

"A CONCORDANCE OF
ALL WRITTEN LAWES
CONCERNING LORDS
OF MANNORS," Etc.

32

Presented 26/A
by the
Maidstone Museum Library
Auxiliary Fund.

Date July, 1916.
Disposed 2010

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1906.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT (FOR 1912).

In September last, the Executive Council printed and issued No. 7 of the Manorial Society's publications, entitled "Kentish Manorial Incidents," by Herbert W. Knocker, Esq., High Steward of the Honor of Otford, etc., and the Society's District Registrar for Kent; with an appended list of Manors, the records of which, dating from A.D. 1294 to the present time, are in the hands of that gentleman.

The Council have pleasure in stating that two of the previous recent publications of the Society have been favourably reviewed.—No. 5, "The Special Land Tenure Bill of 1911; a Critical Analysis," by H. W. Knocker, Esq.,—in the *Archæological Journal* for December, 1911, pp. 441-2; and No. 6,—Barlee's "Concordance of all Written Lawes concerning Lords of Mannors," etc., (1578), edited, with a biographical preface, by the Deputy-Registrar, (Mr. A. L. Hardy,)—in Mr. G. F. T. Sherwood's *Pedigree Register* for March, 1912, p. 255; in the *Archæological Journal* for March, 1912, p. 116; in the *Antiquary* for April, 1912, p. 151; and in *Notes and Queries*, 11 S.V., May 4th, 1912, p. 359.

Part I. of the Manorial Society's printed "Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands," (Publication No. I.), edited by the Deputy-Registrar, with a historical Introduction by the Registrar of the Society, being out of print, and a considerable number of enquiries having been made for copies of it, the Council have printed a second edition, in which the editor has inserted the names of the Lords or Ladies of the Manors referred to, (as far as can be ascertained,) as was done in Part III. of these Lists. *Copies of this second edition of Part I. will be supplied to any subscribing members of the Society who may make application for them, to the Registrar.*

During the year 1912, the under-mentioned gentlemen have become members of the Manorial Society, viz.:—The Honourable Robert L. Borden, Premier, and President of the Council, of the Dominion of Canada, as an Honorary Fellow; John Hunt, Esq., as an Associate; and George H. Duckworth, Esq., and Leonard Morgan May, Esq., Member of the Archæological Institute, as Honorary Associates; and H. W. Poole, Esq., Solicitor, and Clerk to the Barnet Urban District Council, etc., also as an Honorary Associate, and as District Registrar of the Manorial Society, for the Administrative County of Herts.

The Council regret to have to record the decease, on the 18th of April, 1912, of the Right Honourable the Viscount Gage, who, as Lord of the Manors of Maresfield, etc., in Sussex, was a Fellow of the Society.

A reprint of the Society's pamphlet, which has been, from time to time, revised and re-issued,—containing a statement of the constitution and objects of the Society, with a list of its members, is annexed.

CHARLES GREENWOOD,
Registrar.

I, MITRE COURT BUILDINGS,
TEMPLE, E.C.,
January, 1913.

(A Reprint of the Statement of the Constitution and Objects of the Manorial Society, with a List of its Members.)

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED IN 1906.

The only Society giving separate organized attention to Manorial Records and Institutions.

"Much of our English local history has still to be written, or re-written, on the basis of facts contained in the old documents, but not yet adequately scrutinised. To take two obvious instances, more light remains to be thrown upon land customs and the economic side of land tenure, by the examination of Manorial and other Court Records. . . . The study of local history may have a practical value for the people as well as a scientific value for the scholar."—REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY LOCAL RECORDS COMMITTEE.

Constitution.

The Society consists of Fellows (Lords and Ladies and Stewards of Manors, and Antiquaries and Archaeologists) and Associates.

Persons who are not manorial authorities, and who do not wish, as antiquaries or archaeologists, to be enrolled as Fellows, but who are sufficiently interested in the Society to support it by a smaller subscription, and thereby keep in touch with its work, and share in its privileges, can be enrolled as Associates.

Associates of the Society are entitled to copies of the books and pamphlets published by the Society, and are invited to correspond with the Society upon matters within the scope of its objects. In this connection it may be pointed out that the intrinsic value of the Society's publications may considerably exceed the amount of the Annual Subscriptions of Associates.

Public Institutions, Libraries, Societies, and Clubs are entitled to be enrolled as "Subscribing Bodies," at an annual subscription of £1 rs., which entitles them to be supplied with the general publications of the Society for the current year.

Objects.

- (a) The aiding and encouragement of the safe keeping and the study of Court Rolls and other Manorial Records, and the preservation and protection of Manorial rights and privileges.
- (b) The keeping of a Register or Roll of Manors, &c., and of Manorial Lords and Ladies and Stewards, or other chief officials.
- (c) To collect printed books, pamphlets, &c., concerning Manors, &c., and manuscripts, comprising Court Rolls, deeds, and other documents relating thereto: and, when necessary, to cause such manuscripts, &c., to be deciphered, translated, and reproduced; and also to compile a bibliographical record of Manorial literature.

The publication of Court Rolls, particularly those of an early date, as suggested by the late Professor Maitland, is receiving special attention.

- (d) To render assistance in obtaining facilities for access to Manorial Court Rolls, with reference to their value as sources of genealogical information, especially as regards periods anterior to the establishment of parish registers.

Notes and Queries, referring to this Society, in its issue of the 20th October, 1906, said:—

"We trust that it may be influentially supported, for it should never

be forgotten that these documents (Manorial Court Rolls) extend, in some instances, to the reign of Henry III., while the oldest parish registers go back no further than to that of Henry VIII. In some cases these rolls contain much more genealogical information than the church registers."

"The Manor and Manorial Records," by Mr. N. J. Hone, the Archivist of the Society, also points out (pp. 129-130) the value of Manorial Court Rolls to workers in genealogy.

The Society is publishing (under the title "Lists of Manor Court Rolls in private hands") a series of lists of such Manorial Court Rolls as are in the possession of private individuals or of corporate bodies, or in the custody of the Stewards of the Manors to which the Rolls relate. These lists indicate, as exactly as possible, the dates of the Court Rolls of the Manors which are named therein, and the names are given in alphabetical order, and grouped under Counties, for the purpose of facilitating research by genealogical and other antiquarian students of Court Rolls.

This publication, (edited by the Deputy Registrar of the Society, Mr. A. L. Hardy, is being issued in parts, at intervals, to members of the Society.

Part I., (published in August, 1907,) prefaced by a historical Introduction from the pen of the Registrar of the Society (Mr. Charles Greenwood, F.C.I.S.), was reviewed in the *Athenæum* (page 13), and in *Notes and Queries* (page 18) of the 4th January, 1908. The former said: "The 'List' is admirably clear, . . . no complete return of manorial estates or systematic catalogue of Court Rolls has been as yet compiled. . . . We congratulate the Society on occupying so largely unworked and useful a field of research . . . we expect results of interest not only to the antiquary, but also to every cultivated man."

Part II., (published in June, 1908,) contains an Introduction by Mr. Hone.

Part III. was published in December, 1910, (as Publication No. 4.)

The Society has also issued the under-mentioned publications:—

No. 3, (in May, 1909,) "A Mannor and Court Baron,"—a copy of a manuscript of the 16th or 17th century (Harl. MS. 6714), which had hitherto been unpublished. This was edited by Mr. Hone, with a preface by J. Samuel Green, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.

No. 5, (in May, 1911,) "The Special Land Tenure Bill of 1911; a Critical Analysis," by Herbert W. Knockner, Esq., the Society's District Registrar for Kent; with a preface, containing some account of Gavelkind and Borough English, by the Registrar.

No. 6, (in December, 1911,) "A Concordance of all Written Lawes concerning Lords of Mannors," &c., by William Barlee, (1578,) edited, with a biographical preface, by the Deputy-Registrar.

No. 7, (in September, 1912,) "Kentish Manorial Incidents," by H. W. Knockner, Esq.

A second edition of the Manorial Society's Publication No. 1,—Part I. of "Lists of Manor Court Rolls in Private Hands," also has now been printed, (in January, 1913.)

Another work,—for publication by the Society,—viz., "Kentish Manors and Tenures; a scheme for their delimitation," by Herbert W. Knockner, Esq., with preface by L. A. Atherley-Jones, Esq., K.C., M.P., is ready for the press.

A card index is being prepared of all references to Manors and manorial documents mentioned in the volumes of the Historical Manuscripts Commission,—a work sadly needed, but not hitherto attempted.

As regards genealogical work, the Society hopes to compile alphabetical lists or indexes of persons whose names appear in Court Rolls submitted for inspection to, and calendared by, the officials of the Society, and also to prepare topographical lists of those names, with references and cross-references.

January, 1913.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MANORIAL SOCIETY.

FELLOWS of the Society. (Members of the Council.)
(Manorial Lords' and Ladies' Division.)

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF COVENTRY, P.C.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD WALSLINGHAM.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD KESTEVEN.

THE HON. RALPH PELHAM NEVILL, D.L., J.P.	E. ARCHDALL FFOOKS, Esq.
SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, Bart.	J. RAWLINSON FORD, Esq., J.P.
SIR HEREWALD WAKE, Bart., J.P.	W. H. FOSTER, Esq.
SIR WM. H. A. WORSLEY, Bart., J.P.	J. W. GARRETT-PEGGE, Esq., J.P.
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN CECIL RUSSELL, C.V.O., J.P.	G. TROYTE-CHAFYN-GROVE, Esq., F.S.A.
COL. W. HENRY CAMPION, C.B., J.P.	J. E. A. GWYNNE, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.
CAPT. EDWARD STAFFORD HOWARD, C.B., D.L., J.P.	ARTHUR HARSTON, Esq., F.S.I.
COL. J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, C.I.E., F.S.A.	CHRISTOPHER HARSTON, Esq., J.P.
COL. HENRY STREATFIELD, M.V.O.	N. GODDARD JACKSON, Esq.
COL. C. J. R. TYLER.	THE HON. ALEXANDER HEWITT KERR, of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
CAPT. AUBREY W. BUCKINGHAM.	ALEXANDER T. W. KERR, Esq.
CAPT. FRANCIS H. LYELL.	W. G. LAMBARDE, Esq.
LIEUT. HERBERT WILLIAM DEEDES.	EDWARD R. MARSHALL, Esq.
THE REV. F. W. BUSSELL, D.D.	THOMAS MINSTRELL, Esq.
THE REV. H. A. HARRIS.	W. NOCTON, Esq., J.P.
THE REV. CHAS. LEWIS KENNA- WAY, M.A.	AMBROSE MORE O'FERRALL, Esq., D.L., J.P.
MRS. BALDWIN-CHILDE.	JOHN C. PARKER, Esq.
GEO. F. BEAUMONT, Esq., F.S.A.	ALFRED POPE, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.
W. F. BEDDOES, Esq.	W. HAMILTON POTT, Esq.
AUDLEY BLYTH, Esq.	THOMAS SCOTT, Esq.
WILLIAM C. CARTWRIGHT, Esq.	E. R. B. LEVETT SCRIVENER, Esq.
SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A.	E. THOMPSON SMITH, Esq.
EDWARD CONDER, Esq., J.P.	GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.
E. COMPSON CRUMP, Esq.	GEORGE E. SMYTH, Esq.
SAMUEL P. DERBYSHIRE, Esq., F.C.A.	THOMAS E. TATTON, Esq., F.R.N.S.
JOB N. DERBYSHIRE, Esq., F.C.A.	JOHN TEMPLE-JOHNSON, Esq.
JOHN J. EYSTON, Esq., J.P.	MRS. CHARLES THOMAS-STAN- FORD.
	MRS. J. WARDE-ALDAM.
	MISS C. K. WHITEHEAD.

FELLOWS (Members of the Council)—continued.

(Manorial Stewards' Division.)

FRANK ARMSTRONG, Esq., LL.B.	HERBERT W. KNOCKER, Esq.
MAJOR WALTER B. ARUNDEL.	(District Registrar for Kent).
JOHN CECIL ATKINSON, Esq.	JOHN C. KNOCKER, Esq.
J. HERBERT BELL, Esq.	VERNON E. KNOCKER, Esq.
THEODORE BELL, Esq.	F. QUEKETT LOUCH, Esq.
RICHARD W. BEOR, Esq.	ALAN C. MARGETTS, Esq.
GEORGE BIRCH, Esq.	W. E. MARTYN, Esq.
HENRY BIRCH, Esq.	FREDERICK MAY, Esq.
WALTER DE H. BIRCH, Esq.	W. LOCK MELLERSH, Esq.
WILLIAM H. BISHOP, Esq.	VALENTINE MUNN, Esq.
H. E. BISHOP, Esq.	S. T. NICHOLLS, Esq.
MONTAGUE S. BLAKER, Esq., B.A.	E. A. NICHOLSON, Esq.
G. R. BRIGSTOCK, Esq.	JAMES NIGHTINGALE, Esq.
H. B. BROOMHEAD, Esq.	W. J. OLIVER, Esq.
EDWARD BROUGHTON - ROUSE, Esq., M.A., LL.D.	FRANK S. PEARSON, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A.
WILLIAM D. CANNING, Esq.	HUGH W. PEARSON, Esq.
W. LOWTHER CARRICK, Esq.	E. H. PEDLEY, Esq.
GEORGE COGGINS, Esq.	H. J. RANDALL, Esq., LL.B.
B. SCOTT CURREY, Esq.	R. L. CARYLL ROBERTS, Esq.
H. E. CUREY, Esq., M.A.	THOMAS ROBSON, Esq.
ERNEST R. DAVIES, Esq.	W. B. SELDON, Esq.
THOMAS W. DAWSON, Esq.	H. BYARD SHEPPARD, Esq.
EDWARD C. ELWELL, Esq.	J. OWEN STEED, Esq.
JOHN T. FREER, Esq.	HARMER STEELE, Esq., B.A.
ALFRED H. GARDNER, Esq.	GODFREY TALLENTS, Esq.
G. S. GODFREE, Esq.	A. GRIMWOOD TAYLOR, Esq., M.A.
G. GRAHAM-WHITE, Esq.	EDWIN H. THIRLBY, Esq.
CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq., F.C.I.S. (Registrar of the Society).	H. ALFRED THOMAS, Esq.
JOHN HILL, Esq.	ROWLAND TICEHURST, Esq.
J. HANBY HOLMES, Esq.	H. TWEED, Esq.
FRANCIS HORNOR, Esq., F.S.I.	A. E. WARD, Esq.
R. S. HUDSON, Esq.	EDWARD WATERMAN, Esq.
H. A. HUXTABLE, Esq.	J. T. WELLDON, Esq., B.A.
L. C. IVESON, Esq.	SYDNEY LINTHORNE WHITE, Esq.
JOHN J. JEFFERSON, Esq.	E. BERNARD WILSON, Esq.
F. C. E. JESSOPP, Esq.	T. J. WOODROW, Esq., F.S.I.
EDWARD N. KNOCKER, Esq.	ARCHIBALD E. YOUNG, Esq.

FELLOWS of the Society, in the Antiquarian Section.

SIR HERBERT B. COHEN, Bart.	WILLIAM FARRER, Esq., F.S.A., Member of the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society, and author of "The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe," etc.
EDMUND C. BAYNHAM, Esq.	J. CARR FLETCHER, Esq.
HERBERT BROOKS, Esq.	FRANK GALLSWORTHY, Esq.
GEORGE BUCHANNAN, Esq.	
ALFRED T. BUTLER, Esq.	
FREDERICK A. CRISP, Esq., F.S.A.	
LADY ELIZABETH CUST.	

FELLOWS (*Antiquarian Section*)—continued.

