

In Margine Rotuli.

**D' P'visionibz f'cis p' Regē & Constltū suū.**  
**PROVISIONS MADE BY THE KING AND HIS COUNCIL.**

*Ex Rot. Claus. 44 H. III. m. 17, d.*

**I**N the Year of the Incarnation of Our Lord, One thousand two hundred and fifty-nine, and the Forty-third Year of the Reign of King Henry the Son of King John, there being assembled at Westminster in the Fifteenth of Saint Michael, our said Lord the King and his Great Men, by the common Counsel and Consent of the said King and Great Men, the underwritten Provisions were made by the same King and great Men, and were published in manner following.

*Stat. Marl. IX.*  
Who shall do Suits of Court.

**O**F Doing Suits, unto the Courts of the Great Men and others the Lords of those Courts, It is Provided and with full consent Ordained, That no Man who hath been infeoffed by Deed shall be distrained from henceforth to do suit unto the Court of his Lord, unless he be specially bounden to do suit by the Form of his Deed: Except those whose Ancestors or who themselves have used to do such Suit, before the first Voyage of the said Lord the King into Brittany; from the time whereof there have passed Twenty-nine Years and a half at the time of making this Ordinance; and in like manner no man infeoffed without Deed from the time of the Conquest, or by other ancient Feoffment, shall be distrained to do such Suit; unless he or his Ancestors have used to do the same, before the first Voyage of the said Lord the King into Brittany.

Suits of Court by Parceners.

And if any Inheritance wherefrom only one Suit was due, shall descend unto many Heirs, as Parceners thereof, he that hath the elder's Share of that Inheritance shall do one Suit for himself and his Coparceners; and his Coparceners shall contribute after their Shares, to the doing of that Suit. And in like manner if many shall have been infeoffed of any Inheritance wherefrom one Suit were due, the Lord of that Fee shall have but one Suit therefrom; nor can he exact more than one Suit from the said Inheritance, as it hath been used to be done before. And if the Persons infeoffed have no Warrantor or Mean who ought to acquit them thereof, then all of them shall contribute after their Shares, to the doing of that Suit.

The Tenant's Remedy against the Lord, distraining for Suits not due.

And if it happen that the Lords of Courts do distrain their Tenants for such Suit, contrary to this Provision, then upon the complaint of those Tenants they shall be attached to appear in the King's Court at a short day to answer therefore; and they shall have but one Essoign if they be within the Realm; and the Cattle or other Distresses taken upon this occasion shall be delivered to the Plaintiff forthwith, and shall remain delivered until the Plea between them be ended. And if the Lords of the Courts who have made such Distresses, shall not appear at the day whereto they were attached, or shall not keep the day given to them upon the Essoin, then the Sheriff shall be commanded to cause them to come upon another day; at which day if they come not, the Sheriff shall be commanded to distrain them by all that they possess within his Bailiwick, so that he shall answer to the King for the Issues, and to have their Bodies by a certain Day to be prefixed, so that if they should not come upon that Day, the Party Plaintiff may go thence without day;

**A**NNO ab incarnatione Dñi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>.L<sup>o</sup>. nono, Regni autē H. regis fit Regē Johānis xliij<sup>o</sup>, Convenientibz apud Westm̄ in quindena sc̄i Michis ip̄o Dño Rege & Magnatibz suis, de comuni consilio & consensu dcoz Regē & Magnatum facte sunt pvisiones subscripte p ip̄os Regē & Magnates & puplicate in hunc modū. (a)

De Sectis faciendis ad Cuī Magnatū & alioz Dñoz ip̄arū Cuī, [pvisum est & concordit<sup>o</sup> statutū qđ<sup>1</sup>] nullus qui p Cartam feofatus est dstringatur de celo ad sectam faciendam ad Cuī Dñi sui, nisi p formam Carte sue speciātr teneatur ad sectam faciendam (2): Hiis tū exceptis quoz añcessores vt ip̄imet huj<sup>o</sup>mōi sectam facere cōsueverūt, ante p̄mam transfretacōm dci Dñi Regē in Britanniam, a tempe cuj<sup>o</sup> trās fretacōnis elapsi fuerūt [xx<sup>ti</sup> & novem anni & dimid<sup>3</sup>] tempore quo hec constitucō facta fuit; & simitr nullus feofatus sine carta a tempore cōquestus vt alio antiquo feofam̄to dstringatur ad huj<sup>o</sup>mōi sectam faciendā; nisi ip̄e vt antecessores sui eam facere cōsueverūt ante p̄mam transfretacōm dci Dñi Regē in Briī.

Et si hereditas aliq<sup>a</sup> de qua tantū una secta debebatur ad plures heredes p̄icipes ej<sup>o</sup>dē (4) devolvat<sup>r</sup>, ille qui fit einesciam hereditatis illius unicā faciat sectam p se & p̄cipibz suis; & (5) participes sui p porcōne sua cōtribuāt ad sectam illam faciendam. Simitr etiam si p̄tes feofati fuerit de hereditate aliqua de qua unica secta debebatur, dñs illius feodi unicam heat inde sectam, nec possit de p̄dca hereditate nisi unicam sectam exigere, sicut fieri p̄us consuevit. Et si feofati illi warantū vt mediū nō heat qui inde eos acquietare debeat, tūc om̄es feofati cōtribuāt p porcōne sua ad sectam illam faciendam.

Si autē contingat qđ Dñi Cuī tenentes suos cont<sup>r</sup> hanc pvisionē p huj<sup>o</sup>mōi secta dstringant, tūc ad querimoniam tenenciū illorū attachientur qđ ad Cuī Regis veniant ad brevē diem inde responsuri; & unicū heat essoñ si fuerint in regno; & iconinenti delibent<sup>r</sup> conquerenti averia sive districcōnes alie hac occasione fce, & delibata remaneāt donec placitū int<sup>r</sup> eos terminet<sup>r</sup>. Et si Dñi Cuī qui districcōnes huj<sup>o</sup>mōi fecerūt, ad diem ad quem attachiati fuerit nō veniūt, vt diem p essoñ sibi datū nō observāvint, tunc mandet<sup>r</sup> Viē qđ eos ad diē [illū<sup>6</sup>] venire fac<sup>o</sup>; ad quē diem si nō veniūt, mandetur Viē qđ dstringat eos p omnia que sint in ballia sua, ita qđ Regi respondeat de exitibz, & qđ heat eoī corpora ad certū diem p̄figend<sup>r</sup>. Ita qđ si diē illo nō veniūt pars cōquerens eat inde sine diē;

<sup>1</sup> de celo sic observandum est, qđ sc̄t

<sup>2</sup> ad Curiam dñi sui.

<sup>4</sup> hereditatis

<sup>3</sup> triginta & duo anni

<sup>5</sup> alii

<sup>6</sup> alium

(a) *Ex Rot. Pat. 47 H. III. m. 14. in Cedula.*

Anno Dñi M<sup>o</sup>CC<sup>o</sup> sexagesimo scdo, Regni autem Dñi H. Regē fit Regē Johāis xlvij, de mera & liba voluntate ip̄ius Dñi Regē, & in plena & liba potestate ip̄ius, inveniēte consilio fidelium suoz, edite sunt p ip̄m Dñm Regem ḡsticucōnes subsc̄pte, ad reformacōem & melioracōm regni sui & p ip̄m puplicate ac observacōni genat<sup>r</sup> sua aut<sup>r</sup>te demandate.

The Variations and Additions in this Patent Roll, as compared with the Close Roll, from which the Text of the Provisions is given, are inserted in the Notes to the several Chapters of these Provisions. There is a difference between the Rolls in the Arrangement of some of the Clauses. The Roman Numerals in the Margin of the Translation refer to the corresponding Chapters in the Statute of Marlborough 52 Hen. III.

