And also all the landes and tenementes holden by locage, oz of the nature of locage tenure, at his
his will and pleasure, as is above written. Saving and referring to the Lord of the
landes and tenements held by knights service, for his custody and wardshippe, as
much of the same landes and tenements, as
shall extend or amount to the full and clere
perilye value of the thirde part of the same
landes and tenements held by knights service, without any diminution, dower, fraud,
counseil, charge, or subtraction of any portion
of that thirde part, or of ye clere perilye value
thereof, in maner & forme aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the autho-
rity aforesaid, that if any person or persons
hold any manors, landes, tenements, or
hereditaments, only of the king our soue-
raine Lord by knights service, and not in
chisele, or hold any manors, landes, ten-
ements, or hereditaments, of our said soue-
raine Lord by knights service, and not in
chisele, and also hold other manors, landes,
tenements, and other hereditaments of any
other person or persons by knights ser-
vice, and also hold other manors, landes,
tenements, or hereditaments of any other
person or persons in socage, or of the nature
of socage tenure: Then at & every such pleon
& persons, that shall may gene, dispose, will, de-
vise & assure, by his last will or otherwise, by
any act or acts lawfully done & executed in
his life, two parts of the same manors, lands
tenements, & hereditaments, held of our
said souerain Lord the king by knights

v.s. service
VXilles.

Service, & two parts of the manors, landses, tenements & 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 manner and forme as is above declared: & also of all his lands and tenements so holden in socage, or of the nature of soage tenure at his free will and pleasure. Saving & reserving to the kinges highnes, the custodie & wardship of as much of the same manours, landses, tenements, or other hereditaments, as shall extende and amount to the full and clere perely value of the thirde part of the said manors, landses, tenements, and hereditaments so holden of his highnes by knights service, without any diminution, dower, fraud, coun, charge, and subtraction of any porcion of that thirde part, or of the full pro-"ites thereof. And also saving and reserving to the lordes of whom any of the said manors, landses, tenements, or other hereditaments, ben holden by knights service, for custodie and wardship, as much of the same manours, landses, tenements, or hereditaments holden of them or any of them, by knights service, as shall extende & amount to the full and clere perely value of the thirde part of the same, without any diminution, charge, fraud, coun, or subtraction of any porcion of that thirde, or of the clere perely value of the thirde part thereof, in manner and forme above declared.

(COP. 20)
Provided alway, & it is further enacted by the aucthoritie aforesaid, that if that in 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 highnes, his heires or successors, by vertue of this act, as is aforesaid, be not, or do not amount to the clere yearly value of the third part of all the said manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, whereof the kings highnes, is or shall be intituled to have the custody or primer seisin, as is aforesaid: that then our said soueraigne Lord & his heires shall may at his or their free libertie & pleasure take into his or their hands & possession, as much of the other two parts 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 clere yearly value of the full third part of the said manors, lands, and tenements so to bee had to the kings highnes in title of wardship & primer seisin, or any of them, as the case shall require, & like benefit & advantage to be geuen to every Lord & Lords, of whom any such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments bene or shall be holden by knights service, as is aforesaid, concerning only his in part, of or for title of wardship, Provided alway, & be it further enacted by the aucthoritie aforesaid, that every person
Willes.

and persons shall sue their liueries, for possession, reversion, or remainders, and also pay relieves and heriots, after such manner as some as they should or ought to have done, before the making of this act, as if this act had never been made. And the fines for alienations, shall be paid in the king's chancery, as by the writs of entre in the post, to be obtained in the same court of chancery, after the said 1st day of July, for common recoveries to be had or suffered of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, held of the king in chief; in like manner as is pled by alienations of such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, so held in chief by fine or fee simple.

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

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that where two or more persons now hold, or hereafter shall hold, any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the king our sovereign Lord, by knights service, jointly to the, to the heirs of one of them, & be that hath the inheritance ther of byeth, his heir being within age, in every such case, the king shall have the warde and marriage
mariage of the body of such heir so being w- in age, the life of his treaslioer or treaeholders of the said manors, lands, tenements or hereditamentes to holden by knights service notwithstanding. Saving & referring to al e every woman e women, al e every such right, title & interest of dower, as they oz an- ny of them, owe to have, oz be oz shaible sufl- ly limited to have, claim, oz demand, oz a- ny manors, landes, tenements, oz heredita- mentes, by the lawes of this realme, to be taken oz assigned unto them oz any of them, out of the two parts of oz said manors, lads, tenements, oz hereditaments severed oz de- vided from the third part as is above said, & not otherwise. And saving also to the king our soueraigne Lord, his heires & successors the reversion of all such tenants in tope tenure & dower, immediately after the death of such tenants, if they shall happen to dye during the minoritie of the kings wardes.

An acte for the limitation of Prescription.
Anno 32.H.8.cap.2.

Limitation 3:

F oz as much as the time of limitation ap- pointed for the wing of writs of right, and other writs of possession and ley- son of mens ancestors, oz predecessors, oz of their owne possession oz leison, by the lawes & statutes of this Realme heretofore made
Limitation.

made, limited, & appointed = viz. Merton ca. 8
VV. 1 ca. 39. VV. 2. ca. 2, & ca. 46. = extend and
be of so farre & longe time past, that it is a-
bove the remembrance of any living man,
truly to trie & know the perfect ceretpec-
ty of such things, as hath oz shall come in trial,
& extende into the tyme and tymes im-
mitted by the laid lawes & statutes, to the
great dagers of men conscience, that have
oz shall bee impanelled in any Jurie for the
triall of the same. And also it is a great oc-
casion of much trouble, vexation, & suites to
the kinges loving suicetes, at the common
lawes of this realme, so no man although
he and his ascenstors, & thoses whose estate
he oz they have, have bene in peceable pos-
ession of a long seison, of oz in lands, tene-
ments, & other hereditaments, is oz can be in
any suertie, quietnes oz rest, of oz in oz same,
without a good remedy and reformation be
had, made, and provided for the same. Be it
therefore enacted by the king our soueraine
lord, and the lorde's spiritual & tempozall,
and the commons in this present parliamet
assembled, & by the authortie of the same,
that no manner of person oz persons, shail
from henceforth sue, have, oz maintaine any
sort of right, oz make any prescription, title
oz claim, to oz for oz manors, lands, tene-
ments, rentes, annuities, commons, pensi-
ons, portions, cozodies, oz other heredita-
taments, of the possession of his oz their aun-
tecour oz predecessour, & declare and allege
any
any further seizin or possession of his or their ancestor or predecessor, but only of the seizin or possession of his ancestor or predecessor which hath been, or now is, or shall be seized of the said manors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, commons, pensions, portions, coedges, or other hereditaments, within three score years next before the Telle of the same writ, or next before the said prescription, title, or claim, to hereafter to be sued, commenced, brought, made, or had.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons shall hereafter sue, have, or maintain any action of Writ of Morte, collateral, or entail upon discontent, done to any of his ancestors or predecessors, or any other action possessary upon the possession of any of his ancestors or predecessors, for any manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, of any further seizin or possession of his or their ancestor or predecessor, but only of the seizin or possession of his or their ancestor or predecessor, which was, or hereafter shall be seized of the same manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, within fifty years next before the Telle of the original of the same writ hereafter to be brought.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no person or persons shall hereafter sue, have, or maintain any action for any manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments.
Limitation.

hereditaments, of or upon his or theer of one
reason or possession therein, above xxx. peres
next before the Teste of the original of the
same witt hereafter to be brought.

And be it also enacted by the authowitie
aforesaid, that no persoon or persons shall here-
after make any auowize or recognizance for
any rent, suit, or service, & allege any feizin
of any rent, suit or service in the same auowize
or recognizance, in the possession of his
or their aunceltozs or predecellozs, or in the
possession of his owene possession, or in the
possession of any other whose estate he shall
pretende or claim to have, above pl. peares
next before the making of the said auowize
or cognizance.

And over that, be it enacted by the au-
thoritie aforesaid, that all fozmedons in re-
uerter, fozmedons in remainder, & scire facias
upon fynes of any manors, lands, tenements,
or other hereditamets, at any time hereafter
to be sued, shall be sued & taken within fittie
yerses, next after the title & cause of action fails,
& at no time after the said fiftie yeres passed.

And be it also enacted by authowitie a-
foresaid, that if any person or persons at any
time hereafter, do sue any of the said acty-
ons or woots, for any manors, landes, tenen-
ments, or other hereditamets, or make any
auowize, cognizance, prescription, title, or
claime, of, or to any rent, suit, service, or
other hereditametes, & cannot prove that
he or they, or his or their aunceltozs or pre-
decellozs,
decors, were in actual possession or feoff of & in the same manors, lands, tenements, rents, suites, services, annuities, commons, pensions, pozitions, cozodies, or other hereditaments, at any time or times within the yeares before limited & appointed in this present act, & in manner & forme as is aforesaid, if the same be traversed or denied by any party plaintiff, demandant, or any war, or by the party tenant or defendant: then & after such trial therein had, all & every such person & persons, & their heires, shall from thenceforth be utterly barred for ever, of all & every the said writings, actions, auowaries, cognisance, prescription, title, and claim he hereafter to be sued, had, or made, of & for the same manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or other the premises, or any part of the same, for the which the same action, writ, auowary, consises, prescription, title or claim he hereafter shall, at any time had, sued, or made &c. Certain provisions for those & their heires who had actions &c. depending or were then in age, court baron, in prison, or out of the realme.

Provided furthermore, that if any false verdict happen hereafter to be given or made in any of the said actions, suites, auowaries, prescriptions, titles, or claims: that then the party given by reason of the same, shall have his attain upon every such verdict given or made, and the plaintiff in the same attain upon judgement for him given, shall have his recovery, execution and
Executions.

and other advantage in like manner so foreme, as heretofore hath beene vised & accusommed: any thing before in this act conteyned to the contrarie notwithstanding.


Executions 10.

Whereas before this time divers sundry persons have sued executions, as well upon judgments for them gegen of their debts or damages, as upon such statute Marchants, statutes of the Staple, or recognisances, as have been to them before made, recognised, & acknowledged, they upon such landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, as were liable to the same execution, have been by reasonable extent to them delivered in execution for the satisfaction of their said debts and damages, according to the laws of thys Realme. Nevertheless, it hath beene often tyme seen, that such landes, tenements, and hereditaments so delivered and had in execution, have been recovered or lawfully delisted, take away and ejected from the possession of the sayde recoverers, oblyges, or recognisaces, theyr executorys or assignes, before such time as they have been fully satisfied and paid of their debts and damages, without any maner fraud, deceit, coun, collusion, or other default in the said reco
Executions.

recoveries, obligees, or recognisæs, their executors, & assignees, by reason whereof their said recoverers, obligees, or recognisæs have been thereby set clear without remedy, by any manner suit of the law, to recover of come by any such part of parcel of their said debts & damages, as was behind, or not by them levied or received, before such time as the said lands, tenements, & other hereditaments, by the had in execution, were recovered lawfully deuesled, taken or ejected out of & from their possession, as is also said, to their great hurt & losse, and much seeming to be against equal justice and good conscience. For reformation whereof be it enacted by authortie of this present parliament, that if hereafter any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments as be or shall be had & delivered to any person or persons in execution as is aforesaid, upon any unjust & unlawful title, matter, condition or cause, whereby the said lands, tenements & hereditaments were liable tied & bound, at such time as they were delivered & taken into execution shall happen to be recovered, lawfully deuesled, taken, or ejected out of & from the possession of any such person or persons as now have & hold, or hereafter shall have & hold the same in execution as is aforesaid, without any fraud, deceit, cunning, collusion or other deceit of the said tenants by execution before such time as the said tenants by execution their executors, & assignees that have fully & wholly levied or received the whole
Executions.

whole debt & damages, for which the said lands, tenements, & other hereditaments were delivered & take in execution, as is aforesaid: then every such recourser, obligee, & recognizee, shall may have and pursue a Writ of Sceptr facias out of the same court, to whence the said former Writ of execution did proceed, against such perlo or perlos, as the said Writ of execution was first pursued, thepr heirs, executors, or assignes, of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, as were at then the liable or charged to the said execution, returnable into the same court, at a certain day, being full pl days after the date of the same Writ. At which day if the defendant being lawfully warned make default, or appear, & do not shew or plead a sufficient matter of cause, other than the acceptance of the said landes, tenements, & hereditaments, by the said former Writ of execution, to barre, avoid or discharge the said suit for the residue of said debt & damages, remaining unlevied, or unreceived by the said former execution; then the Lord Chancellor, or other such Justice or Justices, before whom such Writ of Sceptr facias shalbe returnable, shall make estrones a new Writ of Writs out of the said former record of judgement, statute merchant, statute staple, or recognizance, of iphe nature & effect, as the said former Writ of execution was, for the leaping of the residue of all such debt & damage, as then that appeare to be unlevied, unsatisfied, or unpaid of the whole summe.
Tythes.

Summe of summes in the said former writt of execution contained: Any law, custome, or other thing to the contrary hereof hereof forebode, in any wise notwithstanding.

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

Tythes 8.

Where divers and many persons inhabiting in sundry counties & places of this Realm, & other the kinges dominions, not regarding their duties to almighty God, & to the king our soueraigne Lord, but in few years past more contemptuously & commonly presuming to offend and infringe the good & hollome lawes of this Realm, & gracious comandements of our said soueraigne Lord, then in times past hath ben cene oz known, haue not letted to substract & withraw the lawfull & accustomed tithes of corns, hay, pasturages, & other sorte of tithes & obligations commonly due to owners, proprietaries, & possessors of the parsonages, vicarages, & other ecclesiastical places, of & win the said realm & dominions, being the more encouraged thereto, for that divers of the kings subjects being lay persons, having personages, vicarages, & tithes to the & to their heires, oz to the & to their heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, oz for term of life oz peres, cannot by the order & course of the ecclesiastical lawes of this realm, sue
of any ecclesiastical court for the wrongful withholding & deteyning of the said tithes or other duties, not by the order of the common lawses of this realme, have any due remedy against any person of persons, their heirs or assigns, that wrongfully deteyneth or withholdeth the same: by occasion whereof much controverse, suit, variance and discord is like to insurge and ensue among the kingses subiectes, to the great detriment, damage, and decay of many of them if convenieth and speedy remedy therefore be not had and provided.

Wherefore it is ordained and enacted by our said soueraigne Lord the king, to the attent of the lords spiritual & temporeal, & the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authortie of the same, that all and singular persons of this his saide Realme, or other his dominions, of what estate, degree, or condition foruer he they be, shall fully, truely & effectually deuide, set out, yield, or pay all & singular tithes & offerings aforesaid, according to the lawful customes & usages of the parishes & places where such tithes or duties shall grow, arise, come, or be due. And in case that it shall happen any person or persons of his or their ungodly & peruerste will & mind, to deteine or withhold any of his said tithes or offerings, or part thereof, the persons or party being ecclesiastical or lay pious having cause to demand have his said tithes or offerings, being thereby wronged or grieved shall
Tithes.

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

costes shalbe yeelden. And so every ordinary or other competent judge ecclesiasticall, by
vertue of this acte shall adudge costes to the
other partie upon enuerie appeale to be made
in anie suite or cause of subtraction or deten-
tion of anie tithes or offeringes, or in anie
ther suite to bee made for or concerning the
duete of such tithes or offeringes.

And further be it enacted by the autho-
ritie aforesaid, that if anie person or per-
sons after such sentence disjunctive given aga-
inst them, obstatutemente and willingly re-
sige for to pay their tithes and duties, or
such summes of money so adjudged where-
in they be condemnde for the same, that
then two Justices of the peace of the same
hire, whereof one to be of the Quorum,
shall have authortie by this acte, upon in-
formation,certificate, or complaint to them
made in writing by the laide ecclesiasticall
Judge that gaue the same sentence to cause
the same partie so refusinge, to be at-
ached, and committed to the next gaole, and
there to remaine without baile or maine-
pitse, till he or they shall have founde suf-
icient suerties to be bounde by recogn-
ance or otherwise before the same Justices
to the use of our soueraigne Lord the king,
to perfoarme the laide disjunctive sentence
and judgement.

Provided also wais and bee it enacted by
the authortie aforesaid, that no person or
persons, shalbe sued, or otherwise compelled
to
to pay, if there be any manner of tithes, for any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which by lawes or statutes of this realm are discharged, or not chargeable with the payment of any such tithes. Vide anno 31. H. 8. cap. 13. Monasteries 11. in fine. Provided also and be it enacted by authority aforesaid, that this act noz any things therein concerned, shall in any wise bind the inhabitants of the city of London or suburbs of the same, for to pay there tithes or offerings in the same city or suburbs, otherwise they shall have the money before the making of this act, and thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, in all cases where any person or persons, which now have or which hereafter shall have any estate of inheritance freehold, term, right, or interest, of, in, or to any personage, inheritance, post, petic, tithes, obligations, or other ecclesiastical or spiritual profit, which now be, or which hereafter shall be made temporal or admitted to be, abide, and go to, and in temporal hands and profits by the lawes or statutes of this Realm, shall hereafter fortune to be diseased, deforced, wronged, or otherwise kept or put fro their lawfull inheritance estate, seisen, possession, occupation, term, right or interest, of, in, to the same, or of, in, to any parcel thereof, by any other person or persons, claiming or pretending to have
Tithes.

have interest or title in or to the same, that then in all and every such case or cases the person or persons so distemper, defaced or wrongfully kept or put from his or their right of possession, as is afores rehearsed, their heires, wises, and such other, to whom such injury or wrong shall be done or committed shall may have their remedie in the kings temporal courts or other temporal courts as the case shall require, for the recovery getting or obtaining of such inheritance, estate, freehode, feiton, possession, terme, right, or interest, by writs original, of Precipe quod reddat, All of novel discontent, Most daunt, Quod ei deforceat, writs of dower, or other writs original, as the case shall require, to be devised and granted in the kings court of Chauncery, of every such personage, vicarage, portion, pension, or other profite called ecclesiastical or spiritual, so to be demanded according to the nature and cause of the suit thereof, in like manner and course as they should, ought, or might have had, of or for landes, tenementes, or other hereditaments, in such manner to be demanded, and that writs of couenaunt and other writs for fines to be levied, and all other assurances to be had made or convicted of any such personage, vicarage, portion, pension, or other profite called ecclesiastical or spiritual as is aforesaid, shall be hereafter devised & granted in the said Chauncerie, according as hath bene blsed for fines, to be levied, and assurance.
assurance to be had made of converted of lands tenements, or other hereditamentes. And that all judgments to be given upon any of the said writs original 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 lands, tenements, and hereditamentes in the same courts upon writs original therefor duly purposed and prosecuted, albeit no such course of writs original out of the said court of Chauncererie haue heretofore proceeded or been awarded.

Provided alwaies, that this laste acte shall not extende no more expounded, to give 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 detain, withhold, or refuse to pay his tythes, and offeringes, or any parcel thereof, but that in all such cases the person or partie being ecclesiastical or lay person, having cause to demande or to have the said tithes, or offeringes, and thereby wronged or grieved, shall take and have their remedy for theys said tithes and offeringes, in every such case in the spiritual courts, according to the ordinance in the first part of this act mentioned, and not otherwise. Any thinge herein
Maintenance.

herein expressed to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

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

 Maintenance. 7.

He King our soveraigne Lord calling to his moiste blessed remembrance, that there is nothing win this Realme that conserueth his loving subjuctes in moze quietnes, rest, peace and good concord, then the due and just ministration of his lawes, and the true and indifferent tryals of such titles and issues as bene to be tryed, according to the lawes of this Realme, which his most royall maelestie perceiveth to bee greatly hindered and letted by maintenance, embracery, champercie, laboration of witneses, sinister labour, buying of titles, and pretended rightes, of persones not being in possession, whereupone great periciure hath ensued, and much quietnes, oppression, vexation, trouble, wronges, and disenheritance hath followed among his most loving subjuctes, to the great displeasure of almightie God, the discontentation of his maelestie, and to the great hinderance and let of Justice within this his Realme: For the avoiding of all which misdeemours and buying of titles and prevented
Maintenance.

Tenced rightes, & to the intent that Justice may be more fully and indifferently ministred, and the truth in causes of contention plainly tried, betweene his subjects of this Realm: Be it enacted by our said Soueraigne Lord, with the assent of the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authoritie of the same, that from henceforth all Statutes heretofore made, concerning maintenance, champertie, and embracerie, or anie of them, noe standing and beinge in their full strength and force, shall be put in our executiue, according to the tenours and effectes of the same Statutes.