WILLIAM P. GIBBONS, Esq., J.P.
 MAJOR FRANCIS FANE LAMBARDE.
 THE REV. GREVILLE M. LIVETT,
 B.A., F.S.A.
 WALTER MARCHANT, Esq.
 WILLIAM MINET, Esq., J.P.,
 M.A., F.S.A.
 PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D.,
 F.S.A., Treasurer of the Society
 of Antiquaries.
 THE REV. CANON W. J.
 OLDFIELD, D.D.
 MAJOR ROBERT POORE, J.P.
 MRS. JOHN W. PRITCHARD.
 MRS. WILLIAM G. SLADE, of New
 York, U.S.A. (U.S.D., 1812.)
 HERBERT SPROTT, Esq.
 CAPT. A. H. THISTLETHWAYTE.
 COL. FRANCIS R. TWEMLOW,
 D.S.O., Member of the Lan-
 cashire and Cheshire Record
 Society, etc.
 VERNON J. WATNEY, Esq., M.A.,
 J.P., F.S.A.

And the undermentioned SUBSCRIBING BODIES.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.
 THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
 THE ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPO-
 GRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
 THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford.
 THE CARLTON CLUB.
 THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.
 THE DEVON AND CORNWALL
 RECORD SOCIETY.
 THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY
 LIBRARY, Cambridge, Mass.,
 U.S.A.
 THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY,
 Manchester.
 THE KENSINGTON PUBLIC
 LIBRARY.
 THE LEEDS CENTRAL PUBLIC
 LIBRARY.
 THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.
 THE MAIDSTONE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
 THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago,
 U.S.A.
 THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Bos-
 ton, U.S.A.
 THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY.
 THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
 THE REFORM CLUB.
 THE SIGNET LIBRARY, Edinburgh.
 THE SOUTH EASTERN and CHAT-
 HAM RAILWAY COMPANIES.
 THE SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
 New York, U.S.A.
 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Wash-
 ington, U.S.A.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

LADY EDWARD CECIL (a Lady of
 Grace of the Order of St. John
 of Jerusalem in England).
 THE RIGHT REV. AND RIGHT
 HON. THE LORD BISHOP OF
 LONDON, D.D.
 THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD
 BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, D.D.
 THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD
 BISHOP OF EXETER, D.D.
 THE RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR,
 P.C., M.P.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD
 ALVERSTONE, G.C.M.G., D.C.L.,
 Lord Chief Justice of England.
 THE HONOURABLE ROBERT L.
 BORDEN, Premier, and President
 of the Council, Dominion of
 Canada.
 SIR JOHN BENJAMIN STONE, Kt.,
 J.P., F.S.A., F.G.S., M.P.,
 High Steward of Sutton Cold-
 field (*President of the Manor
 House Survey and Record Com-
 mittee of the Manorial Society*).
 HIS HONOUR JUDGE A. W.
 SAVERY, M.A., Annapolis,
 Nova Scotia.

ASSOCIATES of the Society.

EDGAR F. BRIGGS, Esq.
 WILLIAM A. BROWN, Esq.,
 A.M.I.C.E.
 GERALD E. C. CLAYTON, Esq.
 JOHN HUNT, Esq.
 JOHN HUNTER, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.,
 F.R.Met.Soc.
 R. L. HUNTER, Esq.
 WILLIAM J. MERCER, Esq.,
 F.R.Hist.S.
 G. B. MICHELL, Esq.
 RONALD STEWART-BROWN, Esq.,
 M.A., Member of the Lancashire
 and Cheshire Historic and
 Record Societies, and author of
 "The Wapentake of Wirral."
 JOHN C. TINGEY, Esq., M.A.,
 F.S.A.
 E. L. WALLIS, Esq., J.P.

HONORARY ASSOCIATES.

SIR G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.,
 Clerk of the London County
 Council.
 ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY, Esq.,
 C.M.G., M.A., Litt.D.,
 F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.C., Archi-
 ivist to the Dominion of Canada.
 J. H. ALLCHIN, Esq., Curator and
 Librarian of Maidstone Museum
 and Public Library.
 G. L. APPERSON, Esq., Editor of
 the *Antiquary*.
 COL. F. W. T. ATTREE, F.S.A.,
 late R.E., Member of the Council
 of the Sussex Archæological
 Society.
 PROFESSOR JAMES F. BALDWIN,
 Ph.D., Vassar College, N.Y.,
 U.S.A.
 THE REV. CANON A. J. BEAN-
 LANDS, M.A. (*President of the
 Manor Court Roll Index Com-
 mittee of the Manorial Society*).
 J. PENDEREL BRODHURST, Esq.,
 Editor of the *Guardian*.
 WILLIAM BROOMHALL, Esq.,
 Editor of *The Country Gentle-
 men's Estate Book*.
 MISS FRANCES G. DAVENPORT,
 Carnegie Institution, Washing-
 ton, U.S.A. (*District Correspondent*).
 GEORGE H. DUCKWORTH, Esq.
 EDWARD A. FRY, Esq., Secretary
 of the British Record Society.
 PROFESSOR EDWIN F. GAY, Har-
 vard University, U.S.A.
 G. D. HARDINGE-TYLER, Esq.,
 B.A., Editor of the *Archæological
 Journal*.
 H. W. FORSYTH HARWOOD, Esq.,
 Editor of the *Genealogist*.
 FRANCIS J. H. JENKINSON, Esq.,
 M.A., Librarian to the Uni-
 versity of Cambridge.
 THE REV. F. C. LAMBERT, M.A.
 MISS ETHEL LEGA-WEEKES,
 Authoress of "The Neighbours
 of North Wyke" (Devon).
 CHARLES L'ESTRANGE, Esq.,
 F.S.S.
 JOHN LEWIS, Esq., C.E., F.S.A.
 JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS, Esq.,
 late Archivist to the Corpora-
 tion of Cardiff.
 LEONARD M. MAY, Esq., Member
 of the Royal Archæological
 Institute, etc.
 RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A.,
 F.R.I.B.A., Member of the
 Council of the Surrey Archæo-
 logical Society.
 H. W. POOLE, Esq., Clerk to the
 Barnet Urban District Council,
 etc., and *District Registrar of
 the Manorial Society, for the
 Administrative County of Herts*.
 THE REV. O. J. REICHEL, M.A.,
 B.C.L., F.S.A. (*District Registrar
 for Devonshire*).
 VERNON H. RENDALL, Esq., Editor
 of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes
 and Queries*.
 DR. W. A. SHAW, Litt.D.
 GEORGE F. TUDOR SHERWOOD,
 Esq., Editor of the *Pedigree
 Register*.
 WILLIAM T. VINCENT, Esq.,
 President of the Woolwich
 District Antiquarian Society.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Registrar.

CHARLES GREENWOOD, Esq., F.C.I.S.

Deputy Registrar and Consulting Genealogist.

A. L. HARDY, Esq., Member of the Sussex Archæological Society.

Consulting Palæographer.

M. S. GIUSEPPI, Esq., F.S.A.

Archivist.

N. J. HONE, Esq., Author of "The Manor and Manorial Records," etc.

Assistant Palæographer.

MISS E. M. THOMPSON.

Secretary of Manor House Survey and Record Committee.

CHARLES E. MILNES HEY, Esq., M.A. (a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem).

Secretary of Manor Court Roll Index Committee.

MISS M. VAGNER.

Librarian.

W. A. LATHAM, Esq.

Bankers.

MESSRS. HOARE & Co., Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Address of the Manorial Society.

1, MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Annual Subscriptions are—

For Fellows (in the Antiquarian Section),	
and Subscribing Bodies - - -	£1 1 0
For Associates - - - - -	0 10 6

Ladies are eligible.

COMMUNICATIONS AND CHEQUES.

All communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles Greenwood, Registrar of the Manorial Society, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, London, E.C., and Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Manorial Society, Cheques being crossed "Hoare & Co., a/c Manorial Society."

January, 1913.

"A CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES
CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS,
THEIRE FREE TENANTES, AND
COPIEHOLDERS."

The Manorial Society's Publications.—No. 6.

“A CONCORDANCE OF ALL
WRITTEN LAWES CONCERNING
LORDS OF MANNORS,
THEIRE FREE TENANTES, AND
COPIEHOLDERS.”

By WILLIAM BARLEE ; addressed by him to the
High Sheriff of Essex, in 1578.

(State Papers, Domestic Series, Eliz., Vol. 123, No. 14.)

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE

BY

THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF THE SOCIETY.

THE MANORIAL SOCIETY,
1, MITRE COURT BUILDINGS, TEMPLE, LONDON, E.C.

1911.

Biographical Preface.

William Barlee, the author of the manuscript treatise now printed by the Manorial Society, as No. 6 of its publications, entitled a "Concordance of all written Lawes concerning Lords of Mannors, theire Free Tenantes and Copieholders," dated A.D. 1578, and preserved in the Domestic Series of State Papers (Eliz., vol. 123, no. 14), in the Public Record Office,—was a member of a family who, in the 16th century, were for many years owners of manors in Elsenham and Clavering, in the county of Essex, and Albury, in Hertfordshire,—places in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Stortford. It is difficult to identify him, with certainty, in the pedigrees of the Barlee family recorded in the Harleian MSS., 1504 and 1541, and Additional MS. 19,116, in the British Museum, and in the accounts of their history given in Morant's "History of Essex," vol. ii., pp. 570 and 612, &c., and in Chauncy's "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," p. 148,—as he does not mention the name of the place where he lived; but he appears to have been the same person as a William Barlee, born about 1538, who was the son of John Barlee, Esq., Lord of the Manors of Thurrocks and Pounces, in Clavering, and owner of other lands, &c., in that parish. John Barlee married Philippa, daughter of William Bradbury, Esq., of Wicken Bonhunt, near Clavering, and of Littlebury, near Saffron Walden, in Essex; he died 10 Nov., 1541. He was the son of a William or John Barlee, of Stapleford Abbots, near Romford, in the same county, who, according to one of the pedigrees above mentioned, married ". . . , daughter of . . . Poyntz." The Christian names of the wife and her father, and the name of the locality, are not given; but from this brief record it

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

is probable that the persons married were the grandparents of the author of the "Concordance," who evidently was related to the Poyntz family, as he subscribed himself "yowre poore kynsman," in addressing his work (p. 63) to Gabriel Poyntz, Esq. (of North Ockendon, near Romford), High Sheriff of Essex.

William Barlee (b. about 1538, as aforesaid) married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Serle, Esq., of Barkway, near Royston, Herts, and had several sons and daughters. (Morant's Essex, ii., 612.) This would seem to agree with our author's statement in his "Concordance" (p. 49) that he and his wife had "eight small children." He appears to have followed the profession of a lawyer, but to have fallen into poverty, as Morant says that the manors at Clavering which William Barlee had inherited were sold by him, about 1568, to Sir William Petre, and his son, John, afterwards Lord Petre (d. 11 Oct. 1613). The latter was probably the "Sir John Peter" mentioned in the "Concordance" (at pp. 53, 59, and 60).

The author, as will be seen from his treatise, appears to have formed the project of producing a great work on manorial law, under the above title,—to be in forty chapters, of which only the first seems to have been completed by him. In his MS., now published,—which is in itself of considerable length, comprising 37 pages, closely written,—he gives the heads of the subjects dealt with in this first chapter,—in no less than 144 (!) "notes," nearly every one beginning with the words "Yt ys proved," &c., (pp. 3 to 28). After a voluminous series of further explanatory notes, (pp. 29 to 46),—in one of which, by the way, (note m., pp. 33-4.) he makes a quaint punning allusion to his own surname, in a metaphorical reference to "barlye,"—he proceeds with a letter to Gabriel Poyntz, Esq., the High Sheriff of Essex (pp. 46 to 63), mentioning the pecuniary and other difficulties in which he was involved, apparently in connection with legal matters, and representing himself as the object of undeserved reproaches, and of unsympathetic treatment, although he was in distress,

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

by those who had been his friends, observing, "albeyt I am
"not worthe tenne grotes; neither have I howse to dwell in;
"nor home to putt my hedde in; nor money to buye clothes to
"my backe; nor power to gett meate for my selfe, my wyfe, and
"eight small children, daylie crying after me for succour" (p. 49.) He also complains of "persecution uppon a harde judgement pronounced in the Exchequer" (p. 56), and he begs Mr. Sheriff Poyntz to endeavour to help him out of his difficulties by recommending the "Concordance" to "Mr. Henneage," of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, so that assistance may be given to him (Barlee) in order to enable him to finish and publish it, and also that he may be appointed to some vacant office in the gift of the Chief Justices (pp. 55 and 61.) He probably alludes here to Sir Thomas Heneage, who was appointed a gentleman of the Privy Chamber by Queen Elizabeth, soon after her accession, and, on the 1st December, 1577, was knighted, of which fact William Barlee was probably unaware, when he mentioned him only as "Mr. Henneage," in writing this appeal a few months later, in 1578. Sir Thomas Heneage was made Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household in 1589. He died in 1595. (*Vide* Dict. Nat. Biog.)

Barlee's letter to Mr. Gabriel Poyntz is followed by a table of the contents of the 39 chapters "not yet fynyshe" (pp. 63-70). At the end of the MS. (p. 72), is a curious schedule or diagram containing words (in Latin) of warning to men as regards their past, present, and future existence. The "Concordance," (which, it should be added, is interspersed with Latin quotations, pious reflections, and references to passages of Holy Scripture, in support of the author's arguments,) is rather in the nature of a lengthy outline or draft of the extensive work which he had in view, than an actual work, on the subject of manorial law. But his "notes" on the intended contents of its chapters, prolix though they are, in the manner of the times, are full of technical legal detail, evincing his profound knowledge of the numerous manorial matters of which he treats.

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

It does not appear, however, that any action was ever taken, in response to his petition, as regards his projected work.

William Barlee died in 1610, and was buried in the parish church of Clavering. His only surviving son, John Barlee, married Mary, daughter of John Haynes, Esq., of Old Holt, in Great Birch, near Colchester; he died 11 March, 1633/4, leaving issue.

The armorial bearings of the Barlee family were, *Barry wavy of six, ermine and sable*.

Gabriel Poyntz, Esq., afterwards Sir Gabriel Poyntz (b. 1538, d. 1608), to whom William Barlee, his "poore kynsman," addressed his treatise, was the son of Thomas Poyntz, Esq., of North Ockendon, Essex, and was Lord of that Manor, which had long been held by his ancestors, who were a branch of a family of that name seated in Gloucestershire. He was twice High Sheriff of Essex,—in 1577 and 1589. His will was proved 21 January, 1607/8, P.C.C., 8, Windebanck. The history of the Poyntz family, of North Ockendon, is given in Morant's Essex, i., 102. Their arms were, *Barry of eight, or and gules*.

Sir Gabriel Poyntz's "brother Saltonstall," alluded to in Barlee's "Concordance" (pp. 47, 52, and 54), was Sir Richard Saltonstall, who married Susan Poyntz, sister of Sir Gabriel, and, in 1598, became Lord Mayor of London; he died 17 March, 1601/2, and was buried at South Ockendon.

A. L. HARDY.

(Deputy Registrar.)

1, Mitre Court Buildings,
Temple, E.C.
December, 1911.

STATE PAPERS,
DOMESTIC SERIES,
ELIZ., VOL. 123, NO. 14.

Concordance of all written Labors
concerning Lords of Mannors, their
Free Tenantes and Copieholders.

A Table concernynge divers
Concordances to bee made.

The figures in brackets, thus, [1], at the side, refer to the pages of the MS.

[1] Warnynge to Readers.

Keape safelie (I praye yow) All these Articles and notes followinge: Becawse thei are to passe unto other handes And hide them & the contentes thereof from Rasse hedded fellowes: lest thei tare yow or yowre frendes in peices I meane lest thei vexe lords of manors Before my boke maye bee understodended & my tale fullie tolde: or before this worke bee perfyted & well Allowed.