*Stat. Marl. XIII.*

& averia sive alie districcōnes delibata remaneant donec ip̄i Dñi sectam illam recuperaverit p̄ consideracōm Curie Dñi Regis; & cessent interi districcōnes huj̄mōi: salvo Dñis Cur̄ jure suo de sectis illis pquirend̄ in forma juř cum inde loqui volūint. Et cū Dñi Cur̄ veniunt responsuri cōquerentibz de huj̄mōi districcōnibz, [si<sup>1</sup>] sup hoc cōvincant, tūc p̄ consideracōm Cur̄<sup>(2)</sup> recuperent cōquerentes versus eos dampna sua que sustinuerūt occasione p̄d̄ce districcōis. Simili autē modo si tenentes, post hanc constitucōm subtrahant Dñis si sectas quas face debent, & quas ante tempus suprad̄ce transfretacōnis & hactenus facere cōsuevūt, p̄ eandē justiciam & celeritatē, quo ad dies p̄figendos & districcōnes adjudicandas, consequuntur Dñi Cur̄ justiciam de sectis illis, una cū dampnis suis, quēadmod̄ tenentes sua dampna recuperant. Et hoc sūt de dampnis recuperandis intelligatur de [subtracōibus sibi fc̄is, et non de<sup>3</sup>] subtracōibz fc̄is predecessoribz ip̄oz: Verumpt̄n̄ Dñi Cur̄ versus teñ suos seisinam de sectis huj̄mōi recuperare nō poterunt p̄ defaultam, sicut nec hactenus fieri cōsuevit. De sectis autē que ante [tempus suprad̄ce transfretacōis<sup>4</sup>] subtrac̄te fuerūt currat lex comunis sicut prius currere cōsuevit.

De [Turno<sup>5</sup>] Viē p̄visum est ut necēe non hēant ibi venire Archiep̄i, Ep̄i, Ab̄bes, Priores, Comites, Barones, [nec<sup>6</sup>] aliqui religiosi<sup>(7)</sup> seu m̄fres, nisi specialr̄ eor̄ p̄sencia exigatur; set teneatur Turnus sicut temporibz p̄decessoz Dñi Reḡ tenēi consuevit. Et si qui in hundred divis̄is hēant tenementa, nō hēant necēe ad huj̄mōi [turnū<sup>8</sup>] venire, nisi in ballis ubi fuerint cōversantes: Et teneatur Turni sc̄dm̄ formam Magne Carte Regis, & sicut temporibz Regū Jofinis & Ric̄i teneri consueverunt.

P̄visum est eciam, qđ nec in itinere Justic̄ nec in [Comitatibz<sup>9</sup>] nec in Cur̄ Baronū, de cetero ab aliq̄ibz recipiantur fines p̄ pulcre placitando, neq; p̄ sic qđ nō occasionentur. (10)

In placito vero Dotis quod dicitur unde nich̄ h̄, dentur de cetero quatuor dies p̄ annū ad minus, & plures si cōmode fieri posset; (11).

In assis ultie p̄sentaōis, & in placito quare impedit de eccl̄is vacantibz, detur dies de quindena in quindena, v̄ de tribz septim̄ in tres septimanas, put locus p̄pinquus fuit v̄ remotus. Et in placito Quare impedit si ad p̄mū diem ad quem sūmonitus fuerit nō veniat nec essoñ mittat [Impeditor, tunc attachiet<sup>12</sup> ad diem aliū, quo die si nō venit nec essoñ mittat<sup>12</sup>] distringatur p̄ magnam districcōm supius d̄cam. Et si tūc nō venerit, p̄ ejus defaultam scribatur ep̄o qđ reclamaō impeditoris illa vice cōquerētī nō obsistat; salvo impeditori alias jure suo cum inde loqui voluerit. (13).

<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup> Dñi Reḡ  
<sup>3</sup> Inserted in the Margin of the Close Roll. <sup>4</sup> tempus sup̄d̄cm  
<sup>5</sup> Turnis <sup>6</sup> v̄ <sup>7</sup> viri  
<sup>8</sup> turnos <sup>9</sup> Com̄, Hundr̄,  
<sup>10</sup> Et sciend̄ qđ p̄ istam ḡstitucōem non tollunt<sup>r</sup> fines c̄ti seu p̄staōes arentate a tempe quo p̄mo Dñs Rex t̄nsfretavit in Briř usq; nūc.  
<sup>11</sup> Ita qđ habeant<sup>r</sup> sex dies p̄ annum v̄ q̄nq; ad min<sup>o</sup>.  
<sup>12</sup> Inserted in the Margin of the Close Roll.

<sup>13</sup> The following Clauses are inserted in this Place on the Patent Roll:

Eadem Lex de attachiamentis faciend̄ in om̄ibz brevibz ubi attachiamenta jacent, de cetero qđ ad districcōnes firmiū obs̄vet. Ita tū qđ sc̄dm̄ attachiamentū sit p̄ meliores pleḡ & postmodum ultima districcō. Et sciend̄ qđ cū aliquis posuit se in inquisicōm aliq̄m que en̄git v̄ que en̄ge potest in h̄i brevibz non hēbit nisi unicū essoñ v̄ unicam defaultā. Ita sc̄it qđ si ad diem s̄ datum p̄ essoñ suū non venit, aut sc̄dam defaultam fecit, tunc inquisicō illa p̄ defaultam ip̄ius capiat<sup>r</sup> & sc̄dm̄ inquisicōm illam ad judicium p̄cedat<sup>r</sup>. Si v̄o inquisicō illa capta fuit in Com̄, coram coronatoribz v̄ Justic̄ Dñi Reḡ ad certum diē remittenda, & ps̄ rea non venit ad diem illum, tunc p̄ defaultam ip̄ius assignet<sup>r</sup> ei sc̄dm̄ districcōm Justic̄ alius dies, & mandat<sup>r</sup> v̄ qđ ad diem illum faciat ip̄m venire, ad audiendum jud̄m suum [si velit, sc̄dm̄ inquisicōm illā<sup>14</sup>]; ad quem diem si non venit p̄cedat<sup>r</sup> ad judicium p̄ defaultam suam. Eodem m<sup>o</sup> fiat si non venit ad diem datum s̄ p̄ essoñ suū.

<sup>14</sup> Interlined on the Roll.

and the Cattle or other Distresses shall remain delivered until those Lords shall recover that Suit by Award of the Court of our Lord the King; and in the mean time such Distresses shall cease: Saving to the Lords of the Courts their Right to recover those Suits in form of Law, when they will sue therefore. And when the Lords of the Courts shall appear to answer unto the Plaintiffs for such Distresses, if they be thereupon convicted, then by the Award of the Court, the Plaintiffs shall recover against them their Damages, which they have sustained by occasion of the aforesaid Distress. And in like manner, if Tenants, after this Act, do withdraw from their Lords the Suits which they ought to do, and which before the time of the aforesaid Voyage and hitherto they have used to do, the Lords of the Courts shall obtain Justice to recover their Suits, together with their Damages, by the same process and dispatch, in respect of appointment of Days and awarding of Distresses, like as the Tenants do recover their Damages. And this matter of recovering Damages must be understood of the withdrawals done to themselves, and not of the withdrawals done to their Predecessors: Nevertheless the Lords of the Courts shall not recover Seisin of such Suits against their Tenants by Default; as that hath not been the Custom hitherto. And concerning the Suits that were withdrawn before the time of the aforesaid Voyage, let the Common Law have its course, as it hath used to have before.