And over that be it further enacted, by the authoritie aforesaid, that no person noz persons, of what estate, degree or condition soever he or they be, hall from henceforth bargain, buy or sel, or by any waies or meanes obtaine, get, or have any pretecéd rightes or titles, or take, promise, graunte, or couenant, to have any right or title, of any person or persons, in or to any manours, lands, tenementes, or hereditamentes, but if such person or persons, which shall to bargain, sel, gene, graunte, couenant, or promise the same, their antecessours or they by whom bee or they claime the same have bene in possession of the same, or of the reversion or remainder thereof, or taken the rentes or profits thereof, by the space of one whole perct before the same bargain, couenant,

S. liv.
Maintenance.

grant, or promise made, upon pain that he that shall make any such bargain, sale, promise, covenant, grant, to forfeit the whole value of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments to bargain, sold, promised, covenanted, granted, contrary to the fourme of this act. And the buyer or taker thereof, knowing he came to forfeit also the value of the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments so by him bought, or taken, as is above said, Thosne half of the said forfeitures to be to the king our soueraigne Lord, and the other half to the partie that will sue for the same, in any of the kings courts of recor, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information. In which action bill, plaint, or information, no estate, protection, wager of law, nor injunction shall be allowed.

And furthermore, that no manner of person or persons of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be, do hereafter unlawfully maintain or cause, or procure any unlawful maintenance, in any action, demand, suit, or complaint, in any of the kings courts of the Chancery, the Care Chambre, the White Hall, or else within any of the kings dominions of England or Wales, or the marches of the same, where any person or persons have, or hereafter shall have authority by virtue of the kings commission, patent, or writ, to hold plea of lands, to examine, hear, determine, any title of lands, or any matter, or witness.
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 soever he or they be, doe hereafter unlawfully retain for maintenance of any suit or plea, any person or persons as to embrace any freeholders or tenants, or subozne any witnesses by letters, rewards, promises, or by any other unister, labour or means, so to maintain any mark or cause or to the disturbance or hinderance of justice or to the procurement or occasion of any manner of perjury by false verdict, or otherwise, in any manner of courts aforesaid, upon paine of forfeiture for every such offence 1 l. Those mony thereof unto the king our soueraigne Lord, and the other mony to him that will sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any the kinges courts, in which action no esoin, protection, wagen of lawe, nor injunction shalbe allowed.

Provided alwayes, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shalbe lawfull to any person or persons, being in lawfull possession by taking of the perely terme, rents, or profits of, for any manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, to buy, obtaine, 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 of or in such manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof he or they shall so bee in lawfull possession: any thing in this
Maintenance.

this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And for the due execution of this present acte, be it further enacted by authority abovesaid, that the Justices of assise of every circuit within this realm and elsewhere within the kinges dominions, shall in every countie within their circuits, two times in the year, that is to say, in the time of their sittings, for the taking of assises or deliverie of their gaules, cause open proclamation to be made, as well of this present acte, and of every thing therein contained, as also of all other statutes heretofore made, against unlawful maintenance, champerty, embrazerie, or unlawful retainours, to the intent that no manner of person or persons, hearing the same should be ignorant or misconisant of the dangers and penalties therein contained and specified.

Provided alwaye, and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that this acte shall not extend to charge any person or persons with any of the penalties mentioned in the said acte, for any offence by him or the committed, contrary to the said acte, except the same person or persons so offending be sued thereof by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information in any of the kinges courts within one year next after the same offence by him or them committed as is aforesaid.
Leases.

An acte that lessees shall enjoy their fermes against tenants in tailor, or in the right of their wives, or churches &c. An. 32. H. 8.
Cap. 28.

Leases. 2.

It is ordained, established and enacted by the kinge our souereigne 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 any person or persones being of full age of one and twentie yeares, having any estate of inheritance either in fee simple, or in fee tail, in their owne right, or in the right of their churches or wives, or jointly with their wives, of anie estate of inheritance made before the couverture or after, shall be good and effectuatl in the lawe, against the lesseors, their wives, herdes and lesseors, and every of them, according to tuche estate as is comptted and specified in enuerie such indenture of lease, in like manner & fourme as the same should have bene, if the lesseors thereof, and euerie of them, as the time of the making of such leases had bene
Leases.

Lawfully leased of the same lands, tenements and hereditaments comprised in such indenture, of a good, perfect and pure estate of fee simple thereof to their owne only uses.

Provided always, that this acte noz anie thing therein contained, shal not extende to anie leases to be made, of any manours lads, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, being in the handes of anye fermoour, oz fermoours, by vertue of anie olde lease, untille the same olde lease be expired, surrendred, oz ended, within one pere next after making of the said new lease, noz shal extend to any grant to be made of anye reverud, of any manours, landes, tenementes, oz hereditamentes, noz to any lease of any manours,landes , tenementes, oz hereditamentes, which have not most commonly bene letten to terme, oz occupied by the fermoours thereof, by the space of yeare or yeares next before such lease thereof made, noz to any lease to be made, without empeachment of waste, noz to anye lease to be made above the number of one & twentie yeres, oz three lives at the moste, from the day of making thereof. And that by o everye lease there be reserved yearly during the same lease due & payable, to the fermoours their heires and sucessours, to whome the same landes shoulde have common after the deathes of the fermoours, if no suche lease had bene thereof made, and to whom the reverud thereof, shall appertaine, accordinge to their estates and interestes, so much perely terme
Leases.

ferme or rent, or moze, as hath bene moste
accustomedly yeide or paid for the manours,
landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes, so
to be lette within yere next before such
lease therof made, and that every such per-
son and persons, to whom the reversion of
such manours, lands, tenements, or heredi-
tamentes, so to be letten, shall appertaine as
is aforesaid, after the deathes of such les-
sours or their heires, shall may have such
like remedy and vantagge, to all intentes
and purposes, against the lessees thereof, their
executors and assigns, as the same lesseur
should or might have had against the same
lesseurs. So that is the lesseur were seised
of any especial estate tait of the same here-
ditamentes, at the time of luch leale, that the
issue or heire of that especial estate, shal have
the reversion, rentes and services refered
upon such lease, after the death of the les-
sour, as p lesseur himselfe might or ought
to have had if he had lued.

Provided alway that the wise bee made
partie to euere such lease, which hereafter
shall bee made by her husband, of any ma-
nours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes,
being the inheritances of the wyfe', and
that euere such lease be made by indenture
in the name of the husbande and his wyfe,
and she to lease to the same. And that the
ferme and rent be refered to the husbande
and to the wife, and to the heires of her wyfe
according to her estate or inheritance in the
same.
Leases.

It is declared that the husband shall not in any wise alien, discharge, grant or give away the same rent released, nor any part thereof longer than during the couverture, without it be by fine levied by the said husband and wife: But that the same rent shall remain descend, revert, or come after the death of such husband, unto such person or persons, and their heirs, in such manner and so forth, as the lands so leased should have done, if no such lease had thereof been made.

Provided also that this act extend not to gene any liberty or power to any person or persons to take any more servies, leases, or takings of any manors, lands, tenements or other hereditaments, the he or they should or might lawfully have done before the making of this act. § See the statute made 25. H. 8. cap. 13. Shepe 2. §noz extende to gene any liberty or power to any person or biurar, of any church or vicarage, soz to make any lease or grant of any their revenues, lands, tenements, rentes, profits, or hereditaments belonging to their churches, or vicarages, otherwise oz in any other manner they should or might have done before the making of this act, any thinge contained in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And furthermore be it enacted by authority aforesaid, that all leases at any time within the space of three years next before the 21st day of April, 1 in the 36th yeare of our Sovereign lord & Kinges reign, made by
by writing indented under seal, by any person or persons of full age, of whole me-
mony, not unlawfully coerced, nor being
court baron, for term of years, of ane ma-
nours, lands, tenements, or other hered-
tamentes, whereof the lessour or lessours.
were settled of any estate of inheritance, of
and in the same to their own only bse at the
time of making any such lease thereof, and
whereof the lessors their executors and as-
ignes, be now in possession by virtue of the
same lease, and no cause of reentry or forfeiture thereof had or made, shall be good and ef-
sential in the lawe, against the lessours,
their heirs and successors, and the heirs
and successors of every of them, according
to the covenants, articles, and agreements
specified in every such indenture of lease.
So always there be reserved & perely par-
able, during the same lease, to the said lessor
their heirs or successors, or to such other
as should or ought to have had the same man-
nours, lands, tenements, or hereditamentes
so leased, after the decease of such lessors,
in case no such lease had thereof beene made,
as much perely rent for the same, as was at
any time therfore yielded or paid within xx.
peres next before the making of any such lease,
or else such leases so be of no other force or
effect, then they were before the making of
this present acte,
And moreover for certaine considerations,
be it enacted by authentique aforesaid,
that
Leases.

that no fine, sequestration, or other act or acts hereafter to be made, suffered, or done, by the husband only, of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being the inheritance or freehold of his wife, during the couverture between them, that in any wife he or make any discontinuance thereof, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the said wife, or to her heirs or to such as shall have right, title, or interest in the same by the death of such wife or wives. But that the same wife, or her heirs and such other to whom such right shall appertain, after her decease, shall and may the lawfully enter into all such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, according to their rights, and titles therein, any such fine, sequestration or other act to the contrary notwithstanding, fines levied by the husband and wife (whereunto the said wife is party and pursu) only except.

Provided furthermore, that this clause of act, extend not to give any liberty to any such wife, or to her heirs, for to appoint any lease hereafter to be made of any the inheritance of the wife by her husband and her for terme of xxi. yeares, or under, or any her inheritance for terme of three lives at the uttermost, whereupon as much yearly rent or moze is or shall be reserved, as perely payable during the same lease, as was at any time therefore yeilds or paid within yeares next before the making of any such lease, according to the tenour of this presente act, any
any thing therein conteyned to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, that this act extend not to make good any lease or leases, heretofore made by any ecclesiastical person or persons by their convent or common seal, which be made void or taken away, by authority of any act of parliament heretofore made, nor extend to make good any lease or leases, heretofore made by any ecclesiastical person or persons, now being attainted of treason, under their convent seal or otherwise, or by any other person or persons now being attainted of treason by act of parliament or otherwise. But that all singular leases and leases, and every of them, now made, or hereafter to be made, shall have such like effect & strength in the law & none other, as they & every of the were before by making of this act: any thing before mentioned in this act to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.


Repleader 1.

Rom henceforth if any issue be tried by the one of twelve or more indyfferent men for the partie plaintiffe or demandant, or for the partie of the tenant or defendant, in any maner of a.s. action
Repleader.

action or suite at the common law of this realme, in any the kings Courtes of record that then the Justice & Justices by whom judgement thereof ought to be geuen, shall proceed & geue judgement in the same, any mispleading, lack of colour, insufficent pleading or jurofaile, any miscontinuance or discontinuance or misconuying of proces, miscopyning of the issue, lack of warrant of attorney of the partie against whom the same issue shal happen to be tried, or any other default or negligence of any of 5 parties, their counsailors or attorneis, had 02 made to the contrarie notwithstanding. And the saide judgements thereof so to be had 02 geuen shall stande in full strength & force, to all intents & purposes, according to the saide verbite, without any reverse or undoing of the same by writ of errore, or of false judgement, in like foyme as though no suche default or negligence had never ben had or committed.

Provided alway and bee it enacted by the autheritie aforesaid, in auoydinge of errores and other great inconueniences, that daylie do posture to rise and growe in the kings Courtes of recorde at Westminster, through the negligence of attourneis, because they deliver not their warrantes of attourney in such actions and suites, where in they bee named attourney, according to the lawes of this realme, that all and euery such person and perles, which that posture hereafter to be attourney, to 02 for any other per-
person or persons, being demandant or plaintiff, tenant or defendant, in any action or suit, at any time hereafter commenced or taken in any of the king's said courts, and plead to any issue in the same action or suit: That then the same attourneys and every of them from time to time, shall deliver or cause to be delivered his or their sufficient & lawful warrant of attourney, to be entered of record for every of the said actions or suits, wherein they be named attourneys, to the officer or his deputy, ordained for the receipt & entering thereof, in the same terms when the said issue is entered of record in the said court, or above, upon pain of forfearing into our said soueraigne Lords tennage pounds sterling for every default, for non delivering of the said warrant of attourney.

And also further to suffer such imprisonmet as by the discretion of the Justices of the court for the time being, where any such default shall fortune to be had or made, shall be thought convenient. This present act with the proviso to endure till the last day of the next parliament. 

This was continued

[Handwritten notes in the margin]

Particion 4.

Of as much as in the Parliament began at Westminster the eighth and twentieth day of April, & there continued till the veintieth day of June the xxxiiij. yeare of the kings most noble and victorious raigne that now is. It was amongst other things there enacted and established, that all Jointenants and tenants in common, that then were, & hereafter should be of any estate or estates of inheritance in their owne rightes, or in the right of their wives, of any manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments within this Realme of Englande, Wales, or Marches of the same, shall and may be coaxed and compelled by vertue of the said acte, to make partition betwene them of all such manors landes, tenements, & hereditaments, as they then held, or hereafter should hold as jointenants or tenants in common, as more plainly at large appeareth by the said act. And forasmuch as the said act doth not extend to jointenants and tenants in common for terme of lyfe or peres, neyther to jointenants and tenants in common, where one or some of them have but a particular estate for terme of lyfe or peres, and the other have estate or estates
Particion.

Estates of inheritance, of and in any manors, lands, tenements, and herediments. Be it therefore enacted by the king our soueraigne Lord, & by thallent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authorty of the same, that all coitentants and tenants in common, & every of them which now hold, or hereafter shall hold, jointly or in common for term of lyfe, yere or yeares, or coitentants or tenants in common, where one or some of them have or shall have estate or estates for term of life or yeares, with other that have or shall have estate or estates of inheritance or freeholde, in any manors, lands, tenemets, or hereditaments, that and may be compellable from henceforth by writ of Particion to be pursued out of the kinges Court of Chancery upon his or their case or cases, to make severance & partition of all such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which they holde jointly or in common, for term of life or lues, yere or yeres, where one or some of them hold jointly or in common for term of life or yeres, with other, or that have an estate or estates of inheritance or freeholde.

Provided alway, & be it enacted that no such partition nor severance hereafter to be made, by force of this act be, nor shall be prejudicial or hurtful to any person or persons their heires or successors, or other then such which bee parties unto the said partition,
Discentes.

their executors or assigns.

q That the dying seised of a wrongfull disseilow is no discent in the law. 32. H. 8, cap. 33.

q Entre lawfull 2.

Where dyuers persons, of their insaciable minde, have heretoco by strengthe, and without title, entered into manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, and wrongfully disseil the rightfull owners and possessor of thereof, and so being seised by disseilun, have thereof died seised, by reason of which dying seised, that disseil, or such other persones as before such discent might have lawfully entred into the said manor, lands, and tenements, were and bee thereby clearly excluded of their entrie into the said manors, lands, and 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 autheritie of this present parliament, that the dying seised hereafter of any such disseilor, or, or in any manours, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, having no right or title therein, shall not be taken or deemed from henceforth any such discent in the lawe, for to tolle or take away the entrie of any such person or persons, or their heirs,
heires, which at the time of the same diuisit had good and lawfull title of entre, into the said manours, lands, tenements, or hereditamentes, except that such diisentour, hath had the peaceable possession of such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof he shall so dye seised, by the space of yeare next after the diisen therein by hym committed, without entrie or continuall claim, by or of such person or persons as have lawfull title thereunto.

An acte concerning grauntees of reuersions to take auantage of the condicions to be performed by the lessee.
Anno 32.H. 8.cap. 34.

Condicton 1.

Where before thys tyme, divers as well temporal as ecclesiastical and religiuous persons, have made sundry leases, demises, and grauntes to dyuers other persons of sundry manours, lordships, termes, manors, landes, tenements, meadowes, pastures, or other hereditaments, for terme of life or lives, or for terme of yeares, by writing under theire seale or seale, concerning, alias conteynynge, certain condicions, covenants & agreements, to be performed as well on the part & behalfe of the said lessees & grauntees, their executors and assignes, as one the behalfe of the saide lesseors;
Condicions.

lessours and grauntours, their heires & successors. And so much as by the common law of this realme, no strangerer, to any co-

venant, action, or condicon, shall take any advauntage or benefite of the same, by any meanes or waires in the law, but only such as he parties or parties thereunto, by the reaion whereof, alwai all grauntors of res-

versions, as also al grauntors & patentors of the king our oueraigne lord, or londry ma-

noys, lordships, graunges, ferres, meales, lands, tenementes, meadowes, pastures, or other hereditaments, late belonging to mo-

nasteries, & other religious & ecclesiastical houses, dissolved, suppressed, renounced, relinquisht, forfaited, geven by, or other meanes come to the hands & possession of the kings Maiestie, since the fourth day of Fe-

bruary, the yeare of his most noble reigne, be excluded to haue any entre or action against the said lessors & grauntors, their executors or assignes, which the lessors be-

fore the time, ought by law have had a-

gainst the same lessors, for breach of any condi-
cion, covenant, or agreement, copied in the indentures of their said leases, demyes and grants. Be it further enacted by our oueraigne lord, our lords spirituall & temporall, & the commons in this present parliament assembled, by authority of the same, that alwai all the persons, bodies politique, their heires, successors & assignes, which have or shall have, any gift or grant of
our said soueraigne Lord, by his letters patents, of any lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rents, parsonages, tithes, portions, or any other hereditaments, or of any reversion or reversions of the same, which did belong or appertain to any of the said monasteries, other religious & ecclesiasticall houses, dissolved, suppressed, relinquished, forfeited, or by any other means come to the kinges hands, since the said 15th day of February, the xviij. year of his most noble Reigne, or which at any time heretofore did belong or appertaine to any other person or persons, or after came to the hands of our said soueraigne Lord, as also to other persons being grantees or assigns, to or by our said soueraigne lord the king, or to or by any other person or persons, then the kings highnes, and the heirs, executors, successors, assigns of every of the, shall & may have & enjoy like advantage against the lessees, their executors administrators, or assigns, by entre for non payment of the rent, or for doing of waste, or other forfeiture. And also shall & may have & enjoy all & every such like, the same advantage, benefits & remedies, by action only for not performing other conditions, covenants or agreements, contained & expressed in the indentures of their said leases, dimises, or grants, against all & every the said lessees or fermons, and grantees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as the said lessees or granteours them selves
Condictions.

or their heires or successors, ought, should, or might have had and enjoyed, at any time or times, in like manner and forme, as if the reversion of such landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, had not come to the hands of our said sovereigne Lord, or as our said sovereigne lord, his heires & successors should or might have had & enjoyed, in certaine cases, by vertue of the acte made at the first session of this present parliament if no such graunt by letters patents had ben made by his highnes, & See Anno 31. H. 8, ca. 13.

Moreover be it enacted by authioritie aforesaid, that all sermons, lettres, & grauntes of lordships, manors, lands, tenements, rentes, personages, tythes, portions, or any other hereditaments, for terme of perys, life or lyues, their executors, administrators, & assignes, shall or may have like action, advantage & remedy, against all & every person & persons, & bodies politike, their heirs, successors, and assignes, which have or shall have any gift or graunt of the king our sovereigne Lord, or of any other person or persons of the reversion of the same manours, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments so letten, or any parcel thereof, for any condition, covenant, or agreement, contained or expressed in the indentures of their lease or leases, as the same lettres or any of them, might, or should have had agaynst the saide lettres and grauntors, their heires or successors: all benefits and advantages of recov...
recoveries in value, by reason of any war-
rantie in deede or law, by vouche, or other-
wise only excepted.
Provided always that this act noz a-
nie thing or things therein conteyned, shal
extende to hynder or charge any person or
persons, for the breach of any covenant or
condition, comprised in any such writing as
is aforesaid, but for such covenants & con-
dicions as shalbe broken or not performed,
after the first day of September next com-
ing, and not before: any thing before in
this act conteyned to the contrary thereof
notwithstanding.

Fines.

An act for the exposition of the Statute of
Fines, Anno 32.H.8, cap.36.

Fines 9.

