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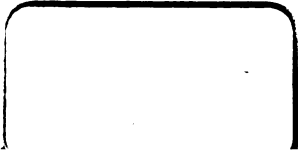
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Charles Eliot Norton,  
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Cambridge  
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12 May, 1860.*

4023







RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI  
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

10/2/20

**THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS**  
OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**  
**DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.**

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE  
DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,*  
*December 1857.*

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○

MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; -

*Incorporation.*

LIBER ALBUS, LIBER CUSTUMABUM,

ET

LIBER HORN.

EDITED

BY

HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.,

CLARE HALL, CAMBRIDGE;  
OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING

LIBER ALBUS,

COMPILED A.D. 1419.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S  
TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, AND ROBERTS.

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1859.

Bz 98.12  
~~Bait, Hist, 512~~



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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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**INTRODUCTION.**

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE pages of the poets, the dramatists, and the historians, and the more formal details of the commentators, the scholiasts, and the lexicographers, of the Greek and Roman periods, afford us a singularly accurate insight, the intervening lapse of time considered, into the ways and usages of contemporary social life; so much so in fact, that, though for a moment it may appear almost paradoxical to say so, the great majority of the educated classes of this country possess a tenfold better acquaintance with life and manners in Greece and Italy, two thousand years ago, than with the habits and usages of their own forefathers, only removed from them by the comparatively short period that has elapsed since the invention of the press.

The educated classes better acquainted with the social life of classical times than of their own forefathers.

This state of things, however, is easily explained. Invaluable as our Chroniclers undoubtedly are in many points of view, the middle ages—so far as this country is concerned—have no literature at all resembling that of the ancients to call their own; and as to the literature which we must of necessity be content to take as a substitute for it, in giving us an insight into the contemporary features of social life, the items of which it is composed are lamentably deficient. The Chronicler, for example, is mostly too intent upon the deeds or aspirations of the great, the successful, or the ambitious, to bestow a passing notice even upon the multitude which is ever and

Inferiority of our mediæval literature to classical literature in this respect.

anon called upon to supply the victims of their caprice, the agents of their success, or the instruments of their will. The Legendist, again, the Romancer, and the Poet, are too busily engaged with the doings or sayings of their saints, their heroes, and their lovers, to descend from their elevation to any less holy, less stirring, or less captivating details. And as to the great majority of the other mediæval writers, who may not admit of being ranged under any of the above appellations, equally little, from the singleness of purpose by which they are mostly characterized, may we expect to learn about the obscure million from them.

Mediæval archives and other business documents the only sources from which this knowledge may be plentifully derived.

The result is, that we must either rest contented with the few and transient glimpses of light fitfully thrown upon this interesting subject from the pages of our early Glossarists and Vocabularists, with what little we may glean incidentally from the Chroniclers ; or we must look, of necessity, to other and far different sources for the materials of our social history in mediæval days ; to documents, in fact, which their compilers little dreamt of ever being turned to such an account, but which atone by their truthfulness and authenticity for their want of embellishment and their meagreness of diction ; and which, fortunately for those whose wish it is that our past social history may not be wholly swept away into oblivion, still lie scattered in comparatively great abundance over the length and breadth of the land. It is to our early Laws, Statutes, and enactments, to Registers, Chartularies, Rentals, Domesday-books, and Rolls, under their legion of technical appellations, that we must mainly have recourse, if we would gain the moderate credit of knowing at least as much about our own forefathers as about the populace that thronged the streets of ancient Athens or Rome.

Collection of mediæval archives at Guildhall.

Foremost among the repositories where information of this nature may be abundantly obtained, though known

as such, it is believed, to comparatively few, in the antiquarian world even, stands the Record-room of the Corporation of London, at Guildhall. "There is no city " in the world," it has been <sup>1</sup> remarked, and that too by one eminently well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, "that possesses a collection of archives so " ancient and so complete as the collection at Guildhall;" and it is the fact, that its shelves are laden with documents embodying the contemporary history of this country, under almost every feature, from nearly six centuries ago down to comparatively recent times; ranging under the various heads of original charters and deeds, rolls of wills, chartularies, and, more important than all, registers, and laborious compilations from registers and other sources of a kindred nature.

Nature  
of these  
records.

When we call to mind the close connexion that existed between the Metropolis and our earlier Kings, the leading and influential position of its officials and dignitaries, the comparative opulence of its inhabitants, the immunities, liberties, and privileges enjoyed by its citizens, and the communications that were continually interchanged on all matters, of even the most trifling public importance, between the Court and the City, we can hardly do otherwise than conclude that in its contemporary annals and records would, not improbably, be reflected many of the leading and more prominent facts that go towards constituting the history of English national progress and of English social life. And a comparatively cursory examination of these documents will show that such really is the case; that, in fact, it is hardly possible to mention any feature as a component of our mediæval history, whether viewed under the phase of social, political, ecclesiastical, legal, municipal, military, or naval, that is here unrepresented; for, not

*A priori*  
probabilities  
as to their  
contents

Varying  
features  
of their  
contents.

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<sup>1</sup> By M. Delpit, *Collection Générale des Documents Français—en Angleterre*, p. lxi.

Nature of  
the informa-  
tion to be  
derived from  
them.

only are we authentically informed, through the medium of numerous contemporary copies of writs and letters, addressed by successive Sovereigns to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, as to the then existing state of politics and diplomacy, as to laws and enactments of every shade of variety and importance, as to alliances with foreign potentates contracted or dissolved, as to events and incidents connected with the royal progresses and journeys, as to losses sustained or successes gained in war, whether upon English soil or upon that of France, Scotland, Flanders, Ireland, or Wales; but, even more than this, we are supplied incidentally, from the self-same sources, with a very large amount of material for statistical knowledge as to this country's resources at those periods, in reference to men, money, shipping, arms, and the various other munitions of war.

From these same records too—seeing that there was hardly a dealing between man and man, however trivial, that was not interfered with by sumptuary laws (many of them of absurd, almost grotesque, form and shape); hardly a transaction or existing relation in private life that was not the subject of legal enactment and civic surveillance—we may become more intimately acquainted with the early form and subsequent development of our municipal institutions; the principles and growth of taxation in this country; the mediæval relations of prices and labour; the remote history of trades, guilds and mysteries; the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce; the gradual expansion of our national wealth; and the history of the manners, usages, habits, and opinions, of our impulsive forefathers. A very considerable amount of information may also be gathered from these documents in reference to our genealogical history, and certain indications may be derived from them, perhaps incidentally rather than otherwise, relative to various points connected with the progress of religious opinion and belief.

It has already been remarked that the City records are known probably to comparatively few, even among those whose business or whose pleasure is centred in the investigation of our national antiquities. Proportionally small too—owing in a considerable degree, no doubt, to the jealous carefulness with which, until recent times, they were withheld from the scrutiny of the public—is the use that has been hitherto made of them by the writers upon our mediæval history and antiquities.

Hitherto comparatively little known or used.

John Stow, the author of the *Survey of London* (1598), was probably the first to bring the existence of these records to the notice of the public; and, even at his comparatively early day, they seem to have been looked upon by him as at once venerable for their antiquity and curious for the information which he found them to contain. It is possible that he may have used these documents, in the compilation of his *Survey*, to a somewhat greater extent than he has acknowledged—some eight or ten instances in all—but there can be hardly a doubt that, owing to his limited knowledge and his defective education, he was but indifferently qualified for dealing with their contents. The next writer probably who was indebted for any of his matter to the Letter-Books and other compilations at Guildhall was the indefatigable Rymer; who has extracted from them a considerable number of articles, in reference to our early treaties and transactions with other countries, which appear in different volumes of the *Fœdera*. Strype, the venerable historian and ecclesiologist, in preparing his elaborate edition of Stow's *Survey* (1720), was evidently at considerable pains to<sup>1</sup> consult the City archives, with the view of improving upon Stow's scanty

John Stow the first to make use of them.

Rymer.

Strype.

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<sup>1</sup> He gives a curious account in his Preface, pp. iii., iv., v., of the annoyances which he had to endure, in consequence of the detention of his transcripts for examination, by certain of the City officials of the day.

information as to the early history of various of its institutions and localities.

Sir F. Palgrave.

Coming to the present century—Sir Francis Palgrave has, on more occasions, it is believed, than one, invited the public attention to these important, but comparatively unused, materials for our early history; and, in the volumes of his *Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons* (1827–1830), he has given a considerable number of extracts, at once valuable and

M. Thierry.

interesting, from their pages. M. Augustin Thierry also, in the First Volume of his *Monumens inédits de l'histoire du tiers état*, has availed himself (through the agency of M. Delpit) of a few extracts from the Letter-Books, in reference to certain treaties of commerce entered into during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries between the citizens of London and the merchants of Amiens.

M. Jules Delpit.

It is another native of France, however, M. Jules Delpit, that has devoted more time and thought, probably, to the examination of the City records, in their entirety, than any other person since the first moments of their existence.

His examination of the Guildhall records.

M. Delpit visited this country, he tells us, in 1843, and, after an assiduous attendance at Guildhall for three months, succeeded in collecting from the City Archives copies of more than one hundred and fifty documents bearing reference to the early relations of this country with France, the existence of the great majority of which had until then been unknown. Most of these he has published in his *Collection Générale des Documents Français qui se trouvent en Angleterre* (Paris, 1847); in addition to which, he has occupied forty-eight (quarto) pages of his Preface with an elaborate analysis of the Letter-Books in reference to certain of the more prominent features of their contents.

His analysis of the Letter-Books.

The limits of an introduction forbid, of course, any detailed notice of the results of the labours of this



zealous and learned mediævalist ; indeed, a transcript of even his commendations of the City archives would occupy more pages, perhaps, in number than the lines that could conveniently be here devoted to the subject. A few, therefore, of his more general remarks must suffice.

Speaking (p. lx.) of "the vast number of things <sup>His commendations of the Guildhall records.</sup> novel or curious" that met his view when examining the manuscripts at Guildhall, M. Delpit enlarges upon "the abundance of the riches they contain, and the unhopèd-for resources that a vigorous and learned analysis might derive therefrom." (P. lxxiv.) "It seems to me," he says, "that the pages of a Register like this have all the interest of a chronicle, in addition to the advantage of an authenticity quite incontestable." (P. lxxxii.) "The Registers of Guildhall contain, in reference to the Corporations of the various trades, a multitude of documents unknown to the Corporations themselves to which they relate." (P. xciii.) "An attentive examination of these documents might reveal facts unknown or unanticipated, and lead to the discovery of curious revelations as to the then state of manners, and the form assumed by civil or commercial transactions." He concludes his analysis with the following remarks (p. cii.) :—"It is undoubtedly a great glory for the community of London not only to possess archives more complete than those of any other city, but to possess archives which contain, so to say, the title-deeds (*titres*) of the nation itself; and those, not merely in the form of incorrect, partial, or incidental copies, but, on the contrary, regular, authentic, and more complete than those in any of the repositories from which the published copies have been taken. The interest arising from the facts that have come under my notice has induced me, perhaps, to extend this analysis to too great a length; but still, I do not at all pretend to have given a complete description of

“ these archives, still less to have made myself acquainted with all the various facts which are there to be found; my only aim has been to point out the riches and abundance of the materials they are able to furnish.”

General description of the Guildhall records.

A brief description of the items which compose the City archives will hardly be out of place. In addition to the early Registers, or Letter-Books, from A to K inclusive (the respective dates of which are given at the conclusion of this Volume), the Record-room at Guildhall contains the following compilations:—*Journals* and *Repertories* of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council from A.D. 1417 down to the present time. *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, a Latin Chronicle of the City transactions from A.D. 1178 to 1274, the only one of the records hitherto <sup>1</sup> published. <sup>2</sup> *Liber Horn*, a miscellaneous collection, date 1311, and compiled probably by its original owner, Andrew Horn. *Liber Custumarum*, a compilation of a similar nature, date about 1320, and put together probably under the supervision of the same Andrew Horn. *Liber Albus*. *Liber Dunthorn*, a compilation in Latin, Anglo-French, and English, prepared between A.D. 1461 and 1490. *Liber Legum*, a collection of laws from A.D. 1342 to 1590. *Liber Ordinationum de Itinere*, compiled temp. Edward I: in addition to which, there are the *Assisa Panis*, commencing in 1284; *Liber Memorandorum*, date 1298, and several other manuscript volumes of inferior note and value.

Books formerly belonging to the City, now lost.

Among the books which are known to have formerly belonged to the Corporation of London, but are now lost, are the following:—*Liber Niger Major*, and *Liber*

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<sup>1</sup> Edited for the Camden Society, by Mr. T. Stapleton, in 1846. | be fully described in the Introductory pages of the next Volume.

<sup>2</sup> This and *Liber Custumarum* will

*Niger Minor*, both <sup>1</sup>quoted in *Liber Albus*; <sup>2</sup>*Speculum*; <sup>3</sup>*Recordatorium*, possibly identical with the *Liber Regum Antiquorum*, also lost; <sup>4</sup>*Magnus Liber de Chartis et Libertatibus Civitatis*; *Liber Rubeus*, and *Liber de Heretochiis*, both mentioned in the Letter-Books, according to M. Delpit (p. lix.), as formerly in existence. It is not improbable that these volumes may have disappeared on the disastrous occasion when, in the reign of Edward VI, the Lord Protector Somerset borrowed three cartloads of books from the Library at Guildhall, none of which were ever returned.

The time having at length arrived, thanks alike to the public spirit and munificence of the Government, the courteous liberality of the City Corporation, and the <sup>5</sup>discernment of the Master of Rolls, for the publication of the more valuable portions of the City records, the *Liber Albus* has been selected as the first of the present Series; partly from its comparatively superior merits as a compilation; partly from the large amount of new light which is reflected by its pages upon social life, more especially, and civic usages, during the 13th and 14th centuries; partly from the high esteem in which it has always been held by the civic authorities, as one of their choicest heir-looms; and, in part, with a view to the advantages afforded by its invaluable Calendar (forming Book IV) to the principal civic records in existence at the date of its compilation. In speaking incidentally of this volume, M. Delpit has pronounced it to be "a grand Repertory of the archives of the "City;" and, in his description of its contents at greater length (p. cciv.), he thus expresses himself, "When speaking of the mayoralty of London, I have

*Liber Albus*,  
the first selected for  
publication,  
and why.

Commenda-  
tions of it by  
M. Delpit.

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 353, 354, 385, of this Volume, for example.

<sup>2</sup> See page 61.

<sup>3</sup> See page 61.

<sup>4</sup> Existing in 1327. See Letter-

Book E, f. 171.

<sup>5</sup> See *Letter of the Master of the Rolls, of 26th January 1857, to Sir Charles Trevelyan*, printed by order of the House of Commons.

“ quoted the commencement of the article in *Liber Albus* on this subject ; but, had it been my design to indicate everything that is curious and interesting in that work, I should have had to copy it from “ beginning to end.”

Date of compilation of *Liber Albus*.

But little known relative to John Carpenter, the compiler.

The *Liber Albus* was compiled, as we learn from the <sup>1</sup> *Proœmium*, in the year 1419, and was completed in the month of November in that year. Of <sup>2</sup> John Carpenter, the Common Clerk, or Town Clerk, under whose auspices this compilation was made, but very few particulars are known ; and for those few, we are almost wholly indebted to Mr. Thomas Brewer, whose pleasing *Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter*, (London, 1856) bears convincing testimony to the writer's industry, his extensive knowledge, and his aptitude for research.

Leading particulars relative to Carpenter, now known.

Carpenter was born probably about the close of the reign of Edward III; was brought up to the legal profession, and, after serving the City in some inferior capacity, in April 1417 was elected to the office of Common Clerk. Occasionally, he is styled in the records “ Secretary ” to the City, a title apparently bestowed upon no civic dignitary either before his time or since. From Mr. Brewer's work we also learn that Carpenter had the honour of being nominated one of the four executors of the will of the munificent Richard Whittington, the well-known hero of civic <sup>3</sup> romance ; a fact

<sup>1</sup> See page 4.

<sup>2</sup> By Stowe he is called “ Jenken ” Carpenter, that appellation being the mediæval diminutive of John. He is so styled also at the commencement of the Ordinances for Whittington's Alms-houses ; which, in Mr. Brewer's opinion, there is reason to believe were drawn up by him.

<sup>3</sup> This story, in the Editor's opinion, may be thus explained :— In the 14th and beginning of the

15th centuries, trading, or buying and selling at a profit, was known to the more educated classes under the French name “ *achat*,” which in England was written, and, probably, pronounced “ *acat*.” To *acat* of this nature, Whittington was indebted for his wealth ; and as, in time, the French became displaced here by the modern English, the meaning of the word probably became lost, and thereby gave the

which abundantly testifies to the high estimation in which he must have been held by his contemporaries for probity and intelligence. In 1436, Carpenter was elected one of the representatives of the City in Parliament; about two years later he resigned the office of Town Clerk; and was re-elected to Parliament in 1439. Subsequently to 1441, his biographer has been unable to discover any mention of him. By his testament, as to personalty, dated 8th of March 1441, he directed that his body should be buried in the Church of St. Peter, Cornhill; and by his will, as to realty, which is now lost, he left certain lands and tenements to the City of London, for educational purposes; upon the basis of which devise, during the last quarter of a century, has been founded that now flourishing institution, the City of London School; a foundation which has also had the additional good fortune to meet with little less than a second founder in a gentleman who has devoted a considerable portion of an active and useful life to the promotion of its welfare, the present worthy Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Warren S. Hale.

The City School founded on Carpenter's devise.

The *Liber*<sup>1</sup> *Albus* is a large folio volume, in a leather binding, the boards and bosses of which are of the date probably of the 16th century. Its leaves are numbered, in a more recent hand than the text, from 1 to 352, the first three written leaves<sup>2</sup> being left blank in the numbering, which commences at the fourth. No. 188

General description of *Liber Albus*.

opportunity to some inventive genius, at a much later period, of building a new story on the double meaning of an old and effete word. See *Eastward Ho!* (1605), A. iv. S. 1. Contracting was also known, in the 14th century, as "*acat*;" and to *acat* of this description, also, Whittington may possibly have owed some of his riches. Other solutions have also been offered; among them, the suggestion (first made by Foote,

probably, in his *Nabob*, and that too in a spirit of irony), that Whittington owed his wealth to the employment of the coal-ships known as "*cats*," is deserving of notice.

<sup>1</sup> Known among the City officials by its modern name of *Liber Niger*, as further noticed in page xxiii.

<sup>2</sup> Down to page 12 in this Volume They are consequently denoted in the margin of pp. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 10, by Roman numerals.

has been accidentally <sup>1</sup> omitted in the numbering, folio 187 being followed by folio 189: no part, however, of the volume is wanting, and, with the exception of the first leaf, which is in a mutilated state, it is, in general, in very fair condition throughout.

The reader of the present Volume who keeps his eye on the marginal references to the corresponding folios of the original, will observe the occurrence of sundry *lacunæ* from time to time, which might possibly lead him to suppose that the original, as now existing, is either imperfect itself, or has been transcribed in these pages but in part. Neither alternative is the case, and these interruptions in the sequence of the written folios arise partly from the fact that, in the preparation of the original work, some intervening leaves were left in blank; and partly from the circumstance that when the original compilation was rebound, there were numerous additional leaves inserted; some of which contain matter of more recent date, and bearing no reference whatever to the original *Liber Albus*. Thus, for example, the Second Book ends at folio <sup>2</sup> 51b, and the Third commences at folio 171a. A few perhaps of the leaves here intervening may have been left blank on the original compilation of the work; but the greater part of them, as they are of wholly different grain and preparation, evidently belong to a more recent date. Some of these more recent leaves are occupied with a lengthy *Inspecimus* Charter of Henry VIII, which may possibly have been written before being bound up with the rest of the volume when rebound in the 16th century. Others again of these leaves are still in blank, and others are occupied by Charters of still later date. As these Charters are mere unseemly interpolations, and have appeared in print already, no notice has of course been taken of them in transcribing for the present work.

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<sup>1</sup> See page 203 of this Volume. | <sup>2</sup> See pp. 170-172 of this Volume.

The Third Book, it will be observed, is divided into Four Parts, each of which occupies little short of one hundred pages. In the original, the Latin Heads of Chapters, or Tables of Contents, of these four Parts are placed at the beginning of the Book; the consequence being, that the Contents of the Second, Third, and Fourth Parts are at a considerable distance from those Parts. In the present Volume, however, for the sake of perspicuity, it has been deemed advisable to remove the Tables of Contents bearing reference to Parts 2, 3, and 4, from their original position, and to place them (as mentioned in p. 249), each Table, before its own particular Portion of the Book.

The Fourth Book, as will be seen in a moment, is of a The Fourth Book of a different nature from the rest of the work. totally different nature from the rest of the work. It had been the Compiler's original intention, he says, to collect his remaining matter from the various rolls and books in the possession of the Corporation, and to embrace the whole of it in that Book. This intention, however, from want alike of time and space, he has found himself obliged to abandon, and he therefore contents himself with making an <sup>1</sup> abstract or Calendar to certain of the then existing books and rolls in the City archives, and substituting it in place of the Fourth Book, as originally contemplated. What these books are, and what their respective dates, that are thus calendared, the reader will find set forth in the final page of the present Volume. As to the value and merits of this portion of *Liber Albus*—as forming a guide and key to the contents of the earlier City records—these will form the subject, incidentally, of further observation.

The volume is written in the hand known as "Modern Gothic" throughout. The Second Part of Book I, p. 51 to p. 127 of the present Volume, is of <sup>2</sup> earlier date Description of the penmanship of Liber Albus.

<sup>1</sup> On a close examination, it will be found that this abstract, in several instances, includes the sources as well, from which portions of the

three preceding Books have been derived.

<sup>2</sup> The facsimile opposite the title-page is from this part of the work.

than the rest of the work. From the writing, it is evidently coeval with the commencing portion of *Liber Custumarum*, as it at <sup>1</sup> present appears, of the date probably of A.D. 1320 or thereabout, and consequently a century older than the rest of the work. Finding these sheets among the City records, Carpenter no doubt was of opinion that they could not be put to better use than in being bound up with, and made to form part of, his own compilation.

The rest of the volume, completed under Carpenter's personal supervision, is written in probably as many as eight or ten different <sup>2</sup> hands and with varying degrees of carefulness. In transcribing the Anglo-Romance portions from the original documents—making all due allowance for the Picard and Walloon elements which became gradually embodied in the French language, as written and spoken in this country after the time of Henry III—each new writer appears to have had his own peculiar code of orthography, and, not unfrequently introduces terminal vowels, either by abbreviatory marks or in full, where, as written in another hand, they do not appear. The same word too is often spelt two or three different ways in a page. There can be little doubt that the laws of grammar and spelling in those

Variations  
in the ortho-  
graphy of  
the French  
portions of  
*Liber Albus*.

The other is from Carpenter's own compilation, the beginning of Book IV.

<sup>1</sup> This is said advisedly, because it is the Editor's belief that *Liber Custumarum* does not now appear in its *original* state. This subject will come under further consideration in the Introductory pages to the Second Volume.

<sup>2</sup> There is no proof of Carpenter himself having written any portion of it. The abstracts forming B. II, are all written in one hand, and that certainly not a professional one; and, supposing any

part of the work to have been written by Carpenter himself, the Editor would be inclined, from the style of the writing and the nature of the subject, to attribute this portion to him. A few lines are written also in the same hand, at the close of folio 179a, and from folio 250a to folio 255b. See p. 457 and pp. 497—518 of this Volume. The name "J. Carpenter," it should also be remarked, elaborately written on the reverse of the fly-leaf in the original (see page 2) is evidently the work of a professional hand.



days, so far as the Romance, in all its branches, was concerned, were extremely loose and undefined; and whatever it may have been with the speaking of the language, in writing it, each scribe seems to have followed his own fashion, and to have done pretty much as seemed good in his own eyes.

By a transposition of names, the *Liber Albus* of John Carpenter is now known by the City officials as the *Liber Niger*; its original appellation being transferred to a transcript or duplicate copy of the work made under the supervision of Robert Smith, Comptroller of the Chamber, A.D. 1582. For making this copy, Smith was rewarded by the Court of Aldermen with a fee of thirty pounds; a sum fully adequate to his deserts, for his scribes were evidently unequal to their task, have never elucidated a single difficulty in the original, and have thickly sown the pages of the transcript with errors; not of a venial nature merely, but affecting, in some instances, the meaning of the context. A few of these errors, and only a few, are noticed in the following pages.

It is possible that this change of name and preparation of a duplicate may have been owing to the inscription upon the fly-leaf of the original work, by some zealous antiquarian (in the earlier part, probably, of the sixteenth century), of six Elegiac lines (inserted in page 1 of this Volume), warning the City authorities, in language rising almost to Ovidian elegance, that the "White Book" is *white* no longer, and that it will be well to have a transcript made of its contents, before it is thumbed and greased to annihilation. Throughout the following pages, the original work has had its rightful name of "*Liber Albus*" restored to it, Smith's transcript being always distinguished as "the Elizabethan copy."

Beyond the foregoing particulars, the Editor does not

*Liber Albus* commonly known as "*Liber Niger*."

The Elizabethan transcript, now called "*Liber Albus*."

Value of the Elizabethan transcript.

Possible motive for making the Elizabethan transcript.

Latin verses at the beginning of *Liber Albus*.

Its rightful name restored to *Liber Albus* in these pages.

<sup>1</sup> The first line is an adaptation from B. II of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, l. 541, the Transformation of the Raven. "*Unctis*," in the second line, is clearly intended for a noun-substantive—"with grease-spots."

propose to enter into any general description of the Contents of *Liber Albus*. With the aid of the "Summary of Contents," which will be found at the conclusion of these introductory pages, the reader, who has the leisure and inclination to devote an hour's attention to the subject, will be abundantly able to form an opinion for himself.

The probable utility of *Liber Albus* as a contribution to mediæval literature.

In reference to its probable merits as a contribution to our mediæval literature, through the agency of the extracts from the Letter-Books, contained in Book IV, additional light will no doubt be thrown by it upon the political and commercial History of this country during the 13th and 14th centuries, the foreign wars of Edward III. in particular; for, assuredly, many of the documents there cited have not hitherto received the attention from our historians which they evidently deserve. A considerable amount of information will be found embodied also in these pages, relative to the early history of the English laws; such branches thereof, at least, as were more of a purely Saxon complexion than partaking of the feudal character; for mesne lordship and villenage, it must be borne in mind, were unknown within the walls of the City, so far as tenure was concerned; with the exception indeed of the Sokes, or places of independent jurisdiction, with which here and there it was rather thickly studded. In fact, so scrupulously observant of their liberties in this respect were the citizens of London, that the enactment was repeatedly promulgated, so late even as the 11th of Richard II, A.D. 1388, that no serf should, under any circumstances whatsoever, be admitted to the freedom of the City; and should such a person, by false pretences, contrive to be so admitted thereto, immediately upon discovery made of his servile condition, he was to be deprived of the said freedom and fined. Beyond the mention, in Book IV, of numerous documents, of varying importance, addressed by or to certain religious dignitaries or corporations, copies

of which are to be found in the Letter-Books there referred to, but little information will be met with in the present Volume, it is apprehended, calculated to add to our stock of knowledge in reference to the Ecclesiastical history of this country in mediæval days.

It is, however, in the new and abundant light Light thrown by it upon the social condition and usages of the 13th and 14th centuries. that the *Liber Albus* throws upon the social condition, usages, and institutions, during the 13th and 14th centuries, of England's most important, and in every respect most favoured, community, that the great and remarkable merit of the book consists. Though many of the constituent particles of this light are occasionally to be found buried in considerable masses of matter of comparatively dry and uninteresting detail, and are consequently not unlikely to be overlooked on a cursory and superficial inspection of its pages; it is perhaps speaking quite within limits to say, that there is no mediæval work or compilation at present known—save and except, perhaps, some volumes of the Letter-Books between B and I—that forms so copious and so varied a source of information upon the laws, manners, and institutions, of oppidan society in this country at a distance of time back ranging from two to three hundred years after the Norman Conquest.

It is in this point of view, more particularly, that, from the commencement of his labours of transcription, the Editor has taken a pleasure in regarding this curious volume; every word and passage of it, he can conscientiously say, he has examined and weighed; and qualified thereby, as, without impeachment of egotism, he believes himself to be, to form a reasonable and unprejudiced opinion as to the novelty and value of the results, he could not in possibility, he believes, employ the remainder of the introductory pages here placed at his Proposed introductory sketch. command, to better purpose, than in availing himself of them as a medium for giving the reader an opportunity, without the necessity of long and laborious research, of participating in the enjoyment which he has so

experienced, and in the extended insight into mediæval life and manners which he has so obtained. A selection of facts of this description—necessarily, of course, of but limited extent in comparison with the large body of similar facts which the Volume contains—will certainly inform (and, there can hardly be a doubt, *must* interest), every reader who is comparatively unacquainted with our mediæval antiquities; while, at the same time, it may possibly have its good effect in prompting the enquirer into our early history, and even the skilled antiquarian, to make further and more critical researches in the pages of the contents of which it is but a sample. An analysis too of this nature will go further perhaps than any descriptive language that might be adopted, towards informing the many who are unacquainted with the subject, upon the general features of the matter that lies treasured, to so large an extent, in the other ponderous folios that constitute the most valuable portion of the City records: in addition to which, it must not be forgotten that, as already observed, these folios embody a vast amount of information in reference to the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Naval history of this country, which the compiler of *Liber Albus* has left comparatively unnoticed, as not coming within the scope of his plan.

Out of the numerous facts and statements which the Editor proposes, after due and thoughtful selection, to group together in the ensuing pages, some, he is aware, have made their appearance in print already, derived from the Guildhall<sup>1</sup> documents in part, and partly from other sources as well. But the majority of them—probably the *great* majority—he is equally persuaded, are now

Novelty of  
much of the  
matter con-  
tained in *Li-  
ber Albus*.

<sup>1</sup> The names of Stow, Bymer, Strype, Sir Francis Palgrave, M. Thierry, and M. Delpit, have been noticed already as having borrowed from these sources. The

late Mr. T. Hudson Turner derived his copy of Fitz-Alwyne's *Assize (Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century)* from the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*.

brought to light for the first time since the moment at which they were consigned to oblivion by the extinction of the successive generations to which they belonged, and were fairly pressed out of memory, in the accelerated march of social progress, by the rapid accumulation of events, inventions, and discoveries, which wrought such wondrous changes in the usages and institutions of this country during the closing years of the fifteenth, and the whole of the sixteenth, centuries. In placing these extracts before the reader, it is no part of the Editor's design—save perhaps in two or three exceptional cases—to institute comparisons with, or borrow illustrations from, the contents of other works on our mediæval history and antiquities: however tempting it might be, the circumscribed limits of an Introduction would, under most circumstances, forbid his entering upon a plan so ambitious and so diffuse; and, more particularly so, when the facts to be selected from are so numerous and—to his thinking at least—so singularly interesting, that one difficulty which he has to contend with consists in the determining which to insert and which to reject. For the same reason too, except when called upon to do so, for the purpose of correcting errors or misquotations, it has been deemed advisable not to interrupt the narrative by the insertion of some hundreds of references to those portions of the Latin or French context from which the various statements are derived: the space that would have been thus occupied, it is apprehended, will be found to have been employed to better purpose. Those who peruse this sketch for amusement merely must be content to take upon trust; those, on the other hand, who are able and desirous to examine for themselves, are referred to the Summary of the Contents and to the well-defined Heads into which the Fourth Book is divided.

The period, the usages and institutions of which are here brought under notice, extends from the earlier

Plan of the  
proposed  
sketch.

The period  
treated of  
in Liber  
Albus.

Comparatively few changes in that period.

years of the reign of Edward I to about the middle of that of Richard II, a space of little more than one hundred years. During the whole of this time, there was but little change in the internal laws and regulations of the civic communities of England; most of the arts and handicrafts practised here remained in much the same state; and the enactments and ordinances as to manufactures and the supply of food were characterized by almost identical features throughout. It is true that, with the few who constituted the wealthy of the land, luxury in food and apparel had, during this interval, made some extensive advances; that the commerce of the country—owing no doubt to an extended acquaintance with the mariner's compass—had increased; that larger houses had gradually made their appearance within the City walls; and that the class of opulent citizens was somewhat more numerous. But still, in spite of all this, "the barbarism," as it has been styled, "of the manners and institutions of this country" perseveringly remained throughout this lapse of time almost the same. In noticing the usages of social life embraced within this period, the date—or, at all events, the reign—will be given in all instances where it can, with any fair degree of certainty, be ascertained. Such, however, was the non-progressive tendency of the times, such the *vis inertiae* of the few who had to do with making the laws, and so guiding the multitude, that the reader may rest assured that, in nine cases out of ten, the usage mentioned as belonging to the reign of Edward I equally belonged to that of Edward III.

Defective compilation of Liber Albus.

The only great difficulty that the Editor has met with has been, owing to the extremely inartistical plan of compilation pervading the greater part of the original work, in the grouping and arranging of his collection of facts. Happily, however, he has, with a fair degree of satisfaction to himself, succeeded in producing somewhat of system and order out of an accumulation which,

when originally excerpted, seemed little short of chaotic. As the result, then, he proposes to view what might be termed, were a title required for the sketch, "Civic and Social Life in the mid-days of the Plantagenets," under the following phases:—*Houses and Shops; Chimneys, Fuel; Builders and Building Materials; Streets and Street Regulations; City Gates; Regulations in reference to the River, the Watercourse of Walbrook, and the City Fosses; Police Regulations; Hostlers and Lodging-house Keepers; Brewers and Taverners; Ale and Wines; Bread and Bakers, Corndealers, Millers, Cooks, Pie-bakers, and Pastelers; Fishmongers and Fish; Butchers and Butchers' Meat; Poulterers and Poultry; Food and Miscellaneous Articles; Clothing and Clothiers; Fripperers, Shoemakers, Furriers, and other Trades; Commerce, Imports, and Exports; Offences, Punishments, and Prisons.*

*Customs - 201.*  
*London -*

Heads of subjects to be treated of in the proposed sketch.

*Houses and Shops; Chimneys, Fuel; Builders.*—In ancient times—at all events in the reign of King Stephen—the great majority of the London houses were wholly built of wood, and thatched with straw, reeds, or stubble; hence it was that, upon the occasion of the great Fire which happened in that king's reign, beginning at London Bridge, it destroyed St. Paul's Cathedral, and burnt all the houses as far as St. Clement Danes; and this too although, as there seems every reason to believe, the houses in the suburbs must have been very wide apart. Warned by this misfortune, the more opulent among the citizens rebuilt their houses with partition-walls of freestone, and covered the roofs with thick tiles. In most instances, however, the partitions between the houses still continued, in all probability, to be made of wood, until the date of the Assize of Fitz-Alwyne, A.D. 1189, and the roofs to be constructed of thatch till a later period even.

Materials of the early London houses.

Fire in Stephen's reign.

In A.D. 1189, the first year of Richard I, and the

Fitz-Alwyne's

Assize of  
buildings.

first year of the Mayoralty of Fitz-Alwyne, first Mayor of London, the necessity of protecting the City from future devastation by fire seems to have excited serious attention. With this view the code of ordinances, since known as "Fitz-Alwyne's Assize," was framed; the earliest English "Building Act" probably in existence. This Assize is a document of considerable length, and, taking into consideration the early period at which it was compiled, is remarkable for the comparative precision and exactness of most of its provisions. In reference, however, to the *materials* of which the London houses were thenceforth to be built, its terms do not appear to be obligatory upon any point, except that, in future, partition-walls were to be built of stone (freestone); and even this seems to be hardly more than implied, it being taken probably as a matter of course. As this Assize, with some slight alterations, remained in force down to the period of the compilation of the present Volume, the following items of information, there can be little doubt, will in general hold good of most of the City houses during the 13th and 14th centuries.

Not imperative as to the materials of buildings.

Party-walls.

The party-walls of the houses were of freestone, three feet thick and sixteen feet high, from which the roof (whether covered with tiles or thatch) ran up to a point, with the gable towards the street. Along this wall rain-gutters were laid, to carry off the water, either on to the ground of the party to whom the house belonged or into the high road. Kennels for its reception are not mentioned in the Assize, but they were very general about 100 years later. If arches were left in the walls, for "*almeria*" or "aumbries" (cupboards or larders), they were to be one foot in depth, and no more.

Rain-gutters.

Aumbries.

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 319-332 of the present Volume. It has been printed also in Mr. Stapleton's edition of the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus*, 1846;

and in T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, 1851, from the original work.



The framework rising from the top of the party-wall was of course of wood, and the gable facing the street, as well as the one opposite to it, seems to have been in general made of the same material, plastered over probably by the "*daubers*," and perhaps whitewashed. The upper room was generally known as the "*solar*," and is also called in Fitz-Alwyne's Assize the "*domus*," or "house": its usual height in comparison with the room below does not appear from the present work; but from a deed bearing date 1217 or 1218, it appears that the corbels or joists for supporting the upper floor were inserted at a height of eight feet from the ground. Apart from the main room or rooms on the ground floor in the houses of the citizens was the "necessary chamber;" in reference to which it was enacted by the Assize, that if the pit was walled with stone, the mouth of it was to be two and a half feet from the neighbour's land; but in case it was not faced with stone, the distance was to be three and a half feet. The same regulation too held good, at a somewhat <sup>1</sup> later period, in reference to sinks for receiving refuse or dirty water.

At the time of the promulgation of Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, it is evident that the houses in London consisted of but one storey over the ground floor and no more. At what period more storeys were first added does not appear; but in the early part of the 14th century we find houses in London of *two* or *three* storeys mentioned; each of which storeys, as also the cellar beneath, occasionally formed the freehold of different individuals: a state of things which caused such multiplied disputes between the owners, that the King (Edward II) was at length obliged to interfere by mandate, directing each owner to keep his own part in due repair. The upper storeys in houses of this description were entered probably by stairs on the outside.

<sup>1</sup> It does not appear in the earliest copy of the Assize.

- Cellars.** Cellars are not mentioned in the Assize, but we find them noticed, and that too as places used for business, as early as the first half of the reign of Henry III. It is incidentally mentioned, also, that steps led to these cellars from the street; indeed, they seem to have seriously encroached upon the footway at times, for at later periods they are the subject of frequent enactment. By Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, contrary to the spirit of equity that has prevailed in more recent times, a person when building had full liberty to obstruct a neighbour's ancient lights, unless, indeed, some writing could be produced by that neighbour showing a right on his side to the contrary.
- Entered from the street.**
- Ancient lights.**
- Roofing of houses.** The Assize, as already noticed, makes no provision for the material to be used for roofing; within a century and a half later, however, we find reiterated enactments that the houses of the citizens shall be covered with lead, tiles, or stone. Stalls, too, are not mentioned in the Assize; but these had become common in the latter part of the following century. These stalls were projections—of wooden framework, no doubt—from the gable facing the street, and were used as shops for the exposure of various articles for sale. By civic enactment we find it ordered that these stalls shall be not more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in depth, moveable and flexible, according to the discretion of the Alderman of the Ward, and according as the streets or
- Stalls of houses.**
- Penthouses.** lanes are wide or narrow. The pentices, or penthouses, which are so frequently mentioned in the City ordinances, must have been projections on a larger scale, as the citizens are reminded that they are to be made at least 9 feet in height, "so as to allow of people riding "beneath;" a provision, from which it is evident that they must have extended beyond the portion of the street reserved as a footpath. In favour of the landlords, it was also enacted that penthouses, once fastened by
- Penthouses made fixtures, belonging to the landlord.** iron nails or wooden pegs to the timber framework of

the house—be the occupier a tenant for life, for years, or quarterly,—should be deemed not removable, but fixtures, part and parcel of the freehold.

Windows are mentioned in the Assize. Glass, however, was used only by the most opulent in those days, and the windows of the citizens, *temp.* Richard I, were evidently mere apertures, open in the day, crossed, perhaps, with iron stanchions, and covered, no doubt, by wooden shutters at night. In the reign of Henry III, however, glass, packed in the *Karke*, is enumerated among the regular imports into this country, from Flanders, most probably. Glaziers (*Verrers*) are mentioned as an established Mystery, in the time of Edward III, and in the account given of a riot which took place, about forty years later, at Barking, in Essex, and the vicinity, the offenders are represented, even in those suburban districts, as arming themselves with doors and windows “by way of shield;” glass windows of lattice-work, in all probability, being meant.

There is no mention of, or most remote allusion to, chimneys in Fitz-Alwyne’s Assize; and at that period, if they existed at all in this country, they were to be found only in the abodes of the most wealthy; the smoke in the houses of the middle and lower classes having to find its way out at the doors and windows as it best might. By the close, however, of the following century, the use of chimneys had become, probably, comparatively common; for, by way of prevention against fire, we find it enacted that chimneys shall be faced with plaster, tiles, or stone; and part of the oath taken by the Scavagers of the City on entering office is to the effect that they will see “that all chimneys, “ovens, and <sup>1</sup> rere-dosses, are made of stone, and suffi-

<sup>1</sup> “*Terrailles*.” In the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, Vol. I, p. 406, date 1275, a house in St. Mary-at-Hill, made of stone, a foot or more in breadth, and chimneys projecting into the street.

recutions  
against fire. "ciently protected against the peril of fire." In the same prudent spirit too it was enacted that no reredos of an oven or furnace, where bread or ale was made, or meat was cooked, should be placed near wooden partition, lath-work, or boards; and, in case of contravention thereof, the Scavager was to remove the same, exacting four pence from the offender for his trouble.

Scavager's  
duty.

Further pre-  
cautions by  
ladders and  
water.

By way of further precaution against fire it was also ordered, that occupiers of large houses should keep one or two ladders for the succour of their neighbours on an emergency; and that they should keep, in summer, *i.e.*, between the Feasts of Whitsuntide and of Saint Bartholomew, in consequence of the excessive drought, a barrel or large earthen vessel full of water before the house, for the purpose of quenching fire; unless, indeed, the house should happen to have "a fountain" of its own. For the more speedy removal also of burning houses, each Ward was enjoined to provide a strong iron crook, with a wooden handle, two chains, and two strong cords; these to be left in possession of the Bedel of the Ward, who was also to be provided with a good horn, "loudly sounding." Nothing could more strongly bespeak the frail nature of the London houses, even to the days of Edward III, than the above enactments as to the barrel of water and the Bedel's hook.

Removal of  
burning  
houses by  
the Bedel of  
the Ward.

Fuel.

Charcoal.

The mention of conflagrations naturally leads to some enquiry about fuel. Charcoal (*carbones*) is frequently mentioned: it was prepared in the country, and the suburbs, perhaps, as well, for it is spoken of as being brought into the City by cart; by enactment, *temp.* Richard II, it is ordered that charcoal shall be sold at the rate, between Michaelmas and Easter, of ten

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<sup>1</sup> Meaning, perhaps, a reservoir of spring water in the "cortilage" or court-yard.

pence, and between Easter and Michaelmas, of eight pence per quarter, the price of it, as also of firewood, being assessed by the Mayor and Aldermen. Sea-coal (*carbo marinus*) too was in common use so early as the time of Edward II, and perhaps much earlier, being sold in sacks, and measured by the quarter under the inspection of Meters appointed by the Mayor. Seacoal Lane, in the vicinity of the Fleet River, or Ditch, is mentioned under that name, we learn from other authorities, so early as 1253, the reign of Henry III; it had its name from the sea-coal being brought thither by water, and there stored. The different kinds of wood used for fuel seem to have been distinguished under the names of "*talwode*," "*faget*," and "*busche*," tallwood, faggots, and (probably) brushwood. Carts with wood and charcoal on sale stood at Smithfield and on Cornhill, and sea-coal is mentioned as paying custom at Billingsgate. Fern, too, reeds, and stubble were sometimes used as fuel.

To revert, however, to the structure of houses.—Bricks, as distinguished from tiles, are not mentioned throughout the book, or indeed in any other English work of so early a date; and there is strong reason to believe that the "*teule*" or "tile" was used indifferently for tile or brick. At all events, there can be no doubt that, like those of Roman times, the bricks then in use were much thinner than at the present day; and supposing the tiles to be flat, there would be nothing to distinguish them from bricks.<sup>1</sup> Repeated injunctions by the civic authorities are to be met with, that the *teules* shall be "well burnt, of the ancient scantling, and well leaded;" the latter provision, however, it is apprehended, could only apply to such *teules* as were used for genuine tiles. The "Tilers" so often

<sup>1</sup> See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. xxvii. and p. 25.

mentioned, in all probability performed the duties of the modern bricklayers as well. Lime was sold, sometimes by the sack, containing one bushel, and sometimes by the basket, holding half a quarter. *Temp.* Edward III, a sack of burnt lime cost one penny, and tiles were sold at the rate of from five to eight shillings the thousand.

The following particulars are met with in reference to the wages of artisans employed in building in the early part of the reign of Edward I:—Carpenters, Masons, Plasterers, Tilers, and Daubers are enumerated as so employed; it being the province, no doubt, of the last-mentioned class, the "*luti appositores*" of other books, to fill up the timber-framework of the gables with mud-clay mixed with straw, a material resembling the modern French *torchis*<sup>1</sup> or Devonshire cob. All these classes of workmen mostly received wages on a similar scale. Between Michaelmas and Martinmas (11th Nov.) they had 4*d.* per day, or else 1½*d.* "and their <sup>2</sup>table," at the option of the employer; between <sup>3</sup>Martinmas and the Purification (2nd Feb.), 3*d.*, or 1*d.* and their table; between the Purification and Easter, 4*d.*, or 1½*d.* and their table; and between Easter and Michaelmas, 5*d.*, or 2*d.* and their table. Saturdays and Vigils were to be paid for as whole days, the men only working till the <sup>4</sup>evening, and on Sundays and Feast-days they were "to take nothing," the meaning being, no doubt, that on those days they did not work at all. Their servants, or under-workmen, and the makers of clay <sup>5</sup>walls, were to receive, between Michaelmas and Easter, 2*d.*, and between Easter and Michaelmas, 3*d.*, for all de-

<sup>1</sup> See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> This money for the table is no doubt the "*metesilver*" of other books.

<sup>3</sup> Incorrectly given as "St. Mark's Day," in p. 728.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning probably Vespers, about 4 P.M., or a little later.

<sup>5</sup> "*Mures de terre.*"

mands. Should any person pay a workman beyond these rates, he was to pay to the City a fine of 40s., and the workman to be subjected to forty days' imprisonment. About seventy years later, the wages of certain of these artisans had apparently increased, Masons, Carpenters, Plasterers, and Sawyers receiving six pence during the long days, and five pence in winter, but without being permitted to charge for the repair of their implements. The wages of Tilers, however, had not made so great an advance, being at the rate of 5½d. and 4½d. according to the length of the days, and the wages of their boys (*garsons*) 3½d. and 3d. "Master Daubers" also were to be content with five pence and four pence, according to the length of the days, their boys receiving at the same rate as those of Tilers.

In reference to property in houses.—Tenements are mentioned, about the time probably of Edward II, as renting in the City above the sum of forty shillings, and below. The fact has been already noticed that in some cases houses of two or three storeys were divided into

Rents of houses.

distinct separate freeholds. In one instance a case is met with, perhaps a not uncommon one, of a widow claiming her Free-bench in a tenement that had belonged to her late husband (in the parish of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles), and the Sheriffs putting her in possession of a wing (<sup>1</sup>*alam*) of the building, the principal chamber and the cellar beneath that chamber, with a right of easement in the kitchen, stable, common drain (*communi cloaca*), and courtyard; the rest remaining in possession of the heirs and next of kin of the deceased; an arrangement certainly by no means conducive to a state of domestic tranquillity, but bespeaking the existence of considerable mansions,

Free-bench in a tenement, with occupation, granted to a widow.

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<sup>1</sup> It is possible that this word may here stand for "*aulam*," the "hall" or chief sitting-room.

and that too in that most uninviting locality—the near neighbourhood of “Styngkyng Lane” and the Convent of the Friars Minors.

Assessment where house was in two Wards.

It sometimes happened that a house was situate in two Wards; in such case it was provided that the owner should be assessed in the Ward in which he went to bed, slept, and put on his clothes. Of course such an enactment as this could only apply to a house with more than one room, on the floor where the sleeping-room was situate, and probably of more than ordinary magnitude.

Shops.

The “*shopæ*,” or shops, were probably mere open rooms on the ground floors, with wide windows, closed with shutters, but destitute of stanchions, perhaps; these rooms being enlarged, no doubt, in some instances, by the extra space afforded by the projecting and moveable stalls already mentioned: of their plan or structure, in the present Volume, no further particulars are given. <sup>1</sup> “*Seldæ*,” *selds*, or *shealds*, are occasionally mentioned as places for the stowage or sale of goods; the *selda* of Winchester, for example, belonging probably to the Soke or exclusive jurisdiction of the Bishop of that diocese; and the *selda* in Friday Street, to which place, in the latter part of the reign of Edward III, the sale of hides was wholly restricted. These *seldæ* seem to have been sheds, on a large scale, used as warehouses, and belonged probably only to public Guilds, or men of considerable opulence; there is some evidence also that cranes and balances for the ascertaining of Customs and Pesage were kept beneath them.

Selds or shealds, for what purposes used.

Landlord and tenant.

Before quitting this subject, a few words in reference to the relation of landlord and tenant within the City

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<sup>1</sup> It seems not improbable that to this word North and South Shields in Northumberland and Durham may be indebted for their names. The original “*seldæ*” that gave name to these localities, were probably used for the stowage of coals.



will, perhaps, be not altogether inappropriate. By an ordinance, of the time probably of Edward II, or Edward III, it was enacted that every tenant at will within the franchise of the City, whose yearly rent was below forty shillings, should give the landlord (at any time, it is presumed) at least one quarter's notice ; but in case the yearly rent exceeded forty shillings, the notice was to be given a full half-year before leaving. In case of neglect on part of the tenant to give the proper notice, he was to pay the landlord a quarter or half year's rent, beyond the rent due at the time of leaving, as the case might be ; or else to find a sufficient tenant for those periods. Conversely, the landlord was bound to give similar notice to his tenant ; but in case the landlord sold the house, the tenant having no "specialty by deed," the purchaser was at liberty to eject him at his pleasure. On seizure of the tenant's goods and chattels, at the suit of any other person, the landlord was deemed a preference creditor for two years' rent in arrear, but no more ; the landlord's oath being taken for proof that so much rent was due.

Notice from tenant to landlord.

Notice from landlord to tenant.

Landlord a preference creditor.

Married women also had peculiar privileges within the City,—if, indeed, they can fairly be considered as such. A *femme coverte* could rent a house or shop within the City, on her own account ; and she alone was to be impleaded and sued for the rent thereof in an action of debt, in case the lessor was not aware that she was *coverte de baron* at the time of letting the tenement. A married woman also could pursue a trade or craft of her own within the City ; and, if her husband did not in any way intermeddle therewith, she was to be charged as a *femme sole* as to everything touching the same. Should the plaintiff in such case implead the husband and wife together, the wife was at liberty to plead as a *femme sole*, and to have her wager of Law and other advantages in pleading as such. If she

Rights of married women as to renting houses within the City.

As to pursuing a trade within the City.

was condemned to make payment, she was committed to prison till she had made a composition with the creditor ; the husband being left in the meantime, both in person and in property, wholly untouched. This custom is still in existence.

*Streets and Street Regulations ; City Gates.*—Great precautions seem to have been used, though, perhaps, with but indifferent success, for keeping clean the City streets, lanes, and highways. Kennels, it would appear, were pretty generally made, about a century after the date of Fitz-Alwyne's Assize, on either side of the street (leaving a space for the footpath), for the purpose of carrying off the sewage and rain water. There were two kennels in Cheapside, at a period even when nearly the whole of the north side was a vacant space. The kennels too of Cornhill are frequently mentioned. By reiterated enactments it was ordered that the highways should be kept clean from rubbish, hay, straw, sawdust, dung, and other refuse. Each householder was to clear away all dirt from his door, and to be equally careful not to place it before that of his neighbours. No one was to throw water or anything else out of the windows, but was to bring the water down and pour it into the street. An exception, however, to this last provision, seems to have been made in the case of fishmongers, for we find injunctions frequently issued (in contravention of the precautions mostly taken to preserve the purity of the Thames) that they shall on no account throw their dirty water into the streets, but shall have the same carried to the River. The lanes too running down to the Thames, and the highways between Castle Baynard and the Tower, were to be kept free from all impediments, so that persons on horseback might experience no difficulty in going to the Thames. It seems to have been a practice with tailors and skimmers to scour their furs in the public streets, as

**Kennels in the streets of the City.**

**Enactments as to keeping clean the highways.**

**Injunctions as to the refuse of fishmongers.**

**Lanes running down to the Thames.**

**Scouring of furs in the streets.**

we meet with an ordinance, *temp.* Edward II, forbidding this to be done in the day-time, but permitting it at night.

The City Scavagers, it appears, were originally public officers, whose duty it was to attend at the Hythes and Quays for the purpose of taking Custom upon the *Scavage* (*i.e.* Showage), or opening out, of imported goods. At a later period, however, it was also their duty, as already<sup>1</sup> mentioned, to see that due precautions were taken in the construction of houses against fire; in addition to which, it was their business to see that the pavements were kept in repair, and that the streets, lanes, and highways were not incommoded by refuse or filth. These officers, no doubt, gave name to the "*Scavengers*" of the present day; but in reality, the Scavengers of those times, or, in other words, the labourers who did the *work* of cleansing the streets, were the "*Rakers*," or Rakers; a certain number of whom were kept at the expense of each Ward, and whose duty it was to remove all refuse, from the middle of the street probably, to places duly provided for its reception. These places again were emptied from time to time, and the contents carted away: in one instance an ordinance is met with, *temp.* Edward III, that twelve carts, each with two horses, shall be kept, at the expense of the City, for the removal of sewage and refuse.

In the days of Edward I, persons living in the City were at liberty to keep swine "within their houses," but strict injunctions were issued from time to time that no pigsties should be allowed to encroach upon the streets. Under another state of things, this permission to keep pigs would seem to have been limited to the bakers of the City; and by another ordinance, probably of later date, it is enacted that<sup>2</sup> swine, cows,

<sup>1</sup> See page xxxiii.

<sup>2</sup> In the reign of Henry IV, we read of swine being fed with the

fry of fish. See page 513 of this Volume.

and oxen shall on no account be reared in houses within the City. Still, however, it seems at all times to have been a standing rule, that swine were not to be allowed to roam about the streets, fosses, lanes, or suburbs of the City. If a pig was found so doing, the finder was at liberty to kill it, and either keep the carcase as his perquisite or return it to the owner on his paying a stated sum. Indeed, so seriously felt was this nuisance, that in the early part of the reign of Edward I. four men were "chosen and sworn to take " and kill all swine found wandering within the walls " of the City, to whomsoever they might belong."

The swine of St. Antony's Hospital privileged.

Oath of the Renter of the Hospital.

Dogs within the City.

Hoads and palings before the houses.

Steps of cellars.

The Renter (*Rentarius*), however, of St. Antony's Hospital (the patron Saint of swine) was a privileged person in this respect, though his honesty, it would seem, was not considered to be above impeachment; for, *temp.* Edward II, we find him obliged to make oath, " that he will not avow any swine found at large in " the City, nor will he hang any <sup>1</sup> bells around their " necks, but only around those pigs which have been " given them in pure <sup>2</sup> alms." It was equally forbidden too that dogs should wander about the City, either by night or by day, without some one to look after them. " Genteel dogs" (*chiens gentils*), however, were excepted; in other words, dogs that belonged to, as they are not unfrequently called, "the great lords of the land."

Hoads and palings were not unfrequently erected in front of the houses, but due precautions were taken that these should not encroach upon the street; it being the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to see that they did not act to the prejudice of the public. The steps of such cellars as had their entrance from the street were subjected to the same supervision. Each person was

<sup>1</sup> The distinguishing mark of the pigs of St. Antony's.

<sup>2</sup> For the origin of the saying, "Like a tantony pig," see Stowe's

*Survey*, p. 90. This Hospital was situate in Threadneedle Street, and was a cell to that at Vienne in France.

bound, by frequently repeated enactments, to pave before his own door, but on no account to pave higher or lower than his neighbour. This injunction applied, however, it is apprehended, solely to the footpaths in the City, the expense of keeping the middle of the streets in repair being, in all probability, defrayed by the toll or tax upon horses and vehicles known as "Pavage." In 1334 we find mention of a privilege granted by the citizens of London to the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Neale, that they should be exempt from Pavage, except for paving the space "before their own hostels;" by which expression it seems probable that the footpath only is meant. Pavage was collected probably at the Gates and barriers of the City: from the following ordinance, *temp.* Edward III, it may be gathered that it was a somewhat heavy impost.—"A cart, on entering the City or going forth, shall pay for Pavage, one penny; a laden horse, one farthing; a cart that brings sand and potter's clay, 3 pence per week; and carts with corn and flour from Stratford, 3 pence per week; carts with firewood on sale, shall pay one farthing; and with charcoal on sale, one penny. <sup>1</sup> But carts and horses of the great and of others, which bring their victuals or other goods for their use and for consumption in their houses, shall pay nothing." To prevent the streets and roads being unnecessarily cut up by carts, it was ordered, *temp.* Edward I, that no cart serving the City with wood, sand, or stone, should be shod with iron (*ferrata*), meaning, probably, as to the strakes or rims of the wheels. The length (and probably the breadth) of these strakes (*ferramenta*) was also strictly regulated, and we find instances <sup>2</sup> mentioned of

Regulations as to paving the foot-paths.

Pavage levied for the middle of the roads.

Rates of Pavage.

Regulations as to the wheels of carts.

Strakes of wheels.

<sup>1</sup> This portion of the passage is taken from Letter-Book G, it not being quoted in page 730. The exemption is worthy of notice.

<sup>2</sup> Alluded to in p. 729, but quoted here from reference to Letter-Book D. ff. 125, 141.

blacksmiths getting into trouble for not making them of sufficient length; the circumference of the wheel being divided probably into a number of segments, each of a certain regulated length. These blacksmiths are spoken of as living without the walls, and bringing in the strakes for sale.

Makers of them.

Other regulations as to nuisances.

Not only was it the duty of the Scavagers to see that nuisances were removed, and that the pavements before the houses were kept in due repair, but, in addition to their surveillance, (or possibly before this duty was annexed to their office), it was enacted (*temp.* Edward I) that each Alderman should choose at the Wardmote, four men resident in the Ward, "to preserve, lower, and raise, the pavements, and to remove all nuisances and filth, and to take distresses, or else four pence, from those who placed them there; the same being removed at their cost." In some parts of the City, large open spaces were paved, for the purpose of holding Markets, the Pavement at "Graschirche" for example, and the Pavement situate "before the Friars Minors," at Newgate. Of what material the pavement consisted in these times we do not learn from the present work; it was merely formed, perhaps, of a rough layer of stones. Paviments were paid, in the early part of the reign of Edward I, at the rate of two pence for the toise (*teise*) of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet (of St. Paul) in length; this toise is long measure, probably, but the breadth of the piecework is not stated.

Markets held on certain Pavements in the City.

Paviments, how paid.

Regulations as to carts within the City.

No cart was allowed, *temp.* Edward I and Edward II, to stand anywhere in the City, with firewood, timber, or charcoal, on sale, except at Cornhill. With due considerateness also for the safety of the public, it was provided that all carts, when unloaded, were to be driven no faster through the City than when laden.

Stands of the vendors in the mar-

In certain of the Markets, such as those of "Chepe" or "Westchepe" (Cheapside), and Cornhill, for example,

the sellers of bread, cheese, poultry, fruit, hides, woolfels, kets of Cheap and Cornhill.  
 onions, garlic, and other small wares, stood in the main road, between the kennels; while in others again, as at Graschirche, and before the Convent of the Friars Minors, at Newgate, the extensive pavements, already noticed, seem to have been appropriated to the sellers. In other markets, stalls were permanently erected for their convenience, as at the Market of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles, for butchers (the forefather, no doubt, of the present Newgate Market), and "Stokkes" Market, on the site of the present Mansion-House; the stalls in which were appropriated to the fishmongers on fish days, and to the butchers on flesh days. In the close vicinity of the Stocks Market was Woolchurch-Haw, Woolchurch-Haw, a market for wool. a piece of ground adjoining the churchyard or Haw of St. Mary Woolchurch, furnished also with stalls, and devoted as a market to the dealers in wool. In the time of Richard II, and earlier, certain stands (*stationes*) were let, for various purposes of trade, around the "Brokyncros," and around the Cross in Cheap. Stands at the Cross in Cheap.

The City Conduit (at the East end of Cheapside) is frequently mentioned in this Volume, and from it, in these days, in conjunction with the Thames (the water from which was conveyed in carts), the City derived its main supply of water. A fountain is also spoken of as being situate before the Convent of the Friars Minors in Newgate; and some houses were provided with (so-called) fountains of their own, as already noticed. The water supplied to the citizens from the Thames was carried at certain rates, specified by the civic authorities: the pay for a cart carrying water from Dowgate or Castle Baynard to Cheap was  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; if beyond that distance, the charge was  $2d.$ ; and if not so far as Cheap,  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  Fountain at Newgate.

Public *latrinae* may possibly not have been numerous in these days; but they probably were by no means Water carried by carts from the Thames.  
Public latrine.

unknown. At all events, there is mention made of an ordinance, *temp.* Henry IV, in reference to the "New"  
" <sup>1</sup> *latrina* at Londone Walle."

Wearing of  
masks in  
the streets  
forbidden.

Carrying of  
arms in the  
day usual,  
but some-  
times for-  
bidden.

Carrying of  
arms at  
night for-  
bidden.

Offenders,  
how pu-  
nished.

The wearing of visors or masks in the streets of London was repeatedly forbidden, more especially about Christmas, a period of the year at which, it seems, this silly fashion was much in vogue. Arms appear to have been worn in these days by men of all classes during the daytime; and the City of London probably hardly followed an exception to the rule. In the reign of Edward III, however (A.D. 1364), we meet with a Royal Mandate forbidding any person to wear armour, or to go armed, in the City, or in the suburbs thereof, *by day or by night*, "except the *Vadletes* of the great lords of the land, carrying the swords of their lords in their presence, the Serjeants-at-arms of our Lord the King, of my Lady the Queen, of the <sup>2</sup> Prince, and of the other children of our Lord the King, the officers of the City, and those who shall accompany them for their aid." This enactment, however, was but temporary; though, on the other hand, by the ordinances of the City authorities themselves, the carrying of arms at night was repeatedly forbidden. After Curfew rung (eight at night), "at St. Martin's le Grand, St. Laurence, or Berkyngeschirche,"—Allhallows Barking—(and, at later periods, at St. Paul's, and "St. Mary's atte Bow") no person was to be found in the streets of the City with sword, buckler, or any other arms; with the exception, however, of "great lords or men of substance, and such of their house—hold as go before them with lights." Offenders in this respect were taken to the prison called the "Tun," at Cornhill; and we read, *temp.* Edward III, of an unlucky Chaplain (*Capellanus*) who was taken to the

<sup>1</sup> In Letter-Book G, f. 40, mention is made, *sub anno* 1355, of *latrina* situate on Fleet River.  
<sup>2</sup> Edward, the Black Prince.



Tun for wandering at night, and then sentenced to a term of imprisonment for being found in possession of arms. In order that strangers might not unknowingly infringe this enactment, it was strictly enjoined upon the keepers of hostels that they should inform them thereof; the arms of the guests being left behind in the hostel, should they have occasion to be out at night. Persons were forbidden also to be in the streets at night, who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves, and women of light character found in the streets after Curfew rung, were carried to the Tun. Persons of unblemished reputation even were forbidden to be in the streets after dark, without a light.

Arms to be left behind in the hostels at night.

Nightwalking prohibited.

Lights to be carried.

To diminish, probably, the chances of escape on the part of thieves and desperate characters, it was enacted, *temp.* Edward I, that barriers and chains should be placed across the streets of the City, and "more especially towards the water (Fleet River), near the "Friars Preachers." In the same reign, too, an ordinance is met with, that the Aldermen and men of the respective Wards shall keep watch and ward on horseback at night, each Alderman keeping three horses for the purpose. This subject, however, is but little touched upon in the present Volume.

Barriers and chains placed across the streets.

The Aldermen to keep watch and ward.

Under some of the City Gates, we read of stalls being erected and let out, for the purposes of merchandize no doubt; Ludgate, for example. Each of these gates, too, was granted to a Serjeant-at-arms, who occupied the chambers over the gateway, and whose duty it was to keep watch at night; being assisted by a watchman (*wayte*) whom he kept at his own expense. During the day, each gate, according to the City regulations, was to be kept by two men well armed; and on some occasions we find the Bedel directed to summon the men of the Ward, to watch the gate armed, those absent finding substitutes at their own expense. The City Gates, the Gate of London Bridge, and the City

City Gates.

How occupied.

How watched.

Let from time to time.

Posterns, were let to certain persons from time to time, for the profit, no doubt, arising from the farming of the tolls ; and we find the name of <sup>1</sup> Geoffrey Chaucer mentioned as taking a lease of that at Aldgate. The keepers of the City Gates were sworn, *temp.* Richard II, among other things, not to allow Lepers to pass into the City.

Lepers not to be admitted at the Gates.

*Regulations in reference to the River, the Water-course of Walbrook, and the City Fosses.*—It was strictly and repeatedly enacted that no one should forestal wares of any kind, or wines brought by ship, in the Pool (*la Pole*) of the Thames. By one enactment, which, perhaps, did not remain long in force, vessels and boats with victuals of any kind were ordered to lie one day at anchor without selling anything. No ship or boat was to moor any where at night except at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe ; nor was it to moor off the bankside (*cofteram*) of Southwark, under penalty of imprisonment of the parties so offending, and loss of the vessel. *Temp.* Edward I, it was forbidden that the merchants of Germany should land any of their merchandize at night. All boats going to Gravesend were to load at St. Botulph's Wharf (near the Tower). All boats bringing small victuals (*petiz vitailles*) from the Eastward, were to unload them at the same wharf. At this wharf, too, *temp.* Edward III, passengers were allowed to land a <sup>2</sup> male, fardel, wallet, or panyer, carried under the arm, and containing their linen, free of Wharfage ; the Quay, too, was at all times to be carefully kept clear of dung and filth.

Forestalling prohibited in the Pool.

Regulations as to vessels and boats on the Thames.

St. Botulph's Wharf assigned to boats from the Eastward.

Passengers' luggage free of Wharfage dues.

River fares.

In the latter part of the reign of Henry III, the fare from Billingsgate to Gravesend was fixed at two pence : at a later period, it was enacted that no waterman should take beyond two pence, or three pence at most, for the use of the whole of his boat, at any point

<sup>1</sup> See page 553.

| <sup>2</sup> Portmanteau, or travelling-bag.

between London and Westminster. No waterman was, Mooring of boats at night. under any circumstances, to leave his boat moored at the opposite side of the river after sunset, but was to have it moored on the City side; to the end that thieves and malefactors might not obtain possession of the boats for the purpose of transit. It was ordered also that watermen should convey neither men nor women in Conveyance by boat to the Stews. their boats to the Stews in Southwark, except during the daytime.

Ordinances were issued by the City authorities from Ordinances for cleansing Smithfield and other localities. time to time, for cleansing the field (*campum*) "called Smithfield," and for keeping clean all hythes, fosses, walls, conduits, the River Thames, and the Watercourse of Walbrook: proclamation was also made that no one should throw dung, sand, rubbish, or filth, into the Thames, Fleet, or fosses of the City. In the same regard for the purity of the River, it was ordered that For preserving the purity of the River Thames. all boats taking in loads of rushes, hay, or straw, should load only the very moment before their departure; in addition to which, each boat, bringing <sup>1</sup> rushes, was to pay twelve pence for cleansing the place where it was unloaded. The butchers of St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles were evidently in the habit of carrying their offals down to the Thames; this, however, was forbidden by the authorities, and places provided for the burial thereof. No person was allowed, *temp.* Edward Bathing in the River and in the Tower Foss. III, to bathe in the Tower Foss, or in the Thames near the Tower, <sup>2</sup> *under penalty of death.* For the purpose of keeping clean the Watercourse of Walbrook, Water-course of Walbrook. every householder on its banks, from the <sup>3</sup> "Moor" (*Mora*) down to the Thames, was ordered to keep

<sup>1</sup> Rushes are frequently mentioned as being brought by boat; they were extensively used for covering the floors of houses. Sedge, too, for fuel, may possibly

be included under the name of rushes, (*junci*, *scirpi*, and *joncs*.)

<sup>2</sup> Letter-Book F. f. 186.

<sup>3</sup> Finsbury Moor; from which "Moorfields" takes its name.

a rake, the better to intercept any refuse thrown into it. For the prevention of purprestures or encroachments on the Thames, it was enacted that no Quays should be made upon the banks thereof, without view and sanction of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty.

Encroachments on the Thames prohibited.

Drawbridge on Old London Bridge.

Old London Bridge, the immediate predecessor of the present one, was provided with a drawbridge for the transit of shipping, in its early days; for, under date 1334, we read of Pontage being exacted from the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, for "raising and "drawing the Bridge," when their vessels had to pass with merchandize.

Felons taking sanctuary within the City.

*Police Regulations.*—Amid a vast amount of miscellaneous information on this subject, the following particulars are perhaps among those most worthy of notice. Upon a felon taking refuge for sanctuary in a church, it was the duty of the neighbours to watch him, until he had either surrendered, or, in presence of the proper officer, had abjured the realm. If, however, the felon was allowed to escape, the Ward was amerced to the amount of 100 shillings, to be paid to the king. On the body of each dead Jew buried in London, a custom of three pence half-penny was levied, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. After enduring almost unheard-of cruelties, the Jews were banished from England in 1290 by Edward I; and an ordinance was made that they should on no account be admitted into the City of London. Prior, too, to their expulsion, it had been declared illegal, as we learn from <sup>1</sup> *Liber Horn*, for any landlord to let his house to a Jew, in case it were not "within Jewry" (*infra Judaismum*).

Tax on the burial of Jews.

Other hardships inflicted upon the Jews.

Regulations as to Lepers.

No <sup>2</sup> Leper was allowed to enter the City Gates, to

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in page 591; but read there "267." | the City books, there is some curious matter in p. xcvi of M. Delpit's

<sup>2</sup> On this subject, as mentioned in | work, already mentioned.

dwell in the City, or to walk or beg in the streets thereof; but these unhappy people were to have a common deputy (*attourne*), whose duty it was to go round the parish-churches on Sundays for the collection of alms in their behalf. The officer who acted as "Supervisor of the Lepers" was specially exempted from service on all Assizes, Juries, Watches, and Summonses. Lazars, or diseased beggars, were forbidden to beg alms in the streets of the City, and frequent ordinances were issued, to the effect that no one able to gain his subsistence by labour should beg within its walls. No one was allowed to keep a fencing-school or a place for buckler-exercise within the City; the use of stone-bows, too, as likely to be productive of mischief, was repeatedly forbidden either in the City or in the suburbs; and, at various periods, prohibitions were issued against the carriage of a sword, pointed knife, *misericorde* or dagger, *massuelle* or mace, arbalest or crossbow, bludgeon, or other arm, in the streets.

Alms to be gathered for them.

Supervisor of the Lepers.

Lazars and other beggars.

Fencing-schools forbidden, and the use of various weapons.

The "great social evil," too, as it is the fashion to call it in the language of the present day, seems to have been the subject of various experimental enactments. It being found that the houses of women of ill-fame had become the constant resort of thieves and other desperate characters, it was ordered by Royal proclamation, *temp.* Edward I, that no such women should thenceforth reside within the walls of the City, under pain of forty days' imprisonment. A list, too, was to be taken of all such women by the authorities, and a certain walk assigned to them. The Stews of Southwark are once, and only once, alluded to in this Volume, and the result of this enactment was, no doubt, to drive the unfortunates thither. Civic ordinances of later dates seem to have been still more strin-

Women of ill-fame.

Sometimes banished from the City.

A walk assigned to them.

Other strin-

<sup>1</sup> For an excellent account of this, | *Mag.* for December 1858, p. 560.  
 with pictorial illustration, see *Gent.* | <sup>2</sup> See page xlix, *ante*, and page 277.

gent enact-  
ments rela-  
tive to them. gent in this respect; brothel-keepers, courtesans, and  
procuresses were to be driven by the Aldermen from  
their Wards, and if found, to be forthwith taken by the  
Bedel and constables to one of the Sheriffs' Counters.

The Tun at  
Cornhill. The Tun at Cornhill, we learn from other authorities,  
was built in 1282 as a prison for the especial recep-  
tion of this class of delinquents, and such as were guilty  
of riotous conduct or wandering at night.

Regulations  
as to the  
dress of  
Courtesans. The dress, too, of these unhappy women was the  
subject of frequent legislation. *Temp.* Edward I, it  
was enacted, by Royal proclamation, that no woman  
of ill-fame should wear the fur called "minever," or  
the texture known as <sup>1</sup>"cendale" upon her hood or  
dress; and, in case any of the City Serjeants should  
find a courtesan contravening this injunction, he was to  
be at liberty to seize the minever or cendale, and retain  
it as his perquisite. At a later period, *temp.* Edward  
III, we meet with a civic enactment, "that no com-  
mon woman shall wear a vesture furred with <sup>2</sup>peltry  
" or wool," and later again, "that no woman of loose  
" life shall wear a hood that is furred, except with  
" lambs' wool or rabbit-skin." From the Letter-Books  
we gather that in the middle of the 14th century  
most of these women were Flemings by birth.

In the 14th  
century  
most of  
them Flem-  
ings.

No market  
to be held  
by the Fripperers  
on  
London  
Bridge.

From the language of enactments frequently made,  
to the effect that no market should thenceforth be held  
on London Bridge, it would seem that the Fripperers,  
or dealers in old clothes, were much in the habit of  
holding their "*Evechepynge*," or night markets, there.

No market  
to be held in  
Southwark.

Ordinances also were occasionally issued, to the effect  
that no one should go out of the City for the pur-  
pose of buying corn, cattle, bread, or any article of  
merchandize in Southwark, so as to make market

Tines not to there; timber only excepted. The use of "*tinae*," tines,

<sup>1</sup> Or "*sendal*;" a particular kind  
of thin silk. Minever was spotted  
ermine (*ermine vaire*).

<sup>2</sup> Dressed woofel; this seems to  
be the meaning of "*pelure*."

—large wooden vessels, probably like our tubs—was forbidden at the Conduit in Cheap; for the purpose of preventing waste, no doubt; and in a like careful spirit, brewers and maltsters were forbidden to use the Conduit water for the purposes of their trade. Bakers, too, were not allowed to use fountain water; but what fountains in particular are meant, on reference to the passage (Letter-Book H. f. 96, *temp.* Richard II), does not appear. It is not improbable that the meaning may be, that spring water was too hard for the proper kneading of bread.

Among the civic regulations in reference to trades, the following are among the more deserving of notice. *Temp.* Edward I, 'Barbers were forbidden to expose blood in their windows, but were ordered to carry it privily to the Thames,—one of the comparatively few ordinances of these times to the detriment of that now much ill-used stream. *Temp.* Henry IV, an enactment is found, to the effect that Barbers shall not follow their calling, or keep their shops open, on Sundays. At the close of Edward the Third's reign, Bowyers were forbidden to send bows to Cornhill, or to any other place within the City, for sale. In the early part of the same reign, Spurriers were ordered to sell spurs at the rate of 6*d.* and 8*d.* the pair, the very best not to exceed 12*d.* In the same reign, it was also enacted that every Goldsmith should put his mark on plate of his manufacture; all Smiths, too, who made swords and knives, were to have their private mark. *Temp.* Edward I, the prices to be charged by shoeing Smiths, or "*Mareschals*," for their labour and materials, were regulated on the following terms: for putting on a common horse-shoe with six nails, 1½*d.*; with eight nails, 2*d.*; and for removing the

be used at  
the Conduit.

The water  
thereof  
not to be  
wasted.

Bakers not  
to use foun-  
tain water.

Civic Regu-  
lations.

As to Bar-  
bers.

Bowyers

Spurriers.

Goldsmiths.  
Sword-  
smiths.

Shoeing  
smiths, and  
prices of  
horse-shoes.

<sup>1</sup> In these days, it must be remembered, they acted as surgeons, in re- spect of bleeding, more particularly. See, however, Note 2 to page cix.

same,  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; for putting a shoe on a courser,  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; for putting a shoe on a charger,  $3d.$ ; and for removing a shoe from either,  $1d.$

Carriage or cartage might be seized by the City officers.

Carriage or cartage might at any time be seized by the serjeants and grooms (*garsons*) of the City dignitaries and officials from the "*Traventers*," or persons who kept carts and horses for hire. The carts, however, that carried away the filth of the City are mentioned as being especially exempted; an enactment that has very much the semblance of making a virtue of necessity. The serjeants and grooms were especially directed, not to molest the carts and horses of the poor persons who brought victuals and other wares to the City for sale, and not, "for their own private gain," to spare those of persons who kept them for hire,—a rather strong hint as to the prevalence of bribery, which in all probability was anything but uncalled for. Carts used in the City for the carriage of sand, gravel, or potter's clay, contained one full quarter and no more.

Directions to the City Serjeants as to taking the same.

Dimensions of certain carts.

Oppressive regulations as to Workmen and Labourers.

Workmen and labourers seem to have been dealt with in a very summary manner, and, though their wages would appear to have been regulated on a sufficiently bountiful scale, and they were nominally styled free, in reality they could hardly call their hands their own. Shortly after the great pestilence of 1348–1351, and in consequence of the scarcity of labour caused thereby, we find an enactment, "that every workman and labourer shall do his work just as he used" (*i.e.* on the same terms as) "before the pestilence;" also, "that the servants of substantial people (*bons gens*) shall take no more than they used to take;" and, "that labourers and workmen who will not work, shall be arrested and imprisoned." At an earlier period, too, but in the same reign, that of Edward III, we meet with royal Writs, directing that working "Saddlers, <sup>1</sup>Skin-

<sup>1</sup> *Puletariis*, in page 620, is evidently a mistake for *pelletariis*.



“ners, and Tanners, (or Tawyers), shall be chastised  
“for charging excessively; and that Fishmongers, Poul-  
“terers, and other journeymen (*operarii*), shall take  
“no more than they used to take.”

Genuine, rational liberty was a thing apparently  
comprehended by but few in these days, appreciated,  
perhaps, by fewer, really enjoyed by none.

*Hostelers and Lodging-house Keepers.*—The persons Hostelers  
and Herber-  
geours. whose business it was to receive guests for profit, ap-  
pear to have been divided into two classes, the “*Hos-  
“telers*” and the “*Herbergeours*.” The line of distinction  
between these two classes is not very evident from the  
contents of the present Volume, but it seems not im-  
probable that it consisted in the fact that the former The pro-  
tinction be-  
tween them. lodged and fed the servants and horses of their guests,  
while the latter did not. At all events, hostelers are  
mentioned as supplying hay and corn for horses, but  
herbergeours never.

Keepers of wine-taverns and ale-houses, and Vic- The lodging  
of guests re-  
stricted to  
them. tuallers (who merely sold provisions), do not appear  
to have lodged their guests, any more than the <sup>1</sup> Cooks,  
who supplied the public, according to Fitz-Stephen,  
with cooked dinners at their own houses, and to whose  
tables strangers and wayfarers were in the habit of  
resorting. The privilege of keeping these houses seems As mostly  
being free-  
men of the  
City. to have been mostly restricted to freemen of the City;  
but we occasionally read of strangers and foreigners  
being admitted to the freedom for the purpose of becom-  
ing hostelers and herbergeours; though, even then, in  
conformity with the usual spirit of jealousy and sus- Jealousy as  
to foreign  
Hostelers. picion, they were commanded to keep their houses  
“in the heart of the City,” and were scrupulously ex-

<sup>1</sup> From the words of the “Assize  
of Buildings, 1212,” (not contained  
in the present Volume,) in which the  
*hostelries* in the houses of the Cooks

were ordered to be removed, it  
would seem that they were in the  
habit of infringing the laws of the  
City in this respect.