CONCERNING The Sheriff's Turn, It is Provided that Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, shall not be obliged to come thither, nor any Men of Religion, or Women, unless their Presence be specially required; but the Turn shall be holden as it was wont to be in the times of our Lord the King's Predecessors. And where any do hold Tenements in divers Hundreds, they shall not be obliged to come to such Turn except in the Bailiwicks where they shall dwell: And the Turns shall be holden according to the form of the King's Great Charter, and as they were wont to be holden in the times of King John and King Richard.

IT is also Provided that neither in the Circuit of Justicers, nor in the County and Hundred Courts, nor in the Courts Baron, shall Fines be taken of any from henceforth for Fair Pleading, nor for not being troubled on that account.

IN the Plea of Dower that is called *Unde nihil habet*, from henceforth there shall be given Four Days in the Year at the least, and more if it may be conveniently done.

In Assises of Darrein Presentment, and in the Plea of Quare Impedit of Churches vacant, the Day shall be given from Fifteen Days to Fifteen Days, or from Three Weeks to Three Weeks, according as the Place may be far or near. And in the Plea of Quare Impedit, if the Disturber come not at the first Day for which he shall have been summoned, nor cast an Essoin, then he shall be attached unto another Day, on which Day if he come not nor cast an Essoin, he shall be distrained by the great Distress above mentioned. And if he come not then, upon his Default the Bishop shall be written to, that the Claim of the Disturber shall not obstruct the Plaintiff for that Term; saving unto the Disturber his Right at another time, when he will sue therefore.

The Lord's Remedy against the Tenants, withholding their due Suits.

X. Exemptions from attending the Sheriff's Turn.

XI. No Fines for Beaupleder.

XII. Of Days in Court; in Dower;

Days in Court in Darrein Presentment and Quare Impedit.

XIV.  
Exemptions  
from Juries.

CONCERNING Charters of Exemption and Privilege, that the Purchasers shall not be impanelled in Assises, Juries, or Recognitions, It is Provided, That if their Oath should be so necessary, that without it Justice could not be administered, as in the great Assise and Perambulations, and where they may have been named as Witnesses in Charters, or Writings of Covenants, or in Attaints or other like Cases, they shall be compelled to swear; saving unto them at another time their aforesaid Privilege and Exemption.

XVI.  
The Heir's  
Remedy after  
Wardship,  
for Lands  
with-held.

IF any Heir should be under age after the death of his Ancestor, and his Lord have the Wardship of his Lands, if that Lord will not render unto the said Heir his Lands when he cometh to lawful Age, without Plea, the Heir shall recover his Land as of the death of his Ancestor, together with the Damages that he shall have sustained by that withholding from the time of his coming to lawful Age; and if an Heir at the time of his Ancestor's death be of full age, and such Heir, apparent and known to be the Heir, be found in the Inheritance, his Chief Lord shall not put him out, nor take or remove any thing therefrom, but shall take simple Seisin only for the acknowledgement of his Seigniorship.

Simple Seisin  
only shall be  
taken of  
an Heir of  
full Age.

Damages to  
the Heir.

And if a Chief Lord do maliciously keep such an Heir out of the Possession, whereby it behoveth him to proceed by an action of Mortdancestor or Cosinage, then he shall recover his Damages, as in the action of Novel Disseisin.

XV.  
In what  
Places  
Distresses  
shall not be  
taken.

NO Man from henceforth shall be permitted, for any manner of cause, to make Distresses out of his Fee, nor in the King's or common Highway, except our Lord the King and his Officers.

XVII.  
Duty of  
Guardians in  
Socage.

IT is also Provided, That where Land that is holden in Socage is in the custody of an Heir's Kinsfolk, because the Heirs were within age, those Guardians cannot make Waste or Sale or any despoiling in that Inheritance, but shall keep it safely for the use of the Heir: So that when he shall come to age, they shall answer unto him by a lawful account for the Issues of the said Inheritance; saving unto those Guardians their reasonable expenses. Neither can the said Guardians give or sell the Marriage of the said Heir, but for the benefit of the Heir himself.

XVIII.  
Amercements  
for Defaults  
restrained.

NO Escheator, or Commissioner, or Justice, especially assigned to take any Assises, or to hear and determine any complaints, shall from henceforth have authority to amerce for Default of the common summons, except the Chief Justice or Justices in Eyre in their Circuits.

Purchases of  
Religious  
Houses  
restrained.

IT shall not be lawful for Men of Religion to enter into any Man's Fee, without the licence of the Chief Lord of whom the Fee is immediately holden.

XX.  
In County  
Courts, &c.  
Essoin need  
not be sworn.

CONCERNING Essoins it is Provided, That in the County or Hundred Courts, or Courts Baron, or elsewhere, no Man shall be obliged to swear for the warranting of his Essoin.

XIX.  
Pleas of false  
Judgment  
confined to  
the King's  
Courts.

NONE but the King from henceforth shall hold Plea in his Court of a false Judgement given in the Court of his Tenants; because such Pleas do especially belong to the King's Crown and Dignity.

XXI.  
Sheriffs shall,  
upon Pleas,  
make  
Replevins.

IT is Provided also, That if any man's Cattle be taken and unjustly detained, the Sheriff after Complaint thereof made unto him, may deliver them, without let or gainsaying of him who took the said Cattle, if they were taken without Liberties; and if such Cattle should be taken within Liberties, and the Bailiffs of the Liberties will not deliver them, then the Sheriff, for the default of the said Bailiffs, shall cause them to be delivered.

[De Cartis <sup>1</sup> exempcionis & libertatis ne ponant impetrantes in ass juratis vt recognicionibus, pvisum est, ut si adeo necessariū sit eorū Juramentū qd sine eo Justicia exhibē non possit, veluti in magna assisa [<sup>2</sup>] pambulacionibus & ubi in cartis vt [scriptis<sup>3</sup>] cōventionū fuerint testes nōiati, aut i attinctis vt casibus aliis cōsimilibus, jurare cogant; salva sibi alias libertate & exempcone sua p̄dca.<sup>4</sup>]

Si heres aliquis post mortē sui antecessoris infra etatē extitit, & dñs suus Custodiam t̄raē suarū fuerit, si dñs ille dco heredi cū ad legitimam etatē pvenit terram suam sine placito reddere noluerit, heres ille terram suam ut de morte sui antecessoris recupabit, una cum dampnis (<sup>5</sup>) que sustinuerit [p<sup>6</sup>] illam detentōm a tempe quo legitime fuit etatis; qd si heres (<sup>7</sup>) in morte sui antecessoris plene fuit etatis, & heres ille apparens & p herede cognit<sup>8</sup> inventus [sit<sup>8</sup>] in hereditate illa, Capitā dñs ejus eū nō eiciat, nec aliquid ibi capiat vt amoveat, s; tantū simplicē seisinam (<sup>9</sup>) faciat p recognicōne domini sui.

[Et si capitā dñs h̄dem huj<sup>9</sup> moi ext<sup>a</sup> seisa<sup>m</sup> malicōse teneat, p quod p accōm mortis aīcesoris vt ḡsaguitatis oporteat ip̄m placitare, tūc dampna sua recuperet sicut i accōe nove disseisine.<sup>10</sup>]

[Nulli decetero liceat ex q<sup>a</sup> cumq; causa districcōnes facere ext<sup>a</sup> feodum suū, neq; in regia aut cōi strata, nisi Dño Regi & ministris suis.<sup>11</sup>]

Pvisum est eciam, qd si terra que tenet<sup>r</sup> in [soga<sup>12</sup>] sit in custodia parentū heredis, eo qd [heredes infra etatē fuerint,<sup>13</sup>] custodes illi vastum facere nō possunt neq; vendicōnem nec aliq<sup>m</sup> destruccōm de hereditate illa, set salvo eam custodiant ad opus dci heredis: Ita qd cum ad etatem pvenit sibi respondeant p legitimam computacōm de exitibus dce hereditatis; salvis ip̄is custodibus racionabilibus misis suis. Nec eciam possunt dci custodes maritagii dci heredis dare vt vendere nisi ad comodum ip̄ius heredis.