Oz as much as in the fowrth yeare
of the Raigne of the layment kinke of fa-
mous memorie kinke Henry the bi.
father of our most bcluded soueraygne
Lord the kinke that now is, videlicet
4.H.7, cap.24. It was among many good &
lundry Statutes & ordinacres then made for
how wealth, enacted, ordeined & established
forme & manner how fines should be levied
with proclamations, in the kings court, be-
fore his Justices of his common place, and
that
that such fines with proclamations, so had & made, to the intent to void all trifles and debates, should be a final end, & conclude as well privies as strangers to the same, certain persons excepted & lauded, as in the same statute more plainly appeareth. & then which time by diversitie of interpretation & expounding of the same statute, it hath ben & yet is by some manner of persons doubted & called in question, whether fines in proclamations, levied or to be levied before the said justices, by any persons or persons, having or clamning to have, in any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, comprised in the same fine, in possession, reversion, remainder, or in free, any manner of estate tailed, should immediately after the said fine levied, enrolled & proclamatio made, binde the right heir & heirs of such tenant in tailed, & every other person & persons seised, or claiming to their use or uses. See p. 19, H. 8, case 5, & by occasion whereof dyuers debates, controversies, suits, troubles have ben begun, moved & had win this realm, & no be like to ensue if remedie for the same be not provided. For the establishment & reformation whereof, & for the sure & sincere interpretation of the said statute, in avoiding all dagers, contentious, controversies, ambiguities & doubts that hereafter may ensurge, grove, and happen. Our soueraigne Lord the kinge, with the assent of the Lordes Spiritual and Temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled,
assembled, & by authority of the same, hath enacted and ordained, that all and singular fines, as well heretofore levied, as hereafter to be levied, before the said Justices with proclamations, according to the said statute, by any person or persons, of full age of xxi. yeares, of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, before the time of the same fine levied, in any wise entailed to the person or persons to levying the same fine, or to any the auncelto or aunceltoes of the same person or persons, in possession, reversion, remainder, or in use, shall be immediately after the same fine levied, engrossed, & proclamations made, adjudged, accepted, deemed, and taken, to all intentes and purposes, a sufficient barre & discharge for ever, against the saide persones and personnes, and their heires, claiming the same landes, tenemets, and hereditaments, or any parcel thereof, onely by force of any suche tale, and against all other persones, claying the same, or any parcel thereof, only to their use, or to the use of any manner of heire of the bodies of them: any ambiguitie, doubt, or contrarietie of opinion, rysen or grown upon the said statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided alway, that this act, nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to barre or exclude the lawful entre, title, or interest of any heire or heires, person or persons, here tofore gene, or hereafter to be gene, grown or aspen or any of any fine.
Fines.

Of accru'd to them, or any of them, in any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by reason of any fine or fines here-to-for levied, or hereafter to be levied by any woman, after the death of her husband, contrary to the same, intent, and effect of the statute made in the 11 year of the said late King Henry the 21st. and of any manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the inheritance or purchase of the said husband, or of any of his ancestors, given or assigned to any such woman in dower, or term of life, or in tail, in the possession, or in the same act made in the said 11 year of the said late King Henry the 21st. shall stand, remain, and be in full strength and virtue, in every article, sentence, and clause therein contained, in like manner and form, as though this present act had never been had ne made.

Provided also, that this act ne any thing therein contained, do extend to any fine or fines, in any time here-to-for levied, or hereafter to be levied, of any lordships, manors, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, whatsoever they be, the possessors and owners whereof, by reason of any express or special act of parliament, made, or ye by, or the said 11 year of the reign of the said late King Henry the 21st. shall, be bounden, or restrained from making any alienations, discontinuances, or other alterations, of any
of the same lordships, manors, lands, tenements, hereditaments, conteyned in the said fine of fines, but that all and every suche fine and fines, at any time heretofore levied or hereafter to be levied, by any such person, or persons, or their heires, of any such lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments, shall be of such like force and strength in such law, as of none other effect, the same fine so levied or to be levied, should have ben, if this present act had never bene had nor made. any thing herein conteyned to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also that this act, noz any thing therein conteyned, shal extend to any fine of fines, heretofore levied of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, now in suit, demaunde, or variance, in any of the kynges courtes, or whereof any charters, evidences or monuments concerning the same, be now in demand in the kings high court of chancery, noz to any fine of fines heretofore levied of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which before the first day of this present parliament haue ben recovered, gotte or obtained, by reaso of any judgement, entre, decree, arbitrement, or other lawful means, contrary to the purpose, intent, or effect of any such fine of fines thereof heretofore levied, noz to any fine of fines heretofore levied or hereafter to be levied by any person, or persons, of any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments before
Rentes.

before the time of the levyinge of the same
fine gueuen,grauented,or assigned to the said
person or persons,so levyng the same fine,
or to any of hys or their aunceltoys in the
tale,by vertue of any letters patents of our
said soueraigne Lord,or any of his proge-
tatoys,or by vertue of any act or acts of par-
liament, the reuerse wherof at the time
of the same fine or fines so levied, beeing in
our said soueraigne Lord, his heires or suc-
celtoys. But that every such fine or fines shall
be of like force, strength, and effect, as they
were or should have been, if this act had ne-
uer bene had noz made.

Rentes.

An act for recoverie of arrerages of rentes by
executors of tenant in fee simple. 32. H.
8, cap. 37. Rentes 2.

As much as by the order of the common
law, the executors or administrators of
tenants in fee simple, tenants in fee tali,
and tenants for term of yues, of rentes
services, rent charges, rent leckes, and ses
ermes, have no remedie to recover such
arrerages of the saide rentes or fee ermes,
as were due unto their testatoys in their
lives, nor yet the heires of such testatoys, nor
any perido having the reuerse of his estate,
after hys deceale may dilbrain of have any
lawfull
a lawful act to levie any such arreages of rent or of fee farmes, due unto him in his life as is aforesaid, by reason whereof tenantes of the demene of such landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, out of the which such rentes were due and payable, who of right ought to pay their rents and farmes, at such day and farmes as they were due, doe many times kepe, hold, and retaine, such arreages in their owne handes, so that the executores and administratours of the personnes, to whom such rentes, or Fee farmes were due cannot have due come by the saide arreages of the same, towards the payment of the debts, and performance of the will of the saide testatours, §M. 19. H. 6. cap. 83. fol. 41. Decc. 37. and Executours. 98. Anno. 4. E. 3

For, remedie whereof be it enacted by authoritie of this present parliament, that the executores, or administratours of euery such person or persones, unto whom any such rent, or fee farmes, is or shall be due, and not payed at the time of his death, shall & maye have an action of debt, for all such arreages, against the tenaunt or tenauntes, that ought to have paied the saide rente or fee farmes, so being behinde, in the life of their testatour, or against the executores and administratours of the saide tenauntes. And also furthermore, it shall be lawfull to every such executour and administratour, of any such person or persones, unto whom such rent
Rent o2 fee ferme his so2 shall be due, and not paid at the time of his death, as is aforesaid, to distress for the arrears of all such rents and fee ferme, upon the landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, which were charged with the payment of such rentes o2 fee ferme, and chargeable to the distress of the said testator, so long as the said lands, tenemts, e hereditaments, continue remaine and be in the seacon and possession of the said tenant in demeane, who ought immediately to have paid the said rent o2 fee ferme, so being behind to the said testator in his life, o2 in the seacon o2 possession of any other person o2 persons claiming the said landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, only by and from the same tenant, by purchase, gift, o2 descent, in like maner and fowrne as their said testator mought o2 ought to have done in his life time, and the said executors and administratours, mght for the same distress, lawfully make awozie, upon their matter aforesaid.

Provided also, that this act noz any thing therin containe, mght not extend to any such manour, lordshippe o2 dominion in Wales, o2 in the marches of the same, whereof the inhabitants have blesed time out of the mind of man, to pay into evere Lorde o2 owner of such lordship, manour, o2 dominio, at his o2 their first entry into the same, any summe o2 summes of money, fo2 the
Rentes.

redemption and discharge of all duties for
failures and penalties, whereof the said
inhabitants, were chargeable, to any of
their saide Lordes auncestours or predecess-
tours before his saide entre,

And further be it enacted by the autho-
riticite aforesaid, that if any man, which nowe
hath, or hereafter shall have in the right of
his wife, any estate in fee simple, fee tail, for
terme of life, of, or in any rentes or fee
fermes, and the same rentes or fee ferme,
now be, or hereafter shall be due behinde
and unpaid, in the saied wife's life, then the
said husband, after the death of his saied
wife, his executors and administratours,
shall have an action of debt for the said ar-
verages, against the tenant of the demesne
that ought to have paid the same, his exe-
cutors or administratours. And also the said
husband, after the death of his said wife, may
distrain for the said arverages, in like maner
and course, as he ought have done, if his
said wife had been the living, and make ausw-
rie upon his matter as is aforesaid.

And like wise it is further enacted by the
authoricite, aforesaid, if any plons or plons
which now hath, or hereafter shall have any
rentes or fee fermes, for terme of life or lives
of any other plons or plons, or the said ret or fee
ferme, now be, or hereafter shall be due, as be-
hind and unpaid, in the life of such person or plons,
for whole life or lives, or estate of the
said ret or fee ferme did depend or continue.

W h. a f. a f. after
after the saide person or persons both die. Then yee unto whom the saide rent or se ferme was due in fourme aforesaid, his executors & administratours, shal e may have an action of debt against y tenant in demesna that ought to have paid the same, when it first was due, his executors and administratours, and also distraine for the same arrearages, upon such landes, and tenements, out of the which the saide rents or se ferme were illuing and payable, in such like manner and fourme, as he ought or might have done if such person or persons, by whose death the aforesaid estate in the saide rents and se ferme was determined and expired, had been in full life and not dead. And the aposerpe for the taking of the same distresse to bee made in maner and fourme aforesaid.

Willes.

& An act for the explanation of the statute of willes, An. 34. H. 8. ca. 5. & VVilles. 3.

WV

Where in the last Parliament begunne and holden at westminster the xxviiij. day of April, in the one & thirtie yeare of the kinges most gratious Raignecap. primo Willes. 2. 6 And there by divers prozogations halde and continued unto
into the 21st day of July, in the 38th year of his said reign. It was by the king's most gracious and liberal disposition, showed towards his most humble and obedient subjects, 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 actes lawfully executed in the life of every person, disposed, willed or devised, for the advancement of the wise, preferment of children, payment of debts, or every such person, or otherwise, at his will or pleasure, as in the same act more plainly is declared.

Within the making of which statute, divers doubts, questions, and ambiguities, have risen, been moved & grown, by divers of opinions taking, in and upon the exposition of the letter of the same statute.

For a plain declaration and explanation whereof, and to the intent and purpose, that the king's, obedient and loyning subjects, shall and may take the commoditie and advantage of the king's faile gracious and liberall disposition, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, most humbly beseech the king's maistrie, that the meaning of the letter of the same statute, concerning such matters hereafter rehearsed, may bee by the authority of this present parliament enacted, taken, expounded, judged, declared, & explained, in manner & course following.

Bk. 19.
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, holding any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the estate of inheritance, should have full and free libertie, power and authonticie, to use, will, dispose, or assigne, as well by last will and testament in writing, or otherwise, by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life: his manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any of them in such manner and order, as in the same former act more at large it doth appeare, which words of estate of inheritance, by the authority of this present parliament, is and shall be declared, expounded, taken, and judged, of estates in fee simple only. And also that all and singular person and persons, holding a sole estate, interest in fee simple, or settled in fee simple, in coparcenary, or in common in fee simple, or, and in any manors, lands, tenements, rents, or other hereditaments, in possession, reversion or remainder, or of rents or services incident to any reversion or remainder, and having no manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, holden of the king, his heirs or successors, or of any other person or persons, by knightes service, shall have full and free libertie, power, and authonticie to use, will, dispose, will, or devise, to any person or persons (except bodies politicke and corporate) by his last will and testament in
Writing, or otherwise, by any acte or acts, lawfully executed in his life, by himselfe singly, or by himselfe and others jointly, severally, or particularly, or by all those waies or anie of the, as much as in him of right is or shall be, all his said manors, landes, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, or any of them, or any rents, commons, or any profites, commodities, out of, or to be perceived of the same, or out of any parcel thereof, at his owne free will and pleasure, any clause in the said former act notwithstanding.

And further be it declared and enacted by the authorty aforesaid, that all and an= guler person or persons, having a sole estate or interest in fee simple, or seized in fee simple in coparcenary, or in common in fee simple, or in any manors, landes, tenements, rents, or other hereditaments, in possession, reversion, remainder, or and in any rents or services incident to any reversion or remainder, holden of the king by knights service, in chiefe, or of the nature of knights service in chiefe, hath & by the authorty of this present parliament shall have full and free libertie, power and authortie, to give, dispose, will, or assigne to any person or persons (except bodies politike or corporate) by his last will & testamant in writing, or otherwise by any act or acts, lawfully executed in his life, by himselfe singly, or by himselfe & other togethers, severally, or particularly, or by all those waies or any of the, as much as in him of
of right is of that be, two partes as well of all the saide manors, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditamentes, as of al and singular his other rents, and hereditamentes, of any of them, acie rents, commons, of other profits or commodities, out of, to be perceived of the same two partes, ou of any parcel thereof, in three partes to be devided, as much thereof, as shall amount to the full and clear perpey value of two partes thereof, in three partes to be devided of what person or person so ever they be holden, at his free will and pleasure. And that by the aucthoritie aforesaid, by said will so declared shall be good and effectuall for two partes of the saide manors, lands, tenementes, and hereditamentes, 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 let thor, by the devisor or owner of the same manors, lands, tenementes and hereditamentes, by his last will in writing or otherwise in writing. And in default thereof, by a commision to be granted unto the kings court of the wardes and liverys, upon the inquiry of the true value thereof, by the othes of xii men, and returne of certificat thereof had in the same court of the saide manors, lands, tenementes, and hereditamentes, division 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 partes therunto can not other wise
wise agree upon the same deuised. And that the issues and profites of the two partes of the same manors, landes, tenementes, and hereditamentes upon every such deuision, to be restored to them that shall haue right, or title to the same, from the death of the owner or deviour thereof.

And further bee it enacted and declared by thauothoritie aforesaid, that all and singular person and persons, having a sole estate or interest in se simple, or seised in se simple, in copercenarie, or in common, in se simple, of and in any manors, landes, tenements, rentes, or other hereditamentes, in possession, reversion, or remainder, of and in any, rents or services, incident to any reversion or remainder, holden of the king, his heires or succours by knights service, & not in chiefe, or holden of any other pce or pce by knights service, that haue full & free libertie, power & authority to geue, dispose wil deuide, to any person or persons, except bodies politicke & corporate, by his last will & testament in writing, or otherwise, by any act, or acts lawfully executed in his life, by himselfe soly, or by himselfe & other, jointly severally or particularly, or by al those wayes, or any of them, as much as in him of right is or shall be, two parts of all the said manors, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments, or any of them to holden by knights service, or any rentes common or other profites or commodities, out of, or to be perceived of by same
Willes.

Same two parts, oz out of any parcel thereof, in ij parts to be divided, oz as much thereof, as shall amount to the full & clear perceive 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, & hereditamentes, although the will so declared be oz shall be made of § whole lands & tenements, so holden by knightes service, & of more then of two partes of the same. And also for the whole of all other such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditamentes oz any of them, not holden of the kinge by knightes service in chiefe, oz otherwise by knightes service, oz of any other person by knightes service, & of any rents, commons, oz other profits or commodities, out of, oz to be perceived of § same, oz out of any parcel thereof at his free will & pleasure. The same divided to be made and set forth, by the owner of the said manors, lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, by his last will & testament in writing, oz otherwise in writing. And in default thereof, oz as much of the same manors, lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, as shall concern the kings interest, by commission, to be directed out of the kings court of the wardes and livuries, in maner & forme as aforesaid, if the master of the wardes and livuries so, the time being, and the partes thereof unto, cannot otherwise agree, by
the same division. And that restitution of the issues & profits of the two parties there-
of, halfe had and made, in maner & fourme abouesaid. And for such of the same manors lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, as
shall concerne the interest of any other Lord of Lords, by commition to be graunted out of
the kings court of the Chauncerie, to enquire thereof, by the others of vii men, it is
done by the Lord of Lords, and the partes thereof unto can not otherwise agree upon the same
division.

And be it further enacted & declared by authoritie aforesaid, that the savinges, re-
curring, and provisions, concerning saving of the custodie, wardship, relieve, and primer
seal to the king of such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, as much
thereof, as shall appertaine unto him, by vertue of the said former act, and by the de-
claration and exposition thereof, declared by this present act, during the kings interest
therein. And also of the custodie & wardship to other lords, of as much of such manors
lands, tenements, and hereditamentes, holden of them, as shal amount and extende to
the clere perely vayne of the third part thereof over and above all charges, without any di-
mination or abridgment of the third part, of the sui profits thereof, compiled and
mentioned in divers articles in the said former act contained, by authoritie aforesaid
be & shalbe intende, expounded, & taken as
here-
hereafter ensueth: that is to say, that to king shall have and take for his full thirde parte, of all such manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments, whereunto he is oy, shall be intitled by the said former act, and by this present act, such manors, landes, and tenements, as shall by any meanes descend, or come by descent, as well of estate of inheritance in fee tailie, as in fee simple, or in fee tailie onely to the heire of any such person, that shall make ane will, gift, disposition, or devise by his last will in writing, or by any act or acts lawfully executed in his life, immediately after the death of the same deviseur or owner thereof. And that the will, gift & devise of every such deviseur or owner, of and for the two partes of the said manors, landes, tenements, and hereditaments residue, shall by the authortie aforesaid, be and stand good and effectuall in the law, albeit the same will, gift, or devisee he had and made of all his fee simple landes, tenements, and hereditaments, of the more part thereof. And in case the same manours, landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, which after the death of any such owner or deviseur, which shall make any 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 childre, or otherwise as is aforesaid, which shall immediately after his death, descend, revert, remaine or come to his heire or heires, as well of
of estate of inheritance in fee tail, as of estate in fee simple, or fee tail only, be not, or shall not amount or extent to the full clerks perely value of the full third part, with the full profits thereof, of all the said manours, landes, tenementes, or other hereditaments of the said deuisour or owner, according to the true intent and meaning of the said former act, and of this present act: that then the king shall 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, tenementes, or hereditaments, willed, 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, tenementes, and hereditaments descended, or by any means come unto the heir, as heir of any such deuisour or owner, shall make by the clerks perely value of the said full third part, with the full profits thereof, of all the said manours, landes, tenementes, and hereditaments of every such owner or deuisour, so to be had to the kinge, in title of wardshippe or primer season, as the case shall require. And the deuison thereof to be had and made, and with the restitution of the profits of two partes of the said manours, landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, in such maner and formne as is above rehearsed. And like benefitte and advantage to be given, had, or taken,
taken, by the said authority, to every Lord and Lords of whom any such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, be of the half be holden by knights service, in manner and number as is above said, concerning only his of their third parts thereof, according to their said interest therein.

And be it further enacted, by the authority above said, that if it happen any third part, or any parcel thereof, left, willed, or assigned, to the King or other Lord, at any time during their interest therein, to be lawfully enacted or determined, that then the King and the other Lord, shall have as much of the two parts residue, as shall accomplish and make by a full third part, in clear yearly value, after the rate and portion of such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as shall then happen to remaine of the same third part, not devioted nor determined, and of the other two parts of such manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as the King or other Lord should or ought to have had, by vertue of the said former act, and this present act: and the same to be devioted, in manner and number above rehearsed, any clause in the said former act notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted and declared by the authority above said, that the saving and referring for fines for alienation, by any such tale wil and testament, of such manors, lands,
landes, tenements, or hereditaments, holden of the king by knight's service in chiefe, or of the nature of knight's service in chiefe, or by socage in chiefe, or of the nature of socage, tenure in chiefe, or of fines for alienation, of such manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, whereof there shall bee any alteration of freholde, or of inheritance, made by any such late will, comprised in divers and sundry articles, mentioned in the saide former acte, bee and shall bee intended, expressed, taken, deemed, and judged, by the authoritie aforesaid, that all such personne or personnes, to whom the saide manours, landes, tenementes, or hereditamentes, or any of them, bee or shall bee given, disposed, willed, or denied, by any such late will, shall bee exonerated, acquitted and discharged for ever against the kinge, his heires, and succelors, for all such fines for alienations, by any such late will or testament, without licence, by living forth of the kinges pardone for alienation out of the kinges court of Chauency, paying to the kinge his heires or succelors, for the fine of everie such alienatio, the third part of the perceivable value of the same manors, lands, tenemts, or other hereditamentes to him or the willed or denied, and this act from time to time shall be a sufficient warrant, to the lord chauncelour of England, or keeper of the great seal for the time being, for granting out of the saide pardons, under the kinges great seal.
as heretofore hath been blazed for parcells of alienations, without any further suit to be made to the king for the same.