Cookshops and hostels on the banks of the Thames. cluded from the banks of the Thames, which we know, from <sup>1</sup> other sources, to have been a favourite locality for keepers of cookshops and hostelries. On one occasion, too, *temp.* Edward I, we meet with an enactment, "that no Portuguese or Teutonic (Germans) shall keep hostels, but that persons of those countries shall lodge with freemen of the City," meaning native freemen, apparently. *Temp.* Edward III, non-freemen are mentioned as being "Common Hostelers" in the City.

The Hosteler responsible for the conduct of his guest. At an early period we find it ordered, in conformity with the old Saxon law of <sup>2</sup> Frank-pledge, that no hosteler or herbergeour should lodge a man more than a day and a night, unless he would be responsible to the City for any offences his guest might commit. This provision, like many others of Saxon origin, seems to have been adhered to with singular tenacity; for we meet with it still in force at the very close of the reign of Edward III. In addition to this, other precautions were taken to prevent strangers from breaking "the King's peace;" who seem to have had to endure multiplied inconveniences and indignities, and to have had it always vividly brought to their notice that they were only here upon sufferance, and on condition of their best behaviour. It was the duty of the hostelers, at times when arms were not allowed to be worn in the City, the 37th of Edward III, for example, to take possession of the arms of their guests, and keep them till their departure; the stranger, upon breach of this ordinance, being punished with fine and imprisonment. Also, at other times, when the laws in this respect were not so rigorous, the hostelers and

Hardships and indignities inflicted upon strangers.

Ordered at times to leave their arms in the hostels.

The Hostelers ordered to warn

<sup>1</sup> See T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture of the 13th Century*, p. 25.

<sup>2</sup> On the subject of "Frank-pledge," see an excellent article in

Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's* (published by the Camden Society), p. cv, *et seq.*, an invaluable accession to our mediæval literature.

herbergeours were enjoined to inform their guests of the prohibition as to carrying arms after Curfew rung, as also that they were equally forbidden to go wandering (*wakerauntz*) about the streets of the City. In case, too, business should absolutely necessitate the stranger's absence from his hostel at night, by the City ordinances, equally of the times of Edward I, Edward III, and Richard II, it was the bounden duty of the host to remind him, with the best grace he might, that he must take care and be back in good time. Brokers, too, of various articles of merchandize, were allowed to keep hostels, but were strictly cautioned against entertaining merchants who dealt in the class of goods of which they themselves were sworn brokers.

Hostelers were also forbidden to sell drink and victuals to any other than their guests; and in the days of Edward III, if not at an earlier period, it was the invidious duty of the Bedel and constables of the Ward to search their houses for the purpose of ascertaining that they had not transgressed this rule. At all times, however, even when the brewers were forbidden to sell ale to hucksters or any other persons for the purpose of retail, hostelers were privileged to purchase it for resale to their guests, and to charge them at the rate of 2*d.* per gallon for ale bought at the rate of 1*d.* or 1½*d.* per gallon, retailing it to them by sealed gallon, pottle, and 1 quart. No hosteler was allowed to make either ale or bread, but he was enjoined by public enactment to buy the latter of the bakers. By an ordinance of the latter part of the reign of Edward III, the City hostelers were duly ordered to sell their oats and hay at reasonable rates; an injunction,

their guests  
not to carry  
arms at  
night.

And not to  
be out at a  
late hour.

Brokers al-  
lowed to  
keep hostels.

Hostelers  
forbidden to  
retail food  
or drink.

Privileged to  
resell ale to  
their guests  
only.

Not to make  
ale or bread.

Ordered to  
sell oats and  
hay at  
reasonable  
rates.

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<sup>1</sup> No smaller measure than a quart, in reference to ale, is ever mentioned. The "*hanap*," or handled and covered mug, used in the taverns, may have held less, but it was forbidden to be used as a measure.

These rates afterwards assessed.

however, which they do not seem to have attended to, for, a few years later, we find it enacted that no hosteler shall take for the hay of one horse, for a night and a day, more than  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and for a bushel of oats,  $8d.$ ; a very fair remuneration, to all appearance, the price of bread in these days taken as the standard. After this period, the prices to be taken by hostelers for hay and oats continued to be published from time to time. The established charge for a night's lodging, probably about the time of Henry IV, was one penny per night.

Charge for a night's lodging.

Billeting of the Royal retinue and dependants.

Before leaving the subject of Hostels, a few remarks upon lodgings and guests of a somewhat less lucrative nature may be not altogether irrelevant. In the times of our early kings, when they moved from place to place, it devolved upon the Marshal of the king's household to find lodgings for the Royal retinue and dependants; which was done by sending a billet (*biletum*), and seizing arbitrarily the best houses and mansions of the locality, turning out the inhabitants, and marking the houses so selected with chalk; which latter duty seems to have belonged to the Serjeant-chamberlain of the king's household. The City of London, fortunately for the comfort and independence of its inhabitants, was exempted by numerous Charters from having to endure this most abominable annoyance, at such times as it pleased the king to become its near neighbour by taking up his residence in the Tower. Still, however, repeated attempts were made to infringe this rule within the precincts of the City; even to the impudent extent, as we find mentioned in the present <sup>1</sup> Volume, of taking possession of the Sheriff's own house, and placing therein the King's Secretary, men, serjeants, horses, and harness.

London exempted therefrom by Charter.

Attempts to infringe this privilege.

Successful resistance by

The bold Sheriff, however, John de Caustone — all

<sup>1</sup> Page 303, *temp.* Edward II.

honour to his name—seems to have acted with becoming spirit. Determined not to submit to such an inroad upon his rights and liberties as this, he forthwith—whether personally or by his servants does not appear—proceeded to rub out the obnoxious marks, and turned the king's men and serjeants out of the house, the Secretary probably walking quietly away. Even more than this, the worthy Sheriff successfully defended himself before the Steward and Marshal of the King's household, sitting at the Tower in judgment upon him. It was to meet violations, no doubt, of their liberties, of such an outrageous nature as this, that an enactment was promulgated, in the time probably of Edward I, to the effect “that if any member of the Royal household, or any retainer of the nobility, shall attempt to take possession of a house within the City, either by main force or by delivery [of the Marshal of the Royal household]; and if, in such attempt, he shall be slain by the master of the house, then and in such case, the master of the house shall find six of his kinsmen (*parentes*) [as compurgators], who shall make oath, himself making oath as the seventh, that it was for this reason that he so slew the intruder; and thereupon he shall go acquitted.”

one of the Sheriffs.

Enactment to meet such violations of the liberties of the City.

*Brewers and Taverners; Ales and Wines.*—In reference to the beverages in common use in these days, two somewhat remarkable facts are deserving of notice.

Milk is nowhere mentioned, as an article of sale or otherwise, throughout the Volume, nor is the subject of drunkenness once noticed, or even remotely alluded to. Milk perhaps was little, if at all, used by the City population; and as for drunkenness, it was probably not deemed an offence by the authorities if unattended with violence.

The best ale too, which was no better than *sweet-wort*, was probably so thin that it might be drunk in “potations

Milk not mentioned in Liber Albus. Nor drunkenness.

Probable quality of the ale of those days

Fermented  
liquors  
drunk now.

“ pottle deep ” without disturbing the equilibrium of the drinker. Fermented liquors were drunk too in these days as new as possible ; and there can be little doubt that the ale was used the moment it was <sup>1</sup> made. This, combined with its possible thinness and its lusciousness, would additionally tend to prevent it from producing inebriety ; and it is doubtful whether the Londoners now deserved the character for drunkenness which Fitz-Stephen had seemed inclined to give them little better than a century before. The fact, however, that the smallest ale measure here noticed is a quart, would certainly seem, it must be admitted, to militate somewhat against a belief in their comparative sobriety. The extensive consumption too of wine, which, at one period, was little more than twice as dear as ale, may have exercised some influence in this respect. Wine at this low price would be no better than, if indeed as good as, the *vin ordinaire* of the present day ; and consequently, though largely drunk, there would be but little chance of its causing inebriety.

Probable  
sobriety of  
the London-  
ers of these  
days.

One fact,  
apparently,  
against it.

Extensive  
consumption  
probably of  
inferior  
wine.

Status of the  
Brewers.

Breweresses  
a more nu-  
merous class.

The business of a Brewer was acknowledgedly one held in <sup>2</sup> low estimation (*de vile juggement*) ; indeed <sup>3</sup> “ Breweress ” rather should be the term, as, in the times now under consideration, the business was almost wholly in the hands of females, and so continued to be till the close of the 15th century, if not later ; at which period Fleet Street was tenanted almost wholly by breweresses or alewives, and makers of felt caps. The

<sup>1</sup> See Archdeacon Hale's *Domesday of St. Paul's*, p. 1 ; where it appears that the brewings at the Cathedral brewery took place twice a week throughout the year.

<sup>2</sup> This is the more singular, as it was in these times that Jacob Van Artveldt, the Brewer of Ghent, the great and powerful ally of Edward

III, was exercising such a powerful effect upon the destinies of his country, and the politics of Western Europe.

<sup>3</sup> This translation of “ *braciatrix* ” or “ *braceresse* ” is preferred to “ alewife,” as the latter might apply to a woman who sold ale as well as to one who made it.

brewers of ale, generally, if not always, sold it also by retail to the public, as well as wholesale to such dealers as were not brewers themselves, but privileged to sell it. Indeed, at some periods, as already noticed, we meet with prohibitory enactments, forbidding any person but brewers and hostlers to be sellers of ale.

Brewers mostly sold also by retail.

The ale-tavern or ale-house seems to have been a distinct establishment from the wine-tavern; the keeper of which, though the fact does not appear in the present Volume, was probably prohibited from selling ale. For the present, it is proposed to call the reader's attention exclusively to the brewing and sale of 'ale.

The ale-house distinct from the wine-tavern.

Immediately a brewing was finished, it was the duty of the brewer or breweress to send for the Ale-conner of the Ward, in order to taste the ale. Upon so doing, the Ale-conner, in case he did not find the ale equal to the Assize, or, in other words, not so good as it ought to be, with the assent of his Alderman set a lower price upon it, which, upon sale thereof, was not to be exceeded. Fine, imprisonment, and even punishment by pillory, were the result of reiterated breaches of the Assize. The gallon, pottle, and quart of the brewer and taverner were to be duly impressed with the seal of the Alderman of the Ward; the tun also, or vat, of the brewery (containing 150 gallons,) was similarly sealed. The pottles and quarts, there is reason to believe, were sometimes made of wood, as we find them spoken of as being made when green (*vert*), and as shrinking from dryness on getting old. Consumers, private probably as well as taverners, sent their vessel to the brewery; and, by public enactment, there it was to stand the rest of the day and through the night,

The Ale-conner's duties.

Breaches of the Assize of ale.

Measures to be scaled.

Pottles and quarts probably of wood.

Mode of supplying consumers with ale.

<sup>1</sup> The word 'ale' is purposely preferred here, as malt liquor was not hopped in these days. The earliest mention of hops, as used for beer,

that the Editor has met with, is in the *Northumberland Household Book*, sub anno 1512.

for the purpose of giving the ale time to work (*es-purger*); another proof of its newness when consumed. The next morning, on being taken away by the customer, the vessel was to be "full of good and clear ale."

Ale-houses  
to be closed  
at Curfew.

No brewer or breweress, or regrator or regratress of ale, was to keep his or her doors open after Curfew rung, under heavy penalties. Brewers, as well as hostellers, were ordered to retail their ale by full and lawfu measure, and not to sell it by the hanap, or metal drinking-mug of the establishment. The Assize price of ale seems to have varied; at an early period

Ale not to be  
sold by the  
hanap.

Prices of ale.

it was to be  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  per gallon and no more; in later times the price is mentioned as one penny to  $1\frac{1}{4}d.$  for the best, and  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  to one penny for the "second:" persons found selling above those prices were subject to heavy penalties; hostellers excepted, whose exemption from this regulation has been the subject of remark

Illiberal en-  
actment for  
regulating  
the sale of  
ale.

<sup>1</sup> already. So little in these times were the feelings or liberty of individuals respected, that in one enactment by proclamation for regulating the sale of ale, we find it ordered that, "if any man or woman shall decline "to brew, or shall brew a less quantity than he or "she used to brew, in consequence of this ordinance, "let such person be held to be a withdrawer of "victuals from the City, and, for such disobedience and "malice, let him or her incur the penalty of im- "prisonment, according to the will of the Mayor for "the time being; and nevertheless, let the said person "forswear for ever the said trade within the liberties "of the City." Ordinances of this most illiberal and tyrannical complexion, in reference to civic interference with various trades, were by no means uncommon.

Hucksters  
sometimes  
allowed to  
retail ale.

In addition to the keepers of ale-taverns or ale-houses, who regrated the ale which they had purchased

<sup>1</sup> See page lvil.



from the brewery, hucksters were sometimes allowed to retail it in small quantities; most probably however, "not to be drunk upon the premises." Cooks too and Pie-bakers are occasionally spoken of as selling ale, to the guests, no doubt, who took refreshment at their shops.

In order that persons of bad character, loitering about the City at night, might have no places of resort for the concocting of criminal designs, it was enacted that all wine-taverns, as well as other places of a similar nature, should be shut at the hour of Curfew, eight at night. In case of breach of this regulation, the taverner was to give his hanap, or handled mug (of what metal it was made we are not told, but probably of silver), as a pledge for his good behaviour, and pay a fine as well. No wine-taverner was to mix unsound wine with good, or old with new, under certain penalties; and—greatly the converse of the taste of the present day—new wine appears to have been much preferred to old, it being enacted that, after the arrival of new wine at a tavern, none of it should be sold before the old was disposed of. Wine-taverners were ordered also to sell by sealed measure, and not by the <sup>1</sup>*cruskyn* or cruse. By enactments frequently promulgated in the reign of Edward III, wine-taverners were forbidden to hang cloths before the doors of their cellars; and it was the right of every customer to see from what vessel his wine was drawn; we learn also, from Letter-Book G, that customers had a legal right to see that the vessel into which the wine was drawn was clean, and that it contained no other liquid.

Taverners who sold "sweet" wines were forbidden

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<sup>1</sup> These, no doubt, were the small earthenware cups from which the wine was drunk. The Irish peasant still sings the praises of the "*cruskeen lawn*," from which he quaffs his *potheen*.

Cooks and Pie-bakers also.

Wine-taverns to be closed at Curfew.

Under certain penalties.

Unsound wine not to be mixed with good.

New wine preferred to old.

Wine not to be sold by the *cruskyn*.

Other enactments as to Wine-taverners.

Taverns for the sale of sweet wines.

to deal in the other kinds, and the number of their<sup>1</sup> taverns was limited. It was illegal also for the dealer in the non-sweet classes of wine to keep White wine of Gascony, Rochelle wine, or Spanish, in the same cellar with Rhenish; the object of this enactment being probably to prevent the former kinds being fraudulently substituted for Rhenish. The few sweet wines named in the present Volume are Malvesie, the modern 'Malmsey,' a Greek wine, sold in the reign of Richard II at 16*d.* per gallon, Vernage (Vernaccia), a Red Tuscan wine, sold at 2*s.*, Crete, sold at 1*s.*, and wine of Provence, sold at the same price; under which last name probably, Roussillon, or a kindred wine, is meant.<sup>2</sup> A wine called Romaney, is mentioned as being fraudulently imitated, in the time of Henry V, by which name a choice variety of Malvesie was called.

Certain wines not to be kept in the same cellar.

Sweet wines named in Liber Albus.

Other wines named.

No allusion to wine in bottles.

Wines to be duly gauged.

Other kinds named, *temp.* Richard II, and not belonging to the class of sweet wines, are Rhenish, sold at 8*d.* per gallon, and Red (*Vermaille*), at 6*d.*, by which perhaps an inferior claret is meant. Another inferior wine, sold at an earlier period at 3*d.* per gallon, has been<sup>3</sup> already noticed. To all appearance, these wines were consumed wholly in draught; at all events, no allusion to wine in bottles or flasks is here to be met with.

No wine was permitted to be sold till it had been subjected to a scrutiny and had been duly gauged:

<sup>1</sup> By Royal Writ of 39 Edward III, only three taverns for the sale of sweet wines were in future to be permitted within the City; in Cheap, namely, Walbrook, and Lombard Street. See Letter-Book G, f. 157.

<sup>2</sup> In Letter-Book G, the following wines are named, in addition to Crete and the others:—Candie (a variety, perhaps, of

Crete), Trubidiane (probably wine of Trebbio), Mountross (perhaps Rosas, a Catalonian wine), Greeke, and Claire (probably a French wine, sweetened and boiled). All these were sold 47 Ed. III, at 12*d.* per gallon. Another called "Ryvere," was sold at 16*d.*, at which price, in this reign, Romaney was also sold.

<sup>3</sup> In page lx.

in the reign, too, of Edward III, four vintners were chosen yearly to assess the prices of wines. The forestalling of wines in the Pool of the Thames, or elsewhere, was strictly prohibited. King's Prisage, or Custom, was taken according to a certain scale, on all imported wines.

The prices assessed.

Forestalling of wines prohibited.

Prisage.

The wine-taverns were furnished with a pole projecting from the gable of the house, and supporting a sign, or a bunch of <sup>1</sup> leaves, at the end. In one ordinance, we find it stated that the poles of the taverns in Cheap (Cheapside) and elsewhere were of such a length as to be in the way of persons on horseback, and so heavy as to cause the risk of greatly damaging the houses; in consequence whereof, it was enacted that from thenceforth no sign-pole should be more than seven feet in length. This we may presume to have been the breadth of the footpath reserved for passengers, in Cheap and the wider streets at least.

Poles of wine-taverns.

Probable breadth of the footpath.

The business of the Winedrawers (*Wyndrawers*) seems to have been limited to the loading, carriage, and unloading, of tuns and pipes of wine from the Quay cellars to other parts of the City. Their charges were restricted by enactment to certain prices, according to the distance; ten pence being the largest sum allowed for the carriage of a tun of wine to any part within the walls, and eight pence for a pipe.

Business of the Winedrawers.

Their charges limited by enactment.

*Bread and Bakers, Corndealers, Millers, Cooks, Piebakers, and Pastelers.*—The bread consumed in the City was made partly within the walls, and partly in places more or less distant. The localities without the walls mentioned in this Volume, where bread was made, are Stratford in Essex, <sup>2</sup> Bremble near Stratford, Stevenheth

Bread made in certain localities without the City.

<sup>1</sup> Hence the proverb; "Good wine needs no bush."

<sup>2</sup> The present Bromley, no doubt, which still has its corn-mills.

(now Stepney), and St. <sup>1</sup> Alban's; from which places it was brought on horses or in carts. At times, however, we find the import of all strange bread into London strictly prohibited; and against that made in Southwark, as against most other things connected with that locality, there seems to have been an extraordinary degree of prejudice, the bread of that place being more than once excluded by name, "because the Bakers of Southwark are not amenable to the justice of the City." Indeed, under the most favourable circumstances, and when strange bread was allowed to be sold within the walls, a certain mark of inferiority seems to have been placed upon it; for the Hallmote of the Bakers, *temp.* Edward I, while enacting that it may be so sold, declares that such bread is held spurious in its estimation—" *discernimus esse adulterinum.*"

Strange bread prohibited at times; that of Southwark in particular.

Strange bread at all times deemed of inferior quality.

Leaven of various qualities.

Public places probably for bread-making in the City.

Loaves at certain prices only.

Forbidden loaves how introduced.

The leaven used appears to have been of higher and lower qualities. Bread of inferior leaven is, on one occasion (*temp.* Rich. II), ordered "to be made sieved" (*fait cribre*), whatever that operation may have been. It is not improbable, also, that there were places of public resort within the City where bread was made; for we read of punishment by pillory being inflicted upon certain bakers "for making holes in their tables, " called ' *moldyng-bordes,*' through which they had stolen " their neighbours' dough." By public enactment, *temp.* Edward I, <sup>2</sup> loaves were to be made at two and four to the penny, and none were to be sold at a higher price than this, such as three or five farthings a-piece. These forbidden loaves, however, appear to have been some-

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps also Paddington; a baker is mentioned apparently as of that place, in p. 354, *temp.* Edward I.

<sup>2</sup> These loaves were of circular form, if we may judge from a

pen-and-ink sketch in the *Assisa Paris* in the Record-room at Guild-hall, (date about 1320), where a baker is represented as being drawn on a hurdle, with the deficient loaf hanging from his neck.

times smuggled into the markets "under the arms,"—beneath the folds of the garments probably—"or else "beneath a 'towel." The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as "*Demeine*," or "lords' bread; and which was sold at double the price of Wastel bread and Light bread, also known as "*Fraunceis*" (French), and "*Pouffe*" or "*Puffe*." *Tourte* bread, there seems reason to believe, was identical in every respect with that called "*Bis*," or brown. Cocket bread and Simnel are never mentioned in this Volume. The servants of substantial people had a legal right to be present when the baker kneaded his dough. Every baker living within the walls was bound, under penalties, to keep a seal, and to impress all his loaves, whether white or brown, therewith. The Alderman of each Ward made inspection of these seals from time to time, and kept a counterpart of the impress. It seems to have been a prevalent custom with knavish bakers to make bread of fine quality on the outside and coarse within; a practice which was forbidden by enactment, it being also forbidden to make loaves of bran or with any admixture of bran. There is one case mentioned of a baker being pilloried for having the effrontery to put a piece of iron in his bread, with the view, no doubt, of increasing the weight thereof.

The sale of bread was not allowed to take place in the baker's house, "before his oven," or in any secret place; in no other place, in fact, than, according to the Statute of Edward I, in "the King's Markets," in the City, by which expression, perhaps, all the existing markets were meant, from Eastcheap in the East, to that on the "Pavement before the Friars Minors," in the West. Bread is specifically mentioned (*temp.* Edward I) among the articles sold by persons standing in the

Various kinds of bread.

Certain kinds not mentioned.

Regulations as to the making of bread.

Bakers' seals.

Tricks of Bakers.

Bread to be sold in the Markets only.

Mentioned as sold at Cornhill and Cheap.

<sup>1</sup> This, perhaps, is the meaning of | dieval form of the more classical  
 "mantargium," which may be a me- | "manutergium."

Sale of bread on Sundays. markets of Cornhill and Cheap or Westcheap (Cheap-side). Occasionally, if not always, the markets were open, as in the case of the butchers, for the sale of bread on Sundays; each baker too had assigned to him his own particular market. Bread was carried to market in baskets (probably of a certain shape), hence called <sup>1</sup> "*panyers*" (*i.e.* bread-baskets), and occasionally, so far at least as coarse bread is concerned, in boxes or hutches, though the latter are less frequently alluded to.

Panyers and hutches for bread.

Sale of bread by Regrattresses. Almost equally extensive, perhaps, with the sale of bread in the Markets, was the sale of it by Regrattresses, or female retailers, mentioned as "*Hucksters*," at a later period; who seem to have delivered it from house to house. These dealers, on purchasing their bread from the bakers, were privileged by law to receive thirteen <sup>2</sup> batches for twelve, and this would seem to have been the extent of their profits; with the exception that it was the usage, at one period at least, for the baker to give to each regratress who dealt with him six pence each Monday morning, by way of "*estrene*" or present, and three pence on Fridays, as "*curtasie*" money. This practice, however, we find forbidden by public ordinance, under pain of amercement; the bakers being ordered to let all such payments in future go towards increasing the size of the loaf, "to the profit of the people." The bakers were also similarly ordered not to give credit to these regrattresses when known to be in debt to others, and not to take bread back from them when once cold. No regratress was permitted to cross London Bridge, or to go else-

Their profits.

Their perquisites abolished by enactment.

Other regulations as to Regrattresses.

<sup>1</sup> At a period somewhat later, perhaps, than the date of this Volume, Panyer Alley, Newgate Street, was noted as a stand for the bakers' boys. The tablet, still in existence there, is said to represent a child supply-

ing a loaf from a *panyer*.

<sup>2</sup> This seems to be the meaning of the words "*darrees de payn*." Hence the expression, still in use, "A baker's dozen."

where out of the City, to buy bread for the purpose of retailing it there. Foreign bakers, *i.e.* non-freemen, were allowed to store their bread for a single night; those too who brought their bread to town in carts, without baskets, were forbidden to sell to any regratress before they had arrived at the market in "Chepe." From other sources than the present Volume, we learn that the country bakers, from Stratford and the adjoining villages, contrived to undersell their London brethren, by making the public gainers of two ounces in the pennyworth of bread.

Regulations as to Bakers non-freemen.

Country Bakers underselling the London ones.

The baker of tourte bread was on no account to make white bread, and similar restrictions were put upon the baker of the latter as to the making of tourte. The baker too of tourte bread was not permitted to sell to a regratress. As tourte bread was made of unbolted meal, the baker of it was forbidden (at least, *temp.* Richard II) to have a <sup>1</sup> bolter in his possession; and he was equally prohibited from selling his flour to a cook or any one else; the cook probably being expected to make his pies of a superior flour. There seems, also, to have been a stronger objection even to bakers of tourte bread selling in shops or in their own houses than bakers of white; boxes or hutches, too, were used, apparently in place of baskets, by bakers of tourte.

Regulations as to Bakers of tourte bread.

The bolting of meal.

Bakers within the City were forbidden to heat their ovens with fern, straw, stubble, or reeds; and at different periods, we find it ordered that they shall instruct (*chargent*) their servants twice a year how to <sup>2</sup> bolt the flour and knead their dough; that they shall not use <sup>3</sup> fountain water for kneading; that they shall not carry

Other regulations as to Bakers in general.

<sup>1</sup> From other sources we learn that the bakers of white bread kept two bolting-sieves, a coarse one and a finer. Whatever the country millers may have done, the London

millers, it seems, did not bolt the grist.

<sup>2</sup> This order must surely have applied solely to the bakers of white.

<sup>3</sup> See page liii.

swords or bludgeons in the City to create an affray; that they shall sell a quarter of bran at the price of a bushel of wheat; and that they shall be at liberty to keep swine within their houses, provided they do not permit them to wander in the streets and lanes of the City.

Prohibitory enactments as to Bakers.

Bakers were also forbidden, under certain penalties, to buy corn for the purpose of resale; to board a vessel for the purchase of corn before the hour of prime; to entice away the servants of their neighbours; to take the servants of other bakers who had left their places without a licence; to give credit to a regratress—a thing often practised—whom they knew to be in debt to another; or to take a business, if not possessed of forty shillings in moveable chattels, and able to find sureties for their good behaviour. It was also enacted that no landlord should let a house to a baker, in order to share in the profits of the oven; and that no one should let a bake-house to a baker for the purpose of supplying him with corn and partaking of the profits thereof.

Bakers not to share their profits with their landlords.

Punishments of Bakers.

Fines at one period seem to have been extensively exacted from the bakers; but, by a civic enactment, *temp.* Edward II, it is ordered that from henceforth the Sheriffs shall take no fines from bakers and breweresses, but shall inflict upon them corporal<sup>1</sup> punishment (by pillory) instead. The ovens of the bakers were visited by certain inspectors, from time to time, for the purpose of examining the weight and quality of their loaves, by comparison with the Assay or standard of bread; which was duly made by four sworn members of the trade or mystery, at Michaelmas in each year. As the assay loaves were tested as to weight while hot, so it was the legal usage to weigh the loaves under examination while warm. From an ordinance issued at an early date in the reign

Inspection of their loaves for comparison with the Assay.

Ordinance as to ab-

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<sup>1</sup> The punishments of bakers are noticed in page ci.



of Edward III, we learn that some bakers in the City, for <sup>scolding</sup>  
 the purpose of avoiding this Assay, "follow their business <sup>Bakers</sup>  
 " stealthily, and skulk like foxes, so as not to be found  
 " by the officers of the City, in case their loaves should be  
 " found deficient." To prevent this fraud and skulking  
 in future, it is therefore enacted "that when any baker's  
 " bread shall hereafter be taken by the City officers  
 " within the City or the suburbs thereof, and the baker  
 " shall be *non inventus* or in concealment, the bread  
 " shall be carried to the Chamber at Guildhall, and  
 " there weighed by the Chamberlain, in presence of the  
 " Mayor and some of the Aldermen ; and if the said  
 " bread shall be found deficient, the same, of whatever  
 " kind it may be, shall be put away and kept ; so that,  
 " when the baker shall be found, to whom it belongs,  
 " no regard whatever being had to the lapse of time  
 " or to the fact of the bread having become dry in the  
 " interval, he may incur the same punishment which he  
 " ought to have incurred, had he been found at the time  
 " when the loaf was taken hot, and found to be deficient  
 " in weight."

Horse-bread, which by public enactment was ordered <sup>Horse-bread</sup>  
 to be made of beans and pease, without any other admix- <sup>made by the</sup>  
 ture, seems to have been prepared by the bakers of <sup>Bakers.</sup>  
 household bread ; the hostellers, in whose establishments  
 it was extensively used, being forbidden to make it.

Pastelers were a class of tradesmen who made pies, <sup>Pastelers.</sup>  
 and probably other kinds of pastry as well. By one  
 enactment we find them ordered to make pies for one  
 halfpenny ; the materials probably being found by those  
 who employed them. Pie-bakers (*pybakeres*), there seems <sup>Pie-bakers</sup>  
 reason to believe, united the trade of baking pies for their  
 customers, with the keeping of tables for guests on their  
 own account : as already noticed, like their brethren, the  
 Cooks, they are occasionally spoken of as retailing ale. <sup>Cooks.</sup>  
 In one instance, we find an order made that no cook  
 shall charge more than one penny for putting a capon

or a rabbit in a crust ; the materials for the pasty, with the exception perhaps of the flour, being evidently found by the customer employing him.

Wholesale  
Markets for  
corn, malt,  
and salt.

Times ap-  
pointed for  
the sale of  
corn.

Other Mar-  
kets for the  
sale of corn  
and malt.

For sellers  
from the  
East.

For sellers  
from the  
West.

Stratford a  
great repo-  
sitory for  
corn and  
flour.

The wholesale markets for corn, malt, and salt, brought to London by water, were at Billingsgate and Queen Hythe. Sometimes, in the reigns of Edward III and Richard II, we find it enacted, that the commodities brought to these quays shall remain three days on sale to the public, before the dealers shall be allowed to buy ; at other times, the period is limited to a single day. Corn coming to Queen Hythe, *temp.* Edward II, the property of a stranger, or non-freeman, was not to be put up for sale before prime rung at St. Paul's, six in the morning. *Temp.* Richard II, certain bells seem to have been rung to announce to the dealers when the sale of corn at Queen Hythe, Graschirche, and Billingsgate was about to commence. Corn and malt were also sold at Smithfield in the times, apparently, of Edward I and his successor. In the two following reigns, however, we find it frequently enacted, that persons bringing corn and malt for sale in carts or on horses from the Eastern parts, namely, from the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon, and from Ware, shall take their stand on the Pavement at Graschirche ; and those coming from the West, "as from Barnet," shall expose their wares for sale on the Pavement before the Friars Minors, at Newgate. As they were not allowed to sell by sample, these extensive pavements would be particularly convenient for the deposit and exposure of their sacks. Besides supplying the City to a considerable extent with bread, Stratford, in Essex, was evidently a great repository for corn and flour ; which, *temp.* Edward III, was brought to the City by carts, several times in the week probably, as they paid *3d. per week* for Pavage. Sellers and buyers of corn seem to have been watched at all times with the greatest jealousy and

suspicion; out of numerous regulations made at various periods in reference to them, the following may deserve notice:—Vendors of corn were forbidden to sell it by sample, or to put it in any place out of public view. No monger or regrator of corn, fish, or poultry, was to make purchase thereof before the hour of prime. Good corn was not to be mixed with bad, “in deceit of the people,” under pain of forfeiture. No one was to buy corn, malt, or salt, and leave it in the hands of the original seller for the purpose of selling it as his agent at a profit. No freeman of the City, a regrator of corn, was to stand on the Pavements of Graschirche and Newgate between the foreign sellers, but each class of dealers was to have its separate stand. No retailer was to buy corn or malt for resale except on market days.

Various regulations as to Vendors of corn.

Multure, or the right of having mills for grinding corn, seems to have been <sup>1</sup> possessed by the lords of certain Sokes or exclusive jurisdictions within the City. Each mill apparently was worked by one horse, and the miller was paid, *temp.* Edward I, for each quarter of corn ground, one half-penny in <sup>2</sup> meal from the grist and threepence in money. Injunctions were issued by the civic authorities that the grain should be duly *weighed* before delivery to the miller, no doubt to prevent him from pilfering from the grist. The City millers seem to have formed no exception to the almost proverbial rule, which, in olden times, imputed to them an unscrupulous tendency to speculation: their punishment for such transgressions will be

Corn-mills in the City.

Payment of Millers.

Injunctions as to the weight of the grist.

Character of the City Millers.

<sup>1</sup> This, however, would appear to be somewhat doubtful, as we read of the Mayor and Aldermen assuming the power of punishing the millers for dishonesty. See page cii., Note 1, and page 354; also the expression

“*dominus molendini*,” in page 355.

<sup>2</sup> This, probably, was the “*foregrist*” of other books; the money payment being the “*multura*.” See Archdeacon Hale’s *Domesday of St. Paul’s*, p. lxxxi.

the subject of notice in a future page. *Temp.* Richard II, an ordinance appears, that every person whose household consumes two bushels of corn per week shall henceforth keep a hand-mill in his house. The millers must certainly have been out of favour just then.

**Fish named in Liber Albus as sold in London.** *Fishmongers and Fish.*—The fish mentioned in the present Volume as being sold in the London markets are the following :—Sturgeon, cod, ray, herring (fresh, salted, and red), bass, conger, sole, mackerel, surmullet, <sup>1</sup>turbot, porpoise, haddock, sea-ling (*merlyng*), sprats, salmon, shad, eels, pike, barbel, roach, dace, dabs, flounders, lampern or lamprey, smelts, stickelings, oysters, mussels, cockles, whelks, scaloysters (scallops, probably), and stock-fish :—the last mentioned as imported from Prussia.

**Lobsters, crabs, and shrimps never alluded to.** Lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, are not alluded to, and it is quite evident that they were seldom, if ever, eaten by the Londoners. In addition to herrings, cod,

**Salted fish.** salmon, mackerel, haddock, ling, and conger, are mentioned as being brought to market in a salted state.

**What fish most commonly used.** Sprats, herrings, mussels, whelks, and oysters, are the fish most frequently mentioned, and were probably the most extensively consumed. The sale of fish seems to have attracted the surveillance and attention of the authorities to a greater extent than that of butchers' meat ; and fish, there can hardly be a doubt, was much

**Fish more largely consumed than butchers' meat.** more largely consumed by the middle and lower classes of the community than butchers' meat ; owing partly to its comparative cheapness, and in part to the rigidity with which the Fast-days of the Romish Church were kept. As already remarked, the fixed stalls under cover (*domus*), in Stocks Market were occupied by the fishmongers on fish-days, and on flesh-days by the butchers. The fish-stalls, which we find mentioned as situate at Woolchurch-Haw, were either identical with or

**Fish-stalls at Stocks Market**

**And at Woolchurch-Haw.**

<sup>1</sup> "Dory" is accidentally omitted in page 234.

close adjoining to those of Stocks Market. *Temp.* Henry III, the Custom on fish is spoken of as being taken at London Bridge and at "Oistergate," which was in its close vicinity. The principal place, however, for landing it seems to have been Queen Hythe; to a much greater extent apparently than Billingsgate; which, however, had been a quay for landing fish as far back as the days of Ethelstan and Ethelred II, three centuries before and upwards. In addition to Stocks Market, retail markets for fish were held by the wall of St. Margaret's Church, Old Fish Street; by the wall of St. Mary Magdalen's, in Bridge Street; and in Cheap, or Westcheap. Hucksters, at an early period called "Birlsters," were also allowed to sell fish about the streets; but they were expressly forbidden, in the interests probably of the regular dealers, to have any stand or fixed place of resort, either in Cheap or elsewhere. Salmon, cod, and herrings, are mentioned as being sold in the shops of the Soke of Queen Hythe.

Fish landed at London Bridge and at Oistergate.

But chiefly at Queen Hythe, and more than at Billingsgate.

Retail Markets for fish.

Hucksters of fish, or Birlsters.

Fish-shops of Queen Hythe.

Fish, of course, was mostly brought to London by water, but sometimes it was brought on horses or in carts; herrings and mackerel, for example, as also eels, salmon, and cod. In the case of the sea-fish so brought, as also salmon, these horses and carts may not improbably have conveyed them from spots lower down the river; as mention is made of fish being sometimes brought no further than Barking, Northfleet, or Dartford, and being there landed and sold. The salmon, which is at times spoken of as imported by the men of the Cinque Ports, was, no doubt, to a great extent brought from Scotland by ships, as stated once or twice in the present Volume; but some portion of that brought by cart, not improbably, came from various localities<sup>1</sup> higher up the Thames.

Fish sometimes brought in carts.

Where from, probably.

Fish sometimes landed lower down the River.

Salmon.

<sup>1</sup> It is within the last quarter of a century that salmon of 15 lbs. weight have been taken as low down the Thames as Wandsworth:

- The sale of almost every kind of fish seems to have been regulated by enactments peculiar to itself. Sprats were brought in boats, and, by order of the authorities, were mostly sold wholesale, by the *tandel* and half *tandel*, whatever that measure may have been, but were not allowed to be disposed of by the boat-load.
- Sale of Sprats.**
- The cargoes of the *whelk-boats* were also sold by the *tandel*, the whelks being packed in baskets in the boats. For the benefit, probably, of the poorest classes, orders were occasionally issued, that no regrator should buy whelks, mussels, cockles, or scaloysters (scallops?), but that the public should buy of those who brought them, without the intervention of the dealers; the object being evidently to prevent two profits being made out of the articles instead of one. In the case of a stranger (non-freeman), however, if he had not sold all such fish by *none*, or noon, it was allowable for him to sell to the retailers, for resale by them "in their shops."
- Whelks.**
- No regrator to buy whelks, mussels, or cockles.
- In certain cases, the sale of them allowed in the shops.
- At other times, again, we meet with the singular enactment that boats with oysters, whelks, mussels, and soles shall only stay, for the purposes of sale, two ebbs and a flood, the fish to be forfeited in case of breach thereof. Another equally curious regulation, and one certainly anything but encouraging to maritime industry, was a royal ordinance, in existence so early as the time of Henry III, that the first boat in the season with fresh herrings from Yarmouth should pay double Custom at the Quay. A much more sensible regulation, apparently, supposing that the importation of herrings was a desirable thing, would have been, that it should pay no custom at all. Herrings are spoken of as being packed in barrels and, in rush baskets or frails. Sturgeon was sold in barrels, and, by Hallmote of the Fishmongers, *temp.* Edward I, it was strictly ordered that all sturgeon sold in one barrel should be of one taking and one salting (*salisoun*). Porpoise was sold from the vessel either whole or in slices; in the latter case, the Bridge-Bailiff
- Certain fish-boats to stay for a limited time only.**
- Ordinance as to the first boat with fresh herrings from Yarmouth.**
- Sturgeon.**
- Porpoise.**

had the entrails, tail, and fins, for his fee. Lampreys of <sup>Lampreys of Nantes.</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Nantes, brought by foreigners, when purchased for sale, were not to be warehoused but were to be sold under the wall of St. Margaret's Church, Old Fish Street; in addition to which regulation, no dealer was to buy them till the fourth day from their arrival; after which time the vendors were not to sell them by retail, except only to "men of substance and great lords," and by the dozen or half dozen, and not in smaller quantities.

Among numerous other regulations made for the sale <sup>Regulations as to the fish-baskets.</sup>  
of fish, the following seem the most deserving of notice:—Fishmongers selling fish in large quantities to their customers, were to sell by the basket; such basket to be capable of containing one bushel of oats, and, if found deficient, to be burnt in open market. Each basket was also to contain only one kind of sea-fish; and the fishmongers were warned not to colour (*douber*) their baskets; or in other words, not to put good fish on the top, and inferior beneath. Fish arriving by <sup>As to fish arriving at night.</sup>  
water at night was not to be moved from the boat till sunrise; but in case the night was rainy, it might be landed on the Quay, under charge of the "Ser-  
"jeant of the street," till the proper time for sale. Herrings, mackerel, and other fish brought by cart, <sup>Other regulations as to fish.</sup>  
were not to be bought for resale before the hour of noon. Fish brought by land in baskets, when purchased by the keeper of a shop, was not to be taken into the shop, but to be exposed publicly for sale in

<sup>1</sup> Henry I died of a surfeit of lampreys; and those from France seem to have been considered a great delicacy at the time of this enactment, the early part of the reign of Edward I. However, some 40 years later, when the *Liber Custumarum* was compiled, "lampreys of Nantes" appear to have been comparatively unknown; for the compiler of that Book

has transformed the word "*Nautes*" into "*namices*," evidently taking it to mean a fish; an error which the scribe employed upon *Liber Albus* has repeated. See page 382. The means of detecting this error have been recently afforded the Editor by the examination of another passage in Letter-Book A.

front of it; the case of a freeman excepted, who might warehouse it for the night, on condition of selling it, without subtraction, in open market next day.

Fish not to be forestalled or met on its way to the City.

Though, as already stated, fish was occasionally sold at places lower down the river, dealers in the City were at times forbidden to forestal sea-fish or fresh-water fish; as also, even to go out of the City to meet their own fish, "for the purpose of sending it to any great lord or to a house of religion, or of regrating it," until the purveyors for the king had made their purchases for their master's use. At another period, a regulation was made that no fishmonger should buy fish brought to the City "before the good people have bought what they need." Very similar, too, in spirit were the following enactments, belonging to various periods in the century under notice:—No fish was to be bought till the vessel was moored. Citizens of London might buy at the boat at the same price as the dealers. Fishmongers were not to buy fresh fish till after mass sung (probably at sunrise) at the Chapel on London Bridge, or at the Church of St. Martin; and not to buy salt fish till after prime; though, by a regulation *temp.* Edward I, this last article applied only to salt fish in which strangers had any share, that belonging to citizens being allowed to be sold at sunrise, like the fresh. Freemen of the City too, were permitted to stand with the fishmongers at their stalls, and to be partners with them in the sale of their wares. No apprentice was to enter a vessel for the purpose of buying fish; and no porter, unless he was called.

Regulations as to the purchase of fish.

Cooked whelks not to be carried about for sale.

We find it also enacted, that no one shall sell fish upon the Quay by retail; and that no one shall carry about cooked whelks for sale, under pain of being amerced and losing his whelks. Fish<sup>1</sup> coming by land, and arriving after dinner, was allowed to be ware-

<sup>1</sup> Such, most probably, is the meaning of "*landfisse*." See page 376.



housed, whether belonging to a freeman or not, and sold in the market on the morrow. No seller <sup>1</sup> of stock-fish was allowed to enter a vessel for the purchase of fish: his trade was wholly distinct from that of the ordinary fishmonger. Stockfish-mongers.

The Abbot of St. Alban's enjoyed the privilege of buying fish directly of the fishermen; for which he paid the Bailiff of the market a fee of one mark *per annum*, that is, if the Bailiff chose to go or send for it. The worthy Monks of St. Alban's, however, seem to have formed no exception to the general rule of jealousy and suspicion; for we find an order issued by the Hallmote of the Fishmongers, *temp.* Edward I, "that good care be taken that the buyers of the Abbey take out of the City fish for the use of the Abbot and Convent only." In the same reign the price of 1000 herrings was 6s.; the best stock-fish sold for 1½*d.*, and a cod for 6*d.* Privilege of the Abbot of St. Alban's as to buying fish. Order relative thereto. Prices of certain fish.

*Butchers and Butchers' Meat.*—To all appearance, as already remarked, the consumption of butchers' meat within the walls of the City was much smaller in these times than that of fish. The great cattle-market, of course, was Smithfield (Smooth field,) which is mentioned as a "*campus*," a plain, or open space; and ordinances are met with, of an early date, for keeping it clean. Among other animals sold at Smithfield, lean swine are mentioned, probably for fattening in town or in its close vicinity. From the frequent mention of pigs, it would seem probable that pork was more extensively consumed than any other kind of butchers' meat. *Temp.* Edward III, lambs are mentioned as being brought by boat to St. Botolph's Wharf, near the Tower. The Consumption of butchers' meat probably limited. Smithfield the great cattle market. Lean swine. Lambs brought by water.

<sup>1</sup> Such, no doubt, is the meaning of "*stockarius*" and "*stokere*." See page 377. In 1384, if not earlier, the Fishmongers and the Stockfish-mongers formed two separate Companies.

- The great meat-markets.** great meat-markets were held at the Flesh-Shambles of St. Nicholas, near Newgate, and at the stalls under the covered place or market-house (*domus*) known as "*Le Stokkes*," afterwards Stocks Market. At some periods, if not constantly, the meat-markets were open on Sundays. *Temp.* Richard II, a regulation was made that all butchers, keeping shops, should close them at dark, and not sell their meat by candle-light: a rule which seems, at times, to have applied to all other trades as well. On the same occasion, too, it was ordered that no one should go out of the City for the purchase of lambs, and that no lambs should be sold at a higher price than six pence.
- Sometimes open on Sundays.**
- Butchers not to sell by candle-light.**
- Sale of lambs.**
- Disposal of the offals of the meat-market.** In the reign of Edward III, orders were issued that the offals of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles should be buried in spots appointed for the purpose; and at a later period, in the same reign, we find proclamation made that the butchers of St. Nicholas shall no longer carry the offals and filth of the market down to the Thames; a mandate also being issued that large cattle shall in future be slaughtered without the City.
- The slaughtering of large cattle.**
- Regulations as to foreign Butchers.** In the early part of the reign of Edward I, it was ordered that strange or foreign butchers should sell till *none* (our noon) by retail, and, after that, by wholesale, until Vespers rung at St. Paul's; at which time they must have finished the sale of their meat, without carrying anything away to salt or store, under penalty of forfeiting the same. In the reign of Edward III, the time for the foreign butchers closing market had been prolonged to Curfew at St. Martin's le Grand. Foreign butchers were also strictly forbidden to bring any carcase to market without the hide or woolfel belonging thereto. Among other ordinances which seem to have applied equally to free butchers and foreign, it was provided that they should not sell hides or woolfels till after prime, or six in the morning; that they should not sell a woolfel while the animal was alive; and
- Regulations as to Butchers in general.**

an injunction is to be met with more than once, that butchers, neither themselves nor by their wives, should sell suet, tallow, or lard, for the purpose of being taken beyond sea. Candles were made in these days of tallow or wax, as now.

*Temp.* Edward I, the carcase of the best ox sold for 13s. 4d.; of the best cow, for 10s.; of the best pig for 4s.; of the best sheep, for 2s. These prices were assessed by public enactment, and, in the usual spirit of illiberality pervading most trade regulations in these days, there was a provision tacked to it, by way of rider, to the effect that, if any person should withdraw himself from the trade, by reason of the said ordinance, he should lose the freedom of the City, and be compelled to forswear the trade for ever.

*Poulterers and Poultry.*—Great pains seem to have been taken to keep a strict watch upon all dealings between Poulterers free of the City and those who were foreigners or non-freemen. The grounds for such jealousy, at this distance of time, it is probably next to impossible to ascertain; at all events, they are not mentioned in the present Volume.

Free poulterers were ordered to stand with their wares for sale at the West side of St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, in which locality we learn that a number of their houses were situate: they were strictly forbidden also to sell to the East of the Tun on Cornhill. This ordinance would also apply, in all probability, to free poulterers entering the City from the East. Those, on the other hand, who entered the City by Newgate and Aldersgate (*Aldrichesgate*) had their stand assigned to them before the Church of St. Nicholas Flesh-Shambles, in the close vicinity, no doubt, of the butchers' stalls there. Foreign poulterers were ordered to sell their wares at the "corner of Leadenhall," also called the "*Carfeuz*," "crossway" or "four-faces," of Leadenhall. This,

Suet and tallow not to be carried beyond sea.

Prices of butchers' meat assessed by public enactment.

All dealings strictly watched between free Poulterers and foreign.

Markets for free Poulterers from the East.

From the North and West.

Market for foreign Poulterers from the East.

however, would seem to apply solely to those entering the City from the East; as those coming in by Newgate and Aldersgate had their stand allotted to them on the Pavement at Newgate, before the Convent of the Friars Minors.

Free Poulterers not to buy of the foreign till after certain hours.

Visits to the markets by the servants of the great, between midnight and prime.

Free poulterers—those, no doubt, who dwelt within the walls—are on one occasion forbidden, themselves, their wives, or servants, to buy of any foreign poulterer, openly or in secret, before the hour of <sup>1</sup>nine in the morning, “to the end that the lords and good people may buy their victuals as they need them.” At another time, however, we find the restriction removed at the hour of prime. Indeed it would seem to have been the almost constant practice, during the whole of the period under consideration, for the purveyors and servants of the king, great lords, and substantial men, to visit the various markets between matins, or midnight, and the hour of prime (6 A.M.); at which hour, after these privileged personages had had the “pick and choice,” of the various commodities, the regrators and the poorer classes were allowed to commence making their market. Thus, for example, we meet with a proclamation of Edward I, by which it is ordered that no poulterer, fishmonger, or regrator, shall buy any kind of victuals for resale until prime has been rung out (*personee*) at Saint Paul’s, “so that the buyers for the king and great lords of the land, and the <sup>2</sup>good people of the City, may make good their purchases, so far as they shall need.” On another occasion, also, “cooks and regrators” are similarly forbidden.

Regulations as to foreign Poulterers.

No foreign poulterer was allowed to sell an article

<sup>1</sup> “*Neof de la klokke sone.*” It is just possible that this may mean none or noon; which appellation, since the days of Charlemagne, had been transferred from 3 p.m. the proper *ninth* hour, to mid-day. By

“*clokke,*” is merely meant the bell rung to denote the hour.

<sup>2</sup> This may mean, either the more substantial men, or all those free of the City; but most probably the former.

except in the market allotted to him, and, under no circumstance, was he permitted to sell in secret, to warehouse his poultry with, or to lodge under the roof of, a poulterer free of the City; in the latter case, imprisonment and the forfeiture of his poultry were the penalty. In the early part of the reign of Edward III, the foreign poulterers were ordered to sell to the substantial men (*prodeshommes*) of the City between matins and the hour of prime; and, after that, to the cooks and regrators: on the principle that "*Inclusio unius est exclusio alterius*," the free poulterers, we may conclude, were for a time enjoying a respite from these vexatious regulations. Other rules of the market were, that no one should forestal poultry, and that no one should sell any unsound or corrupt poultry under pain of being set on the pillory, and having the article burnt beneath him.

Other rules  
of the mar-  
ket.

The articles dealt in by poulterers were rabbits, game, eggs, and poultry; butter does not seem to have formed part of their wares. Eggs, we learn, were brought to market in baskets upon men's backs, and poultry upon horses. The proper prices of poultry were assessed by the Mayor from time to time, and duly proclaimed. In the reign of Edward I, the best hen was sold for 3*d.*; the best rabbit, with the skin, for 5*d.*, and without, for 4*d.*; 100 eggs (120 to the hundred) for 8*d.*; a partridge for 3*d.*; a plover for 2*d.*; and eight larks for 1*d.* At another period, perhaps somewhat later, we find the following prices mentioned: for the best cygnet, 4*d.*; goose, 6*d.*; capon, 6*d.*; hen, 6*d.*; chicken, 2*d.*; river mallard, 3*d.*; dunghill <sup>1</sup> mallard, 2½*d.*; teal, 2*d.*; snipe, 1*d.*; woodcock, 3*d.*; partridge, 4*d.*; plover, 3*d.*; pheasant, 12*d.*; curlew, 6*d.*; heron, 16*d.*; egret (or dwarf heron), 18*d.*; purcell, 6*d.*; bittern, 18*d.*;

Articles sold  
by the Poul-  
terers.

How  
brought  
to market.

Prices of  
poultry  
assessed.

Assessed  
prices of  
poultry,  
rabbits, and  
game.

<sup>1</sup> Meaning, probably, the domestic duck.

<sup>1</sup> brewer, 18*d.* ; four larks, 1*d.* ; a dozen pigeons, 8*d.* ; a dozen thrushes, 6*d.* ; a dozen finches, 1*d.*

Sale of rabbits.

Foreign poulterers were strictly forbidden to sell a rabbit without the skin, the value of which seems to have been generally one penny.

Articles of food imported from abroad.

*Food and Miscellaneous Articles.*—Among the articles of consumption imported from abroad, *temp.* Henry III, we meet with pepper, sugar, cummin, almonds, ginger, <sup>2</sup> cetewale, figs, raisins, cinnamon, anise, dates, chestnuts, olive oil, rice, cloves, mace, saffron, comfitures, nuts, walnuts, and gingerbread ; the last two articles probably coming from France and Flanders.

Other articles imported.

Wheat and woad are also mentioned among the imports ; and at a later period, butter and lard. Onions and garlic too are spoken of as being brought by the merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy. The

English fruits named in Liber Albus.

only English <sup>3</sup> fruits that are named in this Volume are apples and pears, which were brought on horses or in carts ; and walnuts, which were brought to market

Vegetables named therein.

by cart. The only vegetables named, in addition to onions and garlic, are leeks, which were much eaten in Lent, and were brought to town in carts, and sold by the *feselette*, or small bundle. Pease and beans are certainly mentioned ; but evidently only the very coarsest kinds, and as ingredients for making horse-

Cheese brought in carts, and imported from abroad. Butter little

bread. Cheese is spoken of as being brought in carts, from the neighbouring villages perhaps ; it was imported also by the Hanse Merchants. Butter, to all

<sup>1</sup> This bird is also mentioned in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xiii, p. 331, under the date 1605. The name seems to be no longer known. From its locality here, and the similarity of price, it may possibly have been a variety of the *booming bittern*.

<sup>2</sup> Probably, foreign Valerian, or

mountain spikenard: from Roman times it has been much used in medicine.

<sup>3</sup> Grapes, cherries, peaches, mulberries, quinces, and medlars, were also grown here ; but only for the tables of the opulent.

appearance, was but little used in London, and it must have been of a thin, serous nature, to admit of its being sold by liquid measure, as ordered in the time of Richard II; little superior, probably, to the *ghee* of the East Indies at the present day. Salt was imported to a great extent by the people of the Cinque Ports, where the salt-pans were probably both numerous and extensive in these times. The chief landing-place for it was Salt-Wharf, at Queen Hythe, where were stationed four Master-meters for the measuring of it, each provided, according to legal enactment, with an assistant, a bushel, a <sup>1</sup>strike, and a spud, and each assistant having eight sacks; it being the duty of these officers to measure out the bushels as they were sold to customers. Corn, also, was similarly meted at Queen Hythe.

used probably, and sold by liquid measure.

Salt imported by the people of the Cinque Ports.

Salt meted at Queen Hythe.

And corn.

<sup>2</sup> *Graschirche* (now Gracechurch) was one of the principal retail Markets, not only for poultry, but for corn, malt, cheese, and other articles; the corn being brought on horses or in carts. Cheese, leeks, onions, garlic, and various other articles in daily use were also sold in the Markets of Cheap and Cornhill. The ancient Market of Eastcheap is rarely alluded to in this Volume. Articles of wood and iron, such as pots, pails, coffers, and hutches or boxes, were principally sold in the market on Cornhill; indeed in the time of Edward II, this seems to have been the only market for them; and at other periods, on Fair days, these articles were only to be bought here. The sellers were ordered to stand between the kennels, with the view of preventing obstruction to the passers by. It was ordered, also, that they should molest no one passing, under pain of losing the article obtruded upon him. Cornhill,

*Graschirche* a retail Market.

Also those of Cheap and Cornhill. East Cheap rarely alluded to.

Articles of wood and iron sold at Cornhill.

Market regulations.

Fuel and timber sold on Cornhill.

<sup>1</sup> Meaning a scraping instrument for levelling the measure on the top, when filled.

<sup>2</sup> So called, it is said, from *grass*, meaning vegetables, and the church there situate.

too, as already noticed, was the great *entrepôt* for charcoal, timber, and firewood, this being the only place within the walls where carts with those articles on sale were allowed to stand. There seems, however, to have been a mart for firewood in Cripplegate as well. Sea-coal was retailed on the banks of the Fleet River, near Seacoal Lane, a place already alluded to, and frequently mentioned (*Secollane*) in the present Volume. *Temp.* Edward III, the Pepperers, or grocers, dwelt in Soper's Lane, the present Queen Street; and, in the same reign, the market for hides was held in the shed or *sheald* of Friday Street, and there only. The principal mart for the sale of bows seems to have been on Cornhill. Some further notices of articles of consumption will be found under the head of "Commerce."

Firewood sold also at Cripplegate, sea-coal on the banks of the Fleet River.

Pepperers in Soper's Lane.

Hides sold in Friday Street.

Bows sold at Cornhill.

Foreign textures imported into London.

*Clothing and Clothiers; Fripperers, Shoemakers, Furriers, and other Trades.*—In addition to the coarse woollen goods, which, perhaps even then, and certainly at a somewhat later period, were woven within the City, and its liberties and Portsoken, we find the following textures mentioned as being imported into London in the reign of Henry III.—Mercery (under which name, perhaps, a certain class of articles is meant), wadmal (a coarse woollen stuff), *lake* or fine linen, canvas, woven linen, <sup>1</sup>fustian, felt, <sup>2</sup>*lymere* or *lormerie*, pile, kersey (*coreis*), <sup>3</sup>*hapertas* or *haberdassherie*, raw (crewel?) texture (*crute texture*) of Limoges, *parmentrye* (probably a kind of tailors' cloth), shalloons, cloth of silk, and

<sup>1</sup> So called, no doubt, from the village of St. Fustien, near Amiens, where a Benedictine abbey, dedicated to that Saint, was situate.

<sup>2</sup> A material, probably, used by the Lorimers for making saddles and trappings of horses.

<sup>3</sup> A thick woollen cloth, perhaps; this, no doubt, gave rise to the word "*haberdasher*," the origin of which has been so much a subject of discussion among those curious in mediæval lore.



<sup>1</sup> cloth of Rheims. Spanish wool was also imported in this reign, and, apparently, at a later period. *Temp.* Edward III, striped cloth, or "cloth of ray," was brought from Brabant and Flanders.

The art of weaving appears to have been carried on to a considerable extent within the City, and its liberties and Portsoken; and no weaver living within the City was permitted to have his cloth woven elsewhere. The sale there of cloth made in Southwark was especially prohibited. In the reign of Edward III, foreign weavers resorted to this country in considerable numbers, and an ordinance was issued by the civic authorities, that the weavers of Flanders, who wished to be hired within the City, should repair to the Churchyard of St. Laurence Pountney, and those of Brabant to the Churchyard of St. Mary Mountenhaut; the object being, no doubt, to prevent collisions between them. The great wool and cloth market of the City was held at Woolchurch-Haw, close adjoining Stocks Market, and sometimes, apparently, identified with it. Cloth was imported in *fardels*, and in *trusses* or *trussels*; and a proclamation is met with, that drapers shall not untruss their bales of cloth from beyond sea until the King's Aulnager has viewed the cloth for the assessment of the Aulnage. Drapers were also forbidden to purchase cloth in Southwark on its way to the City for sale. Home-made cloth was not allowed to be sold unmilled; it was the Shearman's duty to see to this, and, if cloth that had passed through his hands was sold in such a state, it was enacted that he should forfeit his shears for his neglect. *Temp.* Edward III, orders were issued that linen textures and canvas, before being sold by a foreigner to a freeman, should be measured by the Deputy of the City.

Weaving carried on in the City.

Sale there of cloth made in Southwark prohibited.

Resort of weavers to the City from Flanders and Brabant.

Wool and cloth Market at Woolchurch-Haw

Cloth how imported.

King's Aulnage.

Home-made cloth to be duly milled.

Textures sold by foreigners to be duly measured.

<sup>1</sup> "*Drapes du Reyns*." It is possible that under this name the stout linens of Rennes may be meant; but the woollen manufactures of Rheims seem the more likely of the two.

Woad solely  
to be used  
for dyeing  
wool black.

Import of  
woad from  
Picardy.

And by the  
Hanse Mer-  
chants and  
those of  
Normandy.

Regulations  
as to Dyers.

Tailors'  
charges for  
making  
dresses for  
either sex.

By public enactments, frequently repeated, woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) was to be the only medium employed for dyeing woollen cloths <sup>1</sup> black. This formed one of the most extensive articles of import into the country, and was imported to a considerable extent, in the early part of the reign of Henry III, by the Merchants of Amiens, Corby, and Nesle, in Picardy, who enjoyed, by stipulation with the citizens of London, various immunities and privileges in reference to the warehousing of it within the City. In the early part of the reign of Edward III, the Merchants of Amiens still imported it; and it is also mentioned as being supplied by the Hanse Merchants and those of Normandy. Dyers of wool in woad were prohibited from dyeing hoods or caps. Dyers also of blue <sup>2</sup> burnets, or of burnets of other colours, were forbidden to bleach or tan, under certain penalties. By enactment, *temp.* Edward III, no dyer could demand his money, of right, before the wool was dry.

Tailors made dresses for either sex, their prices being regulated by public enactment. By <sup>3</sup> ordinance of the reign of Edward III it is declared that—"Tailors shall henceforth take, for a robe, garnished with silk, 18*d.*; " for a man's robe, garnished with thread and buckram, " 14*d.*; also, for a coat and hood, 10*d.*; also, for a lady's " long dress, garnished with silk and cendale, 2*s.* 6*d.*; " also, for a pair of sleeves, *for changing*, 4*d.*" Even in

<sup>1</sup> Blue black rather. Woad seems to have been a favourite dye in England from the time of the primitive Britons. It is still used in Belgium for dyeing the *blouses* of the artisans; which, probably, are indebted to this *blue* colour for their name. It is not improbable, too, that it was formerly used here also for dyeing the *gabardines* or outer garments of the pea-

santry; but the Editor has been unable hitherto to meet with any proof that such was the fact.

<sup>2</sup> "*Burnet*" appears to have been a name given to cloth made of dyed wool, irrespective of the colour.

<sup>3</sup> The extract from Letter-Book F, in page 727, is incorrectly given. It is here quoted from the original.

these times, economy would seem to have been, with some fashionable people at least, the order of the day.

The furs mentioned as in use are somewhat numerous. Various furs mentioned. Those spoken of as being imported are, marten-skins, rabbit-skins, furs (*forure*), dressed woolfels, Spanish squirrel-skins, and "*grysoevere*," or grey work. In the reign of Edward I, an enactment was made that "no woman, except a lady who is in the habit of using Enactments as to the wearing of furs by the female sex. furs, shall have a hood furred with dressed woolfel "*(pelure)*." Females of ill fame, as already noticed, were forbidden at one period to wear minever or other furs; though, at a later date, they were permitted to use lambs' wool and rabbit-skin. Regulations as to making up suits of furs, under severe penalties. Skinners and furriers were subjected to very severe regulations as to the making up of suits of furs, upon breach of which they were summarily consigned to the pillory. No mixed work, formed of different kinds of skins, was allowed to be made, and no new fur was to be worked up with old. For preparing a thousand (skins, perhaps) of grey work, Prices assessed for the preparing of various skins. the price allowed to be charged by the skinner was 5s.; for a thousand "of *stranlyng, polayne*, and other "black work," 5s. 6d.; for a thousand of *roskyn*, 4s. 6d.; for one hundred English coney-skins, 12d.; for one hundred Spanish coney-skins, 8d.; for one hundred *scrympyns*, 7d., and no more. "New *pople*" is a fur also mentioned; but, like most of the others, at this distance of time it will, perhaps, be hardly possible to be identified.

The leathers mentioned in this Volume are, Cordovan Leathers named in the Volume. or cordwain, *nounpier* (nonpareil), *bazein*, the present "basil" or dressed sheepskin, and *godelmynge*; all of which are apparently spoken of as being imported from abroad, though some of them, no doubt, were prepared in this 'country as well. Leather dressed with tan or alum. Leather was dressed

<sup>1</sup> The leather called "*godelmynge*," mentioned in p. 231, would seem to for example; which, from the Note | have been made from hides of young

Tawyers. with tan, and sometimes, as in the Roman days, with alum. The dressers of the latter kind were known as "Tawyers," though under the term "*Alutarii*," both tawyers and regular tanners would seem to be meant. Imported leathers were packed in "*dacres*" and "*trussels*."

Prices to be charged for boots and shoes. The prices allowed to be charged for boots and shoes, at the middle period of the reign of Edward III, were as follow:—A pair of shoes made of cordwain, 6*d.*; made of cow leather, 5*d.*; a pair of boots made of cordwain, 3*s.* 6*d.*; made of cow leather, 3*s.* From the great difference in price, either the boots must have been of very elaborate make, or the shoes must have been roughly

Gloves made by both Gaunters and Cordwainers. made or little better than mere slippers. The making of gloves properly belonged to a separate trade, the "*Gaunters*" or "*Cirotecarii*;" but Cordwainers, it would seem, sometimes made them as well. At the date above mentioned, a pair of gloves of sheep-skin was

Fraud practised by the Shoemakers. to cost 1½*d.*, and a pair of the best quality, 2*d.* The shoemakers were in the habit of imposing upon their customers by substituting basil, or dressed sheepskin, for tanned or tawed ox leather, as the material for their shoes. The comparatively lenient punishment of fine or forfeiture was the result.

'Cappes' mentioned as head-coverings. In reference to coverings for the head, "*cappes*" are mentioned as articles of import at an early period. These were made, in all probability, of coarse woollen materials. Other head-coverings were also known as

Hattes and hures. "*hattes*" and "*hures*." The former probably formed the best class of covering, and the latter, it is surmised, were so called from the "*hure*" or shaggy head of an animal. Not improbably, too, these last were much worn by the seafaring classes, and resembled the rough

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oxen, not unlike our calf leather, perhaps. It is reasonable to suppose that this leather owed its name to Godalming in Surrey; a place which has since gained more celebrity from Mary Tofts and her birth of rabbits.

caps which we still see represented in pictures as adorning the heads of fishermen and smugglers. The makers of these various coverings were known as Makers of head-coverings. Cappers, Hatters, and Hurers.

Breeches, or tight-fitting pantaloons, were also in use; those who made them were called "Braellers" or "*Braellarii*," the articles themselves being probably known in this country as "*braels*," in France as "*brayes*." The Girdlers made belts or girdles, for Girdlers. both sexes probably. These articles were made in conformity with certain sumptuary regulations, and were sometimes inlaid with metal. Under the reign of Richard II, we read of a girdler getting into trouble for "harnessing a girdle with silver." Foreign merchants also are mentioned as importing girdles by the thousand, and being allowed to sell them wholesale only. To the girdle was attached the "pouch," used Regulations as to girdles. for the monetary purposes of the modern pocket: we find mention of thieves being punished for cutting off Importation of girdles. these pouches, genuine forefathers of the more famous "Moll Cutpurse" of the Commonwealth days. Pouch-makers, like the rest of their brethren in trade, were bound to make their articles according to certain fixed rules and ordinances, and we not unfrequently meet with instances of "false," or spurious, pouches, as well as breeches and gloves, being publicly burnt. Buttons Pouches. and clasps (*firmacula*) were also used for the purposes of dress. The "Pynners" too are mentioned; their Cutpurses. pins were probably of wood, bone, or ivory, but their Pouch-makers. Ordinances in Letter-Book G, fol. 48, throw no light on the subject. The Burellers, mentioned in the con- Buttons and clasps. cluding page of Book IV, were the makers of a coarse brown woollen cloth, known as "*burel*" or "*bure*." Pins. Burellers.

<sup>1</sup> From the Gallic word "*bracca*."

Male-makers.

The 'barhudum' not mentioned, but the same perhaps as the 'male.'

Linen of travellers how carried.

Night-shirts probably in use in these days.

Fripperers, or Old-clothesmen.

Their Evechepynges jealously regulated.

The Male-makers made <sup>1</sup> males, bags or perhaps portmanteaus, in which clothes were carried, if not habitually kept. The "*barhudum*" (bear-hood), so often mentioned in mediæval documents, does not occur in the present Volume; it was no doubt equivalent, both in name and use, to the modern "portmanteau," and may possibly be identical with the "male." We learn also from a passage in Letter-Book G (rather too succinctly quoted in Book IV, p. 549), bearing reference, as <sup>2</sup> already mentioned, to passengers arriving at St. Botolph's Wharf, from Gravesend, that travellers were in the habit of carrying their linen in males, fardels (bundles probably), panyers or baskets, and wallets or bags; and, in the same passage, it is stated that they are to be allowed to land their luggage free of wharfage, "if carried "under the arm," and if only containing things for the passenger's necessities "*a doos et a lyt*," "for back and "bed." The latter word, it is worthy of remark, goes far towards proving that night-gowns or night-shirts *were* in use in these days, and that it was not by any means *universally* the fashion in the middle ages, as antiquarians have asserted, to tumble into bed in a state of utter nudity. The expression, it is submitted, can hardly be construed to mean that the passenger carried his *sheets* in the male or wallet under his arm.

When the various articles of clothing had done their duty on the backs of the more opulent classes, they descended to the hands of the Fripperers (*Pheliparii*), who occupied much the same position as the "Old-clothesmen" of the present day. As previously observed, these persons made frequent attempts to keep their markets on London Bridge: this, however, was forbidden by repeated enactments. The fripperers had also their "*Evechepynges*," or night-markets, in Cheap, Soper's Lane, and Cornhill; the time for closing which

<sup>1</sup> Hence the present word "*mail*," meaning a post-bag.

<sup>2</sup> See page xlviij.

was jealously regulated by public enactment. At one period we find these *Evechepynges* forbidden to be held after Curfew rung at St. Paul's, eight at night; at another time, after Vespers rung at St. Thomas of Acon, about four, perhaps, in the afternoon; while under another state of things, the market is ordered to be closed so early as the hour of noon.

The honesty too of the fripperers seems not to have stood particularly high in civic estimation. They were strictly forbidden to give a new face to old clothes, by dubbing or fulling them, and then to sell them for new. In case they bought old clothes with trimmings of fur or dressed woolfel (*pelure*), they were ordered, on no account, to take off the fur or wool, but to sell the articles in the same state in which they had come into their hands. No person engaged in the purchase or sale of old clothes was allowed to deal in new.

*Commerce, Imports and Exports.*—The articles of food imported from the Continent have been the subject of notice already; as also various foreign furs and leathers, the wool and squirrel-skins of Spain, the rayed cloths of Brabant and Flanders, the textures of Limoges, the cloths of Rheims, the wines of France, Spain, Greece, and Italy, the stock-fish of Prussia, the salmon of Scotland, the garlic and onions of Amiens, Corby and Nesle, and the woad of Picardy, Normandy, and the Hanse Merchants. Other articles mentioned as imported from abroad in the time of Henry III, by the "*Kark*" or "*Karke*," a cubic measure probably, weighing from three to four hundredweight, are the following:—

<sup>1</sup> brasil, quicksilver, vermilion, glass, cubebs, shumac,

Certain prohibitions as to the dealings of the Fripperers.

Miscellaneous articles of import already named.

The *Kark* or *Karke*.

Other articles of import.

<sup>1</sup> If this means the "brazil-wood" of commerce, it is clear that the tree must have given name to the country, and not, as the lexicographers tell us, the country to the tree. It is possible that the American

brazil-wood may have become the substitute for another wood so called six centuries ago, and that the newly discovered substitute, taking the name itself, may have imparted it to the country.

<sup>1</sup> sulphur, ivory, frankincense, orpiment, turpentine, cotton, and whalebone. Wax, copper, <sup>2</sup> tin, argoil (impure salts of wine, or cream of tartar), and the fur called "*grysoevere*," or grey work, are also mentioned as being imported by the "Merchants of Germany." Other articles brought into the Port of London were potter's clay, boards called "*weynscotte*" (wainscote), and boards known as "*Ryghholt*," meaning, no doubt, "wood of Riga." These last two articles were, no doubt, extensively imported by the Hanse merchants, who are mentioned, *temp.* Edward III, as <sup>3</sup> bringing over boards, herrings, cheese, and horses. They also imported woad and corn; in reference to the latter of which, they had the privilege of storing it for forty days, and possessed warehouses and granaries for the purpose; being governed in London by an Alderman of their own. The Guildhall of the Hanse or "Teutonic" Merchants, more generally known as the "Steel-yard," is on one or two occasions incidentally alluded in the present Volume: for their agreement (*temp.* Edward I) with the citizens of London to keep in repair "the City Gate called "Bisshoppesgate," the reader is referred to p. 485.

The *escouts*, or *scuts*, Flemish vessels, probably, are mentioned as coming over with wheat and firewood. The merchants of Amiens and Nesle, in addition to their woad, garlic, and onions, imported wines, wheat, fruit, and <sup>4</sup> bark, and they seem to have traded in horses and herrings as well. Feathers are mentioned also as imported by the wey from abroad, and flax in bundles and in "*tonels*," or large casks. Butter, tallow, and lard, too,

Imports by  
the Hanse  
Merchants.

Their privi-  
leges.

Guildhall of  
the Hanse  
Merchants.

Their agree-  
ment to keep  
Bishopsgate  
in repair.

Imports  
from Flan-  
ders.

Imports by  
the Mer-  
chants of  
Amiens.

Other im-  
ports.

<sup>1</sup> This was also imported by the *code* or *coda*, an Italian measure.

<sup>2</sup> "*Estin*." This properly means "tin;" but it is possible that it may here mean tin in combination with another metal.

<sup>3</sup> The word "*abductis*," in page 549 and Letter-Book F (from which the

quotation is incorrectly taken in B. IV.) would seem to imply that they *exported* these articles from London. Such, however, is certainly not the meaning.

<sup>4</sup> It seems somewhat doubtful whether "*cor*" in page 422 means "leather" or "bark;" possibly "horn."



are spoken of as being brought by water. In the reign of Edward the Third, on the other hand, we read of corn, wool, woolfels, hides, carding-thistles, butter, madder, woad, and fuller's earth, as articles exported from this country; the export of certain of them being forbidden from time to time.

Exports  
temp. Ed-  
ward III.

The regulations as to foreign merchants, unless, indeed, they enjoyed such privileges as were conceded to the Hanse Merchants, those of Amiens, Corby, and Neale, and the Cologne Merchants, were no exception to the general rule of jealousy and severity. They were strictly forbidden to sell to other foreigners within the City for the purpose of resale, as also, at various periods, to keep hostels or act as brokers. The restriction, however, upon their keeping hostels, as already noticed, was occasionally withdrawn. By a City regulation, quoted in the present Volume from *Liber Horn*, and of the date probably of Edward I, it is enacted that from henceforth "a strange merchant may lodge where he pleases, but he shall not sell by retail; as, for instance, fustic-woods,—he shall not sell less than twelve of them; and if he have pepper, cummin, ginger, alum, brasil, latten, or frankincense, he shall not sell less than 25 pounds thereof at a time. If he bring girdles, he shall not sell fewer than a thousand and twelve at a time; if cloths of silk, wool, or linen, he shall sell them whole; if he bring wax, he shall sell not less than a quarter. Foreign merchants, also, shall not be allowed to buy dyed cloth while wet, or to make dye, or to do any work that belongs to the citizens: they shall not make a market in the City, nor shall they stay in the City more than forty days." With a degree of considerateness that could have been hardly expected, by royal mandate, temp. Edward I, the Sheriffs were ordered to hold daily Courts for Pleas in cases where foreign merchants were either plaintiffs or defendants, in order to prevent them from being inconvenienced by unnecessary delays. At

Regulations  
as to foreign  
Merchants.

Foreign  
Merchants  
only to sell  
wholesale,  
and in cer-  
tain quanti-  
ties.

Daily Courts  
for the con-  
venience of  
foreign Mer-  
chants.

Piepowder Courts. a long previous period, however, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen had been in the habit of holding <sup>1</sup> *Pie poudre* Courts almost daily, for the convenience of wayfarers and strangers who could not wait for the sitting of the regular Courts of Hustings.

The Cologne Merchants. Among the foreign merchants who enjoyed certain privileges here was the Society known as the "Cologne Merchants:" their Guildhall in the City is in one or two instances incidentally alluded to. Macpherson, in his *Annals of Commerce* (I. 383), has suggested that this Guildhall was identical with the Guildhall, or Factory, of the Teutonic or Hanse Merchants: in the present Volume, however, they are evidently mentioned as distinct establishments, and as existing about the same period; at a later date, it is probable that the Cologne Guild became absorbed in that of the Hanse Merchants. In the Fourth Book of the present Volume, the merchants of the following countries and places are mentioned in reference to their commercial transactions, in a greater or less degree, with the people of this country:—Lorraine, Bavaria, Lemberg, Flanders, Antwerp, Bruges, Louvain, Perugia, Lucca, Lombardy, Tuscany, Spain, Portugal, Catalonia, Navarre, Provence, Aquitaine, Quercy, Gascony, Bourdeaux, Genoa, and the Italian Societies of the Frescobaldi and Morori. Liberties are also mentioned as being granted, by Charter, to the Merchants of Douay, Malines, and St. Omer, and to numerous cities, vills, and corporations in England; as also Allocations to the citizens of Dublin and Cork.

Countries and places mentioned in respect of their commercial relations with this country. Liberties and Allocations granted. Citizens of London resorting weekly to distant markets. Exempted from Tollage.

The citizens of London, it may here be remarked, were in the habit of carrying their goods and merchandise weekly to distant markets, that of Henley in Oxfordshire, for example, renting small houses and places there for the stowage thereof. These goods were ex-

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<sup>1</sup> "Dusty foot." These Courts were not, as has been generally supposed, confined to Fairs.

empted from payment of the King's Tallage, the Tallagers of the County being forbidden to meddle therewith.

Relative to the shipping in the River Thames, in these days, we meet with but few particulars in the present Volume. The <sup>1</sup>*escouts* or *scuts* of Flanders that brought corn and firewood to the City have been already mentioned; to which may be added, the "*hoc-scips* of Flanders," which are spoken of as bringing fish. To the same country also belonged, perhaps, the vessels mentioned in p. 229 as "*niefs de Scalters*" or "*Scaltres*;" which are the same, probably, as those called "*niefs ove Scaltres*" in p. 234, and "*naves cum Shaltre*" in p. 376: the word "*Scalters*" or "*Shalter*," however, it is possible, may mean "deck;" in which case the expression would signify "decked vessels." Inferior to these in size were the vessels fitted "*ove beilles*" or "*bailles*," and "*cum beilles*," several times mentioned; and which, perhaps, were vessels with a peculiar kind of bulwarks: in the word "*beilles*," too, may possibly have originated the term "*billy-boy*," still given to the round-sterned coasting sloops of the Humber. Oyster-boats and other boats are distinguished into those "*en tholles*," or fitted with tholepins for the oars; and those "*in horloc*" or "*deinz orlok*," rowed by means of oarlocks or rowlocks, let into the wood; which last, from the fact of their paying a larger Custom, were evidently of superior size. Other vessels mentioned as employed in fishing are "*spindelerebotes*," which may possibly mean trawling-boats, "*mangbotes*" or "*manbotes*," boats navigated perhaps by one man, and "*welkbotes*," used for the carriage of whelks.

The only additional remark to be made on this subject relates to the Captains, or Masters, of ships. From the terms of a provision made in reference to Average contributions in cases of Jettison, we may conclude that these personages were in general men of some opulence,

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<sup>1</sup> The Dutch *eel-scouts* are still known on the Thames.

Shipping in the Thames.

Escouts of Flanders.

Hocscips of Flanders.

Ships "*de Scalters*" or "*Scaltres*."

Vessels with "*beilles*" or "*bailles*."

Boats with thole-pins.

Boats with oarlocks.

Spindelerebotes, Manbotes, and Welkbotes.

Status of Captains or Shipmasters

Mention of their usual personal property.

and of very considerable consequence, in their own estimation at least. Among the articles there mentioned as exempted from contribution under such circumstances, and as belonging to him, almost as a matter of course, are the shipmaster's belt, his neck-chain (*monile*), his silver drinking-cup, and the ring on his finger; the other articles so exempted being, the provisions of the sailors, their cooking utensils, and the ship itself, with its rigging and tackle.