Nullus Escaetor, aut Inquisitor, vt Justic ad ass aliquas capiendas speciātr assignatus vt ad querelas aliquas audiendas & iminandas de cetero potestatem h̄eant (<sup>14</sup>) aīciandi p defalta comunis sūmonicōis, nisi capitā Justic vt Justiciā itinerantes in itineribus suis.

[Viris autem religiosis nō liceat ingredi feodū alicujus sine licencia capitā dñi, de quo sūt res ip̄a immediate tenet.<sup>15</sup>]

De Essoniis autē pvisum est qd in Comitatibus hundredis aut cū Baronū, vt alibi, nullus h̄eat necesse jurare p essonio suo warrantizando.

[Nullus deceto excepto Rege placitū teneat i Cū sua de fto judicō fco in cū teñciū suo; q; huj<sup>9</sup> moi placita ad coronā sp̄atr p̄tinent & dignitatē (<sup>16</sup>) Regis.<sup>17</sup>]

Pvisum est eciam qd si averia alicujus capiant<sup>r</sup> & injuste detineant<sup>r</sup>, Vič post queremoniam inde sibi factam, ea sine impedimento vt contradicōne ejus qui dca averia [cepit<sup>18</sup>] delibare possit, si ext<sup>a</sup> libertates capta fuerit; & si infra libertates huj<sup>9</sup> moi capiant<sup>r</sup> averia, & b̄lli libtatū ea deliberare noluerint, tūc Vič, [p defc̄m<sup>19</sup>] dcoz b̄llioz, ea fac̄ delibari.

<sup>1</sup> On the Patent Roll this is the concluding Clause of the Provisions.

<sup>2</sup> sc̄ptis                      <sup>5</sup> suis                      <sup>6</sup> in  
<sup>3</sup> aliquis                      <sup>8</sup> fuit                      <sup>9</sup> p̄t

<sup>10</sup> Inserted in the Margin of the Close Roll.

<sup>11</sup> On the Patent Roll this Sentence precedes that beginning " Si Heres aliquis post mortem " line 9. of this page.

<sup>12</sup> Socagio                      <sup>13</sup> heres infra etatem extitit

<sup>14</sup> aliquem                      <sup>15</sup> Rot. Pat. omits this Clause.                      <sup>16</sup> dñi

<sup>17</sup> A Reference is made on the Close Roll for inserting this Clause in this place; which agrees with the Order of the Clauses on the Patent Roll.                      <sup>18</sup> cepit                      <sup>19</sup> p defc̄u

[<sup>1</sup> Nullus decetō distringere possit libe tenentes suos ad respondendū de libo tenemento suo, neq; de aliquib; ad libm tenementum suum spectantib; sine bñi (<sup>1</sup>) Reg; nec jurare fač libe tenentes [suos<sup>2</sup>] cont<sup>a</sup> volūtatem suā; desicut nullus hoc facere potest sine p̄cepto (<sup>1</sup>) Reg;.]

¶ Visum est eciam, qđ si balli qui compotū dñis suis reddere tenet se subtraxerint, & terras vī tenemta nō habuerint p que distringi possint, tunc p eor corpora attachent; Ita qđ Vič in quorū ballivis inveniunt eos venire fač ad compotū suū reddendum.

¶ Firmarii tempore suarū firmarū vastū vī vendicōnem vī exiliū nō faciant de boscis, domib; hōib; nec de aliis aliquib; ad tenemta, que ad firmā fuerint, spectantib; nisi specialem fiant concessionem p scripturam sue cōvencionis mencōm fntis qđ hoc facere possint. Et si fecerint, & de hoc convincantur, dampna plene refundant.

¶ Justiciā itinerantes decetō nō amerciant villatas in iure suo, p eo qđ singuli xij. annorū nō veniunt corā Vič & Coronatorib; ad inquisitiones de mortē hōinis aut aliis ad coronā [ptinentib;] dum tamē de villis illis veniant sufficienter p quos inquisitiones huj<sup>o</sup> mōi plene fieri possint.

¶ Murdrū decetō non adjudicetur coram Justic ubi infortuniū tantūmodo adjudicatū est: set locum heat murdrī in interfōis p feloniam, & nō aliter.

¶ Visum est insup qđ nullus, qui coram Justic itinerantib; vocatur ad warrantū de placito tre vite tenemti, amerciet decetō p eo qđ p̄sens nō fuerit, (<sup>7</sup>) excepto p̄mo die adventus ip̄oz Justic: Set si warrantū sit infra Com, tunc injungatur Vič qđ ip̄m infra diem tertiū vī quartū scdm locorū distanciam fač venire sicut in iure justiciā fieri consuevit: Et si ext<sup>a</sup> Com maneat, tunc racionabilē heat sūmonicōm xv. dierū ad minus scdm discrecōnem Justiciā & legem comunē.

¶ Si clericus aliquis p cmine aliquo vī retto, quod ad coronam ptineat, arestatus fuerit, & postmodū de p̄cepto (<sup>8</sup>) Reg in balliū traditus vī replegiatus extiterit ita qđ hii quib; [traditur<sup>9</sup>] in balliū eum heat coram Justic non amercient decetō illi quib; traditus fuit in balliū, [vī<sup>10</sup>] alii plegii sui, si corpus suū heat coram Justic, licet corā eis ppt̄ p̄vilegium clericale respondere nōlit vī nō possit. (<sup>11</sup>) (<sup>12</sup>)

<sup>1</sup> On the Patent Roll this Clause follows the Clause with which the Close Roll concludes.  
<sup>2</sup> dñi  
<sup>3</sup> Rot. Pat. omits.  
<sup>4</sup> dñi  
<sup>5</sup> spectantib;  
<sup>6</sup> qđndo vocat<sup>r</sup> ad warrantum,  
<sup>7</sup> dñi  
<sup>8</sup> tradit<sup>o</sup> fuit  
<sup>9</sup> nec

<sup>11</sup> Here follows on the Patent Roll the Clause beginning "Nullus de cetero distringere possit" (See note 1—5. in this page.)—Then are inserted two Clauses: viz.

¶ Visum est eciam qđ si dep̄dācōes vī rapine alique fiant abbib; aut aliis p̄latis ecc<sup>o</sup>sticis & ip̄i Jus suum de h<sup>o</sup>i dep̄dācōnib; p̄sequentes morte p̄veniant ante q̄m inde justiciam fūnt assecuti, successores eoz acōm heat ad bona Ecclē sue de manib; h<sup>o</sup>i t̄ngressoz repetenda. Similem insup acōdem habeant successores de hīs que domui & ecclē sue recent<sup>r</sup> ante obitum p̄decessoz suoz p h<sup>o</sup>i violenciam fūnt subtr̄cta, licet p̄dēi p̄decessores Jus suū p̄secuti non fūnt in vita sua. ¶ Si autem in t̄ras & t̄m h<sup>o</sup>i religiosoz de quib; eoz p̄lati obiint seis, ut de jure ecclē sue, aliqui se intrudant tempe vacācōis, eoz successores b̄re heat de recuperanda seisina sua & adjudicent<sup>r</sup> eis dampna sicut in nova dis̄s adjudicari consuevunt.

¶ Visum est eciam qđ alienācōes ille, de quib; b̄re de ingressu dari osuevit, p tot gradus fiant qđ b̄re it̄d in forma prius usitata fieri non possit, heat b̄re oquerens ad recipiend<sup>r</sup> seis suam sine mensiōe g<sup>o</sup>dum ad cuj<sup>o</sup> cumq; manus p h<sup>o</sup>i alienācōes res illi devchit, p originalia p consiliū reg inde p̄videnda.