And it is further declared and enacted, by authority aforesaid, that wills of testaments, made of any manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, by any woman covert, or person within the age of cr. yeares, ideot, or by any person de non sana memorie, 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 or in, manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments holden of the king by knightes service in chief, or other wise of the king by knightes service, or of any other person or persons by knightes service, hath geuen at any time after the xx. day of July, s. 3. in dni. 1540. § 02 hereafter shall giue, will, devise, or assigne, by will, or other act executed in this life, his manours, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, or any of the by fraud or comine, to any other person or persons, for term of yeares, life, or lives, with one remainder over in fee, or with divers remainders over for time of yeares, life or in tail, with a remainder over in fee simple to any person or persons, or to his or their right heires, or at any time after s. said xx. day of July, hath conveyed or made, or hereafter shall convey or make by fraud or comine of the said manours, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments.
contrary to the true intent of this act, any estates, conditions, mesnalties, tenures, or conciencies, to the intent to defraud or dis-cause the king or his prerogatives, primer feign, liuerie, reliefe, wardship, marriages, or rightes, or any other Lord of their wardships, reliques, heriots, or other spites which should or ought to accrue, grow, or come by to them, or any of them, by or after the death of his or their tenant, by force & according to the former estatute of this present act & declaration. And the same estates and other conuentities, being found by office to be so made or contrived by couin, fraud, or deceit, as is above said, contrarie to the true intent & meaning of the said former act, of this act: That then the king shall have as well the wardship of the bodie & custodie of the landes, tenements, and hereditaments, as liuerie, primer feign, reliefe, & other properites, which should or ought to appertayne to the king, according to the true intent and meaning of the said former act, of this present act, as though no such estates or conuencies by couin, had never bene had or made until the said office be lawfully undone by traucerse or other wise. And that the other Lord & Lords, of whom any such manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be holden by knights seruice, as is above said, shall have their remedie in such cases, for his or their wardships of bodies and landes, by writ of right of warde, & shall distraint and make
Willes.

make and to cognisance, by themselves of their bailiffes, to their reliefs, heirs, and other prostes, which should have been to them due, by or after the death of their tenant, as if no such estate or conveyance had been had or made. Suing and referring alwayes by the authenticitie aforesaid the right & title of the donees, testates, testees, and devises thereof, against the said devisee four and his heires, after the interest & title of the king or other lord therein ended and determined.

Provided always that this act, explanation & declaration, or any of them, or any thing in this said act, explanation or declaration conjoined, that not extend to the will or devise of Sir John Gaynford, late of Crosswall in the county of Surrey knight deceased: nor to the will or devise of Sir Peter Filpot knight deceased: nor to the will or devise of Richard Cresswel late of Mattingley in the county of South, gentleman deceased, nor to the will or devise of Thomas Anten late of the countie of Berk gentleman deceased, sonne of Sir Thomas Anten knight also deceased: or halfe in any wise prejudicial or hurtfull to any person or persons, so or concerning any manors, landes, tenements, or herediments, conjoined or expressed in the said Willes or devises, or in any of them, but that the said last Willes and devises, and every of them shall stand, abide, remaine, and be, in the same case, force and
and effect in the law, 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 of them, or any thing therein contained to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alway, & be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every person and persons from whom the king or other lord or lords, shall take any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, for his or their full third part, or to make by his or their thirde part, shall and may by authority of this present act, in any of the cases aforesaid, upon his or their byll exhibited in the kings court of Chancery, against all and every suche person and persons, which shalbe intitled by or under any such will, gift, disposition or devise, to the other two parts, have suche contribution or recompence for the same, as by the Chancellor of Englande, or by the Keeper of the great seal of Englande, for the time being, shalbe thought good and convenient.

See the Statute 34, H. 8, cap. 20, of Recoveries.
Recoveries.

An act to embarrasseyned recoveries of landes where the kinges Maiestie is in possession.
Anno 34.H.8.cap.20.

Recoveries 4.

Where dines of the kinges most noble progenitons, and specially the kinge our sovereigne Lord de most liberally above all other, hath given and granted, or otherwise provided to his & their loving and good servants and subiectes, as well nobles, as other, manors, meales, lands, tenements, rents, services, and hereditaments to them and to their heires males of their bodies, or to the heires of their bodies lawfully begotten, imyding at the time of such giftes not onely to preferre and advance presently the donces, but also their heires in bloud of their bodies, according to the limitation of the said giftes: to the intent & recompence for the service of such donces, should not onely be a benefite for their owne persons, but a continual profit & commoditie to & for their heires comming of their bodies, whereby such heires should have in special memomie and daily remembrance, the profite that they have & take by the service of their ancestors done to the kings of this realm, and thereby be the better encouraged to do like service to their sovereigne Lord, as to their dutties of allegiance appertayneth.
And for as much as sundry such donees in tale, and their heires have luttered & daily suffer by their consentes, and true and seyned recoveries to be had against them, with common boucher or otherwise, of manors, mesles, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, so gueuen, graunted or provided in tale by the kings Maiestie, or his noble progenitores, as is asoyleaid, to the intent by fraude, covin, and undue meanes, not only to binde & defeat their heires inheritable by the limpa
tacion of such gifts, but also the king of his preroagatue, wardship, primer feisin, and other his rightes, whereby questions and diversities of opinion have risen, and yet be: whether such seyned and untrue recoveries against such tenants in tale, by their owne consent, of landes, tenements, or herediptaaments, whereof the reversion or remainder is in the kinge, at the time of such recovery or recoveries had, should after the death of the tenant in tale, bind the heires in tale or not. For the plaine declaration whereof, to avoide & extinct from henceth, diversi
ties of opinions in such cases. Be it orde
ned & enacted by authozitie of this present parliament, 5 no such seyned recovery hereafter to be had, by alient of parties, against any such tenant or tenants in tale, of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, whereof the reversion or remainder at the time of such recovery had, shall in the king, shall binde or conclude the heires in tale, whether any Cc, ij. condi-
Recoveries.

condition § alias common § boucher be had in any such seyned recovery oz not, but that after the death of every such tenant in talle against whom any such recovery halbe had, the heires in talle may enter, haue and enjoy the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so recovered, according to the forme of the gift of entalie: the said recovery oz any other thing oz things hereafter to be had, done oz suffered, by oz against any such tenat in talle to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And be it also further enacted by thauchothorite aforesaid, that the heires of euerie such tenant in talle, against whom any such seyned recovery halbe had, shall take none advantage for any recompence in value against the boucher oz his heires.

Provided alway that this acte oz any thing therein contained, be not in any wise prejudicial oz hurtfull to the lesse oz lesse of any such tenat in talle made oz to be made by writing indented, of any manors, lands, tenements oz hereditamentes, for terme of xxj. yeres, three lyues, oz under, whereupon the accustomed rent and rents oz more, is oz halbe referred pearely during the same terme oz termes; but the same lesse oz lesse, that and may haue & enjoy his oz their terme and termes therein against the heire & heires of every such tenant in talle, according to the tenour, purposz, and effect of the statute made in the xxix. yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne Lord King Henry the fift any
Inrolmentes.

any thing in this acte conteined to the con-
trarie thereof notwithstanding. † See Anno

An acte that fines in townes corporate, shalbee
made as the same in time heretofore haue

Inrolmentes 3.

Where in the Parliament holden in the
mony. yeare of our most dread Loue-
raigne Lord kinge Henry the eight,
† See the Statute ment 3 2. H. 8. ca. 2 8. but
all the printes be. 2 7. H. 8. Ideo Quare. † It
was enacted by auctoritie of the said par-
liament amongst other, that no fine, seoffe-
ment oz other acte oz actes hereafter to bee
made, suffred oz done, by the husbande
only, of manors, landes, tenements, oz he-
reditaments, being the inheritance, oz the
freeholde of his wife, duringe the couer-
ture betweene them: shall in any wise be oz
make any discontinuance thereof, oz be pre-
tudiciall oz hurtfull to the saide wife, oz to
her heires, oz to such as shall haue right,
title oz interest by the same, by the death of
such wife oz wives: but the same wife and
her heypres, and suche other to whome
suche ryghte shall appertayne, after her
decease, shall and maye then lawfully
enter into all suche manours, landes,
E. ox. ten-
Involvements.

Involvements according to their rights and hereditaments, as the any of them before
before the making of the said acte in the said place of our said soueraigne lord: any thing in the same conteined to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.


Vsurie 6.

Where before this tyme, divers & sundry actes, statutes, and lawes have ben ordyned, had and made wth thin this Realme, for the avoiding & punishment of Vsurie, being a thing unlawful, & of other corrupt bargaines, thefts, & chivances, which actes, statutes and lawes, ben to obscure & darke in intents, words, & terms, and upon the same to many doubtes, ambiguities, and questions have risen & growen, and the same actes, statutes, & lawes ben of so little force or effect, that by reason thereof, little or no punishment hath ensued to the offenders of the same, but rather hath encouraged them to vse the same. For reformation whereof, be it enacted by the kinge our soueraigne lord, by thallent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the auctoritie of the same, that all & euery the sayde actes, statutes, and lawes hereunto made, of, for, or concerning Vsurie, theftes, corrupt bargaines, and chivances, and
and every of them, and all paines, oxfaitures & 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 nor persons, of what estate, degree, or condition soever he or they be, from and after the last day of January next comming, shall by hym self, factor, attourney, servant or deputy, sell his merchandises or wares to any person or persons, and within these monethes next after, by him selfe, factor, attourney, deputy, or by any other person or persons to his selfe and behoove, but the same merchandise or wares, or any part or parcel thereof, upon a letter price, knowing the to be the same wares or merchandises, that he before did to bargain and sell, upon the paines and oxfaitures hereafter limited in this estatute.

And be it also enacted by the same authority, that no person nor persons, of what estate, degree, quality, or condition soever he or they be, at any time after the said last day of January next comming, by way or mean of any corrupt bargain, loan, exchange, chémangle, shift, interest, of any wares, merchandises, or other thing or things whatsoever, or by any other corrupt or deceitfull way or mean, or by any coun, ingin, or deceitfull way or consequence, shall have receive,
receive, accept or take in lucre or gains, for the less bearing or giving day of payment of one whole yere, or for his or their money or other thing, than Halbe due for the same wares, marchandise, or other thing or things above the summe of xli. in the hundred, & so after that rate & not above, or for a more & lesse summe, or for a longer or shorter time, & no more or greater gaine or summe thereupon to be had, upon your gains & your captures hereafter in this act mentioned & contained.

And be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons, at any time after the said last day of January, do bargain & sell, or lay to mortgage by any way or mean, any manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any person or persons, upon condition of payment or non payment of any summe or sumes of money, to be had, paid, or made, at any day cerned, or before any such day by him that shall so bargain, sell, or lay to mortgage, the same manours, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, that the same person or persons, to whom any such manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be so bargained, sold, or laid to mortgage, shall not by reason thereof, have any right to take in lucre or gains of such issues, revenues & profits of the same manors, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above the summe of xli. in the hundred, for one whole yere, & so after that rate aforesaid, for a more or a lesse summe, or for a longer or shorter time, and no more.
Verle.

No otherwise, upon the paines, forfaits, and penalties hereafter in this present act in limited and expressed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any 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 comminge, shall do any act or acts, thing or things, contrary to the tenour, forme, and effect of this act, or any clause, article, or sentence contained in the same; that then all and every offender or offenders therein, or in any part thereof, shall forfeit and lose for every such offence, the treble value of such wares, merchandises, or other thing or things, so bargained, sold, changed, or shifted, or the treble value of the issues and profits of the said manours, lands, tenements and hereditaments, so had taken, or received, by reason of any such bargain, sale, or mortgage, and also shall have and suffer imprisonment of his body, and make fine and раутсосе at the king's will and pleasure. The moiety of which forfeiture of the said treble value shall be to the king, and the other moiety to him or them that will fine for the same in any of the king's courts by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in which action, bill, plaint, or information, no wager of law, estome, or protection shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act doth not any thing
things therein contained, shall not in any
wise extend to any lawfull obligation, in-
duced with a condition, nor to any statute
or recognizance made and to be made, for the
payment of a lesser summe, so that the same
obligation, statute, or recognizance, be made
for a true, just, and perfect debt, or for the
performance of any other true covenantes
made or to be made, upon a just and true in-
ten had betweene the parties, other then in
cases of blurie, interest, cozrupt bargaines,
shift, or cheatishance: yet shall extend to any
recovery, fine, seoffement, releas, confirm-
ation, or grant, made or to be made upon
condition with a true intent: other then to
such recoveries, fine, seoffements, releas, con-
firmations, and grants, as shall be
made upon condition, extending to blurie,
interest, cozrupt bargaines, shifts or cheat-
ishance: any thing in this statute contained,
or any law, statute, or ordinance heretofore
had, bled or made, to the contrary, nor with-
standing.

This act was repealed by a statute made
Anno 5. C. 6. cap. 20. and thereby was pro-
hibited & punished the lending, greeving, let-
ting out, delivering, or for bearing any sume
or any manner blurry, increase, lucre, gain
or interest to be had, received or hoped for,
which statute is also repealed and this re-
quired Anno 13. Eliz. ca. 8. Which follow-
eth hereafter.
An acte for Tenures holden in Capite, Anno primo E.6, cap.4.

Tenures 11.

Wherebefore this tyme, ambygutties, questiouns, and doubts have bene moued and stirred in divers and sundry the kynges courtes of record, whether such honours, castells, manors, landes, tenements, and other hereditamentes are holden of the kyng in Capire, which any his loving subiectes do holde by knightes service, locage, or other services of the kyng, as of his Duchies, Earledomes, Baronies, honours, castells, manours, landes, tenements, fees, and seigniouries, whiche have come to the handes and possession of divers of his highnest most noble progenitors, by attainder of treason, misprision of treason, attainders of Preumunire and perversion had and done by acte of parliament, by verdict, confession, conviction, plagarie, and offices or no offices thereupon found, or by the dissolution, surrender, or gæuing by to the kyng, or to any his noble progenitors, of any religious or ecclesiasticall houses or places, or of any manours, landes, tenements, and other hereditaments, to any of the same religiouns or ecclesiasticall houses or places, in any wyse apperteyning or belonging to no. By meanes
Tenure.

means of which doubt to moved, his layde humble and obedient subjects and tenants have bene heretofore much vexated, molested, and grueved: wherefose the king our soueraigne Lord, mynding and entirely desiring the quyetnes of his said subjects, and that the certaintie of his lawes in that behalfe might be knowne and declared to his saide louynge subjects. For a playne declaration and resolution to bee had, of, for and concerninge the premistes, at the humble petition and suyte of the Lorde and Commons in thys present Parlyament assembled, both ordeyne, declare, and enace, by the assent of the Lorde spiritual and temporall, and of the Commons in thys present Parlyament assembled, and by the authouritie of the same, that all suche Honours, Castelles, Manours, landes, tenementes, and other heredita-
mentes, and every of them, which nowe bee, or at any tyme hereafter halve holden of the kinke, or of any of his heires or succelours, by any of his layde sub-
jectes by Knightes service, Socage, or otherwise, as of any of his or their Duke-
domes, Earledomes, Baronies, Castelles, manours, landes, tenementes, fees, or seigniories, whyche bee come to the kinke or his most noble progenitors, or here-
after shall come to the kinke, his heires or succelours, by means of any 
suche attaynder, conuexion, vitlagerie,
Tenures.

of any such dissolution, surrender, or gaging by of any religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, or of any manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, to any of the same religious or ecclesiastical houses or places, in any wise belonging or appertaining, shall not from henceforth be adjudged, deemed, taken, or construed to any intent, construction or purpose, to be holden in Capite, or as tenure in Capite: any ambiguity, question or doubt hereof orze moved to the contrariety notwithstanding. See a like matter Magna Charta cap. 34.

Provided always, as be it enacted by the aucthritie aforesaide, that this act or any thing therein contained, shall not in any wise bee prejudicial ne hurtfull to the king, his heires or successors, or concerning any Wardship, liberry, primer fealne fine, or alienation, or to or for any other profite or advantage which now is come, or hereafter shall or may come, fall, or growe to the king, his heires or successors, by or from any person or persons, whiche nowe doth, or hereafter shall holde any honours, leigniozies, castels, manours, landes, tenemtites or other hereditamentes of the king in chiefe, as of his person, or of any other his auncyptent possessions, and being not come to the kinge by any suche attainder, confession, conuocation, bila gracie, dissolution, gaging by, or surrender, as be aforesaide.
Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this present act, or any thing therein contained, or specified, shall not in any wise, or by any means give any advantage, liberty, or profit to any tenant or owner in see simple, of any honours, manours, landes, tenementes, or other hereditaments, which have heretofore been any special or general livery, &c. Unless the maine, out of the hands of the king, or any his noble progenitors, of any honours, manours, landes, tenementes, or other hereditaments, by what tenure or service they were, or be holden: or that have, or shall consist, by any matter of record, any tenour in chiese, of the king, but that they, their heirs and assigns, shall have and hold the same manours, landes, tenementes, and other hereditamentes, in like manner and forne, as they did before the makinge of this present act, and as though this present act had never bene had ne made, any thing above declared and enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

D d.1.
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; or demise of the kings majestie that now is (whose life almighty god long preserve, keep and maintaine in his most royal estate) no by the death: or demise of any that hereafter shall be king of this Realme, any action, suit, bill, or plaint. now or that hereafter shall depend between partie and partie, in any of the courtes aforesaid. So the kings courtes, and other courtes of recordes, shall not in any wise be discontinued, or put out day. But that the processe, pleas, demures, and continuances in every action, actions, suites, biles, 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 lived, or continued in full life, the death or demise hereafter of anie king of this Realme notwithstanding.

And that all and all manner of judicall processe that hereafter shall be had, or pursued in the time of the raigne of any other kinge, then reigned at the time of the pur suite of the original, or other former processe, shall be made in the name of the kinge, that
Discourteuous of proces.

that for the time shall raigne, and be king of this Realme, and that variance touching the same processe betweene the names of kings shall not be in any wise materiall, as concerning any default to be alleaged, or objected therefore.

And also be it further established and enacted by the authotitie aforesaid that all and euerie Allise of nouel disteil, Allise of moystanteour, Iuris vtrum, and attaint which at any time hereafter shall be arraigned, commenced or sued before any of the kinges Justices of Allise, shall not from henceforth bee discontinued or put without day, by reason of death, new commission, association, or not comming of the same Justices of Allise, or any of them, but that stand good and effectual in the law, to all intents, constructions and purposes, the death, new commission, association, or not comming of the same Justices, or any of them, in any wise notwithstanding.

And over that be it ordeined and enacted by the authotitie aforesaid, that albeit any daemandaunt or plaintiffe in any manner of action, bill, or suite, shall fornote to bee made, or created, Duke, Archbishop, Marques, Earle, viscount, baron, bishop, knight, Justice of the one benche of the other, or Sergeant at lawes, dependinge the same action, bill, or suite, yet that notwithstanding, that no writte, action, or suite, shall for such cause, in any wise be abated.
Discontinuance of process.

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

And also be it ordained and enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that albeit any person or persons being Justice of allie, Justice of Gaole deliverer, or Justice of peace within any of the kings dominions, or being in any other the kings commissions whatsoever shall fortooge be made, or created Duke, Archbishops, Marques, earles, barons, bishops, knights, Justice of one venche or of the other, or sergent at lawe, or chirise, yet that notwithstanding the and they shall remaine Justice and commissiwer, and have full power and authoritie to execute the same in like maner & forme as he or they might, or ought to have done before the same.

And be it ordained and enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that in all cases where any person or persons heretofore have bene or hereafter shall be found guiltie, of any manner of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, or other felony whatsoever, for the which judgement of death shoule or maye enlis, and shall be reputed to prison without judgemen at first time gotten against him, her, or them to found guiltie, that those persons that at any time hereafter shall by the kings letters patentes be assigned Justices to deliver the gaole, where any such person or persons...
Disci tinuance of proces.

... sons found guilty shall remain, shall have full power and authority to give judgment of death against such person so found guilty and reprieved, as the same Justices (before whom such person or persons was, or were found guilty) might have done, if their commission of Gaole delivery had remained and continued in full force and strength. And over that, that no manner of process, or suit made, sued, or had before any Justices of assize, Gaole delivery, Dier and terminer, Justice of peace or other of the king's commissioners, shall, ne in any wise be discontinued by the making and publishing of any newe commission or assotiation, or by altering of the names of the Justices of assize, Gaole delivery, Dier and terminer, Justices of peace, or other the king's commissioners, but that the newe Justices of assize, Gaole delivery, and of the peace, and other commissioners may proceed in everye behalf, as if the olde commissions, and Justices, and commissioners had still remained and continued not altered.

Dd.19.
Monasteries.


Monasteries, 13.