The Mayor had no cognizance of capital offences.

*Offences, Punishments, and Prisons.*—Except when sitting as one of the Justiciaries for Gaol Delivery at Newgate, the Mayor of London had no cognizance of offences of the more serious class; and consequently there are few notices in the City Books of the commitments and trials which so often preluded those melancholy processions which, for nearly six centuries, ever and anon wended their way from the portals of the <sup>1</sup>Tower or Newgate to Tyburn Tree; from the days even of William Fitzosbert, or "Longbeard," in 1196, to A.D. 1783. True it is, that Andrew Aubrey during his Mayoralty, in the early part of the reign of Edward III, adopted the summary method of vindicating his authority by ordering the decapitation of two citizens who insulted him, even to offering violence; but this was a <sup>2</sup>singular and exceptional case. The

Capital punishment inflicted by Andrew Aubrey when Mayor.

But this an exceptional case.

<sup>1</sup> It may here be noticed, that in the time of Henry III, it was the duty of the Aldermen of the two Wards next adjoining the Tower, two days before the Pleas of the Crown were held there, to inspect the benches of the "Great Hall," and to have all those that were found to be broken repaired at the cost of the City. They were also to have one strong bench, with three seats, placed in the middle of the Hall, opposite the great seat (*magnum sedile*) of the

King; and upon this the Mayor and certain of the Barons of the City were to sit while making answers to the King and his Justiciaries on matters pertaining to the Crown.

<sup>2</sup> From Letter-Book F, f. 44, we learn that A.D. 1340, a conflict taking place between the Skinners and Fishmongers in the streets of the City, Andrew Aubrey, the Mayor, interfered to prevent it; whereupon John, son of John Hansard, a Fishmonger, brandishing a drawn sword,

punishments mentioned as inflicted by the civic authorities, are loss of the freedom, fine, forfeiture, loss of goods by burning, imprisonment, drawing on a hurdle, exposure on the Pillory, exposure on the 'Thewe, and exposure on a stool or bench in Guildhall. The descriptions given of some of these punishments are highly interesting; and the same may also be said of the various tricks of trade that are from time to time disclosed as being in common practice in these days. It has been remarked, a thousand times over, that man is the same at heart in all ages; the vapid truism has received one more confirmation, were it wanting, in the pages of *Liber Albus*.

The various punishments inflicted by the civil authorities.

Tricks of trade practised in the City.

One of the earliest pieces of systematic fraud that we find mentioned is that imputed in the following enactment to certain buyers and brokers of corn; who seem to have been quite as great "rogues in grain," in these times as their humbler brethren the millers. In translating the passage, the quaint language of the enactment is purposely preserved; it belongs apparently to the time of Edward I:—

"And because certain buyers and brokers of corn buy corn in the City of peasants who bring it to sell, and give, on the bargain being made, a penny or half-penny by way of earnest; and tell the pea-

Enactment in reference to the fraudulent conduct of buyers of corn.

seized the Mayor by the throat and offered to strike him, while John le Brewere, another rioter, wounded one of the City Serjeants. The delinquents were thereupon seized, carried to Guildhall, arraigned, found guilty, condemned to death, and beheaded in Cheap. The King was at the time abroad, having left very extensive powers in the hands of the Mayor, for the preservation of the peace. Upon hearing of this bold step he immediately wrote to the Mayor, in terms warmly approving

of his conduct, congratulating him on his spirit, and adopting and ratifying the deed—"Si vous en savons tres bon gree, et votre fait acceptoms et le ratifoms." The two documents in F, folios 44 and 45, are well deserving of perusal.

<sup>1</sup> This is identified by some antiquarians with the cucking-stool; but in the City it would seem to have been the name of a peculiar kind of Pillory, used not only for females, but sometimes for males as well.

“ sants to take the corn to their house, where they shall  
 “ receive their pay.—And when they come there and  
 “ think to have their payment directly, the buyer says  
 “ that his wife at his house has gone out, and has  
 “ taken the key of the room, so that he cannot get  
 “ at his money ; but that the other must go away, and  
 “ come again soon and receive his pay.—And when he  
 “ comes back a second time, then the buyer is not to  
 “ be found ; or else, if he is found, he feigns some-  
 “ thing else, by reason whereof the poor men cannot  
 “ have their pay.—And sometimes, while the poor  
 “ men are waiting for their pay, the buyer causes  
 “ the corn to be <sup>1</sup>wetted ; and then, when they come  
 “ to ask for their pay, which was agreed upon, [they  
 “ are told] to wait till such a day as the buyer shall  
 “ choose to name, or else to take off a part of the  
 “ price ; which if they will not do, they may take  
 “ their corn and carry it away ; a thing which they  
 “ cannot do, because it is wetted, and in another state  
 “ than it was in when they sold it.—And by such  
 “ bad delays on part of the buyer, the poor men lose  
 “ half of their pay in expenses before they are settled  
 “ with.—It is provided, that the person towards whom  
 “ such knavishness shall be committed, shall make  
 “ complaint to the Mayor ; and if he shall be able to  
 “ make proof, and convict the buyer before the Mayor  
 “ of the wrong so done to him, the buyer shall pay  
 “ to the seller double the value, and full damages as  
 “ well, in case the Mayor shall see that the value  
 “ aforesaid does not suffice for the damage which he has  
 “ received ; and nevertheless, let him also be heavily  
 “ amerced to the King, if he have the means. And if  
 “ he have not the means of paying the penalty afore-  
 “ said or of finding the amercement, then let him be put

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<sup>1</sup> With the view, probably, of making malt. There is proof elsewhere that malt was made in London ; for makers of it are forbidden to use the water of the Cheapside Conduit. See page liii.

“ in the pillory, and let him remain there one hour  
 “ in the day at least, a Serjeant of the City standing  
 “ by the side of the pillory with good hue and cry  
 “ as to the reason why [he is so punished].”

The butchers, too, seem to have had failings of a kindred nature:—“ And because certain butchers buy  
 “ beasts of the peasants, and, as soon as they have the  
 “ beasts in their houses, kill them, and then at their  
 “ own pleasure delay the peasants of their pay; or  
 “ else tell them that they may take their beasts.—It  
 “ is provided, that the penalty which in such case is  
 “ as to buyers and brokers of corn ordained, shall be  
 “ incurred by such butchers, as of this shall be at-  
 “ tainted.”

Enactment  
as to frau-  
dulent  
Butchers.

Fraudulent bakers were punished for selling bread deficient in weight or quality in the following manner:—For the first offence, the culprit was drawn upon a  
<sup>1</sup> hurdle from Guildhall, through the most populous and most dirty streets, with the defective loaf hanging from his neck. On a second occasion, he was drawn from Guildhall, “ through the great streets of Chepe,” to the pillory, which, no doubt, was usually erected in Cheap, the present Cheapside, and there he was exposed for one hour. For the third offence of a like nature, he was again drawn on the hurdle, his oven was pulled down, and he was compelled to forswear the trade in the City for ever. Another fraud on the part of a baker that we find mentioned as visited with the pillory, was an offence already alluded to, the putting of iron in a loaf of bread; with the view, no doubt, of increasing the weight. The use of the hurdle seems to have been discontinued in the reign of Edward II, and the pillory established as a punishment for the first offence in its stead.

Punish-  
ment of  
fraudulent  
Bakers.

<sup>1</sup> From the pen-and-ink sketch in the *Assisa Paris* noticed in page lxvi, note 1, we find that the unfortunate baker was thus conveyed

without shoes or stockings, and his hands tied down by his side, the hurdle being drawn by two horses.

Punish-  
ment of  
fraudulent  
Millers.

When a miller or other labourer was found guilty of pilfering from the grist, the horse of the mill was taken to the pound, and there kept till such time as the <sup>1</sup>lord of the mill came to redeem it. The lord was bound also to produce the miller or other person who had been guilty of such fraud; and, upon failure of so doing, was mulcted in half a mark. If, on the other hand, the miller duly made his appearance, he was sentenced to punishment by the hurdle, similar to that of fraudulent bakers, his master having to make good the deficiency either in money or in meal; every one being forbidden to resort to his mill, until he should have so made amends.

Amends to  
be made by  
their em-  
ployers.

Surveillance  
over the  
Markets.

A careful and, indeed, laudable surveillance seems to have been exercised over the Markets, and, from Book IV of the present Volume, we learn that there are in the Letter-Books records of numerous inflictions of the pillory for the sale of unsound victuals. Among these are mentioned the following articles, each with the expressive word *putridus*, in its various inflexions, attached to it:—Butchers' meat, capons, rabbits, pigeons, eels, poultry, sucking-pigs, boiled meat, partridges, conger, herrings, mackerel, and pike. In the list, too, of offences connected with various trades, we find the following cases mentioned:—Pillory, for cheating upon the sale of a <sup>2</sup>garland; pillory for the forestalling of poultry; fine for selling a false torch (or spurious candle); pillory for affeering, or fraudulently raising the price of, corn; pillory for selling oats, good at the top, bad below; pillory for selling sacks of coals deficient in weight; pillory for selling rings and clasps made of latten, gilt and silvered over for, gold and silver; forfeiture of forestalled ducks; forfeiture of

Punish-  
ments for  
the sale of  
unsound  
victuals.

Punish-  
ments men-  
tioned as  
inflicted for  
offences con-  
nected with  
various  
trades.

<sup>1</sup> "Dominus." This may mean either the lord of the Soke, who had the right of multure, or simply the proprietor of the mill. See

page lxxiii, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> A head-dress or chaplet was so called, made of goldsmith's work.



furs, for mixing new work with old ; punishment for selling spurious <sup>1</sup> mazers ; pillory for selling counterfeit cups ; and various instances where "false" breeches, girdles, pouches, gloves, hures, caps, and other articles were publicly burnt.

From the numerous offences not connected with trades, and in most instances punished with the pillory, the following seem the more worthy of selection ; indeed, some of them are very curious, and vividly illustrate the manners, habits, and tendencies of the people of these days :— Pillory for the offence of pretending to be one of the Sheriffs' Serjeants, and meeting the bakers of Stratford and arresting them, with the view of fraudulently extorting a fine ; for the offence of pretending to be the Summoner of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and so summoning the Prioress of Clerkenwell, the same offender also pretending that he was the king's purveyor ; for cutting off pouches or purses ; for taking away a child to go begging with him ; punishment of the thew for being a common scold ; punishment of the pillory for pretending to be a King's officer ; for playing with false <sup>2</sup> dice, and deceiving the public ; for begging under false pretences ; for deceiving the public with counters for gold ; for using a false <sup>3</sup> *queek* ; for practising soothsaying for the discovery of a stolen mazer ; for pretending to be a physician ; for practising magic ; for pretending to be the son of the Earl of Ormond ; for bribing an approver to bring a charge against a certain brewer ; for stealing a leg of mutton at the Flesh-Shambles of St. Nicholas ; for pretending to be an officer of the Marshalsea ; for cutting off a <sup>4</sup> *baselard* ; for pretending to be a holy Hermit ; for

Punishments inflicted for various other offences.

<sup>1</sup> Cups made of walnut-wood.

<sup>2</sup> These false dice were formerly known as "*fullams*;" because, it is said, they were formerly made at Fulham in Middlesex.

<sup>3</sup> This word means a chessboard. It may possibly owe its name to the word "*eschec*."

<sup>4</sup> A sword, either straight or curved, much worn by civilians.

pretending to be begging in behalf of the Hospital of Bethlehem ; for counterfeiting the seals of the Pope and certain others, nobles of England ; for exhibiting divers counterfeit bulls.

Punish-  
ments in-  
flicted for  
offences  
against the  
City digni-  
taries and  
authorities.

Another class of offences not unfrequently mentioned, was constituted by insults offered to the civic dignitaries or their officers ; imprisonment being mostly the punishment, and recourse to decapitation, as put in practice by Andrew Aubrey, when Mayor, being happily an exceptional case. Of this nature, the following are cited, in B. IV, as being recorded in the Letter-Books :—Imprisonment for opprobrious language to a Serjeant, in presence of the Mayor ; punishment of Robert Brabassone, for drawing a knife in presence of the Mayor ; judgment upon Roger Thorolde, for cursing the Mayor in his absence ; punishment by pillory for telling lies about William <sup>1</sup> Walworthe ; imprisonment for rebellious conduct towards the Alderman of Walbrook ; punishment for insulting language to William Wottone, Alderman of Dowgate ; imprisonment for rebelliously opposing the Constable of Bredstrete ; pillory for telling lies of John Tremayn, the Recorder ; judgment for behaving with contumacy towards William Sevenok, the Alderman ; imprisonment of Robert Cristendom for scandalous language ; judgment on Thomas Russelle for insults, lies, and scandals, in reference to Thomas Fauconer, the Alderman.

Singular  
punishment  
for propa-  
gating lies  
and scandal.

The punishment at times inflicted upon persons convicted of propagating lies and scandal, was characterized by a singular ceremonial. We read of one case, for example, *temp.* Edward III, where a person was condemned, for an offence of this nature, to be imprisoned a year and a day, and to stand, at the end of each quarter, for three hours in the pillory, with a whetstone hanging from his neck. Persons found guilty of

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<sup>1</sup> The doughty Mayor, who so summarily closed the conference with Wat Tyler.

perjury were condemned to stand on a stool in Guild-hall, and proclaim the nature of their offence aloud. Punishment inflicted for perjury.

A by no means uncommon offence, too, was the forgery of letters, bonds, and deeds; and several instances are to be met with of Writers of Court-hand being elevated to the bad eminence of the pillory for taking part in these disgraceful transactions. Indeed, the forgery of charters and deeds, more especially those professing to be of ancient date, was practised very extensively, there is every reason to believe, by men of this class; and to their bad offices, no doubt, it is, that we are indebted for so many forged Abbey Charters of early times, the spuriousness of which has only been suspected in comparatively recent days. The forgers of seals and Papal bulls, it is well known, kept regular implements for the purpose; some of which have been discovered within the present century even; on the removal of Old London Bridge, for example. Writers of Court-hand occasionally punished for forgery. These forgeries probably practised very extensively.

Faulty measures, when discovered, were publicly burnt in the principal street of the Ward. We read too of persons being pilloried for using unstamped ale-measures, and for thickening the bottom of the measures with pitch. Should any Bedel of a Ward be found setting the Alderman's mark to defective measures, exposure in the pillory was to be his reward. Punishments for frauds committed with defective measures.

For the punishment of courtesans, procuresses, and persons of lewd conversation, a peculiar code of laws (*temp.* Richard II) was provided; prior to which period, women proved to be night-walkers were taken to the Tun on Cornhill or to Newgate. Persons denounced at the Wardmote for leading a notoriously bad life were committed by the Alderman to prison. If a man was proved to be the keeper of a brothel, his hair and beard were forthwith removed with the Punishment of male

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<sup>1</sup> On this subject, the reader is referred to an article on the spurious Charters of Ingulfus, in the *Gen-leman's Magazine* for April, 1857, p. 425 *et seq.* See also p. 596 of the same volume.

Brothel-keepers.

razor, with the exception of a fringe (*liste*) of hair on his head, two inches in breadth; he was then taken to the pillory, accompanied by "*mynstrala*" (musicians), and there he remained, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. On being found guilty of this offence a third time, he was similarly punished, and then taken to one of the City Gates, and compelled to forswear it for the rest of his life.

Punishment of female Brothel-keepers.

A woman found guilty of keeping a brothel was similarly taken from prison to the <sup>1</sup> thewe, accompanied by music, and there exposed for a certain time, her hair being cropped close to her ears. On a repetition of the offence a third time, her punishment was similar to that already mentioned as inflicted on her brethren in crime.

Punishment of common Courtesans.

<sup>2</sup>A woman convicted of being a common courtesan was taken from the prison (the Tun probably) to Aldgate, with a hood of rayed cloth on her head, and a white wand in her hand. Thence she was led, accompanied by musicians, to the thewe (in Cheap, no doubt), where the nature of her offence was proclaimed. This done, she was escorted, through Cheap and Newgate, to "Cok-keelane," (now Cook Lane), without the walls, and there she was to take up her abode (*demourere*). On being found guilty of this offence a third time, she was similarly punished; in addition to which, her hair was cropped short while she was upon the thewe, and she was then taken to one of the Gates, and compelled to forswear the City for the rest of her life.

Punishment of Procurers and Procureesses.

A man or woman proved to have acted as a procurer or procureess was taken to the thewe, accompanied by music, with a "*dystaf with towen*,"—a distaff dressed with flax—in his or her hand; and there the offender had to remain, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

<sup>1</sup> As already remarked, in the Note to p. xcix., this word probably means here, not a cucking-stool, but a variety of the common pillory.

<sup>2</sup> This is one of the passages which Stow has evidently borrowed from the City books, though without acknowledgment.

A priest found in company with a woman of bad character, if she was single, was taken to the Tun in Cornhill, accompanied by musicians; and, if found guilty of the offence a third time, he was compelled to forswear the City for the rest of his life. The woman, in such case, was taken to one of the Sheriffs' Counters, and thence to the Tun; there to remain at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. If, on the other hand, the offence was aggravated by the fact of the female being a married woman, she and her paramour were taken to one of the Counters, or else to Newgate, and thence to Guildhall; after which, on being pronounced guilty, they were conducted to Newgate, where their heads were shaved like that of a thief (*come un appelloure*). They were then led, with music, through Cheap, and finally shut up in the Tun, there to remain at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen. A similar punishment was inflicted where the married woman's paramour was a layman, if a married man.

Punishment  
of unchaste  
Priests;

And of their  
paramours.

Punishment  
of adul-  
teresses and  
their para-  
mours,  
whether  
Priests or  
Laymen.

Laws in reference to breach of the peace within the precincts of the City, varying but little in character, and on a graduated scale, were repeatedly promulgated. The following, of the date of Edward III, will suffice by way of sample.—“ Also, the better to “ preserve the peace of our Lord the King, and that “ each may fear the more to break the peace, it is “ ordained that if any one shall draw a sword, *miseri-* “ *corde*, or knife, even though he do not strike there- “ with, he shall pay to the City half a mark, or re- “ main in the prison of Newgate fifteen days. And “ if he shall draw blood of any one, let him pay to the “ City twenty shillings, or remain in the said prison “ forty days. And if he strike any one with the fist, “ but do not draw blood, let him pay to the City two “ shillings, or be imprisoned eight days; and if he draw “ blood with the fist, let him pay to the City forty “ pence, or be imprisoned twelve days. And let such “ trespassers find good surety, before their release, for

Laws in re-  
ference to  
breach of  
the peace  
within the  
City.

“ their good behaviour ; but nevertheless, let him, upon  
 “ whom the offence has been committed, have his <sup>1</sup>re-  
 “ covery by process of law. And let such offences in  
 “ reference to bloodshed, against the peace of our Lord  
 “ the King, be tried from day to day before the Sheriffs,  
 “ without any essoin or delay thereon, according as shall  
 “ be most convenient, of whatever condition the party  
 “ may happen to be.”

City Prisons  
 mentioned  
 in Liber  
 Albus.

Before quitting this subject, a few particulars rela-  
 tive to the City Prisons may perhaps deserve notice.  
 The Prisons mentioned in the present Volume are  
 Newgate, Ludgate, the Tun, and the Counters (or

Prisoners in  
 Newgate  
 and Lud-  
 gate.

Compters). As to the treatment of prisoners in New-  
 gate and Ludgate, we learn from it no particulars  
 beyond the fact, that at one period they were called  
 upon to pay the gaolers certain fees for lamps and  
<sup>2</sup> bed ; and that this usage was afterwards abolished,  
 the prisoners being ordered to pay no fees, except

Surety taken  
 by the  
 Gaolers for  
 removing  
 the Prison-  
 er's fetters.

four pence on their discharge from prison. In addition  
 to this, it seems to have been universally the practice  
 for the gaolers of prisons to take surety, to a certain  
 amount (100 shillings in Newgate and Ludgate), from  
 the prisoners, for indulging them to the extent of re-  
 moving their fetters.

The City  
 Counters.

The Counters (*Computatoria*) were prisons for debt  
 and minor offences, under the especial control and  
 management of the Sheriffs for the time being, <sup>3</sup> Per-  
 sons committed to Newgate or Ludgate for debt, tres-  
 pass, or any offence short of treason or felony, might,  
 with the sanction of the Sheriffs, go to one of the  
 Counters instead, paying to the Sheriffs 4, 6, 8, or 12  
 pence per week, by way of rent, according to their  
 means ; such assessment being made by the clerks of the

Certain Pri-  
 soners might  
 go, at their  
 option, to  
 the Coun-  
 ters, by pay-  
 ing at cer-  
 tain rates.

<sup>1</sup> In damages.

<sup>2</sup> “ *Couche*.” As this word seems  
 to be used in contradistinction to  
 “ *lit*,” pp. 523-4, it is possible that

it may merely mean a bed of straw.

<sup>3</sup> These provisions as to the  
 Counters are of the date, probably,  
 of Richard II.

Counter. In such case, the prisoner might either have his own bed removed to the Counter, or have one supplied by the porter of the prison, at one penny per night,—“as is the manner in all lodging-houses.” The porter, or some other officer of the Counter, might sell bread, ale, wood, and charcoal to the prisoners, but only by just measure and at a reasonable price. At an early period, the Bedels of the Wards would seem to have held the office of Porter to the Counters; at a <sup>1</sup> later date this was forbidden.

Usages of  
the Coun-  
ters.

These descriptive pages could not have been more appropriately concluded than with some account of Interments and the usages connected therewith. The subject, however, is never mentioned, or indeed alluded to, throughout the Volume, and no tradesman or artisan is met with as in any way representing the Undertaker of the present day. <sup>2</sup>The Carpenter and the Sexton (*Sacrista*) probably did the last offices for the bodies of the dead; so far, at least, as the middle and humbler classes were concerned. Wooden coffins, however, no doubt, were but little used as yet; and those of stone would only be employed for the interment of the more wealthy. Cemeteries, or church-yards, are occasionally alluded to, and there seems to have been a tendency on the part of certain retail dealers (bakers, for example) to hold markets in them; as we find the practice expressly prohibited on more occasions than one.

The subject  
of Inter-  
ments not  
alluded to  
in “*Liber  
Albus*.”

Tendency to  
hold mar-  
kets in the  
cemeteries  
or church-  
yards.

Such is a sketch of some few of the leading features of social life within the walls of London in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The “good old times,” whenever else they may have existed, assuredly are not to be looked for in days like these. And yet these were

<sup>1</sup> See the preceding Note.

<sup>2</sup> Master Surgeons (*Magistri Chirurgici*) are mentioned in Letter-Book G, f. 219 as making oath to the authorities (A.D. 1370) that

they will duly attend the sick and wounded. At this period, they were a distinct class from the Barbers; though the latter acted as surgeons in some respects.

not lawless days: on the contrary, owing in part to the restless spirit of interference which seems to have actuated the lawmakers, and partly to the low and disparaging estimate evidently set by them upon the minds and dispositions of their fellow-men, these were times, the great evil of which was a superfluity of laws, both national and local, worse than needless; laws which, while unfortunately they created or protected comparatively few real valuable rights, gave birth to many and grievous wrongs.

That the favoured and so-called *free* citizen of London, even,—despite the extensive privileges in reference to trade which he enjoyed—was in possession of more than the faintest shadow of liberty, can hardly be alleged, if we only call to mind the substance of the pages just submitted to the reader's notice, filled as they are with enactments and ordinances, arbitrary, illiberal, and oppressive: laws, for example, which compelled <sup>1</sup> each citizen, whether he would or no, to be bail and surety for a neighbour's good behaviour, over whom perhaps it was impossible for him to exercise the slightest control; laws which forbade him to make his market for the day until the purveyors for the King and the "great lords of the land" had stripped the stalls of all that was choicest and best; laws which forbade him to pass the City walls, for the purpose even of meeting his own purchased goods; laws which bound him to deal with certain persons or communities only, or within the precincts only of certain localities; laws which dictated, under severe penalties, what sums, and no more, he was to pay to his servants and artisans; laws which drove his dog out of the streets, while they permitted <sup>2</sup> "genteel dogs" to roam at large: nay, even more than this, laws

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<sup>1</sup> In justice, however, to these centuries, it must be remarked, that they received the institutions of

Frankpledge as an inheritance from Saxon times.

<sup>2</sup> See page xliii. and page 453.



which subjected him to domiciliary visits from the City officials on various pleas and pretexts; which compelled him to carry on a trade under heavy penalties, irrespective of the question whether or not it was at his loss; and which occasionally went so far as to lay down rules, at what hours he was to walk in the streets, and incidentally, what he was to eat and what to drink. Viewed individually, laws and ordinances such as these may seem, perhaps, of but trifling moment; but "trifles make life," the poet says, and to have lived fettered by numbers of restrictions like these, must have rendered life irksome in the extreme to a sensitive man, and a burden hard to be borne.

Every dark picture, however, has its reverse, and in the legislation even of these gloomy days there are one or two meritorious features to be traced. The labourer, no doubt, so far as disposing of his labour at his own time and option was concerned, was too often treated little better than a slave; but on the other hand, the price of bread taken into consideration, the wages of his labour appear—at times, at least—to have been regulated on a very fair and liberal scale. The determination, too, steadily evinced by the civic authorities, that every trader should really sell what he professed to sell, and that the poor, whatever their other grievances, should be protected, in their dealings, against the artifices of adulteration, deficient measures, and short weight, is another feature that commands our approval. Greatly deserving, too, of commendation is the pride that was evidently felt by the Londoners of these times in the purity of the waters of their much-loved Thames, and the carefulness with which the civic authorities, in conjunction with the Court, took every possible precaution to preserve its banks from encroachment and its stream from pollution. The fondness, too, of the citizens of London in former times for conduits and public fountains, though based, perhaps, upon absolute necessity to some extent, is a

feature that we miss in their representatives at the present day.

A few other points, also, for commendation, even in this enlightened century, may possibly be found in their voluminous code of shortsighted and mistaken legislation ; but if such there be, few they assuredly are, and very far between.

The Editor avails himself of the present opportunity of expressing his thanks to the Corporation of the City of London for the promptitude and liberality with which, for the purposes of the present publication, they have granted him free access to their records ; and, in particular, to Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Town Clerk, and the gentlemen connected with his department, for the courtesy with which they have afforded him every facility for the completion of his labours. To Mr. W. T. Alchin, also, Principal Librarian of the Corporation, whose intimate acquaintance with the City Records entitles his opinion on these subjects to the highest value, he feels a pleasure in acknowledging himself indebted for many suggestions upon those points of doubt or difficulty which almost invariably arise in the deciphering of mediæval documents of any considerable length.

The Third Volume will contain a Translation of the French passages that occur in the work, a Glossary, and an Index.

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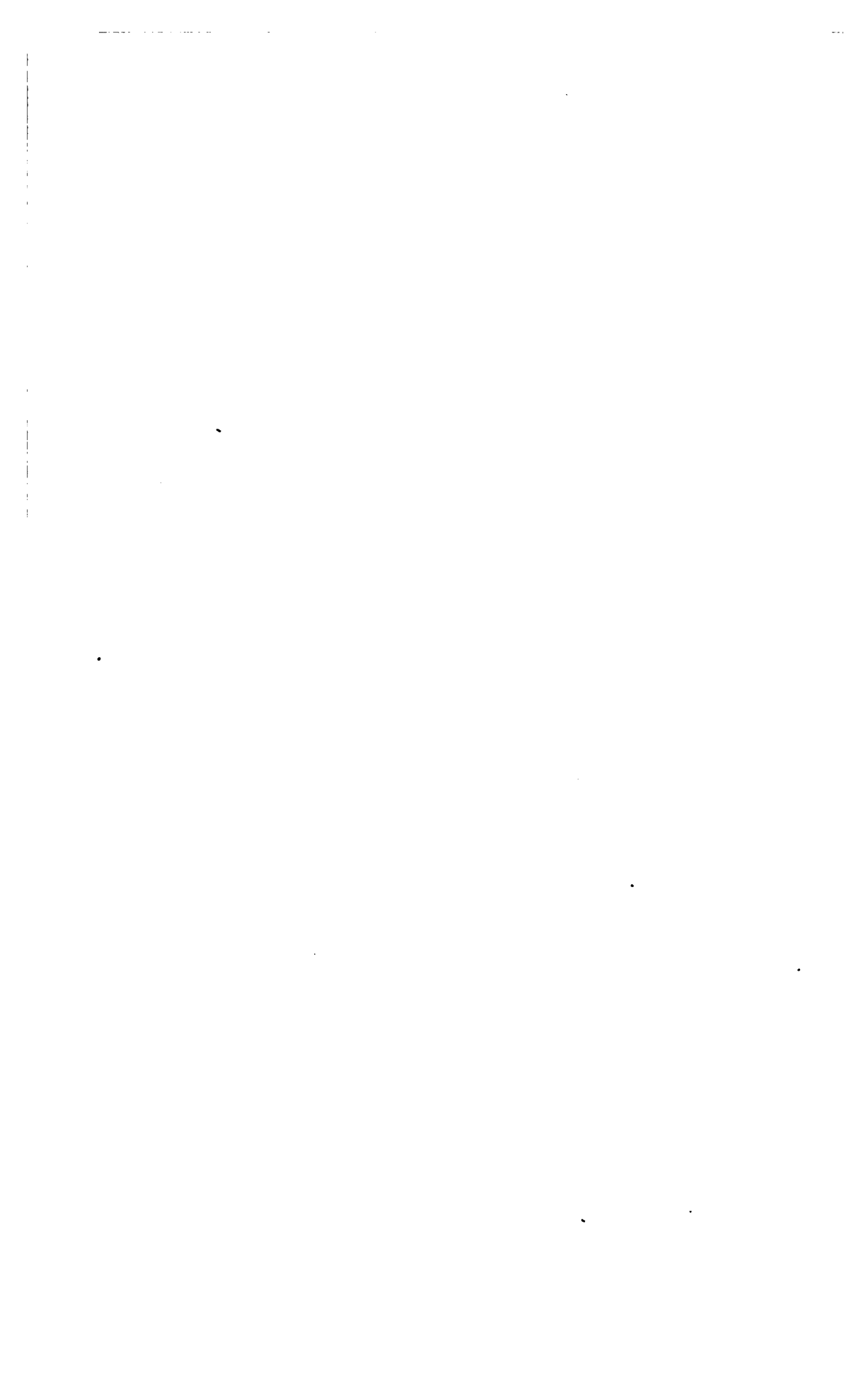
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## LIBER ALBUS.



Qui "Liber Albus" erat, nunc est contrarius albo,  
Factus et est unctis pollicibusque niger.  
Dum tamen est extans, istum describite librum;  
Ne, semel amisso, postea nullus erit.  
Quod si nullus erit—nonnulla est nostraque culpa,—  
Hei! pretii summi, perdita gemma, Vale!

J. Carpenter.



## LIBER ALBUS.

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### [PROCEMIUM.]

QUIA labilitas humanæ memoriæ, brevitæque vitæ, F. I. a.  
de singulis rebus memorandis, licet scriptis—præsertim  
irregulariter et confuse,—et multo magis de non scriptis,  
certam habere notitiam non permittunt; cumque, per  
frequentes pestilentias, subtractis velut insimul cunctis  
gubernatoribus longævus magis expertis et discretioribus  
Civitatis Regalis Londoniarum, juniores eis in civi-  
tatis regimine succedentes in variis casibus, pro defectu  
scripturæ nimirum, sæpius ambigebant; unde super  
judiciis reddendis controversia et perplexitas inter eos  
pluries causabantur: necessarium videbatur a diu, tam  
superioribus quam subditis dictæ civitatis, quoddam  
volumen, (quod “Repertorium,” a contento in eo civi-  
tatis regimine, diceretur,) ex notabilibus memorandis  
tam in libris,<sup>1</sup> rotulis, quam in chartis dictæ civitatis  
inordinate diffuseque positis, compilari. Et quia dic-  
tum propositum, (qua de causa nescitur, nisi prop-  
ter laborem nimium,) hætenus non fuerat executum,

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<sup>1</sup> *Et* is, perhaps, accidentally omitted here, as it is found in a corre-  
sponding passage at the beginning of the Fourth Book.

tempore Majoratus nobilis viri Ricardi Whityngtoni, Majoris dictæ civitatis, anno videlicet Incarnationis Domini millesimo quadringentesimo decimo nono, regni vero Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquæstum septimo, mense Novembris, hujusmodi volumen annuente Domino compilatur; continens in se tam laudabiles observantias non scriptas, in dicta civitate fieri solitas et approbatas, ne posterius deleat ipsas oblivio, quam notabilia memoranda, modo quo prædicitur sparsim et inordinate scripta; ut securius, per ea cognita, sciant tam superiores quam subditi dictæ civitatis quid in casibus raris et insolitis de cætero sit agendum, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Et ut facilius inveniatur quod a lectoribus quæritur in hoc libro, præsens volumen in Quatuor Libros et quilibet Liber in certas partes per suos articulos et capitula distinguetur; quæ, per separalia Tabulas et Kalendaria ante cujuslibet librorum prædictorum initium titulata, manifestius apparebunt, etc. Et primo, Kalendarie sive Tabula Capitularis Primi Libri, qui dividitur in Duas Partes, subsequenter patet.

Est Procemium præscriptum, in quo continetur causa quare iste liber factus fuit, etc.

P. I. b.

Continet divisionem totius operis in Libros, Librorum in Partes, Partium in Capitula et Articulos, etc.

### [LIBRI PRIMI PARS PRIMA.]

1. De tribus principalibus officiis Londoniarum, videlicet—Majoratu, Aldermannatu, et Vicecomitatu.

2. Quomodo qui nunc "Major" olim "Portigravius," et postea "Justiciarius," vocabatur.

Quando incepit in Londoniis nomen "Majoris," etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Est in the Elizabethan copy. Illegible in the original.

Quomodo olim idem erat Major et Camerarius, etc.

Quomodo Major aliquando supplebat vicem Coronatoris, sub nomine Camerarii.

Item, quomodo quatuor Aldermanni, virtute litterarum regiarum, olim electi fuerunt Custodes civitatis, in absentia Johannis Le Blount, Majoris civitatis, etc.

3. Causa et quando factus erat Custos in Londoniis loco Majoris, etc.

Quamdiu Custos duravit in Londoniis, etc.

Quare de cætero Custos non fiet in Londoniis, etc.

Quomodo Sigillum Commune fuit olim in custodia Majoris, etc.

4. Qualiter præcavetur de tumultu faciendo in electionibus Majorum et Vicecomitum, etc.

Quomodo Major antiquitus eligebatur in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, et in crastino Baronibus apud Westmonasterium præsentatus, et admissus.

5. Quomodo Communarii aliquando vendicabant solum ad nominandum Majorem, etc.

Quod in electione Majoris, nominentur per Communarios duæ personæ discretissimæ et sufficientissimæ, quæ sint Aldermanni, et Vicecomites extiterunt; quorum unus eligatur, per Aldermannorum scrutinium, in Majorem, etc.

Qualiter et quomodo scrutinium fiet, etc.

Quomodo Major non manebit in officio suo ultra annum, nisi voluerit ad rogatum civitatis, etc.

Quomodo Majores ex antiquo modicum expendebant, etc.

De commendatione veteris Majoris, antequam ab officio partiretur.

De modo et ritu usitato super electione novi Majoris, etc.

F. II. a.

6. De modo quo recipere solet Major sacramentum suum apud Guyhaldam, in die Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.

Quod est Majoris sacramentum, etc.

Recommendatio Majoris præteriti.

De mutatione <sup>1</sup>sessionis Majorum veteris et novi, etc.

Gladius portatus coram Majore veteri, etc.

Causa quare Major præteritus ex urgente causa officium suum per totum dictum diem exercebit, etc.

7. De modo faciendi in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, quando Major in Scaccario suum recipiet sacramentum, etc.

Quomodo Major præteritus jurabit ad fidelem com-  
potum faciendum in Scaccario, pro officio Escætriæ,  
etc.

De Attornatis faciendis pro civitate ibidem et in  
omnibus placeis et curiis regiis, etc.

De modo deducendi totum diem post nonam, etc.

De præsentando Majorem apud Turrim, si Scacca-  
rium vacet, etc.

8. De certis aliis observantiis et ritibus in diversis  
festis subscriptis Londoniis; videlicet, eundo—

In festis Omnium Sanctorum	}	de Sancto Thoma de Acone usque ad Sanc- tum Paulum, etc.
Natalis Domini		
Sancti Stephani		
Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ		

In festo Sanctorum Innocentium, ad Vesperas	}	ad Sanctum Tho- mam de Acone tantum.
Et in crastino, videlicet in festo Sancti Thomæ <sup>2</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> *Cessionis* in the original.

<sup>2</sup> There is an erasure after this

word, of the word *Martyris* ap-  
parently.

In festis Circumcisionis, Epiphaniæ Domini, et Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, de Sancto Thoma usque ad Sanctum Paulum, ut supra, etc.

In septimana Paschæ, videlicet diebus Lunæ, Martis, et Mercurii, ad Hospitale Beatæ Mariæ extra Bysshoppesgate.

Die Lunæ in Septimana Pentecostes, de Sancto Petro de Cornhille ad Sanctum Paulum.

Die Martis, de Prioratu Sancti Bartholomæi usque Sanctum Paulum.

Die Mercurii, de Sancto <sup>1</sup>Thoma de Acres ad Sanctum Paulum.

De duobus nobilibus datis annuatim servientibus per Rectores civitatis Londoniarum.

De decem solidis datis annuatim eisdem per Archidiaconum Middelsexiæ.

De sex solidis et octo denariis datis annuatim eisdem per Archidiaconum Essexiæ.

9. Pœna de electo in Majorem se absentante in festis Translationis Sancti Edwardi et Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ, etc. F. II. b.

Pœna de Aldermannis se absentantibus, etc.

Pœna de electo in Vicecomitem se absentante, etc.

Quomodo et in quo pœna de electo in Majorem absentante fuit executâ.

10. <sup>2</sup>Ethimologizacio hujus nominis "Aldermanni."

Item, quid est pensanda senectus in Aldermannio.

Quomodo qui nunc "Aldermannus," olim "Judex" et "Justiciarius," et postea "Baro," vocabatur.

<sup>1</sup> The word *Thoma* has been erased and replaced.

<sup>2</sup> Had this been a classical word, it might, with good reason, have

been altered to *Ethimologizatio*; a form somewhat more consistent with its own *etymology*.

Quomodo et quare qui nunc "Judices" olim "Lagemanni" vocabantur.

De veteri ritu et honesto circa sepulturam Alderman-  
norum observato.

De quibus virtutibus et conditionibus commendaretur  
et dinosceretur Aldermannus, antequam acceptetur.

(Nota præcipue, quod conditio servilis in Aldermanno  
nec in alio cive tolerari potest.)

Quomodo Aldermannus a nomine Wardæ, cui præsidet,  
dicitur.

Et olim Warda a nomine Aldermanni dicebatur.

Quomodo Aldermanni ponendi non sunt in Inquisi-  
tionibus.

Sed nota, ubi et pro quo Aldermanni positi fuerunt  
in Inquisitione.

Et nota, quod Aldermanni non alienabunt vesturam  
suam, de liberata et secta Majoris et Aldermannorum,  
infra primum annum.

Quomodo Aldermanni nihil solvere solebant pro  
irrotationibus chartarum sive factorum ad ipsos  
pertinentium, etc.

De pœna castigationis insultum facientium, mentien-  
tium, et scandalizantium Aldermannos, etc.

Quomodo olim non erant amobiles Aldermanni, nisi  
per mortem vel enorme delictum.

Quomodo postea fuerunt Aldermanni annuatim amoti,  
etc., et alii de novo electi, etc.

Quomodo nunc Aldermanni amobiles non existant,  
nisi causa rationabilis interfuerit.

#### 11. Quid est Wardemotum, etc.

Quomodo quæ nos vocamus "Wardemota," Romani  
quondam "Plebiscita," Saxones vero "Folkesmote,"  
vocabant.

Quomodo pluries in anno quondam tenebant Warde-  
mota. Ac modus tenendi Wardemota, etc.

Quomodo Aldermannus Inquisitionem de Wardemoto suo coram Majorem, ad Generalem Curiam suam, præsentabit.

Quid et quomodo fiet postea cum de et super Inquisitione prædicta.

Quod Aldermannus puniet officarios Wardæ suæ, sub se, remissos et negligentes.

12. De modo electionis Aldermanni infra quindecim dies. F. III. a.

Interesse Majoris et Aldermannorum eligendi ultra dictos xv. dies.

Pœna recusantis onus et officium Aldermanni.

Sacramentum Aldermanni electi et admissi.

Item, interesse Majoris et Aldermannorum ad eligendum, si præsentatus non fuerit admittendus, pro certis causis, ut patet.

13. Modus tenendi Commune Consilium.

Pœna interessentium non summonitorum.

Quomodo discutietur et examinabitur materia quæstionis et controversiæ, unde leviter concordare non potuerint in Communi Consilio.

Pœna summonitorum non venientium.

Sacramentum hominum de Communi Consilio.

Modus Communis Consilii ex antiquo, et quid venit inde.

Approbatio modi moderni.

14. De Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

Quomodo Vicecomites sunt judices et executores judiciorum.

Quomodo Vicecomites dicuntur "Majoris oculi."

De obedientia Vicecomitum facienda Majori pro tempore existente.

Quomodo omnis differentia et debata inter Viceco-

mites et alios quoscunque per Majorem et Aldermannos debet terminari.

15. De Recordatore Londoniarum, et ejus officio.

Item, de feodo et <sup>1</sup>sacramento suo.

16. Modus electionis Vicecomitum.

Quod Major eliget unum Vicecomitem, pro quo voluerit respondere.

Et quod Communitas eligat alterum Vicecomitem, pro quo similiter, etc.

Quomodo terminabitur controversia super electione, etc.

Pœna electi in Vicecomitem se absentantis et recusantis jurare, etc.

Deliberatio Coketti<sup>2</sup> per antiquos Vicecomites ad Majorem.

Deliberatio Recordorum Vicecomitum coram Majore, etc.

Reliberatio Coketti per Majorem ad novos Vicecomites.

Et reliberatio Recordorum<sup>3</sup> Communi Clerico, etc.—

Ac <sup>4</sup>sacramentum Vicecomitum.

F. III. b.

17. Sacramentum omnium ministrorum Vicecomitum.

Pœna recusantis sacramentum faciendum.

Quid novi Vicecomites facient, post prandium, die jurationis suæ.

Quomodo post nonam, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, omnia pertinent novis Vicecomitibus.

Ante nonam, antiquis Vicecomitibus.

Item, quod Vicecomites non capiant de pistoribus aliter quam ordinatur, sub pœna, etc.

<sup>1</sup> This is a mistake.—The Recorder's Oath is not mentioned in the 15th Chapter.

<sup>2</sup> This delivery to the Mayor is omitted in the Chapter.

<sup>3</sup> To the Chamberlain, as stated in C. 16.

<sup>4</sup> This Oath is omitted.



Pœna Vicecomitum et ministrorum suorum non obedientium Majori.

Quod nullus officarius teneat domos bracineas, pistrinum, nec carectam aut equos allocandos, nec sint regratores, sub pœna, etc.

Item quod Vicecomites non dimittent ad firmam Comitatum Middelsexiæ.

Item quod Vicecomites non dimittent ad firmam Gaolam de Newgate.

Item, de gubernatione Custodis Gaolæ et servientium suorum.

Item, de garcionibus Vicecomitum et <sup>1</sup> captione vicualium et cariagii.

18. De feodis et officiis Camerarii, Clerici sui, Communis Servientis ad legem, Communis Clerici, et clericorum suorum, etc.

Item, de feodis et officiis Communis Proclamatoris, Armigeri Majoris, servientium et clerici Majoris, et servientium Cameræ.

### [LIBRI PRIMI PARS SECUNDA.]

Modus et ordo qualiter Barones et universitas civium Londoniarum se debeant habere et gerere erga Regem et Justiciarios suos, tempore quo Domino Regi placuerit tenere placita coronæ suæ apud Turrin Londoniarum de attachamentis et infortuniis in eadem civitate emeris.

Responsiones factæ ad Quæstiones per Justiciarios Itinerantes, apud Turrin Londoniarum, civibus ejusdem civitatis propositas, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto.

Quæstiones factæ civibus Londoniarum, apud Turrin, in Itinere Regis Henrici, anno regni sui quinto et de-

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<sup>1</sup> This, the reader will find, is an erroneous statement of the meaning of the context.

cimo, et irrotulatæ ibidem, coram Huberto de Burgo et sociis suis, etc. Et Responsiones civium ad eandem Quæstiones, etc.

F. I. a. <sup>1</sup> Responsiones factæ ad Quæstiones per Justiciarios Itinerantes, apud Turrim Londoniarum, civibus civitatis ejusdem propositas, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, quarto.

De Placitis civitatis tentis apud Turrim ad diversa Itinera in diversis annis, etc. Et dividuntur prædicta Placita in lxxvi articulos; quæ patent per modum Tabulæ et Kalendaris ante principium prædictorum Placitorum, etc.

## PARS PRIMA.

### CAP. I.

[<sup>2</sup>De Majoratu, Aldermannatu, et Vicecomitatu, principalibus officiis Londoniarum.]

IN civitate Londoniarum, a Conquæstu Angliæ facto per Dominum Willelmum Ducem Normanniæ, anno Domini millesimo <sup>3</sup> LXVII, tria officia, licet quodammodo subalterna, sicut posterius declaratur, in dignitatis et potestatis prærogativa reliquis officiis dictæ civitatis supereminere solebant, meritoque præferri—videlicet, officium Majoris, officium Aldermanni, et officium Vicecomitis; quorum quodlibet habet sub se deputatos certos, officarios, et ministros. Officium namque Escaetoris Regis in Londoniis, licet olim aliter fuerat, nunc tamen in Majoratus officio continetur; ut patet in Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii civitati Londoniarum facta, annis regni sui primo et quintodecimo.

The offices of Mayor, Alderman, and Sheriff.

<sup>1</sup> These words, with one transposition, are identical with those a few lines before. The former passage has been inserted erroneously.

<sup>2</sup> The titles of these eighteen Chapters are borrowed from the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>3</sup> 1066 is the correct date.

De Recordatoris autem et Coronatoris officiis dicitur posterius, locis suis.

Tractando quamobrem de tribus officiis principalibus antedictis, et sibi substitutis officiis, singillatim, inchoandum est a supremo, videlicet officio Majoratus.

CAP. II.

[*Major olim "Portgravius," et postea "Justiciarius" vocabatur.*]

PRINCIPALES immediateque <sup>1</sup> regno locum-tenentes in Londoniis constituti, a tempore Domini Willelmi Regis, Angliæ Conquæstoris, variis in temporibus variis nominibus fungebantur. Ipse namque Rex suum locum-tenentem in dicta civitate, quem nunc "Majorem" dicimus, "Portgravius" (quod nomen a lingua Saxonica, quæ et <sup>2</sup> Anglia, sumpserat,) appellavit; ut patet per ejus Chartam, cujus tenor habetur in Libro Customarum folio clxxxvii°. "*Port*" enim, Saxonice et Teutonice, Latine "*Civitas*" appellatur. "*Grave*" quoque, Saxonica vel Alemannica lingua, "*Comes*" dicitur in Latina. Unde fictum fuerat hoc nomen "*Portgravius*," significans hoc quod dicitur "*Civitatis Comes*;" unde, quamdiu Anglia fuit regnum, honor Comiti debitus, tam in Regis præsentia quam alibi, Londoniarum præsidi, qui "*Major*" dicitur, dum steterat in Majoratus officio, pertinebat; et inde est quod gladius ante ipsum, et non post, more Comitis est portatus.

The Mayor  
formerly  
called  
"Portgrave."

F. 1. b.

Quod autem scribitur in dicta charta, Saxonice vel Anglice, "*Gofregd Portrefan*" vel "*Portreve*," vitio scriptoris aut linguæ Saxonicæ, processu temporis vitiatæ vel variatæ, creditur imputandam; omittendo, vel pronuntiando vel scribendo, "*g*" litteram. Constat enim quod civitatis præpositus usque adhuc, in lingua

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake, perhaps, for *regis*. | <sup>2</sup> Anglica (?)

Saxonica et Alemannica, "*Portgrave*" vel "*Portgreve*" penes antiquiores dici solet. Sic enim dicta civitas, quæ quondam "*Luddesden*" a rege Lud vocabatur, per corruptionem idiomatis "*Londonæ*" nuncupatur. Ac etiam, quia hoc nomen "*reve*" Saxonice sonat "villicum" vel "ballivum," qui sæpius in ore populi nominatur, evidens est ut idem nomen "*Portreve*," pro nomine de "*Portgreve*," populus Anglicus, a Saxonica lingua processu temporis barbarizans, civitatum præsidibus tribuebat.

The Mayor  
formerly  
called  
"Justi-  
ciary."

In Charta vero Regis Henrici, filii dicti Willelmi, quando tradidit ad firmam civibus Londoniarum Middelsexiæ Comitatum, dedit eis licentiam eligendi Justiciarios de seipsis ad custodienda placita coronæ suæ; sic ut qui nunc "Major" et "Justiciarius" vocabatur, ut patet in Libro Custumarum, folio supradicto. Unde videtur, quod non ageret Major Londoniarum commissione Regis ad Gaolam de Neugate deliberandam, ad aliqua placita coronam tangentia terminanda, de emergentibus infra dictam civitatem casibus quibuscumque; nisi forsan consueverunt Majores de bene esse, sed non de jure, impetrare sibi tales commissiones regias; ut eis associarent quos vellent Justiciarios et jurisperitos, ad erronea judicia præcavenda. Et post tamen, Dominus Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, in Charta sua, cujus tenor habetur in Libro Custumarum, folio cxcii°,—in fine ejusdem chartæ ita dicit— "Insuper concessimus, etc. " civibus, quod nos vel hæredes nostri, pro aliquibus " in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, " infra civitatem illam non assignabimus Justiciarios " nostros, alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Neugate deliberanda et erroribus " apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis corrigendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit, nisi, etc., emergentia tangent nos vel hæredes nostros."

The name  
"Mayor"  
first used.

In Charta vero Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis,

incepti præses Londoniensis dici "Major." Scribitur in P. 2. a. ipsa charta, ut habetur in dicto Libro Custumarum folio lxxxix, per hunc modum—"Sciatis nos concessisse, et præsentis charta nostra confirmasse, Baronibus nostris de civitate nostra Londoniarum, quod eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis, singulis annis, qui nobis sit fidelis, discretus, et idoneus ad regimen civitatis; etc."

Et nota, quod olim idem erat Major et Camerarius civitatis Londoniarum. Sic enim Dominus Gregorius de Rokeslee, Major, "Camerarius" vocabatur, ut patet Libro B, folio tertio et nono et multis sequentibus. Cum etiam Henricus le Galeys, Major, arripuit iter versus Lincolniam, pro suis arduis negotiis expediendis, posuit loco suo Willelmum de Bethonia et Galfridum de Nortone; et ipsi in brevi Regis, ut patet statim post, vocabantur ideo "Camerarii" civitatis, ut patet in eodem Libro B folio xxxviii. Et quod Major supplebat vicem Coronatoris sub nomine "Camerarii" civitatis, patet eodem libro, a tertio folio per multa folia sequentia. Invenitur etiam littera Domini Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, sub privato sigillo suo, anno regni sui xxxiiii<sup>o</sup>, missa Aldermannis et aliis civibus, ad eligendos quatuor Custodes civitatis, pro tempore quo Johannes le Blount Major fieret miles in societate Edwardi, primogeniti sui, ut patet Libro C folio lxxxviii<sup>o</sup>; virtute cujus litteræ electi fuerunt Custodes civitatis loco Majoris, pro tempore, Richerus de Refham, Johannes de Wengrave, Walterus de Finchyngfelde, Willelmus de Combmartyn, Thomas Romain, et Nicholaus de Farndone, Aldermanni. Et sic patet, quod olim, eo quod quis erat Major erat Camerarius civitatis et Escaetor Domini Regis; et in eo quod erat Camerarius erat et Coronator. Qui quod olim Camerarius erat Coronator, accipiens abjuramentum felonum, fugitivorum, etc., capiens indictamenta cum Vicecomitibus, et sedens super visu corporis felonum de se et

The Mayor and Chamberlain formerly the same person.

The Mayor Coroner as being Chamberlain.

Custodians or Guardians elected in the absence of the Mayor.

occisorum, etc., plene patet de recordo quasi per totam Secundam Partem Primi Libri istius voluminis, et pluribus aliis locis, etc.

## CAP. III.

[*Custos. Causa et quando Custos factus erat in Londoniis loco Majoris, etc.*]

Memorandum, quod habetur in Chronicis Majoris Libri Horne, prope finem, quod anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo, regni vero Regis Edwardi, filii Henrici, <sup>1</sup> XIII<sup>o</sup>, quod quia Gregorius de Rokesley, tunc Major, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et cæteri magnates Londoniarum, <sup>2</sup> sicuti fuerunt ad comparandum in festo

F 2. b. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli coram Johanne de Kirkeby, Thesaurario, et aliis Justiciariis Domini Regis in Turri Londoniarum ad Inquisitiones faciendas, et ipse Gregorius apud Berkynghirche per consilium ibi se deposuit a Majoratu, et tradidit commune sigillum civitatis cuidam Stephano Aswy et aliis Aldermannis, et intravit Turrim cum cæteris, non sicut Major sed sicut quidam Aldermannus et vicinus civium prædictorum; allegans pro civitate, per antiquas libertates quod non tenentur Turrim Londoniarum intrare ad Inquisitiones faciendas, nec ibidem pro judicio comparere nisi prius per quadraginta dies essent præmuniti—dictus Johannes Kirkeby cepit Majoratum et libertates Londoniarum in manum Regis, quia civitas inveniebatur sine Majore. Unde, postea comparentes cives apud Westmonasterium coram Rege arestati fuerunt ad numerum lxxx hominum, et cæteri cives, qui pridie fuerant cum Majore apud Berkynghirche et Turrim, incarcerati. Sed omnes fuerunt liberati quarto die sequente, excepto Stephano Aswy.

Why a Warden of the city was first appointed.

<sup>1</sup> This date is probably erroneous.

<sup>2</sup> The proper reading should be *summoniti*.

Et Dominus Rex dedit civibus Custodem loco sui Majoris, videlicet Dominum Radulphum de Sandwico, militem, præcepitque ei quod custodiret et gubernaret cives secundum eorum consuetudines et libertates. Et iste Custos duravit in officio Custodis usque proximum diem post Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ anno XIII<sup>o</sup>; et ejus loco successit Johannes Britone, Custos usque festum Sanctæ Margaretæ anno XV<sup>o</sup>; et tunc iterum Radulphus de Sandwico factus erat Custos, et continuavit per multos annos, videlicet usque ad annum XXII<sup>m</sup> inclusive, ut patet in dicto libro et etiam in fine Libri F. Sub cujus custodia, Vicecomites quandoque assignabantur civitati per Thesaurarium Regis et Barones de Scaccario, pro eo quod libertas civitatis seisata fuit in manum Regis; et quandoque eligebantur per cives. Et postea anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, XVIII<sup>o</sup>, loco dicti Domini Radulphi Custodis, successit iterum Dominus Johannes Bretonne, continuans usque ad annum vicesimum sextum incompletum; de quo scribitur in Libro B folio xxxv<sup>o</sup>, quomodo convocavit Aldermannos et sex meliores et discretiores cujuslibet Wardæ, pronuntians eis quomodo in Regis absentia fuerat Custos per Dominum Edwardum, filium Regis, et alios Dominos constitutus. Per quos junctum fuit ei per sacramentum, quod civitatem Londoniarum et omnes libertates et antiquas consuetudines conservaret illæsas, sicut antiquitus habere consueverunt; et quod se haberet in omnibus tanquam Major, excepto tamen quod haberet nomen Custodis pro nomine Majoris, etc.

Unde videtur, quod sigillum commune fuit olim in custodia Majoris, ex officio; donec impetraverunt cives a Rege quod commune sigillum civitatis in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum aliorum, Commu-

The Common Seal formerly in the custody of the Mayor. F. 3. a.

regni sui XII<sup>o</sup> finiente, ut patet in Libro Custumarum folio xciiii<sup>o</sup>.

The office of Mayor re-established.

Et sciendum, quod die Mercurii in septimana Paschæ, anno regni ejusdem Regis Edwardi xxvi<sup>to</sup>, omnes Aldermanni et alii quidem probi homines dictæ civitatis fuerant coram Rege apud Westmonasterium; et ibidem Dominus Rex, cum Consilio suo, concessit eis electionem Majoris. Qui die Veneris proxima, cum duodecim cujuslibet Wardæ, elegerunt Henricum de Galeys in Majorem; qui die Mercurii proxima præsentatus fuit Regi apud Fulham et acceptatus, in die Jovis proxima tunc sequente admissus et juratus coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium. Et sequente die Veneris arripuit iter versus Lincolniam pro suis arduis negotiis expediendis, et posuit loco suo Willelmum de Betoniam et Galfridum de Nortone, ut patet in Libro B folio xxxviii<sup>o</sup>. Et patent ibi commissiones Regis, directæ videlicet una dicto Domino Johanni Bretono ad resignandum officium Custodis, et alia civibus ad eligendum Majorem, etc. Sed quia dicta institutio Custodis et captio libertatis in manum Regis pro transgressione unius personæ videbatur potius voluntaria quam legitima, ideo ne hoc de cætero contingeret, concessit Dominus Rex Edwardus Tertius per Chartam suam, chirographatam in Libro F folio cv<sup>o</sup>, quod pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel judicio personali alicujus ministri ejusdem civitatis, non capiatur libertas civitatis in manum Regis vel hæredum suorum, nec Custos in eadem civitate ea occasione deputetur.

A Custodian no longer to be appointed.

#### CAP. IV.

[*De Tumultu. Qualiter præcavetur de tumultu faciendo in electionibus Majorum et Vicecomitum.*]

In electionibus Majorum et Vicecomitum, quia solebat antiquitus ad Gildhalle confluere multa turba, et quia collectio populi, sicut testatur Sapiens, Ecclesiastici



xxvi<sup>to</sup> Capitulo,<sup>1</sup> est timenda, ratione<sup>2</sup> que leviter tunc evenire poterunt<sup>3</sup> murmuris et tumultus, solebant Major et Aldermanni per aliquos dies ante diem electionis Majoris, et similiter Vicecomitum, sicut solent etiam nunc, convenire et insimul tractare qualiter electio talis pacifice fieret absque tumultu vel murmure populari. Unde nominaverunt de singulis Wardis discretiores et sufficientiores cives, ad numerum qui videbatur eis competens, <sup>4</sup> qui citabatur nominatim ad interessendum electioni Majoris in die Sancti Edwardi Regis et Confessoris.

Prevention  
of tumults  
at Elections.

F. s. b.

Et quia multotiens irruebat die electionis populus non summonitus in Gildhalle, quandoque Major et Aldermanni auctoritate suorum officiorum, ut patet in ordinatione Libro F folio ultimo, et quandoque brevis regii, in Vigilia Sancti Edwardi proclamari fecerunt per civitatem, ne sub gravi poena veniret aliquis in crastino ad Gihaldam tempore electionis, nisi <sup>5</sup> specialiter summonitus fuerat; ut patet Libro D folio tertio, et Libro E folio xli<sup>o</sup>, item Libro G folio ccliiii<sup>to</sup>. Invenitur etiam, ut patet in Libro F folio exci<sup>o</sup>, quod die Lunæ proxima ante festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, anno regni Edwardi Tertii vicesimo quarto, cuilibet Aldermanno missa fuit quædam billa per Majorem, præcipientem ei, sub fide qua Domino Regi tenebantur, ad essendum in dicto festo ad Gildhalle, pro electione Majoris; et quod summoneri faceret iiii. de melioribus hominibus Gardæ suæ propter eandem causam, et quod tunc haberet eorum nomina eidem billæ indorsata.

Et notandum, quod antiquitus eligebatur Major in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; sicut fiebat in electione Thomæ Romayn in Majorem, anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, tertio; qui electus fuit per Aldermannos et per xii de singulis Wardis ad hoc

The Mayor  
formerly  
elected on  
the Feast of  
St. Simon  
and St. Jude  
(26 October).

<sup>1</sup> Verse 5.

<sup>2</sup> Apparently an error for *quia*.

<sup>3</sup> So in the original.

<sup>4</sup> Agreeing with *numerum*.

<sup>5</sup> *Specialiter* in the original.

And presented on the next day to the Barons of the Exchequer.

summonitis, et in crastino Baronibus de Scaccario apud Westmonasterium etiam præsentatus et acceptus, ut patet Libro D folio ii<sup>do</sup>. Et causa, propter quam versa fuit electio in alium diem, est propter crescentes expensas et alias causas, prout patet Capitulo proximo subsequente, etc.

## CAP. V.

[*Communarii quomodo aliquando vendicabant solum ad nominandum Majorem, etc.*]

Claim of the Commoners to nominate the Mayor.

Item, in electionibus Majorum dictæ civitatis, quia sæpius orta fuit controversia inter Aldermannos et Communarios, in hoc quod Communarii putabant solum ad eos pertinere tam nominatio quam electio Majoris, et ideo tantum unam personam dictæ civitatis, postquam concordati fuerant in parte orientali Gyhaldæ, (videlicet in loco ubi Vicecomites tenere solent curias suas, Majori et Aldermannis in occidentali fine Gyhaldæ (videlicet in loco Hustengali) sedentibus, pro electo Majore pro anno sequente voluerant præsentare; Aldermanni vero contradicentes dicebant quod ipsi fuerant etiam cives et de communitate civitatis, nec justum fuit quod, ratione prærogativæ quæ officiis suis competeat, derogaretur eis habere vocem in electione summum locum Regis tenentis in eadem civitate: <sup>1</sup>consuevit, ex communi assensu tam Aldermannorum quam Communariorum, quod Communarii pro electione tali summoniti, postquam per Recordatorem ex parte Majoris et Aldermannorum declarata fuit eis causa summonitionis suæ, transierunt ad alium finem aulæ, ut prædicitur, et ibi nominaverunt duos Aldermannos, quorum uterque extitit Vicecomes et fuit idoneus ad

F. 4. a.

Two persons nominated for Mayor

<sup>1</sup> Dependent on *quia* in the first line.

officium Majoratus. Quo facto, redierunt, et per suum Communem Narratorem præsentaverunt Majori et Aldermannis nomina duorum, ut præmittitur, rogantes illos alterum illorum quem voluerant ad Majoratus officium, pro anno proximo tunc sequente, admittere.

by the Commoners, who are Aldermen, and have served as Sheriffs.

Quorum unum tunc Major et Aldermanni, in superiore Camera ascendentes, per pluralitatem vocum, in scrutinio notante Communi Clerico, per supervisum Recordatoris eligebant; et, iterum descendentes, ad populum in Gildhalle, quis erat Major electus pro anno proximo, per suum Recordatorem publicabant.

One of whom is chosen by the Aldermen by plurality of votes, under scrutiny.

<sup>1</sup>Sed quia sæpius accidit, quod cum Major bene rexerat, Communarii libenter habuissent ipsum Majorem continue; ut patet de Majoribus qui multis annis continuis occupaverunt Majoratus officium, sicut Henricus filius Alwyni, primus Major, continuavit officium Majoratus quinque annis; et proximus ei Major, scilicet Rogerus filius Alani, continuavit officio tribus annis; et Andreas le Bukerell septem annis, Thomas filius Thomæ quatuor annis, Gregorius de Rokesley septem annis, videlicet ab anno tertio regni Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, inclusive usque ad finem anni regni ejusdem Regis noni inclusive—scilicet tam primo quam ultimo computato.—Item Johannes de Blount Major continuavit VI annis, ut in Libro F in fine, ubi de Majoribus et Vicecomitibus scribitur, plenius continetur. Sed notandum, quod antiquitus modicum vel nihil expendebant Majores plus pro tempore Majoratus quam alio tempore, de uno vel ad majus duobus servantibus ad arma secum in familia contentati. Imo, quia tunc non dabant vesturam, eodem die quo eligebantur, vel pedestres per terram vel per aquam

The ancient expenditure of the Mayors very limited.

<sup>1</sup> This passage is incomplete; but the narrative as to the limitation of the duration of the Mayoralty is continued in the paragraph, in the next page.—“*Crescentibus itaque,*” &c.

Thamisizæ in batello adierunt Westmonasterium vel Turrim, et ibi fuerant onerati et accepti.

The duration of the Mayorality to be limited to a year.

F. 4. b.

Crescentibus itaque magnis costagiis et expensis circa dictum officium Majoratus, impetraverunt cives a Domino Rege Edwardo, filio Regis Edwardi, anno regni sui duodecimo finiente, quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio Majoritatis illius ultra unum annum simul non moretur; ut patet Libro Custumarum folio cci°, et eadem Charta chirographata in Libro E folio xc°. Iste etiam articulus, creditur a quibusdam, quod impetratus fuit pro eo quod prius aliqui Majores habuerunt commissiones regias permanendi in officio Majoris quamdiu Regi placeret, (quod populus graviter tulit); sicut habuit Nicholas Farnedone, ut patet Libro E folio cxlvi°, et similiter Hamo de Chikewelle, ut patet Libro E folio cxlviii°.

Commendation of the old Mayor before his vacating office.

Cum non potest igitur Major uno anno esse Major anno proximo sequente, nisi forsan ad hoc fuerit instantissime requisitus, adjuncto suo beneplacito, (sic ut ad onus illud subeundum duobus annis continuis per libertatem civitatis minime potest cogi,) solebant in pacificis electionibus tam Aldermanni quam Communarii Majorem, antequam alium eligerent, (dum tamen tantam gratiam inierat apud cives,) de suo bono regimine commendare, ipsumque per suum Commune Narratorem instantè deprecari ad super se capiendum pro anno tunc sequenti onus officii Majoratus. Quod si facere finaliter recusaret, Communarii præsentabant Aldermannis duo nomina Aldermannorum, ipso Majore non nominato, (quia constitit eis quod ipse contra suum beneplacitum non potuit officium Majoratus ulterius occupare,) de quibus duobus pro Majore quem voluerant, sicut prædicitur, acceptabant. Quo acceptato, in egressu a Camera Major, descendendo in aulam, consuevit procedere ducens secum per manum Majorem futurum pro anno sequente; et, sedentibus Majore et Aldermannis in locis suis, publicavit Recor-

dator populo nomen electi Majoris pro anno proximo tunc sequente, insinuans etiam populo, ut se pararet ad equitandum cum suo Majore versus Westmonasterium in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente, ad honorem præcipuæ civitatis. Quo facto, surrexerunt Major et Aldermanni, et exierunt ab aula, populo subsequente.

Et si electus præsens non fuerit, Major et Aldermanni, cum Vicecomitibus, adire consueverunt domum suam, ad ipsum ibidem præmuniendum incontinenti ut sibi de requisitis ad Majoratus officium provideret, et ad essendum apud Guyhaldam in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente, suum sacramentum accepturus, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; et postea transiit unusquisque in domum suam.

## CAP. VI.

[*De Majore. De modo quo recipere solet Major sacramentum suum apud Guyhaldam in die Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.*]

Veniente vero festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, circiter horam decimam de campana convenire solebant ad Guyhaldam Major, omnes Aldermanni, induti togis de violet, et plures Communarii; et pace et audientia per Commune Præconem, videlicet Servientem ad arma, proclamatis et factis, sedens Recordator a dextra Majoris recitavit populo antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, videlicet quod illo die Major futurus pro anno tunc sequente suum faceret sacramentum. Recommendare solebat tunc Majorem de hiis quæ meruit præcedentem; et, si quæ Major etiam dicere voluit, audiebatur. Quo facto, Major exiit a sede sua, et Major tunc futurus ascendit eandem; sedebat tamen Major, qui fuerat, sibi proximus a sinistra. Et tunc, Communi Serviente ad

F. 5. a.

Commenda-  
tion by the  
Recorder of  
the former  
Mayor.

The former  
Mayor de-  
livers his  
seat to his  
successor.

The Mayor's  
oath at  
Guildhall.

arma tenente sibi librum cum Kalendario, et deforis effigie Crucifixi, Communis Clericus sibi tenenti manum suam super librum, legit idem quod in crastino factururus erat sacramentum in Regis Scaccario, quod est tale sicut habetur Libro D folio primo. Quo promisso, et osculato libro, Major antiquus ei tradidit sigillum Statuti Mercatoris, una cum sigillo Majoratus, in duabus bursis. Et audiebatur novus Major dicere si quid voluit, imprekans auxilium a suis sociis Aldermannis, et etiam Vicecomitibus et probis hominibus communitatis pro suo tempore sibi fieri, pro regimine civitatis, etc.

The sword  
borne before  
the outgoing  
Mayor.

Quo facto, surgere solebant et egredi, populo subsequente. Gladius vero deferebatur ante Majorem præteritum, conducentem secum per manum Majorem futurum, sequentibus Aldermannis et populo usque in domum Majoris futuri; et abinde præcedebat gladius Majorem præteritum usque in domum suam. Nec ulterius in illa die solebat aliquis duorum Majorum in publico comparere: urgente tamen necessitate, Major præteritus teneretur pro illo die officium suum exterius et publice exercere; quia non est ab officio suo plene exoneratus donec sequens Major in ejus loco a Domino Rege, vel a Baronibus de Scaccario, vel a Turris Constabulario sit acceptus.

In case of  
urgent ne-  
cessity, the  
outgoing  
Mayor con-  
tinues to ex-  
ercise au-  
thority to  
the end of  
the day.

#### CAP. VII.

[*Major in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ in Scaccario suum recipiet sacramentum, etc.*]

In crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, dummodo non sit dies Dominica, (quia si sic, tunc die Lunæ proximo sequente,) solebant tunc tam Major novus quam antiquus, et Aldermanni pariter, in una secta vestium, cum Vicecomitibus et quotquot fuerant de liberata Majoris et de pluribus misteris, in sectis suis,

equestres convenire in placea extra Gildhalle, circiter novem de campana, gladio sursum portato ante Majorem nominatum. Et abinde simul equitabant per Chepam, extra portam de Newgate, se divertentes in Fletestret; et sic usque ad Westmonasterium. F. s. b.

Ubi cum venissent, descenderunt Major, Aldermanni, et Vicecomites de equis, et, præcedentibus eos clavigeris et ensifero Majoris, ascenderunt in locum Scaccarii, ubi erant Cancellarius, Thesaurarius, Custos privati sigilli Regis, cum Baronibus de Scaccario. Et astantibus Majore, Aldermannis, et Vicecomitibus ad barram, retulit Recordator quomodo civitas Londoniarum, juxta antiquas consuetudines et libertates suas, elegit N. in Majorem pro anno proximo tunc sequente, rogans Barones ex parte civitatis ut ipsum sic electum, comparentem tunc ibidem personaliter, acceptarent. Responsoque per Summum Baronem, vel ejus locum tenentem, quod placeret, offerebatur Majori liber; super quem ponens manum onerabatur eodem sacramento quod præstitit in Guyhaldæ. Quo facto, solebat Summus Baro Scaccarii, ex parte Regis et Dominorum, onerare Majorem ad pacem et tranquillitatem in dicta civitate præcipue conservandam; deinde ut ad vendentes victualia qualiacumque sic respiceret, ne præ caristia, juxta posse suum, populus gravaretur. Et postea solebat nuper Major se offerre ibidem ad comptum suum pro officio Escastriæ; qui juratus etiam fuit ad bonum et fidelem comptum de dicto officio reddendum, posuitque ibi pro se quem voluit attornatum ad computandum.

The outgoing Mayor makes oath that he will account for his receipts as Escheator.

Major etiam et Aldermanni, pro civitate, posuerunt unum de Scaccario attornatum dictæ civitatis ad calumniandas et clamandas suas libertates, si et cum necessitas postularet; et sic, accepta licentia a Dominis, recesserunt. Et consimiliter in Communi Banco posuerunt unum de illa placea attornatum civitatis. In Banco vero Regis ponere solebant duos attornatos, conjunctim

Appointment of Attornies on behalf of the City in the Court of Exchequer and elsewhere.

et divisim, ad clamandas libertates et antiquas consuetudines dictæ civitatis, si et cum necessitas postularet. Quibus factis, redierunt, præcedentibus equestribus Communariis turmatim in sectis misterarum suarum. Illi vero de mistera, cujus erat Major, et qui de liberata sua fuerant, Majorem sibi proximum præcedebant. Majorem vero per spatium notabile nullus attingebat; sed præcedentibus eum servientibus ad arma, clavigeris, cum ensifero suo, et uno Vicecomite a dextra et alio a sinistra, cum virgis albis in manibus, Recordator et Aldermanni cæteri, sibi proximi, sequebantur eum per medium fori de Westchepe usque ad domum suam; et tunc domum redierunt, quotquot convivio non fuerant invitati.

The mode of passing the remainder of the day.

F. 6. a.

Eodem die, post prandium, solebat novus Major a domo suo adire Ecclesiam Sancti <sup>1</sup> de Acone, præcedentibus eum qui de <sup>2</sup> liberata sua fuerant; et ibidem congregatis Aldermannis, pariter adierunt Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli. Quo cum venissent, in loco videlicet medio corporis Ecclesiæ, inter duo parva <sup>3</sup> ostia, solebant orare pro anima Episcopi Willelmi, qui, ut dicitur, magnas libertates a Domino Willelmo Conquæstore civitatis Londoniarum suis rogatibus impetravit; dicente presbytero *De profundis*. Et abinde transierunt in cœmeterium, ubi jacent corpora parentum <sup>4</sup> Thomæ nuper, Cantuariæ Archiepiscopi; et ibi dixerunt etiam pro omnibus fidelibus Dei defunctis *De profundis, etc.*, prope tumulum parentum prædictorum. Et abinde redibant per Forum de Chepe (quandoque cum cereis ardentibus, si sero fuit,) ad

<sup>1</sup> An erasure. *Thomæ* is the right word.

<sup>2</sup> This word is partly erased.

<sup>3</sup> The reading in the original is *hostia*. There seems to have been a marked difference between the

*hostium* and the *porta* of a church in the middle ages.

<sup>4</sup> The words *Sancti Thomæ Cantuariæ* have been crossed over, and those in the text substituted in another hand.



dictam Ecclesiam,<sup>1</sup> ibidemque offerebant Major et Aldermanni singulos denarios: quo facto, rediit unusquisque in domum suam,<sup>2</sup> et factum est mane et vespere dies unus. Et sciendum, quod si Scaccarium Regis non sit apud Londonias, vel si vacet curia, presentatur Major<sup>3</sup> eodem Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, vel ejus locum tenenti. Qui accipitur et juratur extra primam portam; ut factum fuit de Domino Nicholao Brembre, electo in Majorem in Vigilia Palmarum, anno regni Edwardi Tertii L°. Similiter, in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ presentatus, juratus, et acceptus fuit Johannes le Blount, Major, per Johannem de Blakbrok, tenentem locum Domini Johannis de Sandwik, Constabularii Turris, anno regni Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xxxi°, ut patet Libro C folio cxii°. Et hæc libertas ponitur in Charta Domini Regis.

The Mayor presented at the Tower if the Court of Exchequer is not sitting.

## CAP. VIII.

[*De certis Observantiis et Ritibus in diversis Festis.*]

Consimiliter solebat Major, cum familia sua, in festo Omnium Sanctorum proximo tunc sequente, adire post prandium Ecclesiam Sancti<sup>4</sup> , ac etiam Aldermanni, et qui de liberata Majoris fuerant, cum probis hominibus misterarum, in sectis suis, ibidem congregari; et abinde adire Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, et ibi audire vespere, et redire, ut dictum est. Similiter, in die Natalis Domini convenire solebant Major, Alder-

<sup>1</sup> The words *Sancti Thome*, apparently were inserted here, but they have been carefully crossed out with ink.

<sup>2</sup> A parody of Genesis i. 5.

<sup>3</sup> So in the original.

<sup>4</sup> The name *Thome* is carefully erased.

manni, et Vicecomites, et qui de liberatis Majoris et Vicecomitum fuerant, post prandium apud Ecclesiam Sancti <sup>1</sup>, et abinde, sicut prædicitur, transire ad Ecclesiam Sancti Pauli; et ibidem, a dextra parte chori, in stallo proximo stallo Decani Major stare solebat, et Aldermanni, sicut ordo dignitatis jusserat, tam ex eadem parte chori prope Majorem, quam ex altera parte, stabant, ad Vesperas et Completorium audiendas. Quibus auditis, fiebat ulterius sicut præmittitur Capitulo proximo præcedente; et idem processus servatus erat in die Sancti Stephani. Similiter in die Sancti Johannis Evangelistæ. Et in festo vero Innocentium solebant Major, Aldermanni et Vicecomites, et cæteri audire Vesperas in Ecclesia Sancti <sup>2</sup>, et ibidem in crastino audire Missam et etiam Vesperas; quo facto, redierunt domum. Prior etiam ritus servabatur in festo Circumcisionis, et in festo Epiphaniæ, et in festo Purificationis Virginis gloriose.

Observances  
at certain  
festivals.

Et nota, quod non rogatur pro anima Episcopi Wilhelmi in corpore dictæ Ecclesiæ, nisi in diebus in quibus Major et Vicecomites ad Scaccarium sua recipiunt sacramenta; nec solebant Major et Aldermanni expectare apud Sanctum Paulum usque ad Completorium finitum, nisi in festis Natalis Domini, Epiphaniæ, et Purificationis Beatæ Virginis. In aliis enim festis prædictis statim post Vesperas recesserunt. In septimana vero Paschæ, videlicet die Lunæ, ante nonam solebant Major Aldermanni, et Vicecomites, in secta sua, ac etiam utriusque sexus magnus populus civitatis, venire ad Hospitale Beatæ Mariæ extra Bysshopesgate ad audi-

<sup>1</sup> The word has been carefully erased; it was *Thoma*, no doubt.

<sup>2</sup> Two words, evidently, *Thoma Acon*, have been erased. These

erasures are at least of early date, as they are denoted by hiatus, purposely left, in the Elizabethan copy.

endum sermonem. Similiter, et die Martis et die Mercurii in eadem septimana.

Etiam, versus festum Pentecostes solebant Major et Aldermanni convenire, et sibi de secta vestium concorditer providere. Major insuper et Vicecomites suas liberatas amicis et familiaribus suis et officiariis civitatis honorifice, secundum sui gradus exigentiam, præbuerunt.

Adveniente siquidem die Lunæ in festo Pentecostes, inter novem et decem de campana ante prandium, convenire solebant Major, et Aldermanni et Vicecomites, in secta sua, in Ecclesia Sancti Petri super Cornhulle, ac omnes etiam de liberata tam Vicecomitum quam Majoris. A quo loco <sup>1</sup> procedente processione Rectorum de Londoniis, sequebantur proximo qui de liberata fuerant Vicecomitum, et consequenter proximo Majori qui de sua fuerant liberata: deinde Major, cum Recordatore et Aldermannis, secundum suos gradus, per Chepam usque in cœmeterium Sancti Pauli. Quod intrantes ex parte boreali, obviant eis ibi processione ejusdem Ecclesiæ, exierunt per partem australem ejusdem cœmeterii, et sic per clausum de Watlyngstrete intraverunt Ecclesiam, ad <sup>2</sup> hospitium magnum ex parte occidentali, ibidemque in corpore restiterunt donec hymnus *Veni, Creator*, fuerat per vicarios et organa decantatus, alternis versibus, angelo desuper misso thurificante. Quo facto, Major et Aldermanni, ascendentes ad altare, offerebant; quo facto, rediit quisquis in domum suam. Et nota, quod Archidiaconus Londoniarum dare solebat servientibus ad clavas cum Majore, Vicecomitibus, et de Camera, pro eo quod processionem Rectorum a pressura populi servaverunt, duo nobilia ad inter se æqualiter participanda.

P. 7. a.

Gift of two  
nobles by  
the Arch-  
deacon of  
London to  
the Ser-  
jeant-at-  
Law.

<sup>1</sup> The final *e* of this word has been needlessly erased.