Then follows the Clause beginning "De Cartis vero exempcōnis" (See page 10, note 1—4.): After which the Patent Roll concludes thus:—Et mand est vič Norff & Suff qđ p̄visiones p̄d̄cas p̄plicari & firmiē tēhi fač. T. B. apud Westm. xij die Junii.—Eodem modo mand est singulis Vič p Angl.

Itē f̄c fūnt l̄re patentes & dirigebant<sup>r</sup> Archiep̄is, &c. & om̄ib; aliis de com Norff & Suff. In cuj<sup>o</sup> &c. T. ut s<sup>a</sup>.

Consimiles l̄re pā dirigebant<sup>r</sup> p singulos Com Angl. In cuj<sup>o</sup>, &c.

Itē Eodem modo mand est Justic de Banco, & Justic Itiū apud Linč.

<sup>12</sup> In MS. Cott. Claud. D. II. fo. 125, b, these Provisions are entered in the form of a Charter, entitled 'Carta R. H. facta cōitati regi Anglie,' and dated 'apud Wygorniam xij<sup>o</sup> die Decemb̄ anno regni n̄i quadagesimo nono & anno dñi Mil̄io CCLxiiij<sup>o</sup>.'—This Charter concludes with a Precept for the Proclamation and observance of the Provisions, very similar to that annexed, in some Manuscripts, to the Statute of Marlborough. (See post. pa. 25.)

NO Man from henceforth shall distrain his free Tenants to answer for their Freehold, nor for any matters pertaining to their Freehold, without the King's Writ; nor shall cause his free Tenants to swear against their will: For none can do this without a precept of the King.

XXII. Compelling Freeholders to answer, &c.

IT is Provided also, That if Bailiffs who are bounden to render account unto their Lords shall withdraw themselves, and have no Lands or Tenements whereby they may be distrained, then they shall be attached by their Bodies; so that the Sheriffs in whose Bailiwicks they shall be found, shall cause them to come to the rendering of their Account.

XXIII. Remedy against Accountants.

Also Farmers during their Farms, shall not make Waste, or Sale, or Exile, in Woods, Houses, Men, or in any thing else belonging to the Tenements which they have to farm; unless they have a special grant in the writing of their Covenant, making mention that they may do so. And if they do, and be convicted thereof, they shall restore Damages in full.

Farmers shall do no Waste.

Damages.

THE Justices in Eyre from henceforth shall not amerce the Township in their Circuit, because all that are twelve years old do not appear before the Sheriffs and Coroners upon Inquests for the Death of Man, or other things pertaining to the Crown; so that from those Townships there come enough for the making of such Inquests fully.

XXIV. Attendance of those of 12 Years old on Inquests.

THE Fine of Murder from henceforth shall not be adjudged before the Justices, where it hath been adjudged to be Misfortune only: But the Fine of Murder shall hold place upon those slain feloniously, and not otherwise.

XXV. Fine of Murder.

IT is moreover Provided, That no Man who is vouched to Warranty before the Justices in Eyre, in a Plea of Land or Tenement, shall from henceforth be amerced because he was not present, save on the first day of the coming of the Justices: But if the Vouchee be within the County, then the Sheriff shall be enjoined to cause him to come within the third or fourth day, according to the distance of the places, as it was wont to be in the Circuit of the Justices: And if he dwell without the County, then he shall have a reasonable Summons of Fifteen Days at the least, according to the Discretion of the Justices and the Common Law.

XXVI. Of the Warrantor's Appearance in Eyre.

IF any Clerk should be arrested for any Crime or Charge that toucheth the Crown, and afterwards by the King's Precept, be let to Bail, or be replevied, so that those to whom he is let to Bail should have him before the Justices, from henceforth they to whom he hath been let to Bail, or his other Pledges shall not be amerced, if they have his Body before the Justices, although he will not or cannot make answer before them by reason of the Privilege of Clergy.

XXVII. Of a Clerk's Bail on his refusing to answer.

Fish, Herring, or any other Thing to be sold coming by Land or Water<sup>1</sup>] oppressing the Poor, and deceiving the Rich, [which carrieth away such Things, intending to sell them more dear;<sup>2</sup>] the which come to Merchants Strangers that bring Merchandize, offering them to buy, and informing them that their Goods might be dearer sold than they intended to sell; and<sup>3</sup> an whole Town or a Country is deceived by such Craft and Subtilty: He that is convict thereof, the first Time shall be [amerced,<sup>4</sup>] shall lose the Thing so bought, and that according to the Custom and Ordinance of the Town; he that is convict the Second Time shall have Judgement of the Pillory; at the Third Time he shall be imprisoned and make Fine; the Fourth Time he shall abjure the Town. And this Judgement shall be given upon all Manner of Forestallers; and likewise upon them that have given them Counsel, Help, or Favour.

Punishment of Forestallers.

Punishment for selling Oatmeal adulterated.

The present Statute shall be observed;

and delivered to the Mayor and Bailiffs.

And if any presume to sell the Meal of Oats adulterated, or in any other deceitful manner, for the first offence he shall be grievously punished; for the second he shall lose all his Meal; for the third he shall undergo the judgement of the Pillory; and for the fourth he shall abjure the Town.

All the Things before written shall be observed by command of the King, so that if any, great or small, shall presume to contravene the before written Statutes, in any Thing by Word, Counsel, Help, or Favour, he shall be apprehended as a contemner of the King's Commandments, and imprisoned, and shall not be delivered out of Prison, until he be delivered by the command and the express Writ of the King. And the present Schedule shall be delivered to the Mayor and Bailiffs and Six lawful Men of the Town sworn, together with the Standard Bushel, Gallon, Yard, and Stone, to be observed; and when need shall be, they may be certified by the same Schedule.

<sup>1</sup> a public Enemy of the whole Commonalty and Country; who meeting, sometimes by Land, sometimes by Water, grain, fish, herring, or other things, coming by Land or Water to be sold, doth make haste to buy them before other, thirsting after wicked gain;

<sup>2</sup> and by that means unjustly goeth about to sell the Things much dearer, than he which brought them,

<sup>3</sup> so <sup>4</sup> grievously amerced, and

aquam venientes, qñq, p tram vel p aq'm obviandu p cetis [festinat<sup>8</sup>] lucrū [scient<sup>9</sup>] viciosum, pauper opprimens, & diviciores decipiens, [que<sup>10</sup>] sic minus juste [asportaverat<sup>11</sup>] multo carius vendere machinatur; qui mercatores extraneos cū rebus venalibz venientes circūvenit, offerens se vendicioni rerum suaz, & suggerens eis qd bona sua carius vendere potunt q'm vendere pponerent; et sic arte vel ingenio villam seducit & patriam; p'mo cōvictus gravi<sup>12</sup> americietur & amittat res sic emptas, et hoc scdm consuetudinem & consuetudinem ville; scdo cōvictus paciat<sup>13</sup> iudiciū pillorie; tco<sup>14</sup> incarceret<sup>15</sup> & redimatur; quarto abjuret villam. Et hoc iudiciū [stat<sup>16</sup>] de foristallariis [div'sis<sup>17</sup>]; Et similit<sup>18</sup> de hiis qui consiliū vel auxiliū prestant vel favorem.<sup>19</sup>]

(<sup>15</sup>) Si quis aut vendere psumat farinam avene sophisticam, vel aliquo alio modo fallaci, p'mo graviter puniatur; scdo cōvictus amittat totam farinam; tco<sup>16</sup> subeat iudiciū Pillorie; Quarto abjuret villam. (<sup>16</sup>)

<sup>8</sup> festinat MS. Cott.

<sup>9</sup> sitiens Printed Copies.

<sup>10</sup> qui MS. Cott.