The kynges most loving subiectes, the Loordes spirituall and temporall, and the commons in this present parliament assembled, considering that a great part of superstition and errors in Christian Religion, hath bene brought into the mindes and estimation of me, by reason of the ignorance of their very true and perfect salvation, through the death of Jesus Christ, and by deuiling and phantastling baine opinions of purgatoriozie, and mailes satisfactorie, to bee done for them, which bee departed. The which doctrine and baine opinion, by nothing more is mainainted and uphelden then by the abuse of Trentalles, Chaunteries, and other provisiones made for the continuance of the said blindnesse and ignozaunce. And farther considering and understandinge that the alteration, change, and amendement of the same, and converting to good and godlye vses, as in erecting Grammer Schooles to the education of youth in vertue and godlinesse,
lines, the further augmenting of the Universities, and better provision for the pope
and nesiae, cannot in this present Parliament be provided, and convenientlie done,
noz can not, ne ought to anie other manner persone be committed, then to the kinges
highnes, whose Maiestie, with, and by the
aduise of his highnesse moste prudent coun-
faile, can and will moste wisely, and benefi-
ciallie both for the honour of God, and the
weale of his Maiesties realme, order, al-
ter, convert, and dispose the same. And cal-
ing further to their remembrance that in
the Parliament holden at westminster the
fifty yeare of the reigne of our late So-
veraigne Loyde kinge Henrie the eight, fa-
ther to our moste dread and natural So-
veraigne Loyde the kinge that nowe is,
scapit quarto. It was ordeined, enacted,
and established amongst other things,
that all and singuler Colleges, free chap-
velles, Chauntrecies, Hospitallies, Frater-
nities, Brotherheds, Guildes, and other
promotions, mentioned in the faideformer
acte, had, oz made to haue continuance in
perpetuitie for euer, and then beinge, oz
that had, oz oughte to bee contributozie
or chargeable to the payment of the firste
fruites and tenthes, accordyng to the
lawes and statutes in that behalfe had, and
made, by what name, surname, degree, oz co-
poratio, they oz any of them were founded
ordeined established, erected, named, called
Dd.113.
Monasteries.

of known, and all and singular the mansion houses, manours, orchardes, gardeynes, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, waters, rents, reversiones, services, commons, tithes, pencies, portions, churches, chapells, advowsons, nominations, patronages, annuities, rights, interestes, entries, conditions, leases, courtis, liberties, privileges, franchises, and other hereditamets whatsoever then appertaining, or belonging, or that did appertain, or belong, or were aligned, or appointed to any such college, free chapell, chanterie, hospital, fraternity, brotherhood, guild, stipendarium, priest, or other the said promotions, or to any of them, or accepted, known, or take as part, parcel, member of them, or of any of them, to the said colleges, chanteries, free chapells, hospitals, fraternities, brotherhood, guild, stipendarium, priestes, or other promotions, or to any of them united or annexed, which betweene the fourth day of February in the year one thousand five hundred and forty-nine, pere of the said late kinges raigne, and the first day of December in the year one thousand five hundred and fifty, pere of his graces raigne, by reason of any entry, expulsio, bargain sale, or other obtenet, line, recuperation, lease, or other conuance thereof made, were dissolved, determined, or relinquished by any of the wales, means, or conuances, mentioned in the said acte, or otherwise, other then such of them, as then were in the possession of the said late king, or that were granted or allured by inducement, agreement, consent
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o all letters patents, to any person or persons, or then had been lawfully obtained, or recovered by any person, by any former right, or title, without fraud or coine, 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 very actual and real possession and septon of the late king and of his heirs and successors for ever, in as large and ample manner, as the said priests, wardens, masters, ministers, governors, rulers, or other incumbents, or any of them, or the patris, donours, or founders of any of them at any time, either the said fourth day of February in the year aforesaid, had, occupied, or enjoyed, or then had, occupied, or enjoyed the same, and as though all and singular the said colleges, chaunters, hospitals, free chapels, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, and other the said promotions, and the said manours, landes, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises, whatsoever they be, and every of them, had been in the said former act, specially, particularly, and certainly, rehearsed, named, and expressed, by express words, names, surnames, corporations, titles, and faculties, and in their natural kinds and qualities: the said entries, expulsions, bargains, sales, fines, sequelements, recoveries, or other assurance, and conveyance whatsoever they were, had or made (except before in the former act excepted) to the
contrarie notwithstanding.

And where also it was enacted & granted by the saide late king, by the sayde former acte, that the same late king during his natural life, might make and direct his commission and commissions under his great seal, to enter into all and singular such and as manie Chaunturies, free chappelles, hospitalles, colleges, and other the promotions, mentioned in the saide former acte, and into all and singular such manors, mansions, houses, meales, landes, tenements, pastures, woods, waters, rentes, reversions, services, possessions, and other hereditamentes, whatsoever, oz into any part oz parcel thereof in the name, feason and possession of all the hereditamentes, annexed, united, belonging, oz appertaining to anie Chauntrie, hospital, free chappell, college, fraternitie, brotherhed, guildes, oz other the said promotions, oz whereof anie priestes, pronostes, gouvernours, rulers, oz other incumbentes, of them, oz anie of them, by what name, surname, degree, title, oz corporation they, and every of them, oz anie of them were founded, erected, oz depned, established, named, called, oz knownen, then had oz enjoyed, oz that hereafter shoueide shawe, oz entope to the saide chaunturies, hospitalles, free chappelles, colleges, fraternities, brotherheddes, guildes, oz other the said promotions, that then were chargeable to the payment of the
First fruits and tenth: and all colleges that were chargeable, or not chargeable to the sayde payment of the first fruits, and tenth as is above layde, or to any of them, as should be named, especially and appointed in the said commission, or commissions, and to lease and take the same chaunties, hospitals, colleges, free chappels, fraternities, brotherhoods, gydes, and other the said promotions, manures, landes, tenements, and other the premises, mentioned in the said commission or commissions, and in euery of them, and euery parte, parcel and member of the same into the kings possession and handes, to have and to holde the same to the sayde late king, and to his heires and successors for ever, as by the sayde former acte amongst other things more at large appeareth. It is nowe ordained and enacted by the kinge our soueraigne lord with the assent of the lordes and commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authortie of the same, that all manner of Colleges, free Chappelles, and chaunties, having, being, or in Este with in five years nexte before the trite vappe of this present Parliament, which were not in actuall and reall possession of the sayde late king, nor in the actuall and real possession of the king our soueraigne lord that now is, nor excepted in the said former acte in ourme aboueclaiide, other then suche as by
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by the kinges commisions in soureme hereafter mentioned shall be altered, transpoted, or changed, and all manours, landes, tenementes, rentes, tithes, pensions, portions, and other hereditamentes, and things above mentioned, belonging to them or any of them, and also all manours, landes, tenementes, rentes, and other hereditamentes, and things above mentioned by any maner of assurance, conuance, will, devise, or other wise, had made, suffered, knowledged, or declared, given, assign'd, limited, or appointed to the finding of any priest, to have continuance for ever, and wherewith, or whereby any priest was sustayned, mayntayned, or found within five yeares next before his first daye of this present parliament which were not in his actual and real possession of the said late king nor in his actual and real possession of our soueraigne Lord the king that now is, and also all annual rentes, profits, and emoluments at any time within five yeares next before the beginning of this present parliament employed, payed, or bestowed, toward, or for the maintenance, supporting, or finding of any stipendarie priest, intending by any act or writing to have continuance for ever. Thal by the authoritie of this present Parliament, immediately after the feast of Easter next coming, be adjudged and deemed, and also to be in the very actual and real possession and sealon of the king our soueraigne Lord and his heires, & successors for ever, wout any
any office or other inquisition thereof to be had, or found, and in as large and ample manner and somne as the priestes, wardens, masters, ministers, gouvernours, rulers, or other incumbentes of them, or any of them, at any time within five yeres next before the beginning of this present parliament, had, occupied, or enjoyed, or now hath, occupies, or enoyeth the same, and as though all and singular the said Colledges, free Chappells, chanteries, stipendes, salaries of priestes, & the said manours, landes, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises whatsoever they be, and every of them, were in this present acte specially particularly, and certainly rehearsed, named and expressed by expressre words, names, surnames, corporations, titles and faculties, in their natures, kindes and qualities.

And over that be it ordained and enacted, by the authoritie of this present parliament that where any manours, landes, tenements, tithes, pensions, portions, rentes, profits, or other hereditaments, by any manner of assurance, conuissance, will, devise, or otherwise at any time heretofore had, made, suffered, acknowledged, or declared, were genenassigned, or appointed, to, or for his maintenance, sustentation, or finding of one priest, or of divers priests for terme of certayne yeres yet continuing, and that any priest hath ben maintained, sustained or found with the same or with the revenues or profits thereof with
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In fine peres last past that the kinge, from the saide feast of Easter nexte comminge shall have and enjoy in every behalfe, for, and during all suche time to come, every such and like thinges, tenements, hereditamentes, profits, and emolumentes, as the priest or priests ought, or should have had for, or toward, his, or their maintenance, sustenauce, or finding, and for no longer, or further time, nor for any other profit, aduantage or commodity, thereof to be taken.

Provided alwaye and it is ordained and enacted by the autheriticie of this present Parliament, that when and asone as the time assigne, for the maintenance, sustentation, or finding of the priest or priests shall be expired and runne, that then it shall be lawfull to every person and persons, to whom any manours, landes, tenements, tithes, portions, pensions, rentes, and other hereditamentes, or any of them should have belonged, or appertained, if the said former acte, and this acte had never bene had or made to enter into, take, perceine, have, and enjoy the same without any maner of liuerie, Matter le maine, petition, or other liuerie to be made to the king, in like maner, forme and condition, to all intentes, 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 season, or possession thereof: any thing
in the said former act, or in this act, to the
contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.
And be it ordained and enacted by the
authoritie of this present Parliament that
the kings our soueraigne Lord, his heirs,
and successors, from the said feast of Eas-
ter next coming, that have, hold, perceive,
and enjoy for ever, all landes, tenementes,
rentes, and other hereditamentes, which by
any maner of assurance, custumance, wills,
will, devise or otherwise at any time here-
tofose had, made suffered, knowledged, or
declared, were geuen, assigned, or appointed,
to go or be employed wholly to the finding
or maintenance of any annuallarie, or o-
hite, or other like thinges, intent or purpose,
or of any light or lampe, in anye church or
chappell, to have continuance for ever,
which hath bene 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
issues or revenues of any manours, landes,
tenementes, rentes, or other hereditamentes
hath by any of the waies, or meanes above-
said, bene geuen, assigned, or appointed to
be bestowed or employed to the finding
or maintenance of any annuallarie or
obite, or other like thinges, intent or pur-
pose, or of anye lighte or lampe in anye
church or chappell, and to have continuance
for ever, that then our Soueraigne Lord
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the king that from the said feast of Easter next coming, for ever have, perceive, and enjoy such summes of money, that in any one pence with in sixe pence next before the first day of this present parliament hath bene expended and bestowed about the finding or maintenance of any such annuercial, or obit, or other like thing, intent, or purpose of any light or lampe, to him, his heirs, & successors for ever, as a rent charge to be paid yearly at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the annuitation of our Lady Saynte Marie the virgin, by even portions in the kinges courte, of augen- tations, and revenues of his crowne, or in any other courte of courtes, as the king hereafter shall appointe. And that it shall be lawfull to our saide soueraigne Lord the king, his heirs and successors, for non payment of any such summe or summes of money, to distrain in the said manours, lands, and tenements of the issues and revenues, whereof the saide annuercial, or obit, or other like thing, or any such light or lampe was found, sustained, or maintained. And that for lacke of sufficient distressed, in by on any of the premises, whereof any of the said perely rentes, or summes of money should be paid by the space of on moneth next after that any of the saide rents should be paid, & be not paid within the said moneth; that then it shall be lawfull to, and for our soueraigne Lord the king, his heirs,
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 leued or paid, as the rent or rents that should be leued or paid out of the same, doth or shall amount or come to in yearely value, and the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to hold and keep, and to have and to our said soueraigne Lord the king, his heires, and assigns for ever, or for such estate as our soueraigne Lord the kinge, his heires or successors, had, or ought to have had, of, or in the said rent or rents.

And it is also ordered & enacted by the authouritie of this present parliament, that our soueraigne Lord the king, shall from the said fast of Easter next comminge, have, perceive, and enjoy all and singular suche summes of money, profites, commodities, & emoluments, which by vertue of any maner of assurance, conteynance, composition, will, devise, or otherwise, heretofore have bene given, assigned, limitted, or appointed to have continuance for ever, which in any one yere, within five yeres next before the beginning of this present parliament, have bene paid, bestowed, or employed, by any maner of corporations, guildes, fraternities, companies, or fellowships of misteries, or crafts, or any of them, being in England, Wales, and other the kings dominions, or

E c.1. by the
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by the Masters, wardens, governours, or other officers or ministers, or by the master, warder, governour, or other officer or minister of them or any of them, toward or about the finding, maintenance, or sustentation of any priest or priests, or of any annuntiae or obyce, lampe, light, or lights, or other like thing, as is aforesaid, to our said soveraigne Lord the kinge, his heires and successours for ever, to be payed perely as a rent charge, at the feastes of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of our Ladie, by even portions, in the kings Court of Augmentations, and revenues of his Crowne, or in any other court, or courts, as the kinge hereafter shall appoint. And that it shall lawfully to our said soveraigne Lord the kinge, his heires and successours, for non payment of any such summes or summe of money, profit, commoditie, or emolument, or for non payment of any of them, to distretne in all the manors, landes, and tenements of every such craftes, corporations, guildes, fraternities, companes, or fellowships of misteries of craftes, or any of them, by whom or by the masters, wardens, governours or other officers, or ministers, or master, warder, governour or minister, of the which any such summes or summe of money, profit, commoditie or emolument, have or hath beene 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 surname to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if the same had been particularly and specially mentioned in this present acte.

And furthermore be it ordered and enacted by authority aforesaid, that the king our sovereign Lord, shall from the said feast of Easter next coming, have and enjoy to him, his heirs and successors forever, all fraternities, brotherheds, guilds, being within the Realm of Englande and Wales, and other the king's dominions, and all manors, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments belonginge to them or any of them (other then such corporations, guilds, fraternities, companies and fellowships of misteryes or crafts, and the manours, landes, tenementes, and other hereditamentes, pertaining to the said corporations, guildes, fraternities, companies, and fellowships of misteryes or crafts, above mentioned,) and shall by virtue of this acte be judged and deemed in actual and real possession of our said sovereign Lord the king, his heirs and successors, from the said feast of Easter next coming, forever, without any inquisitions or office thereof.
thereof to be had or found etc. divers things touching commissions, for the survey and disposition of the premises.

And also be it ordained and enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that our soveraigne lord the king shall have and enjoy, all such goods, cattells, jewels, plate, ornaments, and other moveables, as were or be the common goods of every such college, chanterie, free chappell, or chappellarye priest, belonging or annexed to such furniture or services of their several foundations, or abused of any of the said corporations in the abuses aforesaid, the property whereof was not altered or changed before the eight day of December, in the year of our Lord God M.D. xlvii.

And it is also ordained and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that all such debts and sums of money, as ought or should without fraud or colour hereafter be paid of the money or goods of any of the said colleges, due or payable by reason of any contract, specialty, or promise, had or made before the same eight day, 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, with as convenient speede as the same may be paid.

Provided
Provided always, 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, situate in the Castle of Windso, nor to the College called Saint Mary college of Winchester, besides Winchester, of the foundation of Bishop Wykham, nor to the college of Eaton, nor to the parochial church, commonly called the Chappel in the sea in Newton, within the Isle of Ely, within the County of Cambridge, nor to any manors, landes, tenements, or hereditaments, to them nor to any of them pertaining, nor belonging, nor to any Chappell made nor ordained for the ease of the people dwelling distant from the Parochial church or such like Chappel, whereunto no more landes or tenements, then the churchyard, or a little house or close, doth belong nor 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, landes, tenements, or other hereditaments, of any of them (other than to such chanturies, obbyes, lightes, & lampes, or any of them, as at any time within true Echet.
Monasteries.

Here next before the beginning of this present parliament, have been had, had, or maintained within the said Cathedral churches, or within any of them, or the issues, revenues, or profits of any of the said cathedral churches, to which charters, obites, lights, & lampes, it is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall extend.

And it is ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that our sovereign Lord the king at any time during his life, (which God long preserve) may at his will and pleasure, alter and change the name or names, of all and singular charters, and the foundations of the same, being in any of the colleges, hostellies, or halls, of any of the said Universities, according as to his Godly wisdom some halfe thought more and convenient.

Having to all and every person and persons, bodies politicke and corporate, their heires and successors, and the heires & successors of every of them, (other then the Masters, Wardens, Ministers, governors, rulers, priests, incumbents, fellows, and brethren of the said colleges, charters, free chappells, or other the premises, given, limited, or appointed to the kinge by this acte, and the successors of them, and every of them, and other then such as bee, or pretend to bee foundours, patrons, or donours of the premises, or any of them, or of any part or parcel thereof, the heires,
Successours and assignes of every, or any of them: and other then such as be, or were feoffes, recoveres, conuixes, graunties, or deuixes, of any of the premilles, to, or to any of the bses, purpotes, or intents aboue mentioned, or to the bse of any of the layde colleges, fre chappels, chaunties, or other the premilles, green, limited, or appointed by this act to the king, or to the intent to employ the rentes, or profites thereof, to the bse of Masters, rulers, incumbents, or minsters of them, or any of them: and other then such person and perious, and bodies politike and corporate, their heires, successors and assignes, as claime or pretend to haue estate, right, title, interest, bse, possession or condition, of, in, or to the premilles, or any part or parcel thereof, by reason of any feoffement, fine, bargain and sale, or by any other wayes, meanes, or conuerghance, to them made, of any estate of inheritance, without the said late kinges licence, assent, consent, or agreement, and without the licence, assent or agreement of the kinges Maiestie that now is, by any of the laide deanes, masters, wardeins, mynstiers, governors, rulers, priests, or incumbentes, or by the foundours, donours, or patrons of them, or of any of them, all such right, title, clayme, possession, interest, rentes, annuitie, commodityes, commons, offices, ses, leases, lyqueries, lyninges, pecions, positions, debtis, dutties, and other profites,

C 113, 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 any of the premises, or in, of, or to any part or parcel thereof, in such like manner, form, and condition, to all intents, respects, constructions, and purposes, as if this act had never been had not made, and as though the said chaunturies, colleges, and other the said promotions had still continued and remained in their full being. And saving to all and every patron, donour, foundour, or governour, of any suche college, chauntury, free chappell, chapellary, priestes, and other the premises, given, limited, or appointed to the king by this act, and the donour, seoff, and gever of the aforesaid landes, tenements, or hereditaments, to them or any of them, or to any of the premises or purposes before mentioned, all such rentes, services, rentes lecke, rentes charge, fees, annuities, profits, and offices; and also leases for term of lyfe, lyues, and yeares, whereupon the accustomed rent or more is referred; as they or any of them lawfully had, perceived, and enjoyed, in, out, or of any the said promotions, or out of any of the said landes, tenements or hereditaments, before the first day of this present parliament.