<sup>2</sup> Most probably an error for *hospitium*, the mediæval form for *ostium*.

In crastino vero, scilicet in die Martis, Major et Aldermanni, inter novem et decem de campana ante prandium, convenire solebant apud Sanctum Bartholomæum; et abinde, præcedente processione plebanorum de Middelsexia, transiverunt per portam de Newgate, et sic usque ad Sanctum Michaellem ad Bladum; et ulterius, per Vetus Cambium, intraverunt per portam Sancti Augustini clausum Sancti Pauli, et ulterius sicut factum fuerat die proximo præcedente.

Gift of ten shillings to the Sergeants-at-Mace.

Et dabantur dictis servientibus per Archidiaconum, sicut dictum est, x solidi. Tertio vero die, scilicet die Mercurii in septimana Pentecostes, convenire solebant hora prædicta Major, Aldermanni, et cæteri apud Ecclesiam Sancti <sup>1</sup> de Acone; et abinde, præcedente processione plebanorum de Estsexia, transierunt directe usque in cœmeterium Sancti Pauli; et factum est consimiliter sicut in die Lunæ proximo præcedente. Et dabantur dictis servientibus ad clavas per Archidiaconum Essexiæ vi s. viii d. Et sciendum, quod quando feoda ista non solvebantur, Archidiaconi distringi solebant ad eadem persolvenda.

Gift of six shillings and eight-pence to the Sergeants-at-Mace.

#### CAP. IX.

[*De Majore electo se absentante in festis Translationis Sancti Edwardi et Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ, etc.*]

Pro eo quod Aldermanni, qui in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ ad electionem Majoris in Guyhalda Londoniis convenire debeant, semel hactenus se absentabant, officium Majoritatis admittere metuentes, ad instantiam Willelmi de Iford, ad tunc Communis Servientis pro Communitate dictæ civitatis, per Majorem

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<sup>1</sup> Though almost erased, the word *Thomas* is still to be traced.

et Aldermannos, in die Sabbati in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, Ricardo Lacer tunc Majore, extitit ordinatum, quod amodo quolibet anno, in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis, conveniant apud Gildhalle Londoniis Major et omnes Aldermanni qui pro tempore fuerint, et etiam de singulis Wardis civitatis xii, viii, vel vi, secundum quod Warda fuerit magna vel parva, de ditioribus et sapientioribus singularum Wardarum; et quod nulli, nisi fuerint summoniti, veniant nec de hujusmodi electione Majoris vel Vicecomitum se intromittant. Et in eodem festo Sancti Edwardi, Majorem more solito pro anno sequente sibi eligant; ut Major in eodem festo sic electus inter idem festum Sancti Edwardi et festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ proximum sequens poterit de statu suo disponere.

P. 7. b.

Concordatum est etiam, quod si ipse, qui in eodem festo Sancti Edwardi sic fuerit in Majorem electus, et in festo Sanctorum Simonis et Judæ proximo sequente se absentaverit vel elongaverit, nolens onus Majoritatis admittere, sive fuerit absens sive præsens tempore electionis; nihilominus ministri civitatis prædictæ qui pro tempore fuerint, fieri faciant de bonis et catallis, terris, redditibus, et tenementis suis, qui sic se absentaverit, c marcas sterlingorum, solvendas illi quem, in eodem festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, loco suo per ipsius absentiam eligi contigerit.

Concordatum est etiam quod omnes Aldermanni quolibet anno sint in civitate Londoniarum, tam in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis quam in festo Apostolorum Simonis ad Judæ, ad electiones Majoris; et si quis Aldermannus ad aliquod dictorum festorum se absentaverit, solvat Camerario dictæ civitatis qui pro tempore fuerit, ad opus communitatis prædictæ, xx libras sterlingorum, nisi ille Aldermannus sit absens per rationabilem causam, et ad Majorem, Aldermannos, Vicecomites, et Communitatem acceptabiliter se poterit

Penalty for Aldermen absenting themselves from the election of Mayor.

Penalty for absence from the election of Sheriff.

excusare. Et consimilis ordinatio facta fuit tempore Majoratus Walteri Turk, videlicet anno regni Edwardi Tertii xxiiii<sup>to</sup>, de se absentantibus ab electione Vicecomitum, sub pœna c librarum sterlingorum. Quæ ordinationes inseruntur Libro F folio ultimo. Et memorandum, quod ista ordinatio executâ fuit anno regni Edwardi Tertii xlii<sup>o</sup>; quia Walterus Berneye, electus Major die Veneris in festo Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis, non venit in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ tunc proximo sequente ad officium suum recipiendum, Simon de Mordone, in eodem festo Apostolorum, electus est pro eodem anno; et in crastino admissus et præsentatus Baronibus de Scaccario, ut patet Libro G folio ccxvi<sup>o</sup>; et <sup>1</sup>quod de bonis ipsius Walteri fuerunt levatæ centum marcæ ad opus dicti Simonis.

How the fine is levied for refusing to serve as Mayor.

## CAP. X.

[“ *Aldermanni*” nominis <sup>2</sup> *Ethimologizatio*.]

“ *Aldermanni*” per etymologiam nomine seniores dicti sunt. *Alde* enim Saxonice “senex,” et *alder* “senior” est; et sic, quia in senioribus plus viget consilium, quod apud Romanos “Consul” vel “Senator” dicebatur, apud nos dicitur “Aldermannus.” In Aldermannis tamen senectus mentis magis quam corporis, et morum gravitas plus quam temporis antiquitas, est pensanda; unde est, antiquis legibus Regis Knutonis et aliorum Regum Saxonum, “Aldermannus” qui nunc dicitur “Judex” et “Justiciarius” vocabatur, ut patet Libro Customarum, folio <sup>3</sup>. Pluribus aliis in legibus tamen Sancti Edwardi, qui nunc “Justiciarii” dicuntur,

F. S. A.  
The proper qualification of an Alderman.

The present “Judex” and “Justiciarius” formerly called “Aldermannus.”

<sup>1</sup> Dependent on the word memorandum above.

<sup>2</sup> See Page 7, Note 2.

<sup>3</sup> A blank is left in the original.

vocabantur "lagemanni," a *lage* Saxonice quod "lex" est Latine; unde "lagemannus" qui "legis homo;" quem dicimus nunc "jurisperitum," vel <sup>1</sup> melius "legislatores."

The present "Justiciarus," also formerly called "Lagemannus."

Hii quoque Aldermanni, tam nomine quam honore, "Barones" antiquitus dicebantur, ut patet. Expertum est enim citra annum Domini millesimum CCC. quinquagesimum, quod in sepulturis Aldermannorum servabatur honorificus ille modus antiquus; videlicet ut in ecclesia qua sepeliendus esset Aldermannus, unus armatus in ejus armis, super equum phaleratum, vexillum ferens in manu, sursum afferret scutum, galeam, et arma sua cætera cum vexillo, sicut adhuc modus est Dominis Baronibus sepeliri. Sed per subitas crebrasque mutationes Aldermannorum, frequentesque pestilentias, paulatim periit et evanuit in Londoniis ille ritus. Ex hoc tamen patet; quantus honor Aldermannis antiquitus est impensus. Non enim acceptabatur aliquis in Aldermannum nisi corpore non deformis, mente sapiens et discretus, locuples, honestus, fidelis, liber, nullatenusque vilis aut servilis conditionis; ne forte dedecus aut opprobrium, quod sibi ratione suæ genituræ impropere possit, in aliorum Aldermannorum et totius civitatis dedecus redundaret.

The present "Aldermannus," formerly called "Barones."

The ancient sepulture of an Alderman like that of a Baron.

The ancient qualifications in character, condition, and birth, required for an Alderman.

Et hinc est, quod antiquitus nullus factus fuit apprenticeus, nec saltem admissus fuit in libertatem dictæ civitatis, nisi cognitus fuerat esse liberæ conditionis; sive, si postquam liberatus fuerat, innotesceret quod erat servilis conditionis, eo ipso civitatis perdidit libertatem; sicut accidit de Thoma le Bedelle, Roberto le Bedelle, Alano Undirwode, et Edmundo May, carnificibus; qui tempore Majoratus Johannis le Blount, Majoris, amiserunt libertates suas, pro eo quod recognoverunt quod tenuerunt terram de villenagio Epi-

No person of servile condition allowed to be a freeman of the city.

<sup>1</sup> *Melis* in the original.

scopi Londoniensis, et manserunt extra libertatem civitatis, ut patet Libro C folio lxxxviii.<sup>o</sup> Unde, tempore Majoratus Nicholai Extone, piscenarii, videlicet anno Domini millesimo ccc.,<sup>1</sup> regni vero Ricardi Secundi post Conquæstum,<sup>2</sup> ordinatum fuerat ut in receptione apprenticiorum et etiam in receptionibus libertatum, illa vetus consuetudo de cætero servaretur, ut patet Libro H folio <sup>3</sup>

F. s. b.  
The Alderman now called by the name of his Ward.

The Ward formerly called after its Alderman.

Aldermannus quoque modernis a nomine Wardæ cui præsidet dicitur, ut "Aldermannus Chepe," "Aldermannus Pontis," "Aldermannus Quenehithe." Antiquitus tamen, e converso, Warda vocabatur a nomine sui Aldermanni, et "in Warda de Candelwykstrete dicebatur "Warda Thomæ de Basyng," et Warda Castri Baynardi dicebatur "Warda Simonis Hadestok." Similiter Warda Turris vocabatur "Warda Willelmi de Hadestok," et Warda Chepe vocabatur "Warda Henrici le Frowyk;" sic etiam Warda Vinetrie dicta fuit "Warda Henrici de Covyntre." Sic etiam parochia Sanctæ Brigidæ dicebatur "in Warda Anketill de Auvern;" quæ modo dicitur Warda de Farndon, a Nicholao de Farndone posterius Aldermanno illius Wardæ; et sic de Warda de Langeburne.—Et hæc patent Libro B, a folio tertio per multa folia subsequentia.

Aldermen exempted from serving on Inquisitions.

Antiquitus etiam Aldermanni talem habebant prærogativam, ut in Inquisitionibus non ponerentur; ut patet Libro Custumarum, folio cccx<sup>o</sup>, ubi, tempore Domini Johannis le Bretone Custodis, inter alias ordinationes per ipsum et certos Aldermannos, ad hoc electos per communitatem, factas,—ut patet libro C folio sexto.—Dominus Rex confirmavit ad idem, pro tempore

<sup>1</sup> There is an error here. Nicholas Exton was Mayor in the years 1386 and 1387. Richard II. began to reign in 1377. See next page.

<sup>2</sup> The year is accidentally omitted.

<sup>3</sup> The number is omitted.

<sup>4</sup> This word is, apparently, redundant.



quo tales Aldermanni iudices fuerint civitatis. Reperitur tamen, quod tam Aldermanni quam Vicecomes Londoniarum etc., ponebantur in Inquisitione pro Rege, videlicet pro burgaria et fractura thesauriæ suæ, apud Westmonasterium, ut patet Libro C folio lxxvi<sup>o</sup>; sed tam rarus et tantus casus in consequentiam trahi nequit.

Except where the interests of the King were concerned.

Item, Major, Vicecomes, et Aldermanni omnes solebant se in una secta vestire bis in anno; videlicet ad equitationem Majoris ad recipiendum sacramentum suum apud Westmonasterium, videlicet in crastino festi Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; et hæc vestura fiebat cum furraturis honestis. Iterum etiam solebant in una secta vestiri contra festum Pentecostes, cum subductura de serico. Unde, die Lunæ proximo post festum Epiphaniæ Domini anno regni Edwardi Tertii xxxi<sup>o</sup>, ordinatum fuit per Majorem et Aldermannos quod, quandocumque contingit Majorem et Aldermannos de una secta vestiri, nullus eorum dabit seu alienabit robam suam infra illum annum, sub poena amissionis c solidorum ad opus communitatis, absque perdonatione inde habenda. Et, si contingat aliquem illorum decedere infra unum annum, quod executores sui non alienabunt, nec alicui dabunt, robam suam infra annum sub poena supradicta; et hæc ordinatio ponitur Libro G folio lxxv<sup>o</sup>. Aldermanni etiam nihil solvere solebant pro irrotulationibus chartarum sive factorum ad ipsos pertinentium qualitercumque, sicut pluries patet, et specialiter Libro C folio cxxiii<sup>o</sup>.

The Aldermen not to part with their robes of office within the year.

F. 9. a. Aldermen to pay nothing for enrolment of their charters or deeds.

Qualiter ergo castigandi sunt insultum facientes in Aldermannos, officia sua in pacis conservatione exercentes, patet de Willelmo Hulot Scutifero, commorante cum Episcopo Bathoniæ et Officiario Recepti Domini Regis; cujus manus adjudicata fuit in Johannem Rote Aldermannum, tempore Nicholai Extone Majoris, anno videlicet regni Ricardi decimo, ut patet Libro H folio

Penalties for insulting, slandering, or scandalising an Alderman.

ccx<sup>o</sup>. Sed plenius de insultum facientibus, maledicentibus, mentientibus, et scandalizantibus in Aldermannos, patet in <sup>1</sup> folio Quarti Libri hujus voluminis, etc.

The Aldermen formerly not removable unless for some grave offence.

Afterwards made removable yearly.

The Aldermen now not removable, unless for some reasonable cause.

Olim vero non erant amovibiles Aldermanni ab officiis suis in vita sua, nisi propter gravem offensam vel enorme delictum, pro quo meruerunt etiam civitatis amittere libertatem. Postea tamen Dominus Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, de anno regni sui duodecimo, per Chartam suam chirographatam Libro Custumarum, folio cxcii<sup>o</sup>, concessit quod Aldermanni annuatim amoverentur. Dudum vero, consideratis per Dominum Regem et Consilium suum damnis, incommodis, et periculis gravibus quæ ex annuali mutatione Aldermannorum in civitate illa per aliquot tempus evenerunt et evenire faciliter potuerunt, declaratum et decretum fuit, sicut nunc est, Aldermannos immobiles, nisi rationabilis causa amotionis interfuerit, permanere—prout in Charta Ricardi Secundi civitati facta etc., continetur etc.

## CAP. XI.

### [*Quid est Wardemotum, etc.*]

Wardmote the same as the "Plebiscitum" of the Romans, and the "Folkesmot" of the Saxons.

How many Wardmotes held in the year.

"Wardemotum" dicitur quasi plebis totius unius Wardæ citatæ convocatio, præsentem suo capite, Aldermanno vel ejus locum-tenente, pro defectibus corrigendis, nocumentis amovendis, et ejusdem Wardæ commoditatibus promovendis. Quæ vero nos "Wardemota" vocamus Romani "plebiscita" vocaverunt; quæ apud Saxones 'folkesmot' antiquitus dicebantur. Solebant Aldermanni autem ad minus semel, bis, aut pluries in anno, virtute warantorum a Majore pro tempore existente sibi directorum, sua tenere Wardemota; in quibus

<sup>1</sup> A blank is left in the original.

inquiri solebat de statu et tranquillitate pacis ejusdem Wardæ, defectusque præsentatos per Aldermannum corrigi, sicut postmodo ostendetur. F. s. b.

Processus autem in Wardemoto tenendo talis esse Londoniis consuevit. Aldermannus, post receptionem waranti, præcipiet bedello suo ut summoneat omnes viros domos tenentes, etiam et servientes mercenarios Wardæ suæ, ad essendos coram eo ad certum diem et horam, videlicet in crastino summonitionis talis, in certo loco in eadem Warda, pro Wardemoto tenendo. Quorum nomina, postquam summoniti fuerint, bedellus habebit quodam rotulo inscripta, liberorum videlicet civitatis in eadem Warda commorantium, per se, et famulorum mercenariorum et non liberorum, per se. Et cum hora assignata congregati fuerint, sedente Aldermanno cum valentioribus Wardæ in locis suis, clericus Aldermanni præcipiat bedello, ex parte Aldermanni, clamare pacem; quo facto, legere debet clericus in aperto warantum prædictum, et deinde legere debet bedello nomina in rotulo scripta, vicissimque bedellus alta voce clamabit, ut qui non, præsens ibidem, respondet pro nomine suo et fecerit defaultam notetur et amercietur ad iiii. denarios ad minus. Deinde bedellus monstrabit Aldermanno unum panellum, per constabularios Wardæ arraiatum, de probis hominibus illius Wardæ per quos Inquisitio debet fieri; quod arraiamentum, si Aldermanno videbitur expediens, ipse poterit emendare. Quo facto, recitabuntur juratoribus omnes articuli Wardemotum tangentes, qui intrantur in xxx folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Et super hoc, dabitur certus dies juratoribus per Aldermannum de præsentatione sua facienda. Ad quem juratores præsentabunt veredictum suum indentatum, cujus una pars remanebit Aldermanno et altera Wardæ. Et debet Aldermannus partem suam coram Majore, ad proximam Generalem Curiam suam, præsentare; ut, visis et elicitis si quæ Majori et civi-

The manner  
of holding a  
Wardmote.

The Alderman to present the verdict of the Wardmote at the Mayor's next General Court.

tati pertinent. corrigenda, indentura prædicta de cæteris sibi reliberetur exequenda, etc.

Other duties performed at the Wardmote,

F. 10. a.

Et debent ad dictum Wardemotum, per Aldermanum et probos Wardæ, necnon per juratores, eligi Constabularii, Scavegeours, Aleconners, Bedelle, et alii officarii; qui ad Generalem Curiam prædictam sacramenta præstabunt officiis suis congruentia, quæ scripta sunt in xxvi° folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Certificari solebat etiam Aldermannus per bedellum specialiter de nominibus hostellariorum, braciatorum, pistorum, cocorum, vitellariorum, et auxionariorum, in eadem Warda manentium. Pistores quoque signa sua haberent ibidem, quorum exempla in papyro Aldermanni signarentur; propter quod factum, quilibet pistor Aldermanno solveret iiii denarios, nisi forsam coram eodem Aldermanno, in eadem Warda non remoto, pro signo suo exemplando prius solvisset. Solebant etiam Aldermanni in wardis suis mensuras et pondera sigillare et non sigillatas condemnare, capiendo pro sigillo ad usus proprios, sicut nunc capit Camera civitatis. Concordavit namque mensura sua de ære facta, in qualibet Warda, standardo regio civitatis. Et ad hoc Wardemotum debent hii qui non sunt liberi civitatis, et qui prius jurati non fuerunt ibidem, mitti in francum plegium, non obstante quod alibi in aliis Wardis ad hoc recipiebantur; et jurabunt sacramentum etc., quod habetur de admittendis in francum plegium xxvi° folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis. Et dabit quilibet ita recipiendus unum denarium clerico pro introitu suo: et si aliquis talis se absentaverit ad hoc Wardemotum, solvet iiii denarios Aldermanno, nisi sit miles, armiger, fœmina, legis apprenticius, vel clericus, aut aliquis alius qui non habet hic manentem civitatem.

Et debet Aldermannus in propria persona sua supervidere et corrigere omnes defectus et nocumenta in Wardemoto prædicto per juratores præsentata, nisi

forte aliqua eveniant difficilia et Cameræ pertinentia; de quibus Major et Camerarius, assumptis secum Vicecomitibus et aliis officiariis, intromittent. Et si Aldermannus invenerit officarios sub se remissos vel negligentés, ipsos præmuniet de corrigendo: quod si noluerint, ipsos rationabiliter puniet et castigabit, vel Majori referat, qui remedium condignum debet providere.

The Alderman to punish the remissness and negligence of his officers.

## CAP. XII.

[*De modo Aldermanni Electionis infra quindecim dies.*]

In eligendis Aldermannis, consuevit Major ad Wardam accedere quæ vacavit, et, in loco ubi solet Wardemotum illius Wardæ teneri, coram se, si voluerit, convocari facere per bedellum omnes liberos inhabitantes Wardam prædictam; et ibidem incontinenti, si voluerint et potuerint, vel per diem præfixum, eligi debet Aldermannus per Majorem et sanio-rem partem illorum. Ita quod xv dies ad electionem faciendam non excedant; quia tunc debet et solebat Major, cum avisamento sociorum suorum Aldermannorum, hominem honestum, divitem, et circumspectum in Aldermannum illius Wardæ præficere. Et debent homines hujus Wardæ, cum elegerint, ut prædicatur, electum Majori et Aldermannis præsentare admittendum.

Duty of the Mayor and Aldermen to supply the vacancy, if the Alderman is not elected within fifteen days.

F. 10. b.

Qui quidem electus, postquam admissus fuerit, si recusaverit onus hujusmodi accipere vel subire, libertatem amittet per consuetudinem civitatis; ad quam non reveniet sine notabili fine et redemptione facienda. Et si electus admittatur, juret sacramentum, quod est intratum in xxv<sup>o</sup> folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis; proviso semper, quod si Major et Aldermannus, pro causa notabili, electum non viderint admittendum, Warda procedat iterum ad electionem meliorem. Quod si noluerint, vel, de malevolis et su-

Penalty for refusing to accept the office of Alderman.

The oath of the Alderman on his admission.

The Mayor and Aldermen to elect, in case of contumacy shewn by the Ward.

perbis animis, alium elegerint in quem Curia pro comodo civitatis et honore non viderit condescendum, Major et Aldermanni, sicut in priori casu, post xv dies expectatos alium consueverunt eligere et admittere.

## CAP. XIII.

[*Modus tenendi Commune Consilium.*]

Penalty on those present at Common Council without summons.

Modus tenendi Commune Consilium talis est.—Quod pridie ante celebrationem ejusdem, Major et Aldermanni per servientes Cameræ summoneri facient de veniendo ad Guyhaldam in crastino de singulis Wardis civitatis xvi, xii, viii, vel iii, secundum quod Warda fuerit magna vel parva, de sapientioribus et ditioribus singularum Wardarum; et quod nulli, nisi fuerint summoniti, veniant, nec hujusmodi Consilio interesse præsumant, sub pœna imprisonmenti, ex antiquo et de novo, sub certa pœna et castigatione in quadam ordinatione, tempore Nicholai Wottone Majoris facta, et in Libro I folio clxxvi signata. Et vocabuntur omnes Communarii summoniti per unum servientem Cameræ altius stantem, singillatim; et illos qui faciunt defaultas notabit unus clericus Cameræ in rotulo quem tenebit in manibus de nominibus summonitorum.

Mode of discussing matters in dispute.

Et qui comparuerint, congregentur; et si materia magnæ controversiæ vel dubitationis, unde concordare non potuerint, evenerit, separatim per Servientem Legis Communis Clerici et Communis Servientis ad arma in sacramento, quo civitati tenentur, examinentur etc. Et nota, quod pro adventu hominum unius Wardæ vel duarum, si summoniti fuerint, negotia civitatis non tardentur; sed procedant, præsentia dictorum absentium non expectata. Et amercietur ac solvet quilibet dictorum summonitorum non venientium ii solidos ad quodlibet tempus, etc.

Penalty inflicted on those summoned absenting themselves.

Sacramentum autem hominum ad Commune Consilium electorum est tale—"Tu jurabis quod eris fidelis Domino nostro Regi  $\kappa$  et hæredibus suis; et præsto venies, cum summonitus fueris, pro Communi Consilio civitatis, si non fueris rationabiliter excusandus; et bonum et fidele consilium dabis, secundum sensum et scire tuum; et pro nullius favore manutenebis proficium singulare contra proficium publicum vel commune dictæ civitatis; et postquam veneris ad Commune Consilium, sine causa rationabili vel Majoris licentia non recedes priusquam Major et socii sui recesserint; et quod dictum fuerit in Communi Consilio celabis, sicut Deus te adjuvet et Sancta Dei Evangelia." Hæc, et alia ad propositum, patent in Libro H folio clxxviii<sup>o</sup>.

Oath of those summoned to the Common Council.

F. 11. a.

Tempore Majoratus Johannis Warde intrata fuit dicta ordinatio de Communariis eligendis pro Communi Consilio civitatis; ita quod ubi prius eligebantur hujusmodi Communarii per Wardas, quod de cætero eligerentur Communarii pro Communi Consilio civitatis per singula Mistera et non per Wardas; videlicet, de quibusdam Misteris vi homines, et de quibusdam quatuor, et de quibusdam duos. Et ad hoc faciendum, non Aldermanis, sed Rectoribus singulorum Misterorum billæ missæ fuerant per Majorem, ut patet Libro H, folio xlv<sup>o</sup> et xlvi<sup>o</sup>. Sed stante ista ordinatione, crevit tumultus in populo, et parvipendebantur majores a minoribus. Unde magnæ controversiæ et divisiones factæ fuerant inter cives; sicut patuit in electionibus Nicholai Brembre, Johannis Northampton, et aliorum Majorum, etc. Sed postea convocatis discretioribus et dignioribus personis dictæ civitatis, de diu tractatum est de emendatione dictæ ordinationis. Ubi finaliter decretum est, quod secundum antiquas laudabiles consuetudines fieri solidum et approbatum, Commune Consilium per Wardas et non Misteras tantum deinceps celebraretur. Et iste modus,

Change in the mode of summoning the Councilmen.

Final return to the more ancient method.

in magnis convocationibus Communis Consilii, tenetur et servatur in hunc diem.

## CAP. XIV.

[*De Vicecomitibus Londoniarum. Vicecomites sunt Judices et executores Judiciorum.*]

The Sheriffs called the "Eyes of the Mayor."

F. 11. b.  
Owe obedience to the Mayor.

Vicecomites civitatis Londoniarum, qui quondam "Ballivi" dicebantur, sunt judices de se tantum in curiis suis de placitis personalibus; et in Hustengis non sunt judices tantum, sed etiam executores judiciorum et præceptorum Majoris, etc. Sunt quoque Vicecomites Majoris oculi, conspicientes et supportantes partem sollicitudinis quæ dicti Majoris personæ singularitas portare non sufficit. Obedientes namque debent et esse consueverunt Vicecomites et omnes officarii sui Majori pro tempore existenti, tanquam membra capiti servientia, in supersedendo et mittendo coram eo querelas cum suis pertinentiis, penes eos habitas et affirmatas, ad examinandum etc., et in exequendo omnia alia mandata sua, etc.

Differences between the Sheriffs and others, to be referred to the Mayor and Aldermen.

Cum vero surrexerit quæstio vel debata inter Vicecomites et aliquem alium de aliquibus ad ipsos Vicecomites vel officia sua pertinentibus, per Majorem et Aldermannos terminari debet et consuevit; quia ipsos Vicecomites in propriis causis suis judices esse libertas civitatis hactenus non permisit.

## CAP. XV.

[*De Recordatoris officio.*]

Recordator<sup>1</sup> civitatis Londoniarum erit et solebat esse unus de peritissimis et virtuosissimis apprenticiis legis

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<sup>1</sup> There is a reference here, in a comparatively modern hand, to *Liber Dunthorne*, 459.



totius regni. Cujus officium est, semper ex parte Majoris dextra, in placitis recordandis et judiciis proferendis, consedere; et per cujus os debent recorda et processus coram Majore et Aldermannis habita apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, coram Justiciariis ad errores ibidem corrigendos assignatis, ore tenus recordari. Consueverunt itaque Major et Aldermanni omnia alia negotia civitatem tangentia, coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo, necnon in quibuscumque curiis regis, per dictum Recordatorem, tanquam virum præcipuum imbutum scientia et eloqui claritate fulgentem, communiter ostentare.

The Recorder's duties.

Feodum autem Recordatoris quondam majus et minus exitit, prout tempus et meritum exigebant, sicut patet in iiiii<sup>to</sup> Libro hujus voluminis, folio <sup>1</sup>. Nunc autem per non paucos annos centum marcæ de feodo suo stabiliter permanserunt. Habet itaque Recordator pro feodo de Camera totiens et talem vesturam lineatam sive penulatam, quotiens et qualem Major et Aldermanni capiunt annuatim; et clericus suus sicut servienses Camerae. Solent etiam Recordator <sup>2</sup> et clericus suus commensales esse cum Majore etc. Plus autem de Recordatoris officio plenius <sup>3</sup> patet in xxv folio Secundæ Partis Tertii Libri hujus voluminis.

The Recorder's fee and other rights.

#### CAP. XVI.

##### [*Vicecomitum Electio.*]

<sup>4</sup> En droit del eleccioun des Viscountz, soient les Mair, Recordour, Audermans, et Communes assemblez le jour de Saint Matheu lapostre en manere come est ordeignee en leleccioun du Maire; et chosira primerement

F. 12. a.

<sup>1</sup> The reference has been omitted. A blank is also left in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>2</sup> Some words are erased here. A blank is left in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>3</sup> An erasure here. A blank is left in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>4</sup> A translation of these passages will be given at the end of the work.

The Mayor chooses one Sheriff, for whom he is to be answerable.

The Common Council elects the other Sheriff, for whom the Commonalty is to be answerable.

How controversies as to the election are to be adjusted.

Penalty on the person elected Sheriff absenting himself or refusing to serve.

Delivery by the outgoing Sheriffs to the Mayor of records of Pleas.

le Mair a sa franc volente un prodhomme franc de la citee destre un des Viscountes pur lan ensuaunt, pur quoy il voet respoudre de la moitee du ferme de la citee au Roy due, si celuy par le Mair eslieuz nest sufficeaunt. Mais si le Maire eslise par counseille et assent des Audermans, ils duissent respoudre ovesques luy. Et les esluz pur le Commune Counseille par eux et par les autres somonnez par le Maire, par celle cause come devant est declarez, choiseront pur le Commune un autre Viscount, pur quei toute la Commune doit respoudre de lautre moitee du ferme due au Roy, sil ne soit sufficeaunt. Et si contraduersie sourde entre les communes sur la eleccioun, soit fait et discutee en manere come est contenuz en larticle de Commune Counseille en le xiii<sup>e</sup> Chapitre dicest Primere Livre.

Et si aucun de ceux quadonques est choisee destre Viscount, refuse ou se esloigne issint qil ne soit prest a la Guyhalle la veigle de Seint Michelle proschein ensuaunt, a dys de la klokke, pur prendre sa charge, qe maintenaunt soient levez des biens, terres, et tenementz de celuy qi soy absente c livres, la moite al oeps de la Chaumbre, et lautre moite al oeps de celuy qi serra sodaynement donques esluz et charge pur sa defaute. Et si celuy secounde eslieu refuse la charge, soient toutz sez biens, terres, et tenementz arrestuz pur toutz costages touchantz celle office.

Et viendront les aunciens Viscountz, a xi<sup>e</sup> de la klokke al plus tarde, a la Guyhalle, et deliveront au Maire (al plus tarde al generale Courte du Maire qest tenuz apres le fest del Epiphanye) toutz les recordes des plees touchantz francz tenements pledez devaunt eux en leur temps, ovesques toutz autres memorandes touchantz recoverees dascune persone, sur peine de cent souldz a chescune deux a lever et paier al oeps de la Chaumbre. A <sup>1</sup>qi faire le Maire leur garnira le jour

<sup>1</sup> The *u* after *q* is seldom expressed in the original.

qils serount chargez. Et adonqes le Mair delivera le Coket a celuy Viscount qil avera mesmes chosez, et les recordes a Chambirleyn, pur sauvement garder; et tauntost soient les novelx esluz chargez en fourme qest escript en le xxv foil de Secounde Parte del Tierce Livre dicest voluyme.

Redelivery by the Mayor of the Coket to his Sheriff.

Delivery of the Records to the Chamberlain.

CAP. XVII.

[*Sacramentum omnium ministrorum Vicecomitum,*] F. 12. b.

Et tauntost qe les Viscountes sount serementez, toutz leur ministres del office, clerks, sergeauntz et leur vadlettes, baillifs du custumes et de Middelsexe, le gaoler de Neugate et soun clerk, serrount serementeez, chescun solonc ceo qappent al estat qil tient, nient contresteaunt ascun serement fait devaunt a leur meistras. Et celuy qi refuse les serements soit forjuge des toutz offices pur cel an. Et celuy qi ne vient a cel jour pur prendre la charge devaunt les ditz Maire et Audermans, perde toutz offices pur celle an. Et avera nul des Viscountz puis des sergeauntz qe viii, mais meins sils poent suffre al execucioun faire de besoignes de poeple. Les serementz des Southe-viscounte et de toutz les clerks de Viscountz, des sergeauntz des Viscountz, des vadletz des sergeauntz, appiergent en le xxvii<sup>e</sup> foil del Secounde Parte del Tierce Livre dicest volume.

Penalty for refusing to take the oath.

Item, mesme le jour apres dynere irrount les Viscountz veils et novelx ensemble al prisoun de Neugate, et illoeqes reseiverount les novelx Viscountz toutz les prisouns par endenture faite entre eux es les veilles Viscountz, et mettrount illoeqes sauvegarde a leur peril demesne saunz lesser la gaole a ferme. Et fait assavoir, qe toutz les profitz provenantz des ascunes custumes ou baillies appurtenauntz as Viscountz de Loundres et Middilsexe, outre la hoeure de none la veigle de Saint

What the Sheriffs are to do, after dinner, on the day of taking the oath.

Rights of the old and new Sheriffs before and after noon on the Vigil of St. Michael.

Michelle suisdicte, serrount as novelx Viscountz, et devaunt la hoeure de none as veilles.

Sheriffs not to take larger fines than by law ordained.

Item, qe nul Viscount desormes praigne fyn de pestour ou de braceresse, outre qe nest ordeinez a eux pur prendre. Et si nul Viscount le face, et de ceo soit atteint, paie pur chescun denier issint resceu xii deniers a la Chaumbre.

Penalty on a Sheriff or his officers disobeying the Mayor.

Item, si aveigne, qe Dieu defende, qascun des Viscountz ou lour ministres eient especial comaundement de par le Mair ou Audermans pur parfournir ascune bu-soigne touchaunt la citee, et tiel Viscount ou sez ministres ceo ne voillent faire, soit maintenaunt celle Visconte ou le ministre garny de venir devaunt le Maire et les Audermans et le Commune Counseille de la Citee, a respoundre pur quoy il nad mye fait ceo qe luy fuist accommaunde. Et sil ne deigne mye al jour assignee venir, ou si il veigne et ne doune resonable excusacoun, soit oustee de soun office et autre estably en soun lieu. Et si le defaute soit trove en le ministre de Viscountz, soit ouste de soun office et forjugge des toutz autres offices

F. 13. a.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and others, not to exercise certain trades under penalty.

avoir apres en la dicte citee pur toutz jours, saunz restitucoun. Et ensement qe Maire, Viscounte, ne Audermans, clerks de Viscountes ne de la Chaumbre, sergeauntz, ne bedelles, ne vadletz des sergeauntz, ne portiers de Countours, ne officers de Newgate ne lour vadletz, desormes ne bracerount par eux ne par autres a vendre, ne fourne tiendront ne charettes a lower, ne de nulle vitaille serrount regratours, ne huksters de cervoise, ne parceners a eux. Et qui ceo jurere ne voudra, ou encountre ceste ordenaunce vendra, soit ouste de soun office pur toutz jours.

The Sheriffs not to let the County of Middlesex to farm.

Item, qe les Viscountes ne lerrount a ferme le Countee de Middelsexe en nulle manere, mais soit en lour propre garde par lour depute; issint qe les gentz en la dit Countee de Middelsexe soient tretteez et gouvernez en due manere come la ley demaunde, saunz extorcioniun faire a nully.

Item, qe les ditz Viscountz ne lerrount la Gaole de Neugate a ferme, mes qils mettrount illoeqes un homme sufficeaunt et de bone fame, a garder la dicte gaole en due manere, saunz rien de luy prendre pur mesme la la garde par covenaut fait en privee ou appiert. Et qe le gaoler, qi illoeqes par les ditz Viscountz serra depute, soit juree devaunt les Maire et Audermans qil, ne nul autre pur luy, ne prendra fyn ne extorcioun dascun prisoun pur mettre ou oustier ferres, ne ne preigne extorciouns de nulle prisoun. Mais bien lise au dit gaoler de prendre de chescun persone deliverez iiiii deniers pur soun fee, come auncienement ad este usee: forsques qil ne prendra rien de nully a soun entree, ne issue sodaynement par comaundement des Maire et Audermans, saunz autre proces. Et si trove soit qil face extorcioun a nully, soit ouste de soun office et punyz solonc la discrecioun des Maire et Audermans et Commune Conseille de la citee.

The Sheriff not to let the Gaol of Newgate to farm.

Due appointment of the Gaoler of Newgate.

Item, qe les garsouns des sergeauntz qi preignent cariage ne preignount puis de charettes ne des chivalx qe mistier ne soit, et ceo des charettes et chivalx qi sont alowers; et nemye des poveres gentz qi mesnent vitailles et autres marchandises a la citee, espervantz charettes et chivalx qi sont alower, pur singulere profit—sur peine destre forjuge de soun office pur toutz jours.

The people of the serjeants not to seize carts and horses beyond what is necessary.

CAP. XVIII.

[*De Feodis et Officiis Cumerarii, clerici sui, Communis Servientis ad legem, Communis Clerici, et clericorum suorum, etc.*] F. 13. b.

Le Chaumbirlayn, Commune Sergeant de ley, qui autrement est dit "Commune Countour," et le Commune Clerk, soient esluz par le Commune Counseille de la citee, et remoez, quaunt lour plest. Et prendra chescun de eux pur soun travaille x livres par an de la

**Fees of the  
Common  
Clerk.**

Chambre. Et prendra outre le Commune Clerk sus-teignaunces de ses clerks de chescun Chaumbre, et autre fait et testament enrollez en le Hustenge x deniers, et de chescun fait enrollez en les rolles du Maire il prendra ii souldz, et pur chescun bille dassise, de noesaunce et intrusioun, et pur chescun precept direct as Viscountz pur plees de Hustenges, et pur chescun bille de *Scire facias* et de *Fieri facias* vi deniers, forsques des Audermans.

**Duties of  
the Cham-  
berlain.**

Et le Chaumbirleyn dorra soun accompte chescun an parentre les festes de Seint Michelle et Seintz Simoun et Jude Apostres, a plus tarde, devant deux Audermans et quatre des Communes, queux serrount esluz par le Commune Counseille de la citee le jour de Seint Matheu de prendre mesme la accompte. Et ceux esluz lymyterount al Chaumbirleyn certain jour a quel il soy ferra prest de rendre soun accompte. Et auxint durrount les Gardeins du Pount chescun an leur acompte, en mesme le manere, devant ceux mesmes auditours ou autres a ycelle assignez par le Commune Counseille.

**Custody of  
the Records.**

Item, si ascun demaunde de voier ascun recorde, il monstra al Chaumbirleyn ou al Commune Clerc la cause de sa demaunde, et si il semble al Chaumbirleyn ou al Commune Clerc resonable, soit a luy monstrez par un clerk, jurrez a la Chaumbre, et nemye autrement; el sil voet avoir copie, eit la pur competent salarie, a doner a celui qi lescrivra. Et quel clerk qi autrement monstre la privete des rolles et recordes, et de ceo soit atteint autentikement, soit il puny par soun corps en prisone et perde soun office pur toutz jours.

**Fees of the  
Chamber-  
lain's Clerk.**

Item, qe le clerk du Chaumbirleyn prendra en partie pur soun travaille la moitee de la somme qe sourde de xii deniers prisez pur lentrete des billes de franchises; et outre, il prendra pur soun travaille ceo qe les auditours del accompte du Chaumbirleyn lui voillent allower solonc leur discrecoun.

Item, qe celui qi soit Mair pur le temps et est jurrez a la vile, et Eschetour pur le temps, qil preigne un tiel clerk pur celle office ; pur quoy il voet respoundre si bien devers le Roy come devers la citee, en savacoun de soun honour et estat.

The Mayor's Clerk.

Item, le Commune Sergeaunt des armes de la citee, gautrement est dit "Comune Criour," soit toutdys de la maigne del Mair qi pur le temps serra, et prestz a ses comaundementz, come les autres sergeauntz sount, et prendra chescun an de la Chambre lx souldz, et puis si ceo semblera resonable as auditours del acompt le Chaumbirlein de soun bone porte ; et prendra de chescun des Audermans pur soun fee les robes entiers ou clokes en queux ils sount serementez le jour qils preignent lour charge de lour office, ou autrement vi<sup>t</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> a lour plesir ; et prendra auxi pur chescun crie qil fait parmy la citee de les Viscountz xii deniers, a quoy faire ils luy <sup>1</sup> troverent sufficeaunt chival pur honour de la citee. Et prendra auxi de chescun testament proclamez en Hustenge, et de chescun plee terminee en Hustenge iv deniers, pur soun fee. Et serra tiel sergeaunt eslutz par le Commune Counseille, et remue quaunt lour plerra.

Fees of the Common Crier.  
F. 14. a.

Item, qe le Mair avera deux autres sergeauntz au meins, et un esquier bien nurry, (qi sache en toutz places, en ceo qi a celle service appent, sauver le honour de soun seigneur et de la citee,) pur porter soun espeie devant luy, as propres costages du Mair. Sauve qe chescun de eux trois prendra xl souldz par an de la Chambre, et nient puis, pur soun lower. Et lesquier prendra, outre ceo, de chescun lettre qi serra ensealle du sealle du Mairalte xii deniers, sauve des Audermans.

Fees of the Mayor's Sword-bearer and other Sergeants.

Item, qe en la Chambre soient trois sergeauntz, et nient puis, pur servir le Chaumbrelein en bu-

Fees of the Sergeants of the Chamber.

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<sup>1</sup> Qy. if not troveront.

soignes touchantz la Chaumbre, queux serrount esluz et removez par le Commune Counseille, quaut lour plerra. Et prendra chescun de eux xl souldz par an de la Chambre, et departiront entre eux la moitee de la somme qe sourde des xl deniers prisez pur lentrete des billes des fraunchises; et qils soient vestuz de la suite du Maire as costages de Chaumberlein deux foitz par an.

Item, si ascun sergeaunt de la Chaumbre soit trove negligent et ne mye entendant a soun office par tesmoignance del Chaumberlein, al primer defaute soient rebatuz xl deniers de sa salarie, et al secounde demi marc, et a tierce foitz x souldz. Et nest pas lentencoun del Commune Counseille qils soient excusez des outrageousez mesprises par cestes paines; mais, solonc la quantite des tielx trespases, soient removez ou autrement puniz solonc la discrecioun du Commune Counseille de la citee.

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[LIBRI PRIMI]

SECUNDA PARS.

HIC incipit modus et ordo qualiter Barones et universitas civium Londoniarum se debeant habere et gerere erga Regem et Justiciarios suos, tempore quo Domino Regi placuerit tenere placita coronæ suæ apud Turrim Londoniarum de attachamentis et infortuniis in eadem civitate emersis.

F. 16. a.  
Rules for procedure during the holding of Pleas of the Crown.

<sup>1</sup> CAP. I.

Inprimis, cum eisdem Baronibus et civibus ratum fuerit et firmum de attachamentis et infortuniis coronæ de novo præsentandis.

Magnates et discretiores ejusdem civitatis in certo et competente loco venire debent et solent, ad iras, rancores, et discordias pacificandas, quæ antea fuerunt ortæ in civitate. Ita quod, per pacem et amicitiam inter eos renovatam, sint in voluntate et actu tanquam unus homo et unus populus, ad seipsos, et consuetudines, et libertates suas indemnes observandas. Et si forte aliquo casu contingeret aliquem civitatem perturbare et cives inquietare, hoc eodem tempore inter concives hostis et inimicus publicus ab omnibus censeatur, et tam ipse quam hæredes sui a libertatibus civitatis perpetuo priveretur. Quia non stat per talem quin Dominus Rex civitatem et libertates in manu sua capiat, ad gravamen et detrimentum totius civitatis.

The duties of the chief citizens as to disturbers of the peace.

CAP. II.

Item, providendum est quod Vicecomites et Camera-rius, simul cum clericis eorum, convenient certo loco et die coram Consilio civitatis, videlicet inter festum

The Sheriffs and Chamberlain to prepare a roll of attach-

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<sup>1</sup> These Chapters, to the end of page 60, are also to be found in the Liber Custumarum, f. 222. b, et seq.

mons, &c.  
during the  
preceding  
year.

Sancti Michaelis et Solemnitatem Omnium Sanctorum, ad rotulos suos anni præteriti concordandos et recitandos. Et hic ordo observetur singulis annis infra dictum tempus; ita quod novus rotulus scribatur et conficiatur de attachiamentis et infortuniis singulorum annorum per scribam utilem et competentem, qui huic officio fideliter componendo et celando sacramentaliter obligetur. Et sic de anno in annum rotulus augeatur; et postea salvo cum chartis civitatis custodiatur.

## CAP. III.

Procedure  
in case of too  
short notice  
of holding  
Pleas of at-  
tachments  
of the  
Crown.

Item, cum Dominus Rex transmisit litteras suas ad attachiamenta coronæ suæ summonenda, breve illud irrotuletur. Et si forte contigerit in brevi Regis quod dies summonitionis præscriptæ datus fuerit ad minorem terminum quam ad terminum xl dierum, tunc transmittantur viri discreti et solemnes qui ostendant Domino Regi et Consilio suo quod eis det per litteras suas alium diem. Quia, secundum antiquas libertates et consuetudines suas, non debent de hujusmodi attachiamentis summoniri ad minorem terminum quam xl dierum ad minus.

## CAP. IV.

Notice of  
holding the  
said Pleas  
to be given  
by each Al-  
derman to  
his Ward.

Item, cum certum mandatum receperint, salvis libertatibus civitatis, ad dicta attachiamenta et infortunia ostendenda et placitanda, tunc<sup>1</sup> conficiantur singuli Aldermanni singulos rotulos per Wardas suas, in quibus contineantur pleggagia et attachiamenta coronæ Regis spectantia, ad vicinos instruendos et muniendos ut ad diem statutum apud Berkingecherche conveniant, et secundum consilium civitatis inde ad Turrim Lon-

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<sup>1</sup> An error evidently for *conficiant*.

doniarum veniant, ut discrete et provise Domino Regi et Justiciariis suis possint respondere de hiis quæ eis objiciuntur. Et nomina defunctorum distincte et aperte inbreviari faciant, quod salvo sint essionati ad portam Turris Londoniarum, coram Constabulario et Camerario civitatis vel eorum assignatis, tertio die ante diem datum de placitis coronæ placitandis. Et idem ordo observetur absentibus extra regnum, quod eodem modo essionientur. F. 16. b.

#### CAP. V.

Item, ad diem qua placita coronæ solent placitari consuetudo civitatis talis est.—Quod eadem die, summo mane, omnes laici civitatis convenire debent et solent apud Berkyngecherche, et inde universaliter Turrim Londoniarum ingredi, decenter et honeste induti. Ita quod nulla selda, shopa, cellarium, nec solium, in quibus venalia venduntur et fabricantur, aperiantur quamdiu placita coronæ apud Turrim sederint. Attendance of the citizens on holding the said Pleas.  
  
All shops to be closed.

#### CAP. VI.

Item, eadem die, ex Communi Consilio civitatis, emitantur a Berkyngecherche sex vel amplius de solemnioribus, honestioribus, et discretioribus Baronibus civitatis, qui Turrim ingrediantur ad Dominum Regem et Consilium et Justiciarios suos ex parte civitatis salutandos et welcomandos; petentes ab eis ut, si placet Domino Regi, possint coram eis salvo in dicta Turri comparere, salvis Majori et aliis civibus universis libertatibus et consuetudinibus suis. Quia Dominus Rex et omnes prædecessores sui, Reges Angliæ, et illorum Justiciarii civibus universis libertates et consuetudines suas semper salvas et indemnes conservaverunt. The citizens, by deputation, to welcome the King and his Council and Justiciaries.  
  
And to ask leave to appear, saving their liberties and customs.

## CAP. VII.

Watch and ward to be kept at the gates by the citizens only or their deputies.

Item, dicti prænотati viri ostendant Domino Regi, et Consilio et Justiciariis suis, quod prohibeant ex parte Domini Regis ne aliquis præsumat januas vel ostia observare nisi sit de concivibus, et per eos ad hoc deputatus. Nec marescallus nec proclamator aliquis inter concives appareat, nisi de seipsis et ad voluntatem eorundem civium. Quia, secundum libertatem civitatis, janitorem, ostiarium, marescallum, vel proclamatorem, nullum habere debent vel solent, nisi de suis et quales eis placuerit. Omnes januæ et ostia Baronibus patefiant, et universis civibus, quamdiu placita coronæ teneantur, quod liberum ingressum et egressum habeant. Nam sic debet esse et solet.

All the gates to be opened to the citizens during the holding of the Pleas.

## CAP. VIII.

Three citizens to inform the King and his Justiciaries upon all matters concerning the crown since the last Pleas were held.

Deinde eligentur tres viri discreti et moderati; quorum unus representet Domino Regi, et Consilio suo et Justiciariis suis, fortuna et infortunia, per ordinem, coronæ Domini Regis spectantia in civitate, emersa a tempore quo vetera placita ultimo fuerunt placitata usque ad hoc tempus: et duo viri reliqui sint astantes juxta dictum præsentatorem, videlicet unus a dextris et alius a sinistris ipsius. Quod si forte contigerit ipsum præsentando fatigari, alter illorum continuat præsentationem illam. Et si aliquo casu præsentando erraverit, a duobus astantibus sub silentio corripiatur: ita quod nullus alius præsumat ipsum præsentatorem ullo modo perturbare aut corripere, nisi duo ei astantes, ut prædictum est. Nullus tumultus, murmur, jurgium, vel collocutio ad invicem fiat inter populum quamdiu talia præsentantur; sed omnes se in pace habeant et sine litigio, sicut honorem et libertatem civitatis voluerint salvare, et quod præsentator ab omnibus audiatur et intelligatur in pace.

The presenter not to be interrupted.

CAP. IX.

Sciendum est et memoriter retinendum, quod contra omnia objecta Baronibus et universitati civium facta responsio civitatis talis sit.—Quod inde nihil respondeant inconsulto, quamvis bene fuerint instructi et certificati respondere; sed, habito consilio et simul colloquio, respondeant per Commune Consilium, salvis libertatibus civitatis. Et ad hujusmodi responsa componenda, eligentur xxiiii. vel amplius ex Communi Consilio, qui continue accedant ad Commune Consilium civitatis, pro tota universitate civium salvanda et tuenda. Et quod nullus extraneus inter eos se ponat ad consilium civitatis audiendum, quamdiu simul colloquium habuerint.

The citizens to claim time to answer all charges made.

F. 17. a.

The Common Council to hold consultation thereon.

CAP. X.

Postquam Justiciarii Domini Regis Majori et Baronibus civitatis capitula coronæ Regis porrexerint et ostenderint, statim petant diem competentem ad se providendos et consulendos, quod salvo ad dicta capitula possint respondere ad diem a Justiciariis eis concessum; et interim capitula illa et eorum responsa discrete valeant irrotulare et imbreviare.

The citizens to claim time to answer the charges of the Crown.

To enrol and brief them, together with their answers.

CAP. XI.

Ex numero xxiiii virorum vel amplius superius scriptorum, provideantur iiii vel amplius ex Communi Consilio civitatis, qui Majori sint connexi ad responsa objectarum et capitulorum principaliter facienda. Et clericus Majoris, simul cum Clerico Communi civitatis et clericis Vicecomitum, sedeant coram eis ad universa objecta memoriter notanda; ne pro defectu notandi

The Mayor and four others to prepare the answers.

The Mayor's Clerk, Common Clerk, and Sheriffs' Clerks, to note all objections.

oblivioni tradantur. Et unus illorum sit prothonotator; a cujus nota omnes alii sumant exemplum scribendi tam objecta regia quam responsa universitatis.

## CAP. XII.

The Sheriff and Aldermen to be attended by their respective sergeants and bealdes.

Regulations as to the dress, condition, duties, and appearance of their servants.

Item, circa Vicecomites et Aldermannos ita providendum est.—Ut Vicecomites habeant ibi servientes suos præsentés, et omnes Aldermanni bedellos Wardarum suarum, decenter et honeste vestitos et calceatos, promptos et paratos ad jussa Majoris et Baronum civitatis facienda et complenda, prout singulis eorum fuerint injuncta; et, abjectis cappis et palliis, in tunicis et supertunicis honestius incedant, virgas albas et rectas in manibus suis gestantes. De hiis autem assignentur quatuor vel amplius, prout necesse fuerit, ad januas et ad ostia servanda, et duo proclamatores, et alii quasi marescalli ad sibi injuncta complenda. Si forte aliquis eorum senex, debilis, infirmus, vel lipposus fuerit, ex communi providentia substituatur alius loco ipsius, et de eadem Warda, qui eadem sufficienter perficiat. Et provideatur de talibus, quod elegantes sint et honestæ personæ, de novo rasi et tonsi.

## CAP. XIII.

Three Purgations on criminal charges, according to the customs of London.

Notandum, quod secundum antiquas libertates et consuetudines civitatis Londoniarum, tres sunt purgationes in placitis coronæ Regis, per quas appellati, rectati, et accusati se debent acquietare. Quarum prima est de morte vel de murthero; et ista purgatio vocatur 'Lex Magna.' Secunda purgatio est de mahemio, et vocatur 'Lex Media.' Tertia autem purgatio oritur de insultis, baturis, toltis, vulnerationibus, plagis, sanguinis effusione, et aliis hujusmodi injuriis, illatis tempore Dominicæ Nativitatis, in hebdomada Paschæ et Pentecostes; et ista purgatio vocatur 'Lex Tertia.'

## CAP. XIV.

Quicumque se oporteat per Magnam Legem purgare, Procedure in the Purgation called "Lex Magna." ordo legis illius talis est.—Quod appellatus, rectatus, et accusatus sex faciet sacramenta propria persona; scilicet, quod in quolibet sacramento jurabit pro se quod immunis et innoxius est de felonia et pace Domini Regis infracta, et de universo malefacto ei imposito, et "Sic Deus illum adjuvet, et illa <sup>1</sup> sacrosancta." Postea jurabunt sex viri quod sanum et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias suas, et "Sic adjuvet eos Deus, et hæc sacrosancta." Et hic ordo continuabitur usque ad numerum triginta sex virorum juratorum completum; ita quod ille accusatus primo jurabit, ut superius continetur, et post illum viri seni usque ad numerum superius notatum completum. P. 17 b.

Ad triginta sex viros prædictos eligendos solet et debet, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, talis ordo esse.—Quod, absente accusato, eligantur decem et octo viri in parte orientali de Walebroke, et decem et octo viri in parte occidentali de Walebroke, qui non sunt cognati aut consanguinei aut de parentela ipsius, nec etiam ei matrimonio vel alio quocumque casu obligati, sed tantum fidedigni de libertate civitatis: quorum nomina eidem accusato recitantur. Quibus auditis, ostendet Majori et Baronibus civitatis quos illorum habet suspectos. Et si causam rationabilem monstraverit ergo eos, nomina talium a scripto delebuntur et alii loco eorum eligentur, ad numerum prædictum complendum et coram eo recitandum. Et cum fuerit contentus de illorum nominibus, et se in eis posuerit de dicta accusatione purganda, tunc, per consilium civitatis, compareat coram Justiciariis Domini Regis ad legem suam vadiandam et certis

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<sup>1</sup> The Gospels upon which he is sworn.

die et loco faciendam. Quia, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, habebit talis respectum usque ad terminum xl dierum completorum ad minus de lege sua facienda. Et committentur nomina triginta sex virorum Justiciariis Domini Regis.

## CAP. XV.

Procedure  
in the Pur-  
gation called  
"Lex Me-  
dia."

De Lege Media facienda talis est ordo.—Scilicet, quod rectatus et appellatus de mahemio tria faciet sacramenta in propria persona; scilicet, quod in quolibet sacramento jurabit pro se quod immunis et innoxius est de feloniam illa, et pace Domini Regis infracta, et de universo malefacto ei imposito, et "Sic Deus eum adjuvet, et illa sacrosancta." Post illum autem jurabunt sex viri quod legale et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias eorum, et "Sic adjuvet eos Deus, et sacrosancta." Et hic ordo continuabitur usque ad numerum decem et octo virorum juratorum completum; ita quod ille accusatus primo jurabit ut superius continetur, et post illum viri seni usque ad numerum superius notatum completum.

Ad decem et octo viros eligendos, observetur idem ordo sicut superius continetur in omnibus de Magna Lege prænotata.

## CAP. XVI.

Procedure  
in the Pur-  
gation called  
"Lex Ter-  
tia."

In Lege Tertia facienda talis est ordo.—Quod accusatus de insultis, baturis, toltis, vulnerationibus, plagis, sanguinis effusione et aliis hujusmodi injuriis, illatis temporibus sacris supranotatis, unum faciet sacramentum in propria persona pro se; scilicet, quod immunis et innoxius est de malefacto ei imposito et pace Domini Regis supradictis sacris temporibus infracta, et



“ Sic Deus illum adjuvet, et illa sacrosancta.” Post illum autem jurabunt sex viri quod legale et salvum sacramentum juravit, secundum conscientias et intelligentias eorum, et “ Sic Deus eos adjuvet, et sacrosancta.” Et sciendum est, quod hii sex viri eligentur de visneto quo talis accusatus manserit. Itam tamen, quod non sint consanguinei aut cognati, vel de parentela ipsius, nec etiam ei maritaggio vel alio quocunque casu obligati, sed tantum fidedigni illius visneti et de libertate civitatis. Quorum nomina eisdem accusato recitabuntur, etc., ut superius in Magna Lege continetur. P. 18. a.

#### CAP. XVII.

De communi assensu civitatis, injungendum est duobus propinquieribus Aldermannis Turris Londoniarum, quod die tertia ante placita coronæ ingrediantur Turrim ad visitandos bancos magnæ aulæ, quod sint integri; et si forte fuerint fracti, eos bene et fortiter faciant præparari ad custum civitatis: et similiter fieri faciant unum fortem bancum in medio aulæ, cum triplici sedilio, stantem in medio aulæ ex opposito magni sedilis Domini Regis; super quem Major et Barones civitatis sedeant ad respondendum Domino Regi et Justiciariis suis de hiis quæ ad coronam pertinent. The duty of the two neighbouring Aldermen to make due preparation in the Tower for holding the Pleas.

#### CAP. XVIII.

Cum impossibile sit Baronibus et universis civibus Londoniarum aliunde transire in placitis coronæ quam per manus Regis et Justiciariorum suorum, necesse est Baronibus et civibus universis gratiam et benevolentiam eorum captare; scilicet, per munerum largitiones eis et eorum clericis conferentes abundanter; quum antecessores Baronum et civium Londoniarum, qui civitatem, et libertates, et consuetudines Londoniarum tam viriliter et strenue suis temporibus rexerunt et The citizens to court the favour of the King and Justiciaries by gifts.

Such having  
been the  
usage with  
their ances-  
tors.

defenderunt, id ipsum facere consueverunt. Et ideo, cum non sit dedecus aut pudor vestigia antecessorum nostrorum quondam peritorum imitari, nobis utile est idem facere quod ipsi fecerunt, ne per objectiones illorum cives occasionentur et perturbentur; sed potius in suis libertatibus pacifice teneantur.

### CAP. XIX.

No official  
"Presentor"  
of offences  
in the city  
of London,  
and why.

Si quærat a Majore et Baronibus civitatis, qui sunt præsentatores et inventores occisorum, murdrorum, vel aliorum infortuniorum, respondendum est ex communi consilio sic.—Quamvis usus regni talis fit extra civitatem, nullus habetur in Londoniis hujusmodi præscriptorum præsentator aut inventor, secundum antiquam consuetudinem et libertatem civitatis. Nam, in civitate tam populosa, talium emersiones nullatenus possunt celari; quia, priusquam intimatum fuerit ballivis, divulgentur universaliter per ambitum civitatis. Et ideo nullus talis habetur nec habere solebat in civitate, nisi tantummodo communis populi civitatis relatio.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Ista intrantur in libro dicato *Ordinationes de Itinere*."—Marginal Note in a different and later hand.

[<sup>1</sup> Inter nobiles urbes orbis quas fama celebrat, civitas Londoniarum regni Angliæ sedes una est principalis quæ famam sui nominis latius diffundit. Felix est æris salubritate, Christiana religione, dignissima libertate, antiquissima fundatione. Nam urbe Romana, secundum chronicorum fidem, satis antiquior est; ab eisdem quoque prioribus Trojanis, hæc prius a Bruto in similitudinem magnæ Trojæ condita est quam illa a Remo et Romulo; unde adhuc ejusdem antiquæ civitatis Trojæ libertatibus, juribus, et consuetudinibus utitur, et gaudet institutis. Habet enim senatoriam dignitatem et magistratus minores; habet etiam annuos pro Consulibus Vicecomites. Quotquot enim illuc accedunt, cujuscumque conditionis fuerint, liberi vel servi, tuitionis et libertatis refugium ibidem consequuntur. Omnes fere episcopi, abbates, et magnates Angliæ quasi cives et municipes sunt urbis illius, sua ibidem habentes ædificia præclara.

The manifold praises of the city of London.

Its Trojan rights, liberties, customs, and institutions.

Hæc et alia quamplura nobilissimæ civitatis Londoniarum insignia memoranda patent in <sup>2</sup>98 et 99 foliis antiqui libri, vocati "Recordatorium" dictæ civitatis, <sup>3</sup> et in lxxxiii<sup>o</sup> folio libri dictæ civitatis vocati "Speculum," necnon in cexxx<sup>mo</sup> folio libri vocati "Horne," etc.]

<sup>1</sup> This is written in a different and much later hand.

<sup>2</sup> There has been an erasure here, and the figures have been supplied by a later hand.

<sup>3</sup> "Legum," or else "Regum Antiq." is faintly interlined here in a more recent hand.

## QUÆSTIONES ITINERIS.

F. 19. a. QUÆSTIONES FACTÆ CIVIBUS LONDONIARUM APUD TURRIM IN ITINERE REGIS HENRICI, ANNO REGNI SUI QUINTO, CORAM HUBERTO DE BURGO ET SOCIIS SUIS, ETC.; ET RESPONSIONES CIVIUM. ET IRROTULANTUR IN ITINERE REGIS HENRICI APUD TURRIM, CORAM EODEM HUBERTO, ETC., ANNO QUINTO ET DECIMO DICTI REGIS HENRICI.

*Quæstio I.*

Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Comites, et Barones, et alii qui redditus habent in Londoniis de aliquibus tene-  
mentis, et ipsi redditus suos habere non possunt,  
quomodo redditus suos recuperabunt?

*Responsio.*

Modes of recovering rent in the city of London.  
Procedure by writ of Gavernet or Gavernet.

Responsum est et provisum, quod si quid inveniatur in feodo per quod distringi possit, distringatur pro arreragiis. Sin autem, tenens ille implicetur de Gaverneto per quoddam breve de servitiis et consuetudinibus; ita quod, si tenens cognoverit servitium, statim satisfaciatur. Si autem negaverit servitium, petens nominabit sectam suam, scilicet duos testes; et abbreviabuntur, et habebunt diem producendi eos ad proximum Hustengum. Ad quem diem, si producat ipsos testes, et per eos ostendatur, ut de visu suo et auditu, quod ipse querens percepit redditum suum, tunc tenens ipse amittet feodum suum, et querens recuperabit terram suam in dominico. Si autem primo concesserit servitium et arreragia, duplicabit arreragia et dabit Vicecomiti de misericordia centum solidos. Si autem non venerit in Hustengum ad tertiam summonitionem, feodum illud liberabitur clamanti,

tenendum per unum annum et unum diem; infra quem terminum si tenens venerit ad eum et obtulerit satisfacere ei de arreragiis duplicandis et Vicecomiti de centum solidis, tunc rehabebit terram suam. Sin autem, post annum et diem completum remaneat domino clamanti terra in dominico in perpetuum: et tunc appellatur terra illa "*forshard*;" eo quod remaneat domino in dominico in perpetuum pro defectu servitii.

Forfeited land, by what name to be called.

Eodem modo erit, si cognoscit arreragia servitii et non poterit inde satisfacere.

*Quæstio II.*

Qualiter admittendus est attornatus in Hustengo?

*Responsio.*

Sciendum est, quod si quis forinsecus manens extra civitatem<sup>1</sup> et terram teneat in civitate, et implicitatus fuerit de tenemento suo per breve Domini Regis, bene poterit facere attornatum suum per breve Domini Regis, et erit admissus. Sed si aliquis forinsecus voluerit aliquem de civitate implicitare, non poterit facere attornatum suum aliquo modo; quia sic posset quemlibet civem juste et injuste gravare et indifferenter vexare.

Where an attorney may be appointed at the Court of Hustings.

*Quæstio III.*

De Essonio faciendo in Hustengo.—Unde solet ita esse, quod si quis petierit warrantiam essoniatoris, et dominus essoniatoris fecerit warrantiam, quod dominus suus habeat alium diem de quindena ad respondendum?

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<sup>1</sup> This word appears to be redundant.

*Responsio.*Of warranty  
of essoin.Of Soken-  
reves.

Sciendum est, quod provisum est et concessum, quod si petens petierit warrantiam essonatoris, et tenens illam fecerit, statim respondeat de placito terræ. Ita erit in curia Socnorum de sokerevis constitutis per archiepiscopos et alios qui soknas habent in Londoniis, si possint placitare, et ubi debent placitare, si redditus sui ei a retro fuerint, desicut præsentantur in Hustengo a dominis suis. Et admittantur ad custodiam soknæ per Hustengum, et ad redditus suos colligendos.<sup>1</sup>

F. 19. b.

Ad quod, sciendum quod bene possunt attornare sokerevum in Hustengo; et ibi in Hustengo debent placitare, secundum quod <sup>2</sup> prædictum est de Gaveleto. Et præterea sciendum, quod nullum placitum teneri debet de Gaveleto quamdiu aliquid inveniatur in feodo per quod distringi possit feodum quod sufficiat de arreragiis servitii illius.

*Questio IIII.*

Si breve Domini Regis de recto venerit in tali curia de aliqua terra, et tenens fecerit defaltam, qualiter distringetur ad respondendum de terra et defalta? vel per terram capiendam in manu domini feodi, vel per illam ponendam in manu petentis, vel alio modo?

*Responsio.*The lord's  
remedies in  
case of de-  
fault.

Responsum est et provisum, quod cum <sup>3</sup> solet primo die placiti defalta poni in manu petentis, et hoc injustum esset de cætero, ad primam defaltam; post tres summonitiones capiatur terra in manum domini feodi; et remanebit terra in manu sua usque ad

<sup>1</sup> This hardly appears to be a full and satisfactory answer to the question. The lord's privilege is not touched upon.

<sup>2</sup> In page 62.

<sup>3</sup> *Non* is probably omitted here.

proximam curiam de quindena facta quod tenens summoniatur, quod sit ad curiam illam responsurus de defalta illa et de capitali placito. Ad quem diem si non venerit, adjudicabitur petenti saisina ejusdem terræ propter defaltam. Si autem venerit, et terram suam ad horam per plevinam petierit, tunc fiet inde justitia in eadem curia.

*Quæstio V.*

Si petens queratur de defalta curiæ, inquirendum quomodo illam probabit?

*Responsio.*

Ad quod responsum est et provisum, quod si quis veniens ad Hustengum, 'et queratur de defalta justitiæ in aliqua curia, idem cum quodam serviente civitatis remittetur ad curiam in qua fuit placitum. Et si ibi probare possit per sacramentum duorum hominum, qui dicant quod audierunt et viderunt quod curia illa ei de justitia defecerit, tunc tenens summonebitur quod sit ad proximum Hustengum, et placitum illud ibidem tenebitur.

Remedy in case of default of justice in a Court.

*Quæstio VI.*

Si post probationem defaltæ curiæ posset tenens redire ad curiam illam de qua venit, vel non?

*Responsio.*

Responsum est et concessum, quod non; quia, si ita esset, nullum placitum posset in Hustengo vel in curia terminari.

The tenant shall not be able to return to the Court so complained of.

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<sup>1</sup> Evidently redundant.

*Quæstio VII.*

Quæritur si dominus curiam suam possit wayvare <sup>1</sup> et loquelam ne illam teneat, et postea eam rehabere?

*Responsio.*

Waiver of Court by the lord not permissible, and why.

Responsum est quod non possit; quia si posset, sequeretur inde quod cum loquela aliqua posita esset super iudicium in curia aliqua et perduceretur ad finem, cum petens recuperare deberet de jure terram quam peteret, dominus curiæ posset malitiose wayvare curiam suam; ut sic tenens remedium haberet et petens placitum suum de novo inciperet.

*Quæstio VIII.*

Si ballivus domini potest tenere placitum sine domino suo?

*Responsio.*

The lord's bailiff can hold the Court for his lord, and why.

Responsum est et provisum, quod bene potest; quia, si idem ballivus rectum non tenuerit, bene poterit petens probare defaultam et venire ad Hustengum sicut prius. Et præterea, curia domini debet facere iudicium, et non dominus.

De probatione defaultæ curiæ.—Responsum est et provisum, quod si quis veniens ad Hustengum queratur de defaulta justitiæ, remittetur ad curiam in qua fuit. Et si probare possit per duos homines, audientes et videntes, coram serviente civitatis ad hoc misso, quod curia illa ei de justitia defecerit, tunc in Hustengum placitum tenebitur, et tenens summonebitur.

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<sup>1</sup> More properly *ut*.



*Quæstio IX.*

Si Ballivi civitatis possint terminare querelas trans-euntium per villam qui moram non poterunt facere, qui dicuntur <sup>1</sup>*pepoudrous*, de debitis vel injuriis eis factis, an oporteat eos expectare Hustengum?

*Responsio.*

Responsum est, quod non solent teneri extra Hustengum. Sed provisum est et concessum, quod de cætero Major et Vicecomites, assumptis secum duobus vel tribus Aldermannis, audiant querelam talem, et statim de die in diem, si curia eodem die non sederit: et sine dilatione fiat justitia extra Hustengum.

Courts of a summary nature held by the Mayor, Sheriff, and Aldermen, in matters where mere wayfarers are concerned.

*Quæstio X.*

Si aliquis petat terram suam vel jus suum versus virum et uxorem suam, quot essonia habere possunt, et quali modo se essoniant? F. 20. a.

*Responsio.*

Responsum est quod vir et uxor sua simul habebunt tres summonitiones conjunctim, et tria essonia. Ita scilicet, quod si vir se semel essoniaverit, ipsa compareat; et postea, si ipsa se essoniaverit, ipse compareat. Et tertio, quicumque eorum voluerit, se essoniare poterit: et post illud essonium, oportet quod ambo simul compareant et respondeant. Alioquin prædicant quod non poterunt habere nisi tria essonia, aut <sup>2</sup>communiter aut separatim, secundum quod voluerint.

Right of essoin, where husband and wife are joint defendants.

<sup>1</sup> In more modern language *pie-poudreux*.

<sup>2</sup> *Coiter* in the original.

*Quæstio XI.*

Si vir et uxor petunt versus aliquem, qualiter ipse tenens debeat se essoniare versus eos, vel per unum essoniatorem vel per duos ?

*Responsio.*

Responsum est quod per unum tantum.

The number of essoiners required for the defendant.

*Quæstio XII.*

Si mulier habens francum bancum suum, et ædificia corruant, quis ea debeat reparare vel sustentare, hæres vel mulier ?

*Responsio.*

Responsum est, quod quæ habet francum bancum suum et ædificium receperit in bono statu, in eodem statu illud sustinebit, ita quod pro defectu mulieris non decidat. Sed si ædificium vetus sit in morte viri sui paratum decidere, oportet quod in tali casu hæres, si habeat unde illud reparare faciat, et postea domina, illud sustinebit. Et si post mortem viri multa sint ibi ædificia in franco banco, et uxor defuncti omnia non possit vel noluerit sustinere, ea quæ voluerit sustinere retineat et sustineat. Et quæ noluerit, reddat hæredi, salvo illi mulieri libero ingressu et egressu ; et eodem modo hæredi ad illa ædificia quæ retinuerit. Ita tamen, quod si hæredes malitiose conquerantur de decisione ædificiorum, in pleno Hustengo faciat querimoniam suam, et per Majorem et Vicecomites mittantur ad ædificia illa legales homines, vicini et alii, qui videant deteriorationem domorum ; et si videant quod hæredes per eorundem visum juste conquerantur, tunc detur rationalis dies mulieri ad emendandum quod dignum fuerit emendatione. Si autem infra diem illum non fecerit, fiat inde justitia.

The duties of a woman enjoying free bench in reference to the repair of buildings on the estate.

Si autem recognitum fuerit per prædictos legales homines quod hæredes injuste conquesti fuerint, Vicecomites inde justitiam faciant.

*Quæstio XIII.*

Quid sit vetus iudicium, et quomodo fiet processus ad vetus iudicium habendum?

*Responsio.*

Responsum est, quod vetus iudicium processit primo die de melletis sine sanguine et de minutis debitis. De quibus ita solet esse, quod accusati non solent attachiari, nisi in medio vico et in via; quia non in domibus nec sub appenticiiis. Provisum est tamen et concessum, quod de talibus, si accusati inventi fuerint in sokna Domini Regis post summonitionem eis factam, per iudicium ibi attachiantur et distringantur quod sint ad proximam curiam, inde responsuri. Si autem inventi fuerint in aliis soknis, exigantur a sokemanno ejusdem soknæ, si eum habere voluerit ad proximam curiam; sin autem, tunc illi distringantur sicut et alibi.

The form of procedure in reference to the "old judgment."

*Quæstio XIV.*

Quotiens et per quos dies possunt poni in respectu iudicia antequam reddantur?

*Responsio.*

Ad quod responsum est, quod non possunt poni in respectu nisi tribus vicibus, nisi de rationabili causa.

Respite of judgment.

*Quæstio XV.*

Si aliqui summoniti sint per ballivos civitatis ad audiendum præceptum Domini Regis vel ad negotia

civitatis expedienda per Commune Consilium, et ibi non venerint nec sufficientem causam de absentia sua monstraverint, si negotium debeat remanere infectum pro defectu talium? vel si aliquam pœnam habebunt, de misericordia vel alio modo? Et si sint in misericordia, quæ et quanta debet esse misericordia?

F. 20. b.

*Responsio.*

Urgent business not to be delayed through the absence of aldermen and others who have been summoned.

Ad quod responsum est, quod negotia non remanebunt infecta pro defectu trium, quatuor, quinque, vel sex Aldermannorum vel aliorum. Immo terminabuntur per illos qui præsentés erunt. Sed nullus erit in misericordia pro defaulta, nec possunt se subtrahere nisi rationabili occasione.

*Quæstio XVI.*

Si aliquis terram tenens ab aliquo possit introitum abstruere, ita quod dominus feodi non possit venire ad feodum suum, ad illud distringendum pro servitio suo, si opus fuerit?

*Responsio.*

Every lord has a right of ingress to his own fee, or a commensurate security.

Ad quod responsum est, quod non. Si quis conquerratur de abstructione tali, fiet ei ingressus per iudicium, vel sufficiens ei securitas inveniatur de servitio suo reddendo ad terminos.

*Quæstio XVII.*

Quid juris sit si aliquis vendicet sibi jus in terra quam mulier tenet in dotem? utrum ipsa debeat implicitari et vocare hæredem domini sui ad warrantum, vel si hæres, ea non summonita, non nominata in brevi, debeat implicitari?

*Responsio.*

Ad quod responsum est, quod breve debet venire super mulierem, et ipsa vocare debet hæredem ad warrantum. Et si hæres sit ætatis, respondebit cum vocatus fuerit ad warrantandum. Si autem infra ætatem fuerit, remanebit loquela usque ad ætatem hæredis. Si autem mulier malitiose respondere voluerit sponte sine hærede, et inde convicta fuerit, perdet terram petitam; et liberabitur hæredi, et idem hæres respondeat de jure per idem breve.

Procedure where land is claimed which a woman holds in dower.

*Quæstio XVIII.*

Si quis cum uxore sua petat terram, ut jus uxoris suæ, in Hustengo vel in alia curia in civitate, et loquela illa terminata fuerit per iudicium vel per concordiam, ipsa mulier post mortem viri sui possit redire ad placitum suum?

*Responsio.*

Ad quod responsum est et provisum,—quod per iudicium vir et uxor ejus perdant, nunquam recuperabit uxor ad placitum post mortem viri sui. Si autem concordia prælocuta fuerit inter eos in Hustengo, debet exigi a muliere in pleno Hustengo utrum concordiam illam concedere voluerit vel non. Si autem illam concesserit, nunquam recuperabit. Si autem negaverit concordiam illam, tunc nulla fiet concordia inter illam et petentem, sed valebit concordia ad vitam viri sui; et post mortem viri sui habebit ipsa recuperare suum quale habere debet. Sed in aliis curiis infra civitatem nullum est recordum de tali loquela, nisi in Hustengo.

A widow cannot claim land, her claim to which has failed or been abandoned during the life of her husband.

f. 26. b. *Incipiunt Capitula Placitorum civitatis Londoniarum, apud Turrim, anno prædicti Regis Henrici XXVIIIº.*

I. De essoniis de morte hominis, et de servientibus Baronum prædictæ civitatis.

II. De modo qualiter Justiciarii incipere debeant placita sua.

III. De eo quod Capitula ad coronam Domini Regis spectantia liberari debent Majori, etc.

IIII. De Capitulis liberatis etc.

V. De responsione prædictorum Baronum ad prædicta Capitula.

VI. De veteribus placitis coronæ.

VII. De responsionibus Vicecomitum, anno Regis Henrici Xº.

VIII. De examinatione de morte hominis Justiciariis concessa.

IX. De vinis captis ad opus Regis.

X. De appello de raptu mulieris.

XI. De quodam occiso invento in ostio cujusdam presbyteri in soca de Cornhulle.

*De anno Duodecimo ejusdem Itineris.*

XII. De quodam fugiente ad ecclesiam de Suthwerke, et ibi abjurante regnum coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.

XIII. De quodam vulnerato apud Douegate.

XIV. De catallis felonum liberandis.

*De anno Tertiodecimo.*

XV. De hominibus non attachiandis qui non sunt in villa.

XVI. De quodam garcione submerso in adaquando duos equos per tractum alterius.

XVII. De lege vadiata de morte hominis.

XVIII. De eo quod nullus sit in civitate extra francum pleggium per tres noctes.

XIX. De verberatione cujusdam mulieris.

XX. De lege facienda in casu felonie cum septima manu.

XXI. De lege eligenda.

XXII. De die præfigenda.

*De anno Quintodecimo.*

XXIII. De evasionibus latronum ab ecclesiis.

XXIII. De responsione Johannis de Coudres de vita et membris, et libertate civitatis.

XXV. De eo quod puer infra ætatem non portabit judicium.

XXVI. De termino quadraginta dierum habendo ad respondendum ad appellum.

*De anno Octavodecimo ejusdem Itineris.*

XXVII. De eo quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum et Vicecomites, cum Aldermannis, possint recipere abjuramentum regni, licet Camerarius absens fuerit.

*De anno Decimonono.*

XXVIII. De vinis venditis contra assisam.

*De anno Vicesimo.*

XXIX. De quodam equo qui per stultitiam cujusdam hominis occidit quendam garcionem.

*De anno Vicesimo-primo.*

XXX. De appello de morte cujusdam abortivi.

*De anno Vicesimo-secundo.*

XXXI. De Inquisitione facta per Constabularium Turris de morte Judæorum.

*De anno Vicesimo-tertio.*

XXXII. De franco plegio amerciato.

*De anno Vicesimo-quarto.*

XXXIII. De Inquisitionibus de morte cujusdam, occisi per quendam ignotum qui fugit, et nescitur quo devenit.

XXXIII. De quodam abjurante regnum.

XXXV. De mulieribus dimittendis per plegium usque Iter Justiciariorum, ob feloniam per earundem præceptum, consilium, et assensum, ut asseritur, commissam.

F. 27. a.

XXXVI. De custodia non facienda super eos qui fugerint ad ecclesiam.

*De anno Vicesimo-quinto.*

XXXVII. De lege facienda pro extraneis, de morte hominis occisi infra civitatem, cum xlii hominibus.

XXXVIII. De quodam commorante postquam vulneravit uxorem suam mortaliter, et non fuit attachiatus.

XXXIX. De eo quod Camerarius civitatis habet recordum.

XL. De eo quod lex vadiata pro morte hominis facienda sit in crastino electionis ejusdem legis.

*De anno Vicesimo-sexto.*

XLI. De eo quod Vicecomites amerciati fuerunt quia non fecerunt Inquisitionem in loco ubi homo vulneratus fuit, sed tantummodo ubi inventus fuit mortuus.