Yf anye to whose handes theise shall come shall deteyne the same, soo as thei can not passe as yt ys Intended: or yf yee defase anye of theise notes with

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

rasures Annotations or Interlynings: lett suche drede that Indignation maye growe towards them selves from the prynce or from her maiestrates for whose honor thei are written.

Suche as bee especiallie named in my epistle Ad vicecomitem, maye take copies owt of the same: (yf thei please) my desier ys to have them note my faltes or theire dislikinges in other papers to bee sente unto me: for I hate noe Correction: But nowe maye witholte theise labors of my owne hande wrightinge, above sixe dayes, After yt bee Requyered or Appoynted to be Redelyvered: for I have neither helpe nore leysure to write forthe new or other copies hereof.

Non solum nobis
nati sumus.

[2] A table disclosing the secretes of the fyrste Chapter of one boke called A treatise or concordance of All written Lawes towching lords of manors, theire free tenantes, and Copieholders. Wth fyrst Chapter conteynethe 55 leves: And those leves Comprehende 80 divisions.

Nihil est simul; et Inventum
et perfectum.

This Wrighter sekethe to Instructe his Countrie men Rightlie and to allure them as well to love o'

The number of
leves.

A softe fier
makethe swet
malte.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

lawes as to feare them. Therefore At the begynninge he declarethe howe subjectes maye bee saved from hurtefull dangers of lawes: And how thei maye bee driven from misdemeanors In epistola ad Capitales Justiciarios.

This Writer devisethe how to satisfie All his owne debtes: howe hee maye bee Ridde from many slanders & troubles without hurte or losse to anye subjecte In eadem epistola k.n.o.

Annotationes e predicto Capitulo primo excerpte.

1. Yt ys proved howe subjects At the fyrste made manors and howe Cowrtes were Created. Division 1, fo. 1.

2. Yt ys proved that the Crowne of Ingland was At the fyrste seized of All Inferior Cowrtes & of All base Jurisdictions in Inglande. Division 1, fo. 1, et division 16, fo. 13, & division 20, fo. 119.

3. Yt ys proved In what cases A subject maye erect newe Cowrtes or newe Manors and where thei can not bee had but by longe Contynewance. Division 2, fo. 1, & division 4, fo. 2.

4. Yt ys proved how lords that erect newe Cowrtes or encroche uppon Jurisdictions by wronge: are to bee punyshed. Division 5, fo. 3, et division 22, fo. 20.

These notes are
in number 144.
Begynninge of
cowrtes &
manors.

All Jurisdictions
were in the
Crowne.

New Cowrtes or
Manors erected.

Cowrtes gatt
by wronge.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Cowrt onlie.

5. **Yt ys proved** in what cases A Cowrte maye bee without A Manor: and where not. Division 2, fo. 2, & division 3, fo. 2, et division 14, fo. 10, & division 15, fo. 11.

Cowrt & Manor divided.

6. **Yt ys proved** that Manors and Cowrtes have been parted: divided: and severed. Division 4, fo. 3, et division 6, fo. 4, et division 17, fo. 14.

Tenants not hurt by devisions of Manors.

[3] 7. **Yt ys proved** that tenants are not dampnified uppon the division of Manors: nor by some Cowrtes newlie erected. Division 6, fo. 4.

Cowrt Incident.

8. **Yt ys proved** that A Cowrt baron ys Incident to everie manor: seignories maye bee where there owght not to bee anye Cowrtes. Division 5, fo. 3.

Manors dissolved by ignorance.

9. **Yt ys proved** that manors or Cowrtes maye bee Ignorantlie dissolved or loste even by the lords acte and that by sixe severall waies or meanes. Division 7, fo. 4, & division 8, fo. 4, & division 9, fo. 5, & division 10, fo. 5, & division 11, fo. 5.

Ignorantes excuse.

10. **Yt ys proved** that Ignorance of lawe existeth not: yet Ignorantes are to bee favored. Fo. 15, division 18 & division 27, fo. 27.

A manor dissolved for lack of free holders.

11. **Yt ys proved** that A Cowrt baron (in some cases) maye bee holden before one free tenant: and that one free suter (in some cases) dothe upholde A

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

manor: (wth Cowrt and Manor sholde bee diffeted, extinguished and dissolved for lacke of moe tenantes: by the opynion of some bokes. Division 7, fo. 4, division 12, fo. 5, division 13, fo. 7, & division 15, fo. 12.

One tenant maye defete A lord of his manor & of his Cowrt.

12. **Yt ys declared** what losses lords of manors sholde susteyne thorowghe the extinguishment of their manors by one freholders purchas yf some learned Rules sholde stande for lawe. Division 13, fo. 8.

One tenant defete a manor.

13. **Yt ys proved** that A manor (once diffeted or dissolved) was restored to hys Auncient Cowrt: by Judgment of Justices. Division 13, fo. 9.

A manor dissolved & restored.

14. **Yt ys proved** that A Cowrt onlie can not bee severed from A manor: by graunte: by demise: nor by waye of exception. Division 17, fo. 14.

A Cowrt severed.

15. **Yt ys proved** that one tenant can not unite severall tenures to one tenure: nor make of severall services one entire service. Division 13, fo. 7.

One tenant unite service.

16. **Yt ys proved** that Reasonable Customes wth runne with landes doo bynde the kynge & Quene: and that lawe will not suffer suche Customes to bee diffeted or extinguished. Division 14, fo. 10.

Prerogative customes defeted.

17. **Yt ys proved** that A manor or Cowrt may be extinguished and defeted for some parcels: yet yt shall contynew in other parcels. Division 14, fo. 10.

Cowrt defeted in p'els.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Manors by
name:
purchased.

18. **Yt ys shewed** in what case thei stand in w^{ch} have purchased Manors Whereas in dede in Judgment of lawe theire was noe Manor At the tyme of the purchas. Division 80, fo. 54.

Omissions in
conveyances.

19. **Yt ys proved** that omissions of townes in conveyances made of manors maye hurte the purchasers. Division 80, fo. 54.

Prescription to
hold plea in
manors: & to
arrest in base
Cowrtes.

20. **Yt ys proved** that A Cowrt Baron maye bee without A manor: And that by prescription pleas maye bee holden in A Cowrt baron for greater somes then xl^s, &c.: and that subjectes in theire Cowrtes maye (by prescription) arrest by theire bodies in base Cowrtes. Division 15, fo. 11.

Allowance of
Cowrts
accustomed.

21. **Yt ys proved** that Justices have alwaies allowed Accustomed Cowrtes. Division 15, fo. 12.

Freeholders in
Cowrte Judges.

[4] 22. **Yt ys noted** that free tenants have not used to sytt as Judges in manye Cowrtes baron. Division 15, fo. 12.

Trials by Jurie
in Cowrtes.

23. **Argumentes** and cases to prove that a Cowrt baron (without prescription) can not trie matters by verdict of 12 jurors. Division 12, fo. 7.

Cowrts without
any freholder.

24. **Argumentes** and cases to prove that lords maye holde Cowrtes where noe freholders bee: in howses or places where auncient manors stode: and before theire steward onlie (althowgh manors bee diffeted by lawe). Division 15, fo. 11.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

25. **Arguments** and cases to prove that lawe had nede to allow some manors suche Auncient places as have been knowen by the name of Manors and suche Cowrtes as have been accostomable holden before stewards: (albeyt that ys contrarie to the opynion of some bokes:) els copieholders Interests can not bee preserved: but all copieholders maye els bee diffeted by one lord or by one freeholder. Division 14, fo. 9, & division 15, fo. 11.

Cowrtes in old
manor places.

Copieholders
may bee diffeted.

26. **Yt semethe** that Copieholders are not (in lawe) reckoned to bee suche suters as owght to bee Judges in A Cowrt baron. Division 11, fo. 5, & division 12, fo. 6.

Copieholders
Judges.

sectare Justitiam: charitatem: et pacem.

27. **Yt ys proved** that the Kyng and Quene of Ingland maye by Roiall prerogatives helpe copieholders w^{ch} are threatened to bee disenheired by theire lords or by others. Division 17, fo. 15, & division 25, fo. 25, & division 26, fo. 25, & in thende of 16 division, fo. 14, & in division 20, fo. 18.

Prerogative
helpeth all
copieholders.

28. **Cases of lawe** declaringe the feblenes of Copieholders estates (beinge not rightlie understode by manye) are released and now playnelie expounded. Division 18, fo. 15, & division 19, fo. 15.

Copieholders
estates feble.

29. **Yt ys proved** that a termor or farmor of a manor maye grante copieholders in fee or for terme of

Farmers grant
copieholdes in
fee.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

lyfe or for yerres or in taile, &c., reservinge the Auncient Rents and services. Division 17, fo. 15.

Prerogative for
copieholders
fynes.

30. **Answers** to objections towchinge copieholders fynes wth lords use to take at their owne willes with declarations of the kinges and Quenes prerogatives concernynge copieholders. Division 25, fo. 23.

Copieholders
grantes wrested.

31. **Yt ys shewed** howe some lords do wreste their owne evidences and mangle their owne grantes made to copieholders. Division 25, fo. 24.

Fynes nor
ameracements as
the lord will.

32. **Yt ys proved** that lords owght not to bee their owne Judges in assessinge copieholders fynes nor in taxinge other fynes or ameracements. Division 25, fo. 23 & fo. 25 & fo. 30.

Fynes must
runne with
customes.

33. **Yt ys shewed** what dangers lords Incurre by takinge fynes at their own wille: (when Cowplinge the same their will to the Customes of their manors. Division 25, fo. 24.

Copieholders
fynes owght
not to bee as
the lord wille.

34. **Yt ys proved** that the Comon lawe ys agaynst lords wth take fynes of copieholders at their owne will and so are statute lawes: auncient lawes: and the lawe of reason and soo are the lords owne evidences likewise yt ys proved that the lawes of God the lawes of Nature and the decrees of conscience stryve agaynst suche lords. Division 25, fo. 23, fo. 24 & fo. 25.

Prerogative in
fynes of
copiehold.

[5] 35. **Yt ys proved** that the kinges or Quenes Cowrt of Ingland maye assesse the oncertayne fynes of copieholders. Division 28, fo. 30.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

36. **Yt ys shewed** what p'fitts lords of manors have gotten by reason of copieholde tenures. Division 28, fo. 30.

P'fitts by
copieholders.

exhibete Corda bextra xerhire Justitie.

Reasonable
dealing with
copieholders.

37. **Lords of manors** for their owne quyetnes are forewarned to beware how thei deale hardelie with copieholders. Division 28, fo. 29.

38. **Yt ys proved** that the kynge or Quene (by spedie meanes) may call lords to a reckoninge for misdemeanors and restore copieholders to their righte. Division 26, fo. 26, & division 28, fo. 29.

P'rogative
arrest lords for
misdemeanors
to copieholders.

39. **Yt ys proved** that the kynges Justices have succoured Copieholders in all ages by grantinge them aide from the Crowne. Division 26, fo. 26.

Justices succour
copieholders.

40. **Good Reasons** to prove that the kynge or Quene of this Realme sholde helpe copieholders and defende their righte. Division 25, fo. 25.

Prerogative
helpeth
copieholders.

nolite malignari

41. **Yt ys proved** that the Crowne of Ingland maye have honor with moche profyt & manie advantages (by seven severall waies) throwgh the aydinge of copieholders. Division 26, fo. 26.

The Crowne
hath honor &
p'fitt by helpinge
copieholders.

42. **Lords are advised** (for their owne safetie) to putt copieholders fynes to a certentie, even by Acte of parliament. Division 25, fo. 25.

Fynes made
certayne.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Prerogative for
copieholders
executed by
Justices.

43. **Yt ys proved** that the Roiall prerogatives towching copieholders maye bee putt in use before the Quenes Justices aswell as before the Chancelor or the Masters of Requestes. Division 26, fo. 25, & division 17, fo. 15, in fine division 25, fo. 25, & in division 28.

The Crowne
can neither
bee freholder
nor copieholder
to a subiect.

44. **Yt ys proved** that the Crowne hathe taken profittes of copiehold lands: and reasons are alleged whie the Quene owght to doo soo hereafter: nevertheles neither kynge nor Quene can bee freholder nor copieholder to her subiectes. Division 26, fo. 27.

Prerogative
doth not
Impaier
condicions
customs or
services.

45. **Yt ys proved** that the condicions Customes & services of Copieholders maye have their Contynewance notwithstandinge the kinges or Quenes possession. Division 26, fo. 27.

Prerogative is a
Controwler
within manors
& Cowrtes.

46. **Answers** to the objections of suche as have not been Controwled within their manors or Cowrtes. Division 23, fo. 21, & division 24 & division 25.

legem, Regem, & Reginam honorificare.

Prerogative
stretcheth to
Cowrtes and
manors.

47. **Yt ys proved** how the kynges prerogatives have stretched unto the Cowrtes of subiectes and unto lords manors. Division 24, fo. 22, division 21, & division 22 & division 25.

Prerogative
cawseth lords to
keape Cowrtes.

48. **Yt ys proved** that kynges of Ingland have lords to keape their Cowrtes at tymes appoynted by the prynce. Division 24, fo. 22.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

49. **Yt ys proved** howe kinges of Ingland have Commaunded lords to doo right in their Cowrtes baron. Division 24, fo. 22.

Prerogative
forceth to do
righte.

50. **Yt ys proved** how kinges have Controwled lords for differringe Justice: & how lords have been punyshed for delayinge matters in their owne base Cowrtes. Division 24, fo. 22.

Prerogative
punisheth
differringe
Justice &
delayinge
matters.

[6] 51. **Yt ys proved** that the Kynge or Quene of Ingland maye lawfullie remove matters in suites out of Cowrtes Baron. Division 24, fo. 22.

Prerogative
removes suites
from base
Cowrtes.

52. **Yt ys proved** that the said Kynge or Quene maye lawfullie staye suites in Cowrtes baron and lawfullie prohibite lords to take amercements Rents suites or services not paiable. Division 24, fo. 22.

Prerogative
p'hibits lords to
do wronge.

Bona est lex, si legitime utatur.

53. **Yt ys proved** that the Kynge or Quene maye lawfullie attache lords of Manors and their officers even by their bodies: for a number of matters in their base Cowrtes & for sondrye contemptes especiallie rehersed in. Division 24, fo. 22.

Prerogative
punisheth lords
&c. for
contempte.

54. **Yt ys proved** that the Quene maye lawfullie Commannde lords to procede unto Judgments in their owne Cowrtes: & to execute Judgments there gyven. Division 24, fo. 23.

Prerogative
cawseth
Judgments
& execucon to
bee gyven.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Prerogative reformeth wronge Judgments & unrighteous execucons. Punishments for one offence.

Prerogative granteth oier to examyne misdemeanors

Prerogatives are upholden by the othes of maiestrates & subiectes.

O^r lawes are approved by philosophie & divinitie.

55. **Yt ys proved** that the Quene maye lawfullie redresse false Judgmentes & unrighteous execucons gyven in Cowrtes baron. Division 24, fo. 23.

56. **Yt ys proved** that the Kynge or Quene maye punishe often and by sondrie meanes even for one offence. Division 28, fo. 29.

57. **Yt ys proved** that the Kynge or Quene maye spedelie graunte a Commission of oier & termynner for redresse of misdemeanors in lords. Division 28, fo. 29, & division 26, fo. 26.

58. **Yt ys proved** that othes maye bee taken for the preservation of kinges and that all the kinges prerogatives owght faythfullie to bee upholden and obeyed: becawse everie maiestrate everie lord & everie subiecte of discrete yeres that appeare at assises sessions or leetes & everie other that takethe or holdethe lands offices or promotion from the prynce are sworne to the same. Division 28, fo. 31, & division 42.

In ore duorum textum, stet omne verbum.