And over that it is ordained &c. that those then using which had received any money for any of the premises, should repay it &c. of one clause &c. the premises being in the survey and order of the court of Augmentation, 

And
And it is further enacted by authority aforesaid, that if any of the said Masters, Warbeins, Ministers, rulers, gouvernours, priests, incumbents, or owners of any such college, chaunteys, free chappel, or of any the premisses, geneu, limited, or appointed to the king by this act, or of any of them, lisse the xxviij. day of November, in the xxviij. yeare of the Raigne of the said late kyng, have made any lease under his or their common seal or otherwise, for terms of yeares, life, or lives, of their said colleges, chaunteys, free chappels, or of other the same premisses, or of any part thereof, or of any ma- nor, lands, tenements, possessions, or hered- itaments, whatsoever they be, to them, or to any of them, united or anned, belonging or appertaining, upon the which leases, the bluall and olde rentes and fermes accustomed to be yelden and reserved, or more, by the space of twelvem peares, next before the said xxviij. day of November, not reserved or yelden, shall be utterly voided and of none effect. And that all other leases and grants heretofore made of any the premisses, geneu limited, or appointed to the kinge by this act, shall be as good, avayable, and effectuall in the law, to all intents, constructions & purposes, as if this act had never ben had or made: any thing in this act, or any other act heretofore had or made to be contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, & be it further or
deyned and enacted by the authortie aforesaid, that this act or any thinge therin contained, shall not extende to any manors, lands, tenements, possessions, or hereditaments, which the saide masters, wardeins, ministers, chauntrie priests, incumbentes, or other the saide gouvernores, officers, ministers or rulers of the premisles, or of any of them, hath or is, or hereafter shall have or be possessed or seised of, in se simple, se tayle general, se special, se terme of lyfe, terme of yeeres, or otherwise, 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 colledges, free chapellis, chauntries, or other the premisles, geuen, limitted, or appointed to the king by this acte, nor shall extend to any manors, lands, tenements, possessions, rentes, annuities, and yearly pention or portion, or to any yearely summe or summes of money, being not united, or parcel of any of the saide colledges, and other the premisles aforesaid, or of any of them heretofore geuen or granted by the saide late kinge, or geuen or granted, or hereafter to bee geuen or granted by the king our soueraigne Lord, to any of the saide Deanes, Masters, wardeins, Ministers, Chauntrie priests, incumbentes, Gouvernores, or Rulers of the premisles, or of any of them for terme of lyfe onely, under his great Seale of Englande, or under the seale of the Court of the Aug-
Augmentacions and revenues of the kings crowne, or any other of the kings leales of any of his courts: any thing conteined in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alway, and be it enacted by authentick aforesaid, that as well all & every patron, donour, foundour, and geener of any of the said promotions or premises, or geener, donour, or seffor of any their lands, tenements, possessions, or other hereditamentes, as all and every person and persons, bodies politike or corporate, which before the making of this acte, lawfully without fraud or couine, had or enjoyed any manner of rent, or other yearly profits to be taken, perceived or had, of any chauntries, colleges, frechappels, or other the premises, geuen, limited or appointed to the king by this acte, or out of any manours, lands, tenements, or other possessions of them, or any of them, shal have and enjoy the same, in like manner and fourme, as they should and ought to have done, if the same colleges, chauntries, frechappels, & other the premises, geuen, limited, or appointed to the king by this acte, had still remained and continued in esse, and full being: any thing in this act mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, & be it enacted &c, a dyscharge of those first fruities, which after the first day of this parliament should growe due for the premises.

Provided
Provided also it be enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all such rents, services, issues, profits and other sums of money payable out of, or for any of the premises, or any of them, in the king's court of his Exchequer, that continue, be continually and perpetually levied, charged, or paid in the same court, in such manner and form, as heretofore hath beenosed; any law, custom, statute of possession in the king's highness, or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding: and as though the said promotions, manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises had not come to the king's hands or possession.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all and every letters patents made by the said late king Henry the eighth, or by the king's Majesty that now is, or hereafter to be made by his highness to any person or persons, or to any Archbishop of any of the said colleges, chantries, free chapels, or other the premises, or any part or parcel of them, or of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, belonging or appertaining, or that did belong or pertain to them, or to any of them. And all fines, gifts, grants, seisin, recoveries, or other assurances and conveyances thereof had or made, by the assent, consent, or licence under the great seal of England, of the said late king Henry the eighth, or of the king's Majesty that now is, to any person or persons.
Monasteries.

02 persons, bodies politicke 02 corporate, by any chauntrie priest, master, warden, my-
Neter, ruler, governors, or other having any of the said promisions, or any of the saide colleges, chauntries, free chapels, or other

the premises, or of any of them, or of any part, parcel, or member of the same, shall
stand and be in their forces and effectes, and shall be good and effectuall in the lawe, for
such estates and interestes, given, granted, limited, or appointed, in any of the gifts
grants, assurances, or conveyances there-
of had or made, according to their purposes,
forme, and manner, and according to the true intent and meaning of the same assurances,
and shall be authentique of this acte good, per
site, and available as well against the
king, his heires and successors, as against
the said chauntrie priests, wardens, masters, rulers, governors, and other having
any of the said promotions and their suc
cessors, and the successors of every of them:
also against the foundours, donours, and
patrons of the same, and the ordinarie of
them, and every of them, and the heires and
successors of every of them: any lawe, sta-
tute, ordinaunce, or other thing to the con-
trarie thereof notwithstanding.

And where divers and sundry bishops,
deanes, archdeacons, treasurers, prebendaries, chauntrie priests, masters, profostes,
rulers, governors of any deanries, arch-
deanries, treasurershippes, prebendes, free-

chappels,
Monastryes.

chapelles, chauntries, or colleges, within this Realme of Engelande, and other the kings Maiesties dominions, or any of the Patrons, foundations, or donours, of any of the Bishoprickses, Treasurershipps, Deanries, chauntries, free chapells, or other the saide spiritual promisions, of their voluntary wills or mindes, for divers god and reasonable causes and considerations, by deede or deedes inclosed, or by other writings or consenquences heretofore gonnauen and graunted to the late kinge of famous memorie Henry the euyght, late kinge of Engelande, and to his heires, or to our suueraigne Lord the kinge that noe is, and to his heires, divers of the deanries, arch-deanries, Treasurershippes, Prebendes, chapells, chauntries, and colleges, or any other ecclesiastical or spiritual promotions, last before remembred, and all or some part of the manours, landes, tenementes, tythes, penions, annuities, rentes, reversiones, and other revenues, heredypatements, possessions, emolumentes and profites to the same Bishoprickses, Deanries, colleges, and other like promotions, benefices, offices, and dignities, or to any of them belonging, appertaining, united or annexed, or which the saide Bishops, Deanes, Archdeacons, Treasurers, chauntrie priestes, masters, prouostes, rulers, governours, and other ecclesiastical or spiritual officers or miniters, or any of the said patrons,
patrons, donors, or founders, 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 by the authority aforesaid, that all and every gift and grants heretofore made to the said late king, and to his heirs, or to our sovereign Lord the king that now is, and to his heirs, by any archbishop, bishop, dean, archdeacon, treasurers, prebendaries, master, provost, governor, or other the said ecclesiastical spiritual person or persons, or by any patron, donor, founder, of any of the said deaneries, chantries, or other of the said spiritual or ecclesiastical promotions, or of all or any of the manors, lands, tenements, tythes, rents, revenues, pensions, portions, annuities, or other hereditaments, revenues, emoluments, profits, commodities to any of the said benefices, offices, prebendals, promotions, or dignities belonging, appertaining, united or annexed, or which any of the same archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, treasurers, masters, provosts, prebendaries, rulers, governors, officers, or ministers, patrons, founders, or donors, had or enjoyed, or have or enjoy, or ought to have or enjoy, in the right 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.
Monasteries.

Having to all every person and persons, and bodies politicke & corporat, their heirs, successors and assignes, & to the heirs, successors, and assignes of every of them; other then the archbishops, bishops, deanes, archdeacons, treasurers, prebendaries, rulers, governors, wardeins, proostes, gęnors, & grantors of any of the premises, & their heirs, successors, and assignes, & other then such ecclesiasticall or spiritual persons, bodies politicke or corporat, as are or pretend to be foundours, donors, patents, or other naries of the premises, or any of them) all such, rightes, titles, intercistes, claimes, entries, rents, receivings, remainders, fees, offices, annuities, landes, tenements, hereditaments, profits, commodities, and emolumantes, 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 if this Acte had never bene hadde or made: any thinge in this acte to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, that this acte or any thinge therein contained, shall not in any wise extend to make good or effectual, any gift, grant, bargain, sale, or alienation made by any patron, or vicar, of their parsonages or vicarages, or of any part or parcel thereof, or of any thinge to them or of them belonging or appertaining.

Provided also, that this act or any thing therein
Monasteries.

therin contained, shall not in any wise extend to hide or prejudice George Brooke knight lord Cobham, his heirs or assigns, for concerning the late college of Cobham, in the county of Kent, or the manours, lands, tenements or possessions thereof, any thing above mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that this present act or any thing there contained shall not in any wise extend, or be prejudicial or hurtful to the general corporation of any City, Borough, or Towne, within this Realm, or any other the kinges dominions, ne shall extend to any the lands, or hereditaments, of the, or any of them, any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that all such of the saide colleges, free chappels, chantries, and other the premises, being appointed for the use of the kings highnes, by the authoritie of this act, as be within the Duchy of Lancaster, and all manours, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, pertaining or belonging to the same colleges, free chappels, and chantries, shall after the said feast of Easter next coming, be within the survey and order of the court of the Duchy, of Lancaster, in such manner and course, as other the premises be assigned or appointed by
Monasteries.

Authority of this act, to be in the survey and order of the court of Augmentations and revenues of the king's crown, or other court by the king to be assigned: and that all commissions, that hereafter shall be awarded by virtue and force of this act, concerning such colleges, free chappelles, chauntrees, and other the premises, as be within the saide Duche of Lancaster, shall be awarded under the great seal of Englande, and shall be certified into the same court of the Duche of Lancaster, any thing abovesaido to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by the authouritie aforesaid, that this acte, ne any thing therein contained, shall extend to the college, or chauntrey of Antilborough in the countie of Norfolk, which the saide late king Henry the eight, gaue to Robert, Earle of Suller, and to his heires, but that Henry now Earle of Suller, sonne & heire to the said late Earle, his heires and allignes, shall and may by the authouritie of this acte, have and enjoy the saide College, and chauntrey, and all manors, lands, tenements, advowsons, tithes, pensions portions, and other hereditamentes, thereunto belonging, or appertaining, any thing in this acte to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwaies, and by the authouritie aforesaid, be it enacted, that the kinges Majesty
Monasteries.

Maiestie, at any time when it shall seeme to him good, may give authoritie to certaine his graces commissioners, to alter the nature and condition of all manner of Obites, as well within the universities of Cambridge and Oxforde, as in any other place within this his graces Realme of England, and Wales, being not suppressed ne annichilate by vertue of this present acte, and the same Obites so altered, to dispose to a better use, as to the reliefe of some poore me being students, or otherwise.

Provided also, and be it enacted by authortie aforesaid, that it shall not be lawful to any person or persons, bodies politike or corporate, by reason of any remainder, clause, condition, to enter into clame, or challenge any lands, tenements, or hereditamets, for the non doing, not naming, or non finding of any such priest, or priests, or poore folkes, as is aforesaid, Obite, anniversarie, light, or lampe, from henceforth to be founded or done; any thing herein contained to be contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also that this acte, noz anything therein containe, shall not in any wise extend to anye landes tenementes, possessions or hereditametes, whatsoever that anie Master, Deane, Prebendary, wardeine or chauntrie, or anye stipendary, priest of anie collidge, chauntrie, prebend, fraternity, guilde, or any other corporations.
Monasteries.

have, or held of any person or personnes, by copy of court rolle, or at wil, according to the custome of any manour or manours, nor grant any copishold landes to the kinges highnes.

And also provided that the kinges highnes, his heires or successours, shall not in any wise have, hold, enioy or take by vertue of this act, or any article therein contayned, any maner of copishold landes, tenements, possessions, or hereditaments whatsoever they be, but that all and enioy of the said persons and incumbentes shall have, holde, and enioy the same during their limes, towards their pension and perely living, paying the rentes, and doing their customes, and services thereof due and accustomed, any thing in this acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Provided that this act shall not extend to any landes, tenements, or hereditaments assigned, appointed, or intended for the landinge or maintenaunce of any chauntie priest, or stipendarie priest, which by any former right, and good title without fraud or couine, were lawfully recovered from the possession of any such chauntie priest, or stipendarie priest, before the first day of October the said yeare of the reigne of the said late king Henry the eight, which landes, tenements, and hereditaments were not charged, nor chargeable to the payment of the perpetual lente: any thing in this
Monasteries.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that all and singular grants, licences, confirmations, and letters patentes, which our late soueraigne Lord king Henrie the eight, or our soueraigne Lord s king that now is, have made under the great seale of Englande to any person or persones, bodies politike, or cozeugate, of any college, chappel, or chauntrie now being in esse, or standing, or nowe not being in esse, or not standing, or of any lordshippes, manours, landes tenantemes, and hereditaments annexed, united, belonging, or appertaining to any college, chappel, or chauntrie now being in esse, or standing, or now not being in esse, or not standing, or of any other thing or things, mentioned, expressed, or contained in any such grant, licence, confirmation, or letters patentes, shall from henceforth be deemed, taken, expounded, and adjudged good and effectual in the lawe, according to the words, sentences, meanings, ententes, fourme, and effects of the same grants, licences, confirmations, and letters patentes, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as if this acte, and the saide act made in the said xxvij pere of the saide late king Henrie the eight, had never bene had nowe made: And that this acte, or the saide act made in the said xxvij pere of the reign of our said late soueraigne lord king Henrie the eight.
Monasteries.

eight, or any clause, article, sentence or other thing therein contained, shall not extend to any colleges, chapellés, chauntries, or other thing or things mentioned in this act, now being in elle, or standing, or nowe not being in elle, or not standing, or to any manours, landes, tenements, possessions, revenues, or hereditaments annexed, united, belonging or appertaining to any college, chapell, chauntrie, or other thing mentioned in this act now being in elle, or standing, or now not being in elle, or not standing, or to any other thing or things, mentioned or expressed in this act, which any person or persons, bodies, politicke or corporate, have had, or obtained by the assent, licencie, confirmation, grant, or letters patents of the said late king, or of the kinges Maiestie that now is, nor shall extend to any manours, landes, tenements, revenues, possessions, hereditaments, or other thing or things, mentioned, expressed, or contained in any suche licence, confirmation, grant, or letters patents, but that every such person and persons, bodies, politicke and corporate, their heires and successeours and assigns, and the heires, successeours and assigns of every of them, shall have, holde, and enjoy all and every the same colleges, chapells, chauntries, manours, landes, tenements, revenues, possessions, and hereditaments, and all and every other thing and things whatsoever, so by them had
had or obtained, by the assent, licence, confirmation, grant, or letters patent of the said late king, or of the king's Majesty that now is, according to the words, sentences, fourme, effect, meaning, and intent, of the same licences, confirmations, grants, and letters patent: this act, or the said act made in the said year, year of the reign of the said late king Henry the eight, or any clause, article, sentence, matter, or thing mentioned, expressed, or contained in any of the same acts, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Offices.

An act touching the finding of offices before the Eschetour, Anno secundo Edwardi 6, Cap. 8.

Eschetours, 15

VV

Where many and divers persons, holding, or that have held, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, some for term of years, and some by copy of court roll, have been expelled and put out of their times and holds, by reason of Inquisitions, or offices, founden before Eschetours, commissioners, and other, containing tenures.
of the kinge in capite, entitling the king to the wardshippe or custodie of suche landes, or tenementes, and sometime entitling the king to the same, upon attainder of treason, felony, or otherwise, by reason that such leases for term of yeares, or interest by coping of court rolle, of such persons have not beene found in such inquisitions or offices: after which expulsion or putting out, the said persons have beene without remedy, for the obtaining of the said termes and holdes, during the kings possession therein, and can have no Trauerse, Monstrance de driot, nor other remedy for the same, because their said interest is but a chatel in the law or custody held, and no state of free hold. And also where any person or persons hath any rent, common office, fee, or other profite Apprender, of any state of free hold, or, for yere, or otherwise out of such landes, or tenementes specified in such offices, or inquisitions the said rent, common office, fee, or profite Apprender, not found in the same office or offices, such persons are in like manner without remedy, to obtaine, or have the said rent, common office, fee, or profite Apprender, by any trauerse, or other speedy meane, with great excessive charges during the kings interest therein, by force of such inquisition or office.

To remedy whereof, be it enacted by authentick of this present parliament, that where any such office or inquisitions, is or shall
haibé founden, omitting such titles, interestes, or matters as is aforesaid, that in all such cases, every lessee, tenant for term of yerés, or coptholder, and every such person & persons, that have, or shall have, any interest to any rent, common or profit, Apprend-der for term of yerés, life, or otherwise, out of any the landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, contayned in such office or inquisition, where the king his heires or succesours is, or shall be intituled, as is aforesaid, to any such landes, tenementes, or hereditaments, shall have, hold, enjoy, and perceive, all and every their lesse, and interestes, for term of yerés, or by copie of court rolle, rents, commons, offices, fees, and profit, Apprender, in such maner, formme, state and condition, as they and every of them, should or might, have done, in case there had bene no such office, or inquisition found, and as they should or lawfully might, or ought to have done, in case such lesse, interest by copy of court rolle, rent, common, office, fees, or profit, Apprender had bene founden in such office, or inquisition: any la xe, custome, or blage to the contrary heretofore held, in such cases, in any wise notwithstanding.

And also, where it is or shall be found, for the king, his heires or succesours, that the heire or heires of his tenant, or tenants is or shall be within age, where in deede such heire or heires is, or shall be at the same time of full age, or of a more or greater age, then
then is o2 shall be contained within suche office.

Therefore it is enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in every such case, such heir and heirs, shall and may at his or their very full age, or after, subsequento alias prosecus a writ of Estate probanda, and sue his or their liuerie, o2 Dutte le maine, as his or their cases shall lye, and have the profits of his or their lands, tenements, or hereditaments, from the time of his or their very full age, any such untrue office or inquisition, or any lawe or custome to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Also where one person, or moe, is shall be founeden here to the kinges tenent by office or inquisition, where any other person is, or shall be here, or if one personne or moe, be or shall be founeden here by office, or inquisition in one countie, and another person or persons is or shall be founeden here to the same person in another countie, or if any person be, or shall be untruly founeden lunaticke, ideot, or dead. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every person & persons, greued, or to be greued by any such office or inquisition, shall and may have his or their traurers to the same, immediatly, or after, at his or their pleasure, and proceede to trial therein, and have like remedie and advauntage, as in other cases of traurers upon untrue inquisitions or offices founeden, anye lawe, blage, or custome to the contrarie in any wise.
Wise notwithstanding.

Also where it is or shall be hereafter but truly founden by office or inquisitions, that any person or persons attainted, or that shall be attainted of treason, felony, or premunire, is or shall be seised of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, at any time of such treason, felony, or offence, committed or done, or any time after, whereunto anie other person or persons hath, or shall have anie just title or interest of any estate of freehold: that then in every such case, every plo or persons gree ned therby, shall have his or their trauers, or monstrans de droit to his same, wout being driven to any petici on of right & like remedy & restitution, upon his or their title, found or judged for him or the therin, as hath ben accustomed & used, in other cases of trauers although the kinges majesty, his heires, or successors, be or shall be, in such case entytled to any such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by double matter of record: any lawe, custome or vlage to the contrary in anie wise notwithstanding.

And further be it enacted by the autho rite aforesaid, that where any inquisition or office, is or shall be founden, by these woords or like. Quod de quo vel de quibus tenementa predicta tener iurat præd. ignorant, or els founden helde of & kinge Per que servit. ignorant, or such like, in such case, such tenure so un cer tainely founde. De quo vel de quibus tenors dict tenent ignorant, shall not be taken for any immedi
immediately tenure of the king, no, such tenure to founden of the king. Per quœ certe ignorant, shal not be taken anpe tenure in capite, but in such cases, a melius inquirendu, to be awarded as hath bene accustomed in old time, any blage of latter time to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by authorthie aforesaid, that where it is 02 shalbe founden by any office, 02 inquisition, that any lands, tenements, 02 hereditamentes are, 02 shalbe descended, remained, 02 common to any heire within age, and in the kinges ward, 02 that ought to be in the kings ward, 02 that suche lands, tenements, 02 hereditamentes, are holde of 02 king immediatly, where in dese the same are 02 shalbe holden of some other common person, and not of the king immediatly: that in suche case, suche heire or heires, shal & may have their trauersse to the same within age, and like remedy and restitution upon his 02 their title founden 02 judged for him 02 them therein as hath bene accustomed & used in other cases of trauerses: anpe lawe, blage, 02 custome to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

Also where the kinges Maiestie by his prerogatiue, ought to have as well suche landes, and tenementes, as bee holden of other persons, as holden of him selfe immediatly, whereof his tenant holding of himselfe in chief, dieth seised his heire being within age, until such time as liuerie be sued by such heire
heire, and that the meane lordes, of whom the said other lands and tenements, of such heire be holden, bled to spare the rentes due to them for the same landes or tenementes, holden of them, during the kings possession.

And when such heire hath sued his or their liuerie they bse by distresse, or otherwise to compell the said heire to pay to them the arreages of such rentes, for such time as the said landes or tenementes were in the kings possession by such minoritie, where they should have sued by petition to the kings maistrie, to have obtained the same out of the kings handes, if they would have the same, which is to the great detriment, loss, and hinderance of such heire and heires. For re-

dresle whereof be it enacted by the authority of this present parliament, that from hence-
forth, such meane lordes, during such minoritie, shall have, receive, and take the same rentes by the handes of such the kings officers, as shalbe appointed to have receive, and take the issues, revenues, and profits of the same lands, and tenements, so holden of such meane lordes, during the minoritie and no-

nag of such heire and heires, and until such heire and heires sue his or their liuerie, and that such heire and heires until such tyme as he or they shall have sued their liuerie, or might conveniently have sued their liuerie, shalbe thereof clerely discharged. And that such officer or officers shall upon request made, pay, the same to such meane lordes (they

...
Offices.