*De anno Vicesimo-septimo.*

XLII. De quodam submerso in Thamisia, qui cecidit per infortunium de uno batello.

XLIII. De eo quod extranei debent acquietari de morte hominis per quadraginta-duos homines; et de Magna Lege <sup>1</sup>vadia pro homine de libertate civitatis.

XLIV. De appello de raptu minoris infra ætatem et in custodia existentis, abducti et imprisonati, et in prisoa mortui.

XLV. De eo quod duellum non jacet inter duos liberos de civitate, nisi ambæ partes consentierint.

XLVI. De quodam attachiato per plegios usque ad placita coronæ, clamivo interim defuncto.

XLVII. De placitis coronæ in civitate Londoniarum.

XLVIII. De eo quod nullus ponatur in Magnam Legem nisi pro morte hominis.

XLIX. De eo quod rectatus in placitis coronæ potest se defendere versus Regem cum sua septima manu.

L. De eo quod Vicecomites debent inquirere de morte occisorum in civitate.

LI. De eo quod culpatus de morte hominis non debet attachiari, nisi conquerens invenerit plegios de prosequendo.

LII. De antiqua consuetudine Replegiationis.

LIII. De rectatis de placitis coronæ mortuis ante placitum.

LIV. De culpatis utlagandis in Folkesmotis ad sectam clamivorum; et non aliter nisi de assensu Justiciariorum.

LV. De eo quod Vicecomes ponat disseisitores per bonos plegios, qui aliquem disseisierint sine iudicio.

LVI. De assisa facta in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione Novæ Disseisinæ.

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<sup>1</sup> For *vadiata*.

LVII. De roberia, et pace infracta.

LVIII. De plegiatione alicujus in causa quæ pertinet ad coronam.

LIX. De quodam qui occidit uxorem suam.

LX. De eo quod nullus de libero foraneo teneat curiam ad minus quam de xii liberis hominibus.

LXI. De responsione ad quandam quæstionem.

LXII. De Capitulis Dominum Regem tangentibus, dicendis in Itinere Justiciariorum.

LXIII. De Folkesmotis tenendis.

LXIV. De Vicecomitibus faciendis districtiones.

LXV. De calumnia calumniantis admittenda in probationibus testamentorum.

F. 27. b. LXVI. De debita executione facienda per ballivum, cum super aliquem fuit sequestrum, et ipse sequestrum dimittat nolens se justiciari.

LXVII. De eo quod nullus amovens et elongans bona sua gaudeat liberis summonitionibus ad placitandum.

LXVIII. De eo quod appreciatores vadiorum in Curia Majoris aut Vicecomitum ea habeant pro eodem pretio, ni petens ea voluerit.

LXIX. De clavibus de Neugate et Koketto quædam ordinatio.

LXX. De veredicto Aldermannorum super testamentum Osberti de Suffolchia.

LXXI. De quodam brevi misso prælatis Cantuarie provincie tractandis in Concilio provinciali.

LXXII. De eo quod tractandum est in eodem Concilio de Templariis.

LXXIII. De eo quod tractandum est in eodem Concilio de bono publico regni et ecclesie.

LXXIV. De responsione ad articulos de Templariis.

LXXV. De responsione ad articulos de bono publico.

LXXVI. De Charta Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, facta Fratribus Prædicatoribus.

PLACITA CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM APUD TURRIM LONDONIARUM, A DIE PASCHÆ IN QUINDECIM DIES <sup>1</sup> ANNO F. 23. a.  
REGNI REGIS HENRICI, FILII REGIS JOHANNIS, XXVIII<sup>o</sup>.

CAP. I.

*De Essoniis de morte hominis.*

Coram Willelmo de Eboraco, Præposito Beverlaci, Jeremia de Caxtone, et Henrico de Bathonia. Et sciendum est, quod decem et octo annis elapsis non fuerunt placita Civitatis Londiniarum placitata.

Sciendum est et quod essoniæ de morte hominis, quæ Of essoins of the death of a man. solebant capi per tres dies antequam Justiciarii placitare deberent, ad præsens non fuerunt admissæ; et hoc fuit in voluntate Justiciariorum. Et sciendum est, quod concessum est Baronibus Londoniarum quod quam cito debeant incipere placitare, quod habeant Of the servants of the Barons of the City. extra januam Turris Londoniarum janitorem suum; et janitor Domini Regis sit infra januas. Et similiter, quod habeant ostiarium suum extra ostium aulæ ubi placitare debent, ad introducendum Barones et alios de civitate qui placitare debent, de quibus habet notitiam; et ostiarius Domini Regis sit infra. Et quod habeant servientes suos cum virgis suis; et quod nullus serviens ex parte Domini Regis in aliquo se intromittat coram Justiciariis quod ad officium servientis pertineat.

CAP. II.

*Interrogatio.*

In primis, quæsitum fuit a Majore, Camerario, Vicecomitibus, et aliis de majoribus villæ, qualiter Justiciarii incipere debeant placita sua?

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<sup>1</sup> This word occurs twice in the original, evidently an error.

*Responsio.*

Mode of  
beginning  
the pleas of  
the Crown.

Qui dicunt, quod inprimis liberari debent Capitula, super quibus respondere debent de placitis ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus.

## CAP. III.

*Interrogatio.*

Postea quæsitum fuit ab eis, quibus Capitula illa liberari debeant? Et si illi quibus debeant liberari debeant jurare de veritate dicenda super articulis Capitula contingentibus, necne?

*Responsio.*

Articles in  
reference to  
pleas of the  
Crown to be  
delivered to  
the Mayor.

Qui dicunt quod Capitula liberari debent Majori, absque aliquo sacramento quod idem Major inde faciat; et quod idem Major, una cum consilio seniorum et legalium et discretorum civitatis respondebit ad prædicta Capitula civitatem contingentia; et Vicecomites similiter ad Capitula, secundum tempus suum; ita quod veritatem dicent de articulis Capitulorum et aliis ab eis requisitorum in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, et secundum fidelitatem quam ei fecerunt. Ita videlicet, quod si prædictus Major qui respondebit pro civitate bene respondeat, omnes de communi per responsionem suam, quod ad hoc, sunt quieti. Si autem male respondeat et convictus sit, vel cadat in aliquo communitatem civitatis tangente, tota communitas pro quibus respondit cadat.

Et Major et omnes de civitate dicunt, quod ita usitatum fuit ante guerram, tam tempore Regis Johannis, Regis Ricardi, quam tempore Regis Henrici, patris eorum. Et sic liberantur Majori Capitula, sub hac forma:—

## CAP. IV.

De veteribus placitis coronæ quæ alia vice fuerunt Recital of Articles so delivered.  
 eorum Justiciariis Domini Regis, et non fuerunt terminata.

De novis placitis coronæ quæ postea emerserunt, F. 28. b.  
 tempore pacis. De illis qui sunt in misericordia Domini Regis et non sunt amerciati.

De debitis Domino Johanni, patri Domini Regis, debitis in guerra et ante guerram; quæ fuerunt debita illa, et qui fuerunt debitores, et si sunt defuncti; et qui sunt eorum hæredes vel eorum bona possidentes.

De illis qui infra libertatem civitatis malitiose domos aliquorum prostraverunt vel combusserunt, contra pacem etc.

Qui illi sint, et quorum domus illæ fuerunt, et si sine licentia Domini Regis ad invicem pacem fecerunt.

De vallettis et puellis qui sunt et esse debent in custodia Domini Regis, sive maritati sint, sive sunt maritandi; et si maritati sint, quibus, et per quos, et quantum terræ illorum valeant.

De Serjantiis Domini Regis; quæ sint, et quis illos teneat, et per quem, et cujusmodi Serjantiæ sint, et quantum valeant.

De ecclesiis quæ sunt et esse debent de donatione Domini Regis; et quæ ecclesiæ sint, et quis illas tenet, et per quem.

De Escaetis Judæorum, tam de tenementis Judæorum quam Christianorum; et quis illa teneat, et per quem, et per <sup>1</sup> quod servitium, et quantum valeant.

De purpresturis factis super Dominum Regem, sive in terra, sive in aqua, vel in libertate, vel alibi, ubicumque sunt.

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<sup>1</sup> Quo by mistake in the original.

De mensuris statutis et juratis per regnum, si sint servatæ sicut provisum fuit. Et si custodes mensurarum mercedem tempore pacis ceperunt ab aliquo, ut possit per illas emere vel vendere; et intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam de ulnis quam de ponderibus. Et si assisa de latitudine pannorum servata sit, sicut provisum fuerit.

De vinis venditis contra assisam.

De thesauris inventis.

De Vicecomitibus et aliis Ballivis qui tenuerunt placita coronæ, et quæ placita.

De usurariis Christianis mortuis, qui fuerunt et quæ catalla habuerunt.

De catallis mercatorum de potestate Regis Franciæ retentis, quis ea habeat.

De catallis Judæorum occisorum, et vadiis, et chartis, et debitis, quis ea habeat.

De falsariis et retonsoribus denariorum.

De moneta et escambio Domini Regis; scilicet quis fecerit escambium sine Domino Rege vel Ballivis suis.

De malefactoribus et burgatoribus, et eorum receptoribus, tempore pacis.

De fugitivis, si quis redierit post fugam sine warranto; et utlagatis et catallis eorum, quis ea habeat.

De mercede capta pro blado et aliis catallis dimitendis, ne capientur ad usus Balliverum pro minori pretio quam valerent ad castra; et similiter de prisis.

De novis consuetudinibus levatis in civitate, sive in terra, sive in aqua, quis ea levavit, et ubi.

De defaultis, scilicet de illis qui summoniti sunt coram Justiciariis Domini Regis et non venerunt.

De gaolis deliberatis sine warranto Domini Regis vel Justiciariorum, tempore pacis.

De imprisonatis ad voluntatem Ballivorum et sine causa rationabili, et liberatis sine warranto.

De evasione latronum.

De usurariis Christianis vivis, qui sint, et quæ catalla habeant, et quantum valeant.

De damnis et prisis factis extraneis, per quos hoc fuit, et quando, et ubi, et in cujus potestate, et de quibus rebus.

CAP. V.

*Responsio Baronum civitatis.*

F. 29. a.

Et sciendum est, quod si convinci possit quod ita fuit usitatum temporibus prædictorum Regum, omnes Barones sint in misericordia Domini Regis.

Et sic fuerunt Capitula liberata, et respondeant tertio die de articulis prædicta Capitula tangentibus. Qui venerunt tertio die, et responderunt. Et super hoc venit Simon filius Mariæ, et offert Domino Regi centum marcas, per sic quod placita civitatis teneantur et placitentur sicut placitata fuerunt temporibus Regis Ricardi et Regis Johannis. Et admittuntur, et ponit omnia bona sua in plægium prædictarum centum marcarum.

Answer of the Mayor and Barons to the said articles.

Postea venit Major, et de veteribus placitis coronæ dicit, ut patet inferius.

CAP. VI.

*De veteribus Placitis coronæ.*

De veteribus placitis coronæ dicunt, quod Justiciarii solebant facere eis copiam rotulorum Itineris præcedentis, et per inspectionem rotulorum illorum de veteribus placitis possint certificari; quod eis penitus fuit denegatum, eo quod contra jus est. Et Major dicit quod tunc nescit respondere, et quia placita vetera coronæ<sup>1</sup> alias fuerunt coram Justiciariis et non sunt

Practice as to delivery of a copy of the Pleas of the Crown.

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<sup>1</sup> Qy. if not *alii*.

terminata, ut patebit inferius.—Ideo adjudicatum de Majore et Baronibus. Et sciendum est, quod Major et Aldermanni civitatis respondent de omnibus Capitulis ad coronam Domini Regis spectantibus, præterquam de novis placitis; de quibus Camerarius et Vicecomites respondebunt, ut patebit inferius.

## CAP. VII.

*Responsiones Vicecomitum.*

Answers of  
the former  
Sheriffs.

Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, decimo, terminata fuerunt placita, circiter festum Sancti Georgii: et post terminum illum fuerunt Vicecomites Martinus filius Willelmi et Rogerus le Duc per dimidium annum; et ante terminum illum fuerunt Vicecomites per annum et dimidium, de quo tempore responderunt coram Justiciariis. Et modo venit Willelmus filius Rogeri et Johannes Viel, et respondent pro eis qui obierunt; et Johannes la Personne respondet pro Thoma Blunville, qui tunc fuit Camerarius et obiit.

## CAP. VIII.

*Hic Major et Barones allegarunt, quod Justiciarii non deberent examinare aliquem de morte alicujus, sed solummodo Camerarii et Vicecomites. Et post ea concesserunt, quod Justiciarii examinerent.*

Anno eodem, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, quidam homo, nomine Turrok, inventus fuit mortuus in domo Henrici Bisshop. Et quia nescitur, nec inquiri potest per aliquam inquisitionem factam per Camerarium et Vicecomites, utrum obierit per infortunium vel per feloniam, Henricus Bisshop et Rogerus de Aungre, vicinus, attachiati pro morte illa veniunt; et Justiciarii volunt eos secrete examinare de prædicta



morte. Et Major et Barones dicunt quod ad eos nulla pertinet examinatio de morte hominis, sed solummodo de Camerariis et Vicecomitibus; nec permittent quod aliqua fiat examinatio.—Ideo loquendum. Et Paganus le Dubbour, unus vicinorum, attachiatur pro morte illa. Non venit, et fuit attachiatus per Henricum le Paumer et Ricardum de Coudres. Ideo in misericordia.

Postea venit Paganus, et postea venerunt Major et cives Londoniarum; et bene concedunt quod Justiciarii de cætero inquirent pro voluntate sua, non obstante aliqua inquisitione facta per Camerarium et Vicecomites. Et examinati sunt, et non male creduntur in aliquo, nec aliquis alius. Judicium, "Infortunium." Et per examinationem eorum convictum est quod tres homines jacuerunt in lecto suo quando obiit, et Camerarius et Vicecomites non attachiaverunt eos.—Ideo in misericordia.

Inquisition on deaths conceded to the Justiciaries.

CAP. IX.

F. 29. b.

*De vinis captis ad opus Regis.*

Eodem anno, accidit per clamorem vicinorum inventum fuit quoddam dolium vini in ocellario Simonis Nevereatham, ubi multa dolia vinorum vendebantur contra assisam. Et per clamorem illum Camerarius et Vicecomites ceperunt dolium illud in manu Domini Regis, et illud vendiderunt ad opus suum pro xl solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent.

Seizure of wines sold contrary to the assise.

ADHUC DE RESIDUO DECIMI ANNI.

Sciendum est, quod in crastino Translationis Beati Thomæ Martyris, quando Thomas de Blunville fuit Camerarius, et Martinus filius Willelmi et Rogerus le Duc Vicecomites dimiserunt ballivam suam, Henricus filius Ancheri factus fuit Camerarius; qui obiit, et pro

quo Ricardus filius ejus respondet. Et Stephanus Bukerel factus fuit Vicecomes, qui venit; et Henricus de Gotham similiter Vicecomes, qui non venit; et vivit, nec aliquis pro eo respondet, ut patet superius.

Et Ricardus et Stephanus sic respondent de tempore suo—

## CAP. X.

### *De Appello de Raptu.*

Appeal of Rape.

Dicunt quod in festo Sanctæ Ethelburgæ Emma filia Walteri de Coggeshale appellavit Gregorium, filium Magistri Gregorii <sup>1</sup>physicarii, quod eam vi rapuit et defloravit. Et similiter appellavit Ricardum, filium Thomæ imaginarii, de consensu et auxilio.

Et Gregorius et Ricardus veniunt, et Emma non venit; et invenit plegios de appello suo prosequendo, scilicet Ricardum pistorem et Johannem de Keningtone pistorem. Ideo ipsi in <sup>2</sup>misericordia, et Emma capiatur. Et postea quæsitum fuit a Majore et civibus, si intelligant quod pax facta fuit inter eos. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod concordati sunt. Requisiti etiam si intelligunt quod Gregorius sit culpabilis de facto illo, dicunt quod non est culpabilis. Dicunt etiam, quod ille qui appellatus est de consensu et auxilio, non fecit pacem, nec culpabilis est; ideo quietus, et Gregorius custodiatur. Finem fecit pro dimidio marcæ, quia pauper, per plegium Simonis filii Mariæ et Johannis de Coudres.

Fine for composition made on a charge of felony.

<sup>1</sup> This seems to be the word, though the Elizabethan copy interprets the abbreviation as *physici*.

<sup>2</sup> From the disjointed nature of

the text at this part of the work, it is pretty evident that it is derived from notes taken of the proceedings in court.

## CAP. XI.

*De brevitate temporis pro exigendo faciendō ; et qualiter homines exigentur.*

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus Murder of a clerk, and proceedings for the apprehension of his murderer. existentibus, in crastino Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, accidit quod Amisius, diaconus Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Cornhulle, inventus fuit occisus in ostio Martini presbyteri in Soca de Cornhulle. Walkelinus, vicarius Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, eum occidit cum quodam anelacio, et fugit. Et Martinus, Johannes, et Willelmus, capellani Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri, et Robertus clericus ejusdem ecclesiæ, qui fuerunt in domo ante cujus ostium inventus fuit occisus, capti fuerunt pro suspicionē illius mortis ; et liberati fuerunt Magistro Johanni de Ponte, Officiali Archidiaconi Londoniarum, <sup>1</sup> per prædictum Camerarium et Vicecomites, et Jacobum Blundum, Johannem de Sobio, Bartholomæum de Cornhulle, et Walterum de Insula, tunc Aldermannos, sine waranto.—Ideo ad iudicium de eis. Et alii attachiati pro morte illa non venerunt, quia obierunt. Ideo nihil.

Quid autem faciendum sit de prædicto Walkelino ? et utrum prædicti capellani et clericus quieti sint necne de morte illa ? Dicunt Major et tota civitas quod neminem male credunt de morte illa, neque de facto neque de consensu, nisi prædictum Walkelinum. Ideo consideratum est, quod omnes alii sint quieti de prædicta morte ; et quid sit faciendum de prædicto Walkelino secundum consuetudinem et legem civitatis dicent. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem inquisitionem de morte illa nec de catallis prædicti Walkelini,—ideo ad iudicium de eis.

F. 30. a.

<sup>1</sup> *Pro prædicto* in the original, evidently an error.

Postea veniunt Major et cives, et dicunt quod <sup>1</sup>debet exigi ad tres Hustengos, et postea per præceptum Domini Regis debet utlagari ad Folkesmotum apud Sanctum Paulum. Et quia Hustengus tenetur de quindena in quindenam, et tempus exigendi et utlagendi brevissimum est, ut videtur Justiciariis, ideo loquendum qualiter hoc possit emendari. Nulla habuit catalla. Judicium—Exigatur et utlagatur secundum formam quam Justiciarii providebunt.

DE ANNO DUODECIMO REGIS HENRICI  
PRÆDICTI.

CAP. XII.

*De quodam fugiente ad Ecclesiam de Suthwerke, et ibi abjurante regnum coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum.*

A murderer taking sanctuary, and abjuring the realm before the Chamberlain and Sheriff.

Eodem anno, Gervasio le Cordewaner tunc existente Camerario, et prædictis Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quidam Henricus de <sup>2</sup>Buke, die Lunæ proxima post festum Sanctæ Ethelburgæ, occidit quendam le Ireis le Tyulour quodam knipulo in vico de Fletebrigge, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Suthwerke, et cognovit factum, et in prædictorum Camerarii et Vicecomitum <sup>3</sup>abjuravit.

Nulla habuit catalla. Et Major et tota civitas dicunt, quod nullus alius culpabilis est de morte, nec aliquem alium inde male credunt. Et quia prædicti Camerarius et Vicecomites fecerunt prædictum Henricum abjurare regnum in Comitatu Surreiæ extra libertatem suam, contra coronam et dignitatem Domini Regis, et præterea nullum fecerunt attachiamentum pro morte illa.

<sup>1</sup> *Debent* in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly *Bukenham* or *Bukent*.

<sup>3</sup> The word *præsentia* is evidently omitted.

—Ideo sint in misericordia. Et sciendum, quod prædictus Henricus ignotus fuit et non fuit in franco plegio. Ideo nihil.

## CAP. XIII.

*De quodam vulnerato apud Douegate.*

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus <sup>A man mortally wounded at Douegate (Dowgate).</sup> existentibus, accidit die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi, quod tres homines ignoti venerunt <sup>1</sup>in domo Mabilia de Eboraco apud Douegate ad domum Walteri de Angulo, aurifabri, et ibi vulneraverunt ipsum Walterum; quia postea obiit per longum tempus, sed non de plaga illa, ut Major et Barones testantur. Et similiter vulneraverunt ibi quendam Rogerum de Buckynges, qui in crastino ex illa plaga obiit. Et fugerunt, et super hoc nulla facta fuit inquisitio de prædictis malefactoribus, nec inquisitum fuit a prædicta Mabilia, de cujus domo exierunt, qui essent et unde venissent. Sed tamen ipsam attachiaverunt, quod hic esset. Quæ non venit, et omnes plegii mortui sunt. Et vicini attachiati similiter omnes mortui sunt. Ideo nihil de plegiis. Et quia ita processum est in isto negotio quod Justiciarius non videret quis condemnandus sit pro morte illa, vel quis absolvendus, Major et civitas bene calumniantur in iudicio isto faciendo, cum nihil in casu isto actum sit unde iudicium oriri possit.

Post venit Major et tota civitas, et dicunt super sacramentum suum quod fecerunt Domino Regi et in fide qua ei tenentur, quod prædicti fuerunt ignoti, et quod non male credunt prædictam Mabilia nec aliquem de morte illa. Ideo ipsa Mabilia sit inde quieta. Et prædicti Camerarius et Vicecomites nullam fecerunt

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<sup>1</sup> *Qy. de or e.*

Chamber-  
lain and  
Sheriffs  
amerced for  
not holding  
an inquest.

inquisitionem de morte illa.—Ideo sunt in misericordia.  
Postea convictum est quod fuerunt malefactores ignoti.  
Ideo nihil.

## CAP. XIV.

*De catallis felonum liberandis.*

F. 30. b.

Jordanus le Cotiller appellavit Radulphum le Cotiller et Hugonem nepotem ipsius Radulphi de morte Wilhelmi cognati sui: et Radulphus et Hugo obierunt.—Ideo nihil. Et Radulphus, antequam obiit, pro timore prædicti appelli posuit catalla sua in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ de Colcherche; quæ apreciata fuerunt ad duas marcas, et quæ liberata fuerunt Magistro Johanni de Ponte, tunc officiali, ut ea coram Justiciariis hic haberet. Et dictum est Vicecomitibus quod habeant prædictas duas marcas ad ponendum pro anima ipsius Radulphi; quia non pertinent ad Dominum Regem, desicut convictus non fuit.

Chattels of  
felons to  
whom to be  
delivered.

Super dicunt Major et cives, quod catalla felonum et hujusmodi debent liberari Vicecomitibus tantum ut respondeant.—Ideo Vicecomites in misericordia, quia liberantur Magistro Johanni, etc. Et Johannes in misericordia, quia non habuit prædictas duas marcas, etc.

## DE ANNO TERTIODECIMO.

## CAP. XV.

*De hominibus non attachiandis qui non sunt in villa.*

Eodem anno, Gervasio le Cordewaner existente Camerario, et Roberto filio Johannis et Waltero de Wintonia Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quædam femina ignota et mendicans subito inventa

fuit mortua in vico de Billingesgate; et visa fuit a Camerario et Vicecomitibus, et nihil invenerunt nisi infortunium. Et Major et cives dicunt quod neminem male credunt de morte illa. Judicium, "Infortunium." Et omnes vicini attachiati pro morte illa mortui sunt præter Andream Edrich; qui venit, et non male creditur. Requisitus si fuit præsens quando obiit, dicit quod non fuit in villa tunc. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites eum attachiaverunt qui absens fuit, ideo ad Alleged case of attachment of a person, absent when the crime was committed. judicium de eis. Judicium ponitur in respecta. Postea testatum est per Majorem et cives quod prædictus Andreas præsens fuit et attachiatus. Ideo consideratum est, quod sit in misericordia per plegium Vicecomitum. Et Camerarius et Vicecomites sint inde quieti.

CAP. XVI.

*De quodam garcione submerso in aquando suos equos per tractum alterius.*

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod quidam garcio, Adam de Norfolkia nomine, cecidit de quodam equo in Thamisiam, per tractum cujusdam alterius equi quem habuit in manu sua ad aquandum, et submersus est. Nullus inde male creditur. Judicium, "Infortunium": pretium equorum iiii marcæ; unde Vicecomites responderunt. Death by drowning in the Thames.

CAP. XVII.

*De lege vadiata de morte hominis.*

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Dominica proxima post Ascensionem quod Johannes filius Walteri Beabelet, Willelmus et Rogerus, fratres ejus, et Alexio Ballard, et Willelmus Wager of law upon the death of a man.

et Johannes, filii Stephani le Clutere, insultum fecerunt in quendam Johannem Wyne, hominem Galfridi de Costes, et fecerunt ei quatuordecim plagas; ita quod pro mortuo ipsum reliquerunt. Et idem Johannes affidavit sequi versus eos, si posset convalescere. Et postea convaluit, et non est prosecutus appellum; sed Dominus Rex sequitur versus eos. Et Walterus Beaublet et Alexio Ballard obierunt; et Willelmus filius Stephani attachiatus, rectatus de plagis illis, venit et defendit feloniam et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis; et sponte ponit se super recordum Camerarii et Vicecomitum, et Aldermanni sui et Wardæ suæ. Et Willelmus filius Walteri, Rogerus, et Johannes rectati de facto, et Walterus de consensu et receptamento, defendunt feloniam etc., et volunt defendere se secundum legem et consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum.

Et quia prædictus Johannes Wyne non est prosecutus suum appellum, ideo in misericordia, et capiatur. Et quia lex civitatis si vadiata fuerit, et defectus fuerit in lege, et vita et membrum pari passu ambulant, et in casu isto non jaceat periculum vitæ et membrorum, ex quo idem Johannes vivit et non sequitur. — Consideratum est, quod lex non jaceat, sed inquisitio fiat de facto per Majorem et cives. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum quod fecerunt Domino Regi et in fide qua ei tenentur, quod omnes prædicti sunt culpabiles de plagis illis, et nullus alius. Et dicunt quod concordati sunt. Ideo committantur gaolæ. Finem fecerunt, quia pauperes, per unam marcam. Plegii, Willelmus le Moneour et Laurentius de Frouwyk.

#### CAP. XVIII.

*Quod nullus sit in civitate extra francum plegium per tres noctes.*

No man to  
be in the  
City without  
his frank

Sciendum etiam, quod Major et cives dicunt quod nullus potest esse in civitate ut civis, et ut maneat



in civitate et legem civitatis habeat ultra tres noctes, pledge after a certain time.  
 nisi inveniat duos plegios et sic est in franco plegio :  
 ita quod, si ultra unam noctem faciat moram in civitate  
 in forma prædicta, feloniam vel aliquid aliud fecerit  
 unde pax Domini Regis infringatur, et non steterit  
 inde recto, Aldermannus in cujus Warda fuit debet  
 esse in misericordia, eo quod receptavit ipsum in Warda  
 sua extra francum plegium.

CAP. XIX.

*De verberatione cujusdam mulieris.*

Eodem anno, eisdem Camerario et Vicecomitibus A woman beaten to death, and proceedings thereon.  
 existentibus, accidit die Lunæ proxima post festum  
 Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli, quod quidam Edwardus de  
 Bray, teler, verberavit Aliciam, filiam Ricardi de Wyl-  
 tone, in campis versus Stebenhuthe, et ipsam male-  
 tractavit, et brachium suum fregit in duobus locis,  
 ita quod eadem Alicia, dum vixit, eum appellavit; et  
 in prosequendo suum appellum obiit de batura illa. Et  
 post mortem suam, quædam soror sua prosecuta fuit  
 appellum, et obiit in prosequendo; et Edwardus fuit  
 attachiatus per appellum suum.

Et modo venit Dominus Rex et sequitur versus  
 eum; et quæsitum est ab eo qualiter vult defendere se  
 de morte illa. Dicit quod vult defendere se secundum  
 legem et consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum: et  
 committitur Vicecomiti donec sciatur qualiter se pur-  
 gare debeat.

CAP. XX.

*De lege facienda in casu felonice via manu.*

Post veniunt Major et cives, et dicunt quod ex quo Wager of law with seven compurgators in a case of felony.  
 nullus sequitur versus eum nisi Dominus Rex, ipse  
 debet vadiare legem suam et defendere septima manu  
 sua, et non tricesima-sexta; ita quod, si deficiat in  
 purgatione sua, idem iudicium habeat ac si defecerit

cum <sup>1</sup> xxxvi<sup>ta</sup> manu. Si autem faciat legem suam, quietus inde sit.

## CAP. XXI.

*De lege eligenda.*

Mode of choosing the compurgators. Dicunt etiam, quod ex quo aliquis defendat se per legem cum xxxvi<sup>ta</sup> vel septima manu, Major et cives, absentibus Camerario et Vicecomitibus, debent eligere, super sacramentum suum et fidem qua tenentur Domino Regi, purgatores per quos lex debet fieri, de melioribus et fidelioribus civitatis, in præsentia illius qui purgare se debet per legem. Ita quod, si aliquis sit ejus inimicus vel essoniabilis, et justam causam ostenderit, ipsum possit refutare.

## CAP. XXII.

*De die præfigenda.*

Of naming the day for trial.

Et a die electionis purgatorum, quæ est præfigenda ad voluntatem Justiciariorum, præfigenda est ei dies a die illa in quindecim dies de jure, nisi Justiciarii ei terminum ulteriorem velint præfigere.—Contrarium autem invenietur postea.—Ad quem diem si non venerit, pro convicto habebitur, et committetur per ballium per duodecim infra terminum prædictum; ita quod quilibet plegius sufficiens sit ad respondendum Domino Regi de c solidis, si ipsum ad terminum et diem non habuerint. Sciendum est etiam, quod postquam aliquis fuerit appellatus et attachiatus pro morte hominis, non potest exigere recognitionem antequam acquieverit se de appello versus eum facto; et interim, si non possit invenire plegios, committatur prisonæ.

F. 51. b.

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<sup>1</sup> As to this, see p. 57.

## DE ANNO QUINTODECIMO.

## CAP. XXIII.

*De evasionibus latronum ab Ecclesiis.*

Eodem anno, <sup>1</sup> existente Camerario, et Waltero de Bufilete et Michaele de Sancta Elena Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit nocte Jovis proxima post festum Sanctæ Lucie, quod quidam homo, nomine Radulphus Wayvefundaines, percussus fuit quodam knypulo a quodam ignoto in Cœmeterio Sancti Pauli Londoniarum; ita quod obiit in crastino. Quidam Galfridus Russel, clericus, fuit cum eo quando percussus fuit, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sancti Petri Londoniarum, et noluit venire ad pacem Domini Regis nec exire ab ecclesia. Sed inde postea evasit; et prædicti Vicecomites fecerunt custodire cœmeterium, et sub eorum custodia evasit. Et quæsitum est a Majore et civibus, si Vicecomites super hoc nullam pœnam debeant reportare, quod permiserunt dictum Galfridum sic evadere alibi. Respondetur ad hoc, quia sæpius continget nec sunt certi adhuc super hoc. Requisitum si male credunt prædictum Galfridum de facto illo. Dicunt quod non. Et quia prædictus malefactor omnino fuit ignotus,—Ideo nihil.

Escape of felons from sanctuary in churches.

## CAP. XXIV.

*De responsione Johannis de Coudres de vita et membris, et libertate civitatis.*

Loquendum est cum Domino Rege super hoc, quod Johannes de Coudres dixit manifeste coram Justiciariis quod libertates civitatis et vita et membra civium

Of the liberty of the City concerning life and limb.

<sup>1</sup> The word *eodem* is accidentally omitted here.

pari passu ambulent. Qui ob hoc, per præceptum Domini Regis, fuit arestatus apud Turrim Londoniarum: et post, ad petitionem civium, tradidit eis Dominus Rex prædictum Johannem per ballium, sub periculo omnium libertatum suarum, quod habeant ipsum coram Domino Rege, ad voluntatem suam, eidem Domino Regi inde responsurum. Et sic liberatus est eis.

## CAP. XXV.

*Quod puer infra ætatem non portabit iudicium.*

Eodem anno etc., accidit in crastino Decollationis Sancti Johannis quod quidam homo, Osbertus nomine, inventus fuit male vulneratus in capite quodam baculo in vico Sancti Andreæ; ita quod in crastino obiit de plaga illa. Et Johannes le Syre de Kingestone et <sup>1</sup>Johannes filius ejus arestati fuerunt tanquam suspecti de morte illa, et incarcerati; et postea liberati fuerunt usque ad xl dies per præceptum Ricardi Renger, tunc Justiciarii de Banco, sine aliquo alio warranto, et Vicecomites fuerunt in misericordia. Et Johannes mortuus est; et Willelmus venit. Et Ricardus de Wyndunberi, et Wymarca uxor, Hamo et Thomas filii ipsius Ricardi, in cujus domo baculus inventus fuit, similiter veniunt, et defendunt feloniam et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, et ponunt se super veredictum Majoris et civium Londoniarum. Quod concessum est eis, quia suspicio modica est. Et quia prædicti Hamo et Thomas, attachiati pro morte illa, tunc fuerunt infantes et <sup>2</sup>adhuc sunt infra ætatem, ideo nullum iudicium de eis, sed eant inde quieti; sed alii custodiantur.

A youth under age not to be amenable to judgment.

Postea Major et cives dicunt, super sacramentum suum et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod nec

<sup>1</sup> Qy. if not *Willelmus*.

| <sup>2</sup> *Adhuc* in the original.

prædicti nec aliquis alius culpabiles sunt de morte illa. Quia dicunt quendam equum, qui fuit Domini Willelmi de Stuteville, cecidit super pavimentum et fregit caput suum, ita quod inde obiit. Et ideo consideratum est quod omnes sint quieti de morte illa. Judicium, "In-  
"fortunium." Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem inquisitionem, ideo in misericordia.

P. 82. a.

## CAP. XXVI.

*De termino xl dierum habendo ad respondendum ad  
appellum.*

Eodem anno etc., accidit die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, quæ Juliana, quæ fuit uxor Radulphi de Chelmersforde vinetarii, venit coram Camerario et Vicecomitibus, et appellavit Robertum Hardel de morte prædicti Radulphi viri sui; quod idem Robertus, nequiter et in feloniam contra pacem Domini Regis, in crastino Sancti Jacobi, vulneravit ipsum quodam knypulo in sinistra parte corporis, ita quod ex plaga illa obiit in crastino; et ipsa venit. Ideo ipsa et plegii sui de proseguendo in misericordia; scilicet Galfridus filius Ricardi de Broham et Aylwynus de <sup>1</sup>Chemereford de Comitatu Essexiæ; et ipsa capiatur.

Et Robertus venit, et dicit quod alio anno, anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, sexto decimo, coram Domino S[tephano] de Segrave, tunc Capitali Justiciario, et aliis Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco, venit. Prædicta Juliana et Alicia, mater prædicti Radulphi, appellaverunt eum de morte prædicta. Ita quod, secundum legem et libertatem civitatis, datus fuit eis terminus xl dierum ad appellum illud respondendum,

Term of  
forty days  
given for  
answer to  
an appeal.

<sup>1</sup> So in the original, meaning *Chelmersforde* (Chelmsford), no doubt.

quia summonitio sua nimis brevis fuit. Ad quem diem venit prædictus Robertus; et prædictæ mulieres coram eisdem Justiciariis retraxerunt se, et recognoverunt quod non fuit culpabilis de morte illa; nec voluerunt sequi versus eum. Ita quod Dominus Rex perdonavit ei sectam suam. Et quod ita sit, ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum; in quibus postea inventum est quod ita fuit. Et ideo consideratum, quod idem Robertus sit inde quietus in perpetuum. Et quia plegii prædictæ Julianæ de prius coram prædictis Justiciariis tunc fuerunt amerciati, quia ipsa retraxit se,—Ideo ad præsens nihil de ipsa neque de plegiis suis.

DE ANNO OCTODECIMO.

CAP. XXVII.

*Quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum et Vicecomites, cum Aldermannis, possunt recipere abjuratorem regni, licet Camerarius absens fuerit.*

The Constable of the Tower, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to take an abjuration of the realm in absence of the Chamberlain.

Eodem anno, Johanne de Colnere existente Camerario, et Radulpho de Assheby et Johanne Norman Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit die Dominica in Vigilia Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, quod quidam clericus, Henricus de Bello, extraneus, qui occiderat Thomam de Aula in via regia juxta domum Johannis Aubyn, fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Brigidæ Londoniarum de nocte. Ita quod Vicecomites et Aldermannus de Warda illa fecerunt eum vigilare per noctem illam usque in crastinum; et tunc venerunt Constabularius Turris Londoniarum, et Vicecomites, et Aldermanni ad prædictam ecclesiam, et ipse Henricus recognovit istud factum coram eis; abjuravit regnum. Nulla habuit catalla. Et quæsitum est a Majore et civibus si Constabularius et Vicecomites et Aldermanni possunt reci-

pere abjuratiōem ab aliquo sine Camerario. Dicunt quod sic, si Camerarius fuerit absens pro negotio Domini Regis. Omnes alii attachiati pro morte illa venerunt, et non male credunt de eis. Nihil de francis plegiis, quia extraneus.

## DE ANNO DECIMO-NONO.

## CAP. XXVIII.

*De vinis vendendis contra assisam.*

Eodem anno, eodem Camerario existente, Roberto Hardel et Gerardo Bate Vicecomitibus existentibus, accidit quod, per querelam plurimorum civitatis, inventum fuit unum dolium vini in cellario Willelmi le Wympler, ubi multa vina vendebantur contra assisam. Et dolium illud captum fuit in manum Domini Regis, et venditum fuit pro xl solidis; unde Vicecomites respondent.

Seizure of  
wines sold  
contrary to  
the assize.

F. 32. b.

Eodem anno, per eandem querelam inventum fuit aliud dolium vini in cellario Simonis de Cotham, ubi similiter multa vina vendebantur. Et captum fuit in manu Domini Regis, et venditum fuit pro xl solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent.

## DE ANNO VICESIMO.

## CAP. XXIX.

*De stultitia.*

Eodem anno, accidit quod quidam garcio, Robertus filius Payne, cecidit de quodam equo in vico de Walebroke, per terrorem quem Robertus de Donestaple fecit equo quem prædictus Robertus equitavit; ita quod infra mensem obiit. Et Robertus venit, et non male creditur de morte illa. Sed quia stulte et ignoranter perterruit, consideratum est quod committatur gaolæ pro stultitia sua. Judicium,—“Infortunium.” Et quia Vicecomites et Camerarius nullam fecerunt inquisitio-

Death  
caused by  
an act of  
folly.

nem de prædicto equo, qui fuit banum prædicti garcionis,—Ideo in misericordia. Postea venit Jordanus, et fecit finem pro prædicto bano pro ii solidis, unde Vicecomites respondent. Postea finem fecit pro dimidia marca, per plegium Willelmi de Donstaple.

DE ANNO VICESIMO-PRIMO.

CAP. XXX.

*De Appello.*

Appeal for abortion alleged to have been caused by battery.

Sarra, uxor Albini le Portour, appellat Matildam, uxorem Walteri <sup>1</sup>Buke, et Stanotam, filiam ejus, quod die Veneris proxima post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, anno vicesimo-primo, venerunt ad domum suam et ipsam verberaverunt et malectraverunt; et postea, die Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, eodem anno, peperit quemdam filium abortivum ex bativa illa: et quod hoc fecerunt nequiter et in feloniam; et cum offert etc.; sicut curia, etc. Et Matilda et Stanota veniunt, et defendunt omnem feloniam et quicquid eis contra pacem Domini Regis; et bene defendunt quod nunquam eam verberaverunt; et dicunt quod verberata esset tali die qua dicit se esse verberatam, et ipsa postea peperit, per quindecim septimanas post diem illum, quemdam filium vivum, qui baptizatus fuit et vixit per tres dies, non videtur quod appellum suum valere debet. Et præterea bene ponunt super veredictum Majoris et civium, quod nunquam ipsam verberaverunt, nec filium peperit abortivum, sicut ipsa dicit. Et super dicunt Major et cives, super sacramentum suum, et in fide qua tenentur Domino Regi, quod prædictæ Matilda et Stanota nunquam verberaverunt eam, nec filium peperit abortivum. Ideo consideratum, quod illæ inde quietæ; et Sarra custodiatur pro falso appello.

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps *Bukenham*. See page 86.



## DE ANNO VICESIMO-SECUNDO.

## CAP. XXXI.

*De Inquisitione facta per Constabularium Turris de morte Judæorum.*

Anno eodem, quidam Willelmus filius Bernardi et Ricardus, serviens ejus, venerunt die Martis proxima ante festum Sancti Botulphi ad domum Jocei Judæi, et ibidem occiderunt ipsum Judæum et Hennam uxorem ejus, et fugerunt. Et præterea, fuit idem Willelmus captus apud Sanctum Salvatorem pro quadam cuppa argentea furata, et fuit suspensus. Et Ricardus, serviens ejus, exigitur et utlagatur, secundum etc. Et quidam Milo le Espicer, qui fuit cum eis eodem conflatu et male fuit vulneratus, et fugit ad Ecclesiam et obiit in eadem. Ideo nihil. Nulla habuerunt catalla. Nec fuit in franco plegio, quia extraneus. Nullum factum fuit attachiamentum, quia illud accidit in Judaismo; nec pertinet ad Vicecomites aliquod facere attachiamentum de eis, sed tantum ad Constabularium Turris Londoniarum.

Inquisition concerning the death of certain Jews.

F. 33. a.

## DE ANNO VICESIMO-TERTIO.

## CAP. XXXII.

*De franco plegio amerciato.*

Honorius le Rumongour occidit Rogerum de Vilers quodam knypulo, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Sancti Bartholomæi; et ibi cognovit mortem illam et abjuravit regnum. Nulla habuit catalla, et fuit in franco plegio in Warda Jocei filii Petri. Ideo francus plegius in misericordia. Nullus alius male creditur de morte illa. Vicini attachiati pro morte illa veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo, inde quieti.

Amercement of a frank-pledge.

## DE ANNO VICESIMO-QUARTO.

## CAP. XXXIII.

*De Inquisitionibus faciendis.*

Inquisition upon the death of a person slain by one unknown.

Quidam clericus, Michael nomine, inventus fuit occisus ante monasterium Sancti Nicholai a quodam ignoto; qui fugit, et nescitur quo devenit. Et quia Justiciarii nesciunt quis exigendus sit ad utlagandum pro morte illa, nec potest eis constare per aliquam Inquisitionem factam quis fuerit ille malefactor, et attachiamenta et Inquisitiones de morte hominis usque nunc fecerunt Vicecomites, et non Camerarius; quæsitum a Majore et civibus, quale iudicium faciendum fuerit de Vicecomitibus, qui nullum attachiamentum vel Inquisitionem inde fecerunt. Qui dicunt, quod Vicecomites non sunt in culpa, nec esse debent, maxime cum hoc fuit factum sero et longe a domibus Vicecomitum, nec Vicecomites aliquid inde sciverunt usque mane. Ideo loquendum etc.

## CAP. XXXIV.

*Abjurementum regni.*

Arson, murder, and abjuration of the realm by one offender.

Eodem anno, apud la <sup>1</sup>Barre in Comitatu Canciæ, accidit quod quidam Rogerus le Sauser et quædam ancilla, 'Inga' nomine, exierunt de civitate Londoniarum, de domo Isoldæ de Tateshale, et iverunt apud la Garre, et detulerunt secum ignem in quadam olla ad comburendum domum Jocei de la Garre; quam domum ibidem combusserunt. Et idem Rogerus prædictum Joceum quadam sagitta occidit, et fugit ad Ecclesiam de Upchirche; et ibi cognovit factum, et

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<sup>1</sup>So in the original, it being written *Garre* in the subsequent lines.

abjuravit regnum. Et requisitus per quem et ob quam causam hoc fecerat, dicit quod prædicta <sup>1</sup> Isabella eum ibidem miserat, ad prædictam Ingam defendendam et prædictam domum comburendam.

In crastino prædicta Inga Londonias est reversa, ad domum prædictæ Isoldæ; ubi statim capta fuit et imprisonment, et super facto illo convicta et combusta. The other burnt.

CAP. XXXV.

*De mulieribus dimittendis per plegios usque Iter Justiciariorum, etc.*

Et prædicta Isolda propter hoc capta fuit et at-tachiata, et posita fuit per plegios, secundum legem civitatis, usque ad hæc placita. Modo venit, et, requisita qualiter velit se defendere de hujusmodi præcepto, dicit quod vult defendere se secundum legem civitatis; quod nec prædicta domus fuit combusta nec prædictus Josceus interfectus per præceptum suum, vel consilium et assensum suum. A woman held on bail by sureties for alleged felony.

CAP. XXXVI.

*De custodia non facienda super eos qui fugerint ad Ecclesiam.*

Gilo Niger, et Gilbertus, serviens ejus, et Robertus le Peytevin, clericus, vulneraverunt Warinum, vinetarium, fere ad mortem, et fugerunt. Et Gilbertus fugit ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Somersete: ita quod Vicecomes posuerit vigiliam super eum. Inde evasit. Et Major et cives, requisiti quid faciendum sit de Vicecomitibus in hoc casu, utrum bene fecerunt, necne, quod ipsum evadere permiserunt,—dicunt quod Neglect of custody of persons taking sanctuary.

<sup>1</sup> So in the original.

non est eorum consulendo quod aliquis Vicecomes poenam incurrat pro hujusmodi evasione. Ideo loquendum. Et Warinus vivit, nec sequitur versus eos, nec unquam secutus fuit. Ideo dictum est Vicecomiti, quod si redierit capiatur.

F. 33. b.

DE ANNO VICESIMO-QUINTO.

CAP. XXXVII.

*De Lege facienda <sup>1</sup>per extraneum, de morte hominis, cum xlii hominibus.*

Wager of law by forty-two compurgators, in cases where non-freemen are charged with murder.

Eodem anno, quidam homo, Jordanus nomine, inventus fuit occisus in vico Sancti Johannis Zakariæ in Goderounelane. Nescitur quis eum occidit. Claricia, uxor ipsius Jordani, attachiata venit, et non male creditur. Et quesitum fuit ab ea, si aliquem male crederet de morte prædicta viri sui. Dicit quod male credit Alanum filium Simonis Mauntel, et Laurentium, fratrem ejus, qui sunt in Comitatu Middelsexiæ et non de civitate Londoniarum. Qui veniunt, et ponunt se super quadraginta-duos homines de tribus Aldermanneriis propinquioribus loco ubi prædictus Jordanus inventus fuit occisus. Qui venerunt, et, jurati coram Justiciariis de veritate dicenda, dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædicti Alanus et Laurentius non sunt culpabiles de prædicta morte, nec in aliquo eis male credunt, nec aliquem alium, quia nesciunt qualiter ipse fuit occisus, nec quis eum occidit. Ideo consideratum, quod prædicti Alanus et Laurentius sint inde quieti. Et vicini, attachiati pro morte illa, veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps for *pro extraneo*.

## CAP. XXXVIII.

*De quodam commorante postquam vulneravit uxorem suam mortaliter, et non fuit attachiatus.*

Quidam homo, Johannes de Londoneston, percussit Agnetem, uxorem ejus, quodam gladio die Paschali: ita quod die Veneris proxima sequente ex plaga illa obiit. Et Johannes fugit post mortem, et male creditur. Judicium exigatur, et utlagatur secundum formam etc. Catalla ejus iiii<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>,—unde Vicecomites respondent. Et quia convictum est quod idem Johannes, per quinque dies postquam eam percussit, moram fecit in domo inter vicinos suos, et non fugit nisi post mortem suam; et Johannes Clericus, Dubbeour, et Thomas de Marisco de Berkinge etc., qui fuerunt de familia ipsius Johannis, et fuerunt cum eo quando hoc factum fuit et post, donec fugit, nec ipsi levaverunt utesium vel clamorem, nec aliquid inde constare fecerunt Camerarium aut Vicecomites—ob quam causam Justiciarii habent suspicionem de eis—committantur gaolæ, et interim loquatur Domino Rege.

Neglect to attach a murderer by those conscious of his crime.

## CAP. XXXIX.

*Quod Camerarius habet Recordum.*

Isabella, uxor Sperlonis, appellat Willelmum Bertone, quod die Sabbati ante clausum Paschæ, anno eodem, in domo sua verberavit eam et male tractavit, ita quod filium suum peperit abortivum; et quod fecit nequiter et contra pacem Domini Regis offert disrationare, per quod curia consideraverit, etc. Et Willelmus venit, et defendit baturam illam, feloniam, et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, quod non sit inde culpabilis, et quod ipsa appellat ipsum per odium et atyam; et ponit se super veredictum Majoris et civium Londoniarum.

Assault and battery, followed by abortion.

That the Chamberlain has the Record.

Et quæsitum fuit a Camerario et Vicecomitibus, si prædictum puerum viderint abortivum. Et Vicecomites dicunt quod non : et Camerarius dicit quod vidit prædictum puerum, habentem caput quassatum et brachium sinistrum in duobus locis fractum, et totum corpus per baturam illam denigratum. Et quia Camerarius habet Recordum, et hoc testatur, non videtur Justiciariis quod possit se defendere per veredictum Majoris et civium ; maxime, de morte hominis, ubi aliquis sequitur vel magna suspicio fuerit, nullus debeat ponere se super veredictum eorum.

F. 34. a.

Postea venit idem Willelmus, et ponit se super Legem Magnam, et eam Justiciarius vadiavit. Habeat ergo legem suam, et defendat se cum xxxvi<sup>ta</sup> manu, unde xviii sint ex una parte de Walebroke, et decem et octo ex alia parte. Cras eligantur coram Majore et Aldermannis, absentibus Camerario et Vicecomitibus, in Folkemannemote apud Sanctum Paulum, partibus præsentibus ; et veniat cum lege a crastino electionis in octo dies, per concessionem Justiciariorum et petitionem Baronum—aliter veniret in crastino ; quia sic inventum est in ultimo Itinere de Johanne Herlizoun.

#### CAP. XL.

*Quod lex vadiata pro morte hominis facienda, sit in crastino electionis.*

The thirty-six compurgators to be chosen the day after electing the Great Law.

Plegii de lege, Willelmus de Haliwelle, Augustinus de Haddestoke, et decem alii. In crastino electi fuerunt triginta-sex apud Folkemannemotum in forma prædicta, versus Orientem de Walebroke, scilicet Willelmus de Brayere, etc., versus Occidentem, scilicet Radulphus de Ely, etc. Veniat cum lege in Octabas istius electionis ; et prædicta mulier <sup>1</sup>committitur Vicecomitibus, et habeant ipsam ad prædictum diem.

<sup>1</sup> For *committatur*, probably.

Ad quem diem venit Willelmus, cum lege sua, et eam fecit coram Justiciariis in hunc modum. Primo juravit Willelmus in hæc verba.—Quod nunquam ipsam Isabelam verberavit, unde puer de quo fecit aborsum <sup>1</sup> propinquior fuit morti et remotior a vita. Postea juraverunt sex in hunc modum, quod, secundum scientiam suam, sacramentum quod fecit fidele est. Et postquam prædicti sex juraverunt, iterum juravit idem Willelmus prius, sacramentum suum repetendo; et post ipsum, iterum juraverunt alii sex; et sic sexies juravit idem Willelmus, et sic fecit legem suam. Ideo consideratur quod Willelmus sit inde quietus in perpetuum, et Isabella committatur gaolæ.

DE ANNO VICESIMO-SEXTO.

CAP. XLI.

*Hic fuerunt Vicecomites amerciati, quia non fecerunt Inquisitionem in loco ubi homo vulneratus fuit, sed tantummodo ubi inventus fuit mortuus.*

Anno eodem, in Vigilia Cathedræ Sancti Petri, in vico de Walebroke, quidam Johannes le Gaunter vulneravit Alexandrum de Holebeche, ita quod obiit in crastino. Et fugit, et male creditur. Ideo exigatur, et utlagatur secundum formam, etc. Catalla ejus x solidi; unde Vicecomites respondent. Et fuit in franco plegio in Warda Reginaldi de Bungeye. Ideo inquiratur, et sit in misericordia. Et obiit in domo Johannis de Cardoyl, tailiatoris, et Johannes fuit attachiatus pro morte illa. Et venit, et non male creditur. Et Rogerus de Cauntebrugge et Ricardus de Hereforde, servientes ipsius Johannis, similiter attachiati veniunt, et non male

Sheriffs amerced for making Inquisition where a man was found dead, and not where he was wounded.

<sup>1</sup> This word is repeated, by inadvertence.

creduntur. Ideo inde quieti. Vicini similiter attachiati sint quieti, quia non male creduntur. Et quia Camerarius et Vicecomites non fecerunt sufficientem Inquisitionem de prædicta morte, quia nullam fecerunt Inquisitionem ubi vulneratus fuit, sed fecerunt Inquisitionem ubi inventus fuit, quod multum distabat a loco ubi vulneratus fuit; et præterea, non attachiaverunt Walterum de Sancto Albano, in cujus domo prædictus Johannes conversabatur,—ideo sint in gravi misericordia.

#### DE ANNO VICESIMO-SEPTIMO.

##### CAP. XLII.

###### *De batello.*

Accidental  
death by  
drowning.

Quidam homo, nomine Galfridus, cecidit de quodam batello in Thamisia et submersus est; nullus inde male creditur. Judicium, "Infortunium;" pretium batelli, iiii solidi vii denarii; Vicecomites respondent. Et vicini attachiati pro morte illa veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti.

##### CAP. XLIII.

###### *Quod extranei debent acquietari de morte hominis per alii homines, etc.*

Strangers  
tried on a  
charge of  
murder by  
wager of law  
with forty-  
two compur-  
gators.

F. 34. b.

Cristiana filia Stephani appellat Willelmum de Donecastre, et Willelmum Baggard, et Robertum Coperberd, quod ipsi in festo Purificationis, hoc anno, verberaverunt Stephanum, fratrem ejus, in Aldrichegate, et male vulneraverunt; ita quod obiit. Et quod hoc fecerunt nequiter et in felonia, offert etc. Et Willelmus et alii venerunt. Et Willelmus et Willelmus, qui non sunt de libertate civitatis, veniunt et defendunt mortem illam, et ponunt se super veredictum Aldermanni et



visneti quod non sunt culpabiles de morte illa. Et quassitum est a Majore et civibus, si veredictum Aldermannorum et visneti sufficiat ad eorum liberationem vel damnationem. Qui dicunt quod non sufficit. Sed dicunt quod ex quo extranei sunt, bene sufficit veredictum quadraginta-duorum hominum de tribus Aldermanneriis propinquieribus et vicinioribus illi loco ubi factum accidit; ita quod de unaquaque Aldermanneria eligantur quatuordecim, per quorum sacramentum de veritate est. Super quorum veredictum prædicti Willelmus et Willelmus libenter se ponunt de bono et de malo.

Et dictum est Aldermannis quod in crastino faciant eos venire ad veredictum illud faciendum, et interim prædicti custodiantur. Post venerunt xlii homines in forma prædicta, et juraverunt coram Justiciariis de veritate dicenda. Et dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædicti Willelmus et Willelmus non sunt culpabiles de prædicta morte. Ideo inde quieti. Et Christiana in misericordia pro falso clamio versus eos. Vicini attachiati veniunt, et non male creduntur. Ideo inde quieti. Et Robertus Coperberd venit, et præcise defendit mortem illam; et quia est de civitate, offert se defendere per legem civitatis. Et consideratum est quod vadiat legem et defendat se cum xxxvi<sup>ta</sup> manu sua. Et fiat electio in forma, etc. Plegii, Robertus de<sup>1</sup> Lege et alii.

#### CAP. XLIV.

##### *De custodia puerorum.*

Cristiana, quæ fuit uxor Joscei Lespicier, appellavit Appeal of abduction and imprisonment of a minor. Simonem filium Marise et Robertum de Herbintone, quod ipsi die Sabbati proxima post Inventionem Sanctæ

<sup>1</sup> The termination of this name is doubtful.

Crucis, anno vicesimo-quinto, circa horam tertiam, venerunt ad Ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in Bredstrete, et vi intraverunt ecclesiam illam, et Willelmum filium Willelmi, qui fuit infra ætatem et in custodia sua, ceperunt, de loco in locum abduxerunt, et ipsum in prisona detinuerunt usque ad festum Sanctæ Lucie proximum sequens; ita quod in prisona sua obiit. Et quod hoc fecerunt nequiter, et in feloniam, et contra pacem Domini Regis, offert disrationare, secundum quod curia, etc. Et unde dicit quod deteriorata est ad valentiam cc librarum, etc. Et Simon et Robertus veniunt, et defendunt vim et injuriam, feloniam, et quicquid est contra pacem Domini Regis, et totum, etc. Et bene cognoscunt quod habuerunt prædictum Willelmum, et quod obiit in custodia prædicti Roberti de recta morte sua, et non in prisona; et prædictum Willelmum non extraxerunt ab Ecclesia, nec abduxerunt vi et armis contra pacem Domini Regis. Parati sunt defendere se per legem civitatis, si lex ibi jaceat, vel ponere se super veredictum Majoris et civium, vel alio modo sicut curia Domini Regis consideraverit, etc.

Et quia custodia prædicti Willelmi legata fuit prædicto Josceo, cum sex marcis et quatuor solidatis redditus, cum pertinentiis, in civitate Londoniarum, ad ponendum in usum et commodum prædicti pueri usque ad ætatem suam, quesitum fuit per Justiciarios de hujusmodi legatis in testamento, ad quos, post mortem patris et matris, custodia puerorum suorum pertinere debeat. Qui dicunt, quod bene licet cuilibet de civitate in testamento suo legare cuicumque voluerit custodiam pueri sui cum bonis et hæreditate ipsius filii: ita quod idem custos bona quæ pervenient ex hæreditate sua usque ad ætatem suam ponet in usus et commodum ipsius pueri. Si autem non legaverit, et hæreditas ex parte patris pervenerit, tunc mater ipsius pueri vel propinquiore ex parte matris habebunt custodiam cum omnibus bonis suis in forma

F. 35. a.

Custody of  
orphans un-  
der age.

prædicta. Si autem hæreditas provenerit ex parte matris, tunc propinquiores ex parte patris habebunt custodiam in forma prædicta: ita quod custodes tenentur respondere prædicto hæredi, cum ad ætatem pervenerit, de omnibus exitibus prædictæ hæreditatis.

Major et cives dicunt, quod Justiciarii non possunt, nec debent, aliquod placitum tenere de aliqua intrusione, nisi placitum illud prius fuerit coram eis in Hustengo; et tunc si ipsi defecerint de justitia eis facienda in Hustengo, tunc bene pertinet placitum illud de intrusione ad Justiciarios. Et præterea dicunt, quod quam cito aliquis conquestus fuerit eis de intrusione, homini querenti plenariam incontinenti habebunt justitiam; et deforciantem attachiabunt coram Justiciariis per xii plegios, ut Dominus Rex ibidem justitiam capiat de ipsa intrusione, quod penitus reprobat; sicut alibi patebit in Placitis de Intrusione.

Cognizance  
of Pleas of  
intrusion.

## CAP. XLV.

*Quædam Irrotulatio de Placitis Coronæ.*

<sup>1</sup>Adam Roem se pleinst de Johan Buquente, de felonie et de roberie, et offri ceo a derener, come celui qi fu en la fraunchise de Loundres. Johan defendi tut, et mist soi hors de la fraunchise, et offri a soi defendre par soun corps. Adam dist qil ne voudroit mie pur lui perdre sa fraunchise; car nul homme de la fraunchise ne deit combatre sil ne veut. Fu dounkes juge qe Johan fust a la ley, <sup>2</sup>sei disoitisme; car quaunt ambedeus estoient dune fraunchise, ni jeut nule bataille, si ambedeus nel vousissent, qei qe lem deist. Car issi purreit le fort homme honir le feble, le joefne le vieil; car le vieil e le feble ne porroient countre le fort e le joefne pur bataille deresnier.

Wager of  
battle does  
not lie be-  
tween two  
freemen  
without the  
consent of  
both.

<sup>1</sup> For a Translation, see the end of the present work.

<sup>2</sup> The *Lex Media*, with eighteen Compurgators. See page 58.

## CAP. XLVI.

*Alius casus de eodem.*

Case of a person accused of felony, the accuser dying before the day of trial.

Willame Wilekyn, lauderman, fu rette de felonie. Willame fu attache, par xii plegges, desques as plez de coroune : morut taunt dementiers le clamif. Quaunt vint au jour, fu la parole moustree. Willame se proffri dester a droit ; e quaunt lem sout qe le clamif fu mort, si fu agarde qe Willame remeist par mesmes la plevine qil avaunt out, desques as procheins plaitz de coroune ; savoir moim, si entre taunt siweroit nuli cele parole ; e a ydounkes, si nul la siut, si en soit fait droit. E si nul ne siut, Willame sen voist quit ; fors par aventure, si le Rei le mescroit, e le Rei voille siure, si est a soi setisme ; e sil enchiet, si est a autaunt com il serroit vers le clamif : si com il est lasus devaunt escrit.<sup>1</sup>

## CAP. XLVII.

F. 35. b.

*De Placitis Coronæ in civitate Londoniarum.*

Form of trial by the "Great Law" in the City of London.

Homme qi est juggez a la Graunt Lei, lem li esgarde par les prodes hommes de la cite qil eit xxxvi hommes, qi aveka lui jurgent a la quinzeine au meins, ou au mois ou plus avaunt, si la Justice le voet. Et ices xxxvi hommes deivent estre mesmes le jour esleu par les prodeshommes de la vile, si la Justice veut, ou autre quaunt Justice vodra ; ceo est a saveir, xviii hommes devers le Est de Walebroke, et xviii hommes devers le West de Walebroke. Et quaunt il serrount issi esleu par les hommes de la vile, et nient par Viscounte ne par Chamberlenc, lem deit lour nouns escrivre, e bailler les a celui qi avoir les deit. E si cil nul de

<sup>1</sup> In allusion, probably, to Chapter 20 preceding.

ceux chalenge, ou de amour vers autre, ou de haine, ou de lignage, ou dautre chose, lem le deit ouster, e mettre un autre par les prodeshommes; et asseoir lui jour, qil les eit a la quinzeine, ou plus lounq, au pleisir des Justices. E sil avient qe cil a soun jour avoir nes puisse, il lui covient qe tierz jour devant son jour moustre au Viscounte, e au jour moustre iceo mesmes devaunt Justices, e qe Viscounte le tesmoigne. E donkes, par cele moustrance, e par le tesmoign del Viscounte, si lui deit lem esgarder le fu, etc.

CAP. XLVIII.

*Quod nullus ponatur ad <sup>1</sup>Magnam Legem nisi pro morte hominis.*

Si est a saveir, qe lem ne deit mettre nul homme a la Graunt Lei, fors pur la greignor acheisoun qe puisse estre; si come de mort de homme, e ceo aveke siute, et aveke crie, et aveke tesmoigne, ou hamp-sokne aparissaunte, et huys depesciez e decopiez, e siute, e plaies apertes e apparissauntes, e ovekes semblables choses. Car nule lei ne met homme a mort ne a membre fors cele lei, en Loundres. E pur ceo estuet qe graunt achesoun i ait a jugger cele lei. Car les autres leis en plai de corone, com a xviii hommes, sil encheent, ne sount fors en merci davoit et a lour Were, ceo est a savoir, de cent soulz. E en ceo cas jure treis foitz li encupez, dount li Engleis lapelent <sup>2</sup> "trefalde." Od ceo est a jurer treis foitz, e a chescune foitz sei sisme; e ceo est pur la hautesce de la Court e pur le honour de Justice.

Trial by the "Great Law" solely on charges of murder with witnesses, burglary, and the like.

Trial by the "Middle Law."

Mais a la Graunt Lei, ne jure li encupez fors une foiz, e ceo primer, pur le graunt peril de fournir la lei. Car si un soul fausist ou retraisist, si est mort, e

<sup>1</sup> See pages 57 and 110.

| <sup>2</sup> i.e. "threefold."

auxi com vencu en champ. Et pur cel graunt peril ne jure ils fors une foitz a la Graunt Lei, et donkes li autre apres lui. E dient aucun qe si li encupez est husebonde e tete tenaunt, si estuet qe ses jurours soient husebaundes e terres eient en la cite. Mes li encupez puet bien avoir aveke sei bacheliars ou viduers; mais qil soient loiaux hommes; e autiel la converse.

## CAP. XLIX.

*Quod rettatus in Placitis Coronæ possit se defendere versus Regem cum sua septima manu.*

Where the King is prosecutor, the accused to be tried by the Third Law, or with six compurgators.

Si le Roi seiut vers aucun homme plai de corone, <sup>1</sup>senz clamif, e die qe celui blame, et le Roi le mescroit; lem lui deit agarder qil sen defende, sei setisme; et sil enchiet, si est a autaunt com il fust si il eust eu clamif encountre lui; ceo est asavoir, qe si il enchaist vers le clamif, en merci davoit, si fust autel ci, e a sa Were de cent soulz: et sil enchaist a vie ou membre, fust au tel ci.

## CAP. L.

*Si aliquis sit occisus in civitate.*

Inquest by Sheriffs upon deaths in the city.

Si quis est occisus in civitate, Vicecomes debet accedere et inquirere per visnetum quis illum occiderit. Et si aliquis sit rettatus per visnetum, Vicecomes debet rettatum attachiare, donec sciatur si quis coram Justiciariis pro morte occisi sequi voluerit.

F. 36. a.

## CAP. LI.

*Quando quis imponit alicui crimen homicidii.*

A person not to be attached unless the

Si quis dixerit versus alium quod aliquem occiderit, et noluerit dare plegios de proseguendo, culpatus non

<sup>1</sup> Written *seur* in the Elizabethan copy, evidently by mistake.

debet attachiari, secundum legem civitatis ; neque pro accusar find  
 aliis causis ponendus est per plegios, nisi clamivus det pleges to  
 securitatem de prosequendo. prosecute.

CAP. LII.

*Antiqua consuetudo Replegiationis.*

Secundum antiquam legem civitatis, semper consue- The ancient  
 verunt replegiare homines rectatos de morte hominis custom of  
 per bonos et salvos plegios. bailing a  
 person ac-  
 cused of  
 murder.

CAP. LIII.

*De hiis qui rectati sunt de Placitis coronæ.*

Si quis rectatus fuerit de placitis coronæ et per Duty of the  
 plegios positus, et contingat eum mori ante placitum, sureties,  
 plegii ejus debent mortem ejus pronunciare coram Jus- where the  
 ticiariis die quo placitum fuerit, et ita esse quieti dies accused dies  
 de plegiagio. before trial  
 at pleas of  
 the crown.

CAP. LIV.

*Quando aliquis sequitur mortem alicujus.*

Quando aliquis clamivus sequitur mortem alicujus, Person ac-  
 et culpatus non venit ad rationabiles summonitiones cused of  
 suas, secundum statuta civitatis, nec aliquis sit qui murder to  
 eum manucapiat habendum ad rectum, utlagandus est be outlawed  
 in Folkesmot. Sed si non sit clamivus qui mortem at the Folk-  
 sequatur, non est utlagandus, quamvis aliter sit cul- mote, on  
 patus, nisi de assensu Justiciariorum. non-appear-  
 ance.  
 But other-  
 wise when  
 there is no  
 accuser.

## CAP. LV.

*De disseisina sine iudicio.*

A disseisor without judgment given, to be required to find good sureties.

Si quis aliquem sine iudicio disseisiet, ut de feodo et iure suo, Vicecomes per iudicium debet adunare Aldermannum et vicinos de visneto, et ab eis inquirere per juramentum et fidem quam Domino Regi debeant, utrum ille sine iudicio disseisitus fuisset. Et si ita esset, per eorum legale dictum Vicecomes ei seisinam restituat, et disseisitorem ponat per bonos plegios usque ad placita coronæ.

## CAP. LVI.

*De assisa facta in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione novæ disseisinæ.*

Usage of the City in recognitions of Novel Disseisin.

Cum autem assisa facta fuit in regno a Domino Rege de recognitione disseisinæ, modus prædictæ inquisitionis ei et Justiciariis monstratus fuit. Et placuit eis et permiserunt ita habere civibus; scilicet eandem inquisitionem, etsi aliquando per vim et voluntatem Justiciariorum recognitio capta fuit apud Turrim. Postquam monstratum fuit, eis permiserunt, et voluerunt cives habere antiquas libertates civitatis.

## CAP. LVII.

*De roberia et pace infracta.*

Defence on accusation of robbery, breach of the peace, &c.

Roberia, et pax fracta, et raptus, et feloniam, et membrum fractum, et incendium, et assaltus propensatus, omnia ista et talia defendenda sunt ante consilium captum et post consilium. Si quis etiam alium appel-



laverit de tollagio coram Vicecomitibus, et culpatus non defenderit nominatum tollagium, quamvis defenderet de verbo in verbum, erit in misericordia Vicecomitis, quia non defendit tollagium et ad defensionem erga clamivum.

## CAP. LVIII.

*De plegiatione alicujus in causa quæ pertinet ad coronam.*

Plegii alicujus de causa quæ pertineat ad coronam, si contigerit quod non possint eum habere ad rectum, nec diem salvare, judicatur unusquisque *a. sa Were* —scilicet in misericordia centum solidorum. Insuper interrogetur eis si volunt habere eum ad rectum: si dicunt "etiam," statuatur eis dies; sin autem, quieti sint per illam misericordiam; et culpatus utlagandus est secundum leges et consuetudines, et statuta civitatis.

Pledges or sureties who cannot produce the accused, to pay their Were.

## CAP. LIX.

*De quodam qui occidit uxorem suam.*

In Custodia de Haverhill<sup>1</sup> quis Lodowycus, aurifaber, occidit uxorem suam, et fugit ad Ecclesiam Beatæ Mariæ de Staningelane, et per concessum Justiciariorum abjuravit terram regis. Cum autem postea ad placita coronæ ostenderetur loquela, inquisiti et interrogati a Justiciariis qui sunt plegii ejusdem Lodowyci; volueruntque quidam illorum plegios esse in misericordia, quia non habuerunt eum ad diem et rectum. Conten-

Extent of liability of the pledges where the accused abjures the realm.

F. 36. b.

<sup>1</sup> William de Haverhill, who was appointed one of the Custodians or Wardens of the City in 1247.

tione autem diutius super hoc habita, dixit Symon de Pateshulle, contra Ricardum de Heriet, plegios Lodowyci debere esse quietos; nam quando corpus malefactoris abjuravit terram Regis, et hoc per concessum Regis, ibi fuit salva justitia Regis, et ibi fuit malefactor ad justitiam, quod talem libertatem concessit et vult Rex inesse dignitati Ecclesiæ. Et quoniam per Regis est voluntatem, ibi est salva ejus justitia, et plegii quieti sunt. Et ita quieti obierunt.

## CAP. LX.

*Quod nullus de libero foraneo teneat curiam ad minus quam de xii liberis hominibus.*

No one free of the foreign to hold a court with less than twelve freemen.

Ricardus de Heriet dicit, neminem de libero foraneo posse curiam tenere vel iudicium facere ad minus quam de duodecim liberis hominibus; et illos duodecim, si opus est, oportere warentizare coram Justiciariis et alibi.—Si autem per minores sit aliquid placitum placitatum, nullius esse momenti.

## CAP. LXI.

*Responsio ad quandam questionem, etc.*

Answer to questions touching the liberties of the city.

Si forte quæstio oriatur quod aliqui in exemplum velint procedere, dicentes nos contra libertates nostras fecisse, et contra consuetudines et hujusmodi, ut de brevibus a Rege vel a Justiciariis missis, <sup>1</sup> qui essent contra libertatem, et tamen a nobis recepta et peracta, ut de Ricardo filio Symonis—respondetur, nihil contra libertatem civitatis fecisse; quia quicquid inde proces-

<sup>1</sup> *Quæ* would seem to be the correct reading.

sum est, per eorum acquisitionem et voluntatem factum est: uterque enim propria et spontanea libertati suæ derogavit, sicuti et plures pluries fecerunt. Et ideo non est læsa libertas; licet enim cuique juri suo et libertati renunciare et præliari si voluerit, et similia facere. Sed tamen hoc non obest neque obesse debet cæteris, qui in libertate remanentes nullas postposuerunt.

## CAP. LXII.

*De Capitulis Dominum Regem tangentibus, dicendis in Itinere Justiciariorum.*

De defalta veniendi coram Justiciariis. De illis qui sunt in misericordia Regis, et non sunt amerciati. De veteribus placitis coronæ quæ alias fuerunt coram Justiciariis, et non terminabantur. De novis placitis quæ post emergerunt. De vallettis et puellis qui sunt et esse debent in custodia Regis; in cujus custodia sint, et per quem, et quantum valeant terræ illorum. De eschaetis Domini Regis; quæ terræ illæ sint, et qui illas habeant, et per quem, et quantum valeant. De dominationibus quæ sunt de donatione Regis; quæ sint, et qui illas habeant, et per quem, et quantum terræ illarum valeant. De ecclesiis quæ sunt in donatione Regis, sive sint vacantes sive non; quæ sint, et qui eas teneat, et per quem. De purpresturis factis super Regem in terris vel in aquis, vel alibi; quæ sint, et quis eas fecit, et per quem. De mensuris factis per regnum; si teneantur secundum quod præceptum fuit, et si quis dederit mercedem custodibus mensurarum, ut possint vendere vel emere per mensuras; et hoc intelligatur de omnibus mensuris, tam de vino quam de blado, et omnibus mensuris. De vinis venditis contra assisam, et quis illa vendiderit. De thesauris inventis, qui sunt, et qui illos invenerunt. De usurariis Christianis mortuis, qui fuerunt, et quæ catalla habuerunt.

Articles touching the King, to be mentioned at the Iter of the Justices.

F. 37. a.

De catallis Francorum, vel Flandrensiū, vel inimicorum Regis, quæ arestata fuerunt; quæ catalla sint arestata, et quis illa habeat. De catallis Judæorum occisorum, et debitū, et chartis, et vadiis; qui fuerunt illi Judæi, et quis habeat vadia vel chartas eorum. De illis qui tenent de Honore Pevrel de Londoniis et de Pevrel de Dovorā; qui sint et quam terram habent, et per quod servitium. De utlagatis, et burgatoribus, et fugitivis, et aliis malefactoribus, et eorum receptatoribus. De portibus maris; si bene servati fuerint, et si quis blada adduxerit, vel alia venalia in terra inimicorum Regis. De illis qui lacum ceperunt de tertio-decimo; qui sunt, et quantum ceperunt, et a quo. De servientibus hundredorum vel aliis, qui mercedem ab hominibus occasione tertii-decimi ceperunt; qui sint, et quantum, et a quo. De illis qui consueti sunt mala facere in parciis et vivariis; qui sint, et ubi hoc fecerunt, et in quibus parciis et vivariis. De fugitivis, si quis rediit post fugam. De prisiis factis per Vicecomites vel Constabularium, vel per aliquem ballivum, contra voluntatem eorum quorum catalla capta fuerunt. De falsonariis et retondariis.

## CAP. LXIII.

*De Folkemotis tenendis.*

The mode of holding Folksmotes; and the three principal Folksmotes. <sup>1</sup> Treis Folkemotz chiefs sunt en lan. Lun si est a la feste Seint Michiel, a savoir qi ert Viscounte, e pur oir le comaundement. Lautre si est au Noel, pur les Gardes faire. Le tierz si est a la feste Seint Johan, pur garder la cite de arsoun pur la graunt secheresce. Si nul homme de Loundres sursiet nul de ces treis

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<sup>1</sup> For a translation, see the end of the work.

Folkesmotz, si est en le forfait le Rei de quarante soulz. Mais par la lei de Loundres, deit le Viscounte demaunder celi qe il vodra saveir moim sil i est ou noun. E si nul est qi la ne seit a la seit demaunde, celui deit lem somoundre al Husteng, si le deit lem demener par la lei de la cite. Si le prudhome dist quil ne fust pas sumouns, ceo deit lem saveir par le bedel de la Garde. Si le bedel dist qil fust summouns al Husteng, ou atteint est qe le bedel nad nul autre tesmoign, ne avoir ne deit, fors le gros sein qe lem soune a Folkesmot a Saint Pool.

VA-

VA-

<sup>1</sup> Ceo est a savoir, qe nul telier ne nul fulloun ne puet drap secchir ne teindre, ne a nule marchaundise hors de la ville aler; ne il ne poent a nul forein lour draps vendre, fors as marchauns de la cite. Et sil aveneit qe nul des teliers ou des fullouns, pur sa richesce, voustist hors de la cite aler pur marchaundise faire, bien list au prudeshommes de la cite prendre tut cel chatel e remener en la cite, et faire de cel chatel com de chatel forfait par agard des Viscountes et des prudeshommes de la cite. E si nul teler

Restrictions upon the sale of cloth by weavers and fullers.

CAT.

CAT.

CAP. LXIV.

*Ordinatio renovata de Vicecomitibus facientibus districtiones.* F. 37. b.

Die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ, anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, xliiii,

Powers given to the Sheriffs in

<sup>1</sup> The whole of this passage has omission, and is consequently omitted in the Elizabethan copy.

cases of  
distress.

ex communi consideratione provisum est et præceptum Vicecomitibus, quod cum alicubi venerint facturi substitutionem aliquam, quam quidem facere non possunt propter obstructionem seu seruram aliquam, ipsam seruram ex officio suo per visum proborum hominum vicinorum reserent, et suppleant officium suum.

CAP. LXV.

*De eodem in probatione Testamentorum.*

Of admitting  
claims on  
proof of  
testaments.

Item, consideratum est quod in probationibus testamentorum, si aliquis aliquid testamenti ipsius probatione calumniaverit, admittenda est probatio cujuslibet testamenti, duntaxat testes deposuerint de ultima voluntate testatoris; attamen salva calumnianti caluminatione sua in parte testamenti.

CAP. LXVI.

*De eodem, cum super aliquem fiat sequestrum, et ipse sequestrum dimittat nolens se justiciare.*

Enabling  
powers in  
cases of  
sequestra-  
tion by the  
City ballif.

In congregatione facta die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Bartholomæi Apostoli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimo-tertio, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, et Aldermannos <sup>1</sup>antedictos, et per quatuor homines singularum Wardarum etc., ordinatum fuit et communi assensu concordatum, quod cum sequestrum factum fuerit per ballivum civitatis super aliquem civium Londoniarum per clausuram ostiorum suorum, vel alio modo, pro debito civitatis, et ipse sequestrum permittens, satisfacere con-

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<sup>1</sup> This is probably said in reference to some other work from which the extract is taken.

temnendo <sup>1</sup>nolens se justiciare, quod per visum vicinorum sequestrum et obstructio amoveantur, et serura aperiatur et reseratur per ballivum; et ipse officium suum suppleat, et debitam inde faciat executionem, etc.

CAP. LXVII.

Item, quod nullus gaudeat liberis summonitionibus ad placitandum, secundum usum civitatis, qui bona sua amovere et elongare videtur et comprobatur, in deceptionem partis petentis et debiti sui retardationem et adnihilationem, etc.

Defendant removing his goods shall not have free summons to plead.

CAP. LXVIII.

Item, quod omnes homines qui appreciaverint vadia in curia Majoris aut Vicecomitum, vel coram Camerario, quod appreciatores habeant bona appreciata pro pretio imposito, nisi pars petens illa habere voluerit pro eodem pretio.

Appraisers to be at liberty to buy pledges at the prices assessed, unless the plaintiff elects to take them.