59. **Becawse many defasers** of prynces lawes have cawsed mens heartes to Contempne them: Therefore o^r Inglishe lawes are nowe approved by philosophie: & grounded uppon the rock of divinitie: to the ende that people sholde as well love o^r lawes

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

as feare them. Division 29, fo. 31, & alibi per totum.

60. **The ownlie cawse** whie Judgment aboundethe ys shewen herein. Division 79, fo. 54, & division 76, fo. 52.

61. **Yt ys declared** how sedition maye bee excluded from this Realme & from all Christian kyngedomes. Division 79, fo. 54.

62. **Yt ys shewed** what Companies younge lords of manors sholde resorte unto: and what fellowshippes owght to bee flyen from: and how men owght to applie theire Imagynations. Division 34 & division 30 & division 35.

Abertite a bia impia.

63. **Yt ys shewed** how the Comon welthe ys upholden. Division 70.

64. **Yt ys proved** that cases of lawe towching lords & tenantes w^{ch} seme in words to impugne eche other: accord in sence & in true meaninge. Division 19, fo. 16.

[7] 65. **Yt ys proved** that right must be done to all p'ties Indifferentlie. Division 20, fo. 18.

66. **Yt ys proved** that the Kynge or Quene of Ingland maye remove unrighteous officers havinge an estate in fee simple in theire offices. Division 20, fo. 18.

Whie Judgment aboundethe.

To exclude sedition.

To cawse good felowshippes.

Comon welthe upholden.

Concordance in cases variable.

Do righte indifferentlie.

Prerogative removeth unrighteous officers.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Respect the
kinges office
& prerogatives.

67. **Yt ys proved** that the due administration of Justice ys one office even the Kynges or Quenes office: and that lords owght moste cheifelie respect that roiall office: & the prerogatives of her maiesties pryncelie Crowne. Division 19, fo. 17.

Losses for not
keapinge
Cowrtes in due
tyme.

68. **Yt ys declared** what greate losses & dangers lords maye incurr for not holdinge or for not keapinge theire Cowrtes in due tyme for the mynystration of Justice. Division 16, fo. 12.

Same Justice
beareth office in
everie Court
& in everie
office.

69. **Yt ys proved** that all Cowrtes are in lawe reckoned to bee Jurisdictions & franchises: and that the one office of admynistration of Justice ys Incident to everie Cowrte: and to everie ffranchise: not severable from the same. Division 16, fo. 13 & fo. 18 & fo. 19.

In disciplina perseberate.

Unrighteous
lords enriche
rightfull
kynges.

70. **Lords are forewarned** of manye evilles hanginge over theire heddes and yt ys substantiallie proved that unrighteous lords (thorowghe theire owne unjust dealinges) maye make a righteous Kynge or Quene owner of theire Cowrtes or manors. Division 16, division 19, division 20, division 21, division 22 & per totum alibi.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

71. **Yt ys proved** that all Cowrtes all Jurisdictions and all franchises are tyed and knytt with condicons in lawe: not expressed in grauntes. Division 16, fo. 13, et division 19, fo. 17, & division 20, fo. 17, & division 21, fo. 19, & division 22, fo. 20.

All Jurisdictions
cowrts &
franchises are
knitt with
condicons not
expressed.

72. **A necessarie warnynge** for lordes: whereby thei maye see what greate losses maye ensue by forfeytinge their Cowrtes onlie to the Crowne. Division 17, fo. 14.

Losses by
Cowrtes
forfeited.

73. **Yt ys declared** that Copieholders fynes and other thinges casuall (Inquirable in Cowrtes) are like to bee forfeited with the Cowrtes: And that whole manors are likelie to runne from unrighteous lords to the Quenes Cowrt or to her Crowne by reason of prerogatives thereto belonginge. Division 17, fo. 14.

Prerogative
hathe noe
fellowe: after
pte forfeited to
the Crowne.

74. **Yt ys proved** that all Jurisdictions all Cowrtes & all liberties are knitt with theise condicons in lawe: that ys to saye: fyrst that thei shall do right in theire Cowrtes: Secondlie that thei shall not misuse the same. Division 19, fo. 17, & division 16 et division 20 & division 21, & division 22.

Copieholders
fynes forfeited.

Right must bee
done in
Cowrtes:
Jurisdictions
maye not bee
misused.

75. **Reasonable Cawses** are yelded to prove that misordered Cowrtes sholde bee forfeited to the Crowne: and that all subiectes sholde bee Justified by the kinges Cowrtes. Fo. 18 & fo. 19 in division 20, et fo. 31, division 28.

Reason alloweth
misordered
cowrtes to bee
forfeited.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Prescriptions
not allowable
agaynst the
Crowne.

- [8] 76. **Yt ys proved** that divers Customes or sondrie prescriptions agaynst the Crowne: be not allowable: division 23, fo. 21, & division 25, fo. 23.

Forfeitures
warranted by
scripture.

77. **The Kynges & Quenes title** to the forfeitures of Cowrtes ys warranted by scripture. Division 16, fo. 14.

qui bulnerat, sanat.

This writer
seketh love.

78. **Lords of Manors** are exhorted to love & not to hate nor to byte this wrighter for tellinge trothe: and for instructinge them rightlie. Division 28, fo. 31.

Comfort for
forfeitures by
ignorance.

79. **Comfortable advise** for lords that maye happen to loose theire Cowrtes thorowghe ignoraunce or by meanes of theire officers misdemeanors. Division 27, fo. 27.

Reges, domus istius, sunt Clementes.

Lib'ties forfeited
in p'cell.

80. **Yt ys proved** that some liberties and jurisdictions maye bee forfeited but in parcell and not in the whole. Division 27, fo. 27.

Lib'ties forfeited
for a tyme.

81. **Yt ys proved** that liberties and jurisdictions maye be forfeited for a tyme onlie: but not for ever. Division 27, fo. 27.

Restitution to
liberties seised.

82. **Yt ys shewed** how subiectes have been restorred to theire landes & to theire liberties by mercyfull

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

kynges (uppon submission) after the seisures of suche possessions to the use of the Crowne. Division 27, fo. 27.

83. **Yt ys shewed** where restitutions maye bee had: and by what meanes and by whose procurement. Division 27, fo. 29.

Where &
howe liberties
are to bee
restored.

84. **Yt ys also declared** how franchises lost by defalte maye bee restored nevertheles wise lordes must not bee bolde to doo wickedlie in hope of favor from the Crowne: for yt ys proved that the judgments given uppon restitutions are made but condicionallie. Division 27, fo. 29.

Franchises
restored but
condicionallie.

85. **Yt ys proved** that after reseisures made to the use of the prynce: for anye second offence of lords: Then thei must answer unto all the kinges titles: and substantiallie prove theire righte to overthrow all condicions of lawe vested or knitt to the Crowne: otherwise thei may for ever loze theire manors. Division 28, fo. 30.

Titles of
Reentrie can
not bee easelie
avoided.

exhortatio, non de errore est.

86. **Good advertisements** necessarie admonishments & mete exhortations for lords or purchasers of manors to harken unto. Division 17, fo. 15, & division 18, fo. 15, & division 18, fo. 16, & division 19, fo. 17, & division 26, fo. 27, & division 35, fo. 34, & divi-

Advertisements
for lords.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

sion 36, & division 52 & division 53 & division 28, twice or thre tymes fo. 30 & fo. 31.

Lords muste swere to upholde prerogatives.

87. **Yt ys proved** that lords of manors are compellable by the lawes of god & by o^r lawes to take an othe for the upholdinge of the Quenes maiesties prerogatives & of her supreme governement. Division 42.

A kinge maye dispose a kyngdom.

[9] 88. **Yt ys proved** by lawe & by scriptures that a kyng in his lyfe tyme maye dispose his kingedome. Division 54.

hæc ergo consortamini: et viriliter agite in lege: nam in ipsa gloriosi eritis.

Commendations of maiestrates.

89. **The noble actes** of o^r magistrates & theire lawes are commended. Division 29, fo. 31, & division 69 & division 29, fo. 31, & division 39 & division 40 & division 36 & division 38 & division 32 & division 41 & division 42 & division 43 & division 44 & division 45 & division 46 & division 48 & division 54 & division 64 & division 65 & division 66.

Traiterous factes must bee well noted.

90. **Exhortations** to note well all traiterous factes: & to marke well all cawses of forfeitures of manors. Division 36.

Lords forfeit manors by 34 waies and more.

91. **Yt ys pithilie proved** that the Crowne maye bee enriched thorowghe the misdemeanor of disobedient & unrighteous lords of manors by 34 wayes

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

followinge: besides a greater number of other waies not yet mentioned in this fyrst chapter.

92. **Yt ys proved** that Cowrtes liberties franchises and jurisdictions maye bee forfeited to the Crowne by not usinge them. Division 16, fo. 13, & division 20 & in division 25 & in division 22.

Forfeiture for not usinge Cowrtes.

93. **Yt ys proved** that Cowrtes liberties & offices maye bee forfeited for faylinge from justice: and for swarvinge from righte. Division 20, fo. 17, & division 16, fo. 13, & division 21 & in division 22.

Faylinge to doo right: swarving from justice cawseth forfeiture.

94. **Yt ys proved** by many cases that Cowrtes have been heretofore seised for not doinge rightlie: & for misusages. Division 21 & in division 22 & in division 16 & in division 20.

Seisures past for not doinge right.

95. **Yt ys proved** that a lete was heretofore seized for not p^rviding things nedefull for the mynistration of justice. Division 21.

Seizure for not mynistringe justice.

96. **Yt ys proved** that a lete was seized heretofore for takinge one unlawfull fyne or amercement of vj^s. Division 21, fo. 20.

A lete seized for one unlawfull fyne or am^rcement.

97. **Yt ys proved** that Cowrtes maye bee forfeited for usurpinge awthorities: or for encrochinge jurisdictions: or for misusinge Cowrtes or subiectes. Division 22, fo. 20, & division 5, fo. 3.

Forfeiture by usurpinge or misusinge awthorities.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Forfeiture by
evill thoughtes
& devises.

98. **Yt ys proved** that lords may looze their manors thorowghe some evill thoughtes wicked imaginations or mischeifewous devises. Division 30, fo. 32, & division 46 & division 47, et division 51.

disciplinam ne abiceas.

Forfeiture by
hate and evill
wordes.

[10] 99. **Yt ys proved** that lords may forfeit their manors thorowghe some evill speeches or hatefull wordes. Division 31.

Forfeiture for
evill
Intisements or
counsailles.

100. **Wise feare ys commended**: and fayer watchewordes are gyven to evill counsailers: for whose better instruction yt ys proved that lords maye forfeit their manors by justifyinge p'curinge or counsailinge others to doo evill. Division 32 & division 53 & division 59 & division 34, fo. 34.

Forfeiture for
helpinge in
evill quarels.

101. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit whole manors by aydinge helpinge & comfortinge others in some evill quarels. Division 32 & division 53 & division 59 & alibi.

Forfeiture by
harkinge evill.

102. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by harkinge with their eares to some evill speeches. Division 32.

Forfeiture by
practysinge
deceit.

103. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their whole manors by practysinge some deceit. Division 36 & division 38.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

104. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowghe one kynde of covetousnes. Division 37 & division 41.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
covetousnes.

105. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowghe sekinge after some filthie lucre. Division 39 & division 41.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
filthie lucre.

106. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors and bee made poore thorowghe some desier of gayne. Division 40.

Forfeiture by
desieringe
gayne.

*Hec, dum incipias grabia sunt: dumque ignores:
ubi cognoris facilia.*

Many (for wante
of . . . and
understandinge)
may mistake
this mater.
Forfeiture
thorowghe
resistinge the
ordynances of
elders.

107. **Yt ys proved** that subiectes must learne the lawe of their judges: or from their maistrates: and that lords maye forfeit their manors by refusinge the ordynances of elders: or by denyinge the force of o' lawes. Division 43 & division 54 & division 65 & division 62 & division 66.

108. **Yt ys proved** that lords of manors maye forfeit them thorowghe some frowardnes. Division 44.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
frowardnes.

109. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowgh some pratlinge wordes tatlinge speches over moche medlinge or wicked conspiracies. Division 45, division 46, division 48, division 50, division 55, division 56, & division 57.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
tatlinge or
pratlinge
conspiracies.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Forfeiture by
one intent of
rebellion or
treason.

Forfeiture by
seditious &
p'verse opynions.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
stobornes &
despytefull
whisperers.

Forfeiture
thorowghe
presumption.

Forfeiture by
comfortinge
enemies to
lawes.

Forfeiture by
aydinge aspirers
to the Crowne.

Evill
counsailers.

110. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors intendinge rebellion: & that conspiracies abowght treasons are disallowed in Scriptures. Division 47, division 45, division 46, & alibi.

111. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowghe seditious brutes: & by occasion of some perverse opynions. Division 48, division 55, & division 66.

112. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by keapinge felowshippes with stoborne subiectes: or with dispitfull whisperers. Division 49.

[11] 113. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowghe some presumptuous actes. Division 51.

114. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors thorowghe comfortinge suche as bee enemies to o^r Inglishe lawes. Division 52 & division 65.

115. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit by aydinge comfortinge counsaylinge loftie & highe mynded p'sons aspierringe to the Crowne of Inghland. Division 53.

116. **Yt ys proved** that evill counsailers have done moche mischeife and that thei have been & shall be rewarded with evill endes. Division 53 & division 32 & division 53 & division 39 et division 34.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

117. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by sowinge discord: or by occasion of hatefull bokes: and by meanes of odious wrightings. Division 55 & division 56 & division 67.

Ne deficiat cum ab domino corrigeris.

118. **The domynion of prynces** over apostles & preistes approved by scriptures. Division 42, division 56, division 57, division 58, division 59, division 60, division 61, division 62, & division 69.

119. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by maynteyninge the awthoritie of the byshoppe of Rome with wordes or by anye other meanes. Division 56, division 57, division 58, division 59, division 60, division 61, division 62, division 69, & division 42.

120. **Yt ys proved** that lords may become traytors by defendinge or extollinge the bishoppe of Rome or his jurisdictions with other speciall notes towchinge the vauntinge or boastinge uppon gods mynisters. Division 57, division 56, division 58, division 59, division 60, division 42, & division 69.

121. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by sekinge absolution from the pope or from his preistes: or by gyvinge takinge or publishinge absolution or reconciliation from anye of them: or anye bulles from Rome or from these preistes: with

Forfeiture by
sowinge discord
or thorough
hatefull bokes.

Dominion over
apostles
contendinge for
superioritie:
& over
preistes
misusing their
offices.
Forfeiture by
maynteyninge
Rome.

Traytors for
extollinge or
defendinge
Romish
jurisdiction.

Forfeiture by
ocasion of popish
Reconciliations
or forgyvenes
of synnes from
Rome.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

other speciall notes towching absolutions. Division 58 & division 59.

Forfeiture by comfortinge or mayneteyninge popishe preistes or absolutions

122. **Yt ys proved** that lords may forfeit their manors by aydinge comfortinge or mayneteyninge suche as love Romyshe absolutions: or the popes bulles: or absolutions from his preistes: and yet all absolutions bee not abolyshed. Division 59 & division 58.

Forfeiture for keapinge secrete Romishe bulles or popish preistes.

123. **Warnynges** to disclose trayterous conspiracies: therewith yt ys proved that lords maye forfeit their manors by concelinge or keapinge secrete Romishe bulles or absolutions prefered by the pope or offered by his preistes. Division 33 & division 60.

Forfeiture by occasion of superstitions.

[12] 124. **Yt ys proved** that lords may loose their manors by means of some superstitions. Division 61.

Apprehendite disciplinam.

Forfeiture by occasion of presumption.

125. **Yt ys proved** that lords may loose their manors thorowghe some presumptuous boldenes. Division 51 & division 62.

Forfeiture by occasion of corruption and folishe pittie.

126. **Yt ys proved** that lords may loose their manors thorowghe some corrupt dealinges or foolishe pittie. Division 63, division 36, division 38, division 37, division 41, division 39, & division 67.