<sup>11</sup> illo qui eas apportavit MS. Cott.

<sup>12</sup> fiet MS. Cott.

<sup>13</sup> univ'sis MS. Cott.

<sup>14</sup> See Note 7-14 in preceding Page.

<sup>15</sup> This Sentence, and that in Note <sup>16</sup> subjoined, are in some of the old Printed Copies given as a separate Instrument, intituled, 'De Venditione Farinæ.'

<sup>16</sup> Omnia prescripta firmiter ex pte Regē observentur, ita qd si aliquis, major vel minor, contra statuta prescripta, vbo, consilio, auxilio, vel favore, venire in aliquo psumperit, tamq'm mandator Dñi Regis contemptor capiat<sup>17</sup> & inprisonet<sup>18</sup>; nec a prisiona deliberetur donec p mandatum Dñi Regis, & ejus breve expressum, deliberetur: et tradatur presens cedula majori & ballis & sex legalibz de villa juratis, una cum standardo bussello, galone, ulna, & petra, observanda, et cū necesse fuit p eandem cedulam possunt cerciorari.

### Assisa de Ponderibz et Mensuris.

#### THE ASSISE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.\*

Ex Lib. Horn. London' fo. 123.<sup>1</sup>

The Penny of Grains.

The Ounce.

The Pound.

The Gallon.

The Bushel.

The Quarter.

Stones.

The Sack of Wool.

BY [Consent<sup>1</sup>] of the whole Realm (<sup>2</sup>) the King's Measure was made, so that an English Penny, which is called the Sterling, round without clipping, shall weigh Thirty-two Grains of Wheat dry in the midst of the Ear; † Twenty-pence make an Ounce; and Twelve Ounces make a Pound (<sup>3</sup>) and Eight Pounds make a Gallon of Wine; and Eight Gallons of Wine make a Bushel of London; which is the Eighth Part of a Quarter (<sup>4</sup>).

A Sack of Wool ought to weigh Twenty-eight Stone, that is Three hundred and fifty Pounds, and in some Parts Thirty Stone, that is Three hundred and seventy-five Pounds, and they are the same according to the greater or lesser Pound; Six times Twenty Stone, that is fifteen hundred Pound, make a Load of Lead, to wit the great Load of London, but the Load of the Peak is much less.

<sup>1</sup> an Ordinance <sup>2</sup> of England

<sup>3</sup> London, to wit, twenty shillings of Sterlings;

<sup>4</sup> of London. And Twelve pounds and a half make the Stone London.

PER ordinacionem Tocius Angl regni, fuit mensura dñi Regis composita, videlicet, qd denarius Anglicanus qui vocat<sup>1</sup> sterlyngus, rotundus & sine tonsura, ponderabit xxxij grana frumenti in medio spice. † Et uncia debet pondera<sup>2</sup> viginti denarios. Et duodecim uncie faciunt libr Londoni [vidz. xx solidos s'lingoz.] Et viij libre faciunt galonem vini. Et octo galones vini faciunt bussellū Londoni. Et octo busselli faciunt quartū Londoni. Et Duodecim libr & di faciunt petram Londoni. ¶ Saccus lane debet ponderare xxvij petr, [hoc est CCC. & l. ii.] Et in aliquibz ptibz xxx petr [hoc est CCClxxv. ii.] Et idem sunt scdm majorem & minorem libram. ¶ Sexies viginti petre [hoc est xv C. ii.] faciunt charrū plumbi scilic magnū charrū Londoni; S; charrus del Pek est multo minus.

<sup>1</sup> Interlined.

\* An Instrument, intituled 'Tractatus de Ponderibus & Mensuris,' is printed in Cay's Edition as of 31 Edward I. from MS. Cott. Claudius D. II. [fo. 259.] In Berthelet's Secunda pars Vet. Stat. 1532, is an Instrument, intituled, 'Compositio de Ponderibus' without any Date. The Copy in the Text is fuller than either: See in pa. 200 the Notes to Assisa Panis, &c.

† In Tottell's Magna Carta, &c. 1556, is inserted the following Article, intituled, 'De dimissione (erroneously for divisione) denariorum.' It is reprinted in Cay's Edition, and placed among the Statutes of uncertain Date.

Quia multorum Regum temporibus provisum fuit quod, propter pauperes, denarius argenti, cestascavoir Sterlingus, quotiens necessitas expostulat, divideretur in obolos & quadrantes; ex parte domini Regis districte precipitur, quod quicumque in emptionibus et venditionibus obolum seu quadrantem legalis metalli, & debitam habentem formam recusare presumpserit, tanquam regie majestatis contemptor capiat<sup>1</sup>ur, & in carcerem detrudatur. Preceptum est etiam quod subeat iudicium pillorii.

¶ Item  
quodlibet  
quelibet  
constat  
fomal  
petr; E  
viginti;  
multiplic  
Et ita su  
est  
ex xij W  
unc est  
probetur  
plumbi,  
petras.  
xij sacc  
[rubeoz  
miliare  
[r. 6]  
miliar.  
centenar  
p'dm es  
et quod  
Dacre C  
equoz [r  
purgame  
vel xij p  
carū, pip  
petr &  
in Cente  
quelibet  
lib de  
electuari  
alaz ren  
mario, c  
in aliis v  
hinc inc  
bordū, l  
& quelib  
ferroz e  
ex xxx  
petr, &  
ex v  
¶ Item  
Sak ex  
xxx Ty  
constat  
xij un  
quelibz  
Malwell  
aliquibz  
Aberden  
  
<sup>1</sup> Sexa  
<sup>2</sup> vij  
<sup>3</sup> quat  
<sup>4</sup> Inter  
<sup>5</sup> On an  
<sup>6</sup> A rub  
<sup>7</sup> vigin  
<sup>8</sup> Sher  
<sup>9</sup> In t

¶ Item charrus plumbi constat ex xxx fotmals; Et quodlibet fotmal constat ex vj petris, ij libr̄ minus; Et quolibet petra constat ex xij libr̄; Et quolibet libra constat ex xxv ſ. in pondere. ¶ Sm<sup>a</sup> libraꝝ in le fotmal lxx ii. ¶ Sm<sup>a</sup> petraꝝ in la charre viij<sup>xx</sup> & xv petř; Et probetur p sexies triginta que sunt novies viginti; S<sub>3</sub> in quolibz fotmal subtrahunt<sup>r</sup> ij fi a p̄dicta multiplicacione, que sunt [lxx'] fi. constituentes v petř. Et ita sunt in la charre viij<sup>xx</sup> & xv petř, ut sup<sup>a</sup> d̄m est.