...they giving to such officer and officers, a sufficient acquittance, or acquittances, for the receipt of the same. And that such payment thereof made with acquittance, or acquittances thereof showed, shall be to such officers a sufficient discharge, against the king's majesty, and his heirs upon his account in that behalf: any lawe, blage or custome heretofore had, or blazed to the contrarie heretofore in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alwayes, and it is enacted by the autho-ritie aforesaid, that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not in any wise extende to any inquisition, or office taken, or founden, at any time before the yeare of March next ensuing, nor to hinder prejudice, or take away, the title, interest, or possession of our Sovereigne Lord, the kinge, of any other person or persons, grown, or commen by vertue, meane or occasion of any inquisition, or office taken, or found before the same day, but that as well our said Sovereigne Lord, the kinge, as all other person or persons, having any title, interest, or possession, by vertue, meane, or occasion of any inquisition, or office found before the same daye, shall, and maye have, hold, and enjoy the same in like maner and forme, as though this act had never bene had or made, any thinge in the same acte to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, and it is enacted by the autho-
an authoritie aforesaid, that in all such cases
as any person or persones shall be enabled by this acte to have anye trauerse, and
shall pursue his or their trauners, that then
he or they that shall pursue suche trauerse,
shall sue one writ, or several writes of Scire
facias (as the case shall require) against all
singular such person or persons as shall have
interest by the king, or by his patent or pa-
tents, in like maner and fourme as is requi-
ste, upon trauerse, or petitions hereunto
pursued. And that in every such Scire facias, by
patentes, or other defendantes shall have
like plees, and advauntages, as they had in
any Scire facias, before this time awarded a-
gainst any patentee in any case of petition.
And also, that upon euerie trauners that
shall be pursued by vertue or meane of this
act, in such case as the partie or parties that
shall pursue any such trauerse, shoulde by
the order of the common lawes of this
Realme, have bene put to sue by petition to
the kinge, there shallbe two writes of search
granted in maner & fourme, as like writes
have bene granted upon petitions made to
the king.

Provided also, and it is enacted by the
authoritie aforesaid, that if after any judg-
ment shalbe given upon any trauners, that
shallbe tended, or sued by vertue or meane of
this acte, it shall appeare by any matter of
record, that the king hath anye other for-
er title, right, or interest to the manours,
landes
Tithes.

An act for payment of Tithes.

Tithes. 10.

Where in the Parliament helden at Westminster the iiij. daye of Febru-
arie in the xviij. yeare of the raigne of the late king of mosse famous memzpe king Henry the eight. scap. 20. Tithes. 5. § there was an acte made, concerninge payment of tithes prediall and personall. And also in an other parliament helden at West-
minster the xxiij. daye of July, in the xxiij. yeare of the raigne of the said late king He-
ry the eight. scap. 7. Tithes. 8. § An other acte was made concerning true payment of tithes and offerings, in which seueral actes many and divers things be omitted and left out, which were convenient and very neces-
darie to be added to the same: In considera-
tion whereof, and to the intent the said tithes may bee hereafter truly paple, ac-

ding to the minde of the makers of the saide acte: Be it ordained and enacted by the kinge our soueraigne Lord with the assent of the Lord.
Tithes.

Lords spiritual and temporall, & the commons in this present parliament assembled, & by the authouritie of the same, that not only the said actes made in the said yeaf, and peres of the raigne of the said late king Henry the eight, concerning true payment of tythes, & every article & business therein conteyned, shall abide and stande in their full strength and vertue. But also be it further enacted by the authouritie of this present parliament, that every of the kings subiects shall from henceforth truely and vtilly without fraud or guile, deuide, set out, yeild and pay, al maner of their predial tithes, in their proper kind, as they run and happen, in such maner & soyme, as hath bene of right yeilded and paied, within fourtie peres next before the makinge of this acte, or of right or custome ought to haue bene paied. And that no person shall from henceforth take or carie away any such or lyke tithes, which haue bene yeilded or paied within the said fourtie years, or of right ought to haue bene paied, in the place or places tithable of the same, before he haue vtilly deuided or set soorth for the tith e thereof, the tenth part of the same, or otherwise agreed for the same tithes, with the Parson, vicar, or other owner, proprietarie, or person of the same tithes, under the paine of forfeiture of treble value of the tithes so taken or caried away.

And be it also enacted by the authouritie aforesaid, that at all times whencesoever, and
Tithes.

As often as the said predial tithes shall be due, at the tithing time of the same, it to be lawful to every partie to whom any of the said tithes ought to be paid, or his deputie or servant, to view and take their said tithes to be justly and truly set forth and severed from the same, and the same quietly to take and carry away. And if any person carry away his corn, hay, or his other predial tithes, before the tithe thereof be set forth, or willingly withdraw his tithes of the same, or of such other things, whereby predial tithes ought to be paid, do stoppe or let the Parson, vicar, proprietor, owner or other their deputies or sermons, to view, take, or carry away their tithes, as is above saide, by reason whereby the said tithes are lost, impaire, or hurt: that then upon due process thereof made, before the spiritual Judge, or any other judge, to whom heretofore he might have made complaint, the partie so carrying away, withdrawing, letting or stopping, shall pay the double value of the tenth or tithes, so taken, lost, withdrawn, or carried away, over and besides the cost, charges, and expenses of the suit in the same, the same to be recovered before the ecclesiastical Judge, according to the kings ecclesiastical laws.

And be it further enacted by thauochtoritie aforesaid, that all and every personne which hath or shall have any beasts or other cattle tithable, going, feeding, or depauring
Tithes.

in any waft or common ground, whereof
the parish is not certainly known, that pay
their tithes for the increase of the said cattle
so going in the said waft or common, to the
parson, vicar, proprietor, parsoner, or oth-
er, or other their termes or deputies of the
parish, hamlet, town, or other place, where the
owner of the said cattle is inhabiteth or dwelleth.

Provided always, & be it enacted by the
authoritie aforesaid, that no person shall be
forced, or otherwise compelled to yield, give,
or pay any manner of tithes, for any manors,
lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which
by the lawes & statutes of this realme, or by
any privilege, or prescription, are not
chargeable with the payment of any such
Tithes, or that be discharged by any compo-

Provided always, and be it enacted by
the authoritie aforesaid, that all such barren
heath, or wast ground (other then such as
be discharged for the payment of tithes by act
of parliament) which before this time have
lied barren & paid no tithes, by reason of
the same barrenness, & now be, or hereafter shall
be imposed & converted into arable ground
or meadow, shall from henceforth, after the
end & term of by yeares, next after such
imposition, fully ended & determined, pay
tithe for the corn & hay growing upon the
same: any thing in this act to the contra-
tire in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always and be it enacted by

G g. j.
Tithes.

by authorestic aforesaid, that if any such barren, vast, or heath ground, hath before this time been charged with the payment of any tithes, and that the same be hereafter imposed & converted into arable ground or meadow; that then the owner or owners thereof, shall during by, yeres next following, from & after the same impovement pay such kind of tithe as was paid for the same before the said impovement: any thing in this acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And bee it also further enacted by authorestic aforesaid, that every person exercising merchandises, bargaining and selling clothing, handycraft, or other art or faculty, being such kind of persons, & in such places, as heretofores within these pl. yeres have accustomedly bled to pay such personal ty-thes, or of right ought to pay, other the such as ben common day laborers, shall yearly at ye before the feast of Easter, pay for his personal tithes, &c part of his clerke gainses, his charges & expenses, according to his estate, condition, or degree, to be therein abated, allowed, and deducted.

Provided alwaies, & be it enacted, that in all such places where handy craftes men have bled to pay their tithes within these pl. yeres, the same custome of payment of tithes to be observed: & to cointinue: any thing in this acte to the contrarie notwithstanding.

And be it also enacted by the authority afores-
Tithes.

foresaid, that if any person refuse to pay his parsonall tithes in some asforesaid: that the it shalbe lawfull to the Ordinarie of s same dioces, where the partie (that to ought to pay the laid tithes) is dwelling, to call the same partie before him, & by his discretion to examin him by all lawful and reasonable means, other the by the parties owne copoizate other, concerning the true payment of the said parsonall tithes.

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by the authortitie asforesaid, that all and every person & persons, which by the lawes or customes of this realme, ought to make or pay their offeringes, shall perely from henceforth, well & truly content & pay his or their offeringes to the Parson, vicar, proprietorize, or their deputies or farmers of s parish or parishes where it shal forfute or happen hym or them, to dwel or abide: & that at such in offering days, as at any time heretofore with the space of in peres last past, hath ben blen & accustomed for the payment of the same, in default thereof, to pay for their said offeringes at Easter then next following.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the authortitie asforesaid, that this acte or any thing therein cointained, shal not exted to any parish, which stands upon, & towards s sea coasts, the commodities & occupying whereof consisteth chiefly in fishing & suche by reason thereof, blen to satiske their tythes by fish, but s al & every such parish & parishes shall.
Tithes.

hereafter pay their tithes, according to the
lawable cultiones, as they have heretofore
of auncient time, within the fift yeres, bide
and accustomed, and shall pay their offerings
as is aforesaid.

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by
the authority aforesaid, that this act of any
thing therein conteyned, shall not extend in
any wise to the inhabitants of the citie of
London and Canterbury, & the suburbes of
the same, ne to any other towne or place,
that hath bide to pay their tithes by theyr
houses, other wise the they ought or should
have done before the making of this act: any
thing contained in this act, to the contrarie

And be it further enacted by the au-
thority aforesaid, that if any person do sub-
tract or withdraw any manner of tithes, ob-
centions, profits, commodities, or other
duties before mentioned, or any part of the
contrarie to the true meaning of this act, of
any other act heretofore made: that then
the party so subtracting, or withdrawing
the same, may or shall be convicted and sued
in the kings ecclesiastical Court, by the part-
tie from whom the same shall be subtracted
or withdrawn, to thintent the kings judge
ecclesiastical shall and may then and there
hear & determin the same, according to the
kings ecclesiastical lawes. And that it shall
not
not be lawful unto the Parson, vicar, proprietor, owner, or other their sermons or deputies, contrary to this act, to consent or sue such withholding of tithes, obventions or other duties aforesaid, before any other Judge then ecclesiastical. And if any Archbishops, bishops, chauncelors, or other judge ecclesiastical, or upon any sentence in the for said causes of tithes, obventions, profits, emoluments, and other duties aforesaid, or in any of them & (no appeale ne prohibition hanging) the party condemned do not obey the said sentence, that then it shall be lawful to every such judge ecclesiastical, to excommunicate the said party, so as aforesaid condemned, disobeying, in the which sentence of excommunication, if the said partie excommunicate wilfully stand and endure still excommunicate, by the space of so many days next after, upon denunciation & publication thereof, in the parish Church, or the place or parsonie, where the partie so excommunicate is dwelling or most abiding, the said Judge ecclesiastical, may then at his pleasure signifie unto the king into his court of Chauncery, of the state and condition of the said partie so excommunicate, and thereupon to require process De excommunicato capiendo to be awarded against every such person as hath bene so excommunicate.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any party at any time hereafter, for any matter or cause before rehearsed...
Tithes.

Limited or appointed by this act, to be sued or determined in the kinges ecclesiasticall court, or before the ecclesiastical Judge, doe for any prohibicion in any of the kings courts, where prohibicions before this time have been used to be granted: that then in every such case, the same partie before any prohibicion shalbe granted to him or them shall bring and deliver to the hands of some of the Justices or Judges of the same Court where such partie demanded prohibicion, the vere true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Court, concerning the matter wherefoze the partie demanded prohibicion, subscribed or marked with the hand of the same party: and under the copy of the said libel, shalbe written the suggeltion, wherefoze the partie to demanded the said prohibicion: and in case the said suggeltion, by two honest and sufficient witnesses at the least, be not proved true in the court where the said prohibicion shalbe so granted, with in by monethes next following after the said prohibicion shalbe so granted and awarded: that then the partie that is letted or hindered, of his or their suit in the ecclesiasticall court by such prohibicion, shall upon his or their request and suite, without delay have a consultacion granted in the same case in the court, where the said prohibicion was granted and shal also recover double coltes and damages against the party that so pursued the said prohibicion, the said coltes and damages.
ges to be assigned or assigned by the Court, where the said confutation shall be so granted, for which costs and damages, the partie to whom they shall be awarded, may have an action of debt, by bill, plaint, or information in any of the kinges Courts of record, wherein the defendant shall not wage his or their law, nor have any essoine, or protection allowed or admitted.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act or any thing therein conteyned, shall not extend to genee any Minister or Judge ecclesiastical any jurisdiction to hold plea of any matter, cause, or thing, being contrarie or repugnate to, against the effect, intent, or meaninge of the statute of Westminster II. the 2. cap. the statutes of Articuli cleri, Circumspexit agatis, Silua cedua, the Treatise de Regia prohibicione, ne against the statute of Anno primo Edwardi tertiij the 2. chapter, or any of them, ne yet hold plea in any matter whereof the kinges Court of right ought to have jurisdiction: any thinge herein contained to the contrarie in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, where heretofore such a custome hath ben in many partes of Wales, that of such cattel and other goods as hath ben geuen with the mariage of any person, their tiths have ben exacted & levied by the parsons and curates in those partes, which custome being dissonant from any part of this Realme, as it seemed when the said
Limitation.

Laid coutry of Wales, was through civil
discretion unculted, for want of other suffi-
cient profits, that might otherwise growe
to the Curates and ministers there, to have
been for that time tollerable, so now the
country being well manured and husbanded, &
that tritte is duly paid there of coyne, hay,
wool and cheese, and of other increase of all
manner of cattell, as it is commonly in all
other partes of this Realme, the same cul-
tome seems to be greuous and unreasonable,
specialy where the benefices are insuficient for the finding of the saide Min-
isters and Curates: That it bee therefore
enacted by the authority aforesaid, that
from and after the first day of May next
comming, no such tritte of marriage godes
be exacted or required of any person within
the said dominion of Wales, or Marches of
the same: any thing in this acte contained,
or any other acte, custome, prescription, had,
or made to the contrarie hereof, notwithstanding.

¶ An acte for the limitation of prescripccion in cer-
taine cases made in the second Session of
the first Parliament. 1. M. cap. 5.

¶ Limitacion. 2.

The saide former act made in the saide pre-
pere of the Raigne of the saide late king
Henry 8. Which is before 32 Hy. 8. cap. 2.

Limitacion 3.
Limitation 3. + oz any article, clause, sentence, or matter therein contained, shall not extend to any writ of right of aduowson, Quare impedit, or allise of Darrein presention, etc. to any writ of right of ward, writ of Rauishment of ward, for the wardship of the body, or for the wardship of any castles, honours, manors, landses, tenements, or hereditamets held by knights service, nor to the seizer of the wardship of the bodie of any warde or wardes, to the seizer for wardship of any castels, honours, manors, landses, tenements, or hereditamets held by knights service, but that all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, their heires and successours, the heires and successors of every of them shall and may have, maintaine, and pursue, all and singular the said writtes of right of aduowson, Quare impedite, allise of Darreine presentment, lure patronatus, writtes of right of warde, Rauishment of warde, and also seizer the wardshippe both of the body, and of the castles, honours, manors, landses, tenements, the hereditamets held by knights service, in like maner and forme, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as they oz any of them should oz might have done, made, oz pursued before the making of the said acte, made in y said xxxij. yer. cap. 2. as though the same acte had never beene had oz made: any thing in the said former act to the contrarie notwithstanding.

Fraudulent deedes. 1.

Of the suoydinge and abolishing of seyned, couenous, and fraudulent feoffements, giftes, grauntes, alienations, conveyances, bonds, suites, judgementes, and executions, as well of landes and tenements, as of goodes and cattels, more commonly bled and practised in these dapes, then hath bene seen and heard of heretofore: which feoffements, giftes, grauntes, alienations, conveyances, bonds, suites, judgementes, and executions, have bene and are devised and contrived of malice, fraud, couine, collusion, or guyle, to the ende, purpose, and intent, to delay, hinder, or defraude creditor, and others of their tuit and lawfull actions, suites, debts, accounts, dammages, penalties, forfeitures, heriots, mozturies, and reliefs, not only to the lct of hinderance of the due course & execution of law and justice, but also to the overthow of all true and plaine dealluge, bargayning and cheualance, betwene man and
Fraudulent deeds.

and man, without the which no common wealth or couple sojourn can be maintained or continued. Be it therefore declared, or be declared and enacted by authority of this present parliament, that all and every sequestration, gift, grant, alienation, bargain, and convenience of lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, of any of them, of any lease, rent, common, or other profit or charge out of the same lords, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, of any of them, by writing or otherwise: And all and every bond, suit, judgment & execution, at any time had or made thereon the beginning of the Queen's Majesty's reign that now is, or at any time hereafter to be had or made, to or for, any intent or purpose, before declared and expressed, shall be from henceforth deemed & taken (only as against that person or persons, his or their heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assignes, and every of them, whose actions, suits, debts, acceptances, damages, penalties, forfeitures, hertoires, mottuaries, and reliefs, by such guileful, cunning, or fraudulent devise or practice, as is aforesaid, are, shall, or ought be in any wise disturbed, hindered, delayed, or defrauded) to be clearly and utterly void, frustrate, and of none effect: any pretence, colour, false consideration, expressing of(title not with)
Fraudulent deedes.

And be it further enacted by thauochtorite asfozelaide, that all and every the parties to such payned, conuenous, or fraudulent seffement, giff, graunt, alienation, bargaine, conueypance, bondes, suites, judgements, executions, & other things before expressed, or being privie & knowing of the same, or any of them, which at any time after the tenth day of June next commyng, shall wittingly and wullingly put in vse, and so, maintain, militie or defend the same, or any of them, as true, simple, and done, had or made, bona fide, and upon good consideration, or shall alyn or alligne any the landes, tenements, goodes, leales, or other things before mentioned, to him or them conveyed, as is asfozelaide, or any part there of, shall incurre the penaltie & forfeiture of one peres value of the said landes, tenements, and hereditaments, leales, rents, commons, or other profits, of, or out of the same, & the whole value of the said goodes and catells, and also so much money, as are or shalbe conteyned in any such conuenous and payned bondes: the one moitie whereof to be to the Quenes Maiestie, her heires & successors, and thother moitie to the partie or parties grauned by such payned and fraudulent seffement, giff, graunt, alienation, bargaine, conueypance, bondes, suites, judgementes, executions, leales, rents, commons, profites,
stes, charges, and other things aforesaid, to be recovered in any of the Queenes Court of recorde, by action of debt, byll, plaint, or information, wherein none es- close, protection, or wager of law shall be admitted for the defendant or defendants, and also being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment for one halfe yere without baile or mainprice.

Provided alwaies, and be it further enacted by the autheritie aforesaid, that whereas sundry common recoveries of lands, tenements, and hereditaments have heretofore ben had, and hereafter may be had against tenant in tail, or other tenant of the freehold, the reversion or remainder, or the right of reversion or remainder then being in any other person or persons, that every such common recovery heretofore had, and hereafter to be had of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall as touching suche person and persons, which then had any remainder or reversion, or right of remain- der or reversion, and against the heires of every of them: land, remaine, and be of such lyke force and effect, and of none other, as the same should have bene, if this act had never bene had ne made.

Provided alwaies, and be it further en- acted by thauorthyty aforesaid, that this act or any thing therein contained, shal not ex- tend to make void any estate or conueiance,
Fraudulent deeds.

by reason whereof any person or persons
shall be any voucher in any writ or Formed to
now depending, or hereafter to be depending,
but that all and every such vouchers in any
writ of Formed, shall stand and be in like
force and effect, as if this act had never been
made: any things before in this act
contemplated, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the
authoritie aforesaid, that this act, or any
thing therein contained shall not extend to
any estate or interest in landes, tenements,
hereditaments, leases, rents, commons, prof-
lites, goods, or cattle, had, made, conveyed,
or assured, or hereafter to be had, made, con-
veyed, or assured, which estate or interest, is
or shall be upon good consideration, & bona fide
lawfully conveyed or assured to any person
or persons, or bodies politic or corporate,
not having at the time of such conveyance
or assurance to them made, any manner of no-
tice or knowledge of such conveyance, or ass-
currence, 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. Eliz. ca. 4. continued unto the end of
the next parliament, and 27. Eliz.
cap. 11. continued unto the end of the next par-
liament.
An Act that the exemplification or constat of letters patents, shall be as good and availeable as the letters patents them selues. 