Forfeiture for doinge wronge to o^r prynce.

127. **Yt ys proved** that lords may forfeit their manors by doinge wronge to o^r soveraigne prynce. Division 64.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

128. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their manors by denyng the force of lawes established in Ingland. Division 54.

Forfeiture for denyng force of lawes.

129. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye hazerd their lyves and bee made felons by sekinge some felowshippes to alter lawes for religion: or other ordenances established in this land. Division 65 & division 43 & division 52.

Felons for sekinge unlawfullie to alter lawes ordinances or statutes.

130. **Yt ys proved** that lords may loose their lyves & bee made felons for practysinge some unlawfull actes agaynst the Quenes peace. Division 66.

Felons for practises agaynst the Quenes peace.

131. **Yt ys proved** that lords maye forfeit their lyves & bee made felons by beinge awthors of evil purposes. Division 67.

Felons for beinge awthors of evill purposes.

132. **Yt ys proved** that lords may forfeit their manors or become felons by gyvinge releise to wicked companie assembled for unlawfull purposes. Division 68, division 63, division 67, division 36, division 37, division 39, division 41.

Felonies for pytinge wicked compaignies.

De commiscramini cum illis.

133. **Yt ys proved** that Kinges & Quenes maye safelie take the forfeitures & spoiles of disobedient subiectes: to the enrichinge of the Crowne: or for other good purposes: even without offence to good consciences or to the lawe of god. Division 54, division 70, division 32, fo. 33, & division 43.

Substantiall profe that prynces may spoile disobedient subiects without offence.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Comendacon for
justice wth
clemencie.

How subiectes
are drawn to
those spoiles &
destruction.

Corrections by
lawes are very
profitable.

Prynces maye
safelie putt
offenders to
deathe.

Backbytes of
prynces are
blamed.

Raylers agaynst
lawes are
enemies to
peace: false
accusers: and
rovinge spirittes.

134. **Kynges & Quenes** of Ingland & magistrates are commended for mynstringe justice with clemencie. Division 27, fo. 29.

135. **Yt ys shewed** by what meanes subiectes w^{ch} rebell are made the sonnes of perdition: & browght to the spoyles before mentioned: and yt ys proved that prynces are not the cawzers of their destruction. Division 74.

136. **Yt ys proved** that corrections by lawes are nedefull and profitable in a comon welthe. Fo. 31, in division 28 & almost in everie division after that, & division 73.

137. **Yt ys substantiallie proved** that kynges & prynces maye without offence of conscience putt to deathe disobedient subiectes. Division 75, fo. 51, & sexe alibi.

[13] 138. **Conspirators** and bringers uppe of evill tydinges agaynst Christian kynges are blamed & detested. Division 49, division 45, division 50, division 52, division 53, division 73, division 74, division 75, & division 76.

Iustum oppressum, a nefandorum injuria eripite.

139. **Defasers of Christian lawes** are blamed: and yt ys substantiallie proved that unrighteous raylers agaynst Christian lawes are noysom enemies

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

to all unyforme governments; and that thei bee false accusers rovinge spirites or devowringe devilles. Division 29, division 72, division 73, division 74, division 75, & division 76.

140. **Infallible notes** to knowe and to espie owt unrighteous depravers of lawes. Division 29, division 71, division 73, division 74, division 75.

141. **Yt ys shewed** what perdictions destructions & losses growe in comon welthes by meanes of those undiscrete raylers: and yt ys proved that those unrighteous depravers of Christian lawes are to bee banyshed for manye cawses. Divisions 72, 73, 74, & division 75 & division 76.

142. **Yt ys shewed** for what cawses those unrighteous depravers of lawes have prevayled agaynst prynces & agaynst lawes & agaynst maiestates. Division 76 & division 79.

Qui odit loquacitatem extinguit malitiam. berze 5, ca. 19, Ecclesiasticus.

143. **Yt ys devised** how kinges & faythfull Quenes maye charitablie apprehende take conquer or banyshe from Christendome all unrighteous depravers of their lawes. Division 72, division 77, division 78, & division 79.

Unrighteous
depravers of
lawes may bee
known.

What
destructions
grow by those
depravers of
lawes.

Whie those
depravers have
prevailed.

How depravers
of lawes maye
bee charitablie
conquered &
banyshed or
taken.

All
murmurynges
agaynst or
prynces lawes
are stilled &
pacified.

The effect of
fortie chapters
towching lords
& their tenants
are hewen or
squared owt but
not yet fynished.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

144. **Subiectes** are exhorted to obedience almost in everie division: and yt ys proved that wee owght not to murmur agaynst the Quenes prerogatives: be-cawse subiectes have like preheminenses in divers respectes: neither owght wee to faynte when lawes doo punishe us for o^r misdeds: nor grudge at the banishment of popishe superstitions. Division 16, division 20, division 26, division 23, division 25, fo. 29, fo. 30, fo. 31, division 48, division 60, division 70, division 73, & in other places.

145. **The Residew** of this treatise concerninge lords with their free holders and copieholders: will be sorted & divided into fortie severall chapters: (the breife contentes & titles whereof are particularlie rehersed in my said fyrst volume after the ende of that fyrst Chapter). Thereby lords of manors maye see how yt ys intended that thei & their heires shall bee playnelie instructed how to deale rightlie lawfullie & orderlie in all matters towching the roialties of their manors or anye of those tenants: withowt doinge anye wronge to their prynce: to their lawes: or to their subiectes: and how thei maye challenge & holde their owne rightes: or punishe those w^{ch} shall do or offer them anye injuries.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

*Aux deo: pax hominibus
bone voluntatis.*

Here folloiwethe some Remembrances or necessarie notes for such as desier to see that Concordaunce.

[14] a. **Omne opus difficile apparet, antequam tentaveris**: But to a willinge mynde (sekinge for wisdome as wee bee tawghte: verse 5, ca. 1 of James: & verse 7 &c. ca. 7 of Mathew: & verse 24, ca. 11 of Marke:) maye undowghtedlie fynde owt good thinges to bee sowght for. Therefore mystrust not to have that worke perfyted thorowghe suche good helpe as ys hereafter mentioned.

b. **Thou mayest Beholde** and see the most parte of those foresaid 144 articles to bee alreadie substantiallie proved by thre wytnesses: (in that little volume conteyninge but fyftie and fyve lewes of this small sorte or quantitie.) I meane: the cheife of those 144 articles are approved by the lawes of this realme: (w^{ch} I accompte as one cheife wytnesse.) Secondlie by effectual notes of holie Scriptures: (w^{ch} I reckon as one owther stronge and substantiall wytnesse of truthe.) Thirddie by shorte and frutefull sentences of philosophie: (w^{ch} I take to bee a third invincible Testymonie or wytnesse.

Encouragement
for willinge
myndes.

Those 144
articles are
approved by thre
substantial
wytnesses
timablie
agreeinge
together.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

What order ys
observed in
that fyrst
volume.

c. **Those cases of lawe** and those notes of scriptures are soo avowched and trulie coted as men maye certaynlie and easelie fynde them out in their own bokes at large whereunto my breifes have reference. All this ys done in Englishe: even to this ende that subiectes maye see thowse awthorities withe their owne eyes: the rather to drawe them to lovinge obedience: and to subdue their hartes to one rule and to one accord: et ut idem sapiamus.

Byshoppes
patrons &
incumbentes
maye be
drawen to one
rule.

d. **Insuper ut omnia honeste et secundum ordinem fiant:** A concordance (moche like to the other) ys intended to bee made towching Bishoppes patrons and incumbents: for yf those spirituall parsons sholde not bee browghte in subiection to that one rule: those ecclesiasticall men mighte exalte themselves above others or tryumphe to muche emongest Subiectes. Illud opusculum non fiet ad destructionem ecclesie: sed ad edificationem Corporis Christi.

Comon officers
shall bee ledde
from errors.

e. **Also yt ys ment** that one frutefull worke shall bee contrived towchinge Comon officers (as Sheryfes, baylyfes and attorneys:) to instructe them how to deale rightlie in their offices: and to leade them from errors: Nam omnes trahimur, et ducimur, ad Cupiditatem Cognitionis, et scientie, in qua excellere fulcrum putamus: labi autem, errare, nescire, et decipi, malum ac turpe ducimus.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

f. **The like matter** maye bee leysurelie devised towchinge particuler tenants (as namelie for tenants by the curtesie for tenants for lyfe for tenants in taile for tenants in reversion and for tenants in re-maynder: yea everie of those treatises maye bee orderlie sorted together: and a concordance of lawes maye bee searched for and gotten owt for the instruction of executors admynistrators and concernynge last willes: Nam iter planum faciendum est populo, et via plebi vulgorum preparanda est: (quod vide verse 10 ca. 62 Isaia:) even in good order soo as everie of those subiects maye see how to walke safelie in this troublesome worlde.

Concordances
maye be made
for particular
tenants and
concerninge
last willes.

[15] g. **I saye** all those necessarie workes maye bee found owt (yf soo bee that lovinge maiestates in this comon welthe will put their helpinge handes to the settinge forward of the same: and soo that those good rulers will see men rewarded for their paynefull travaile in those nedefull workes and comon affaiers: Nam vix juvenitur qui (nullis premijs propositis) vitam suam, hostium telis objiceret: Et nemo nostrum in reipublice periculis, cum laude ac virtute versatur quin spe posteritatis fructurus ducatur.

Those workes
can not bee
fynished without
good helpes.

h. **To upholde** the honor of o^r prynces said lawes some aide hathe been alreadie craved from one auncient & well learned counsailer of the Middle

One well learned
counsailer hathe
allowed the
fyrst volume.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Temple: whoe hathe alreadie allowed that fyrst volume towching lordes and tenantes. Attamen. Non nobis domine tribuatur gloria, non nobis, neque meritis, aut viribus nostris adscribatur: sed nomini tuo divino da gloriam de misericordia et beneficiis gratis nobis prestitis.

What helpes
shall be called
for to bewtiefie
o^r quenes
maiesties lawes
& those
concordances.

j. **Likewise** (to make perfect this enterprised worke: and those other concordances before mentioned:) furder assistaunce shall bee called for. Fyrst of thre worshipfull gentlemen now lords of manors: Secondlie of thre verie discrete and wise knightes: Thirdlie of two or thre honorable counsailers to the Quenes most excellent maiestie: forthelie of thre famous judges verie skilfull in the lawes of this realme: fytlie of two wise doctors of the civill lawe: syxtlie of two bachelers of divinitie: and seventhlie of one obedient priest of good name and fame: (Becawse he ys expert in readinge of cronicles): ut civitas nostra vocetur urbo fidelis: (sicut scriptum est verse 26, ca. 1, Isaie.)

To what ende
those seven
helpes bee called
for.

k. **Those seven helpes** (I saye) shall be requyred to this ende: that (before the pryntinge of theise workes) everie of those helpers sholde as well espie owt fawltes worthie of blame: (if anye suche shall bee escaped:) as also bringe or sende into this writers store howse plentie of commendable matters (agree-

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

able to o^r Inglishe lawes) w^{ch} anye of them shall thinke mete to bee noted owt of anye Canons generall counsailes synodes decrees registers or lawe makers actes upholdinge the substance of anye of those 144 articles.

1. **With those commendable** notes laste mentioned yt ys intended that the mergentes of those concordances shall be decked: even to this ende that the force of o^r Inglishe lawes (heretofore shrewdelie shaken) might bee the better strengthened thereby: and that the readers of o^r labors maye bee hereafter illumyned with lokynge after them. yea this straite cowrse I desier to take the rather to allure others of those seven vocations lovinglie to harken unto all those thinges w^{ch} shall bee deliberatelie written and advisedlie sett forthe in those concordances by the one assent of that good companie accordinge and agreeinge together. in corde uno et anima una.

For what
purposes those
comendable
notes are
requyred.

[16] m. **Servitia coacta, non placent deo.** Therefore noe man shall bee constrayned to come unwillingelie to the settinge forwarde of those concordances. neither shall anye man see them (before thei bee prynted) w^{ch} now mistykethe this abstracte: for he (that dothe loothe or disdayne to see theise prickinge ayles now buddinge from barlye:) will hardelie digest the light chaffe the rugged branne and the rowghe grudginges

Men of willinge
myndes must
sett forward
theise workes.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

naturallie arysinge from barlye. yt ys a good thinge to caste awaye unkinde displeasure: Nam qui ad indignandum facilis est: erit ad peccandum proclivior.

To pacifie displeasures.

Exhortation to mutuall love.

n. **Enim vero existimo prudentium hominum** esse munus ut parem curam et providentiam habeatis tam rerum vestrarum privatarum, quam alienarum: I meane that is equall that yee (w^{ch} for good purposes be called to peruse my labors :) sholde extende yowre mutuall love towards me: and charitable respect the poore estate of this writer: (now carefullie studyinge wiselie to admonishe yow & to direct yowre posterities soo as yee & yowre heires maye the better bee preserved from the dangers and vexations of lawes.) This moche I hope yee will willingelie doo for his sake whoe saied (verse 22, ca. 1 of 1 peter.) ex corde, juvicem diligite, attentius.

Willinge hartes must frelie declare theire consciences before thei can see anye other volumes.

o. **Right worshipfull** soo some as yee shall advertise this writer what yee will volontairelie gyve for his incoragement that seketh to repaier good consciences: and what yee will doo to the furtherance of this worke alreadie begon for yowre instructions: and after that this writer maye knowe what love & what frendshippes yee will procure to the parties that shall paynefullie travaile herein: Then those bokes or volumes shall bee sent unto yow soo faste as thei maye bee fynyshed. principes patrum sponte

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

obtulerunt ad extruendam domum dei in loco suo: et secundum vires suas dederunt inpensas operis. (verse 68 & ca. 2 of 1 esdras) whose examples I trust yee will followe.

p. **Moreover** (right worshipfull) I fynde (verse 2 & verse 6 & verse 7 & verse 8 & verse 9, ca. 29 of 1 cronicles :) what volontarie gyftes were frelie gyven (by faythfull people) towards the buyldinge and repayinge of one stonie temple: whereuppon yt ys intended that yee owght to bee moche more commended for yowre labors and liberalitie w^{ch} shall bee bestowed abowght the repayinge of harde consciences or stonie hartes in Inglonde: (now murmuringe agaynst o^r Christian lawes). wherefore gladlie advertise yee me (I praye yow) as sone as yow can of yowre good likinges to have those workes perfyted. I will then imparte my labours amongst yow: after advise fyrst had from one learned counsailer: (withowt whome I will not presume to thrust forward my enterprises: nam qui sapiens est, audit consilia: et consilium stabile, aute omnem actum, a sapiente perquiredum est.)

Encoragement for willinge hartes that shall helpe to sett forward theise concordances.

[17] q. **Plato** (philosophus doctus et plane sapiens ac divinus) tum fore beatas Respublicas putavit: si aut docti, aut sapientes homines eas Regere cepissent: aut qui Regerent omne suum studium collocasent, in

Counsailer must fyrst bee taken.

How this realme maye bee made happie.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

doctrina ac sapientia. for that cawse I exhorte suche honorable and worshipfull as shall bee called by name: to shewe forthe their vertue in this comon welthe: and to applie their diligence to the settinge forward of those concordances soo as (in dede) wee maye bee made happie. Strangers doo gaze uppon us untill wee bringe o^r nation to suche purenes of lyfe as was in the primitive church: and aliens doo bidd us to pull beames owt of o^r owne eyes because wee have founde moles emongest them: yea thei loke that wee sholde call men backe from corrupted maners wherefore my spirit ys moved to make theise exhortations: and to saye as yt ys written (verse 13, ca. 19 of 1 cronicles:) confortare et agamus viriliter pro populo nostro, et pro urbibus dei nostri: dominus autem, quod in conspectu suo bonum est, faciet.

r. I fynde howe the good maiestrate Gedeon (by one interpretation abscissio iniquitatis) turned awaye faynte harted sojors that were unwilling to joyne with hym when he began to roote owt the Madianites and Amalachites w^{ch} destroyed the increase of god his people: (quod vide verse 1 & 2, ca. 6 of Judges: & verse 3, ca. 7 of Judges:) moreover I see that the lords of Sucothe & the men of Phanuell & the elders in those cities were destroyed and torne in peices for not aydinge that one maiestrate Gedeon & his people whiles thei

Whie this writer ys stirred to make theise exhortations.