¶ S̄c̄dm vero quosdam alios la charre consistit ex xij Wayes, & hoc est s̄c̄dm troni ponderacionem, et hoc est s̄ma petraꝝ in la charř viij<sup>xx</sup> & [xij'] & probetur p duodecies [Tresdecim.<sup>7</sup>] Wayes enī tam plumbi, q<sup>m</sup> lane, lini, sepi, & casei, ponderant xiiij petras. Et due Waye faciunt unū saccum lane, & xij sacci constituūt le Last. ¶ Last vero alleciū [rubeoz<sup>4</sup>] constat ex [xij'] miliaribz, et quodlibz miliarē consistit ex x Centū. Et quodlibz centum ex [x'] [Itē le Last allecis albi ap̄ Londoñ vendit<sup>r</sup> p x miliar, & quodl; miliar constat ex xij cent, & quodl; centenar ex v<sup>xx</sup>. Et hoc est g<sup>r</sup>iū rubeo allece, ut p̄dictum est.<sup>7</sup> ¶ Item Last Corioz ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x coreiis. Item Dacre Cirotecaꝝ ex x paribz. ¶ Dacre vero ferroz equoz [C & x<sup>8</sup>] ferris. ¶ Item Duodena Cirotecarū, pergameni & allute, cōtinet in suo genere xij pelles, vel xij paria Cirotecaꝝ. ¶ Item Centena Cere, Zucari, pipis, Cumiñ, amigdolaꝝ, & Aloyne continet xiiij petř & dimid, & quolibet petra cōtinet viij fi. Sm<sup>a</sup> fi in Centena C. & viij fi; & consistit Centena ex v<sup>xx</sup> & quolibet libra ex xxv ſ. ¶ Et sciendū qđ quelibz lib de deñ & speciebz & confeccionibz, utpote in electuario, constat ex xx solidis; libra vero omniū aliar rerum constat ex xxv solid: Uncia vero in electuario, constat ex xx d; et Libra continet xii uncias: in aliis vero rebz libra continet xv uncias: Uncia vero hinc inde est in pondere xx denarioz. ¶ Centena herbarū, lini, canabii & linee tele, consistit ex C. ulnis, & quolibet Centena constat ex vj<sup>xx</sup>. ¶ Centena vero equoz ex v<sup>xx</sup>. ¶ Garba [ascris<sup>9</sup>] constat ex xxx peciis. ¶ Item Sem vitri constat ex xx petř, & quelibz petř ex v libr. Et ita consistit le Sem ex v<sup>xx</sup> libr. ¶ Item duodena ferri ex vj peciis. ¶ Item binda anguillaꝝ constat ex x Stikes, et quelibz stik ex xxv anguillis. ¶ Bynda pelliū constat ex xxx Tymbres. ¶ Senellio Cuniculoꝝ & de griso constat ex x pellibz. ¶ Chef de fustiane constat ex xij ulnis.<sup>10</sup> ¶ Le Res alliū continet xv Sloues, et quolibz Sloue xxv capita continet.<sup>11</sup> Item Centena Mulvelloꝝ & duroꝝ Pisciiū constat ex vj<sup>xx</sup> piscibz, & aliqubz; & m̄tis locis ex ix<sup>xx</sup> & hoc ex dure pisce vocato **Aberdene.**

<sup>7</sup> Scraginta Printed Copies. 1x. MS. Cott.  
<sup>8</sup> Quatuordecim } Printed Copies.  
<sup>9</sup> Interlined. <sup>5</sup> altered from x.  
<sup>10</sup> On an Erasure. Query v<sup>xx</sup>? sexies viginti Printed Copies.  
<sup>11</sup> A subsequent Insertion at the Bottom of the Page.  
<sup>12</sup> viginti Printed Copies. <sup>9</sup> Chalybis, Printed Copies.  
<sup>13</sup> Chef sindonis ex decem ulnis Printed Copies.  
<sup>14</sup> In the Margin is written & si pva capita sunt tūc - -

The Load of Lead doth (1) consist of Thirty Formels, and every Formel containeth Six Stone, except Two Pound; and every Stone doth consist of Twelve Pound, and every Pound consisteth of the Weight of Twenty-five Shillings, whereby the Sum in the Formel is Seventy Pound. But the Sum of the Stones in the Load is Eight Times Twenty and Fifteen, and it is proved by Six Times Thirty which is Nine Times Twenty. But of every Formel there are abated Two Pound in the foresaid Multiplication, which are Sixty, which make Five Stone. And so there are in the Load Eight Times Twenty and Fifteen (2) as is aforesaid. According to some other, it consisteth of Twelve [Weights,<sup>3</sup>] and this is after Troy Weight. And the Sum of Stones in the Load is Eight Times Twenty and Eight Stones, and it is proved by Twelve Times Fourteen. [There is a Weight,<sup>4</sup>] as well of Lead as of Wool, (5) Tallow, and Cheese, [and weigheth<sup>6</sup>] Fourteen Stone. And Two [Weights<sup>3</sup>] of Wool make a Sack, and Twelve Sacks make a Last. But a Last of [Herrings<sup>7</sup>] containeth [ten<sup>8</sup>] thousand, and every Thousand containeth Ten hundred, and every Hundred [six<sup>9</sup>] score. (10). A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten<sup>11</sup>] Shoes. Item a Dozen of Gloves, Parchment, and Vellum in their Kinds contain Twelve Skins, and Twelve Pair of Gloves. Item a Hundred of Wax, Sugar, Pepper, [Cinamon, Nutmegs,<sup>12</sup>] and Allum, containeth Thirteen Stone and a Half, and every Stone Eight Pound. The Sum of Pounds in a Hundred One hundred and eight Pounds; and the Hundred consisteth of Five Times Twenty, and every Pound of Twenty-five Shillings. Item it is to be known, that the Pound of Pence, Spices, Confections, as of Electuaries, consisteth [in weight] of Twenty Shillings. But the Pound of all other Things weigheth Twenty-five Shillings. [Item of Electuaries and Confections the Pound containeth Twelve Ounces, and an Ounce hereof is of the Weight of Twenty-pence.<sup>13</sup>] Item a Hundred of (14) Canvass, and Linen Cloth consisteth of One hundred Ells, and every hundred containeth Six Score. But the hundred of [Iron and Shillings<sup>15</sup>] consisteth but of Five Score. (16). The Seeme of Glass containeth [Twenty-four<sup>17</sup>] Stone, and every Stone Five Pound. And so the Seeme containeth [Six<sup>18</sup>] score Pound. The Dozen of Iron consisteth of Six Pieces. A Bind of Eels consisteth of Ten Stikes, and every Stike Twenty-five Eels. But the Bind of Skins consisteth of [Thirty-three Skins.<sup>19</sup>] A Timber of Coney-Skins and Grayes consisteth of [Forty<sup>20</sup>] Skins. A Chef of Fustian consisteth of Fourteen Ells. [A Chef of Sindon containeth Ten Ells.] A Hundred of Garlike consisteth of fifteen Ropes, and every Rope containeth [fifteen<sup>21</sup>] Heads. [A Hundred of Hard Fish is Eight Score.<sup>22</sup>]

Of a Load &c. of Lead.  
 Weighs.  
 Lasts.  
 Dikers.  
 Dozens.  
 Hundreds.  
 The different Sorts of Pounds;  
 of Hundreds.  
 Other Weights and Measures.

<sup>1</sup> also  
<sup>2</sup> Stone  
<sup>3</sup> Weights  
<sup>4</sup> For Weights  
<sup>5</sup> Linen  
<sup>6</sup> do weigh  
<sup>7</sup> Red-Herrings  
<sup>8</sup> twelve  
<sup>9</sup> five  
<sup>10</sup> Also a Last of White Herrings at London is sold for ten thousand, and each thousand consists of twelve hundred, and each hundred of five score. And this is the contrary of Red-Herrings, as is aforesaid.  
<sup>11</sup> twenty  
<sup>12</sup> Cummin, Almonds,  
<sup>13</sup> But in Electuaries the Ounce consisteth of twenty-pence, and the Pound contains twelve Ounces: but in other things the Pound contains fifteen Ounces: but the Ounce in either case is in weight twenty-pence.  
<sup>14</sup> Bord, Linen,  
<sup>15</sup> Horse-shoes  
<sup>16</sup> The Sheaf of Steel consisteth of thirty pieces.  
<sup>17</sup> twenty  
<sup>18</sup> five  
<sup>19</sup> thirty Tymbres.  
<sup>20</sup> ten  
<sup>21</sup> twenty-five.  
<sup>22</sup> Also a Hundred of Mulwells and Hard Fish consists of six score Fish, and in some and many places of nine score; and this of the hard Fish called Aberdene.

Statuta de Moneta  
p'visa ap'd Barnarban in festo s'ci Mich'is Anno r'ijmo.\*

STATUTES CONCERNING MONEY,

MADE AT CAERNARVON, ON THE FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL, IN THE TWELFTH YEAR.