For the avoiding of all such doubts, questions, and ambiguities, as heretofore have risen and bene moved, and of such as hereafter might rise and be moved, in and upon the statute made in the parliament begunne and holden at Westmarifier the iiij. day of November, in the third yer of the raigne of our late soueraigne lord king Edwarde the sxt. entituled an act concerning grants and gifts, made by patentees out of letters patents, which is 3. E. 6. cap. 4. Grautes 2. and for a due and full supply of all such wantes as may bee thought to be therein: Be it enacted and declared by the authority of this present parliament, that al and every patentee and patentees, their heires, succesfours, executors, and assignes, and all and every other person and persons, having by, or from them or any of them, 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 Edwarde the sxt. Queene Mary, king phillip & Queene Mary, or by any of them, or by the Queens most excellent Maiestie that now is, at any time
time & thence the 18th day of February in the
23rd yeare of the raigne of the said late king
Henry the eight. or els by the Queenes ma-
teine that now is, her heires or successours,
at any time hereafter to be granted, shall
and may at all times hereafter, in any of the
Queenes highnes courts, her heires, or suc-
cessours, and els where, by the authoritie of
this present act, make and conuey, & be al-
lowed and suffered to make and conuey, to
& for him, the, & every of them selues, such
claime, or title, by way of declaratiō, plaint,
advowse, barre, replication, or other plea-
ding whatsoeuer, aswels against the Queenes
highnes her heires, or successours, & every of
them, as against al & every other son & s-
tons whatsoeuer, for, or concerning any lands,
tenements, hereditaments, or other things
whatsoever described or conteined in any
such letters patents, or, of, for, or concerning
any part or parcel thereof, by shewing forth
an exemplification or confront, under the great
seale of England, of the inrolment of the same
letters patents, or of so much thereof, as hal
and may serve to, or, for such title, clame, or
matter, the same letters patents then being
and remaining in force, not lawfully surre-
ized nor cancelled, for, or concerning to much
& such part and parcel of such lands, ten-
ements, hereditaments, or other thing, where-
unto such title or clame shalbe made, as if
the same letters patents felse were pleased
and shewed forth; any lawe, blage, or other
thing
Where as in the Parliament holden the first yer of the Raigne of our late soueraigne Lord king Henrye the eight of famous memory &c. cap. 6. Usurie 6. § there was then made & established one good act for the reformation of usurpe, by which act the vice of usurpe was well repressed & especially the corrupt cheuallance & bargaining by way of late of wares & shifts of interest. And where once time by one other act made in the v. & vi. yeres of the raigne of our late soueraigne lord king Edwarde the 6. &c. 20. § the said former act was repealed, and new provision for repressing of usurpe devised and enacted, which said latter act hath not done so much good as was hoped it shoulde, but rather the said vice of usurpe, and specially by way of late of wares and shifts of interest, hath much more exceedingly abounded, to the utter undoing of many gentlemen, merchants, occupiers & other, & to the inportable hurt of the common wealth, as well so in the said latter act there is no provision against such corrupt shifts and sales of wares, as also so there is no difference of paine. For saiture, or punishment, upon the greater or lesser exactions &
Vsurie.

oppressions, by reason of lones byon blury: Be it therefore enacted, that the said later statute made in the v. and by. yeares of the reign of king Edward 6. &c. 205 every branch and article of the same, from & after the xxv. day of June next comming, shall be utterly abrogated. repelled, & made void, & that the said act made in the said xxv. yeare of king Henry the eight &c. 6. & from & after the said xxv. day of June next comminge shall be reuied, & stand in full force, strength and effect.

And be it further enacted, that all bonds, contracts, & assurances, collateral or other, to be made for payment of any principal, or money to be lent, or covenant to be performed by one or for any blury, in lending or doing of any thing against the said act now reuied, by which done there shall be reserved or taken above the rate of p. pounds for the hundred for one yere, shall be utterly void.

And be it further enacted, that all Bro- kers, solicitors, & dyuers of bargainer, for contracts or other doings against the said statute now reuied, wherupon shall be reserved or taken more then after the rate of p. li. for the lone of C. i. for a yere. shall be to all interests & purposes, judged, punished, & used as Counsellours, attournets, or advocates, in suche case of pzemunte.

And forasmuch as all blury being for- hidden by the law of God, is Anne & detestable: We
ble: Be it enacted that all blury, lone, & for-bearing of mony, or giving daces for for-bearing of money by way of lone, cheuisance, shiues, sale of wares, cottract, or other doings whatsoever for gaine, mentioned in the said statute which is now ruiniued, whereupon is not reserved, or taken, or covenaunted to be reserved, paid, or given to the lender, cotracter, shifter, for-bearer, or deliverer, above the summe of xii. for the lone or for-bearing of a C.ii. for one yere, or after the rate for a more oz. lesser sume oz. time, halbe fro the xxvi. day of June next cumuing, punished in fourme following, that is to say, that every such offender against this brauch of this present statute, shall forfait so much as shall be reserved by way of blury, above the principal, for any money so to be lent or forborne. All such forfaitures to be recovered & impioled as is limitted for forfaitures by the saide former statute now ruiniued.

And be it further enacted that Justices of Oyer & Terminer, & Justices of assize in their circuits, Justices of peace in their sections, maires, sherifes, & bailifes of Cities, shall also have ful power & authority to enquiere, heare, & determine, of all and singuler offences committed against the said statute now ruiniued.

And be it further enacted, if the said statute now ruiniued, shall be most largelie and strongly construed for the repressing of blury & against al persos that shall offend against the
Vfurie.

the true meaning of the said statute by any
way or devise, directly or indirectly.

Provided always, that this statute doth
not extend, no, shall be expounded to extend
unto any allowances or payments for the
holding of Orphans, according to the aumb-
cient rates, or cumbones of the citie of Lon-
don, or any other Citie where like order is
for the custode of Orphans & their goods
as in the said city of London.

Provided always, and be it further
enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if a-
ny person or persons, shall from & after the
said 26th day of June, offende contrary to
the said statute renewed by this present act
made in the xxvii. year of the raigne of the
said late king Henry the eightsye. s. that
then all and every such offender and offen-
dours, shall and may also be punished & cor-
rected, according to the Ecclesiastical lawses
hereof made against furie. And that
all and every person and persons offending
in furie, hitses, or cheuifance against this
present act, and not taking or receiving but
only after the rate of x. pounds in the hun-
dred, or under, for a pere, shall be only puni-
shed by the pains & forfautes prouded
and appointed by this act against such
as shall not take or receive over and aboue
the rate of x. pounds in the hundred for
a pere, and not otherwise. This act to con-
tinue and endure for and during the space of
five peres, next after the end of this present
Parlia-
Parliament, and from thence unto the end of the last Session of the Parliament then next ensuing.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if this present act shall not be continued in the first Session of the Parliament next ensuing the said term of 12 yeres, and then in the same Session no other statute or provision made against blustry or corrupt chesnance, then all such the lawes & statutes repelled by this act, shall remaine and be of such like force & effect, as if this present act had never bene had ne made. Vide S. 6. c. 20. 9. § This statute of 13 Eliz. is continued by 27 El. c. 11. to thende of the next Parliament.

An Acte against fraudes, defeating remedies for dilapidations of Ecclesiastical livings, & for Leases to be granted by collegiat churches 13. El. cap. 10.

Leases 4.

For that long & unreasonable leases made by colleges, Deane & chapters, parsons, vicars, & other having spiritual promotions, be the chiefe causes of dilapidations & the decay of al spiritual livings & hospitals, & by better impoverishing of al successe, &s, incumbents in the same. Be it enacted by the authorytie aforesaid, that from henceforth al leases, gifts, grants, seissenments,
Leases.

contingencies, or estates, to be made, had, done, or suffered, by any master or fellows of any college. Deane & chapter of any Cathedral or collegiate church, master or gardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living, or any houses, lands, tithes, tenents, or other inheritances being any parcel of the possessions of any such college, Cathedral, all church chapter, hospital, personage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion, or any waies appertaining or belonging to the same, or to any of the, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate (other than for the term of xxx years), three lives, from the time as any such lease or grant shall be made or granted, whereas the accustomed rent or more shall be reserved & payable per cly during the said termes) shall be utterly void of none effect to all intents, constructions, & purposes: any law, custom, or blage, to the contrary any waies notwithstanding.

Provided neverthelesse, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act noz 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 & Cambridge, or else where within the Realme of Englande, for more years then are limited by any private statutes of the same Colledge.

Provided also all waies, that this act shall not extend
Leases.

extend to any lease hereafter to be made upon surrender of any lease hereafter made, or by reason of any covenant or condition, contained in any lease hereafter made, so now continuing, so if the lease to be made do not contain more years than the residue of the years of the former lease now continuing shall be, at the time of such lease hereafter to be made, nor any lessee rent then is reserved in the said former lease; see a statute made 1 Eliz, which is unprinted concerning exchange to be had between the Queen's Majesty and Bishops, what leases and assurances bishops may make. Leases 4. See also one other statute made the said 13. year ca. 20. Leases 5. and certaine bycharges of the statute made 14. Eliz. ca. 11. touching leases, & charges by such incumbents, & the other matters of this statute, which are omitted, because they are not yet perpetual.

Recoueries.


Recoueries 5.

Where divers persons being seised, or that had bene seised of landes, tenements, and hereditamentes, as tenants by the curtelle of England tenants in tail after possibility of issue extincte, or otherwise, onely for term of life or lives, or of
Recoueries.

of estates determinable bypon lyfe or lines, have heretofore permitted & suffered, other persons, by agreement or coune betwene she had, to recover the same landes, & tenements & other hereditaments against the same particular tenants, in the Queenes Maiesties court, or have permitted & suffered themselves to be bouched by other persons, by agreement or coune betwene them had in recoueries 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, or ought to appertaine.

For remedy whereof, be it enacted by the Queenes most excellent Maiesties, with the assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, & the commons in this present parliament assembled, & by authority of the same that all such recoueries, hereafter to be had or protected, by agreement of the parties, or by coune, as is aforesaid, against anie such particular tenant of any landes, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof of the same particular tenant is, or hereafter shalbe sided of any such particular estate as is aforesaid, or against any other, with boucher over of any such particular tenant, or of anie having, or that had right or title to anie such particular estate or tenancy, as is aforesaid shall from henceforth, as against such person or personnes to whom anie reversion or remainder thereof, by force of any con-
conueltance or devise before that time had or made, shall, ought, or lawfully may appertaine, & against their heires & successours, be clerely & bitterly void & of none effect: anie law or blage heretofore had to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided alway, that this act noz any thing therein contained, shall not exten, or be prejudicial to any person or persons, that shall hereafter by good title, recover any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, without fraud or conniv, by reasın of any former right, or title, but that al & every such recovery, & recoveries, so to be had or prosecuted by person or persons, shall stand and be in lyke force, strong & effect, as they were before the making of this act: any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, that al & every such recovery & recoveries, to be had or prosecuted, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as aforesaid, by the assent & agreement of any person or persons, to whom any reversio or remainder thereof then shall or ought to appertaine (to the same assent & agreement doe appeare or Records in any court of our Soueraigne Lady the Queens Maiestye, her heires or successors) shall stand & be in like force, strength, & of like effect, against such person or persons, that shall so assent & agree, their heires and successours, as they were before the making of this act, any things herein contained.
Iurours.

contained to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that one act made in the xxvi. yer e of our late soueraine Loide king Henry the eight,entituled, An act for the avoiding of recoveries by collusions by tenantes for terme of life. § An. 32. H. 8. cap. 31. shall be from the first day of July next ensuing repealed: and shall no longer stand in force.

Iurours.

An Acte declaring that the tenant & defendant may have a tales de circumstantibus, as well as the demaundant or plentiffe 14. Eliz. cap. 9. Iurours 20.

For the avoiding of great & chargeable delays oftentimes happening unto tenantes and defendaunts: Be it enacted that in all cases whereas the partie plaintisfe or demaundant by any statute heretofore made may have by his or their request made unto the Justices of His prius, within thys Realme of Englands. or to the Justices of Dier. or of assisises, of the shires of Wales, & the countie palatines of Læcaster, Chelster, & Durham, a tales de circumstantibus, that in all and every such case & cases, the party & parties, tenantes, actoury, anowants, & defendaunts (if the plaintisises or demaundants shall upon the calling of the principal panel)
Iurours.

or Jury foydeare or refuse to pray the same,
shall & may uppon his or their request or desire, have upon the same recorde, & by the same Justices, the tales of talesses unto the granted, in lik, manner, forme, & degree, to all respects & purposes, as the plaintiff or defendant in any suit or action may have the same by any statute, or ordinance heretofore made or set forth, and the rather for the speedy triall of the issue and issues toynd, or hereafter to be toynd in any plea, suit or action: any lawe, custome, or usage heretofore used to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also, to be it further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that all popular actions, informations, billes, or suits, commenced or had, or hereafter to be commenced or had in the Queenes Matisties courts of record, upon any penal lawes or statutes wherein any person doth, or shall sue, or prosecute, or informe, as wel for the Queenes Matisties, her heires, and successours: as for himself, whereupon issue is or shall be toynd to be tried by the countrey, that there
in the partie defendant or defendantes, shall be admitted to pray and have a tales de circumstantibus, as in other cases aforesaid.

rours 19.
Frudulent conueiances.

An Acte against counious and Fradulent conueiances 27. Elizabeth Cap. 4.

For remedy of which inconueniences, and for the avoiding of fradulent, spied, and counious conueiances, gifts, grants, charges, uses, and estates, and for the maintenance of byright and just dealing in the purchasing of lands, tenements, and hereditaments: Be it ordered and enacted by the authority of this present parliament, and every conueiance, grant, charge, lease, estate, incumbrance and limitation of use or uses, of, in, or out of any lands, tenements, or other hereditaments whatsoever, had or made any time heretofore, and then the beginning of the Queen's maesties reign that now is, or at any time hereafter to be had or made, for the intent and purpose to defraud and deceive such person or persons, bodies politicke or corporate, as have purchased, or shall afterwards purchase in fee simple, fee tail, or life, lives, or peres, the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any part or parcel thereof, so soverely conveyed, granted, leased, charged, incumbr'd or limited in use, to defraud and deceive such as have, or shall purchase any rent, profit, or commodity, in, or out of the same, or any part thereof, shall be deemed and taken only as against that person or persons, bodies politicke or corporate.
his and their heirs, successors, executors, administrators & assignes, & against all and every other person & persons lawfully having or claiming by, from or under them, or any of them which have purchased, or shall hereafter purchase for mony or other good consideration the same lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any part or parcel thereof or any rent, profit or commodity, in or out of the same to be utterly void, frustrate and of none effect, any pretense, colour, lained consideration or expressing of any blee or bles, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And see it further enacted by the authotite aforesaid that all and every the parties to such lained, couenous and fradulent gifts, grants, leases, charges, or connueiances before expressed, or being privy & knowing of the same, or any of them which after the xx. day of April next comming, shall wittingly and willingly put in yse, auowe maintainyne, iustifie or defende the same, or any of them, as true, simple, and done, had, or made bona fide, or upon good consideration to the disturbance or hinderance of the said purchaser or purchasers, leasees, or grauntees, or, of, or to the disturbance or hinderance of their heirs, successors, executors, administrators, or assignes, or such as have, or shall lawfully claime any thing, by, from or under them, or any of them: shall incurre the penaltie & forfeiture of one peres value of the said lands, tenements, and heredi-
Fradulent conciencie.

hereditaments so purchased or charged. The one moiety whereof to bee to the Queenes Maiestie, her heires and succesors, and the other moiety to the partie or parties grieved by such cayned and fraudulent gift, graunt, lease, conveyance, incumbrance, or limitation of use, to be recovered in any of the Queenes courtes of Recorde, by actior of debt, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no espyne, protection, or wager of law, shall be admitted for the defendant or defendants; and also being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment for one halfe pere without baile or mainprize.

Provided also and be it enacted by the authoirtie aforesaid, that this acte or any thing therein contained, shall not extend or be construed to impeach, defeat, make void, or frustrate any conveyance, assignment of lease, assurance, graunt, charge, lease, estate, interest, or limitation of use or uses of, in, to, or out of, any landes, tenements or hereditaments heretofore at any tyme had or made, or hereafter to be had or made, upon or for good consideration and bona fide, to any person or persons, bodies politique or corpo- rate, any thing before mentioned, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authoirtie aforesaid, that if any person or persons have heretofore stithens the beginning of Queenes Maiesties raigne that noece is made, or hereafter hal makre any conveyance, gift,
Fraudulent deeds. 249

gift, grant, demise, charge, limitation of
blys or bles, or assurance of, in, or out of, any
lands, tenements, or hereditaments, with
any clause, provision, article, or condition of
renovation, determination or alteration, at
his or her will or pleasure, of suche con-
veyance, assurance, grants, limitations of
blys or estates, of, in, or out of the sayde
lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of,
in or out of any part or parcel of them, con-
tayned or mentioned in any writinge, dde,
indention of such assurance, conveyance,
grant, or gift, and after such conveyance,
grant, gift, demise, charge, limitation of
blys, or assurance to made or had, shall or
do bargaine, sell, demise, grant, convey, or
charge, the same lands, tenements, or her-editaments, or any part or parcel thereof, to
any person or persons, bodies politique or
corporate, or money or other good consid-
e ration, paid, or geuen, the sayde first con-
veyance, assurance, gift, grant, demise,
charge, or limitation, not by him or them
revoked, made void, or altered, according
to the power and authoritie reserved or ex-
pressed unto him or them, in, and by the said
secret conveyance, assurance, gifts or
grant: That then the said former convey-
ance, assurance, gift, demise, and grant, as
touching the said lands, tenements, and
hereditaments, so after bargained, solde,
conveyed, demised, or charged against the
sayde
Fraudulent deeds.

Said bargains, vendees, lessees, grantees, and every of them, their heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, and against all and every person and persons, which have, shall, or may lawfully claim any thing, by, from, or under them, or any of them, shall be deemed, taken, and adjudged to be void, frustrate, and of none effect, by virtue and force of this present act.

Provided nevertheless, that no lawful mortgage made or to be made bona fide, and without fraud or cunning, upon good consideration, shall be impeached or impayed by force of this act, but shall stand in the like force and effect, as the same would have done, if this act had never been made any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all the whole tenour and contentes of all statutes Marchantes, and statutes of the Staple, hereafter to be knowned, shall within vs, monethes next after such knowledge, be enred in the office of the Clark of Recognisances, taken according to the statute made in the 20th yeere of the Raigne of the late king Henry the eight, by the showing forth of the said statute Marchant. Or statute Staple so knowned unto the saide Clarke, which saide Clarke of the Recognisances shall enter, or cause to be entered, the same statutes into a book.
Fraudulent deedes. 250

And be it further enacted, that if the partie to whom any such statute Marchant of the Staple helpe knowledged, his executors or administrators, do or shall not within 1111. moneths next after the knowledging of any such statute, bring and deliver, or cause to be brought and delivered into the said Clarke or his deputy or deputies, for the time being, all and every such statute & statutes, as shall be knowledged to him or to his use, whereby and to the intent that the said Clarke, his deputy or deputies may take and enter a true copie thereof, that then every such statute Marchant, and of the Staple not so entred, shall be void, frustrate, and of none effect against all and every such person and persons, and bodies politicke and corporate, their heires successors, executors, administrators, and assignes, onely, as shall after the knowledging of the said statutes or any of them purchase for money or other good consideration the landes, tenements, or hereditaments, which were liable to the same statute Marchant, or of the Staple, or any part or parrcell thereof, or any rent, lease, or profite, of, or out of the same.

This acte to continue for the space of tenne yeares, and from thenceforth unto
Fraudulent deeds.

the end of the Parliament then next following.

Provided alwayes, that this act no thinge therein conteyned, shal not extende bee construed to make good any purchase, grant, lease, charge, or profit, of, in, or out of, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments hereuntoe made voide, defeated, or undone, by reason of anye former consequence, grant, or assurance, so as the partie or parties, or their heires or assignes, which have so defeated or made voide the same, were in actual possession the first day of thise present Parliament, of, or in the said lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereof, or out of which any such purchase, grant, lease, charge, or profit was made.

Provided that this act, no thinge therein conteyned, shall extende in any sort to restraine or impaire the jurisdiction, power, or authentie of the Court of Starre chamber.

FINIS.
Imprinted at London
in Fleetestrete, within Temple Barre, at the Signe of the Hand
and Starre by Richard Cotrell, Anno
Do. 1587.