Warnings to faynteharted subiectes that shrinke from magistrates while thei execute their office.

*Note those enemies signifie by interpretation iudicantes: litigantes: objurgantes: et percutientes.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

labored to subdue and conquer those noysome enemies: (quod vide verse 5, & verse 8, &c., ca. 8 of judges:) Thirddie I fynde verse 23, ca. 5 of judges) how the cittie of Meros was cursed: for not helpinge to destroye Sysera & his companie whiles thei were enemies to the people of god. and forthelie wee maye see (verse 8 & ca. 21 of judges) how thei that wold not come to serve the lord whiles his officers were ponyshinge vice came to destruction for all those cawses I requyer suche as shall bee called (either to upholde o^r prynces lawes or to repayer her subiectes consciences or to correct vice:) not to bee slacke in cominge to helpe good magistrates: but rather to bee of good corage: and to have suche forward readie and willinge myndes as valiant captaynes & hardie sojors had whiles thei attended uppon that good magistrate Gedeon: and whiles thei repayred the stonie walles of Gierusalem: for those noble knightes wolde neither faynte nor bee discouraged whenas thei wente abowghte that stonie & harde worke: and to serve that magistrate Gedeon in greate & unlikelie interprises: (althowghe thei were discomforted, mocked, threatened and stoned: quod vide verse 1, &c., & verse 7, &c., & verse 13, &c., ca. 4 of 2 esdras: et verse 6 & verse 8, ca. 8 of judges.)

Encouragements for good subiectes aydinge and earnestlie assisting to good magistrates.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWEs

In well
handlinge of
those
concordances
peace maye bee
quyetlie made &
concluded uppon
betwixt papistes
and protestantes
in Inglande.

[18] s. **Studia nihil prosunt** pervenire aliquo nisi
cognoris illud quod ferat deducatarum eo quo intendas.
Therefore I nowe declare whereat my bowe shotethe
those shaftes. as I seke to drawe lordes of manors &
theire tenantes to one good accorde: and as I goe
abowght to pull bisshoppes patrons & incumbentes to
one order and to one rule: even soo I meane to make
motions of exhortation unto the heddes of papistes &
to theise ryngeladers of protestantes whereby thei
maye bende or bowee eche other to one peaceble rule
and to one charitable concordance in matters towch-
inge religion. This worke also one poore man dothe
willinglie begyn to enter into in my said treatise
towchinge bisshoppes patrons and incumbentes: not
uppon anye phantasticall conceipt but uppon respect
and consideration had to the equitie of o^r Englishe
lawes and to the expresse worde of god. This enter-
prise ys framed even becawse my conscience ys per-
swaded that (with god) theire ys noe respect to anye of
those parsons: (quod vide verse 1, ca. 2 of James: &
verse 17, ca. 1 of 1 peter: et verse 25, ca. 3 of eccle-
siasticus: et verse 9, ca. 11 of ephesians: & verse 11,
ca. 2 ad romanos: & verse 12, ca. 10 ad roman: et
verse 34, ca. 10 of Actes: & verse 12, ca. 35 of eccle-
siasticus: & verse 8, ca. 6, sapientie: et verse 17,
ca. 10 of deuteron.) wherefore prepare yee yowre

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

hartes also to make an unfeyned peace betwixt those
subiectes. Yf theise notions come of god: or yf thei
procede de bono thesauro cordis (spoken of verse 35,
ca. 12 of mathew: & verse 17, ca. 1 of james:) Then
thei will prosper: (quod vide verse 39, ca. 5 of actes.)
yea (si ex deo sunt:) Then one man shall putt one
thowsande to flighte: (quod vide verse 16, ca. 15 of
judges: & verse 17, ca. 30 of Isaias: et verse 3, ca. 16
of ecclesiasticus: for whoe ys yt that will harme yow
yf yee bee followers of that w^{ch} ys good: (quod vide
verse 13, ca. 3 of 1 peter: & verse 9, ca. 18 actes: wee
need not bee afraied to speake that w^{ch} ys true: for
god hathe moche people in this his cittie of Ingland:
(as I truste).

t. **Nolite judicare** secundum faciem: sed justum
iudicium judicate. doo yee lawghe att mee for makinge
those motions. non enim in arcu meo aut armis aut
viribus nostris sperabo, sicut nec patres nostri fecerunt:
sed dextera et potentia divina et brachium domini
excelsum et illuminatio vultus ejus que est gratia ex
ejus voluntate procedens dirigat corda nostra in via
justitie ac salvabit et liberabit nos. yt ys not verie
nedefull that quyet order sholde bee spedelie taken
towchinge an assured peace amongst those subiectes:
ys there not one wise man in this lande that can turne
theire hatred to asmoche profytt as contentions were

The force of
gyftes
procedinge
from god.

Encoragement
for true
subiectes.

Noe other
respect in
judgment owght
to bee had to
protestantes then
hathe been had
to papistes.

Good examples
for papistes
& protestantes
to follow & to
note.

The fervente
desier of Ingland
to have justice
indifferentlie
mynystred ys
here declared.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

[19] whiles thei grewe betwixt good people & true disciples spoken of in scriptures? (scilicet verse 41, ca. 27 of genesis: & verse 2 & verse 39, ca. 15 actes: et verse 15 & verse 20, ca. 36 of genesis: verse 24, ca. 22 of luke: ca. 11 of actes: & ca. 15 actes:) what? are o' fathers (I meane faythfull abraham & just lott) deade? noe trulie for o' savior dothe testifie that thei are lyvinge: (verse 38, ca. 20 of luke). Therefore I wishe o' faythfull and juste maiestates to followe theire livelie example spoken of verse 7, ca. 13 of genesis. what? ys yt equall or reasonable that anye subiecte sholde bee condemned by judgment before his cawse bee diligentlie harde: well examyned and perfectlie knowen or faythfullie tried? were not suche rashe and unrightfull judgmentes the onelie or pryncipall cawse whie the jewishe nation was subverted destroyed & utterlie disinherited from theire domynion thowghe thei toke greate care for the preservation of theire countrie)? (quod vide verse 48, ca. 11 of john: & in alijs scriptures) sholde not o' lawes bee duellie executed and justice faythfullie mynystered withowt partiall respect aswell uppon protestantes as uppon papistes? yes trulie. The lawes of god doo requyer that uprightnes: and that ys intended by o' cheife maiestates; and yt ys the full mynde of o' prudent lawe makers. yea even therefore at everie comunion (in the prayer for the

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

whole state of Christes church) wee beseche the Almighty god to gyve grace to all that bee putt in awthoritie indifferentlie to mynyster justice for the mayntenance of gods true religion: and for the mayntenance of vertue. Credo: I believe and I truste that prayer ys harde: therefore I saye lett us studie to devise howe the truthe in religion maye bee evidentlie knowen and playnelie tried for the satisfyinge of everie christian conscience: (withowt anye dishonor to o' gracious prynce or to her lawes: and withowt contentious wrangelinges emongest subiectes.) *anunat votis nostris deus clemens ac misericors dominus. amen.*

v. Civitas in seditione non potest esse beata:

Therefore yt will bee a verie commendable acte and a charitable dede to suppres discorde emongest o' selves. But sir howe maye that good thinge bee browghte to passe? respondeo. lett us humble o' selves in the sighte of god: and lett us saye with o' forefathers: *Etenim neque herba, neque malagma sanavit eos, sed tuus domine sermo, qui sanat omnia.* What ys moreover to bee done. *ecce vide: et letare.* lett us I saye lovingelie speake unto protestantes even as yt ys written: (ca 2, ad romanos, verse 21, &c.): *Qui alium doces teipsum non doces.* lett us then begge licence to shewe how (by the lawes of this realme) manye lawles protestantes are indangered to the

Quere: how
truth in religion
maye bee tried
& knowen
withowt
contention.

A playne and
readie waye to
drawe unrulie
papistes and
lawles
protestantes to
one accorde: &
to stirre them
uppe to cover
eche others
faltres: because
the state of
christendome &
lovinge charitie
requier yt to
bee soo.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

Quenes maiestie: to her crowne: to her lawes & to her realme: as depelie as papistes bee. what then?
 [20] lett us then have furder licence and free libertie to prove by the lawes of god that manye lawles protestantes beeaas grievous offenders agaynst god as papistes were. What then? forsothe then whenas unrulie protestantes shall playnelie see them selves to bee indangered to god: to o^r prynce: to her crowne: to her lawes: and to this realme as depelie as papistes bee: & that thei stande in suche tikle (?) or straite cases, as unrighteous lords of manors doo: will not thei then bee content to stoope: or to beare Christes Crosse spoken of in holie scriptures? (scilicet verse 24, ca. ca. 16 of mathew: & verse 34, ca. 8 of marke: & verse 23, ca. 9 of luke: & verse 17, ca. 6 et galatas:) or will not those unrulie protestantes then agree to bende them selves & to crepe under the gallows of mardocheus? (by one interpretation contritionis) spoken of verse 2 & verse 3, ca. 9 of hester? yf unrulie protestantes refuse to beare that crosse of Christe: or to crepe under that gallows of contrition: then it ys reasonable that lawles protestantes sholde bee hanged on the jebett of haman: (by interpretation conturbantis or preparantis:) w^{ch} jebet ys mentioned verse 9, ca. 7 of hester. I meane lett them taste of the punyshement w^{ch} them selves doo make and prepare for others: for

Christes crosse.

The gallows of contrition.

Hamans jebet alreadie prepared.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

yt ys reasonable & yt ys the readie waye to cawse lawles & unrulie protestantes to holde their tonges: to leve their errors: to reforme their corrupted maners: & to begge pardons for quyet papistes. yea all those protestantes will then bee contente to cover their fathers nakednes and to hide their owne faltres: quia charitas operit multitudinem peccatorum: (quod vide verse 8, ca. 4 of 1 peter: & verse 12, ca. 10 of p^rverb: & verse 4, &c. ca. 13 of corinthes: & verse 10, ca. 12 ad romanos: & verse 1, ca. 13 ad hebreos: & verse 14, ca. 2 ad phillippenses:) moreover yf papistes and protestantes maye bee drawn to that one charitable rule or concordance: then thei will willingelie turne their swordes of contention into peaceble plowe shares: or into profytable sythes prophesied of (verse 4, ca. 2 of essaie: & verse 3, ca. 4 of micheas) for harvest draweth neare to us: & sheaves must be gathered together: soo the scriptures maye bee fulfilled: verse 30 & verse 39 & verse 41, ca. 13 of mathew: & verse 15, &c., ca. 14 apocalips: & verse 13, ca. 3 of joell: & verse 11, &c., ca. 11 of esaie.)

y. **Omni timore deposito, debemus libere reipublice consulere:** yea therefore I neither doo witholde neither will I hide or turne awaye christian grace w^{ch} the almightie gyver of all holie desiers hathe plentyfullie powred amongst us in Ingland:

Fawltres must bee covered.

Swordes of contention must bee turned into profitable sithes.

Men muste not hide wisdom in com'on welthe matters.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

but (by the grace of god) I will playnelie and faythfullie utter yt; in suche dutiefull sorte (I trust) as bothe papistes and protestantes maye bee edyfyed or illumyned thereby: and as thei maye manyfestlie see howe thei shall quyetlie declare: & orderlie sett forthe theire cawses with theire evidenses: without anye mistruste of partialitie. yea (god willinge) I purpose breifelie to tell them howe thei maye decentlie orderlie & lawfullie sytte: trie: and determyne manye controversies towching religion without uncharitable skoldinges tumultuous uprores or anye unsemelie defasinges of o^r Englishe lawes. and how the worste of those people maye doo good in the churche of god, undowghtedlie (in my opynion) that good order maye bee founde owt of magistrates (fidei zelo succensis) even by the direct rules of o^r comon lawes: (with the [21] helpe of o^r auncient statute lawes standinge in force and never as yet disallowed in the churche of god:) for those o^r lawes are buylded uppon the rules of god his worde: expressed in the 18 verse, ca. 16 of deuteronomie: et verse 14, ca. 13 of deuteron.: et verse 7 et verse 8, ca. 11 of ecclesiasticus: & verse 13, ca. 18 of proverb.

Men owght not to hide their wisdomes in cawses towching the common wealthe: (quod vide verse 23, ca. 4 of ecclesiasticus: et verse 30, ca. 20 of ecclesiasticus: et verse 35, ca. 13 of mathew:

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

et verse 45, ca. 6 of luke: et verse 12 in psalme 40: & verse 18, ca. 25 of mathew: & verse 23, ca. 19 of luke:) Therefore yf my brayne bee to weake: or yf my witt bee so feble: or yf my skill fayle: or yf my harte waxe faynte: or yf my handes happen to bee weeried: or yf o^r lawes bee not stronge enough: yett I knowe that god can girde hym selfe with strengthe might & power enowghe: & that he can gyve grace wisdome & understandinge to o^r Quene & to her wise men to procede in those matters & to establishe good lawes, **cum in novo casu, novum remedium adhibendum sit.** yea, I am fullie perswaded in conscience that o^r righteous prynce and all her nobilitie and all her honorable counsailers & her wise men and learned judges will bee aydinge helpinge & assistinge thereunto: (soo that thei maye fyrst see playnelie how peace or concord maye ensue thereby: and that yt will redowne to the honor of god: to the wealthe of the crowne: to the subversion of sedition: and to the overthrow of suche lawles praters and corrupted prophettes as are mentioned verse 10, ca. 13 ezechiell: & verse 1 & verse 11, ca. 23 of jeremie: et verse 2 & verse 6 & verse 15, ca. 13 of deuteronomie; et verse 4, ca. 3 of Sophonia. or els where in the bible). for those peaceable purposes I now imparte thus muche of my mynde and this parte

Howe truthe in religion maye best bee tried.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

of my labors emongest yow: **ad edificationem Corporis Christi, et ut Charitas uniuscuiusque abundet in invicem:** Besechinge Almighty god to paciefie all furious stomockes: and to sende unto us his spirite of love, his spirite of unytie, and his spirit of concord, in matters of religion, amen.

By Willm Barlee, A verie
poore man: & one unskilfull
Scribe.

*patrie potius nascimur
quam humane glorie.*

[22] To the Righte Worshipfull:
Gabriell poyntz esquier:
Highe Sheryf in the Countie
of Essex: Willyam Barlee,
wisshethe peace withe longe
lyfe and encrease of worshippe.

a. **Synce that I was snarled** with innumerable troubles: I have learned (Right Worshipfull) (verse 27, ca. 27 of ecclesiasticus) that whosoever gyveth anye noysome Counsaile he shall bee cowghte with the like: and not knowne from whence. Agayne I fynde (verse 7, ca. 2 of 1 kinges) howe yt ys the lord that makethe poore: and he yt ys that makethe riche; yt ys even he also that bringethe lowe and soo yt ys he

This writer
confessethe his
faltres and
faynteth not in
distres.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

w^{ch} heavethe uppe agayne. Whereuppon I (havinge humbled myselfe in the sighte of god) do not nowe faynte: but even soo I have felte the justice of god for my wickednesse: even soo I truste to fynde hys mercyfull goodnes (albeyt I have been one offender.)

b. **I confesse** I have greivously transgressed in divers respectes: but speciallie by gyvinge noysome counsailes to some clyentes: (in cawses where I my selfe toke but smalle gaynes.) Confiteor: I knowe (I saye) that Mr. Charles le Gris was greivously anoyed thorowghe my advise whiles he did wronge to yowre selfe. Soo yowre brother Saltonstales adversaries were anoyed & disapoynted of their evill purposes thorowghe suche counsailes as I lawfullie gave to hym yet loe bothe yow (whoe toke moche good and greate benefite thereby: and a greate number of other clyentes: (beinge greatelie advanced & moche enriched by followinge my lawfull advises :) doo now seme to stande a farre of, muzinge what will become of me: yea, yee leve me comfortles and some one of yow hathe used me as a vile object utterlie caste from yowre myndes.

c. **That greate forgetfulness** of olde frendes and the violence of one cruell enemy stirreth me to saye as yt ys written: (verse 12 in latino psalmo, 37) amici mei et proximi mei adversum me appropinquaverunt

Noysome
counsaillers shall
hardelie escape
the threatres of
god.