Ex Lib. Scacc. Westm. X. fo. 41.

**F**oreign Coin forbidden.

**I**mportation of Money.

**M**oney shall be examined at the Ports.

**N**o Money shall be sent concealed in Cloths, &c.

**F**oreign and clipped Money shall be broken.

**M**oney shall pass by Weight.

**A**gainst the Perils and Damages which are of late come, and which hereafter may come of the Money of England, It is thus ordained; that it be cried and defended on the King's Behalf thorough the whole Realm, in all the Merchant Towns, that no Man upon grievous Forfeiture be so hardy to dispend, receive, or send Money of other Coin than of the Coin of the King of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Also that it be defended of the King's Behalf, that none bring Money into this Country, but only for his Expences; neither that he be so hardy to arrive into England, if the Force of Tempest do not enforce him, by good witness, but at Dover, or at Sandwich, at London, and at St. Botolph, and at Southampton, and to other common Ports.

And when he shall come to any of these Places, he shall well and lawfully shew his Money to him that shall be assigned by the King, without any Concealment, upon Pain of Forfeiture of his Body, and that which he hath; and that from thence he carry not nor eloin the same by himself nor by other, until that his Money be viewed and examined by him whom the King shall assign.

And Further, that it be cried and defended on the King's Behalf, upon Pain of Forfeiture of his Body and that which he hath, that no Man be so hardy to send Money between Cloths, in Fardels, or in Bales, or in any other Manner whereof Suspicion may be of any Concealment. And if there be any such found, he which found the same shall have iij d. of the Pound, and the rest to be to the King.

And also that it be cried and commanded on the King's Behalf, that if any find Money coined of any other Coin than of the Coin of the King of England, Ireland, or Scotland, or [rounded<sup>1</sup>] Money, that he break the same; and that none be so hardy to gainsay the same upon Pain of grievous Forfeiture; and he which findeth the same false shall break the same, (<sup>2</sup>) the broken Money shall be given to him who oweth it, and the false Money shall be pierced without restoring it; and the Body of him in whose Hands the false or clipped Money appeareth to be found, be taken and holden until such Time as he can find Surety, if he be a suspicious Man.

And because that many of the Poor and Rich People cannot know the light and clipped Money (<sup>3</sup>), now it is ordained, that hereafter he which ought to receive or pay Money, shall receive and pay the same by Weight of v.s. of even Weight by the Tumbrel, delivered by the Warden of the Exchange marked with the King's Mark as the Measures are; and it shall be lawful to any Man to pierce the Money which shall not [weigh<sup>4</sup>] the

<sup>1</sup> clipped  
<sup>2</sup> and no one shall gainsay it, under the same Forfeiture;  
<sup>3</sup> from the other  
<sup>4</sup> pass

**C**ONTRE les damages e les perilz ke sunt avenuz ca en arere e porrūt avenir de la moneye de Englete est issi ordine, kil seit crie e defendu de part le Rey par tut le Reaume en totes les viles marchaundes ke nul home sur grevouse forfeiture ne seit si hardi despendre, mettre ou recevoir monce dautre coyng ke del coyng le Rey de Engleterre, de Hyrelaunde, e de Escoce.

Uncore kil seit defendu de part le Rey, ke nul ke aporte deñs en ceo pays si ne seit p' ses despēs ne seit si hardi dariver en Englete si force de torment nel chace par bon testmoniage forsp's a Dovre, e Sandwice, a Londres, a Seint Botulf, a Suth'mptone (<sup>1</sup>) as autre (<sup>2</sup>) porz.

E kaunt il vendra a akun de ces lius, kil bien e leument mustre ces deñs a celi ke s'ra assignee de part le Rey, saun nul concelement sor forfet'e de cors e de aver. E ke de ileokes ne porte ne ne aloigne laver p ly ne p autre jekes a taunt ke la moneye seit veue e examenee par celi ke le Rey assignera.

Derechef kil seit crie e defendu, de part le Rey sur forfeiture de cors e de aver ke nul ne seit si hardi de mettre nule moneye entre dras en fardels ne en bales ou en akune manie dunt suspesion puisse estre de nul concelement. E si nul tel seit trovee, celi ke les trovera eit q'tre deñs de la livre, e le remenaunt seit au Rey.

E uncore kil seit crie e comande, de part le Rey, ki ke unkes treove dener feru, de autre coyn ke del coyn le Rey de Englete, ou de Escoce, (<sup>3</sup>) ou deñ retundu kil le perce. E ke nul ne seit si hardy de countredire sur grevouse forfeiture. E ky le trove faus kil le depesce e nul le contredie sur meme la forfetur; le dener p'ce seit rendu a cely a ki il est, e le faus seit depesce saun rendre. E le cors celi en ki mains le faus dener ou retoundu apert seit trove seit p's e retenu jeskes a taunt kil eit trove son garaunt si ceo seit houme suspecenus.

E pur ceo ke mulz de genz poures e riches ne sevent conustre les leger deñs e les retounduz, des autres, si est ordene ke desoremes ke de vera recevoir ou liverer deners les receive ou livre par peys de cync souz en amunt, e de cinc souz en aval par tumbrel liverree p le gardein del eschaunge niche de merk le Rey ausi com sunt les mesures; e ben list a chescon de [porter<sup>4</sup>] le dener ke (<sup>5</sup>) ne [passera<sup>6</sup>] le

<sup>1</sup> et Printed Copies.  
<sup>2</sup> comunes Printed Copies.—de cynk MS. Cott.  
<sup>3</sup> ou Dirland MS. Cott.  
<sup>4</sup> p'cer Rot. Pat: Printed Copies: pescer MS. Cott.  
<sup>5</sup> de rien MS. Cott.  
<sup>6</sup> poysera Printed Copies.

\* In the Printed Copies Three Instruments are inserted, and attributed to 20 Edw. I. intituled, 'Statutum de Moneta magnam.' 'Statutum de Moneta Parvum.' 'Articuli de Moneta.' The Statute printed in the Text from Lib. Scacc. unites the Contents of the First and Third of these Instruments. The Various Readings marked Rot. Pat. are from an Entry on the Patent Roll 12 Edw. I. m. 5. in Cedula, of a Writ to the Keeper of the Fair of St. Botolph, 'D' quibsdā remediis p'visis cont' retonē & falsificacōem Monete.' This Writ recites that the Inconveniencies arising from false Money, and the Remedies provided by the King and Council, are sent them in a Schedule annexed, to be observed. The Copy of this Schedule begins with the Articuli de Moneta, 'Ceo sont les choses,' &c. and then proceeds to state the proposed remedy nearly in the tenor of part of the Statutum de Moneta magnam, as printed in the first six paragraphs of the Text. The Writ printed, post pa. 220, from Rot. Claus. 12 Edw. II. to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer appears to be the Foundation of the Statutum de Moneta parvum, as inserted in the Printed Copies, of which the Various Readings are given in the Notes. In MS. Cott. Claudius D. II. fo. 239, b. is the first part of this Statute, intituled 'Statutū de Moneta?' and in fo. 240 the latter part, intituled, 'Articuli ejusdem Statuti.' These were printed in Cay's Edition.

umberel; ...  
Le veur ...  
E sil ...  
E le regard ...  
\* Ceo sunt ...  
[Alemayne ...  
Lautre fa ...  
[au Baunk ...  
Norff, ...  
glete ou il ...  
choses si ele ...  
treient la m ...  
gardours ...  
la livre n ...  
MS. Cott: Pr ...  
tost MS. C ...  
de Printed ...  
ne doigne ...  
se sunt Ro ...  
& en lautr ...  
Avynein ...  
Rot. Pat. ...  
Sussex M ...

\* What fol