CAP. LXIX.

*Ordinatio renovata pro clavibus de Neugate et Koketto.*

Die Martis proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiii<sup>o</sup>, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem, et Aldermannos, ordinatum fuit et communi consensu stabilitum, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum qui pro tempore erunt, ab ista hora in futurum, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, in recessu suo de balliva sua, reddant in manu Majoris qui pro tempore erit claves de Neugate, Kokettum, et

Ordinance as to delivery of the keys of Newgate and of the Coeket.

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake perhaps for *noluerit*.

omnia alia ad prædictum Vicecomitatum pertinentia et spectantia; et quod idem Major ea deliberet, per assensum Aldermannorum suorum, cui Vicecomitum viderit expedire, etc.

## CAP. LXX.

*Verdictum Aldermannorum super Testamentum  
Osberti de Suffolchia.*

Verdict of  
the Alder-  
men as to  
the testa-  
ment of  
Osbert de  
Suffolk.

F. 86. a.

Die Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxi<sup>o</sup>, per Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoniarum, Elyam Russel, Adam de Rokesle, Ricardum de Gloucestria, Willelmum de Betonia, Thomam Romayn, Johannem de Wenegrave, Johannem de Vinetria, Richerum de Refham, Radulphum de Honylane, Nicholaum Picot, Johannem de Armenters, Johannem de Dunstaple, Nicholaum de Farndone, Henricum de Gloucestria, Walterum de Finchingfelde, et Hugonem Pourte, Aldermannos, unanimi assensu et consensu concordatum est, et unusquisque, per se examinatus propter iudicium, dicebat, quod hæredes de sanguine Osberti de Suffolchia excluduntur a jure hæreditario in tenemento quod fuit prædicti Osberti in Cordewanerestrete, in parochiis Beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus et Beatæ Mariæ de Aldermannechurche, per testamentum prædicti Osberti, probati et irrotulati in Hustengo Londoniis tento die Lunæ proxima post festum Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis, anno prædicti Regis Edwardi xii<sup>o</sup>; exceptis Waltero de Finchingfeld et Henrico de Gloucestria, qui non in toto consentiebant. Sed dixerunt quod omne illud quod de dicto testamento irrotulatur fuit voluntas testatoris, et bonum est et acceptabile, etc.

Postea, die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Valentini Martyris, anno regni Regis prædicti xxxiii<sup>o</sup>, concordatum fuit et unanimi consensu ordinatum, per



Johannem le Blount, Majorem Londoniarum, Johannem de Wengrave, Willelmum de Leyre, Walterum de Finchingfelde, Richerum de Refham, Johannem de Dunstaple, Hugonem Pourte, Adam de Fulham, Adam de Rokesle, Johannem de Vynetria, Salomonem le Cotiller, Aldermannos, et Rogerum de Paris, Vicecomitem, quod Radulphus Godchep, Johannes de Wrytale, Stephanus de Upton, et Willelmus le Barber, Spicer, parochiani Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Arcubus, jurati tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis, per visum, ordinationem, et consensum prædicti Johannis, Majoris, vendant domos prædictas pro majori pecunia quo poterunt, et quod de pecunia inde recepta Divina celebrari faciant pro animabus ejusdem Osberti et Annæ uxoris suæ, et omnium fidelium defunctorum, secundum formam in testamento ejus contentam; et omnem pecuniam remanentem, ultra cantariam prædictam, bene et fideliter solvent fabricæ pontis Londoniarum.

CAP. LXXI.

*Breve Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, missum prælatis Cantuariensis Provinciæ de quibusdam Articulis tractandis in Concilio Provinciali.*

“ REX dilectis sibi in Christo Abbatibus, Prioribus,  
 “ et cæteris viris religiosarum domorum Cantuariensis  
 “ Provinciæ de patronatu nostro existentium, et eorum  
 “ procuratoribus in proximo conventuris, salutem. In-  
 “ telleximus a nonnullis quod venerabilis pater  
 “ R[obertus], Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, vos, sicut  
 “ cæteros de clero provinciæ suæ prædictæ, ad con-  
 “ sentiendum cuidam auxilio seu collecto super vos et  
 “ ipsum clerum auctoritate sua propria assidendo, pro  
 “ viribus inducere nititur et intendit. Cum igitur  
 “ hujus auxilii et collectæ assessio sive consensio, si

Letter of King Edward I. to the prelates of the province of Canterbury, touching the assessment of an aid to be treated of in a Provincial Council.

“ super bonis vestrorum domorum quæ de eleemosynis  
 “ progenitorum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ,  
 “ fundatæ existunt, fierent, nostro assensu minime  
 “ requisito, in diminutione eleemosynarum prædictarum  
 “ et coronæ nostræ præjudicium cederent manifeste—  
 “ vobis mandamus in fide qua nobis tenemini, districte  
 “ inhibentes ne ad aliquod auxilium seu collectam  
 “ super vos aut cæteros de clero prædicto, ut præmit-  
 “ titur, assidendum, seu ad contributionem aliquam  
 “ collectæ hujus cum cæteris de clero, si quam super  
 “ ipsis assidere extiterit, faciendum, nobis inconsultis,  
 “ consensum vestrum vel assensum aequaliter præbeat.   
 “ Teste meipso apud Novum Castrum super Tynam,  
 “ primo die Maii anno regni nostri quinto.”

## CAP. LXXII.

F. 33. b. *Tractandum est in Concilio Provinciali de  
 Templariis.*

Matters to  
 be treated  
 of in the  
 Council of  
 the Prelates  
 of the  
 province of  
 Canterbury  
 concerning  
 the Tem-  
 plars.

<sup>1</sup> Primus est articulus quod unus Templarius, dictus frater Thomas de Lindeseye, ante captionem dicit se fugisse in Hiberniam; qui nunc iteratis vicibus obtulit se stare juri. Quid faciendum est de eo, qui examinatus secundum mandatum Apostolicum nihil fatetur contra se?

Aliqui Templarii hujus provinciæ petuntur a mulieribus sibi adjudicari in viros, ratione matrimonii contracti ante ingressum Religionis Templi. Quid faciendum est in hoc casu?

Singulares personæ steterunt in indictis sibi poenitentis per dimidium annum et amplius. An expediat inquirere utrum fecerunt poenitentias sibi impositas, et qualiter, et quomodo se gesserunt tempore supradicto?

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<sup>1</sup> For the answers to these questions, brief though they are, see Chapter 74.

Cum adjudicatum Apostolicum sit per litteras Apostolicas quod contra singulares personas Templi vel in Provinciali Concilio pro eis sint<sup>1</sup> absoluturi vel condemnaturi proferantur, et adhuc non sunt prolati finaliter nisi contra tres personas, Stephanum, Thomam, et Johannem,—quid sit contra eos vel pro cæteris faciendum?

CAP. LXXIII.

*Tractandum est in Concilio Provinciali de bono publico regni et Ecclesie.*

Primo, multæ ordinationes factæ sunt de novo ad honorem Dei, et utilitatem Ecclesie, et commodum Domini Regis, et regni sublevationem, et remedium pauperum et oppressorum, sicut ex earum inspectione luculenter apparet; quas servare et tenere nos prælati juravimus corporaliter, salvo ordine nostro. An simus astricti per juramentum nostrum ad observationem earum quoad personas nostras tantum, vel ad faciendum servari ab aliis, quantum possumus, salvo ordine nostro? Si ad utrumque non simus astricti saltem ex vi juramenti, aut saltem simus astricti ex debito officii ad utrumque, quantum commode possimus et honeste?

Matters there to be treated of, for the good of the kingdom and of the Church.

<sup>2</sup> Supposita quod ex vinculo juramenti vel ex debito officii ad utrumque simus astricti, an liceat et expediat vallare dictas ordinationes sub majoris excommunicationis sententia, quod omnes contra eas facientes in excommunicationem incidant, ipso facto?

An liceat et expediat publice denunciare excommunicatos, eos qui contra dictas ordinationes fecerunt, auctoritate Concilii Oxoniæ, declaratas per Concilium de Lambethe, cum per hoc impederint pacem regni?

<sup>1</sup> This passage, to all appearance, is imperfect.

<sup>2</sup> For answers to these questions, see Chapter 75.

An liceat et expediat per viam notoriam procedere contra eos qui dictas ordinationes violarunt, et quo modo?

An expediat significare Domino Papæ et Cardinalibus bonum publicum quod ex eisdem ordinationibus servatis poterit pervenire, et mala ac dispendia quæ pervenire timentur si non serventur?

An expediat admonere comites et proceres regni qui jurarunt corporaliter se servare et tenere ordinationes prædictas, quod servent juramenta sua, et denunciare de eisdem, quod nisi eas servaverint quantum fieri poterunt, contra eas acrius procedere videatur, si sint aliquæ viæ aliæ utiles pro bono publico regni et status ecclesiastici?

Si ad utrumque non simus astricti ex vi juramenti, aut saltem simus astricti ex debito officii ad utrumque quantum commode possimus et honeste?

#### CAP. LXXIV.

F. 39. a.

Answers to the articles concerning the Templars.

##### *Responsum ad Articulos de Templariis.*

Admittendus est canonicè secundum formam juris.  
Admittendi sunt quatenus jus exigit et requirit.  
Non expedit inquirere, nisi fama præcesserit.  
Procedendum est secundum retroacta, et condemnandum vel solvendum.

#### CAP. LXXV.

##### *Responsum ad Articulos de bono publico.*

Answers to the articles concerning the good of the kingdom and of the Church.

Quod ex vi juramenti quoad se, et ex debito officii quoad alios.  
Expedit vallare dictas ordinationes sententia excommunicationis.  
Expedit publice denunciare eos qui contra dictas ordinationes fecerunt.

Notorie delinquentes notorie puniantur; sed modus puniendi relinquatur arbitrio iudicis secundum quantitatem delicti.

Non expedit ad præsens mittere Domino Papæ.

Expedit amovere.

Est deliberandum.

[CAP. LXXVI.]

*Charta Fratrum Prædicatorum, facta per Regem Edwardum, filium Regis Edwardi.* F. 82. b.

“ EDWARDUS Dei gratia etc., omnibus, etc. Cum Gregorius de Rokesleie, Major noster Londoniarum, et cæteri Barones ejusdem civitatis, ad instantiam nostram communiter et unanimiter concesserunt venabili patri Roberto, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, et assignatis suis, duas venellas contiguas placie sue Castri Bainardi et Turris de Montfichet, obstruendas ad elargitionem placie prædictæ et easdem includendas, dum tamen consimilem eis viam et communitati civitatis ejusdem adeo competentem assignaverit; et nos attendentes, per præfatos Majorem et Barones prædictæ civitatis, quod dictus Archiepiscopus jam parari fecerit viam meliorem et competentiore communitati ejusdem civitatis quam fuerunt venellæ prædictæ:—Nos prædicto Archiepiscopo et suis assignatis concessionem prædictam, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est concedimus, ratificamus, et confirmamus. Ita quod prædicti Barones nostri Londoniarum, occasione prædictæ concessionis sue, nec prædictus Archiepiscopus vel assignati sui, ratione prædictæ mutationis viarum, coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Turrim Londoniarum, occasione purpresturæ factæ de præfatis venellis, occasionantur aut molestantur in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Teste meipso, apud Westmø-nasterium, x<sup>mo</sup> die Junii, anno regni nostri quarto.”

Charter granted to the Friars Preachers by King Edward II. as to closing two lanes near Castle Baynard and Montfichet.

## [LIBER SECUNDUS.]

F. 40. a. TABULA SUPER CHARTIS DE LIBERTATIBUS  
CIVITATIS.<sup>1</sup> CHARTA DOMINI WILLELMI QUONDAM REGIS ANGLIÆ.

Inprimis, Charta Domini Willelmi quondam Regis Angliæ, in lingua Saxonica.

Item, alia Charta ejusdem Domini Willelmi, in eadem lingua.

## CHARTA REGIS HENRICI PRIMI.

Item, Charta Domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ, in qua continentur articuli subsequentes, videlicet:

<sup>2</sup> 1. Inprimis, de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middlesexiæ dimisso ad firmam civibus Londoniarum pro trecentis libris.

2. Item, quod cives Londoniarum ponant Vicecomitem qualem voluerint de seipsis.

3. Item, quod ipsi cives ponent Justiciarium quemcunque vel qualem voluerunt de seipsis, ad custodienda placita coronæ, et ad eadem placitanda; et quod nullus alius erit Justiciarius super ipsos homines Londoniarum.

4. Item, quod cives Londoniarum non placitabunt extra muros civitatis de ullo placito.

5. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Schot et Loth, et de Danegelde, et de murdro; et quod nullus eorum faciat bellum.

<sup>1</sup> More properly *Charta*.

<sup>2</sup> These numbers are all borrowed from those in the Elizabethan copy,

the articles forming the Second Book being only partially numbered in the original.

6. Item, si quis civium de placitis coronæ implicitatus fuerit, per sacramentum quod iudicatum fuerit in civitate se disrationet homo Londoniarum.

7. Item, quod infra muros civitatis nullus hospitetur; neque de familia Domini Regis neque de alia hospitium vi alicui liberetur.

8. Item, quod omnes homines Londoniarum sint quieti et liberi, et omnes eorum res per totam Angliam et per portus maris, de theolonio, et passagio, et lestagio, et omnibus aliis consuetudinibus.

9. Item, quod Ecclesiæ, et Barones, et cives habeant et teneant bene et in pace Sokas suas, cum omnibus consuetudinibus. Ita quod hospites qui in Sokis hospitabuntur nulli dent consuetudines, nisi illi cuius Soka fuerit, vel ministro suo quem ibi posuerit.

10. Item, quod homo Londoniarum non iudicetur in misericordia pecuniæ, nisi ad "*sa Were*," scilicet ad *c solidos*—Dico de placito quod ad pecuniam pertineat.

11. Item, quod amplius non sit *Meskenninga* in *Hustengo*, neque in *Folkesmot*, neque in aliis placitis infra civitatem.

12. Item, quod *Hustengum* sedeat semel in hebdomada, videlicet die *Lunæ*.

13. Item, quod Rex habere faciet civibus Londoniarum terras, et vadimonia, et debita infra civitatem et extra; et de terris de quibus ad se clamaverint rectum eis tenebit lege civitatis.

14. Item, quod si quis theolonium vel consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, cives Londoniarum in civitate capiant de burgo vel de villa ubi theolonium vel consuetudines capti fuerint quantum homo Londoniarum pro theolonio dedit et perinde de damno receperit.

15. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum, sicut melius et plenius habuerunt antecessores eorum; scilicet in *Chiltre*, *Middelsexia*, et *Surreia*.

## CHARTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI.

16. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis, excepto de tenuris exterioribus, etc.
- F. 40. b. 17. Item, quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri infra urbem et in Portsoka.
18. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.
19. Item, quod de placitis coronæ se possunt disrationare, ut supra.
20. Item, infra muros civitatis nemo capiat hospitium per vim, neque per liberationem Marescalli.
21. Item, quod sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, etc., per totam Angliam.
22. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ iudicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.
23. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.
24. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.
25. Item, quod cives habeant terras et tenuras suas, et vadimonia.
26. Item, quod placita apud Londonias teneantur de omnibus debitis quæ accommodata fuerunt apud <sup>1</sup> [Londonias], et de vadimoniis suis.
27. Item, si quis theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, postquam ipse a recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capient.
28. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque eos habuerunt antea tempore Regis Henrici.
29. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Brudtoll, et Childwite, et Jeresgyve, et de Scotale; et quod Vicecomes Londoniarum non faciat Scotale.

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<sup>1</sup> Omitted in the original.



CHARTA RICARDI PRIMI.

30. Quod nullus civis placitet extra muros civitatis de ullo placito præter de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris Regis.

31. Quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri infra civitatem et in Portsoka.

32. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

33. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

34. Item, quod nullus capiat hospitium per vim infra muros civitatis, nec in Portsoka.

35. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

36. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

37. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

38. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

39. Item, de terris et tenuris in civitate Londoniarum, et de vadimoniis, rectum eis teneatur.

40. Item, si quis theolonium vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiant, etc.

41. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque etc.

42. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de Brudtoll, et Childwite, etc., ut supra.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM RICARDI.

43. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia amoveantur, ubicunque fuerint, etc.

- F. 41. a. 44. Item, quietum etiam clamavit idem Rex quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

#### CHARTA REGIS JOHANNIS.

45. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis, exceptis ut supra.
46. Item, quod cives sint quieti de murdro infra urbem, et in Portsoka.
47. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.
48. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.
49. Item, quod infra muros civitatis, neque in Portsocha, nemo capiat hospitium per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.
50. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theoloneo et omnia alia consuetudine, per omnes terras Regis citra mare et ultra, et per portus maris citra mare et ultra.
51. Item, quod nullus civium de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.
52. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.
53. Item, quod Hustengum semel in hebdomada teneatur.
54. Item, quod cives habeant terras, tenuras, vadi-  
monia, et debita sua omnia, etc.
55. Et quod de terris et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur secundum consuetudinem civitatis.
56. Et si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis citra mare vel ultra, sive in portibus maris citra mare vel ultra, theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde capiant, etc.

57. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Henrici patris nostri.

58. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Bridtolle, Childwite, Jeresgive, et Scotale.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

59. Quod cives habeant Vicecomitatum Londoniarium et Middelsexiæ, etc., pro ccc libris, ut supra.

60. Item, quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites, quosque voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint, etc.

61. Item, si Vicecomites qui pro tempore fuerint aliquod delictum fecerint unde misericordiam pecuniæ debeant incurrere, non judicentur ad plus nisi ad misericordiam xx librarum. <sup>1</sup>Si quid per Regem detur quod ad Vicecomites pertinet, illud recompensari debet.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

62. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicunque etc., amoveantur; et ne de cætero Kidelli alicubi ponantur, super forisfacturam decem librarum.

63. Item, quietum clamavit idem Rex omne id quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

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<sup>1</sup> The present passage from this word is interlined, probably in a contemporary hand. The Elizabethan copy substitutes a reading of its own :—“ Si quid per Regem de-

“ tur quod ad firmam Vicecomitatus pertinet, illud civibus Londoniarum in acquietatione firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium annuatim computetur.”

## ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

64. Quod Barones Civitatis Londoniarum eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis singulis annis, qui fidelis sit, discretus, et idoneus. Ita quod, cum electus fuerit, Domino Regi vel Justiciario suo, in absentia Regis, præsentetur, etc.

F. 41. b.

65. Item, quod ipsi cives habeant bene et in pace, libere, quiete, et integre, omnes libertates suas quibus hactenus usi sunt, tam in civitate Londoniarum quam extra, et tam in aquis quam in terris.

## ADHUC ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM JOHANNIS.

66. Quod Gilda telaria non sit de cætero in civitate Londoniarum, nec ullatenus suscitetur.

## CHARTA HENRICI TERTII.

67. Quod cives habeant Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, pro ccc libris sterlingorum.

68. Item, quod cives faciant de seipsis Vicecomites, quoscumque voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint.

69. Item, quod præsentent Vicecomites quos fecerint Justiciariis Domini Regis, etc.

## ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

70. Quod Barones Londoniarum eligant sibi Majorem de seipsis.

71. Item, quod in fine anni liceat eis ipsum Majorem amovere et alium substituere, si voluerint, vel eundem retinere; ita tamen, quod nobis ostendatur vel Justiciario nostro, si præsentem non fuerimus.

72. Item, quod cives habeant bene et in pace, libere, quiete et integre omnes libertates, etc.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

73. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicunque fuerint, amoveantur, et ne de cætero alicubi ponantur super forisfacturam x librarum.

74. Quietum etiam clamavit idem Rex quod Custodes Turris suæ etc., annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

75. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum, prout ut supra.

76. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de murdro, etc. Et quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

77. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare.

78. Et quod infra muros civitatis nemo capiat hospitium per vim etc., Marescalli.

79. Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint quieti de thelonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

80. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis, etc.

81. Item, quod in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

82. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

83. Item, quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habeant.

84. Et quod de terris suis et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

85. Et quod de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis placita ibidem teneantur.

86. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra etc., theoloneum vel aliquam

aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit, Vicecomites Londoniarum inde etc., namia apud Londonias capiant.

87. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicunque etc.

88. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Bridtoll, et Jeresgieve, et Scotale.

P. 42. a.

#### ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

89. Quod Warena de Stanes, cum pertinentiis suis, sit deawarrennata et deaforestata in perpetuum, etc.; et quod nullus warennarius sive forestarius quicunque se inde intromittat.

#### ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

90. Quod Major et Communitas Londoniarum habeant et teneant Ripam Reginæ, cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et aliis rebus ad eam spectantibus, pro quinquaginta libris sterlingorum, Comiti Cornubiæ annuatim reddendis.

#### ADHUC ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

91. Quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines sicut eas melius unquam habuerunt etc., et de cætero libere et plene utantur eisdem.

92. Item, quod Major quem cives Londoniarum elegerint, Rege vel hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, annuatim Baronibus de Scaccario præsentetur, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major admittatur. Ita tamen quod in proximo adventu Regis sive hære-

dum suorum usque Westmonasterium vel Londonias, sibi aut hæredibus suis representetur et in Majorem admittatur.

93. Item, quod de firma civitatis Londoniarum allocentur Vicecomitibus annuatim, in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, septem libræ pro libertate Sancti Pauli Londoniis.

94. Item, quod iidem cives, per totam potestatem Regis etc., sint quieti de theolonio, etc.

#### ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

95. Perdonatio civium de omnibus transgressionibus et excessibus Domino Regi et Reginæ et aliis in turbatione in regno facta, et ipsis civibus imposita per finem mille marcarum.

96. Item, quod cives per totam terram et potestatem Regis libere et sine impedimento, tam per mare quam per terram, de rebus et mercandis suis negotiari possint, prout sibi viderint expedire.

97. Et quod quieti sint de omni theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

#### ADHUC ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM HENRICI.

98. Quod nullus civis placitet extra muros civitatis, exceptis ut supra, et exceptis hiis quæ contra pacem Regis fieri contingent etc., et exceptis placitis de mercandis quæ secundum legem mercatoriam terminari solent in burgis et feriis.

99. Item, de quietancia murdri civibus Londoniarum concessa, ut supra.

100. Et quod nullus civium faciat duellum.

101. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare etc., eo tamen excepto, quod super tumulos mortuorum, de eo

quod dicturi essent mortui si viverent, non liceat precise jurare, etc.

102. Et quod infra muros civitatis vel etiam in Port-sokene nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel liberationem Marescalli.

103. Item, quod cives Londoniarum quieti sint de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, ut supra, excepta ubique debita et antiqua prisa vini, videlicet unius dolii ante malum et alterius retro malum, per xx solidos de dolio solvendos.

F. 42. b. 104. Item, quod singulis septimanis teneatur Hustengum semel in hebdomada.

105. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii possunt facere attornatum, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in curiis Regis.

106. Item, quod non occasionentur propter Miskennyng in suis loquelis.

107. Et quod de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis suis placita ibidem teneantur.

108. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Childwyte, Veresgyve, et de Scotale.

109. Item, quod dicti cives terras, tenuras, vel vadimonia, juste habeant et teneant.

110. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandis suis et victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque etc., sub forisfactura rei emptæ et <sup>1</sup>pcenam carceris.

111. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, sub forisfactura totius averii.

112. Quod nullus mercator extraneus vel alius vendat vel emat aliquod averium quod ponderari debeat vel tronari, nisi per stateram vel tronam nostram, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> So in the original.



113. Item, de recognitionibus capiendis de debitis inter mercatores quæ irrotulari debent in Scaccario; et quod quilibet solvat pro qualibet libra in Scaccario irrotulanda unum denarium.

114. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas etc., tam de forma et modo placitandi quam de aliis quibuscumque casibus; dum tamen consuetudines illæ justitiæ et rectis legibus contrariæ non existant.

115. Item, de Magna Charta liberis hominibus regni Angliæ concessa.

#### CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI PRIMI.

116. Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro ccc libris, etc.

117. Item, quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites etc., et si Vicecomites aliquod delictum fecerint unde misericordiam pecuniæ debeant incurrere, non iudicentur ad plus nisi ad misericordiam xx librarum, etc.

118. Item, quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel Medewey amoveantur, etc.

119. Quietum etiam clamavit omne id quod Custodes Turris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de prædictis Kidellis.

120. Item, quod nullus civium placitet extra muros Londoniarum.

121. Item, de quietancia murdri infra urbem, et in Portsokene.

122. Item, quod nullus civium faciat duellum.

123. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

124. Et quod nemo capiat hospitium per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.

125. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omnia alia consuetudine, etc.

126. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

127. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

128. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

129. Et quod terras suas et tenuras, vadimonia et debita omnia, juste habeant.

F. 43. a. 130. Item, quod de terris suis et tenuris quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

131. Et de omnibus debitis et vadimoniis suis placita ibidem teneantur.

132. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra etc., theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namia inde apud Londonias capiant, etc.

133. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas ubicunque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

134. Item, quod sint quieti de Bridtol, Childwyte, Yeresgyve, et Scotale, etc.

#### CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI PRIMI.

135. Quod tota Warena de Stanes, cum pertinentiis, sit deavarrenata et deaforestata, etc.

#### ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI PRIMI.

136. Quod Major et cives Londoniarum habeant et teneant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi etc.

137. Quod Major, Rege aut hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, præsentetur annuatim Baronibus de Scaccario, ut ab eisdem tanquam Major admittatur.

138. Item, quod allocentur civibus Londoniarum de firma sua, pro libertate Sancti Pauli, quolibet anno ad Scaccarium septem libræ, etc.

139. Item, quod cives sint quieti de omni theoloneo et alia consuetudine, etc.

140. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare, etc.

141. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possunt in Hustengo, etc.

142. Item, quod nullus mercator obviam eat aliis mercatoribus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandis et victualibus suis etc., quousque ad dictam civitatem venerint.

143. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua vendicationi quæ custumam debent, quousque debita custodia levetur, etc.

144. Item, de certis articulis adnullatis ad instantiam civium, etc.

145. Item, de confirmatione aliarum libertatum et articulorum per Dominum Edwardum Primum confirmatorum.

146. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites, Rege aut hæredibus suis, vel Baronibus Scaccarii apud Westmonasterium non existentibus, Constabulario Turris Londoniarum extra portam dictæ Turris præsentetur.

147. Item, quod iidem cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio per totum regnum et potestatem Regis.

148. Item, quod Vicecomites amercentur, quotienscunque contigerit, juxta quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno.

#### CHARTA EDWARDI, FILII REGIS EDWARDI.

149. Quod Major et Vicecomites Londoniarum per cives ejusdem civitatis juxta tenorem chartarum suarum eligantur, et non alio modo.

150. Quod Major civitatis prædictæ in officio Majoratus ultra unum annum simul non moretur.

151. Item, quod nullus Vicecomes civitatis habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii sui, et tales quibus respondere voluerit.

F. 43. b.

152. Item, quod Major civitatis prædictæ, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illud spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

153. Item, quod Major sibi non attrahat, nec coram ipso teneat, placitum Vicecomitale.

154. Item, quod Aldermanni civitatis illius, de anno in annum, die Sancti Gregorii sint amobiles et amoti, et anno sequente non reeligantur, sed alii loco eorum, etc.

155. Item, quod tallagia, per homines Gardarum ad hoc deputatos assessa, per Majorem et Aldermannos non augmententur seu exaltentur, nisi de communi consensu Majoris et Communitatis.

156. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum, Communiariorum dictæ civitatis.

157. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in Hustengo.

158. Item, quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus, mercator de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem civitatis prædictæ non admittatur, nisi per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum de certo mistero vel officio, etc.

159. Item, quod quolibet anno inquiratur si qui de libertate civitatis exercuerint bona aliorum qui non sunt de libertate, advocando bona illa sua propria bona esse. Et illi qui inde legitime convicti fuerint, libertatem amittant.

160. Item, quod omnes libertate civitatis gaudere volentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto, et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis, etc.

161. Item, quod omnes de libertate civitatis existentes et extra eandem civitatem manentes, ac per se

et suos mercandisas infra civitatem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto cum Communariis ejusdem civitatis etc., vel a libertate amoveantur.

162. Item, quod Commune Sigillum sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum, per Communitatem eligendorum, et quod non negetur pauperibus nec divitibus.

163. Item, quod redditiones judiciorum in curiis civitatis, post veredictum etc., non retardentur, nisi difficultas intervenerit. Et si difficultas intervenerit, non remaneant ultra tertiam curiam faciendæ.

164. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandis inter mercatores ponderandis, de quibus exitus ad Communitatem pertinet, sint in custodia proborum hominum per Communitatem eligendorum.

165. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, ac alia officia publica ad ipsos spectantia, committere possunt hominibus sufficientibus pro quibus voluerint respondere.

166. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate etc., non vendant vina seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem ad retalliam.

167. Item, quod <sup>1</sup>abroctatores aliquarum mercandisarum in dicta civitate de cætero non existant, nisi ad hoc electi fuerint per mercatores de misteris suis; et quod jurentur coram Majore.

168. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate civitatis illius, sint participes omnium dictam civitatem contingentium, etc. Salvo semper, quod mercatores de Vasconia et alii alienigenæ in dicta civitate ad invicem habitare et hospitare possint, prout hactenus facere consueverunt.

F. 44. a.

169. Item, quod custodia Pontis duobus probis ho-

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<sup>1</sup> More properly spelt *abroctatores* or *broceatores*, whence our word 'brokers.'

minibus de civitate prædicta, aliis quam Aldermannis, committatur.

170. Item, quod nullus serviens de Camera Guyhaldæ capiat feodum de Communitate etc., aut executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc per Communitatem electus.

171. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, Communis Serviens civitatis per Communitatem eligantur et amoveantur, pro voluntate ejusdem Communitatis.

172. Item, quod Major, Recordator, ac prædicti Camerarius et Communis Clericus, feodis suis antiquitus statutis et solutis sint contenti.

173. Item, quod bona Aldermannorum civitatis prædictæ in auxiliis, tallagiis, et contributionibus, per homines de Gardis in quibus Aldermanni illi moram fecerunt, taxentur, sicut bona cæterorum civium de eisdem Gardis.

174. Item, quod Aldermanni et Communitas, pro necessitatibus et utilitatibus dictæ civitatis, super bonis suis infra civitatem illam, tam super redditibus quam aliis, possint inter se tallagia assidere et levare.

LITTERÆ PATENTES DOMINI EDWARDI, FILII REGIS  
EDWARDI.

175. Quod quædam auxilia, videlicet hominum peditum armatorum, Regi apud Castrum de Ledes concessa, non cederent in posterum in præjudicium Majoris et proborum hominum Londoniarum, nec trahantur in consequentiam in futurum.

CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII.

176. Quod cives Londoniarum habeant libertates suas, secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ, etc.; et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et adnullentur.

177. Item, quod Major Londoniarum qui pro tempore fuerit sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Neugate.

178. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum de omnibus illis qui adjudicati fuerint coram eis infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ.

179. Item, cum cives Londoniarum onerati fuissent per Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ ad Scaccarium Domini Regis de cccc libris, quod ipsi cives in posterum essent de c libris quieti.

180. Item, quod cives Londoniarum tenementa sua infra libertatem existentia legare possunt tam ad manum mortuam quam alio modo.

181. Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum, quotiens contingeret ipsos pro delicto aliquo ameriari, ameriantur secundum quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno.

182. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum pro escapio latronum aliter quam alii Vicecomites citra Trentam nullatenus onerentur seu amercentur; qui pro hujusmodi escapio ad c solidos, ut dicitur, amercentur.

183. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de custodia illorum qui ad ecclesias fugerint pro immunitate habenda non onerentur aliter quam antiquitus onerari consueverunt, etc.

184. Item, quod cives Londoniarum amoveant et capiant omnes Kidellos in aquis Thamisiæ et Medewaie, et habeant punitiones ad nos inde pertinentes.

F. 44. b.

185. Item, quod mercatores alienigenæ in Angliam venientes vendant mercandisas suas infra quadraginta dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitem civitatis.

186. Item, quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus Mercati infra libertatem civitatis non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exercent.

187. Item, quod Major, qui pro tempore fuerit, officium Escaetriæ infra civitatem prædictam exercent.

188. Item, quod cives Londoniarum non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem prædictam.

189. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non faciat prisas, per terram nec per aquam, de victualibus aut aliis rebus quibuscunque.

190. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant custodes de concivibus suis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Anglia tenenda, exceptis placitis terræ et coronæ.

191. Item, quod Vicecomites, qui pro tempore fuerint, non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum ad Scaccarium nostrum, nisi super redditione compotorum eorundem.

192. Item, quod cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, prout antiquitus usi consueverunt, non obstante quod dicti cives in Itinere Henrici de Stantone et sociorum suorum etc. impetiti fuissent.

193. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat in Scaccario, et in qualibet placea Domini Regis, ad allocationes Chartarum suarum.

194. Item, quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat infra libertatem civitatis per quemcunque ministrum Domini Regis, per breve vel sine brevi, nisi tantum per ministros ejusdem.

195. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum habeant plene forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandiarum, juxta tenorem Chartarum, etc.

196. Item, quod cives Londoniarum de cætero, in Itineribus suis, deducantur per easdem leges per quas deducebantur in Itineribus tentis temporibus Dominorum Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ, et aliorum progenitorum suorum.

197. Item, quod aliqua in dicto Itinere contra libertates et liberas consuetudines facta seu attentata civibus non cedant in præjudicium, quin deduci possint prout antiquitus.

198. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, in auxiliis, con-



cessionibus, et contributionibus, taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, sicut homines comitatum et non sicut homines civitatum et burgorum; et quod de omnibus aliis tallagiis sint quieti.

199. Item, quod libertas civitatis Londoniarum non capiatur in manum Domini Regis pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel iudicio personali alicujus ministri ejusdem civitatis; nec quod Custos in eadem ea occasione deputetur.

200. Item, quod nullus officarius Domini Regis faciat aliquam prisam in civitate prædicta, vel extra, de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem, nisi statim debitam inde fecerit solutionem.

F. 45. a.

201. Item, quod de vinis ipsorum civium nulla prisam fiat per aliquem ministrorum vel hæredum nostrorum, seu alterius, contra eorum voluntatem; videlicet, de uno dolio ante malum et alio dolio retro malum.

202. Item, quod nullus officarius seu provisor Regis vel hæredum suorum mercandiset, per se vel per alios, infra dictam civitatem vel extra, de aliquibus rebus officium suum tangentibus.

203. Item, quod tenementa forinseca civium Londoniarum qui fuerunt, vel exnunc erunt, ministri civitatis prædictæ, sint obligata ad conservandam dictam civitatem indemnem etc., de hiis quæ officia sua contingunt, sicut tenementa sua infra eandem civitatem.

204. Item, quod nullum mercatum de cætero teneatur infra septem leucas in circuitu civitatis prædictæ.

205. Item, quod omnes Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis de hominibus civitatis prædictæ capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi, exceptis Inquisitionibus in Itineribus apud Turrim et pro deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate.

206. Item, quod nullus civis implicitetur seu occasionetur ad Scaccarium nec alibi per billam; nisi de hiis quæ tangunt Dominum Regem vel hæredes suos.

207. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes

libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas et integras, sicut eas habuerunt unquam liberius, Statuto pro Mercatoribus, in læsionem libertatis civitatis prædictæ in Parlamento apud Eboracum anno Edwardi Tertii nono edito, non obstante, etc.

#### ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII.

208. Item de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ civibus Londoniarum dimisso ad firmam, pro trecentis libris sterlingorum.

209. Quod cives de seipsis faciant Vicecomites, quos voluerint.

210. Item, quod Vicecomites sic electi præsententur Justiciariis, etc.

211. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum pro misericordia pecuniæ non judicentur ad plus nisi ad xx libras, etc.

212. Item, si Vicecomites fecerint delictum per quod debent incurrere periculum vitæ vel membrorum, judicentur, sicut judicari debent, per legem civitatis.

213. Item, si Rex vel hæredes sui, vel aliquis Justiciariorum suorum, aliquid dederint vel concesserint alicui de hiis quæ ad firmam prædicti Vicecomitatus pertinent, illud civibus in acquietatione firmæ ad Scaccarium annuatim computetur.

#### ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII.

214. Quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medeway deponantur.

215. Item, de quieto clamio quod Custodes Turris annuatim percipere solebant.

216. Item, quod nullus civium placitet extra muros, etc.

217. Item, de quietancia murdri civibus concessa, etc.

218. Item, quod nullus civium faciat duellum.

F. 43. b.

219. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

220. Item, quod nemo capiat hospitium infra civitatem etc. per vim nec liberationem Marescalli.

221. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

222. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis etc.

223. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

224. Et quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

225. Et quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita sua juste habeant.

226. Item, quod de terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

227. Item, quod de omnibus debitis quæ accommodata fuerint, et de vadimoniis ibidem factis, placita ibidem teneantur.

228. Item, si quis in aliqua terrarum Domini Regis, citra mare vel ultra, theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiant.

229. Item, quod cives habeant omnes fugationes suas quas habuerunt etc.

230. Item, quod sint quieti de Brithtol, Childwyte, Jeresgyve, et Scotale.

#### ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII.

231. Quod tota Warena de Stanes, cum pertinentiis sit deawarennata et deaforestata in perpetuum.

## ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII.

232. Quod Major et cives habeant et teneant omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines, quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici, etc.

233. Item, quod Major, absente Rege et hæredibus, præsentetur Baronibus de Scaccario.

234. Item, quod septem libræ alloquentur Vicecomitibus Londoniarum in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, pro libertate Sancti Pauli.

235. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theoloneo et omni alia consuetudine, etc.

236. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, etc.

237. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii possint facere attornatum in Hustengo.

238. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius eat obviam mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandis suis et victualibus etc., quousque ad civitatem venerint, etc.

239. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita custuma levetur, etc.

240. Item, de adnullatione certorum articulorum.

241. Item, de confirmatione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis.

242. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites, absente Rege et Baronibus de Scaccario, <sup>1</sup> præsentetur Constabulario Turris.

243. Item, quod cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, Muragio, etc.

244. Et quod Vicecomites amercentur secundum qualitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites de regno, etc.

245. Item, de confirmatione libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum.

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<sup>1</sup> Evidently a mistake for *præsententur*.

246. Item, licet cives civitatis prædictæ aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarium, seu liberarum consuetudinum prædictarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum successores etc., de cætero eis plene gaudeant et utantur. F. 46. a.

247. Item, quod nullus Justiciarius assignabitur infra civitatem, nisi Justiciarii Itinerantes apud Turrim, Justiciarii pro Gaola de Neugate et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, etc.

248. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis prædictæ juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Domini Regis eligantur, et non alio modo.

249. Et quod nullus Vicecomes habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes.

250. Item, quod Major civitatis, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

251. Item, quod Major non sibi attrahat placitum Vicecomitale.

252. Item, quod tallagia et auxilia, in civitate ad opus Regis assidenda per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur seu exalitentur nisi de communi consensu civitatis.

253. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum, Communiariorum civitatis prædictæ.

254. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in pleno Hustengo.

255. Et quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus mercator, de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem non admittatur nisi per manucaptionem sex hominum proborum, etc.

256. Item, singulis annis inquiretur si quis advocaverit bona forinseca ut sua propria, etc.

257. Item, quod singuli de libertate sint in Lotto et Scotto et participes omnium onerum.

258. Item, quod omnes et singuli de libertate, extra

eandem civitatem manentes ac per se vel suos mercandias infra civitem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto.

259. Item, quod Commune Sigillum civitatis sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum.

260. Et quod pondera et stateræ de mercandias inter mercatores ponderandis etc., sint in custodia proborum et sufficientium hominum de eadem civitate.

261. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum, et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, committant sufficientibus hominibus, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

262. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate etc., infra eandem civitatem vina seu alia mercimonia non vendant ad retalliam.

263. Item, quod abroctatores non existant nisi per mercatores de misteris in quibus ipsi abroctatores habent officia sua, etc.

264. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes onerum dictam civitatem etc., contingentium.

265. Quod custodia Pontis et redditus, et proficua inde, duobus probis et sufficientibus hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, committantur.

266. Item, quod nullus capiat feodum de communitate, nec executionem faciat, nisi unus per communitatem ad hoc electus.

F. 44. b. 267. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens per Communitatem civitatis eligantur et amoveantur.

268. Item, quod bona Aldermannorum taxentur in tallagiis et auxiliis etc., per homines de Gardis ubi illi Aldermanni moram faciunt.

269. Item, quod Major, Aldermanni, cives, et communitas etc., assidere possunt inter se tallagia pro communi utilitate civitatis, etc.

270. Item, quod licet cives libertatibus seu liberis consuetudinibus hactenus plene usi non fuerunt etc., ipsi tamen eis et eorum quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

271. Item, quod si aliquæ consuetudines in aliqua parte difficiles sive defectivæ existant, vel emendatione indigeant, iidem Major et Aldermanni remedium congruum et bonæ rationi consonum ordinare possunt, etc.

272. Perdonatio Communitatis de omnibus transgressionibus et excessibus.

#### ALIA CHARTA REGIS EDWARDI [TERTII].

273. Quod servientes pro clavis in civitate prædicta clavas illas auratas vel argenteas, aut argentatas, et signo armorum nostrorum vel aliorum ornatas, libere deferent, etc.

#### CHARTA REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI.

274. Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam civibus Londoniarum trecentis libris sterlingorum.

275. Quod cives Londoniarum de seipsis faciant Vicecomites quos voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint, et pro eis respondeant.

276. Quod Vicecomites non amercentur pro aliquo delicto ultra xx libras.

277. Item, quod Vicecomites de periculo vitæ vel membrorum judicentur secundum legem civitatis.

278. Item, si aliquod gravamen, impedimentum, vel diminutio de hiis quæ ad Vicecomitatum pertinent per Regem concessum fuerit, illud in acquietatione firmæ ad Scaccarium computetur.

## ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM RICARDI

279. Amotio Kidellorum per totam Thamisiam vel Medeway sub pœna decem librarum, et cives habeant amerciammentum.

280. Item, quod Custos Turris nihil capiat de Kidellia.

## ALIA CHARTA EJUSDEM RICARDI

281. Quod nullus civium placitet extra muros, præter de tenuris exterioribus, etc.

282. Item, quod nullus civis faciat duellum.

283. Item, quod cives habeant quietanciam murdri.

284. Item, quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare.

285. Item, quod infra muros civitatis, neque in Port-sokene, nemo capiat hospitium per vim seu liberationem Marescalli.

F. 47. a. 286. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, et omni alia consuetudine.

287. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum legem civitatis.

288. Item, quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Miskenninga.

289. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

290. Quod cives terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita sua juste habeant.

291. Item, quod de terris et tenuris suis quæ infra urbem sunt rectum eis teneatur.

292. Item, de debitis Londoniis accommodatis placita ibidem teneantur.

293. Item, de namiis apud Londonias capiendis.



294. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, ubicumque eas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici Secundi.

295. Quod cives sint quieti de Brightol, Childwite, Jeresgive, et Scotale.

296. Quod cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, prout habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, avi Regis Henrici.

297. Item, quod Warena de Stanes sit dea-warennata.

#### ALIA CHARTA.

298. Quod Major et cives habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

299. Item, quod Rege non existente apud Westmonasterium, Major Baronibus de Scaccario præsentetur, et ab eisdem ut Major admittatur.

300. Allocatio libertatis Sancti Pauli.

301. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, etc.

#### ALIA CHARTA.

302. Quod cives Londoniarum de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare, secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis.

303. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possint, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in Curia Regis.

304. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus per terram vel per aquam cum mercandisis et victualibus suis versus civitatem, ad emendum vel revendendum, quousque ad

dictam civitatem venerint, et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint.

305. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni quæ custumam debent, quousque debita custodia levetur.

306. Quod Major et Vicecomites, Rege nec Baronibus de Scaccario præsentibus apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias, præsententur Constabulario Turris Londoniarum, extra portam ejusdem Turris; ita tamen, quod in proximo adventu Regis apud Westmonasterium vel Londonias, Regi <sup>1</sup>repræsentetur.

[<sup>2</sup> 307. Item, de Pavagii, Pontagii, et Muragii acquisitione.]

308. Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercentur in Curia Regis secundum quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites regni in casu consimili, etc.

<sup>3</sup> 307. Item, quod Vicecomites sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, etc.

F. 47. b. 309. Confirmatio libertatum et consuetudinum prædictarum.

310. Licet cives aliquibus libertatum etc. hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen eis et eorum quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

311. Quod Dominus Rex vel hæredes sui non assignabunt Justiciarios infra civitatem, pro aliquibus infra eandem civitatem emergentibus, alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarum, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Neugate deliberanda et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum corrigendis.

312. Quod Major et Vicecomites civitatis Londoniarum eligantur juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Domini Regis, et non alio modo.

313. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum habeant

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *repræsentetur*.

<sup>2</sup> Inserted in the Elizabethan copy. It was, probably, overlooked in abstracting for the original.

<sup>3</sup> Thus numbered in the Elizabethan copy.

nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii sui, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

314. Item, quod Major Londoniarum, dum Major fuerit, non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans, quam officium Majoratus ejusdem.

315. Item, quod Major coram ipso non trahat nec teneat placitum Vicecomitale, nec alia quam illa quæ Major tenere debet secundum antiquas consuetudines civitatis.

316. Item, quod tallagia, postquam assessa fuerint in Londoniis per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur nisi de communi assensu Majoris et Communitatis.

317. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis et auxiliis provenientes, sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum ejusdem civitatis.

318. Item, quod nullus alienigena admittatur in libertatem civitatis, nisi in Hustengo.

319. Item, quod quilibet admissus in libertatem civitatis sit de certo mistero vel officio, per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum ejusdem misteræ vel officii.

320. Item, si quis homo liber civitatis convictus fuerit contra juramentum suum prius præstitum, vel contra statuta dictæ civitatis, libertatem suam amittat.

321. Item, modus et formæ <sup>1</sup>antiqui de apprenticiis observentur.

322. Si quis liber civitatis advocaverit bona forinsecorum esse sua, libertatem civitatis amittat.

323. Item, quod cives ejusdem civitatis, nisi sint in Lotto et Scotto et participes omnium onerum pro statu civitatis, libertatem suam amittant.

324. Item, quod cives extra libertatem dictæ civitatis manentes, per se vel suos mercandisas in eadem exercentes, sint in Lotto et Scotto cum civibus, sub poena amissionis libertatis.

325. Item, quod Commune Sigillum sit in custodia

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<sup>1</sup> For antiqui.

duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum; et quod non negetur rationalibiter indigentibus; et quod pro appositione ejusdem nihil capiatur.

326. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandis inter mercatorem et mercatorem ponderandis sint in custodia proborum hominum ejusdem civitatis, in officio illa expertorum, per Communitatem eligendorum; et non aliis committantur.

P. 48. a. 327. Quod Vicecomites theoloneum et custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes, aut officia publica ad ipsos spectantia, illis committant pro quibus respondere voluerint; et delinquentes convicti ab officio suo amoveantur et juxta eorum demerita puniantur.

328. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate vina aliqua seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem, seu ejus suburbia, ad retalliam non vendant.

329. Item, quod abroctatores mercandiarum per mercatores eligantur, et coram Majore præsentent sacramentum.

330. Item, quod communes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes omnium onerum sicut liberi hospitatores.

331. Item, quod mercatores de Vasconia et alii alienigenæ ad invicem hospitari poterunt, prout hæcenus facere consueverunt.

332. Item, quod custodia et proficua Pontis duobus probis hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, per Communitatem eligendis committantur, qui inde annuatim respondeant.

333. Item, quod nullus serviens Cameræ capiat feodum de Communitate, aut executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc per Communitatem electus.

334. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Serviens, et Communis Clericus per Communitatem eligantur, et ad eorum voluntatem amoveantur.

335. Quod bona Aldermannorum in auxiliis et tallagiis civitatis per homines Wardarum ubi moram trahunt taxentur, sicut bona cæterorum civium.

336. Confirmatio articulorum præscriptorum.

337. Quod Major, Aldermanni, et Communitas, tallagia assidere possunt tam super redditibus quam aliis bonis suis, etc.

338. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes, sint in custodia quatuor proborum hominum ad hoc eligendorum.

339. Item, licet cives aliquibus libertatum seu liberarum consuetudinum plene hactenus usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen eisdem libertatibus et eorum<sup>1</sup> quolibet de cætero plene gaudeant et utantur.

340. Quod Major et Aldermanni de assensu Communitatis possunt facere ordinationes,

341. Quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates suas et liberas consuetudines suas, tam scriptas quam non scriptas, sicut habuerunt temporibus Sancti Edwardi Regis

<sup>2</sup>342. et Confessoris, et Willelmi Conquerætoris, et aliorum progenitorum suorum.

343. Quod Major Londoniarum sit unus Justiciariorum apud Neugate pro gaola deliberanda.

344. Item, quod cives habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum de omnibus qui adjudicati fuerint infra libertatem,

345. Item, Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro octo libris.

346. Item, quod cives Londoniarum tenementa sua infra libertatem civitatis legare possunt, ad manum mortuam vel alio modo.

347. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercentur sicut cæteri Vicecomites regni amercentur, pro delictis contingentibus.

348. Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amer-

F. 48. b.

<sup>1</sup> For *qualibet*.

<sup>2</sup> Thus numbered according to the Elizabethan copy.

cientur pro escapio latronum ad c solidos, sed tantummodo.

349. Item, quod cives non onerentur de custodia illorum qui fugerint ad ecclesias.

350. Item quod cives Londoniarum amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia, et habeant punitiones inde ad Dominum Regem pertinentes.

351. Item, quod mercatores alienigenæ in Angliam venientes mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum vendant, et quod morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitem.

352. Item, quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus Mercati infra libertatem non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exercent, nec cives extra libertatem de emergentibus infra eandem civitatem trahant quovismodo.

353. Item, quod nullus nisi Major exercent officium Escaetoris ibidem ; ita quod sacramentum faciat Domino Regi inde respondere.

354. Item, quod cives Londoniarum non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem.

355. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non capiat prisas per terram nec per aquam, nec naves vel batellos arestet vel arestari faciat.

356. Item, quod cives Londoniarum habeant custodes de seipsis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Angliæ.

357. Item, quod Vicecomites non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum, nisi super redditione compotorum suorum ad Scaccarium.

358. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, licet contra antiquam consuetudinem compulsi fuissent ad clamandas libertates et liberas consuetudines suas, per usum et consuetudinem ab antiquo eas habeant et utantur, ut antiquitus consueverunt.

359. Item, quod cives Londoniarum recordare possint

libertates et liberas consuetudines suas coram Rege, Justiciariis, et ministris suis quibuscunque, non obstantibus Itinere statutis seu judiciis in contrarium editis seu promulgatis.

360. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat civibus Londoniarum, quoad allocationem Chartarum suarum, in omnibus placeis Domini Regis, pro tempore unius Regis.

361. Item, quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat per aliquos ministros Domini Regis infra libertatem per breve vel sine brevi, nisi per ministros ejusdem civitatis.

362. Item, quod Vicecomites in auxilium firmæ civitatis habeant plene omnes forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandisarum, et inde non occasionentur.

363. Item, quod cives Londoniarum deducantur in Itineribus prout deducebantur temporibus Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ.

364. Si aliqua in ultimo Itinere contra libertates et liberas consuetudines civitatis facta seu attentata fuerint, non cedatur eis in præjudicium quin ut antiquitus deduci et consueverunt.

365. Quod cives Londoniarum, in auxiliis, concessionibus, et contributionibus ad opus Regis, taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, ut homines comitatum et non ut homines civitatum et burgorum; et quod de omnibus tallagiis sint quieti. F. 49. a.

366. Item, quod libertas civitatis non capiatur pro singulari delicto ministri civitatis in manum Regis, nec Custos in eadem ea occasione deputetur, sed minister hujus pro qualitate transgressionis puniatur.

367. Item, quod nullus provisor, captor, officarius, seu minister Regis vel alterius, faciat prisam in Londoniis vel extra de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem, nisi debitam fecerit solutionem vel de voluntate venditoris habeat inde respectum.

368. Item, quod de vinis civium, videlicet uno dolio

ante malum et alio retro malum, nec alio modo, prisafiet per aliquem ministrum Regis vel alterius contra eorum voluntatem ; sed inde perpetuo sint quieti.

369. Nullus officarius seu provisor Regis mercandiset per se vel per alios, infra civitatem vel extra, de rebus officium suum tangentibus.

370. Item, quod terræ et tenementa forinseca civium qui erunt ministri civitatis, erunt obligata ad conservandos eos erga Regem indemnes pro eorum officiis, sicut tenementa sua infra eandem civitatem.

371. Item, quod nullum mercatum infra septem leucas in circuitu civitatis de cætero alicui concedatur.

372, 373. Quod omnes Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis de hominibus civitatis capiendæ, apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi capiantur ; exceptis Inquisitionibus in Itinere, et pro deliberatione de Neugate.

374. Item, quod nullus de libertate implicitetur ad Scaccarium nec alibi per billam, nisi tangat Regem vel hæredes suos.

375. Villa de Suthwerk civibus Londoniarum dimissa ad firmam.

376. Quod cives Londoniarum habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas, non obstante statuto edito apud Eboracum anno Regis Edwardi Tertii nono.

377. De clavis pro servientibus civitatis portandis.

378. Amotio Aldermannorum annuatim die Sancti Gregorii.

#### ALIA CHARTA.

379. Quod pistores et molendarii furantes pastum vel farinam trahantur super clayam, et committantur delinquentes Tonello super Cornhulle, et ibidem includantur.

380. Ponderatio bladi et obolus de quolibet quarterio concessi Majori Londoniarum.



381. Confirmatio libertatum prædictarum, cum clausula, licet.

382. Quod nullus mercator extraneus a libertate vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo infra libertatem dictæ civitatis aliquas mercandisas, sub forisfactura etc.

383. Quod Major et cives non sint intendentes mandatis alicujus domini, constabularii, senescalli, marescalli, admiralli, etc., nisi mandatis regiis et hæredum suorum.

384. Item, quod de custumis, consuetudinibus, impositionibus, et purpresturis infra civitatem per cives ejusdem inquiri debeat, et non per alios. F. 40. b.

385. Item, quod protectiones in obsequium Regis vel hæredum suorum profecturis, sive in eodem moraturis, locum non teneant de cætero in placito debiti pro victualibus, etc.

386. Item, quod breve de Scaccario non exeat ad venire faciendum corpus alicujus imprisonati in Gaola Regis de Neugate vel alibi in eadem civitate, pro damnis aut debitis ipsis civibus adjudicatis, nisi etc.

387. Si vero aliqua ambiguitas sive difficultas super aliquo articulo inveniri contigerit, Rex, per advisamentum Consilii sui, talem inde interpretationem faciet qualis fuerit bonæ fidei ac magis consona rationi.

CHARTA REGIS HENRICI QUARTI RECITANS ET CONFIRMANS OMNES ET SINGULAS CHARTAS SUPRASCRIPTAS.

388. Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ dimissus ad firmam pro ccc libris civibus Londoniarum.

389. Item, quod cives faciant de seipsis Vicecomites quos voluerint, et amoveant quando voluerint.

390. Item, quod Vicecomites præsententur Baronibus de Scaccario, etc.

391. Item, quod Vicecomites non amercientur pro aliquo delicto, nisi ad summam viginti librarum.

392. Si vero Rex vel hæredes sui alicui dederint aliquid quod ad firmam Vicecomitatus pertinet, illud in acquietatione firmæ suæ ad Scaccarium annuatim computetur.

393. Item, quod omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisiam vel in Medewaye amoveantur, etc.

394. Et quod Custodes Turris nihil capiant de prædictis Kidellis.

395. Item, quod cives habeant acquietanciam murdri infra urbem, et in Portsokene.

396. Item, quod nullus eorum faciat duellum.

397. Item, quod nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli.

398. Item, quod cives sint quieti de theolonio, lastagio, et omni alia consuetudine.

399. Item, quod nullus de misericordia pecuniæ judicetur, nisi secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis.

400. Et quod in civitate in nullo placito sit Meskenninga.

401. Item, quod Hustengum semel tantum in hebdomada teneatur.

402. Item, quod terras, tenuras, vadimonia, et debita omnia juste habeant.

403. Et quod de terris et tenuris suis infra civitatem rectum eis teneatur.

404. Item, quod de debitis suis quæ accommodata fuerint placita ibidem teneantur.

405. Item, si quis theoloneum vel aliquam aliam consuetudinem ab hominibus Londoniarum ceperit etc., Vicecomites Londoniarum namium inde apud Londonias capiant.

406. Item, quod cives habeant fugationes suas, sicut habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici, etc.

407. Item, quod sint quieti de Brithtol, Childwyte, Jeresgyve, et Scotale.

408. Item, quod warena de Stanes sit deawarenata, etc.

409. Confirmatio libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis, etc.

410. Quod, Rege et hæredibus suis non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, præsentetur Major annuatim Baronibus Domini Regis de Scaccario, etc.

F. 20. a

411. Item, quod allocentur Vicecomitibus Londoniarum annuatim septem libræ in compoto suo ad Scaccarium, pro libertate Sancti Pauli.

412. Et quod iidem cives per totam potestatem Regis sint quieti de omni theolonio et omni alia consuetudine.

413. Item, quod cives de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possunt disrationare, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, etc.

414. Item, quod tam forinseci quam alii attornatum facere possunt, tam agendo quam defendendo, sicut alibi in curia Regis.

415. Item, quod nullus mercator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus, per terram vel per aquam, cum mercandisis suis et victualibus, quousque etc.

416. Item, quod nullus exponat mercimonia sua venditioni, quæ custumam debeant, quousque debita inde custuma levetur.

417. Item, quod Rege vel Baronibus non existentibus apud Westmonasterium, Major præsentetur Constabulario Turris Londoniarum.

418. Quod cives sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, per totum regnum, etc.

419. Quod cives amerciantur juxta quantitatem delicti, sicut cæteri Vicecomites Angliæ.

420. Confirmatio libertatum prædictarum, cum clausula, licet.

421. Quod Rex non assignabit Justiciarios infra civi-

tatem alios quam Justiciarios de Itinere, Justiciarios pro Gaola de Neugate et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum.

422. Item, quod Major et Vicecomites juxta tenorem Chartarum progenitorum Regis eligantur, et non alio modo.

423. Item, quod nullus Vicecomes habeat nisi duos clericos et duos servientes ratione officii illius, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

424. Item, quod Major non habeat aliud officium ad civitatem illam spectans quam officium Majoratus ejusdem, nec sibi attrahat placitum Vicecomitale, etc.

425. Item, quod tallagia vel auxilia, ad opus Regis et hæredum suorum assidenda per Majorem et Aldermannos, non augmententur nec exalitentur.

426. Item, quod denarii de hujusmodi tallagiis provenientes in custodia quatuor proborum Communiariorum liberentur, etc.

427. Item, quod nullus alienigena in libertatem civitatis prædictæ admittatur, nisi in Hustengo.

428. Item, quod indigena, et præcipue Anglicus mercator, de certo mistero vel officio in libertatem civitatis non admittatur, nisi per manucaptionem sex proborum hominum de mistero de quo ille erit.

429. Item, quod singulis annis inquiratur si quis liber advocaverit bona forinseca tanquam sua, etc.

430. Item, quod omnes de libertate sint in Lotto et Scotto, et participes omnium onerum; alioquin libertatem amittant.

F. 50. b. 431. Item, quod Commune Sigillum civitatis prædictæ sit in custodia duorum Aldermannorum et duorum Communiariorum.

432. Item, quod pondera et stateræ de mercandis inter mercatores ponderandis sint in custodia proborum et sufficientium hominum de eadem civitate.

433. Item, quod Vicecomites theoloneum et alias custumas ad firmam suam pertinentes committere pos-

sunt hominibus sufficientibus, pro quibus respondere voluerint.

434. Item, quod mercatores qui non sunt de libertate vina aliqua seu alia mercimonia infra eandem civitatem ad retalliam non vendant.

435. Item, quod abroctatores aliquarum mercandis in civitate prædicta de cætero non existant, nisi per mercatores electi et coram Majore jurati.

436. Quod omnes hospitatores, quamvis non sint de libertate, sint participes onerum dictam civitatem contingentium, etc.

437. Item, quod custodia Pontis duobus probis hominibus, aliis quam Aldermannis, committatur.

438. Quod nullus serviens capiat feodum de Communitate nisi unus per Communitatem ad hoc electus.

439. Item, quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens per Communitatem eligantur et amoveantur.

440. Et quod bona Aldermannorum in auxiliis et tallagiis taxentur per homines de Gardis in quibus illi Aldermanni moram fecerint.

441. Quod cives habeant libertates suas secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ, et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et adnulentur.

442. Item, quod Major sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Neugate deliberandam.

443. Item, quod cives habeant Infangthef, et Outfangthef, et catalla felonum.

444. Item, quod cives legare possunt tenementa sua infra libertatem, tam ad manum mortuam quam alio modo.

445. Item, quod Vicecomites amercentur pro escapio latronum ad centum solidos.

446. Item, quod cives amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia et Medeway.

447. Item, quod omnes mercatores alienigenæ vendant mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum hospitem civitatis.

448. Quod senescallus Marescalli seu clericus mercati hospitii nostri infra libertatem civitatis non sedeant, nec aliquod officium ibidem exerceant.

449. Item, quod nullus nisi Major civitatis officium Escaetriæ exerceat in eadem civitate.

450. Et quod dicti cives a modo non distringantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in guerram extra civitatem prædictam.

451. Item, quod Constabularius Turris Londoniarum non faciat prisas per terram nec per aquam de victualibus aut aliis rebus, etc.

452. Quod cives habeant custodes de seipsis ad placita in omnibus bonis feriis Angliæ.

P. 51. a. 453. Item, quod Vicecomites non distringantur ad faciendum sacramentum ad Scaccarium Regis, nisi super redditionem compotorum eorundem.

454. Item, quod unum breve sufficiat in qualibet placea, quoad allocationes Chartarum, pro tempore unius Regis.

455. Quod nulla summonitio, attachiamentum, seu executio fiat etc., nisi per ministros ejusdem civitatis.

456. Item, quod Vicecomites in auxilium firmæ habeant plene forisfacturas victualium et aliarum rerum, juxta tenorem Chartarum, etc.

457. Item, quod cives in Itineribus Justiciariorum apud Turrim deducantur per easdem leges sicut deducebantur temporibus Dominorum Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ.

458. Item, quod cives in concessionibus et tallagiis taxentur et contribuant cum communitate regni, sicut homines comitatuum et non sicut homines civitatum et burgorum.

459. Item, quod pro aliqua personali transgressione

non capiatur libertas civitatis in manum Regis, videlicet pro personali iudicio vel transgressione alicujus ministri.

460. Item, quod nullus provisor, captor, vel alius officarius, faciat prisam aliquam in civitate prædicta de bonis civium contra eorum voluntatem.

461. Item, quod de vinis ipsorum civium nulla prisam fiat per aliquem ministrum Regis contra eorum voluntatem. <sup>1</sup>[Item, quod nullus provisor etc., mercandizet infra civitatem de rebus officium suum tangentibus].

462. Item, quod terræ et tenementa forinseca ministrorum dictæ civitatis sint obligata ad conservandam dictam civitatem indemnem erga Dominum Regem et hæredes suos, de hiis quæ officia sua contingunt.

463. Item, quod omnes Inquisitiones, per Justiciarios et alios ministros Regis capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum et non alibi, extra Inquisitionibus in Itineribus apud Turrim Londoniarum et pro deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate.

464. Item, quod nullus de libertate civitatis implicetur seu occasionetur ad Scaccarium nostrum nec alibi per billam, nisi de hiis quæ tangunt nos vel hæredes nostros.

465. Villa de Suthwerk dimissa ad firmam civibus Londoniarum.

466. Confirmatio libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum prout antiquitus habuerunt, statuto apud Eboracum anno Edwardi nono de Mercatoribus facto non obstante.

467. De clavis servientium Majoris et Vicecomitum.

468. De Aldermannis annuatim die Sancti Gregorii eligendis.

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<sup>1</sup> Supplied in another, but perhaps contemporary, hand.

469. Item, de gubernatione pistorum, molendinariorum, et de ponderatione bladi, et de obolo cujuslibet quarterii bladi recipiendo.

470. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet.

471. Item, quod nullus extraneus a libertate civitatis prædictæ vendat vel emat ab altero extraneo aliquas mercandisas, sub forisfactura eorundem.

<sup>1</sup>[472. Et quod cives non sint obedientes præceptis seu mandatis alicujus domini etc., nisi tantum mandatis etc., Domini Regis. De nominibus et titulis suis etc., et sigillis suis et privatis signatis, etc.]

F. 51. b.

473. Item, quod de custumis, consuetudinibus, impositionibus, et purpresturis infra civitatem, per cives ejusdem inquiri debeat et non per alios.

474. Item, de protectionibus regiis allocandis.

475. Item, quod breve Regis non exeat de Scaccario ad venire faciendum corpus imprisonati in Neugate vel alibi infra libertatem civibus condemnati ad respondendum Regi de debitis regiis in Scaccario suo, nisi inveniatur per examinationem quod debitum Regis fuerit debitum verum, et non fictum, ante condemnationem.

476. Si difficultas sive ambiguitas fuerit super aliquo articulo in Chartis regiis vel progenitorum suorum contento, Rex per avisamentum Consilii sui inde faciet interpretationem rationi et bonæ fidei consonam.

477. Item, quod cives Londoniarum, colore seu virtute alicujus concessionis seu responsionis petitionibus eorum in Parlamento per Regem factæ, de eorum aliquibus libertatibus seu liberis consuetudinibus antiquis et approbatis aliquid <sup>2</sup>[non] restringantur.

478. Confirmatio omnium libertatum <sup>3</sup>per Parliamentum.

479. Quod cives Londoniarum, hæredes, et succes-

<sup>1</sup> Inserted in another, and somewhat later, hand.

<sup>2</sup> Accidentally omitted.

<sup>3</sup> Inserted in another hand.



sores sui ad omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas adeo integre et plene restituantur, sicut eas tempore aliquorum progenitorum Regis liberius et plenius habuerunt.

480. Item, quod omnimoda vina in civitate vendenda, necnon vitellarii, tam piscenarii quam alii, in eadem civitate habitantes, et ad civitatem prædictam cum victualibus exnunc venturi, sub regimine et gubernatione Majoris et Aldermannorum de cætero existant.

481. Item, quod Major non compellatur ad Scaccarium facere aliud sacramentum quam tempore Regis Edwardi Tertii facere consuevit.

482. Item, restitutio libertatis et franchiesiarum Londoniarum civibus ejusdem, in manus Regis prius captarum <sup>1</sup> [propter tepidam correctionem.]

483. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet.

484. Custodia portarum de Newgate et Ludgate, et omnium aliarum portarum et posternarum, una cum collectione theolonii et omnium customarum de Chepe, Billyngesgate, et Smythfelde civibus Londoniarum concessa etc.—<sup>2</sup> [necnon tronagii, scilicet ponderationis plumbi, ceræ, piperis, alum, maderæ et aliorum hujusmodi mercimoniorum infra civitatem prædictam.]

### <sup>3</sup> IN CHARTA REGIS HENRICI QUINTI.

[485. Confirmatio libertatum, cum clausula, licet cives vel prædecessores sui illis plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes et successores eis plene gaudeant et utantur, etc.]

<sup>1</sup> Added in a later hand. It appears in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>2</sup> Added in another hand. It appears in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>3</sup> This abstract is added in the original work, evidently by the hand

of the Elizabethan transcriber. It is followed by abstracts of several other Charters down to the reign of Henry VII., which, being already in print, it has been deemed advisable to omit.

## LIBER TERTIUS.

## PARS PRIMA.

*De Hustengis de Communibus Placitis et Placitis Terræ, et de modo tenendi Hustengum de brevibus Exigendi et Milites faciendi, Amerciamentis, pœna Forstallamenti panni lanei, et Assisis Novæ Disseisinæ et Mortis Antecessoris.*

F. 171. a. In primis, de Hustengis de Placitis Terræ et de processu in eisdem.

Item, ad habendam executionem de certis judiciis redditis in Hustengis per billam.

Item, quod summonitiones quæ fient in brevibus de recto debent fieri per duos dies vel iii ante Hustengum, vel die Dominica proxima ante Hustengum.

Item, de Hustengis de Communibus Placitis et de processu in eisdem.

Item, de brevi de Dote et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de brevi de Gaiveletto et de processu ejusdem.

Item, quod si tenens non veniat infra annum et diem, tunc post annum et diem petens habebit *Scire facias* adversus tenentem ad veniendum et respondendum, etc.

Item, de brevi de Vasto et de processu ejusdem.

Item, in brevi de Errore corrigendo et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de Replegiare et de processu ejusdem.

Item, de brevi de Participatione facienda et de processu ejusdem.

Item, quod quilibet bedellus civitatis Londoniarum per consensum et consilium Aldermanni sui contra quodlibet Hustengum de Communibus Placitis summoneat vi homines <sup>1</sup>sufficienter Wardæ suæ.

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<sup>1</sup> An error evidently for *sufficientes*.

Item, de brevibus de Exigendo.

Item, de amerciamentis in Hustengis prædictis.

Item, quod Aldermanni Londoniarum erunt summoniti ad veniendum ad <sup>1</sup>dictam Hustengum.

Item, de quodam brevi pro Militibus faciendis, et de returno ejusdem.

Item, de quodam brevi pro Militibus faciendis, et de returno ejusdem.

Item, de quodam fine quia quidam forstallant pannos laneos antequam venerint Londonias.

Item, de assisis Novæ Disseisinæ, vocatis '*Fresshforee*.'

Item, de assisis Mortis Antecessoris.

*De Actionibus Personalibus et Processibus in Curia Vicecomitum et modo placitandi in eadem curia, et de ejusdem curiæ gubernatione.*

Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum Curias suas separatim tenebunt in Guihalda; videlicet, quilibet per se de actionibus personalibus duas Generales Curias in septimana pro indigenis, et omni die pro extraneis, nisi causa diei festi.

Item, quod clerici et ministri Vicecomitum super querelis factis incontinenti adjudicent *Capias* et alium processum.

Item, quod consuetum est adjudicare *Capias* in placitis debiti, compoti, et conventionis, et omnium aliarum actionum personalium.

Item, quod quilibet arrestatus poterit invenire manucaptionem in Computatorio vel alibi coram Vicecomitibus vel eorum clericis ad hoc deputatis de veniendo ad proximam curiam, etc.

Item, quod si defendens, postquam captus fuerit et manucaptus in aliqua querela transgressionis, verbera-

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<sup>1</sup> An error for *dictum*.

tionis, vel bonorum asportationis, aut alterius actionis personalis ubi damna sunt recuperanda, fecerit defaultam, tunc defendens ut attinctus adjudicetur.

Item, quod licet manucaptos per defaultam principalis debitoris arrestati fuerint, nihilominus si debitor principalis ad sectam manucaptorum arrestatus <sup>1</sup> fuerint, manucaptos erunt deliberati.

F. 171. b. Item, quod manucaptos, postquam reddiderint corpus manucapti in Curia vel Computatorio ipsorum, ab eorum mancipatione erunt exonerati.

Item, de auditoribus assignandis in placito compoti.

Item, si testatum fuerit quod defendens fregerit sequestrum, arrestetur et finem faciat pro contemptu, etc.

Item, quod in actione personali nullus essonietur ante vel post. Et licet defendens, postquam se jungerit inquisitioni, fecerit defaultam, nihilominus si venerit quando inquisitio capiatur habeat calumnias suas versus juratores, etc.

Item, quod defendens, liber vel forinsecus residens, in placito debiti faciat legem suam cum septima manu sua statim in curia vel in proxima curia: et forinsecus non residens cum tertia manu vel ad sex ecclesias Guyhaldæ propinquiores.

Item, quod defendens liber potest vadiare legem in placito transgressionis.

Item, quod executores respondebunt sine specialitate, et quod possunt facere legem in placito debiti conventionis.

Item, quod defendens in placito debiti pro victualibus expendendis et pro locatione domorum non faciat legem suam.

Item, quod mulier quæ sola mercandizat respondeat ut sola mulier sine viro in omnibus, etc.

Item, quod si mulier ut sola mulier locaverit hospi-

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<sup>1</sup> An error for *fuerit*.

tium seu domum, si implicitetur pro reddito dicti hospitii vel domus, licet maritata fuerit tempore locationis dicti hospitii sive domus, respondebit ut sola sine viro.

Item, de placito transgressionis factæ per virum et uxorem.

Item, de querela debiti facta versus virum pro contractu uxoris suæ.

Item, quod si defendens vadiaverit legem ut liber, oportet ut dicat qualiter liber sit, in nativitate vel redemptione.

Item, de duobus vel pluribus obligatis implicitatis pro obligatione debiti quolibet eorum in solidum, et unus illorum solvat totale debitum, prosequatur versus alios conjunctim vel divisim de contributione facienda.

Item, de forinsecis attachiamtis.

Item, quod serviens defendentis habebit probationem bonorum ejusdem defendentis in forinseco attachiamto.

Item, quod nulla acquietancia sive relaxatio portans datam extra Londonias solutionis, vel aliqua alia materia, allegetur.

Item, in querimonia transgressionis et aliis actionibus personalibus de barganeis et contractibus factis infra civitatem Londoniarum, defendens non erit admissus ad placitandum aliquod placitum forinsecum.

Item, de obligatione portante datam in nullo certo loco et querens allegaverit dictam obligationem esse factam in certa parochia Londoniarum, et defendens allegat dictam obligationem esse factam in certo loco extra Londonias, querens vult verificare quod dicta obligatio facta fuit Londoniis, tunc inquiratur per patriam per dictum querentem allegatio, si querens hoc petierit.

Item, quod querens in obligatione de duplo non recuperet nisi debitum clarum per sacramentum in hac parte præstandum et damna sua taxata per curiam.

Item, quod querens in simplici obligatione ad instantiam defendentis examinetur per sacramentum suum

quantum sit verum debitum in dicta obligatione, et in tali casu querens nihil recuperabit nisi illud quod voluerit jurare esse verum debitum.

Item, de obligatione facta super diversis conditionibus per indorsamentum vel per indenturam, quantum querens recuperabit pro conditionibus fractis.

P. 172. a Item, de obligatione in curia monstrata, et defendens allegat quod ipse habet acquietanciam, vel indenturas, vel aliquod aliud sigillatum in partibus longinquis quæ<sup>1</sup> si valeret si ille paratus habuisset, tunc defendens habebit diem assignatam per curiam ad importanda munimenta sua sigillata, secundum distantiam loci.

Item, quod liber homo civitatis erit arrestatus per corpus suum, si testatum fuerit per querentem et alios fide dignos quod defendens fuerit fugitivus et se absentans.

Item, quod placita captionis namiorum in loco de *Replegiare* possunt teneri coram Vicecomitibus sicut in Hustengo, si non pertinent libero tenemento.

Item, in actionibus personalibus si ambæ partes comparuerint coram Vicecomitibus ad primum diem et querens narret versus defendentem, defendens respondebit incontinenti eodem die absque aliquo die habendo ad consulendum.

Item, quod consuetudines placitati vel allegati coram Vicecomitibus, unde Vicecomites non sunt plenius informati, erunt determinati per Majorem et Aldermannos ante iudicium redditum.

Item, quod partes coram Vicecomitibus placitantes non habeant diem nisi semper usque ad proximam curiam.

Item, de actionibus manutenendis absque specialitate.

Item, quod defendens non faciet legem contra tallium sigillatum.

Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum et quilibet

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<sup>1</sup> Apparently redundant.

eorum possunt capere coram eis recognitiones debiti in curiis suis de quacumque summa.

Item, quod Vicecomites possunt custodire prisiones<sup>1</sup> coram condemnatione, ita bene ad hospitia sua ubi morantur et ad eorum Computatoria, sicut in gaolis communibus.

Item, de querela debiti, compoti et aliorum personalium contractuum factorum inter mercatorem et mercatorem.

Item, de placitis inter mercatores et mercatores.

Item, quod terræ et tenementa defendentis qui moram suam retraxit extra civitatem post quartam defaultam extendentur et liberabuntur querenti.

Item, quod Vicecomites possunt examinare partes in omnibus actionibus personalibus.

Item, de materia allegata in placito per defendentem ad expellendam actionem querentis.

Item, quod defendens, licet invenerit manucaptionem usque ad proximam curiam et fuerit exactus in congruo tempore, et ipse et manucaptores sui fecerint defaultam, et venerit, sedente curia, poterit salvare plegios suos, extra quod non faciet legem suam in hoc casu.

Item, quod querentes possunt emendare querelas suas et billas suas.

Item, quod querens in actione compoti non potest narrare quod defendens fuit ballivus suus, in nullo casu.

Item, quod actio compoti potest manuteneri versus foeminam solam, et versus infantes infra ætatem existentes.

Item, quod Major Londoniarum potest capere coram illo querelas et placita levata coram Vicecomitibus.

Item, quomodo debitor obligatus in certa summa erit arrestatus ante diem solutionis in obligatione contentam.

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<sup>1</sup> Evidently meaning *ante condemnationem*.

Item, quomodo liber civitatis per adjutorium vicinorum suorum absque alio ministro potest arrestare debitorem suum infra eandem civitatem subito inventum.

Item, de amerciamentis capiendis in curiis Vicecomitum.

Item, de bonis alicujus tenentis qui fugit extra civitatem, quæ arrestata sunt vel appreciata ad sectam diversorum. Adhuc *les* <sup>1</sup> *landboras* erunt ante omnes alios pro reddito domorum suarum a retro per duos annos.

Item, qualiter tenentes ad voluntatem facient præmunitionem dimissoribus suis.

Item, quod querens potest habere executionem versus aliquem condemnatum de corpore, vel de bonis ipsius condemnati, ad periculum querentis.

Item, quod manucaptores et attornati capti in Computatoriis Vicecomitum, et alii processus ibidem debite facti, sunt de recordo.

Item, quod quilibet Aldermannus Londoniarum potest recordare attornatum.

Item, quod curia ex assensu partium potest dare diem juratæ coram Vicecomitem captæ.

Item, quod juratores qui summonentur in inquisitione non amerciantur ultra iii denarios.

Item, quod inquisitiones officii capti pro affraiss non erunt contradicta per novas inquisitiones.

*De Scawangia, Tronagio, et aliis diversis custumis, feodis, firmis, et ponderatione lanæ, mensuratione bladi, brasii, et salis, et aliarum diversarum rerum, et de vinis.*

In primo, de Scawangia.

Item, de rebus subtilibus.

Item, de ponderatione.

Item, de Tronagio.

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<sup>1</sup> A clerical error for *landlords*.



- Item, de ponderatione lanæ.  
 Item, de venditione lanæ.  
 Item, quod capietur de quolibet dolio vini.  
 Item, quod capietur de quolibet quarterio de weyde.  
 Item, de weyde.  
 Item, de custuma mercatorum Normanniæ.  
 Item, de custuma navium de Scaltres.  
 Item, de firma Novi Cœmeterii.  
 Item, de firma Colonensium.  
 Item, de custumis quæ solebant esse captæ de mercandis venientibus Londonias.  
 Item, de custumis civitatis per inquisitionem retornatam in Scaccario Domini Regis.  
 Item, de feodo lanæ Hispanicæ et aliarum mercandisarum.  
 Item, de custuma quantum capietur de diversis victualibus adductis Londoniis.  
 Item, de custumis de Smythefelde.  
 Item, de custumis Pontis Londoniarum.  
 Item, de feodo Ballivi pontis ejusdem.  
 Item, de custumis de Billyngesgate.  
 Item, de consuetudinibus Ripæ Reginæ.  
 Item, de mensuratione bladi, brasii, et salis, et de portagio et cariagio.  
 Item, de feodo Ballivi Ripæ Reginæ, et de amerciamentis operariorum et servientium Ripæ Reginæ.  
 Item, de batellis ducentibus ostreas, welkes, muscles, vel sole.  
 Item, quod Ballivus Ripæ Reginæ nihil capiat de sacco lanæ.  
 Item, de custuma tronagium capiendi de mercatoribus extraneis ducentibus lanam.  
 Item, de custumis Wolchirchew.  
 Item, de custumis de Graschirche.  
 Item, de ponderatione facta per bilancem.  
 Item, de vinis pro Rege capiendis.