This writer
noteth the
forgetfulness of
humane
frendship.

Lacke of abilitie
cawsethe this
writer to bee
discredited.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

et steterunt: Et qui iuxta me erant, de longe steterunt: Et vim faciebant qui querebant animam meam. Nevertheles (after that I shall drinke uppe the cuppe of sorrowe w^{ch} o^r mercyfull god hathe reached unto me, even as he threatened by his holie worde) I truste to rejoyce agayne with yowre worshippe & with my other olde frendes: (amongest whome I am now discredited in poore estate: even for want of abyltie: althowghe my sowle standeth giltyles from deceit & from gylte in the face of almightie god.) Wherefore I am comforted with blissed lesson: Charissimi si cor nostrum non reprehenderit nos: fiduciam habemus ad deum: (tawghte in the 21 verse, ca. 3 of 1 John.)

- [23] d. **The searcher owt** of all secretes dothe beste knowe: (and yee are not ignorante) how paynefullie I have travayled for my livinge: and by howe manye meanes I have sowghte to thryve: yet beholde I prospered not in those wayes. Moreover yowre worshippe (and a number of others) can testyfie that I had skill and witt enowghe to make my clyentes ryche: to move them unto peace: and to save them from spoylings: yet loe god hathe turned my owne wisdom to foolishnes: for I had noe power to helpe my selfe in my owne distres furdere more from my yowthe I hated (in other men) deceitfull dealinges: and whiles I was younge I never practysed anye gyle:

This writer
hath had a
good will to doo
well in all his
ages.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

but I was alwaies an earnest persecutor agaynste workers of frawdulent shyftes & to those that offered wronge by violence: yet beholde inter sceleratos reputatus sum. What shall I saye more? Whether shall I turne me? So amicus est, qui in redubia, re juvat: ubi re, est opus.

e. **Furdere more**: yt apeareth the evidentlie howe in tyme paste I have hated covetousnes: and that I keapte towche and covenante with all men even to my owne losse (for I had of my owne goods above one thowsand poundes: as a greate number can beare recorde:) yet nowe I am reckoned to bee a miserable griper, a spoyler of my frendes and a craftie dissembler or covetous wretche: (albeyt I am not worthe tenne grotes: neither have I howse to dwell in: nor home to putt my hedde in: nor money to buye clothes to my backe: nor power to gett meate for my selfe, my wyfe, & eight small children, daylie cryinge after me for succour.) What shall I nowe doo in those greivous distresses? ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum: sic tempore duro est inspicienda fides.

f. **Whether** shall I flie for succoure? verbosi sunt amici mei: et nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes: Therefore I stande alone helpeles and frendles at this hower. shall I therefore despeier? god forbid. I fele

This writer
hatinge evill: ys
accompted evill:
for lacke of
welthe.

This writer ys
in hope of
deliverance.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

his mercie comynge: and I drede not my hatefull enemies now triumphinge over me. Therefore I hope (even as Christ excuses hys lovinge disciples for breakinge the commaundementes: whiles thei trespassed: (by rubbinge other mens corne with their handes :) and whiles thei fedde uppon and toke awaye other folkes goods on the sabbothe dayes in one tyme of hunger: quod vide verse 1, ca. 12 of mathew: & verse 23, &c., ca. 2 of mark: & verse 1, &c., ca. 6 of luke:) Soo I truste that the same good savior will answer and satisfie for me: and that he will cleare and excuse my sowle from all corruption: (althowghe [24] I am nowe stayned and defyled with verie greate discredit for takinge and withholdinge my frendes goodes in one tyme of extreme povertie.) philosophi scripserunt ut sequitur: multa vilia et servilia, liberos homines ac ingenuos, paupertas, agere cogit: ob que misericordiam potius quam interitum, demerentur. Ideo miseremini mei: miseremini mei: miseremini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus domini tetegit me.

Helpe ys called
for from
frendes.

Apparante
tokens of
faithfull &
just dealinges.

g. **Doo yee conceive** that I compare my selfe to those disciples? Noe: I have noe suche meaninge. nam necesse est, qui socium, fama et fortunis spoliare, conatus est: unum se et perfidiosum et impium esse confiteatur. yea, for that cawse, I have acknowledged my fawltes and confessed my owne infirmities (not

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

onlie to god) but also before one honorable archebiss-hoppe: and before other worshipfull maiestrates (of whome I begged some succoure for the safetie and preservation of my sowle: and to satisfie my creditors). yea moreover (before I made that confession in the face of this worlde:) I submitted my selfe unto the mercyfull handes of god: I repented for my former misdeds: (ideoque pudor faciem meam obtegit:) and I solde all that I had for the satysfinge of my debtes soo farre forthe as my landes my goods and my abilitie wolde extende. absit igitur: ut vos pauperem despiciatis: sufficiens enim satisque grave supplicium; est ei ipsa paupertas.

h. **What can a man doo more?** Whie sholde men presse me anye further? Whie sholde men vex me my afflicted sowle? Quare persequimini ne sicut deus? quare carnibus meis saturamini? Nunquid deo, comparari potest homo? est ne homini datum, ut vias suas dirigat: aut gressus suos perfectos reddat? or can yee (my frendes, not yet bytten with adversitie) devise now in yowre prosperitie how I maye bee able to paye my debtes? & then powre yowre cooles uppon my hedde: for yee are commaunded (verse 20, ca. 12 ad romanos:) to feade yowre enemie when he hungrethe: and to gyve hym drinke when he ys thirstie yea yf yee can informe me how to satisfie my debtes: I am & I

This writer
wolde bee
tawghte how to
escape evils:
& howe to
paie his debtes.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

will bee most readie to paye all that I owe: for I and yow are soo tawghte (verse 8, ca. 4 of ecclesiasticus:) where this sentence ys written: *declina pauperi (sive tristitia) aurem tuam: et redde debitum tuum: et responde illi pacifice, in mansuetudine.*

- [25] i. I call yowre owne consciences to wytnesse that at the fyrste I made my moone to yow even when I began to decaye: I made the lyke complaynte of my miserie to manye other that semed to bee my frendes (not here mentioned.) And laste of all I uttered my sorrowfull greife to that honorable archbisshop before spoken of craving succor & aide from hym uppon reasonable considerations to hym preferred. yet loe beholde and see: there was none to helpe: noe, not one woulde succour me whiles my temporall credit might have been upholden. did not I fyrste offer to yow (right worshipfull) and to yowre brother Saltonstall good assueraunces for yowre moneye: (w^{ch} other men have taken synce)? yes trulie. even the like assueraunce I prefered to that honorable archebisshop even with good suerties: yf he wolde have pyttied or releived me as I had devised before hys owne trouble began. In good faythe I colde well have p'formed those bargaynes made to hym & to others whiles I was in credit & before I stowped for wante of good helpe. Moreover, synce I did hide my hedde: I made a

This wrighter
sowght for
humane helpes
by all meanes
possible before
he stoped.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

reasonable offer to S^r John Peter for his debtes of all w^{ch} matters those parsons can severallie beare some recorde. *date ergo testimonium: et estote testes mei: ut conscientia bona et integra permaneat.*

k. Cave, ne posthac pretermittas precepta, domini dei nostri: for yf yee had helped me before my fall did happen: yf yee had bargayned with me when I fyrste offered to yow my landes: or yf anye one had pyttied me in due season: assuredlie (in my conscience) I sholde then have escaped all my shamefull troubles. yea I might then have kepte my good credit: and then I sholde have been free from a multitude of bondes, incombrances & losses wherewith I am now tyed & compassed: (even for wante of charitable helpes in due tymes). Thus the omittinge of yowre good dedes have turned yowre selves to losse and heaped uppon me shamefull greifes. Nevertheles I onlie stande burdened with deceit & discredit for not satisfyinge my creditors. Whie doo yee leve me comfortles? Whie doo yee not know me in my poore estate? Whie sholde yow anye longer omitt to doo good? Consider well I praye yow my necessitie: remember also yowre christian dueties: and lett my former fawlttes bee caste owt of yowre sighte: becawse I have done asmoche as one christian man maye doo

What evilles
have happened
by omittinge
good dedes.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

to satisfie hys frendes and to stoppe the mowthes of hys enemies.

- [26] **l. Preterita reprehendi possunt: corrigi non possunt.** Wherefore nowe lett everie of us beare eche others burden: and speake noe more of fawltes paste. sed futura inquiramus. I meane lett us well loke uppon the thinges to come: for I thinke that I have founde owt (thorowghe hevenlie grace) the beste waye for my owne deliverance and for yowre confortes. Yt restethe nowe that my creditors and my frendes sholde speake well of me: and from hence-forthe worke good meanes for my recoverie, for my preferment. Then yee maye safelie have yowre owne: (w^{ch} I have a verie good will to satisfie with greate thanks althowghe abylytie now faylethe). The foundation ys alreadie layed: and yowre pathe ys made straite before yowre faces: wherefore I beseche yowre worshippe willingelie to bestowe some paynes: and not to sticke at a little coste to further yt: nam bonis abundat obtemperans deo: et fructus lucis est, in omni bonitate ambulare.

m. I meane I wolde have yowre worshippe and yowre brother Saltonstall to peruse my labors. Yf ye like them or thinke mee worthie of comforte: then commende yow my former travailes, these my handie

This writer comfortethe his creditors: by tellinge howe their debtes may bee payed.

This writer wolde have aide from good elders.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

workes: & my other enterprises to yowre veraye & right worshipfull frende Mr. Henneage of the Quenes Maiesties privie chamber yf hys wisdome shall lyke them: Then my desier ys to have hym vowchesafe to commende the same my good will and my towardnes unto suche of the Quenes Maiesties honorable coun-sailers or to some other as he shall thinke moste mete: to the ende that thei sholde move all the cheife justices to sett forward my concordances: to reforme my errors: & to direct me in straye waies. Juventutis enim etatis justitia, senum prudentia, constituenda et regenda est: et eum, qui etate anteit, tanquam superiorem colere debemus. My truste ys that those justices will thereuppon take care for my releise: and that thei will preserve me, (either for gods sake: or at the earnest request of Mr. Henneages frendes: or for the honor of o^r prynce:) even so sone as anye voide offices shall happen to fall under anye of their gyftes. faxit deus.

- n. Are yee in anye despeier** of my recoverie? Then beholde the mercies of god shewed to his people from the begynnynge of the worlde? did not moyses transgresse the lawe of godlie nature whiles he did slea the egyptian (mentioned verse 12, ca. 2 of exodus?) did [27] not hys flyinge and his banyshement thereuppon turne to moche good? yes trulie the whole storie of

This writer driveth good hope of gods mercie unto his frendes.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

exodus dothe wytnesse yt. Was not the prophet Jonas browghte into greate perplexities for followinge hys owne will: or for sekinge after hys owne thryfte: whiles he lefte the will of god unperformed? Yes trulie. Scriptures doo testifie soo moche: (quod vide verse 2 & verse 3, &c., ca. 1 of Jonas: & ca. 2 of Jonas:) were not faythfull apostels browght to imprysonmentes & to manye miseries for good purposes? Yes trulie. The newe testament beareth the record thereof yet loe those men were delivered from all theire troubles: yea therefore yt ys written even for o^r comfortes (verse 19 in latinum psalmum 33:) Multe sunt tribulationes hominum justorum, a diabolo et invidis hominibus: et de his omnibus vite presentis angustijs, liberabit eos dominus quando absterget omnem maculam, ab oculis eorum. Wherefore (yf there bee in yowre selves anye compassion of mercie) then holde yee good hope for my recoverie.

o. **Althowghe** yt bee now apparante that god hathe delte mercyfullie with hys people in sondrie ages paste: yet yt maye bee yow M^r. Sherif (knowinge that I am nowe greived with persecution uppon a harde judgement pronounced for o^r prynce in the exchequer) doo feare that I can not escape temporall afflictions wherewith I am now wrapped by reason of my slacknes and misdeds. ys that waigtie judgment anye

Manye good & faythfull men have suffred troubles.

How the Q. maiesties persecution maye bee avoided.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

cawse whie yee dispaier of my recoverie? Beholde well beloved david was hated of his prynce without juste cawse: (quod vide ca. 18 of 1 kinges:) and his prynce did persecute hym at sondrie tymes: (quod vide ca. 19 & ca. 20 & ca. 23 & ca. 24 of 1 kinges:) yet loe god gave to hym grace to pacifie hys prynces displeasure & wisdom to avoid all his persecutions. Even soo (right worshipfull) god maye illuminate and lighten my sowle to avoide all the dangers hanginge over my hedde by reason of that unreaonable judgment: Soo that yow and others (whome I take to bee the servantes of god) will speake and intreate for me to o^r mercyfull & moste gracious prynce (as the frendes of welbeloved david did whiles he was persecuted without juste deserte on his parte). Quicquid sine detrimento commodari potest, id tribuatur, etiam ignoto: Wherefore I hope to fynde suche charitable frendshippe in Inglande.

[28] p. **Doo yee thinke** that the Quenes maiestie will not deale mercyfullie towards me? god forbid. I can not conceyve anye evill opynion concernynge her highnes clemencie: for she hathe shewed mercie to her owne enemies: (even to those that have been recorded to bee adversaries to the crowne of Inglande: and to suche as have been notorious transgressors to

This writer
trusteth to fynde
mercie in his
prynce.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

the lawes of god :) yea she hathe graciouslie lyfted
uppe suche from the myer wherein thei sticked faste :
and thereby the name of god & his mercie hathe been
magnyfied. for all those cawses I hope that her
highnes will deale graciouslie towards me (that never
intended anye hurte unto her) : yea even therefore I
dread not her persecution neither doo I mistruste her
clemencie : for I am perswaded that her maiestie will
not feircelie pursue to doo me anye harme (yf her
grace might but once knowe that I have done good in
her service). I doo constantlie holde that good mynde :
quia fas nec est, nec unquam fuit, quidquam nisi pul-
cherrimum facere eum, qui est optimus.

q. **Shall I bee constrainyd** to prove that I have
done good in her lande, synce that her highnes was
one of my nursinge mothers ? Then, Beholde, I muste
call for wytnesses, some that bee deade : and some that
bee lyvinge. Will her highnes abide to heare the
deade to speake ? or shall I bee tryed by wytnesses yet
lyvinge ? yf I might knowe her gracious pleasure I
wolde then sett forthe my proves accordingelie. In
the meane tyme bee not yee slacke to lende me yowre
helpinge handes to preserve my reasonable sutes as-
well to her highnes : as to her honorable and worship-
full maiestates : for soo I maye escape from all my
persecutors. Then shall yee & yowre frendes reioyse

Royall
exchange : God
turneth all to
good.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

& bee merie : for althowghe yee thowghte evill agaynst
me : yet god can turne my evill to yowre good : (as
well as he browghte the hatred of Josephes bretherne
to moche profytt : quod vide verse 20, ca. 50 of
genesis :) et sic, diligentibus deum omnia cooperantur
in bonum : (ijs qui secundum propositum, vocati sunt
sancti :) quod vide verse 28, ca. 8, ad Romanos.

[29] r. **Interpone tuis, interdum gaudia Curis.**

Seinge that seven yeares care will not paye anye
pennie of dett : Nowe lett me talke famylierlie with
yowre worshippe after my wonted order. Althowghe
my onlie sute (heretofore made to thre cheife justices)
prevayled not at the fyrste : yet this or my next devise
maye well & luckielie prosper : & bee thankefullie
accepted emongest them for the Quenes availe. yea
Becawse I wolde not have yow faynte by the waye :
nor runne a begginge for me all alone Comfortles :
Therefore (whiles yow are M^r highe Sherif of Essex
and the Quenes Maiesties liew tenant within her said
Countie :) yt ys mete yow sholde bee matched with
one discrete knight : wherefore I praye yow to take
yowre lovinge neighbor S^r John peter by the hande :
and intreate yow hym to begge with yow M^r highe
sheryf for my preferment : (Soo that he shall fyrste
well like of my handie workes : w^{ch} I beseche yow to
shewe unto hys worshippe :) Et quia juvenus, senum

A pleasante
motion.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

prudencia nitatur et regatur: Therefore yt ys mete to fynde owt for hym one helpe moche like to hym selfe: (uppon his good likinge) I saye therefore that I desier to have hym associated with the righte worshipfull & wise knyghte S^r Thomas Myldemaye.

s. **Advertise them** (I praye yow) that thei are two of the knyghtes of whome I make darke mention in my former notes (after the Table of my fyrste Concordance now sente). And that the righte honorable M^r doctor Wilson and the prudent M^r of the Rowles are two other whom I have a desier to choose owt to wyne honor unto o^r gracious Quene: to her realme: to her lawes: and to them selves: (yf thei vowchsafe to have good likinges of anye of the motions conteyned in my notes now sente.) Wherefore (yf S^r John peter & S^r Thomas Mildemaye shall well accept my workes now in hande: or anye other of the enterprises to bee attempted:) Then lett those knyghtes vowchsafe to comende my love towardes o^r countrie men and my good will towardes Christes church: unto those two grave maiestates thorowghe whose helpes also I truste to bee ridde from all my troubles & to attayne unto some preferment in tyme to come: Tam nihil est tam regium tam liberale tamque, munificum quam opem ferre supplicibus: excitare afflictos: dare salutem liberareque, periculis homines.

What men are
especiallie called
to awgmente
the honor of
this realme.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

[30] t. **I knowe** that those are mete men to deale in peaceable concordances: wherefore yowre worshippe muste not hide theis matters from anye of their sightes (soo that thei will vowchsafe to reade them) for as yow & M^r Henneage are reckoned and called to bee correctors of my fawltes & garnyshers of the Quenes maiesties lawes: even soo that honorable and worshipfull aide ys sowght for the selfe same cawses: and for the other purposes expressed in my said former notes. Yea yt maye bee that the sighte of this epistle and of my other volumes maye move them the rather to pittie my poore estate: and earnestlie to procure my preferment as their owne wisdomes shall best teache them: Moreover thereby thei maye bee the better furnyshed to answer for me in the face of my privie enemies: (when I maye happen to bee nombred emongest wilfull malefactors:) (as one true apostle was whiles he defyled his fyngers by pudlinge with other mens stickes: wheras (in dede) that good apostell intended noe harme but onelie to warme hym when he was colde: quod vide verse 3, ca. 28 of the Apostels actes:) Wherefore in noe wise deteyne yow theise presentes from their sightes.

v. **Que sunt in homine nemo novit: nisi spiritus qui in ipso est.** Wherefore I saye (albeyt one viper hathe cawghte me by the fynger whiles I

Elected psons
muste bee made
privie to all
thinges.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

A poysoned
viper colde not
hurte one
servante of god
whiles he
intended noe
harne.

Rashe
judgmentes are
now reproved.

Rashe
judgmentes are
disallowed in
scriptures: with
phantasticall
condempnations.

medled with other mens goods and intended noe harne :) yet I truste that evill hathe not happened to my utter destruction for I constantlie beleve that the same god (w^{ch} delivered that hys innocent apostell from shamefull rebuke and from rashe judgment wherewith he was defased (verse 4, ca. 28 of Actes) as a murderer: while a viper did hange uppon his fynger :) will also in the ende deliver me from the unrighteous judgmentes of some mowthes foolishelie condempninge my conscience before thei knowe certenlie the trothe of my state: or consider well the necessitie w^{ch} I nowe stande in: or the power of god: (whoe can spedelie worke my deliverance thorowghe the helpe of hys good servantes before mentioned).

x. **Yt ys written** (verse 14, ca. 8 of eccleciastes the preacher) even thus: There bee juste men to whome yt happenethe as though thei had the workes of the ungodlie. Wherefore (righte worshipfull) suspende yee yowre owne private judgmentes for I wolde neither have yow to condemne my conscience nor to incurre the danger of condemnation threatened to suche rashe judges as are spoken of (verse 1, ca. 7 of Mathewe:) But lett us (with all sapyent and good
[31] men) condescende to caste awaye phantasticall judgmentes and private condempnations: Becawse those

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

are unrighteous: and disallowed in Scriptures: quod vide verse 11, ca. 4 of James: & verse 17, ca. 3 of James: & verse 4, ca. 2 of James: & verse 4, ca. 14 ad Romanos: & verse 24, ca. 7 of John. I nowe leve anye further to trouble yowre worshippe: on good frydaye 1578.

By yowre poore kynsman
Willm Barlee.

Jesu: esto mihi Jesus.

[32] **A Table Comprehendinge the breife
Contentes of 39 Chapters, not yet
fynysshed, for the instruction
of lords of manors, theire free
holders and Copieholders.**

Et si utile est, sepe dicere: tamen
illud utilius quod paratius atque
accuratius dicitur: sumpto spacio
ad Cogitandum.

The second Chapter shewethe what thinges are
incidente to Manors: and what landes Tenementes or

Caput. 2.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

rentes are (in lawe) reckoned to bee parcel of a manor : or appendant or appurtenant to a manor : and howe thei maye bee severed : and what things can not bee severed by grauntes : and what lands are within the fee of a manor and yet noe parcell thereof.

Caput. 3.

The thirde Chapter shall shewe what parsons the lawe reckoneth to bee tenants unto a lord of a manor : and how those tenants maye bee knowen from others that (in dede) bee noe tenants of the manor : (althowghe the ignorant doo soo repute them becawse thei paye rente to lords :) And how lords of manors maye bee knowen from land lords or meane lords : and whoe ys in lawe counted the lord of a towne where divers manors bee : and how lords maye knowe the boundes of their manors.

Caput. 4.

The forthe Chapter shewethe by what meanes the services paiable by tenants maye bee altered changed or graunted awaye : and howe farre the lord maye safelie mayneteyne hys tenants righte : and wherein lords of manors owght to bee preferred.

Caput. 5.

The fyfte Chapter shewethe what remedies lords of manors maye have for rentes services or Customes denied or withholden from them &c.

Caput. 6.

The syxte Chapter shewethe what remedies tenants maye have agaynst their lords for wronges done to them.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

The seventh Chapter shewethe how lords of manors maye prejudice them selves by doinge wronge to their tenants : or by their own acceptances &c.

Caput. 7.

The eight Chapter shewethe how tenants of manors maye hurte them selves by doinge wronge to their lordes &c.

Caput. 8.

[33] **The nynethe** Chapter shewethe how lords owght to keape their Cowrtes : and what proces maye bee awarded in the same : and how thei maye procede unto judgments and to execute the same : and what accōns maye bee sued there.

Caput. 9.

The tenthe Chapter shewethe how accōns dependinge in Cowrtes baron maye bee removed : and for what causes : and how thei maye bee remaunded or sente agayne to those Cowrtes : and what issues betwixt partie and partie maye bee tried there & w^{ch} can not &c.

Caput. 10.

The eleventhe Chapter shewethe what customes and profitts lords of manors maye have by prescription : and how Customes maye bee extinguished : and what Customes are not allowable by lawe &c.

Caput. 11.

The twelfe Chapter entreatethe of sondrie Customes and prescriptions w^{ch} maye bee had & used by lords tenants &c.

Caput. 12.

The thirtenethe Chapter entreateth of sondrie

Caput. 13.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

nedefull matters towching Copieholders and Copieholdes &c.

Caput. 14.

The foretenethe Chapter towchethe eschetes : and by how manye waies thei maye lawfullie growe : and how lords maye gett or recover theire lands escheted &c.

Caput. 15.

The fyftenethe Chapter dothe concerne presentments made in Cowrtes baron : and yt declarethe what p'sentments there bee allowable : and wth bee not : and yt shall towche other matters inquirable & not inquirable in those Cowrtes &c.

Caput. 16.

The syxetenethe Chapter entreatethe of landes holden by knightes service : and of wardes : and how thei and theire landes owght to bee used : and of takinge & denyinge of homage &c.

Caput. 17.

The sevenetenethe Chapter intreatethe of socage tenures and of wardes and gardens in socage : & how those lands and wardshippes owght to bee used &c.

Caput. 18.

The eightenethe Chapter concernethe villenage and villeins and how thei are to bee Challenged seized recovered and used or enfranchised &c.

Caput. 19.

The nynetenethe Chapter entreatethe of wayfes strayes and wreck of the sea : and how thei are to bee known used or recovered &c.

Caput. 20.

[34] **The twentithe** Chapter of deodandes felons goods.

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

goods of outlawes fugatives & of condempned parsons and how thei are to bee known used seized or recovered &c.

Caput. 21.

The xxith Chapter entreatethe of sondrie liberties : as holdinge pleas : retornynge of proces : or executinge the Quenes writtes : and how thei are to bee challenged used and contynewed &c.

Caput. 22.

The xxijth Chapter towchethe other liberties as fayers markettes and towles : and how thei are to bee used taken contynewed or recovered &c.

Caput. 23.

The xxiiijth Chapter entreatethe of leetes & of jurisdictions towching the same : and how thei owght to bee challenged used & recovered &c.

Caput. 24.

The xxiiijth Chapter concernethe amerciaments in Cowrtes and leetes : and when thei bee leviabie or not recoverable : and how thei owght to bee assessed : taken : & recovered &c.

Caput. 25.

The xxvth Chapter entreatethe of sutes to Cowrtes and leetes : and of whome sutes owght to bee demanded : and how thei must bee done : and when severall sutes must bee preserved for one tenancie : and what subiectes are to bee discharged of sutes or Contributorie to sutes &c.

Caput. 26.

The xxvjth Chapter towchethe distresses pounde breaches and rescous : and howe distresses owght to bee taken and used : and what thinges are not distreyn-

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWES

able : and what remedies maye bee had agaynst suche as offende towchinge anye of them &c.

Caput. 27.

The xxvijth Chapter Concernethe encrochements and remedies or punyshmentes towchinge the same : and yt towchethe Com'ons or Commoners : and how thei owght to bee rated or use theire Com'ons : and how trespassers abowght the same are to bee punyshed and by whome &c.

Caput. 28.

The xxviiijth Chapter entreatethe of orders and by lawes establyshed in Cowrtes and leetes : and w^{ch} bee lawfullie made and w^{ch} bee not : and how the penalties in the same are to bee recovered &c.

Caput. 29.

The xxixth Chapter towchethe atturnements and acquittalles betwixt lords and tenants : and how and for what cawses thei owght to bee had or recovered &c.

Caput. 30.

[35] **The xxxth** Chapter concerneth mesures and menalties : and how thei are to bee knowen : and remedies towchinge them &c.

Caput. 31.

The xxxith Chapter entreatethe of apporcionmentes of rents and services : and how & by whome thei owght to bee made : and yt towchethe extinguishmentes of services : and seignories in suspence & when rents or services owght not to bee challenged &c.

Caput. 32.

The xxxijth Chapter entreatethe of disclaymers betwene lords and tenants : and what disclaymers bee

CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

effectuall and w^{ch} not : and what benefite or losse maye growe by them &c.

Caput. 33.

The xxxiiijth Chapter towchethe nusaunces highe wayes pathes and passages : and by what meanes or howe thei maye bee redressed used or recovered &c.

Caput. 34.

The xxxiiijth Chapter concernethe notices to bee gyven betwixt lords and tenants : and when & how thei owghte to bee made : and of tenders or profers of rentes & services.

Caput. 35.

The xxxvth Chapter entreatethe of Collusions had by lords or wrowghte by tenants : and how thei are to bee knowen tried & redressed &c.

Caput. 36.

The xxxvjth Chapter entreatethe of releises hariottes and fynes for alienacions : and when thei are due : and how thei are to bee answered or recovered &c.

Caput. 37.

The xxxvijth Chapter entreatethe of mortmaynes : and what the lawe accomptethe to be mortmayne : and in what tyme the lord must take advantage thereby : and how landes gyven in mortmayne are to bee recovered &c.

Caput. 38.

The xxxviiith Chapter towchethe seignories in grosse & how thei are to bee used & recovered &c.

Caput. 39.

The xxxixth Chapter concernethe seison of services and encrochements of rentes : & of traversinge the quantitie of tenures or services &c.

Caput. 40.

[36] **The fortith** Chapter towchethe necessarie admon-
ishmentes and good exhortations made for Stewards
baylyfe and mynisters in the Cowrtes aforesaid &c.

For what
cawses notes
bee made of
Chapters not
fynyshed.

All those notes (towchinge the Chapters not
fynyshed) I have made for these thre Considerations :
ffyrst to the ende that those w^{ch} shall oversee my
labors sholde playnelie understande (at my begynnyng)
what order I meane to observe in settinge forthe this
worke. **Secondlie** to stirre uppe willinge myndes to
note breifelie in papers (for my better instruction and
for the furtherance of this worke) in what bokes leues
or titles I maye see and readilie fynde good matters
for the garnysinge of everie Chapter. **Thirdlie** to
the ende that expert men sholde direct me or teache me
how to amende suche things as bee misordred or
not rightlie placed in this treatise. With suche good
helpes I shall bee able (thorowghe Christian grace) to
conceyve theire meaninges and spedelie to fynyshe this
treatise for the benefite of o^r native Countrie men.

How this worke
maye bee
spedelie
fynyshed.

*Succus disturnus, non potest esse, in eo, quod
assequutum est maturitatem, nimis Celeriter.*

*Ante mortem, benefac amico tuo : et secundum vires
tuas exporrigens, da pauperi.*

verse 13, ca. 14 of ecclesiasticus.

*Memorare Nobissima :
in folio sequenti Contenta.*

[37]

Eleemosyne

*Noli avertere faciem tuam, ab ullo
paupere : Ita enim fiet, ut nec a
te avertatur facies domini.*

verse 7, ca. 4 Tobie.

*Qui Caluminatur egentem exprobrat
factoris eius : honorat autem eum,
qui misereatur pauperis.*

verse 31, ca. 14 p'verb.

*Qui despicit pauperem exprobrat
factoris eius : et qui ruina letatur
alterius non erit impunitus.*

verse 5, ca. 17 p'verb.

CONCORDANCE OF ALL WRITTEN LAWS CONCERNING LORDS OF MANNORS, Etc.

tria memoranda	Sapient			preterita			malum commissum bonum omissum temporis amissum		
	intelligerent			presentia			vite brevitatem salvandi difficultatem salvandorem paucitatem		
	providere			futura			mortem : qua nihil misaerabilius judicium : qua nihil terribilius penam inferni : qua nihil intollerabilius		
	tria								
utinam homines									
tria memoranda									
utinam homines									
tria novissima									
utinam homines									
									tria novissima

PRINTED BY
KING, SELL, AND OLDING, LTD.,
LONSDALE CHAMBERS, 27, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