F. 162. b. <sup>1</sup>[DES CHARTREZ ET TESTAMENTZ ENROLLEZ, ET DE  
EXAMYNATIOUNS DES FEAMEZ.

Enrolment  
of wills.

Item, la ou reversioun ou rent sount devysez par testamente enrollez de recorde in Husteng, mesmes lez reversions et rentz passent mayntenaunt aprez la morte le testatour; issint que ceux as quex tieux rentz soyent devysez poyent distreyndre pur le rent, et fayre avowrye. Et ceux en reversyon poyent suer bryef de Waste a lour volunte sanz attornementz de tenauntz; et poent pleader par mesme lez enrollementz, si mestier soyt, coment qe ils neyent mye les ditz testamentz en poygn.

Enrolment  
of deeds and  
indentures.

Et mesme la custome tyent lieu dez chartrez, endenturez, et autres escriptz enrollz en Hustenge de recorde. Et tieux enrollementz ount este usez de tout temps; issint qe lez testamentz soyent proclaymez et provez en pleyne Husteng, come <sup>2</sup>devaunte est dit. Et lez chartres, et endenturez, et autrez escriptz ensealez poyent estre acceptez, et les conysauncez et confessions dez femez ent estre receux devaunt le Mayre et un Audreman, ou devaunt le Recorder et un Aldermann, ou devaunt deux Audremanz, pur necessitate, sy bien hors de courte come dedeinz: issint qe mesmez lez chartrez, endentures, et autrez escriptz yssynt conuz, soyent en aprez entrez et enrollez en ascune dez Hustenge, et les feez ent payez come le maner est.]<sup>3</sup>

Enrolment  
of cogni-  
sances of  
women.

<sup>1</sup> This article is inserted in a later hand, probably of the end of the fifteenth century.

<sup>2</sup> In reference apparently to a prior passage in the record from

which the present passage is extracted.

<sup>3</sup> A translation of these passages will be given at the end of the present work.

## DE HUSTENGIS.

Fait assavoir, qe touz les terres et tenementz, rentes et services, deinz la citee de Londres et les suburbes dicelle, sont pledables a la Guyhalle deinz mesme la citee en deux Hustenges, dount lun Hustenge est appellee "Hustenge de Plee de Terre," et lautre Hustenge est appellee "Hustenge des Comunes Pleees;" et les queles Hustenges sont tenuz en la dite Guyhalle devant les Maire et Viscontz de mesme la citee chescune semaine, les jours de Lundy et Marsdy; cest assavoir, le Lundy, a demander les demandantz, et agarder nounsuytes, et allower essoignes; et le Marsdy, pur agarder defautes et pleder,—forspris certains temps et jours festivalx et autres causes resonables, es queux temps nulles Hustenges poent estre tenuz, par custume de la citee suisdite. Cest assavoir, Hustenge du Pley de Terre doit estre tenuz lune semaine apar luy, et Hustenge des Comunes Pleees laltre semaine apar luy, as jours suisditz: mais les enrroulementz et titles des ditz Hustenges fount mencion de Lundy soulement.

F. 183. a.  
Two Hustings for Pleas as to lands and tenements, &c.

En Hustenge du Plee de Terre sont pledez briefs de droit patentz, directz as Mair et Viscountz de Loundres: en queux briefs y ad tiel proces par la custome de la citee; cestassavoir, le tenaunt ou les tenaantz adeprymes averount trois somons, a les tenementz demaundez, as troys Hustenges du Plee de Terre proscheins ensuantz apres la liveree du brief, et sanz demaunder les tenaantz a nulle des Hustenges suisditz; et apres les troys somons terminees, troys essones as trois autres Hustenges du Pley de Terre adoncques proscheins ensuantz. Et al proschein Hustenge apres la tierce essone, si les tenaantz facent defalt, proces serra fait devers eux par *Graunt Cape*, ou *Petit Cape* apres apparence; et altre proces, come au Comune Ley.

Hustings for Pleas of land.

Et si les tenauntz appiergent, les demandantz counteront devers les tenauntz en nature du quel brief qils voedront (forsprys certains briefs qi sont pledables en Hustenge de Comune Pleez, come serra declaree en apres,) saunz faire protestacoun de suyer en nature dascun brief. Et les tenauntz averont le View, et serront essonieez apres le View, come a la Comune Ley. Et averont auxi les tenauntz essone apres chescun apparaunce, par custume de la citee. Et coment qun tiel brief soit abatuz apres le View, par excepcoun de jointenauntz ou altre excepcoun dilatorie, et altre autiel brief soit resuscite, les tenauntz, par la custume de la citee, averont le View en le second brief, nyentcontreesteant le Viewe a devaunt. Et si les parties plident a jugement, le jugement serra done par bouche de loure Recordour; et sis Aldermanns soleient estre presentz a meyns a chescun tiel jugement a doner.

Et chescun bedelle de la citee, par avys de soun Alderman, encountre chescun Hustenge de Plee du Terre, ferra somonder xii hommes eyantz fraunkz tenementz, des meillours et plus sufficeauntz de sa Garde, de veignire a le Guyhalle pur passer en enquestes, si mestier soit, si y soient a tauntz des gentz enheriteez en la dite Garde. Et si les parties pledauntz descendent en enquest, adouncques serra lenquest prys des gentz enheritez, elantz au meyns fraunc tenement de mesme le Garde ou les tenementz sount, et des autres troys Gardez plus proscheins a le lieu ou les tenementz sount; issint qe quatres hommes sufficeauntz de mesme le garde ou les tenementz sount, serront jurez en mesme lenquest, si y soient atauntz. Et nulles damages par la custume de la citee sount recoverables en nulle tielle brief de droit patent.

Et lenquest purra passer a mesme le jour par tielle comune somons del bedelle, si les parties soient a issue et les jurours veignent. Et autrement, serra proces

fait de faire venir lenquest as altres Hustenges du Plee de Terre ensuants, par precept du Mair direct as Viscountz. Et les Viscountz serrount ministres, par comancement du Mair, de servir les briefs et de faire les executiouns dicelles, nientcountreesteaunt qe le brief originale soit direct au Mair et Viscountz en comune. Et fait assavoire, qe sibien les tenauntz come les demandauntz poent faire loure attournes es tieux ples. Et si les demandantz countent devers les tenauntz en nature du brief de droit, et les parties descendent en enquest sur le meindre droit, adoncques serra lenquest prys de xxiiii, en nature de Graunt Assise, solonc ceo qe la custume demaunde; issint toutz foithes qe vi de le Garde ou les tenementz souint, sil y ad atauntz de mesme le Garde, soient en lenquest de xxiiii. Et les tenauntz, es toutz tieux briefs, poent vouchier a garrant deinz la dite citee, et auxint en forrein counte, par fait monstre. Si les vouches neient tenementz deins la citee, et si les tenauntz es tieux briefs vouchent au garaunt en forein counte, en quel cas proces ne poet mye estre fait devers les vouches par ley de la dite citee, adoncques serra le recorde fait venir devaunt les Justices du Comune Bank, al suyte le demaundant; et la serra proces fait devers le vouche. Et quaunt le vouche serra termine en le dit Bank, adoncques serra tout le parole remaunde en Hustenge, de proceder avaunt en la pley solonc la custume de la dite citee, et solonc ceo qest plus pleinement contenuz es certains estatutz.

Et auxint, si les tenauntz es tieux briefs pledent en barre par reeles portantz date en foreyn countee, ou autre foreyn matiere pledent qe ne poet estre trye deinz la dite citee--adoncques le demaundant ferra le processe venir en Court le Roy, pur tryer le dit matier la ou elle est allegge; et solonc ceo qe trove est sera la parole remaunde en Hustenge, de proceder avaunt solonc ceo qe le cas demaunde. En

tout le mesne temps surserra la pley en Hustenge, en manere come ad este fait avant ces heures.

Et auxint, ad este avaunt ces heures usee qe homme poet suyr es Hustenges du Pley de Terre pur avoir execucoun hors des certains jugementz renduz es Hustenges; et ceo par bille en nature de *Scire facias*, sanz brief.

Et fait assavoire, qe les somons qe sont affaire as les tenauntz es tielx briefs de droit, poent estre faitz par deux jours ou troya devaunt les ditz Hustenges, ou le Dymenge proschein devaunt le dit Hustenge.

#### DE HUSTENGO DE COMMUNIBUS PLACITIS.

Hustings of  
Common  
Pleas.

Writs plead-  
able there.

En Hustenges des Comunes Plees sont pledablez briefs appellez *Ex gravi querela*, pur avoir execucoun des tenementz hors des testamentz queux sont enroulles de record en Husteng, briefs de Dowere *Unde nihil habet*, briefs de Gavelett des custumes et des services en lieu de *Cessavit*, briefs derroure des jugementz donez devaunt les Viscountz, briefs de Wast, briefs *De Participacione facienda* entre parceners, briefs de *Quid juris clamat* et *Per quæ servitia*, et autres les queux breves sont closez et directz as Maire et Viscountz: et auxi *Replegiare* des neymes et destresses atort prysees sont pledables devaunt Maire et Viscountz, es mesmes les Hustenges des Comunes Plees, par pleint sanz brief. Et fait assavoir, qe mesmes les Viscountz sont ministres de faire loffice et servire toutz les ditz briefs et *Replegiare* par precept de Maire direct as ditz Viscountz: et le proces est tielle:—

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Ex gravi  
querela.

En primes, des briefs *Ex gravi querela* premunicoun serra fait as les tenauntz; cestassavoire, par deux jours

ou troyz devaunt le Hustynge ou le Dymenge devaunt, come en Plee de Terre; et issint serra fait des toutz autres somons touchauntz mesme le Hustenge. Et si la premunicoun soit fait et tesmoigne par le Viscount ou ses ministres, les tenauntz purront estre essoneiz un foithe. Et si les tenauntz fassent defalt al dite premunicoun tesmoigne, adouncques serra agarde le *Graunt Cape*; et sils appiergent, ils poent estre essoneiz et avoir le View. Et sur ceo tout altre proces serra fait pleinement, come dit est en brief de droit patent en Hustenge du Plee de Terre.

F. 84. a.

## BREVE DE DOTE.

Item, en brief de Dower *Unde nihil habet*, les tenauntz averount a comencement troyz somouns, et une essone apres les troyz somouns; et puis averount le View, et apres le View, une essone. Et les tenauntz en tiel brief de Dowere averount le Viewe, coment qils entrerunt par mesme le baroun le demandant, et auxi nientcountreestaunt qe le baroun murrust seisi. Et auxi les tenauntz purront vouchier a garaunt, et estre essoneiz apres chescun apparaunce; et tout autre proces serra fait come en brief de droit en Hustenge du Plee de Terre. Et si le demaundant recovere dower vers le tenaunt, par defalt ou par juggement en ley en tel brief de Dower, et mesme la femme demaundante allegge en courte de recorde qe soun baroun murrust seisy—adouncques le Mair maundra as Viscountz par precept qils facent somounder enquest del visyne ou les tenementz sont, encontre le prochein Hustenge de Comune Pley; denquerer si le baroun murrust seisi, et de le value des tenementz, et des damages. Et si elle recovere par enquest, les damages serrount enquys par mesme lenquest.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Dower.

## DE GAVELLET.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Gavelett.

Item, en brief de Gaivelett les tenauntz averount troys somons et troys essones ; averont auxi le Viewe, purrount vouchier a garrant denszein et foreyn, et seront essoniez, et averount autres excepciouns ; et tout autre proces serra fait sicome desclare est enavaunt en brief de droit en Hustyng du Plee de Terre ; save, si le tenaunt face defalt, apres defalt adouncques le demandant avera jugement de recoverir et tenir par un an et un joure ; sur tielle condicoun que le tenaunt purra veignir deinz mesmes lan et le jour proscheins ensuauntz, et faire gree des les arrearagees, et trover suretee come la courte agarde de paier le rente ou le service loialment en apres, et reavoire ses tenementz. Et dedeinz queux an et joure, le tenaunt poet venire et faire le demandaunt venire en court par *Scire facias* ; et reavera ses tenementz, fesant come devaunt est dit.

## SCIRE FACIAS.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Scire facias.

Et si le tenaunt ne veigne mye deinz laan et joure, come devaunt est dit, adoncques apres lan et joure le demaundant avera *Scire facias* devers le tenaunt de veignire et respounder, sil sache riens dire pur qey le dit demandaunt ne doit mye recoverir les tenementz quitement a luy et ses heirs as toutz jours. Et si le tenant ne veigne, ou sil veigne et sache riens dire, adoncques le jugement serra que le demandaunt recovere les tenementz quitement as toutz jours, solonc le jugement appelle '*Shartfort*,' par custome de la cite suisdite.

## BRIEF DE WAST.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Waste.

En brief de Wast, processe sera fait devers les tenauntz par somons, attachiementz, et destresses,



accordaunt a lestatut ent fait. Et si le tenaunt veigne et plede, adoncques avera uné essone, et issint apres chescune apparaunce; et sil face defalt a la graunde destresse, adoncques serra maunde as Viscountz par precept du Maire qe les ditz Viscountz voient a lieu waste, et enquergerent del wast et des damages solonc lestatut; et qils <sup>1</sup>retourerent lenquest au proschein Hustenge des Comunes Pleys. Et le pleintif recoversa le lieu wastee et les damages et treble par lestatut.

## BRIEF DERROUR.

F. 164. b.

Item, en brief derroure de jugement donez en court Procedure on Writ of Error. devant Viscountz es accouns personelx, et en assise de Nouvelle Disseisyne ou Mort dauncestre prys devant Viscountz et Coroner, le brief derroure serra direct as Maire et Viscountz; et le Maire ferra precept as Viscountz de faire venire le recorde et processe a le proschein Hustenge des Comunes Plees, et qils facent garnier les parties doier le record. Et apres ceo qe le record et processe soient en Hustenge, coment qe le defendaunt veigne par garnisement ou face defalt, les erreurs serrount assignez, et la le jugement serra afferme ou reverse come la ley demaunde.

Et fait assavoir, qe par usage de la dite citee quaut homme soit condempne en dette ou attient des damages en aucune accoun personelle devant les Viscountz, et porte tielle brief derroure, mesme celui qi porte le brief deyt et soleit, avaunt ceo qil fuist deliverez de prysoune, trover suffisaunte suretee des gentz restauntz deinz mesme la citee, devant les Maire et Viscountz, de paiier les deniers ou avoir le corps prest en cas qe le jugement fuist afferme. Et issint serra fait ou damages sont recoverez en assises devant Viscountz et Coroner.

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<sup>1</sup> Rather indistinct. It is *retournent* in the Elizabethan copy.

## REFLEGIARE.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Replevin.

Item, en *Replegiare* le proces est tielle.—Sascun homme preigne destresse en altre soil deinz la dite citee, celuy a qy les biens sount purra venir a lun des Viscountz et avera un ministre par comandement de la court, daler a la partie qe prist les biens; et sil poet aver le Vewe, preiser mesmes les biens par deux prodehommes. Et adoncques serra une pleynt fait en papir del Viscount en tielle manere—“un tielle *queritur versus* un tielle *de namiis suis* “*injuste captis in domo sua vel in libero temento suo, in tali parochia;*” et mesme la partie trovera illeoques deux plegges sufficieauntz de pursuier et faire returne des les biens ou le prys en cas qe return soit agarde, et issint avera la deliveraunce. Et les parties averount joure par prefixioun al proschein Hustenge des Comunes Pleyys. Et puis al dite proschein Hustenge des Comunes Pleees, le Viscount ferra une bille contenaunt tout le matier et la pleint, et portera mesme la bille a mesme le Hustenge, et la serra mys en filace, et les parties serrount demaundez, a quel jour lun et laltre purront estre essoneiez de comune essone; et a quel jour qe le pleintif face default, retourne serra agarde al avowant; et retourn en tiel cas est agardable troys foythes par la custume, et al tierce foythe nientreplenizable. Et adoncques le vowaunt poet aver lassise de mesme le rent, coment qil ne fuist unceques seisy du dit rent adevaunt. Et a quelle heure qe lavowant face default, adoncques serra agarde qe les naymes demurgent al pleintif,—“*videlicet, morentur namia,*” sanz ascun damage recoverer.

Et si issint soit qe le Viscount ne poet aver view del destres prys, adoncques il certifiera ceo en le dit Hustenge, et la serra agarde le Wythername, et sur

ceo serra proces fait. Et si les parties veignent, et avowerie soit fait, et pledent a jugement ou a issue denquest; adonques serra jugement done ou processe fait de faire venir lenquest, solonc ceo que le cas demaunde; et les parties purront estre essoniez apres chescune apparaunce. Et si la partie clayme propirtee en la destresse, adounces ceo certifie en le Hustenge, et le processe serra fait par precept fait as Viscountz de trier la proprete, etc. Et coment que la partie soit essoniez de service le Roy en *Replegiare*, et al jour qil ad par essone face defalt ou ne porte my soun garaunt, il emportera nulle penaunce.

#### BRIEF DE PARTICIPATION.

Item, en brief *De Participacione facienda*, pur faire departisoun par entre parceners des tenementz en Loundres, brief clos serra direct as Mair et Viscountz, contenaunt le matier solonc la fourme du tiel brief; et les parties serrount garniz par precept du Mair direct as ditz Viscountz. Et les tenauntz purrount estre essoniez, et sils vignout ils purrount pleder lour matier; et sils facent defalt, la departisoun serra agarde par defaute, solonc la custume de la citee.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Partition.  
F. 185. a.

#### DE RETURNO BEDELLORUM.

Item, chescun bedelle de la dite citee, par avys de soun Aldermann, encountre chescun Hustenge des Comunes Plees, ferra somoundre sis hommes eyantz fraunc tenement, des meillours et plus sufficeauntz de sa Garde, de veignir a Guyhalle avaunt dite pur passer es enquestes, si mistier soit, si soient as tauntz des gentz enheritez en le dite Garde. Et les en-

Returns to  
be made by  
the bedels.

questes serront pryse come devant est dit en Hustenge du Plee de Terre.

#### BRIEF DEXIGENT.

Procedure  
on Writ of  
Exigent.

Item, briefs dexigendes sont demaundables es Hustenges, sibien en Hustenges des Comunes Plees come es Hustenges du Pley de Terre. Mais ceux Exigendes qe sont demandez en lun Hustenge ne serront my demandez en laltre Hustenge. Et a le quinte Hustenge, les utlaries et weyveries serront agardez en pleyn Hustenge devant les Maire et Aldermans, pur bouche de lour Recordour; et auxint toutz jugementz qe sont donez en Hustenge serront donez en mesme le manere. Et les queux Exigendes apres chescune Hustenge serront counteroullez et maunde en la Chambre de la Guyhalle suisdite.

#### DE AMERCIMENTIS.

Amerce-  
ments be-  
long to the  
Sheriffs.

Item, fait assavoir qe toutz les amercementz incidantz des ditz Hustenges perteignout as Viscountz du dite citee.

#### DE ALDERMANNIS.

Aldermen  
to be sum-  
moned to  
Court of  
Hustings.

Item, les Aldermans de Loundres serront somounz de veignir as les Hustenges; et deyvent par usage de la dite citee estre somounz par un ministre del Viscount seant sur un chival, prys de cent soulz a meyns.

#### BREVE DE MILITIBUS FACIENDIS.

Writ of Ed-  
ward III.,  
enforcing  
knighthood.

“Edwardus, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem.  
“Præcipimus vobis, firmiter injungentes, quod in

“ civitate prædicta, ubi expedire videritis, publice on persons worth £40 per annum.  
 “ faciatis proclamari quod omnes illi qui quadraginta  
 “ libratas terræ <sup>1</sup>vel redditus per annum habent et  
 “ eas per tres annos integros tenuerunt, et milites  
 “ non sunt, ordinem suscipiant militarem citra festum  
 “ Sancti Laurentii proxime futurum, vel in eodem  
 “ festo ad ultimum, sub periculo quod incumbit; et  
 “ de nominibus eorum qui quadraginta libratas terræ  
 “ vel redditus per annum habent in civitate prædicta,  
 “ sicut dictum est, diligenter inquiretis, et nos de  
 “ nominibus illis in Cancellaria nostra constare faciatis,  
 “ ante festum supradictum. Et hoc nullatenus omit-  
 “ tatis. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxx<sup>o</sup>  
 “ die Junii anno regni nostri Angliæ XVIII<sup>o</sup>, regni  
 “ vero Franciæ quinto. <sup>2</sup> Returnum inde.”

RETURNUM EJUSDEM.

“ Proclamari fecimus per totam ballivam nostram Return of the Sheriffs to the same.  
 “ omnes articulos in brevi contentos, prout in eodem  
 “ præcipitur. Inquiri etiam fecimus, per sacramentum  
 “ proborum et legalium hominum de dicta balliva  
 “ nostra, si qui habeant quadraginta libratas terræ vel  
 “ redditus per annum in eadem balliva nostra, et eas  
 “ per tres annos integros tenuerunt; et similiter de hiis  
 “ qui partem in balliva nostra, et partem alibi, usque  
 “ ad prædictum valorem habeant. Per quorum sacra-  
 “ mentum invenimus, quod omnia tenementa et red-  
 “ ditus in civitate prædicta tenentur de Domino Rege  
 “ in capite ut liberum burgagium, ad feodi firmam;  
 “ nec est aliquis qui habet quadraginta libratas terræ  
 “ vel redditus in eadem per annum in certo; eo quod

<sup>1</sup> This and the next word are re-  
 peated by mistake.

<sup>2</sup> Evidently superfluous.

F. 185. b. “ tenementa in civitate prædicta aliquando locantur  
 “ ad plus, aliquando ad minus, et sæpius stant vacua  
 “ et non locantur, tamen diversis oneribus, et repara-  
 “ tionibus, et emendationibus frequentius indigent; et  
 “ ob illas causas, incendiaque domorum, et alia diversa  
 “ pericula emergentia, certitudo veri valoris eorundem  
 “ per annum sciri non potest. Et, quoad terras et  
 “ redditus quos cives civitatis prædictæ habent alibi  
 “ extra ballivam nostram, jurati dicunt, quod de valore  
 “ eorundem per annum nihil sciunt nec inquirere pos-  
 “ sunt.”

## BREVE DE MILITIBUS FACIENDIS.

Another writ of Edward III. to a like effect.

“ Rex Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Præ-  
 “ cipimus vobis, firmiter injungentes, quod in civitate  
 “ prædicta et suburbiis ejusdem, in locis ubi expedire  
 “ videritis, ex parte nostra firmiter proclamari faciatis  
 “ quod omnes illi qui quadraginta libratas terræ et  
 “ redditus per annum habent et eas per tres annos  
 “ integros tenuerunt, et milites non sunt, ordinem  
 “ suscipiant militarem citra festum Sancti Michaelis  
 “ proxime futurum, vel in eodem festo ad ultimum, sub  
 “ periculo quod incumbit; et de nominibus illorum  
 “ qui quadraginta <sup>1</sup>libratas terræ et redditus per annum  
 “ habent in balliva vestra, sicut prædictum est, dili-  
 “ genter inquiratis, et nobis de nominibus illis in Can-  
 “ cellaria nostra constare faciatis, ante festum supra-  
 “ dictum. Et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso,  
 “ apud Westmonasterium, primo die Augusti, anno regni  
 “ nostri Angliæ tricesimo, regno vero nostri Franciæ  
 “ xvii.”

<sup>1</sup> *Libere* in the original, evidently an error.

## RETURNUM INDE.

“ Virtute brevis huic schedulæ consuti, Nos Walterus Return of the Sheriffs to the same.  
 Forster et Thomas de Brandone, Vicecomites Lon-  
 doniarum, publice proclamari fecimus in civitate  
 prædicta et suburbiis ejusdem, in locis ubi expediri  
 viderimus, omnes articulos in dicto brevi contentos,  
 prout in eodem præcipitur. Inquiri etiam fecimus  
 per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de  
 dicta balliva nostra, si qui habeant quadraginta li-  
 bratas terræ vel redditus per annum in eadem bal-  
 liva nostra, et eas per tres annos integros tenuerunt.  
 Per quorum sacramentum invenimus, quod omnia  
 tenementa et redditus in civitate prædicta tenentur  
 de Domino Rege in capite ut liberum burgagium,  
 ad feodi firmam. Nec est aliquis qui habet quadra-  
 ginta libratas terræ vel redditus in eadem per annum  
 in certo; eo quod tenementa in civitate prædicta  
 aliquando locantur ad plus, aliquando ad minus, et  
 sæpius stant vacua et non locantur, tamen diversis  
 oneribus, reparationibus, et emendationibus frequenter  
 indigent; et ob illas causas, incendiaque domorum,  
 et alia diversa pericula emergentia, certitudo veri  
 valoris eorundem per annum sciri non potest.”

## QUIDAM FINIS PRO FORESTALLEMENTO PANNORUM.

Quia in Chartis Domini Regis civibus Londoniarum Fine exacted for forestalling cloth.  
 concessis et confirmatis, concessum sit quod nullus mer-  
 cator vel alius obviam eat mercatoribus venientibus  
 per terram vel per aquam cum mercandisiis suis et  
 victualibus versus civitatem illam, ad emendum vel  
 revendendum, quousque ad dictam civitatem venerint

et mercimonia sua ibidem venditioni exposuerint, super forisfacturam rei emptæ et pœnam carceris, a quo sine gravi castigatione non evadat—ac jam, primo die Julii anno Regis Ricardi secundo, præsentatum est Majori et Aldermannis per Robertum Somersete et socios suos, supervisores misterii Pannariorum electos et juratos ad defectus in eodem misterio inventos <sup>1</sup> fideliter hic præsentandos, quod quidam Johannes Olyver, pannarius de Cornhulle, ultimo die Junii proxime præterito, emit de quodam Willelmo Eyot de Comitatu Surreiæ, in Cornhulle, duos fardellos panni ad tunc existentes in Suthwerk, et in veniendo ad mercatum in Londoniis, et sic eosdem pannos, antequam ad mercatum et locum ordinata in Londoniis venissent, forstallavit, contra concessionem prædictam ac contra consuetudinem civitatis, etc.

F. 136. a. Qui quidem Johannes Olyver, inde hic eodem die allocutus, dicit quod emit quinque pannos inde in forma superius versus ipsum narrata; et de hoc ponit se in gratiam curiæ, etc. Et dicit quod non emit plures pannos, prout superius supponitur, et de hoc vadiat legem ut liber; et habet diem ad faciendam legem suam secundum consuetudinem civitatis secundo die Julii proxime sequente etc.; et manucaptus per Symonem Mordone, etc.

Postea, eodem secundo die Julii idem Johannes Olyver ponit se in gratiam curiæ de omnibus pannis superius computatis etc.; super quo consideratum est, quod omnes panni prædicti sint forisfacti ad opus communitatis. Et postea, eodem die, ex gratia Majoris et Aldermannorum idem Johannes fecit finem pro forisfactura prædicta pro v marcis, quas solvit Camerario ad opus communitatis.

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<sup>1</sup> Repeated by mistake in the original.



## DE ASSISIS NOVÆ DISSEISINÆ, VOCATIS "FRESHFORCE"

Item, les assises de Nouvelle Disseisine, appellez <sup>Assise of Novel Disseisin, called "Freshforce."</sup> 'Freshforce,' des terres et tenementz et rentz deinz la citee de Loundres, de disseisins faitz deinz les quarant semaines, sont tenuz et terminables devaunt les deux Viscountz et le Coroner du dite citee en comune, chescun Samady en la Guyhalle, forsprys certain temps que les assises ne poent estre tenuz pur causes resonables. Et dount le processe est tiel; cestassavoir, quaut ascune homme se sent greve, et qil soit disseisy de soun fraunc tenement deinz la dite citee ou les suburbs dycelle, il viendra en ascune Hustenge tenuz a le Guyhalle, ou, pur defaute de Hustenge, en la Chaumbre de Guyhalle en congregacoun des Maire et Aldermans, ascun Lundy, et la ferra une bille. Et serra la bille tiele;—" Un tiel *queritur de intrusione versus* un tiel "*de libero tenemento suo in tali parochia Londoniarum in Londoniis, vel in tali parochia in suburbio Londoniarum,*" et mesme la bille serra enroulle. Et *De intrusione* sur ceo, serra fait autre bille par le Comune Clerke de la citee, fesant mencoun del tittle de Hustenge ou del joure de congregacoun du Mair et Audermans, contenaunt tout la primer bille: et dilleoques serra celle bille, faite par Comune Clerk, maunde as les Viscountz ou a lun des eaux, de faire processe et droit as las parties.

Et adoncques, coment que la bille soit servie, le Mesquardiy proschein ensuant cestassavoir, le ministre del Viscount a qi la bille est deliveree ferra somoundre le tenaunt ou les tenauntz nomez en la dite bille de assis, par le vewe des deux frauncz hommes de la citee, et ceo a les tenementz dont la disseisine est faite, ou a les tenementz dount le rent est suppose estre issant. Et serra dit illeoques as les tenauntz, qils gardent leur jour a la Guyhalle le Samady adoncques proschein en-

suant, a lour peril ; et les nounns des deux somonours serront endossez sur la bille. Et adoncques purra le pleintif suyer de arraiier lassise et de somounder les jurrours encontre celle Samady, ou encontre autres Samadies apres, a sa voluntee. Et issint purront les tenaantz suir pur lour deliveraunce sils vuillent, et tiele somouns serra fait le Vendirdy devaunt le dit Samady. Et larraiment de les panels des jurrours serront faitz par les Viscountz et loure ministres, ou par les Mair et Audermans, sascuns des parties sur cause resonable le voedra prier. Et en apres, mesmes les assises serrount pledez et reullez pur la greindre partie auxi come aillours a la Comune Ley.

Et si relees portant date en forein counte, bastardie, ou autre foreyn matier qe ne purra estre trye deinz la dite citee, soit allegge es tielx assises, adoncques les pleintifs purrount suir de faire venir le recorde en court nostre Seignur le Roy, pur trier le matier la solonc ceo qe le cas demaunde. Et quaut le matier serra termine en court le Roy, tout le processe serra remaunde as ditz Viscountz et Coroner, ou a lour successours, de proceder avaunt solonc la custume de la citee, en manere come ad este fait avaunt ces heures. Et fait assavoir, qil y ad nulle discontinuance es tielx assises, ne nulle mencoun est fait en le recorde de les mesnez jours parentre lassise porte et le jour qe lassise serra porte ou jugement done, sil ne soit par cause necessaire ou qe tieux assises soient ajournez par causes especialx. Et quaut les assises sount prys devaunt les Viscountz et Coroner, come devaunt est dit, et ent jugement soient donez, adoncques serront tieux assises terminez entrez de recorde, et apres serront portez en la Chaumbre de le Guyhalle pur demourier illeokes en tresorie come de recorde. Et fait assavoir, qe homme ne poet my entrer en nulle tenementz deinz la dite citee par force, ne nulle tenement tener a force et armes ou disturbaunce de la pees. Mas si tiel entre

soit fait par force, adounces soit tiele force oustee. Et les parties adonques poent venir devaunt les Mair et Aldermans, et illeques monstrent leur matiers, loure evidences, et leur munimentz; et la serra ordeigne par mesmes les Maire et Aldermans, solonc leur discrecoun, quel partie serra ajugge en possessioun pur le temps et qi serra ajugge par voye de seute; salvant toutfoithes as les parties leur respouns et leur avauntages, par voye du pley, devaunt les Viscountz et Coronere en lassise.

#### DE ASSISIS MORTIS ANTECESSORIS.

Item, les assises de Mort Dauncestre sount tenuz et terminablez devaunt les Viscountz et Coronere de Assise of Mort d'Ancestor. Loundres les Samadies, de xiv jours en xiv jours a la Guyhalle, et dount le processe est tiel; cestassavoir, celui qi voet avoir tielle assise, viendra en Hustenge ou en congregacoun du Mair et Aldermans en la Chambre de la Guyhalle ascun Lundy, sicome dit est en assise de <sup>1</sup>*Fressheforce*, et ferra une bille contenant la fourme dassise de Mort Dauncestre solonc le cas, et quelle bille serra enroule. Et apres, le Comune Clerk ferra une autre bille contenant tout le matier du primer bille, fesant menciou del tittle del Hustenge ou de jour de congregacoun des Maire et Aldermans; et celle bille serra maunde as Viscountz, ou a laltre des y ceaux, pur servir solonc la custume. Et la quelle bille serra servy par ascun sergeaunt ou autre ministre del Viscount; cestassavoir, le dit ministre, le Mesquardy proschein apres la liveree de bille, ferra somons a les tenauntz, a les tenementz demaandez, par tesmoignance de deux francs hommes de la citee, qils soient a la Guyhalle le Samady proschein ensuant pur oier

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<sup>1</sup> See page 195.

la reconusaunce, sils vuillent. Encountre quelle Samady le demaundaunt purra suyer, le Vendirdy prochein devaunt, darraier et somonder les jurrours; et issint apres, encountre les Samadies, de xiv jours en xiv jours, a sa voluntee. Et issint purrount les tenauntz suyer, sils vuillent, pur lour deliveraunce.

Et les arraieimentz des panelx des tielx assises serront faitz par les Viscountz et lour ministres, ou par les Maire et Audermans, sascun des parties le voedra demaunder sur resonable cause, en manere come usee est en assise de <sup>1</sup> *Fressheforce*. Et es tieux assises de Mort Dauncestre, les parties purront essonier come a la Comune Ley, et les tenauntz purront vouchier a garant deinz la citee, et auxi en forein countee si le vouche neit tenementz deinz la citee. Et si les tenauntz pledent relees portant date en forein countee, ou autre forein matier que ne pourra estre trye deinz la citee, ou qils vouchent a garaunt en forein countee celui qi riens nad deincz la citee, adoncqes al suyte de partie serra le recorde fait venir en court nostre Seigneur le Roy, par brief maunde as ditz Viscountz et Coroner; et illeoges serront tielx foreins plees et foreins vouchers trieiz et terminez, et puis remaundez as ditz Viscountz et <sup>2</sup> Coroners, pur aler avaunt et proceder solonc la custume de la citee. Et continuaunce serra fait en tielx assises sur les causes precedentz, et sur autres causes resonables. Et quaunt les assises serront terminez, et jugement ent soient donez, adouncqes mesmes lassises serront engrossez, et entrez en recorde par les ditz Viscountz et Coroner, et puis maundez a la Guyhalle pur demourier illeoges de recorde, en manere come serront les assises de *Fressheforce*.

F. 187. a.

<sup>1</sup> See page 195.

| <sup>2</sup> A mistake for *Coroner*.

## DE DIEBUS CURIE VICECOMITUM.

En primes, fait assavoir qe les ditz Viscountz tenent <sup>Sittings of the Sheriffs Courts.</sup> les courtz nostre Seigneur le Roy devaunt eux, en la Guyhalle de Loundres, et plees de dette de qicounques somme et des toutz autres acciouns personelx, al suyte des parties. Et chescun des ditz Viscountz tient sa court a dite Guyhalle apar luy severalement, et ceo par vertue des pleintes et querelles faitz devaunt lun et laltre de mesmes les Viscountz, si bien en lour Countours come a le dit Guyhalle, solonc la custume de la citee avaunt dite. Et chescun des ditz Viscountz use de tener, apar luy, deux courtz generalx en la sesmaigne; et chescun jour, pur deliveraunce des foreyns et estraungers, si mister soit; sils ne soient destourbez pur jours festivalx ou autres causes resonables.

## DE CAPIAS.

Et les clerks et ministres des ditz Viscountz, <sup>Writ of Capias.</sup> meyntenaunt sur les pleyntes faitz, usent de agarder *Capias* et autres proces envers les defendantz par tesmoignaunce des sergeauntz del dit office a ceo deuteez, sibien es les ditz Countours come a le Guyhalle. Et usee est dagarder *Capias* en pleyntes de dett, accompl, covenant, et autres accouns personelx quecounqs.

## ADHUC DE CAPIAS ADJUDICANDO.

Et celuy qi est issint arrestu, al suyte du partie <sup>Persons arrested on Capias in personal actions may find bail.</sup> pur dette ou autre accoun personelle, purra trover maynpryse es les ditz Countours ou aillours devaunt les Viscontz ou lour clerks a ceo deuteez, de veignir au proschein court a le dite Guyhalle a tener de-

vaunt mesme le Viscount devaunt qi la pleynt fuist faite ; sur tiele condicoun, qe si le defendant ne veigne my al dite proschein court pur garder soun jour, adonques il serra condempnez en le dette comprys en la dite pleynt ; sauf qe le pleintif, sil soit present ou purra bounement estre fait venir en court, serra examine par soun serement quelle somme luy soit clerement due : et par quelle cause, outre quelle somme trove dewe par examinacoun, le pleintif recovers riens fors-prys ses damages, queux luy serrount ajuggez par taxacoun de la court, ou par enquest si mestier soit. Et si le defendant ne soit trove, adonques serrount les maynpernours prys et chargez de le dette et des les damages suisditz.

#### QUOD ARRESTATUS POTERIT INVENIRE MANUCAPTORES.

Procedure  
where the  
defendant  
makes de-  
fault.

Et sil soit pleint du trespas, de baterie, des biens emportez, on autre accoun personelle ou homme doit recoverir damages, si le defendaunt face default,—en tiel cas, apres ceo qil soit arrestu et eyt trovez meinprys, come devaunt est dit, adonques il serra ajugge come attient, et le pleintif ferra declarer par bille la cause del suyte, et le quantite des tiels damages et tiel lien. Et sur ceo, serra fait venir enquest doffice de mesme le lien, pur taxer les damages al pleintif. Et si le defendant ne soit my trove, les meynpernours serrount chargez come devaunt. Et si la court post estre asserte clerement par mesme lenquest, ou par sufficeaunt examinacoun del pleintif, qe le defendaunt nest my culpable, en tiel cas le pleintif recovers riens, nient contreesteant le defalte.

#### DE MAYNPERNOURS.

Limits of  
the liability  
of Main-  
pernours.

Et quaunt ascuns tielx mainpernours sount arrestuz et commys a la prysoune, pur ceo qe les principalx

ne sount my trovez ; nepurqaunt, a quelle hure qe les principalx poient estre trovez, et soient en arrest al suyte des meynpernours, adouncqz les ditz meinpernours serrount deliverez.

#### DE EODEM.

Item, quaunt homme est arrestu par soun corps et trove meynpryse de venir a soun jour, ou sil se mette al enquest ou plede en jugement, et trove meynpernours datteindre tancqes la querele soit termine, solonc la custume de la citee ; nepurqaunt, a quelle heure qe les principalx meynpernours vuillont venir en Courte de recorde, ou al Countour en quelle la pley est appendaunt, et susrendre le corps de celuy pur qi ils devenoient meynpernours, ils serrount bien receaux, et enapres serrount deschargez de lour meynpernaunce.

Discharge of  
their liability by Main-  
pernours.  
F. 187. b.

#### DE AUDITORIBUS.

Et si homme soit arrestu en pleynt dacompt, et trove meynpryse de veiner al proscheine court, et face default, adoncqes les meynpernours serront garniz de venir al proschein courte adoncqes a tenir, et le pleintif avera mesme le jour ; et adoncqes, si les meynpernours venent, Auditours serront assignez pur oyer lacompt en presence du pleintif et des meynpernours. Et les meynpernours serront escutez sils sachent riens dire en descharge de lacompt. Et si les meynpernours ne vuillent venir, adoncqes le pleintif recouvrera ses arrerages par examinacoun et par soun serement. Et en mesme le manere serra fait, si le defendaunt soit convict dacompt par enquest.

Auditors of  
disputed  
accounts.

## DE SEQUESTRO FRACTO.

The Grand  
Distress.

Breach of  
sequestra-  
tion.

Et auxi, si pleynt soit fait devers ascun fraunc homme sufficeaunt, ou devers autre homme sufficeaunt et resident deinz la citee, adoncques tiel defendaunt serra somouns par ascun sergeaunt des Viscountz de venir a la Guyhalle pur respounder al partie pleintif, al Court de denzeins; a quelle court, sil face defalt, il serra asmercie et la Graunt Destresse serra meynテナunt agarde par usage de la citee, et serra adoncques agarde qe les huyses del defendaunt soient affermez et ensealez, tanques il voedra venir pur respounder a la partie pleintif. Et a chescune court de denzeins qil soit demaunde et ne veigne my, il perdra ses issues. Et sil debruse le sequestre, et ceo soit tesmoigne en courte par le sergeaunt, adoncques serra agarde qe le defendaunt soit arrestu par soun corps, et qil face fyn pur le contempt. Et quaut il est issint arestu, it trovera suffisauntz plegges de venir adounqs a la proschein court de respounder a la partie, sur peyne limite adevaunt lou *Capias* est agarde. Et si tielle defendaunt face plusurs deslaies, et tesmoigne soit par le sergeaunt qe le defendaunt est futif ou nounn-sufficeaunt, adoncques serra agarde le *Capias* de prendre soun corps, ou darrester et preiser les biens de mesme le defendaunt, auxi come foreyn attachement.

## DE ESSONIIS.

No Essoins  
in personal  
actions.

Et sascuns parties veignent et pledent al enquest ou en juggement, adoncques ils serrount rewles solonc les usages de la citee, saunz ascune essone avoir es tieux accouns personelx, devaunt ou apres. Et coment qun tiel defendaunt qad plede al enquest face defaut



apres lenquest joynt, nepurqaunt, sil veigne apres quaunt lenquest serra charge, il avera ses chalenges as les jurours et dirra ses evidences, nient countre-esteaut le defalt.

#### DE LEGE FACIENDA.

Et apres ceo qe les parties soient a issue denquest, mesmes les parties ne sount pas demaundables sinoun qe lenquest soit somouns. Mais lenquest purra estre somouns, sibien al suyte le defendaunt come al suyte le pleintif. Et en pley de dette, le defendaunt poet gager sa ley par usage de la citee qil doit riens a pleintif; cestassavoir, sil soit homme enfraunchise deinz la citee on receaunt deinz mesme la citee, ovesqes la septisme mayn luy mesmes nomez pur une. Et purrout tielx defendaantz faire loure leys meyntenaunt en court sur la ley gage, sils eient gentz prestes; ou autrement averont jour de faire la ley al proscheine court sewaunt.

<sup>1</sup> Et si le defendaunt soit forein, estraunge, et nient resident en la citee, il purra gager et faire sa ley meyntenaunt ove la tierce mayn, luy mesmes nomez pur un, qil doit riens au pleintif, et issint estre quitez. Et sil neit deux hommes pretez affaire le serement ovesqes luy, adouncqes le defendant, al request du pleintif, deit aler en garde dun serjaunt de la court as vi esglises plus proscheins a la Guyhalle, et deinz mesmes les esglises jurra que le serement qil fist en la Guyhalle fuist boun. Et adouncqes serra le defendant remesne a la Guyhalle, et avera soun jugement destre quitez, et le pleintif serra asmercie. Et en mesme le manere serra fait en autres accouns per-

Wager of  
law by free-  
men in ac-  
tion of debt.

F. 189. a.  
By stran-  
gers.

<sup>1</sup> In the numbering of the folios in the original, No. 188 has been accidentally omitted.

By women. sonelles lou la ley est acceptable. Et lou femmes en tieux cases sount empledez et gagent lour ley, elles purront faire lour ley oveaques hommes ou femmes a loure voluntee.

## DE LEGE FACIENDA.

Wager of law in actions of trespass.

Et si homme enfraunchise deinz la citee soit emplede par voye de trespas pur biens emportez, ou pur baterie lou nulle sank est espaunduz ne coupe apparant, et pur autre trespas suppose estre faitz encontre la pees, tiel fraunc homme issint emplede poet gager et faire sa ley, par usage de la citee, qil nest pas culpable, ove la septisme mayn come devaunt est dit.

## DE EXECUTIONE.

Executors and administrators in an action of debt may wage their law.

Item, accouns de dette et de covenantz sount meyn-tenables vers executours et administrours sauncz especialte; et tieux executours et administrours, par usage de la dite citee, quaut ils venont en respouns, poent avoir lour ley par taunt des mayns come la court voedra agarder, sur tiels paroles, qils savoient riens del duite, ne del contract, ne de le covenaut, et qils entendent par lour conscience qe lour testatour a soun mouriant riens devoit al pleintif, ne nulle covenaut luy avoit enfreint; et par tiel manere estre deschargez.

Action of debt for victuals or house-rent.

Et si homme soit emplede par pleint de debt pur vitalx despenduz en la mesoun le pleintif, ou pur la ferme des measouns allowez, appelez 'househire,' en tieux cas le defendaunt navera my sa ley; ne nulle proteccoun en tieux cases ad estee allowe.

## UXOR QUÆ SOLA MERCANDIZAT.

Married woman trading as a femme sole.

Et lou feme coverte de baroun usee ascun craft deinz la dite citee apar luy soule, dount le baroun se melle

rien, tiele femme serra chargee come femme soule de tout ceo qe touche soun dit craft. Et si le baroun et la femme soient empledez, en tiel cas la femme pledera come femme soule en courte de recorde, et avera sa ley et autres avauntages par voy du pley come femme soule. Et si elle soit condempnee, elle serra commys a la prisoune tancqes elle eit fait gree; et le baroun ne ses biens ne serrount my en tiel cas chargez nenpeschez.

#### DE DOMIBUS ALLOCATIS.

Item, si une femme, come femme soule, allowe as-  
 cune measoun ou shope dedeinz la dite citee, elle serra charge de paier la ferme de dite measoun ou shope, et serra enpledee et pursuy come femme soule, par voye de dette si mestier soit, nient countreesteaut quelle fuist covertee de barounn a temps del lesse, nient sachant le lessour.

Married women renting shops or houses.

#### DE PLACITO TRANSGRESSIONIS.

Item, si plainte de trespas soit fait devers un homme et sa femme de trespas fait par la femme seulement, adouncqes la femme respounera soule sanz soun baroun, si le baroun ne viegne mye, et avera pley come femme soule. Et si elle soit attient de trespas, elle serra condempne et commys a prysoun tauncqes eyt fait gree.

Plaint of trespass against a married woman.

#### DE EODEM.

Item, si plainte de trespas soit faite par le baroun et sa femme de baterie faite a la femme, en tiel cas la femme serra resceu pur luy, et pur soun baron de poursuivre et recoverir ses damages devers le defendant, coment qe le baroun ne soit my present.

Plaint of trespass by husband and wife.

## DE DEBITO.

Plaint of  
debt against  
husband  
and wife.

F. 139. b.

Item, lou pleinte de dette est faite devers le baroun, et le pleintif counte qe le baroun fist le contract ovesques le pleintif parmy la meyn la femme le defendaunt, adonques mesme le defendant avera eyde de sa femme, et avera jour tauncques al proschein courte de conseiller ovesques sa femme, et '*Idem dies*' serra done au pleintif.

## COMENT FRANÇ.

Proof by the  
defendant  
that he is a  
freeman of  
the City.

Et quaunt ascun defendant en pley du dette ou autre accoun personel gage sa ley come fraunk homme de la citee, et le pleintif demaunde coment faunk, ycovient qe le defendant allegge le quel il soit, fraunc par nestre ou par redempcoun ; et sil die qil est fraunc par redempcoun, le pleintif purra dire qe le defendaunt eit soun recorde al proscheine court. Et sil faille de soun record, adonques il serra attient et ajugge conviet en la cause. El si le defendant allegge qil est fraunk par nestre, le pleintif purra dire qil ne fuist pas nee deinz la citee ; et ceo serra enquys par enquest prys deinz la dite citee de tiel lieu ou le defendaunt voedra allegger qil fuist nea. Et celle issue est peremptoria.

## DE CONTRIBUTIONE.

Contribu-  
tion by joint  
obligors.

Item, lou deux ou plusurs sount obligez deinz la citee par obligacoun de dette, et chescun des eaux en lentier, adonques, si un des obligez paie lentierte, ou celui a qi lobligacoun est faite pursuy deinz mesme la citee et recovere le dette vers un des obligeez seulement, adonques celui qi ad paie le dette, ou issint est condempne, purra suir devers les autres obligez par pleynt de dette

jointement ou severalement pur contribuoun faire ;  
issint qe chescun paiera pur lafferaunt solonc lusage de  
la citee, salvant resonable respouns as les parties.

#### DE FORINSECIS ATTACHIAMENTIS.

Item, quaut pleynt de dette est fait devaunt ascun Foreign at-  
tachment. des ditz Viscountz, et tesmoigne soit par le ministre qe le defendaunt nest pas sufficeaunt deinz la citee, et soit allegge par le pleintif qe le defendaunt ad biens et chatelx ou dettes es autres meyns ou en altre Garde dedincz la dite citee ; et pryé soit par mesme le pleintif qe tieux biens et chatelx soient arrestuz et les dettes defenduz, adouncqes al suyte et suggestioun de tiel pleintif serrount tieux biens et chateux, ou qils soient trovez deinz la citee, arestuz, et les dettes defendus en les meyns des dettours al perille du pleintif.

Et sur ceo, le pleintif pursuiera as quatre courtz devaunt mesme le Viscount devaunt qi la plainte fuisit afferme, tauncqes le defendaunt soit quatre foythes demaunde, et si le defendaunt ne veigne al quarte courte, et eit fait quatre defaltz, adoncqes serrount les defautz biens et chateux issint arrestuz, preysez et lyverez au pleintif ; et si les biens ne soient mye a le value de dette, adoncqes les dettes defenduz es mayns des dettours serrount levez et liverez a mesme le pleintif tauncqes al somme en demaunde. Et tieux arrestes des biens et defenses des deniers sount appellez 'Foreyns attachementz,' solonc la custume de la citee.

Et sur ceo, le pleintif trovera sufficeaunt suretee al court par plegges avaunt ceo qe la liverree luy soit faite, sur tiele condicoun de faire restitucoun al defendaunt des toutz les biens et chateux issint prysez, ou de le prys dycelles, et de les deniers des queux il avait execucoun, si issint soit qe le defendaunt veigne deinz lan et le jour proschein ensuant en la court, et se purra descharger

et justifier par la ley, qil devoit riens al pleintif al temps du pleynte faite. Et mesme le defendaunt voedra venir deinz lan et le jour, come devaunt est dit, de luy justifier et pløder ovesques le pleintif, adoncques il avera *Scire facias* hors du mesme le recorde devers la partie qe avoit tiele execucon, de luy garnier de venir al proscheine courte, sil sache rien dire pur qey restitucoun ne serra my fait en manere avaunt dit.

Et si celuy vers qi le *Scire facias* est suy soit garny, et face default, ou sil soit tesmoigne qil nad riens deinz la citee, ou qil poet estre garny, et ne veigne mye al proscheine court, adoncques celui qi suist le *Scire facias* avera restitucoun des toutz ceaux biens et chateux issint pryse, ou de le prys; et des toutz les deniers dount la partie avoit la lyveree par le forein attachiement. En mesme le maner avera restitucoun, sil luy purra descharger par voy de pley. Et en mesme le manere serra restitucoun fait, solonc la afferant, si le defendant se purra descharger par voy du pley de parcelle de dette, coment qil ne se purra discharger de lentier. Et si la partie qe avoit tiele execucon ne soit my sufficeaunt de fair restitucoun en manere avaunt dit, aduncques ses ditz pleggez seront chargez.

Et si celuy sur qi tiel foreyn attachiement est fait ne veigne mye deinz lan et le jour de luy justifier come dit est, adoncques il serra forclos en apres. Et fait assavoir, qe pendaunt tieux foreyns attachiementz, sascun autre veigne en Court de recorde avaunt le quart default recorde, ou avaunt execucon suye, et soit prest de prover qe les biens arrestuz furent ses biens propres a temps de larrest fait, et uncore sount et nient a celuy come ky biens its furount arrestuz, et qe mesme celuy come qi biens ils furount arrestuz navoit nulle propirtee en mesmes les biens, ne nulle autre forsques luy mesmes, a le value de iv deniers, adoncques il avera le prove, et ferra soun serment en manere avaunt-

dite par sa mayn propre etc., et avera la livere des toutz tieux biens issint arrestuz, ou de parcelle des yceaux, solonc ceo qil ad faite le prove.

#### DE EODEM.

Et issint avera un servaunt le prove des biens soun mestre esteiauntz en sa garde, solonc discrecoun de la courte. Et auxint, si le defendaunt en tiel forein attachiement veigne en court al quart defalt recorde, ou devaunt, il serra resceu de pleder ovesques le pleintif; et en mesme le manere serra resceu sil veigne avaunt execuoun suye, issint qe le pleintif soit present en court ou autrement garny. Et en mesme le manere, en tieux foreyns attachiementz, ceux en qi mayns ascuns biens sount issint arrestuz par suggestioun de les pleintifs, et ceaux en qi meyns ascuns deniers sount defenduz, purrout venir en court de recorde devaunt mesmes les Viscountz et estre excusez et deschargez par loure serement, qils navoient nulles tieux biens en loure garde, et qils devoient nulle denier as tieux defendauntz, a temps qe les arestes et defenses furent issint faitz en loure mayns.

Grounds of defence in Foreign attachment.

#### DE FORINSECA ACQUIETANCIA VEL RELAXATIONE ALLEGATA:

Item, lou homme est emplede devaunt un des Viscountz de Loundres par pleynt du dette, et le pleintif mette avaunt obligacioun portant date en Loundres, en prove de la dewete luy, quel qe la dite obligacoun soit simple, ou endosse, ou par endentures de cest, en tiel cas par usage de la citee le defendaunt ne serra mye receu de pleder nulle acquitaunce ne relees del pleintif portant date en forein countee, ne nulle paiement estre fait, ne condicoun nautre matier, sinounn tiel matier qe purra estre enquis et trye deinz mesme la citee. Et sascun

A foreign acquittance not pleadable in certain cases.

defendant, en tiel cas, plede ascune tielle acquitaunce ou relees, ou allegge ascun paiement ou autre matier estre fait en foreyin countee hors de la dite citee, pur ouster la court de jurisdiccoun, et tiel defendaunt ne vuille autre chose dire, il serra conclus pur default de respouns. Mais si issint soit qe lencement del obligacioun ou les endentures ent faitez facent expresse mencoun de fair ou parfournier ascune condicon ou autre matier aillours hors de la citee, et tiel matier soit allegge par le defendaunt, adouncqes la court surserra, et serra dit au pleintif qil suye a la Comune Ley.

Et en mesme le manere est usee en pleint du trespas. Et es autres accouns personelx des bargaynes et contractz faitz deinz la dite citee, les defendantz ne serront my resceaux de pleder nallegger matier hors de la dite citee, sinounn tielle matier qi purra estre enquys et trye deinz mesme la citee.

#### DE OBLIGATIONE SINE DATA CERTI LOCI.

Case of bond  
with the  
place where  
made not  
named.

F. 190. b.

Item, lou obligacoun est mys avaunt qe porte date en nulle certain lieu, et le pleintif en contaunt allegge qe la dite obligacoun fuist faite en certeine paroche deinz la citee de Loundres, et le defendant de sa part allegge qe mesme lobligacoun fuist faite en certain lieu hors de la citee, et ceo soit prest daverrier, et ovesqes ceo plede forein matier illeoqes en voidaunce du dite obligacoun; et le pleintif tende daverrier par pays qe la dite obligacoun fuist faite deinz la citee de Loundres, en manere come il ad counte; en tiel cas, est usee de prendre lenquest en Loundres de la paroche ou le pleintif ad counte qe lobligacoun fuist faite, si le pleintif le pry. Et si trove soit qe lobligacoun <sup>1</sup> fuist faite en

<sup>1</sup> This and the next word are repeated in the original; evidently a clerical error.



Loundres, sicome le pleintif ad suppose par soun count, adoncques serra le defendaunt condempne en le dette, et en damages a taxer par mesme lenquest.

#### DE OBLIGATIONE DE DUPLO.

Item, la ou obligacoun est faite en la double par endossement ou par endentures, et la partie obligee soit emplede et conusse lobligacioun, et le jour de paiement soit encoruz, come apparer poet par mesme lobligacoun; et nepurquaunt le pleintif doit recoverer fors tauntsoulement le cler dette qest aderer, et ceo par le serement le pleintif ou par loial informacioun de soun attourne, si le pleintif ne soit my present, et nemy le double dette contenuz dedynces la dite obligacoun; et ses damages luy serrount taxez par la court solonc le temps passe, par lour discrecioun ou par enquest. Et coment qe le defendaunt en tiel cas, encontre tielle obligacoun faite en la double, plede qe nient soun fait, ou qil ad parfourne les jours de paiement contenuz en lendossement ou en lendentures ent faitz, ou autre matier semblable, et sur ceo se mette en enquest, et trove soit encontre le defendaunt par voidit denquest; uncore le pleintif recoversa riens mais ceo qest trove due clerement par enquest, cestassavoir la sengle duete et ses damages taxez par mesme lenquest.

Et si obligacioun sengle soit mys avaunt, et la partie defendaunt conusse lobligacioun, et le jour soit passe et le defendaunt allegge qe le pleintif est paie de parcelle de dette; adoncques le pleintif, al request del defendaunt, serra examine par soun serement comebien soit aderere; et en tiel cas le pleintif recoversa riens outre ceo qil voedra jurer qe soit due et aderere; et ses damages serrount taxez par la courte. Et si encontre tiele obligacoun faite en le sengle, le

defendant plede nient soun fait, et trove soit qe ceo soit le fait le defendaunt; uncoire le pleintif recovers riens mais ceo qest trove due par lenquest et clerement aderer, et ses damages taxez par mesme lenquest. Et le defendaunt en tiel cas ferra fyn pur countredire de soun fait; et en les autres cases serra asmercie.

#### DE OBLIGATIONE "SUR CERTAINS CONDICIENS."

Obligation  
on certain  
conditions.

Item, la ou obligacioun est faite de certeine somme sur diverses condicouns a parfournier, par lendossement ou par endentures ent faitez, et sur ceo pleynt soit fait, et les parties soient atravers et a issue sur aucune condicoun especiale enfreynt; et trove soit par enquest al myse des parties encountre le defendant, qest issint obligee et qil ad enfreint celle condicoun; uncoire le pleintif ne recovers mye lentier obligacoun, mais il recovers les damages queux il ad sustenez par cause de celle condicoun enfreynt; et les damages luy serront taxez par mesme lenquest, et lobligacoun luy serra sauve pur server les autres condicouns en apres. Mais ascuns sont en awere de cest custume.

#### DE ACQUIETANCIA ALLEGATA IN PARTIBUS LONGINQUIS.

Acquittance  
alleged, but  
in foreign  
parts.

Item, si obligacoun de dette soit mys avaunt et le defendaunt allegge qil ad acquitaunce, ou endentures, ou autre chose enseale par le pleintif, les queux luy purront vailloir et descharger envers le pleintif, si il les avoit prest en poign; et die outre qe les ditz munimentz sont en foreyn countee et hors

de la citee, et ceo soit prest a jurer; adoncques mesme le defendaunt, apres soun serement fait, avera joure assigne par la court davoit ses ditz munimentz ensealez a certeine court apres solonc la distaunce del lieu, et sur ceo trovera pleggez a son peril; issint qe sil veigne al dit joure done et porte mesme le fait enseale quel il allegea, adoncques il sera resceu de pleder et de prendre ses avauntages par mesme le fait: et sil face default a celle joure, ou sil faille de ceo qil alleggea, adouncques il serra condempne en la dite obligacoun; et damages serront taxez par la court, sauf qe le pleintif ou soun attorne serront examinez sur la dewete.

#### DE FUGITIVIS.

Item, si pleynt de dette soit fait sur un fraunc <sup>Of absconding debtors.</sup> homme et resident deinz la citee, la ou par la ley de la citee il averoit une somouns par cause de sa franchise; si le pleintif veigne al Viscount, et face amener ovesques luy vi ou iiii fraunks hommes et creables du dite citee, qi vuillent tesmoigner qe le defendaunt soit fugitif, et qil se voet retreare et absentier; adoncques le dit Viscount par loure tesmoignance poet arrester le defendaunt par soun corps ou par ses biens auxi come dun foreyn.

#### REPLEGIARE.

Item, les Viscountz poent tener devaunt eux pleys <sup>Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs in Pleas of Replevin.</sup> des pryse des neymes en lieu de *Replegiare*, et avowere poet estre fait et retourn agarde es tieux pleys, auxi come en Hustenge, si la cause ne toche my fraunc tenement. Et tielle suyte est appelle '*De Placito captionis et detentionis catallorum*,' et pleg-

ges serrount trovez de faire retourne des biens ou de le value auxi come en *Replegiare*.

The practice  
in such per-  
sonal ac-  
tions.

Item, usee est es teux accouns personelx devant les Viscountz, a primer jour quaunt les parties appiergent et le pleintif ad countee devers le defendaunt, mesme le defendaunt respoudera mesme le jour saunz avoir ascun jour outre pur emperler: et en mesme le manere, si le defendaunt plede ascune pley ou matere allege encoutre le pleintif, mesme le pleintif respiera mayntenaunt saunz avoire ascun jour outre pur emperler, saunz assent des parties.

Item, sascuns custumes ou usages soient pledez ou alleggez es courtz des Viscountz, dount les Viscountz ne loure ministres ne soient mye pleynement enfourmez, adoncques tieux custumes et usages serrount discuz par les Mair et Aldermans, et ceo avaunt jugement sur ceo rendue.

Et fait assavoir, qe nulle ajournement est fait en courte des Viscountz, ne nulle jour done par prefixioun; mais soulement qe les parties gardent loure jouré al proschein court generalmente, sil ne soit sur ascune cause especiale.

Item, accouns de dette sont mayntenables par usages des simples grauntz, et dassignementz, et de plegiage, et de covenant, simplement sauncz especialtee.

#### DE TALLIA SIGILLATA.

Debt on a  
sealed tally  
alleged.

Item, un taille de dette enseale par usage de la citee est auxi fort come une obligacoun; et la ou pleynt de dette est fait, et tiel taille enseale soit mys avaunt en prove del dewete, le defendaunt navera my sa ley qil doit riens, nautre matier nientpluis qe encoutre une obligacoun; einz il dirra bien qe le jour du paiement est autre qe le pleintif nad countee.

## DE RECOGNITIONIBUS PER VICECOMITES CAPIENDIS.

Item, les Viscountz de Loundres usent, et chescun des eaux par soy, de prendre reconisaunce de dette en lour courtz de qecounges somme ; et si le jour de paiement soit passe et les deniers nient paiez, adounges al suyte celuy au qi la reconusaunce fuist faite, sil soit deinz lan, toutz les biens et chateux le reconusour trovez deinz la citee serrount preysez et liverez a la partie, tanques a le value de le dette contenuz deinz le dite reconisaunce, saunz extendre ascune terre del reconusour. Et si lan soit passe, adonques *Scire facias* serra suye devers le reconusour, de venire si sache rien dire pur qoy executoun ne serra my faite de ses biens, come devaunt est dit.

Recogni-  
sances of  
debt taken  
before the  
Sheriffs.

F. 191. b.

## DE PRISONIBUS CONDEMNATIS CUSTODIENDIS.

Item, les Viscountz poant par usage tener qecounges prysoners devaunt eaux condempnez, ou commys en lour garde, sibien a lour measouns ou ils sont demorauntz, et a lour Countours, come en les comunes gaoles ; issint qils soient tout foythes detenuz en garde, et nient alantz a large hors des measouns ne des Countours susditz.

Prisoners in  
custody of  
the Sheriffs.

## DE PLACITIS INTER MERCATORES ET MERCATORES.

Item, en pleyntes de dette et accompt, et autres personels contractz faitz parentre marchaunt et marchaunt, si le pleintif counte qe le defendaunt a ascune ville marchaunt, ou en lieu marchaudable deinz le roialme, bargana ou achata de mesme le pleintif ascuns marchaudises, ou receust ses deniers pur luy paier, liverer, ou ent rendre accompte en ascun lieu deinz

Plaint of  
debt be-  
tween mer-  
chant and  
merchant.

la citee de Loundres ; en tiel cas, le defendaunt par usage serra mys a respounder, nient countreesteant qe le contrait se fist hors de la citee ; et si les parties soient atravers et pledent a issue denquest, adoncques serra lenquest prys des gentz de la dite citee, cestassavoir des marchauntz passantz par entre la dite citee et la ville marchaunt ou le contract est suppose ; a celle entent qe tieux marchauntz passauntz poent avoir notice du dit contract.

## DE EODEM.

*Procedure  
in action of  
debt be-  
tween mer-  
chant and  
merchant.*

Item, les Viscountz de Loundres ount usez de tout temps de tener plees devant eux par entre qicouncques marchauntz, la ou ambedeux parties sont marchauntz, des touz bargaynes et contractz personelx qe touchent marchaundys faitz outre le meer a ville marchaunt ou a lieu merchaundable, lou les bargaynes et contractz sont faitz par expresse parole sur paiementz ou liveree des marchaundises, ou de rendre accompt deinz la dite citee de Londres. Et en tiel cas, si les parties descendent en issue denquest, adoncques serra lenquest prys des gentz demorantz deinz mesme la citee, cestassavoir des marchauntz passauntz, qi usent de passer outre meer, qi poent meiltz avoir conisaunce de les bargaynes et contractz suisditz. Et sascun estraunge merchaunt et alien soit partie al pley, et tiel enquest soit a prendre, adoncques le marchaunt alien avera la moite de lenquest de sa lange.

## DE RETRAHENTE EXTRA CIVITATEM.

*Procedure  
on the  
debtor's  
withdrawal  
from the  
City.*

Item, si pleynt de dette soit fait, et tesmoigne soit par le ministre qe le defendaunt nest pas resident deincez la citee, einz qil se ad retreit et esloignez ses biens, et

tesmoigne soit qil ad terres ou tenementz deincez mesme la citee ; adoncques a la poursuite del pleintif, apres le quart defaut, mesmes les terres et tenementz, par usage de la citee, serrount extenduz et liverez a mesme le pleintif, a tener par mesme lextent tancques il eyt eut leve les deniers a lui duez ; trovant suretee de sustener les tenementz covenablement, et auxint de repaier al defendaunt les deniers ent resceuz en le meisne temps ; si issint soit qe mesme le defendaunt veigne en court de recorde deinz un an et un jour apres la livere fait, et luy purra descharger qil doit riens au pleintif.

#### EXAMINACOUN EN PLE PERSONELLE.

Item, les Viscountz usent dexaminer les parties en toutz accouns personelx pendauntz devaunt eaux, sascun des parties le pry, et de proceder a jugement solonc ceo qe trove est par examinacoun.

Examination of the parties on oath in personal actions.

Item, lou ascune accoun personele est pendaunt devaunt ascun des ditz Viscountz, et ascun matier soit allegge par le defendaunt en barre del accoun, ou chose materiel pur deslaier le pleintif, et le pleintif se mette sur le serement le defendaunt peremptorie qe la pley ou lexcepcioun done par mesme le defendaunt ne soit my veritable ; adoncques le dit defendaunt, sil soit en court ou sil soit resident deinz la citee qil purra bounement venir par discrecoun de la court, adoncques il serra serementez, sil vuille, qe soun pley ou lexcepcoun quelle il ad done est boune et veritable. Et sil veigne et refuse de faire tiel serement, adoncques il serra tenuz auxi come convict en la cause ; et sur ceo le pleintif recoversa ceo qest en demande solonc ceo qe purra estre trove par examinacoun del pleintif, ou par enquest doffice si mestier soit. Et sil face le serement, le pleintif serra ouste de sa suyte.

F. 192. a.

Et en mesme la manere serra le pleintif ouste de sa suyte ou de saccoun, sil ne voedra jurer de sa part qe sa suyte, ou autre matiere allegge par luy, ne soit boun et veritable. Et si tielle serement soit mys sur le pleintif et le pleintif face le serement, il recoversa par meame le serement, si lexcepoun soit materielle. Et issaint sount tielx serementz peremptories dune part et dautre, solonc le matiere de les excepciouns.

#### DE DEFAUTE APRES MEINPRISE

Default by  
defendant  
after main-  
prise.

Item, si homme soit arrestu par pleynt de dette ou pur autre accoun personele, et trove maynprys de veignir prest a la proscheine court devaunt les Viscountz de respoudre a la partie; a quelle court coment qe le defendaunt soit demaunde en covenable temps de venir et sauver sa meynprys, et face defaute, et le defaute soit recorde; unnoqore, si mesme le defendaunt veigne, seante mesme la court, il serra receu de pleder; sauf en tiel cas il ad perdue lavaantage de gager sa ley, coment qil purroit avoir ew sa ley sil eust venuz par temps.

#### NOTA—DES BILLES AMENDER.

Amend ent  
of bill or  
pleint by  
pleintif.

Item, la ou les parties appiergent en court des Viscountz, use est qe les pleintifs poent amender lour pleintes et loure billes tout temps avaunt ceo qe meismes les parties soient a issue ou pledez en jugement en court de recorde.

#### ACCIOUN DACCOMPT.

Declaration  
by pleintif  
in action of  
account.

Item, en accoun dacompte devaunt les Viscountz, le pleintif par usage de la citee ne purra mye counter



qe le defendaunt fuist soun baillif en nulle cas, mais receivour de ses deniers ou de ses biens.

Item, accoun dacompt est mayntenable par usages devers une femme sole, et devers enfauntz dedincz age, sils soient marchauntz ou sils teignent comunes shopes de mestier ou des merchaundises; et accouns de dette, en mesme le manere, de ceo qe touche leur mestier ou leur merchaundises.

Actions of account maintainable against femmes soles and children.

DES PLEINTZ LEVES HORS COURTE VISCOUNTZ.

Item, lou plees sount pendauntz devant Viscountz, usee est de tout temps qe le Maire de Loundres, qi soit pur le temps, poet maunder as les Viscountz de faire venire la querelle et le processe devant luy et les Audermans, pur terminer et discuter mesme la querelle devant eux; ou de remaunder la dite querelle devant mesmes les Viscountz, daler avaunt en le processe solonc ceo qe les Mair et Audermans veiont qe soit affaire, et de comander les Viscountz de surseier a leur voluntee.

Pleas before Sheriffs removable by order of the Mayor.

COMMENT LE DETTOUR SERA ARRESTU AVAUNT LE JOUR  
CONTENU EN LOBLIGACIOUN, OU PUR LE RENT DUN  
MEASON.

Item, quaut un dettour est lye deincz la dite citee par obligacioun en certeine somme appaier a certain jour venant, lequel dettour fuist tenuz sufficeant a temps quaut il fuist obligeez, et puis est devenuz futif ou noun sufficeant; adouncqes, si le creaunceour veigne devant le Maire ou Viscountz du dite citee, fesaunt tielle suggestioun, et amesme ovesqes luy vi ou iiii gentz creables de mesme la citee, qi vuillout loialment tesmoigner qe le dettour se voet retrer

Arrest of the debtor before day named in the obligation.

et esloigner ses biens hors de la citee, ou qil ne soit my sufficeaunt de faire le paiement ; adounces, le Maire ou un des Viscountz, devaunt queux la suggestion est fait, usent darrester le dettour, coment qe le jour contenuz deinz lobligacoun ne soit my venuz, et detener mesme le dettour en prysoun tancques le jour du paiement soit venuz, ou autrement qil trovera plegges dattendre mesme le joure ; et issint, darrester pur *househir* devaunt le jour, si le tenaunt soit futif.

F. 191. b.

Arrest for house-hire about to come due.

## DARRESTER UN HOMME SAUNZ SERJEANT.

Arrest of a debtor by the creditor without the aid of an officer. Item, si fraunc homme de citee trove soun dettour sodaignement deinz mesme la citee, quel dettour se ad retreit adevaunt ou soit futif, et le quelle dettour vailloit eschaper avaunt ceo qe le creaunceour purroit avoir un ministre de faire larest, usee est en tiel cas qe le fraunc homme mesmes par eyde de ses veisyns, sauncz autre ministre, poet arrester soun dit dettour el luy amesner tancques al office dun des Viscountz, et illeoques faire sa suyte come la ley demaunde.

## DAMERCIEMENS.

Amercements in the Sheriff's Courts. Item, tochant les asmerciementz a prendre des plaintes es courtz des Viscountz, usee est, si les demaundes soient de xl soulz ou dedincz, dapprendre iiii deniers pur lamercyement, et sils passent xl soulz, usee est de prendre xii deniers pur lamerciement.

## DE LANLORDIS.

The landlord to be a preference creditor for two years' rent. Item, si un fermer deinz la citee soit futif ou retreit, pur qey ses biens deinz sa measoun soient arrestuz ou preisez a la suyte des parties par pleynt ; uncore le

lessour, appelle '*landlorde*,' serra devaunt toutz autres pur la ferme de sa measoun aderer par ii ans ; et pur taunt de somme serrount biens deinz la dite measoun sessez en mesme la measoun al oeps du dit *landlorde*. Et coment qun tiel fermer deinz la dite citee face felonye ou autre contempt, pur qey ses biens et chatelx soient arestablez ou forfaitablez, unquore le lessour, par usage de la citee, serra servye de sa ferme aderer par ii ans, come devaunt est dit, des biens trovez deinz mesme la measoun.

LA GARNISSEMENT QE LE TENAUNTZ FERRONT AS LANLORDES.

Item, la ou tenauntz deinz la citee teignount a voluntée, et vuillent aler hors et loure measouns sus-rendre, ils ferrount garnissementz al lessour devaunt leur departir ; cestassavoir, des maisouns qe voisent a ferme pur xl soulz et dedincz serra fait garnissement par un quarter devaunt. Et si la ferme de la maison passe xl soulz, le garnissement serra fait par demy an devaunt le departir, al peril del tenaunt. Et en mesme le manere serra fait garnissement al tenaunt, si le lessour voet ouster le tenaunt.

Notice to be given by tenant to landlord.

Notice by landlord to tenant.

NOTA—DE LEXECUCIOUN ESLIRE AU PERILLE DU PLEYNTIF.

Item, quaut homme est condempne al suyte du partie en dette ou en damages devaunt les Viscountz, la partie qad issint recovere poet eslir davoit le corps celuy qest condempne commys a la prysoun tanques il eyt fait gree, ou davoit execucioun de ses biens a sou n peril.

The plaintiff, at his own risk, can elect to take the debtor's body in execution, or to take possession of his goods.

DES MAINPERNOURS ET ATTOURNEZ <sup>1</sup> RESEIVERS.

Pledges, mainpernors, and attorneys at the Counters acknowledged in the superior courts.

Item, les plegges et maynpernours et attournez prysez et receux dedincz les Countours des Viscountz et autre processe illeques duement fait, sount tenuz de recorde si bien come as les courtz tenuz deinz la Guyhalle.

## DE ATTOURNES RECORDEZ PAR AUDERMANS.

Aldermen can enter attorneys upon the records.

Item, chescun Aldermann de Loundres poet par usage recorder attournez en plees pendantz en courtz des Viscountz et aillours, en Hustenge et en la Chaumbre.

## DES JOURS DONEZ AS ENQUESTES.

A future day may be named for the verdict of an Inquest.

Item, quaut une enquest parentre parties est joynte et juree devaunt les Viscountz en plees personnelles, si les parties vuillent assentier, la court par usages poet doner jour a lenquest pur eux aviser de lour voirdit, tanques a autre jour apres, en maner come les parties poent accorder; et ceo au peril du pleintif, sascun jurour denye ou autre cas aveigne en le <sup>2</sup> mesme temps.

## AMERCEMENT DES JUROURS.

Punishment of jurors for delay.

Item, les jurours qi sount somouns en enquest ne sount mye asmerciez, coment qils facent default, outre iii deniers; mais sils tarient longement et ne vuillent my venir, les Viscountz par usage poent fermer lour huys de les constreindre de venir.

<sup>1</sup> This is apparently the word; but it has evidently been patched up by a comparatively modern hand.

<sup>2</sup> An error probably for *mesme*.

ENQUESTES DOFFICE NIENT TRAVERSABLES.

Item, les enquestes doffice qe sont prys par les Viscountz, denquerer des affrayes et bateries faitz encontre la pees, ne sont my traversables par novelx enquestes, par usage ; mais al suyte du partie, chescune partie avera responce, nient contreesteant celle enquest doffice.

F. 193. a.  
Inquests of  
office not  
traversable.

Et fait assavoir, qe sont plusurs autres pointz et usages touchantz les Courtz de Viscountz, dount homme ne poet mye avoir remembrance de toutz.

Other mat-  
ters touch-  
the Sheriff's  
Courts.

DE SCAWANGA.

<sup>1</sup>Qi est contenuz des queux merchaundises venauntz en Loundres deit estre prys Scawenge nostre Seignur le Roy ; et comebien doit estre prys de chescun. De la quelle custume la moite partient as Viscountz, et lautre moite as hostes en les mesouns des queux les marchauntz sont herbergez, qi amesnent marchaundises dount Scawenge vient ; meis nepurqaunt qe yceaux hostes soient de la fraunchise de la citee. Et fait assavoir qe 'Scawenge' est dit come 'demonstraunce,' pur ceo qe y covient qe marchauntz demonstrent as Viscountz marchaundises des queux deit estre pris custume, einz qe riens de ceo soit vendue. Et fait assavoir, qe toutz les avers, des queux serra prys cus- tume par karke, doit le karke poysera iiii centaines ; horsprys graine, le quele karke poysera iii centaines ; et peivere, le quel karke poysera iii centaines et demi.

Scavage, or  
customs for  
showage of  
merchan-  
dise.

The various  
Karkes,  
their weight.

Kark du grein, iii centaines, tauntsoulement dorra demi marke ; karke de alom, del poys de iiii centaines, dorra xvi deniers.

<sup>1</sup> This word was probably intend- | minator having made a mistake in  
ed originally to be Ci ; the illu- | the initial letter.

Karke de peivere	} xii <sup>d</sup>	Karke de soufre	} xii <sup>d</sup>
Kark de zucre		Karke de yvoire	
Kark de comyn		Kark de canelle	
Karke alemaundes		Kark de ensens	
Karke de brasille		Karke de <sup>1</sup> pyoine	
Karke dargent vif		Karke de anys	
Kark de gingivre		Karke de dates	
Kark de cetewale		Kark de chestaine	
Kark de lycorys		Karke de orpyment	
Kark de lak		Karke de oille dolive	
Kark de spicerie		Karke de <sup>2</sup> gingebred	
Kark de vermiloun		Karke de rys	
Kark de glasce		Karke de <sup>3</sup> cirmounte	
Karke de figes		Karke de cotounn	
Kark de reysins		Karke de baleyne.	
Karke de symak			

## DE REBUS SUBTILIBUS.

Et auxi des choses sotils, sils veignent par kark ou par demy kark, ou par centaines ou par demy centaines, solom la quantite del poys soit prys del kark xii deniers. Et qi meyns eit ke kark de les autres choses nomez qe devient poiser iiii centaines, ou karke du greyne, qe doit poiser iii centaines, ou karke de peivere qe doit peiser iii centaines et dimy, meyns dorra solonc quantitee de la merchaundise.

La livre de saffran doit obole, dount la moitee de la custume appent a Viscount, et lautre moitee al hoste ou il est herberge, frank homme de la citee.

<sup>1</sup> In a somewhat similar passage in Liber Horn, (see p. 230, *post*) this is spelt *pyoingne*; a sweet liquid is probably meant, but the word "*prunes*" is here given in a similar passage "in Arnold's Customs of London," dated 1503, a copy of which is preserved in the Guildhall Librar .

<sup>2</sup> *Greneginger* in the book above mentioned. See p. 230 *post*, Note.<sup>1</sup> It is *gingebred*, however, in the Liber Customarum.

<sup>3</sup> Written *termesteyne* in Arnold's book, meaning turpentine.

La charge de mercerie  
 La charge de leyne dEspayne  
 La charge de wadmal  
 La charge de canevas  
 La charge de draps et <sup>1</sup> cappes  
 La charge de genetre  
 La charge de conyng  
 La charge de forure  
 La charge de peletrie  
 La charge de lienge teile  
 La charge de fustain  
 La charge de feutre  
 La charge de lymere  
 La charge de pyles  
 La charge de coreis  
 La charge de hapertas  
 La charge de crute texture et des  
 autres choses veignaunt <sup>2</sup> en Linoges  
 La charge desquireus dEspaigne  
 La charge de parmentrye  
 La charge de chalouns et draps du Reyns  
 La charge du draps de soy

} xii<sup>d</sup>

F. 193. b.

## DE EODEM.

Et qi meyns ad qe une charge, si dorra solonc la  
 quauntite de la chose. La liveree de soye dorra i <sup>Scavage</sup>  
 denier; la dozein de cordewane dorra ii deniers; la <sup>charged on</sup>  
 dozeine de baseyne dorra i denier. Et fait a remem- <sup>other com-</sup>  
 brer, qe soulement des marchaundises venantz dautre <sup>modities.</sup>  
 meer doit estre prys lavaundit Scawage: mais des  
 marchaundises desouthe escriptz nulle chose doit estre  
 prys, par la reasoun avaundite; sicome de cire, de ar-  
 goil, de <sup>3</sup>quivere, <sup>4</sup>destein, de grys overe, ne dautres

<sup>1</sup> *Capp* in the original.<sup>2</sup> *De* in Liber Custumarum.<sup>3</sup> Above this word is written *copre*(copper), in apparently a contempo-  
rary hand.<sup>4</sup> "*Brass*" in Arnold's book, but  
tin is really meant.

merchaundises qe marchauntz dAlemaine amesnent, sils ne amesnent celes amount escriptz; cestassavoire, qi deivent Scawage, sicome est avaunt nota. Et fait assavoire, qe Scawage doit estre prys des merchaundises qi veignent en la citee par marchaunt qi deyvent custume.

## DE PONDERATIONE.

Passage due  
to the King,  
and to be  
paid by the  
buyer.

Au Poisage perteignent, qe chescune merchaundise qe serra vendue par peis, amesne en la citee par marchauntz estraunges, si 'elle soit vendu en groos par cent ou par demy cent, deit estre peise par balaunce le Roy : adoncques, dorra le acatour as Viscountz pur un cent poise obole, et de plusurs centeines poisez ne dorra pluis desques a un miler, et adoncques dorra il de celle miler i denier; et de xi centz dorra il iii oboles, et nient pluis deques a ii milers; et doncques dorra il des yeux deux milers poisez ii deniers, et issint en avaunt. Et fait assavoir, qe lacatour toutz jours fra venir a soun cust la balaunce le Roy et les pois a la measoun ou le vendour est herberge; issi qe le vendour nulle chose dorra a nulluy par lenchesoun avaunt dite.

## DE TRONAGE.

Payments  
for Tronage.

Au Tronage partient celes choses qe serront poisez par trone le Roy, et moultz des choses qe ne serront point poisez (cestassavoir, custume de wyn, wede, et dautres choses); cestassavoir, del sak de leyne hors alaunt de Loundres, de treys peises, vers les parties de outre meer, par marchauntz qi deivent custumes, deit aver le Viscount xi deniers; et si pluis de leyn soit contenuz en le sak qe iii peises et dimy, ou quatre poises, le Viscount pur ceo ne prendra del sak qe xi deniers. Et si le marchaunt eit plusurs saks del dit poyse alaunt hors de la citee, le Viscount prendra du prymer sak xi deniers, et de chescun des autres x



deniers. Del sak des ii peises hors alaunt de la citee par marchauntz qi deivent custume, prendra le Viscount vi deniers. Et si le marchaunt eit plusurs sak, si prendra du primer sak vi deniers en lavaundit manere, et de chescun des autres v deniers; et si en un sak soit contenez plus qe deux peises, il ne prendra plus, mais qil conteigne xii clous. Mais sil conteigne plus qe xii clous, aduncqes prendra de ceo le Viscount ataunt com dun sak de iii peises, cestassavoir xi deniers. Et fait assavoir, qe nulle cruturene es les sacs deit le Viscount rien, fors en le manere avauntdit; cestassavoir, si en sak de ii peises poise la cruture plus qe xii clous, dounqes prendra de ceo xi deniers, sicome avaunt est dit.

#### DE PONDERATIONE LANÆ.

Le marchaunt bien poet faire sa ley ne peiser od le trone le Roy, sil voedra, et ne dorra plus que nest dit. Et si sa leyne ne<sup>1</sup> est este poynt poyse, ne dorra my meyns qe lavaunt dite custume.

Weighting of wool at the owner's option. F. 194. a.

#### DE VENDITIONE LANÆ.

De leyne qe deit estre vendue en la citee, mes qe soit amesne par marchauntz qi deivent custume, ne ne doit point aver Tronage; ne de plom, ne de oint, ne daltres choses qe serrount poisez par trones. Mais a la voluntee del vendour et del achatour porront par autres trones del sende estre poise, et par qe-cunqes trone ils vodraient.

Exemptions of wool and other articles from Tronage.

<sup>1</sup> *Et in Liber Custumaram.*

De chescun tonelle de vyn venant en la citee par marchauntz qi devient custume prent le Viscount ii deniers.

De chescun quartre de <sup>1</sup>wisde hors alaunt de la citee, prent le Viscount obole, laquelle chose ne partient mye al Tronage.

#### DE WEYDE.

*Regulations  
as to woad.*

Et est assavoir, qe aunciement ne soleit nulle weyde estre herbergee en la citee, mais tout estre vendue deinz niefs. Pur temps qe passe est, herbergerent les marchauntz loure wedes, loer prys par coungee des Viscountz. Apres ceo, en temps qe Andrew Bokerelle fuist Mair, par assent des plus grauntz de la citee, purchacerent les marchauntz de Amias, de Nele, et de Corby, une lettre enseale de Comune Seale de la citee, par la quelle graunte lour est qil toutdiz puissent, et quaut il voedront, lour wedes herberger, et pur ceo dorront al Meir cheseun an l marcs desterlinges; cestassavoir, a la Feire Seint Yve xxv marcz, et a le Feire de Wyncestre xxv marcs. Et ja le plus tarde, dorreient obole de chescun quarter de wede, sicome est avaunt dit.

#### DE CUSTUME DE MARCHANS DE NORMANDIE.

*Custom of  
the mer-  
chants of  
Normandy  
as to storing  
woad.*

Marchauntz de Normandye fount fyn vers les Viscountz pur coungee <sup>2</sup>de herberger lour wedes. Mes nepurquaunt, purveu fuist en le temps qe Thomas le Fitz Thomas et Mathew Bokerelle estoient Viscountz, qe eaux outre mesure demaundrent des les merchauntz

<sup>1</sup> Another form for *weyde*, meaning 'woad.' It is also written *wisde* in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> Repeated by mistake.

pur la dite coungee, queux desore enavaunt dorreient as Viscountz de freelle vii soulz pur coungee de herberger: et ja le plus tard, obole de custume, sicome est avaunt dit.

DE NIEFS DE SCALTERS.

De chescune nief de Scaltres qe seet en Tamyse Customs exacted from ships from the Scheldt. prent le Viscount ii deniers; et mes quelle seesse es plusurs lieux ne prendra plus, si issint naveigne quelle seesse dedincz les marches de le <sup>1</sup>Ryver la Reyne. Et adounqes dorra al Gardein de celle Ryve de custume ii deniers.

De la ferme del cimiterie qest appelle 'la Nief Yearly payment to the Sheriffs for the New Cemetery. Cimiterie' prent celuy qi quille Scawage, al oepe des Viscountz, une mark par an, a quatre termes del an.

[DE LA FERME DES COLONIENS.]

De la ferme des Coloniens, cestassavoir de la saille Rent paid by the Cologne merchants. des Deneis, est pris par an xl soulz; cestassavoir, a le Pask et a le <sup>2</sup>Fest, pur avoir lour court et lour attachiementz de eux mesmes en lour court, dehors par eyde des Viscountz.

Ici sont notes les custumes qe soleient estre pryses Customs payable on goods sold. des choses venauntz en Londres ou hors alantz a vendre; sicome par les citeyns al maundement de nostre Seigneur le Roy presente fuist as Barouns del Eschequer, taunt come la citee fuist es les mayns le Roy apres la perturbaunce du realme qe fuist en le temps Sir Symonde de Mountforde, Counte de Leycestre.

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<sup>1</sup> Rive in Liber Custumarum. | <sup>2</sup> *Seint Michel* probably understood.

## DE CUSTUMIS CIVITATIS. DE SCAWANGIA.

Customs of  
the City in  
the early  
part of the  
reign of  
Henry III.

Ceo est lenqueste fait en la citee le Loundres, par les citeyns de mesme la citee, des pryse et des custumes qe le Roy doit prendre des marchauntz et des merchaundises entrantz et issauntz de mesme la citee; cestassavoir, des ceaux qi custume deivent.—

Rates for  
Scavage.

La karke du greine qe poise ccc livers deit a Escawenge xl deniers.

Le karke de peivere qe poise ccc livers et demi, vi deniers.

La karke de aleum qe poysee cccc livers, viii deniers.

F. 194. b.

La karke de sucre, comyn, alemaundes, brasil, vif argent, gingivre, cedewale, lake, licorys, menue especerie (sicome de gilofre, maces, cubibes, nois, nuigettes), vermiloun, glace, figes, reysyns, symac, suffre, yvoire, canele, <sup>1</sup>gyngebraz, rys, <sup>2</sup>cermoutyn, cotoun, <sup>3</sup>baleyn, fraunkensens, <sup>4</sup>pioine, annys, datez, chasteines, orpiment, oille de olive, et dautre manere de aver de poys dount la karke doit peser ccc livres doit de Escawenge vi deniers. Et si meyns ia dune karke, solonc la quantite de la chose jeques la quarte partie; cestassaver, de la demy karke iii deniers, et de quarte partie i denier obole. Mesme la custume prent le Roy de sotils choses qappendent a especerie, et de menu semences solonc la quantite du poys, et despecerie confitee.

## LES FEES DE LAYN DE SPAIGNE ET HABERDASSHRIE.

Charges  
upon wool-  
len goods.

Les fees de leyne dEspaigne, wadmal, mercerie, canevas, genettz, conins panes, pelletrie, linge teille,

<sup>1</sup> Probably for *gyngebraet*. See p. 224.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps for *termoutyn*. It means turpentine. See p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> *Balayne* in the parallel passage in Liber Horn.

<sup>4</sup> *Pyoingne* in Liber Horn. *Pioyne* in Liber Customarum. See p. 224.

fustiane, feutre, lormerie, peil, haberdassherie, esquireux, parmentrie, chalons, draps du Reynes et draps de soye, et des autres choses qe lem acustument par fee, vi deniers; et pur demy feez iii deniers; et de la quarte partie de un fee i denier obole.

La dozein de cordewayne i denier, la dozein de <sup>1</sup>godelmynges i denier, la dozeine de bazeine obole, la livre de soy obole, la livre de safran quart. Et fait assavoir, qe cest custume nest prys fors des avoires qe veignent doutre meer: ciere, argoil, quivere, estein, <sup>Articles exempt from custom.</sup>  
<sup>2</sup>grisoevere ne deyvent nulle custume, sil ne passe outre la Rue de Tamise vers le Northe. Et sil passe, dorra del fees vi deniers, et dimy fees iii deniers, et la quarte partie del fees i denier obole.

#### DE CUSTUMIS VICTUALIUM.

Les custumes qappendent al menu mestier en le <sup>Customs levied upon the sellers of provisions.</sup> marche de Londres.—Chescune somme de poletrie qe vient sur chivalle paiera iii quarts, horsprys fraunchise. Chescun homme qi porte fourmage ou pultrie, sil <sup>Poultrymen.</sup> amount a iiii deniers obole, paiera obole, horsprys fraunchise. Si homme a pee porte c oefs ou pluis, dorra v oefs, horsprys fraunchise. Si homme ou femme meigne nulle manere de poletrie sur chivalle, et le avale a la terre, paiera de stallage iii quarts. Et si homme le porte sur soun dos et la mette a terre, paiera obole, de quelle fraunchise qil soit.

Chescun corbaille de payn dorra, le jour, obole. Le <sup>Bakers.</sup> corbail du payn du pestour qe meint devers le West de

<sup>1</sup> This word is erased in the parallel passage in Liber Horn, and is altered very indistinctly to *godanesines*, with a Note above, . i.

*juvenum pellium cordewanorum*. It is *godelmynges* in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> A Note in Liber Horn explains this as *grai werk*.

la Walbrok, qe entre en la marche par Dymenge, paiera iii oboles, et les autres jours fors obole. Chescun mascref foreyn qe vent chare en le marche dorra le Dymenge i denier pur estallage.

Butchers.

Customs  
levied on  
the sellers of  
other  
articles.

Chescune charecte qe mesne blee en la citee pur vendre, paiera obole; et sil entre par Holburne ou par Flete, dorra i denier, horsprys fraunchise. Chescun homme qi meigne blee sur chival, soit ceo quarter ou dimy, et le <sup>1</sup>mettre a terre, paiera <sup>2</sup>quart, de quelle fraunchise qil soit. El sil soit fraunk, et le vent sur soun chivalle, rien ne dorra. Chescune charecte de <sup>3</sup>Bremble ou de Stevenhethie qe vient en la citee ove pain dorra chescun jour obole. Charecte qe meisne pain en la citee dautre ville, dorra chescun jour obole ou un payn, du quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne pottes de terre dorra obole, de quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne carboun a vendre, ou quelle carboun soit vendue, paiera <sup>4</sup>, de quelle fraunchise qil soit. Charecte qe meisne merisme de aune avendre, paiera obole. Charecte qe meisne merisme, ove lescorce ou saunz lescorce, horsprys merisme de cheyne quarre, (qe riens ne dorra,) paiera obole. Charecte qe meisne bordes a vendre, si elle meisne un quartrounn ou pluis, dorra i borde; et si elle meisne meyns de un quartrounn, rien ne dorra. La charecte qe meisne lattes de cheyne, dorra i latte; Et si elle meisne lattes de <sup>5</sup>fou, si dorra obole et une latte. La charecte qe meisne <sup>6</sup>notz ou fourmage paiera ii deniers; et si elle entree par Flete ou par Holeburn, dorra ii deniers obole.

<sup>1</sup> More properly *met*, as in Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. a farthing.

<sup>3</sup> A Note in Liber Albus says *juxta Stratford*.

<sup>4</sup> The amount is omitted here. It

is given as *quart*, a farthing, in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

<sup>5</sup> A Note is added in the original, *beche* (beech).

<sup>6</sup> Indistinct, probably for *noiz*. *Nouz* in Liber Custumarum.

La charecte qe meisne pessoun ou poletrie en Westchepe, paiera ii deniers. La charecte lowys qe vient en la citee ove leyns, ou quirs, ou autre merchaundise, paiera ii deniers. El si elle entree par Holburne, ou Flete, ou par Allgate, dorra ii deniers obole. De chescune <sup>1</sup>vidue mort en Loundres enterre, iii deniers obole. De chescune charecte qe meisne escorce, obole; et si elle entre par Holburne ou par Flete, rien ne dorra. Chescune charecte qe meisne porrez en Quarresme, paiera obole et un fesselette de porrez. La charette qe meisne weyde hors de la citee, si elle meisne quatre quarters ou plus, paiera vii deniers obole; et si meyns, chescune quarter paiera i denier. La charette qe meisne mulvelle, harang, ou autre manere de pessoun, paiera obole de la charecte. Si homme ou femme porte payn de Seint Auban a vendre, <sup>2</sup>iiii deniers et obole, paiera quart.

#### CUSTOMÆ SMYTHFELDE.

Ceaux sont les custumes de Smythefelde.—De chescune vache ou boef venduz surannez, horsprys fraunchise, i denier. De chescune dozeine de herbiz, i denier; et si yl ia meyns, obole; et si ilia fors un soul, obole. Si marchauntz foreyns meisnent boefs, vaches, herbiz, ou porcz, entre le Fest Seint Martyn et le Nowelle, dorra au baillif la tierce beste meillour apres les deux primers meillours; ou face gree au baillif avaunt qil entre en le Counte de Middelsexe.

Customs  
levied in  
Smithfield.

<sup>1</sup> This would almost look like taxing dead widows! Liber Horn, however, enlightens us, as the word is properly *Judeu*, showing that the tax was levied upon dead Jews. It is *Judeu* also in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> The corresponding passage in Liber Horn is *iiii darres et une maillee ou plus, payra quart*. The compiler of Liber Albus has probably given the value, in place of the quantity of the load.

Et si le baillif prent boef ou vache pur le Scawange del champ, del prys dune mark ou plus, le baillif luy doit restorer xl deniers pur le quir. Si marchant forein meisme porcz megres a vendre entre le Hokeday et le Fest Saint Michel, il dorra au baillif le tierce meillour porc apres les deux primers meillours, sil ne face sa fyn ove le baillif pur vi deniers ou pur xii deniers.

## CUSTUME PONTIS.

Customs  
levied at  
London  
Bridge.

Ceux sont les custumes del Pount. La nief qe meisme mulvel, saunz autre pessoun, dorra deux mulvelx, horsprys fraunchise. La nief qe vient ov mulvel ou rayes, dorra i mulvel et i raie, horspris fraunchise. La nief qe vient ove harang, fres ou sale, dorra c haranges, horspris fraunchise. La nief <sup>1</sup>ove Scaltres qe seet en Tamise, dorra ii deniers pur straundage, horsprys fraunchise. La nief qe meisme bars du meer, congre,<sup>2</sup> sormulett, turbut, alosez, anguilles, nulle custume doit paier, fors pur la nief ii deniers pur straundage. La nief ov bailles qe seet en Thamyse, dorra i denier, horspris fraunchise. La nief qe meisme make-  
relle, dorra xxvi makereux, horsprys fraunchise. Meemes les custumes prent le baillif de la nief qe meisnent merlyng ou haddock. Le batelle qe meisme v paniers de welkes, dorra i panier et obole, horsprys fraunchise. Mesme les custumes prent le baillif de la nief qe meisnent merlyng; et sil meisme plus, ne paiera plus. Si batelle a homme foreyn meisme merlyng, makerelle, ou haddock, et le pessoun soit a fraunc homme de la citee, nulle custume paiera fors

<sup>1</sup> *Ou* in Liber Custamarum and Liber Horn. *Or* and not *with is*, perhaps, the meaning. *Scaltres* is probably a Flemish-built vessel from the Scheldt. See p. 229.

<sup>2</sup> *Dore* "dory," is omitted here. It is inserted in Liber Horn and Liber Custamarum.



del batelle obole pur strandage. Et si le pessoun soit a homme forein, le baillif prendra xxvi pessouns, et del bat obole. Et si la moitee del pessoun soit a homme foreyne, il ne paiera fors la moite de la custume.

Le bate qe nage en tholles, qe vient a Oistergate, paiera obole, horsprys fraunchise. Le bate qe nage deinz orlok, qe vient a Oistergate, paiera i denier; et si la moitee del bate soit a fraunk homme de la citee, et lautre moitee au foreine, le foreyn paiera la moite de la custume, cestassavoir obole. Si homme estraungee achate mulvelle en la citee, et le meisne hors a revindre, il dorra de cent ii deniers, et de demi cent i denier, et del quatroun obole, forsprys fraunchise. Si homme estraunge achate harang blank en la citee, ou harang sor, il dorra pur le millere del blaunk, obole; et pur miller del autre, quart. Les marchauntz qi meinent pessoun en la citee par terre sur chival, <sup>1</sup>dorra de chescun dossier i pessoun, et obole pur le chival, horsprys mulvelle et raye. Les marchauntz estraunges <sup>2</sup>achatent pessoun en la citee et le meignent hors de la citee pur revendre, dorrount a chescun <sup>3</sup>de chivalle quart pur le chival. Si charecte meigne samounn <sup>4</sup>a foreyn en la citee, le baillif prendra i samounn apres le meillour de la custume, et ii deniers de la charecte. Et si le samounn soit a fraunk homme de la citee, le baillif ne prendra rien de pessoun, fors ii deniers de la charette. La charecte qe meisne en la citee harang blank ou sor, dorra v harangz, et ii deniers de la charecte, horspris fraunchise. La charett qe meisne makerelle, dorra v makerews, et ii deniers de la charecte, horsprys fraunchise. Et en mesme le

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<sup>1</sup> Dorrount in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> Qi is accidentally omitted here.

<sup>3</sup> The word *somme*, "load," is

omitted here. It is found in Liber Horn.

<sup>4</sup> *De* in Liber Custumarum.

manere prent le baillif de merlyng qe vient en charecte. La charecte qe meisne <sup>1</sup> melvelle, dorra i melvelle, et ii deniers de la charecte, horsprys fraunchise. <sup>2</sup> En mesme le manere prent le baillif de merlyng qe vient en charecte. La charecte qe meisne anguilles, dorra ii deniers, et rien del pessoun.

Chival qi porte pommes ou peires, ou autre manere de fruyt, paiera obole pur le chival. La charecte qe mene autre manere de fruyt, paiera obole pur la charecte.

## FEODA BALLIVI PONTIS.

Fees of the  
Bridge  
Baillif.

De fees de un homme ne prent le baillif rien. De chescun bat qe meisne sprottes, si le bat ne soit de la fraunchise de Loundres, le baillif avera une <sup>3</sup> tandelle de sprot, et del bat quart. De la nief qe meisne dabbes, dorra de cent xxvi dabbes; et si meyns meine, rien ne dorra, et si pluis meisne ne dorra fors.<sup>4</sup> Purpeys deit i denier, et sil est trenche pur vendre a detaille, le baillif avera le chaundoun, et la cove, et les iii fynnes. De la nief qe meigne coungre, prendra le baillif le meillour et un autre jouste le meillour pur ses deniers, sicome il charra en lachat. Et sil est de Cinq Portz, rien ne dorra. La niefs d'Escoce <sup>5</sup> qe mesne salmons, dorra ii salmons. Et si elle meisne salmoun et mulvel, dorra i salmoun et i mulvel; et si salmoun et haddock, i salmoun et trezse haddoks; et pur la nief ii deniers. La primer nief qe vient de Gernemue ove harang blaunke, qe deit pleine custume,

<sup>1</sup> Another reading for *mulvelle*, as in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> This passage is not to be found in either Liber Horn or Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> *Tendell* in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> The compiler has omitted the amount. It is *c dabbes* in Liber Horn; but the amount is also omitted in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>5</sup> This word is repeated by mistake.

dorra ce haranges ; et chescune autre nief qe viendra apres, dorra c haranz, horsprys fraunchise.

#### CUSTOMA DE BILLYNGESGATE.

Chescune graunte nief qe seet a terre, dorra pur estraundage ii deniers. De une petite nief ove orlokes qe seet a terre, un denier. Dune batelle qe seet a terre, obole. De ii quarters de blee, mesurer par la quarter le Roy, quart. De i coumbe de blee qe vient par <sup>1</sup>leawe, i denier. De chescune quarter de weyde issaunt hors de la citee par eawe, obole. De ii quarters de carboun de meer, mesure par la quarter le Roy, quart. De chescune tonel de cervoise issant vers les parties doutre le meer par marchauntz estraunges, iii deniers. De chescun miler de harang entraunt et issaunt par estraunge, quart, horsprys fraunchise. Si estraunge meigne hors de la citee mulvelx, il dorra de c ii deniers. Si marchaunt estraunge meigne hors outre meer bure, sue, ou oynt, dorra du prymer poys iii deniers obole, et de chescun autre poys obole. De chescun poys du furnage issaunt par estraunge, iii deniers. De chescun last du quir issaunt par estraunge, xii deniers. De la dacre du quir issaunt, ii deniers. De quir nounpier issant, obole. De chescun trusselle de quir lyez de cordes, iii deniers.

Customs  
levied at  
Billingsgate.

F. 196. a.

De chescun trusselle lyez en cordes, de quelle merchaundise qil soit, graunt ou petit, iii deniers. De chescun trusselle de draps issauntz outre meer par estraunge, petit ou graunt, iii deniers. De harpoys et fyssheponde, i denier quart. De code <sup>2</sup>et sofre, i denier quart. De chescune tonelle de vyn qe custume doit, entraunt et issaunt, ii deniers. De chescun

<sup>1</sup> This word is represented by *la* *livere* in *Liber Custumarum*; a mistake, to all appearance.

<sup>2</sup> A mistake for *de*, as given in *Liber Custumarum* and *Liber Horn*. A certain measure of sulphur is meant. See page 246.

tonelle de mel qe custume doit, xii deniers. De chescune <sup>1</sup>qe porte noisz, iiii deniers. De un soul garner en une nief<sup>2</sup> Karke de noiz, iiii deniers. De chescun karre de plumb issant par estraunge, iiii deniers. De chescun c de fer entraunt et issaunt outre meer par estraunge, quart. De chescuns ii quarters de oynouns entrauntz par estraunge, quart. De chescun c de bunchees de ayle, obole. De chescun last du terre et <sup>3</sup>putlerie entraunt et issaunt par estraunge, iiii deniers. De chescun last de barylharang par estraunge, iiii deniers. De chescun c du bord appelle 'weynscotte,' obole. De chescun c de borde appellee 'Ryghholt,' i deneira. De i tonelle de lyn entrant et issaunt par estraunge, iiii deniers; et sil soit meyns qun tonel, ii deniers. De lyn qe vient en bundelle, de chescun dozein i denier. De chescun poys de plumes par estraunge, ii deniers. De chivalx et daltres bestes issantz par estraunge, pur le test iiii deniers. De barelle de lytemoise par estraunge, quart. De c de stokfisshe venaunt del Pruz, quart. De valatil venaunt, cestassavoir turnes, caboches, patyns, pottes de terre, ne dautres menuez merchaundises entrauntz ne issauntz le meer, nient susecriptz, le dit baillif ne prendra riens.

Fares from  
Bilynggate  
to Graves-  
end.

Item, ordene est que chescun maryner menaunt hommes de Bilynggate jesques a Gravesende, narere a Bilynggate, ne prendra plus pur i homme qe ii deniers.

#### CONSUETUDINES <sup>4</sup>RIPÆ REGINÆ.

Customs  
levied at  
Queens-  
hythe.

De qualibet cipa salis (videlicet una mensura continente quinque quarteria,) quæ fuerit hominis extranei, ac etiam si fuerit alicujus hominis de Quinque Portibus,

<sup>1</sup> *Nief* is omitted here.

<sup>2</sup> The words *iiii deniers* are omitted here by inadvertence. They are given in Liber Horn.

<sup>3</sup> *Putl* in the original, to all appearance.

<sup>4</sup> These ordinances were revised, according to Liber Horn, in the 28th year of Henry III.

dabit ad firmam Ripæ ii deniers: et si aliquis liber civitatis habeat partem de dicta <sup>1</sup>cipha, nihil dabit de portione sua.

Item, de qualibet navi in qua navigatur infra orlokes, capiendi sunt ii denarii, nisi sit de Londoniis vel de Quinque Portubus.

Item, de qualibet navi in qua navigatur cum thollis, capiendus est obolus.

Item, de qualibet scut descendente in dicta Ripa, cum busca sive blado, capiendus est i denier.

Item, de qualibet quarteria wisdæ hominis extranei, exeunte per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est obolus.

Item, de quolibet millenario allecis hominis extranei empto ad revendendum, exeunte <sup>2</sup>prædictam Ripam, obolus.

Item, de qualibet centena piscis salsati hominis extranei emptæ ad revendendum, exeunte ut supra, capiendum <sup>3</sup>est ii denarii.

Item, de qualibet carecta mercium diversarum emptarum ad revendendum, exeunte ut supra, i denarius.

Item, de quolibet dolio vini hominis extranei empto ad revendendum, quod debet carcari super carectam, exeunte per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est pro carecta, si fuerit locata, i denarius.

Item, de quolibet summagio equi quorumcunque mercium hominis extranei <sup>4</sup>vendibilis, intrante vel exeunte per prædictam Ripam, <sup>5</sup>capiendus quasi pro uno equo obolus.

Item, de qualibet carecta lanæ et pellium intrante per prædictam Ripam, capiendus est quasi pro carecta ii denarii obolus.

<sup>1</sup> A Note in Liber Horn, to a somewhat similar passage, translates this word '*sife*,' meaning probably the present word *sieve*.

<sup>2</sup> Per omitted by mistake.

<sup>3</sup> So in the original.

<sup>4</sup> So in the original.

<sup>5</sup> This word is repeated by mistake.

Item, si quis forinsecus, et etiam de Quinque Portubus, venerit cum salmone, si c vel amplius attulerit, dabit duos salmone ad firmam Reginæ; et si in Soka Reginæ applicuerit, unum dabit de meliori et unum de <sup>1</sup>mediocribus; et si minus quam c attulerit, dabit secundum quantitatem rei, usque ad quartam partem; et si minus quam quartam partem c attulerit, nihil dabit præter strandagium.

F. 194. b.

Item, de milwello salso eadem capienda consuetudo.

Item, de makerello, haddock, merlyng, et de coungre salsato et hujusmodi piscibus salsatis, eadem capienda est consuetudo ad firmam Reginæ in eadem Soka quam Vicecomites capiunt ad opus Domini Regis apud Bilyngesgate.

#### ADHUC DE CONSUETUDINIBUS RIPÆ REGINÆ.

Customs of  
Queen-  
Hythe con-  
tinued.

Item, si forinsecus, et etiam de Quinque Portubus, alleciam salsatam in navi sua adduxerit in Soka Reginæ, capiendum est de navi c. Et si quis de civibus Londoniarum partem habeat secum, nihil dabit de portione sua.

Item, quicumque forinsecus primum rubrum allec adduxerit, non fraellatum, dabit c; et alii qui supervenerint cum eodem genere, utrum fraellatum fuerit vel non, nihil dabunt præter strandagium navis; videlicet pro magna navi ii denarios, pro parva i denarium, et pro batello obolum.

Item, si aliquis forinsecus salmonem sive mulvel salsatum emerit in navi, et illud in altera navi posuerit adducendum per aquam, dabit pro qualibet c ii denarios. Et si minus quam c emerit, dabit secundum quantitatem rei emptæ.

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<sup>1</sup> Written '*medicoribus*.'

Item, si quis forinsecus allec emerit in una navi et posuerit in altera, dabit de quolibet millenario i denarium obolum.

Item, de salmonibus et mulvellis emptis in shopis in eadem Soka, de qualibet c capiendum <sup>1</sup>est ii denarii.

Item, de allecia empta in shopis ejusdem Ripæ <sup>2</sup>dabit de quolibet millenario capiendus est obolus, sicut de navibus.

Item, de omni genere piscium recentium venientium in Soka Reginæ eadem consuetudo capienda est quæ capitur de eisdem generibus ad firmam Domini Regis ad Pontem Londoniarum.

Item, bladum quod applicuerit inter gutteram Guyhaldæ Colonensium et Sokam Archiepiscopi Cantuarie, non debet nec solet mensurare per aliud quarterium quam per quarterium de Soka Reginæ.

Item, licitum erit ballivo Reginæ capere Scawyngam in selda Wyntonie ad opus Reginæ sub eadem forma quam Vicecomites Londoniarum alibi in Londoniis Scawyngam capiunt Domini Regis. Omnes consuetudines præscriptæ observandæ sunt et tenendæ tam in portu de Douegate quam in Ripa Reginæ.

Item, omnes assisæ civitatis in Hustengo provisæ et statutæ, ad emendationem civitatis, statuendæ sunt et observandæ in Soka Reginæ.

#### DE MENSURATIONE BLADI ET SALIS.

“ Inquisitio capta coram Elya Russell, tunc Majore  
 “ civitatis Londoniarum, et Aldermannis ejusdem civi-  
 “ tatis, die Sabbati proximo post Festum Conceptionis  
 “ Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis  
 “ Henrici, vicesimo nono, per Johannem de Stratford,  
 “ Willelmum de Welles, Ricardum de Chinggeford,

Inquisition  
as to carriage  
and mea-  
surement of  
corn and salt  
at Queen-  
Hythe.

<sup>1</sup> Capiendi sunt in Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> This word is redundant. It is not in Liber Customarum.

“ Willelmum Poyntelle, Johannem Page, Willelmum de  
 “ Gartone, Petrum de Hungrie, Willelmum Cok, Jo-  
 “ hannem de Parys, Johannem Dode, Johannem le  
 “ Coffrer, Adam Bras, Henricum le Esporner, Adam  
 “ Trygg, Vyncentium de Stratforde, et Ricardum le  
 “ Hareber, de Bredestrete, qui jurati et diligenter exami-  
 “ nati dicunt super sacramentum suum—quod antiqui-  
 “ tus statutum fuit et hucusque usitatum in civitate et  
 “ suburbio civitatis Londoniarum, quod pistores et bra-  
 “ ciatores et alii de civitate solverent pro mensuratione,  
 “ cariagio, et portagio ad domos suas unius quarterii  
 “ bladi, cujuscunque generis, empti ad Ripam Reginæ;  
 “ videlicet, ab illa Ripa per omnes vicos et venellas  
 “ usque Westchepe et usque ad Ecclesiam Sancti Antonii,  
 “ usque <sup>1</sup> Horsobrigg, et usque Wolsiesgate in Corderia,  
 “ obolum quadrantem. Et ab illa Ripa Reginæ per  
 “ omnes vicos et venellas ultra loca prædicta usque  
 “ Pontem de Flete, et usque Newgate, et usque Crepul-  
 “ gate, et usque ad oppositum de Bercheneslane super  
 “ Cornhulle, et usque Estchepe, et usque Billyngesgate,  
 “ i denarium. Et ab illa Ripa Reginæ per omnes vicos  
 “ et venellas ultra prædicta loca, usque Barrum suburbii,  
 “ i denarium quadrantem.

F. 197. a.

“ Dicunt insuper, super sacramentum suum, quod qui-  
 “ libet capitalis magister mensurator de omnibus populis  
 “ apud Ripam Reginæ servientibus inveniet quarterium,  
 “ bussellum, dimidiatum bussellum, et stricum, et unum  
 “ equum. Et erunt ibidem octo magistri capitales;  
 “ et quilibet prædictorum octo magistrorum habebit  
 “ tres socios stantes; et quilibet istorum trium stan-  
 “ tium inveniet unum equum et septem saccos, etc.  
 “ Et qui contra ordinationem venerit, officium abju-  
 “ rabit, etc. Jurati dicunt quod de jure esse debent  
 “ in Ripa Reginæ octo mensuræ capitales pro blado

<sup>1</sup> *Horsobrogge*, in Liber Custumarum.



“ mensurando ; videlicet, quilibet mensurarius habens  
 “ sub se tres servientes, et quod quilibet dictorum  
 “ mensurariorum et eorum servientium habeat unum  
 “ equum ad serviendam communitatem civitatis ; ita  
 “ quod nullus dictorum equorum per Vicecomites seu  
 “ alios eorum nomine capiatur extra officium suum. Et  
 “ quod quilibet serviens habeat quinque saccos ; et  
 “ quod quilibet capitalis mensurarius habeat unum  
 “ quarterium, et bussellum, et stryk, et corndisse.<sup>1</sup>  
 “ Et quod nullus dictorum mensurariorum, nec eorum  
 “ servientes, capiat plus pro labore mensurandi et  
 “ carianadi quam ex antiqua consuetudine capi solebat,  
 “ et pro eisdem <sup>2</sup> bundas. Et quod nullus mensu-  
 “ rator, nec eorum servientes, se intromittant inter  
 “ ementes et vendentes ; et quod ipsi mensuratores  
 “ non cedant pro blado mensurando ultra Aulam Teon-  
 “ tonicorum.

“ Item, dicunt quod esse debent quatuor mensuratores  
 “ pro sale mensurando, et quilibet mensurator habebit  
 “ sub se unum servientem. Et quilibet dictorum ser-  
 “ vientium habebit octo saccos bonos et sufficientes, ad  
 “ serviendum populum. Et quilibet dictorum mensu-  
 “ rariorum habebit busshellum, et strik, et spud ; et  
 “ dictus mensurator debet implere busshellum de sale  
 “ ad duos tractus, et in tertio tractu radere men-  
 “ suram. Et quod nullus dictorum mensuratorum nec  
 “ servientium capiat nisi quadrantem plus pro quar-  
 “ terio mensurando et carianadi quam pro blado, et  
 “ per bundas bladi. Et quod nullus <sup>3</sup> mensuratores  
 “ nec eorum servientes intromittant se inter ementes  
 “ et vendentes. Et quod nullus alius mensurarius sit,

<sup>1</sup> The following, as given in Liber  
 Custumarum, is omitted here :—  
 “ Et quod nullus dictorum mensu-  
 “ rariorum debet mensurare alicui  
 “ extraneo sine licentia ballivi Ri-  
 “ pæ Regine.”

<sup>2</sup> A mistake in the original, as  
 also in Liber Custumarum ; pro-  
 bably for *bundis*.

<sup>3</sup> *Mensurarius*, in Liber Custuma-  
 rum.

“ de Londoniis usque la Zenlade, nisi dicti mensurarii  
 “ et busselli de Ripa Reginæ. Et quod ballivus de  
 “ Ripa Reginæ per easdem bundas recipiat de quali-  
 “ bet cipa salis ii denarios. Et quod nullus dictorum  
 “ mensuratorum mensurat inter extraneos. Et quod  
 “ capiat pro custuma unius ciphæ ii denarios (conti-  
 “ nens v quarteria) de extraneo, ut non plus. Et  
 “ quod nullus ballivus de Ripa Reginæ afforciat ali-  
 “ quem mercatorem de libertate civitatis, neque extra-  
 “ neum, de ipso capiendo. i <sup>1</sup> ciphe salis ad opus  
 “ suum. Et quod sal non vendatur nisi super Salt-  
 “ Wharf. Et quod ballivus Ripæ Reginæ, ante men-  
 “ surationem, sciat venditionem per juramentum ven-  
 “ ditoria.”

#### DE FEODO BALLIVI RIPÆ REGINÆ.

Fees to be  
 taken by the  
 Bailiff of  
 Queen-  
 Hythe.

“ Item, ballivus Ripæ Reginæ non capiat plus quam  
 “ v solidos de capitali mensurario bladi et salis, nec de  
 “ serviente suo plus quam ii solidos, pro feodo suo.  
 “ Et quod nullus mensurator, nec serviens bladi nec  
 “ salis recipiatur in officiis prædictis sine assensu pro-  
 “ borum hominum dictorum officiorum. Et quod nulla  
 “ misericordia capiatur de pauperibus operariis nisi ex  
 “ antiqua consuetudine, videlicet ad minus ii denarios,  
 “ vel iii, vel iv ad plus; quia quam cito convicti sunt  
 “ de aliqua transgressione contra juramentum suum, ab  
 “ officio suo amoveantur.”

#### DE BATELLIS DUCENTIBUS OSTREAS, WELKES, MUSCLES, VEL SOLE.

Boats with  
 oysters,  
 welks,  
 mussels,  
 and soles.

Et qe nulle bat qe amesne oysters, welkes, muskeles,  
 ou soel, ne demurge plus long a vende qun pleyne meer

<sup>1</sup> Another form for *cipha*. The passage is a mere memorandum.

et ii retrees. Et qike gise plus longe, come des oysters welkes, ou muxleu, soit forfait.

## DE LANA.

De la custume des saks de layne queux veignent par Customs and charges on wool at Queen-Hythe. Thamise en la Rive la Reigne.—Nulle custume ne soit prys pur la charecte des gents de la fraunchise de la citee. Et si le baillif de la dite Ryve vuille custome avoir des les dits charectes, mette un des socures lou les charectes serront deschargez de prendre custume dreiturelle. Item, lou le baillif de la Ryve la Reigne prent <sup>1</sup> i de custume destraunges pur le <sup>2</sup> quart, devaunt qils aillent a servire les estraunges, vous diouns qe ceo est une torcenouse prys, pur ceo qe le baillif de Billyngesgate ne prent nulle.

## DE TRONAGE.

F. 107. b.

Ceo est la custume de Tronage.—Marchant estraunge Customs payable for Tronage. qi mesne layne outre meer, paiera pur un sak qi contient deux peises vi deniers; et silya plusurs saks des ii peises, il paiera pur le primer sak vi deniers, et pur chescun des autres v deniers. Et si le marchaunt ad plus de saks qe contient ii peises et dymy, ou iii peises, ou iiii peises, il dorra du primer sak xi deniers, et pur chescun des autres, x deniers. Et si marchant mesne outre meer bur, su, ou oynt, il dorra du primer peise de bure, su, ou oynt, i denier obole; et de chescun des autres, obole. Et pur chescun poise de fourmage issaunt outre meer, iiii deniers. De chescun last du quir issant outre meer, xii deniers.

<sup>1</sup> The denomination is omitted. | <sup>2</sup> Quarter, in Liber Custumarum.

De la dacre des quirs, ii deniers ; et de quir nounper, obole. De chescun trusselle des quirs lyez en cordes, iiii deniers. De chescun c de pelles lanes, iiii deniers. De chescun trusselle liez en cordes, la quele merchandise qe ceo soit, graunt ou petit, iiii deniers. De harepoyes et de fispounde, i denier quart. De code de suffre, par mesme le prys, i denier quart. De chescun tonelle de cervoise issant outre meer qe custume deit, iiii deniers.

Et si le marchaunt paie a Bilyngesgate, il est quite par tout ; ou sil paie al Wardein de la trone, neqedent il appent a le trone. De chescun tonelle de vyn qe custume doit, ii deniers. De chescun graunt nief qe seet, ii deniers. De chescun quarter de weyde qe custume deit. De chescun petit nief qe seet a terre, i denier. De chescun petit bate qe seet, obole. De chescun tonelle qi vient ove mel qi custume doit, xii deniers. De chescun nief qe porte noiz, iiii deniers. De un soul garnere en nief, iiii deniers. De chescun karre de plumbe issant outre meer par homme estraunge, iiii deniers.

#### WOLCHIRCHAW.

Customs  
levied at  
Woolchurch-  
Haw.

Ceo est la custome de Wollechirchawe.—De une livre de leyne a foreyn, obole ; et de un sak, fors obola. Des deux <sup>1</sup> peules lannes et de pluis, obole ; et de c, fors obole. De une livre filee de leyne, obole ; et de c, fors obole. Si nulle foreyn porte leyne, peus, ou filee, par la citee a vendre, a le value des x deniers et de pluis, dorra de la custume quart.

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake, no doubt, for *pelles* | are *peus de leyne*, with the word *lunes*. The words in Liber Horn | 'rammes' superadded.

## CUSTUME DE GRASCHIRCHE.

Cest la custume de <sup>1</sup> Gerchirche.—Chescune charecte foreyn qe meisne blee ou brees, dorra obole. Chescune charette qe meisne furmage, ii deniers. Item, chescune charecte qe meisne blee et furmage ensemble, et le furmage <sup>2</sup> vaille plus qe la blee, dorra ii deniers ; et si la blee vaille plus, ne dorra fors obole. Chescune charecte qe mesne noiz et blee ensemble, si les noiz vaillent plus qe la blee, dorra ii deniers ; et si la blee vault plus, ne dorra fors obole. Des deux chivalx qi portent blee ou brees a <sup>3</sup> Graschirche, prent le baillif quart. La charecte de la fraunchise del Temple et de Saint Martyn le Graunt, quart. La charecte del Hospitale Saint Johan, de lour propre blee, rien ne dorra ; et si la blee soit achatee pur revendre, dorra obole.

Customs  
levied at  
Graschiroh  
(Grace-  
church).

## PEISAGE.

La custume de Peisage.—Les marchandises qe sount peisez par balaunce de c livres, dorront obole, et nient plus deques a miller ; et doncques dorront i denier. Et de xi c, i denier obole, et nient plus deques as deux millers ; et doncques prendra le Wardein de la balaunce ii deniers, et si enavaunt.

The custom  
of Peisage.

## DEZ VYNS.

La prys le Roy des vyns.—Si noef tonelx des vyns, ou meyns de neof, veignent en nief ou en

The King's  
Prisage on  
wines.

<sup>1</sup> So in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Written 'vaisee' apparently ; which the Elizabethan transcriber turns into *vitille*.

<sup>3</sup> Spelt *Garst-Chirche*, in a similar passage in *Liber Horn*.

F. 108. a.

bat, le Chaumberleyn le Roy ne doit rien prendre a le pryse le Roy par dreit. Et si x tonelx veignent, il prendra i tonelle; et silia xix tonelx, il ne doit prendre a <sup>1</sup> la pryse de la prys fors un tonelle; et de xx toneux il prendra deux. Et si c ou ce toneux veignent ensemble en une nief, le Chaumberleyn ne prendra a le prys le Roy fors deux tonelx. Et si un graunt nief qe vient ove vyns se vuille descharger en bateux avaunt qelle veigne, <sup>2</sup> et suie les bateux, ov les vyns remenauntz jesqez a la <sup>3</sup> havene, le Chaumberleyn ne doit prendre de la nief ne des bateaux fors un soul prys. Et si mariners de la nief ou de batelle poont monstrier qe la prise le Roy eit estee prys a Sandwiz, ou en nulle autre port de le meer, par Chaumberleyn ou par autre baillif attourne pur le Roy, le Chaumberleyn ne doit rien prendre a Londres; mais par toute la power le Roy deivent les marchauntz as queux les vyns sont, estre quitez par le primer pryse.

Quaunt xix ou ix tonelx veignent a Londres en bat, bien list a Chaumberleyn prendre la <sup>4</sup> stance ou le serement des marchauntz as queux les vyns sont, qe eaux ne fount mye le vyn veignir en tiel manere par parcelle, pur eschiver ne pur toler le prys le Roy.

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *a lasise de*, which is given in Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> The words *en havene*, as given in Liber Horn, are omitted here.

<sup>3</sup> Marked as though contracted; a mistake probably.

<sup>4</sup> A mistake perhaps for *'france'*, as given in Liber Horn, and meaning probably clearance by frankpledge. *Stance*, however, may possibly mean 'assurance.'

## SECUNDA PARS.

F. 173. a.

<sup>1</sup> DE PACE, CUSTODIA, ET MUNDATIONE CIVITATIS; DE VITELLARIIS ET FORSTALLATORIBUS, REGRATORIBUS, APPRENTICIIS, ET LEPROSIS, ET ALIIS ARTICULIS EX ANTIQUO USITATIS; ET DE ASSISA PANIS, CERVISIE, ET ALIORUM VICTUALIUM.

Inprimis, de pace et mundatione platearum et venellarum; et quod vendentes panem, caseum, polentriam, coria, pelles, et alia minuta victualia, stent in medio canellorum de feria de Cornhulle.

Item, de venditione bladi; et quod naves conducentes victualia stent absque conditione in grosso per unum diem.

Item, de Statutis de Smythefeld—videlicet, de emptoribus et abrocatoribus bladi de forinsecis.

Item, de carnificibus ementibus bestias de forinsecis.

Item, de foristallatoribus victualium.

Item, de foristallatoribus victualium en la Pole.

Item, quod liber civitatis Londoniarum non teneat societatem cum extraneo.

Item, de rebellibus contra servientes et ministros civitatis.

Item, de pistoribus.

Item, quod Vicecomites non capiant finem de pistoribus; et de claya pro pistoribus.

Item, de pistoribus forinsecis.

Item, de mensuris braciatorum et tabernariorum, et de feodis Aldermannorum pro mensuris sigillandis.

Item, de hostillariis.

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<sup>1</sup> These heads of Chapters are purposely removed from their original place in the work, and are placed here, each set, before its own particular portion of the Book. In

the original, on the other hand, the different sets of heads are thrown together before the beginning of Part I.

Item, quod nullus forinsecus vendat ad retallum ; et quod nullus forinsecus sit hostillarius infra civitatem.

Item, de pœna hostilliariorum qui non sunt liberi.

Item, de pœna abrocarii de foristalria convicti.

Item, quod cives Londoniarum sint residentes et morantes in civitate Londoniarum, et quod sint in Lotto et Scotto, sub pœna amissionis libertatum civitatis.

Item, quod porci non vagent infra civitatem.

Item, quod barbitonsores non ponant sanguinem in fenestris suis.

Item, quod nullus regrator vendat poletriam vel alia victualia ante horam primæ.

Item, quod nullus bladarius nec regratores aliorum victualium exeant civitatem ad emenda aliqua victualia versus civitatem ducenda. Et quod si aliqua victualia emere voluerint, illa emant inter horam tertiam et nonam, sub certa pœna in ordinatione inde facta contenta.

Item, de appenticiis et getticiis levandis,--de quali altitudine erunt.

Item, de cursu de Walbrok, et vico regio ibidem.

Item, de appenticiis capiendis.

Item, quod ministri civitatis ne sint vitailleurs.

Item, de portitoribus bladi, et etiam de carectis.

Item, quod nullus pannus <sup>1</sup>taxatur extra civitatem ad vendendum ; et etiam de Suthwerke, quod nullus etc.

Item, quod nullus leprosus sit vadens in civitate, nec moram faciens ibidem per noctem vel per diem ; et etiam quod piscenarii aquam in plateis non ponant.

Item, de mensuris et ponderatione ; et de skirima seu de ludendo ad peltam.

Item, de carnificibus forinsecis.

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<sup>1</sup>For *taxatur*.



Item, de vicis et venellis intra Turrin et Castrum Baynardi mundandis; et etiam quod meretrices non morabunt infra muros civitatis.

Item, quod nullus intret<sup>1</sup> vel batellam cum victualibus, ita quod communitati non servietur.

Item, quod nullus vaget in noctibus per vicos civitatis post ignitegium ad Sancti Martini pulsatum, et Sancti Laurentii, vel ad Berkyngechirche; et de pœna vagantium in nocte. F. 173. b.

Item, quod nullus tabernarius seu braciator teneat tabernam suam apertam post horam ignitegii; et de pœna talium malefactorum; et etiam de Gardemotis quolibet quarterio tenendis.

Item, quod arrestati pro gravi causa non delibentur absque assensu Majoris et Aldermannorum.

Item, quod nullus infra civitatem nec in suburbiis ejusdem portet arcum de petra, videlicet 'stonebowe,' sub certa pœna.

Item, de batellariis.

Item, de calce, quod bene mensuretur, et bene, competenter, et rationabiliter fiat, prout erat ex antiquo; et quod tegulæ sint ex antiqua magnitudine.

Item, de ponderibus et mensuris.

Item, de pavatoribus,—quantum capient.

Item, de carnificibus,—quod nullus vendat pelles lanutas in domo sua seu in loco privato.

Item, de pellipariis.

ORDINATIONES DE PACE, PONDERIBUS; MERCATORIBUS, TEXTURA PANNI, LABORARIIS, ET ALIIS DIVERSIS REBUS QUAS EDWARDUS REX FECIT QUANDO CEPIT IN MANU SUA LIBERTATEM CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM; ET DE SACRAMENTIS OFFICIARIORUM.

Inprimis, de pace custodienda; et de fugientibus ad Ecclesiam.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Navem' is probably omitted here.

Item, de transgressoribus versus ordinationes prædictas <sup>1</sup> factas.

Item, de malefactoribus latitantibus infra libertatem civitatis; et de hostillariis forinsecia.

Item, quod nulla meretrix moretur infra muros civitatis Londoniarum, sub certa pœna.

Item, quod bona custodia et vigilia fiant per Wardas infra civitatem in noctibus.

Item, de ponderibus,—quod Rex habeat pondus suum in uno certo loco vel duobus, etc.

Item, quod magister alicujus servientis seu apprenticii, eementis bona seu mercandizas mercatoris forinseci seu intrinseci, respondebit pro bonis et mercandizis prædictis.

Item, quod feoffati qui non mercandizant ita bene solvant tallagium sicut mercandizantes.

Item, quod mercatores bona et mercandizas ad civitatem ducentes non sint disturbati nec impediti de dictis bonis et mercandizis hospitandis.

Item, quod mercatores extranei bonæ famæ gaudeant libertate civitatis.

Item, de venellis, appenticiiis, gutteris, gettis, et carectis.

Item, de textura panni lanei; et de venditoribus piscium et carniū.

Item, de cimentariis, carpentariis, plaistrers, daubiers, et tegulatoribus.

Item, quod nullus piscenarius, pulletarius, nec regrator emat aliquod victuale ad revendendum, ante primam pulsationem ad Sancti Pauli; exceptis emptoribus Regis et aliorum magnatum.

Item, quod nullus recipiat tenentem alicujus in teneamenti terminum, nisi idem tenens rationabiliter monstrare poterit quod licentialiter recessit de feodo in quo antea <sup>2</sup> morabitur, et quod solvit domino redditum.

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<sup>1</sup> This word appears to be superfluous. | <sup>2</sup> Properly *morabatur*.

Item, quod omnes sint obedientes ministris civitatis.

Item, quod Aldermanni non ponantur in Inquisitionibus.

Item, de ordinatione placitandi.

F. 174 a.

Item, de querente de malo iudicio reddito.

Item, quod Gardianus habeat unum rotulum, <sup>1</sup>[et Aldermannus] unum contrarotulum de omnibus Placitis coram eis placitatis.

Item, de venditoribus terrarum et tenementorum infra libertatem civitatis.

Item, quod emptores terrarum et tenementorum non ejicient tenentes infra eorum terminum prius concessum.

Item, de Placitis personalibus.

Item, quod vadians legem eam faciat cum septima manu.

Item, quod persona allegans talliam in Placito debiti habeat probationem illius talliæ per Legem Mercatorum.

Item, quod nullus pauper nec forinsecus, non habens cognitionem legis, sit vendicatus pro defectu, quod non dicit verba debita et usualia secundum consuetudinem civitatis.

Item, quod Custos, Aldermanni, nec Vicecomites aliquid capiant pro executione facienda.

Item, quod Vicecomites teneant curiam <sup>2</sup>[die] quolibet pro forinsecis.

Item, quod nullus liber vel forinsecus americietur, nisi secundum quantitatem delicti.

Item, de Placitis Coronæ.

Item, de quodam brevi ad mittendum coram Justiciariis Itinerantibus <sup>3</sup>quendam imprisonment in Neugate.

Item, de returno dicti brevis.

Item, de libertate civitatis Londoniarum coram Justiciariis de Banco Domini Regis allocata.

<sup>1</sup> Omitted by inadvertence.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted by inadvertence.

<sup>3</sup> Strictly speaking, this should be *quosdam imprisonmentos*.

Item, de libertate civitatis Londoniarum coram Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis allocata.

Item, de libertate civitatis coram Senescallo et Marescallo hospitii Domini Regis allocata.

**SACRAMENTUM MAJORIS, ALDERMANNORUM, VICECOMITUM,  
RECORDATORIS, ET ALIORUM OFFICIARIORUM.**

Inprimis, de Sacramento Majoris Londonarium.

Item, de Sacramento Vicecomitum.

Item, de Sacramento Aldermannorum,

Item, de Sacramento Recordatoris.

Item, de Sacramento Camerarii.

Item, de Sacramento Communis Narratoris.

Item, de Sacramento Communis Servientis ad arma.

Item, de Sacramento Communis Clerici.

Item, de Sacramento Servientum Majoris et Camerae.

Item, de Sacramento Constabulariorum.

Item, de Sacramento de Scawageours.

Item, de Sacramento Bedellorum.

Item, de Sacramento illorum qui erunt sub franci-  
plegio.

Item, de Sacramento Abrocariorum.

Item, de Sacramento de Alekonners.

Item, de Sacramento Subvicecomitum et omnium  
Clericorum Vicecomitum.

Item, de Sacramento Servientum Vicecomitum.

Item, de Sacramento Garcionum Servientum.

**F. 174. b. ORDO QUALITER PROCEDENDUM EST IN ASSISIS DE  
ÆDIFICIIS INTER VICINOS CIVITATIS LONDONI-  
ARUM; ET DE NOCUMENTIS ÆDIFICIORUM.**

Inprimis, quod contentiones talium Assisarum debent  
pacificari.

Item, quod xii Aldermanni in pleno Hustengo fuerint  
intrati; ad Assisam prosequendam fideliter intendant,  
quod ad summonitionem Majoris veniant.

Item, quod qui voluerit petere Assisam debet eam petere in pleno Hustengo ; et quod si defendens ædificet aliquod ædificium tempore petitionis dictæ Assisæ, statim defendatur defendens, ad sectam <sup>1</sup> defendentis, ne amplius ædificat.

Item, quod si aliquis habuerit necesse ad petendam Assisam, gratis ei concedetur Assisa in Congregatione Majoris et Aldermannorum, si medio tempore Hustengum non teneatur.

Item, quod quando contigit quod duo vicini voluerint hospitare inter se de lapide, quilibet eorum debet præbere pedem et dimidium de terra sua etc., prout continetur in Capitulo inde facto.

Item, quod si quis voluerit de lapide hospitare per assisam, et vicinus ejus, paupertate coactus, non poterit, vel forsitan noluerit, tunc præbere debet per Assisam volenti hospitare tres pedes de terra sua ; et alter faciet murum super terram illam de proprio custu suo, spissitudinis trium pedum.

Item, quod hæc Assisa non concedatur alicui, per quod huseria, introitus vel exitus, vel <sup>2</sup>shopa, ad nocumentum vicini sui extricetur vel arctetur.

Item, quod hæc Assisa conceditur alicui qui illam petierit de terra vicini sui, licet illa fuerit hospitata de lapide.

Item, de illo qui habet murum lapideum altitudine sexdecim pedum vicinus ejus potest facere stillicidium sub <sup>3</sup>severunda domus quæ sita est super murum illum, et illo aquam stillantem de dicto domo recipere etc., prout etc.

Item, quod nullus eorum qui habet communem murum lapideum constructum inter se, potest nec debet aliquid de parte sua illius muri prosternere sine assensu et voluntate alterius.

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *petentis*.

<sup>2</sup> Written *spopa*, erroneously.

<sup>3</sup> Erroneously written *sevecunda*.

Item, de cameris necessariis quæ sunt in domibus civium.

Item, quod vicinus alicujus poterit obturare visum fenestrarum, ædificando ex opposito illarum fenestrarum.

Item, quod nullus potest amovere corbellos positos in muro vicini sui, absque licentia dicti vicini sui.

Item, quod aliquis potest impedire ædificationem vicini sui ad nocumentum suum ædificatam, dato Vicecomitibus civitatis vadio et plegio de proseguendo.

Item, quod Major, cum xii viris summonitis, super tenementa illorum inter quos Assisa petitur debet accedere, et secundum visum dictorum xii virorum vel majoris partis eorum illud negotium terminare potest; auditis hinc inde querimonia conquerentis et responso adversarii sui.

Item, quod si persona conquerens fecerit defaultam, adversarius suus recedet sine die, et plegii conquerentis in misericordia; et si ille de quo facta fuerit querimonia fecerit defaultam, nihilominus procedet Assisa.

Item, quod ille qui habet corbellos vel trabes ad sustentandum solarium suum in muro vicini in summitate constructo, tamen non potest ille qui habet corbellos etc., prædictos aliquod in prædicto muro exigere nec habere sine assensu illius ad quem pertinet murus in summitate constructus.

F. 175. a. Item, quod ipse qui habet nisi unam partem unius muri, et vicinus suus habet duas partes ejusdem muri, ita libere potest habens unam partem super dictum murum ædificare sicut habens duas partes.

Item, quod Assisa nocumenti non procedet, nisi testificatum fuerit quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur fuerit summonitus.

Item, quod si comparuerint petens Assisam et xii viri de Assisa, vel in majore parte illorum, et testificata fuerit summonitio defendentis per Vicecomites, cum Majore civitatis, procedat Assisa.

Item, quod si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites

quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur non fuit in civitate tempore summonitionis ei factæ, remanebit Assisa etc., prout continetur etc.

Item, de continuatione Assisæ.

Item, quod domus non fuerint coopertæ stramine vel stipula; et quod unusquisque qui habuerit murum lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, illum possideat ita libere et digne—videlicet, quod vicinus suus semper debet recipere aquam de domo sua per murum illum ædificatum super terram suam, etc.

Item, de ædificante totum murum super terram suam propriam, etc.

Item, quod cum comparuerint partes super terram de qua assisa petitur, et una partium allegat chartam ipsius qui petit Assisam, vel etc., aut dabitur dies patri alleganti chartam usque in quindenam proximam etc., ad quam quindenam poterit <sup>1</sup>assumere, etc.

Item, quod vicinus alicujus potest hospitare super terram suam propriam, non obstante stillatione mediæ domus vicini sui, ita quod dictus hospitans conducet aquam de dicta domo stillantem sine damno vicini sui.

Item, quod licet stillicidium alicujus introierit stillicidium alicujus vicini sui, ille vicinus suus non obstruet dictum stillicidium suum, etc.

#### ARTICULI DE WARDEMOTES ET INQUISITIONES EORUNDEM.

Inprimis, de pace.

Item, quod nullus hospitetur infra Wardam, nisi fuerit de bona fama.

Item, quod nullus recipiat extraneum in hospitio suo ultra unam noctem et unum diem.

Item, quod nulla meretrix, pronoba, nec communis garrulatrix moretur in aliqua Warda.

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<sup>1</sup> An error for *essoniare*.

Item, de fornacibus faciendis.

Item, quod nullus faciat caminum nisi de petris, tegulis, vel de plaustis.

Item, de volentibus factum suum justificare versus ministros civitatis.

Item, quod nullus faciat Scotele infra civitatem.

Item, quod nullus solvat cimentariis, carpentariis, daubers, vel tegulatoribus, nisi secundum ordinationem inde ordinatam, sub pœna etc.

Item, quod quilibet manens in magnis hospitais habeat unam scalam vel duas, ad ignis periculum evitandum.

Item, quod quilibet occupant talia hospitia tempore æstatis, et præcipue inter festa Pentecostes et Sancti Bartholomæi, <sup>1</sup>unam pausam aqua repletam ad extinguendum ignem, si forte aliquis evenerit.

Item, quod nulla domus infra franchisesiam aliter sit cooperta quam plumbo, tegulis, vel petris.

F. 175. b.

Item, quod probi homines Wardæ, cum Aldermanno, ordinent unum fortem hamum ferri, etc.

Item, quod nullus ponet fimos seu alia turpia in vicis vel venellis; sed faciat asportari per rastratores ad loca ordinata.

Item, quod homines cujuslibet Wardæ habeant rastratores sufficientes ad purgandas Wardas de diversis fimis.

Item, quod nulli nutriant porcos, boves, vel vaccas in domibus suis infra libertatem, sub pœna etc.

Item, quod omnes qui vendunt per mensuras eas monstrent quatuor temporibus in anno Aldermanno, in loco ubi voluerit dictus Aldermannus eos assignare, sub pœna ii solidorum, etc.

Item, quod nulla stalla extra domos extendantur largiora quam per duos pedes et dimidium.

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<sup>1</sup> *Habeant* is omitted by mistake.



Item, quod appenticia sint ita sublimia quod homines potuerint faciliter sub illis ire et equitare.

<sup>1</sup> Vous presenterez si la peas nostre Seignur le Roy soit enfreynt, et par queux, et des affrayes et male covyne.

Item, si ascun soit resident deinz la Garde qi nest my loial ou dessouz franc plegge.

Item, si ascun femme de fole vie, ou comune teneresse, bawde, ou comune putour ou puteine soit resident, etc.

Item, si ascun fourne, furneux, ou terraile soit defectyf; et sil usent autre fieu qe buche ou carbons.

Item, si ascun taverner, braceresse, hostiller, ou chaundeler vendent saunz mesure ensele ou encountre lassise; ou si ascun receive hasardours ou autres riotours; et si ascun outlage soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun hukstere soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun maisoun soit covert par reed ou streym, et nemy par tyles, pierre, ou plumbe.

Item, si ascun mette ordures en les rewes et venelles, et les mettent devaunt autri huys.

Item, si ascuns porkes ou vaches soient nurriz deinz la Garde al nosaunce des veisins.

Item, si ascun lepre soit resident deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun bargayne de usure ou usurer soit deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascuns purprestures sount faitz en rewes ou venelles, ou sur les mures ou fosses de la citee, ou en Thamise, ou autre comune soil deinz la Garde.

Item, si ascun pestour de tourte peste de payn blank, ou a revers.

Item, si ascuns useez de wakerere apres les heures defenduz.

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<sup>1</sup> These articles are added to the previous heads, in the same hand as the writing of the Second Book. The addition, however, is contemporary, no doubt.

Item, si ascun officer de la citee eyt fait auscun extorsioun ou affray deinz la Garde par colour de soun office, a tort et damage dascune persone : et qest ceo fait et coment ; ou si ascun soit mayntenour ou champertour de querele.

Item, si ascun paye ou lowe as masons, carpenters, daubers, tilers, ou as autres laborers qiconques, plus qe nest ordeigne.

Item, si ascun perche dascune taverner soit plus large, ou soi plus extendent outre que nest ordeigne.

F. 198. a.

## HIC INCIPIT SECUNDA PARS LIBRI DE CUSTUMIS.

## DE LA PEES.

Regulations  
as to the  
sale of vic-  
tuals in the  
markets.

<sup>1</sup> En primes, qe la pees Dieu et la pees nostre Seignur le Roy soit bien garde et mayntene entre prives et estraungeez ; et qe les places et les venelles de la citee soient deliverez des touz maners de disturbance, come de fiens, tronkes, porcheries, et autres disturbances sur grevouse peyne. Et qe tout manere des vitailles qe se vendent par gentz en Chepe, sur Cornhulle, et ailours en la citee, come de payn, fourmage, poetrie, fruit, quirs et pieaux, oinouns et aille, et toutz autres menues vitailx, autre sibien des prives come destrangees, de lour vente fere, estoient en my lieux des chaneux des rues, issi qils nestoient a nully nusaunce, sur peyne de forfaiture de la chose perdre.

<sup>1</sup> This portion of the work is borrowed, with the language considerably altered, from *Liber Custumarum*, pp. 201, et seq. : where the following heading is given :—  
“ *Ceux sont les articles des aun-*

*ciens usages de assise de pain et de cervoise et dautre vitaille, et de plusurs mestiers de la cite de Loundres, qe doivent chescun un apres le Sein Michele estre cries par mi la dite cite.*”

Et qe nulle marche ne soit mestenuz as jour de feires, come des pottz, paels, houches, cofres, et autres ustilmentz come de fier et de arreyrn, fors taunt soulement a Cornhulle; et ceo soit en mi lieu la chanelle, issi qil ne soit a disturbance de nulle homme passaunt, et ceo sur peyne de la chose perdre.

## DES BLADERS.

Ensement des bladiers qi menent blee a la citee a vendre, qe nulle ne vend par monstre ne par ensauple. Mais qil vient en certains lieux en la citee establiez ove lour charectes chargeez, et ove lour summes des chivalx chargeez, saunz rien vendre, et sanz rien amener jusques as lieux establiez; cestassavoir, deinz la porte de Newgate, devaunt les Frers Minours,<sup>1</sup> a Grascirche; saunz rien en measouns ou en muscettes mettre, la quelle qi veignent par nuyt ou par jour. Et qe nulle blee se vende jusques al heure de prime soune a Seint Poul, sur peyn de celle blee forfere. Et qe touz les niefs, escoutes, et bateux, autre sibien a Billyngesgate come aillors en Tamise qe menent bleez, quel manere qils soient, a vendre, demorgent a comune <sup>2</sup>vent apres ceo qils soient venuz, sanz rien vendre en groos par un jour entier; issi qe le comune poeple puisse achater pur lour sustenance ceo qils averount mestier; sur greve forfaiture.

## DE EODEM.

Et pur ceo qascuns achatours et abrokours de blee achatent blee en la citee de paisauntz qil mesnent en

<sup>1</sup> *Et* is omitted here. It is found in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> *i. sale*, is written over this word in a contemporary hand.

Regulations for the sale of corn.

Regulations as to the conduct of buyers of corn.

la citee pur vendre, et donnent sur lachat un denier ou un obole a ernes : et dient as paisauntz qils menent la blee a lour hostielle, et illecques reseivent lour paie : et quaunt eux venent et quident lour paiement prestement aver, lachatour dit qe sa femme en soun message est alee, et ad emportee la cleef de la chambre, par qey il ne poet veigner as deniers ; mais qil enaille et reveigne tost et avera sa paie. Et quaunt autre foyth revient, doncques nest pas lacatoure trove, ou sil soit trove, autre chose feynt, par qey les povers hommes ne poont lour paie aver. Et ascune foythe taunt come les povers hommes sount attendantz lour paie, lachatour fet foundere la blee ; et quaunt ils veignent a demander lour paie, dount lour <sup>1</sup>coviendra, attendre jour tiel come lachatour lour voedra assigner, ou relessier partie de prys ; et si ceo ne vuillent faire, queux preignent lour blee et lenportent : quele chose fere ne poont, pur ceo qil est foundeu en autre manere qil ne fuist quaunt eux le vendrent. Et par tieux mauveys delays del achatour, les povers hommes mettent la moite de lour paie en custage einz queux soient perpaiez.

## DE EADEM MATERIA.

Punishment  
inflicted on  
fraudulent  
buyers of  
corn.

Purveu est, qe celui a qi tiele fausine serra faite, se pleyne al Meyre, et sil puisse prover et <sup>2</sup>attendre lachatour devaunt le Miere de cel tort a luy fait, rende lacatour au vendour le dubble de le value et largement ses damages ; outre si le Meire veie qe la value avaunt dite ne suffice my pur les damages qil ad resceu ; et jalemeyns soit en la greve mercye le

<sup>1</sup> Rendered *somendra* in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>2</sup> *Atteindre* in Liber Customarum.

Roy, sil ad de qey. Et sil nad de qey rendre la peyne avaunt dite ne parfournier lamerciement, soit mys en la pylory et illeques demurge une heure de jour au meyns, et un serjaunt de la ville esteaunt de coste le pylory ove boun escoute et cry lenchesoun pur qoy.

## DES BOUCHIERS.

Et pur ceo qascuns bouchiers achatent bestes de paisauntz, et si tost comt ils ount les bestes en leur mesouns les tuent, et puis delaient les paisauntz de leur paie a leur voluntee; ou leur dient qe eux preignent leur bestes; purveu est, qe la peyne qest en tiel cas sur achatours et abrocours de blee ordeigne, courge sur tieux bouchiers qi de ceo serrount atteintz.

Punishment  
of frau-  
dulent  
butchers.

## DE FORSTALLATORIBUS.

Et qe nulle marchaunt pryve nestraunge, qi qil soit, voit encontraunt marchauntz venauntz par terre ou par eawe ove leur merchaundises et vitailx vers la citee, dachatre ou vendre, jesques ataunt qa la dite citee soient venuz et leur merchaundises eient mys a vent; sur forfaiture de la chose achatee et peyne denprysonement, de la quele prysoune neschape pas sanz gref chastement. Et qe nully mette ses choses au vent qe custumes devient jesques ataunt qils les eient custumes, sur payne de la chose perdre.

Regulation  
as to fore-  
stallers.

## DE EODEM.

Et qe nulle marchaunt, prive nestraunge, qi qil soit, voist en la Pole ou aillours en Thamise nulle part, encontraunt vyns ou autres merchandises, ne

Forestallers  
on the Pool,  
and else-  
where on the  
Thames.

nentre en niefs pur achater vins ne autres choses, taunt qils soient venuz a a la terre, sur peyne de la chose perdre.

#### DE STRAUNGERS.

Freemen of the city not to be in partnership with strangers, or avow their goods.

Et qe nulle frank homme de la citee neit compaignie ove homme estraunge, ne avowe merchandise de homme estraunge, par qoy le Roy ne ses baillifs de la citee perdent la custume de eux ; et ceo sur peyne de perdre la fraunchise.

F. 199. a.

#### DE REBELLIBUS.

Of persons resisting the proper authorities.

Et qe nulle soit tiel qi face despit en fait nen dit as serjauntz ne as baillifs de la citee ; ne qe nulle destourbe a fere execuciouns des juggementz, attachementz, destresses, ou autres choses qas baillifs appendent affere, comande lour soit, sur peyne denprisonement. Mais si nulle entende qe le baillif luy fait tort, de ceo face sa suyte devaunt ses souveraignes, et eit soun recoverer devaunt eux a qi les amendes appendent affaire.

#### DE PISTORIBUS.

Regulations as to bakers.

Et qe deux pains soient faitz pur un denier, et iiij payns pur i denier ; et qe nulle ne soit furre de bren. Et qe nulle pestour ne vende payn devaunt soun fourn, mais en la merchie nostre Seignur le Roy. Et si nulle soit trove vendant en sa measoun, il serra en la mercie de xl soulz. Et qe nully achatee ceo payn sur peine de payne perdre. Et qe chescun pestour eit soun seal, auxi bien en bis payn, come en blaunk payn ; issint qe mieuutz soit conuz a qi le payn soit.

Bakers' marks.

Et qe chescun Aldermann veit en sa Garde les sealx des pestours. Et qe nulle pestour de blaunc payn face tourte, ne nulle<sup>1</sup> face blank payn. Et qe nulle pestour achatee blee de revendre. Et qe nulle pestour qi fait payn tout vend sa flour as keus pur pastes faire; nen altre manere oustee la floure au perille qapent. Et qe le payn des pestours soit prys chescun moys, une foythe a tout le meyns, ou plusurs foythes si mestier soit. Et qe chescun pestour monstre soun seal en chescun Gardemote, si qil soit conuz.

## DE MENSURIS.

Pur ceo qascuns gents dient qe lassise de payn et de cervoise est meins bien garde par lapprys des fyns des pestours et braceresses — purvew est, qe nulle Viscount preigne fyn des pestours ou de braceresses. Et si nulle Viscount le face, et de ceo soit atteint, meyntenaunt soit oustee de la baillie et autre establi en soun lieu.

Et si defaut soit trove en le pain del pestour de la citee, a primer foythe soit traie sur une claie de la Guyhalle jesques a soun hostielle, parmy les grauntz rues ou il purront puis de gentz estre aboteez, et parmy les plus grauntz ordes ruwes, ove le faux payn portant al soun cool. Si le seconde foitz soit trovee en mesme le trespas, soit trayne de la Guyhalle parmy les grauntz ruwes de Chepe, en la forme avaunt-dite, jesques au pilory; et soit mys sur pilory, et la demoerge au meyns une heure de jour. Et le tierce defaut qe serra trove, il serra trayne, et serra abatuz le fourn, et le pestour forjure le mestier pur toutz jours en la citee.

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<sup>1</sup> The words 'qe fet tourte' are accidentally omitted here. They are found in *Liber Custumarum*.

Regulation  
as to women  
relating  
bread.

Et que nulle de la ville done as <sup>1</sup> regraterescs les vi deniers le Lundy matyn a estrene, ne les iii deniers au Venderdy pur curtasie, nais launciene manere xiii darrees de payn pur xii. Ne resceive le payn freyde de regraterescs arere, sur peine de grief amerciement, qi de ceo soit atteint; mais toutz tieux costages mette en soun payn, al profit du poeple.

## DE PISTORIBUS.

Regulations  
as to bakers,  
non-free-  
men.

En droit des foreyns pestours qi vendent payn, as toutz les foythes en la citee qe defaut serra trove en lour payn, soit tout le payn forfett as Viscountz de la ville, <sup>2</sup> et loure ferme come avaut ces heures ad faitz. Et desormes, nulle pestour foreyn ne mette soun payn en hucches nen sendes, ne aillours en mucettes a tener, outre une noet, sur forfaiture del payn perdre.

F. 100. b. <sup>3</sup> Et ceuz qamenent lour payn en charectes sanz corbails, aver <sup>4</sup> devaut eux saunz rien vendre a nulle regrateresse, einz qil veigne en Chepe, sur la forfaiture avaunt dite.

## DE BRACIATORIBUS, TABERNARIIS, ET EORUM MENSURIS.

Regulations  
as to brow-  
ers and

<sup>5</sup> Et qe nulle braceresce ne taverner ne vende desore enavaunt fors par jaloun, potelle, et quarte; et qils

<sup>1</sup> This, no doubt, is the proper form of the word, though it is written *regraterescs*, from the frequent interchange of the letters *c* and *t*. It is *regraterescs* in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> So in both Liber Albus and Liber Custumarum. The passage is apparently defective.

<sup>3</sup> *A ceuz* in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> *Qy. deivent.*

<sup>5</sup> "*Et qe le galoun de vin soit vendu a iii deniers, et nient plus cher. Et qe un galoun de cervoise soit fait pur iii serthinges, et un autre galoun pour i denier, et nient plus cher. Et si elle soit trove plus cher, qe soit forfaiture al oeps le Viscounte*"—from Liber Custumarum. It is omitted, perhaps purposely, in Liber Albus.



soient ensealez du seal le Alderman ; et qe le tonelle <sup>tavern-</sup> de braceresce soit de c et l galouns, et soit enseale du <sup>keepers.</sup> seal le Audermann. Et si nulle soit trovee vendant par mesure desensealee, soit a le primer foithe asmerciez a xl deniers, et la mesure arsee ou debrusee. A la secoude foithe, soit asmercie a dimy mark. Et a la tierce foithe, soit amercie a xx souldz. Et pur ceo qil avient sovent qe jalouns, poteux, et quartes partie sount debruseez, et ascuns sount merchiez taunt come ils sount vertz, et apres longement useez, et par seccheresce sount restreinz, et issi sount faitz meynes bounes qe estre ne duissent,—purveu est, qe chescun taverner et braceresce porte ses jalouns, poteux, et quartes a la mesoun soun Aldermann quatre foithes par an, quilz soient vewes sils soient sufficeauntz en toutz choses ; et pur tiel travaille et usage fere, et pur les merches a le primer foythe, soient donee pur le galoun ii deniers, pur le potelle i denier, et pur le quart obola. Mesme cest chose soit faite des jalons des taverners de vyn, de busselle, et dymy busselle. Pur i busselle soit donee i denier, et demy busselle obole. Et si nulle soit trovee, qa la somounce de ceo faire ne veigne ou maunde, ou ne face sicome est avaunt dite, soit en la mercy de Audermann ii souldz.

#### DE HOSTELLARIIS.

Et qe nulle de la citee herberge nulle homme <sup>Regulations</sup> outre un jour et une noet, sil ne luy vuille aver <sup>as to</sup> avaunt <sup>hostelers.</sup> destier a droit. Sil forfait et sil senvoise, le hoste respoundra. Et qe nulle ne soit en Garde de Aldermann resteaunt outre un jour et une noet, sil ne soit en view de fraunkplegge, ou qe le hoste ne vuille avoir destier au droit.

## DE EODEM.

Strangers  
who are  
hostel-  
keepers.

Et purveu est, sur greve peyne, qe nulle estraunge, ne nulle homme aliene, eioisse la fraunchise de la citee, ne a detaille vende, sil ne soit primes receu en la fraunchise, et a cest jure et enroule en la Guyhalle. Et pur estre receu et enroulee, face gree solonc ceo qe soun estat poet soeffrer. Et purveu est, qe nulle destraunge terre, nautre, dount qil soit, ne soit herberjour ne hostiller deinz la citee, sil ne soit fraunk homme de la citee receu, afferme par le Maire et les Audermans comme boun et leal homme. Et qil eit boun tesmoignance des lieux dount il serra venuz, qil est bien et loialement departye de soun pays; et trove plegges saufs et justisables au Meire et as baillifs de la citee, destre respoignant a la pees le Roy, et les citezeins de la citee garder sanz damage. Et si par aventure, nulle destraunge terre, par seurtee qil trouuee, ou fraunchise qe luy soit grauntee de la citee, deyye estre hostiler ou herberjour en la citee, douncques se purveie a demurer deinz le coer de la citee ou aillours; mes qe nulle tiel ne demorge sur leawe de Thamise, a hostelle tener ne a herberjour estre.

## DE EODEM.

Punishment  
of offenders  
against the  
aforesaid  
regulations.

F. 200. a.

Et qe touz ceux qi sount herberjours ou hostillers en la fourme avaunt dite en la citee, del jour qe cestes articles serront lewez jesques xl jours ensuiauntz, se demettent et soy retrahent qu mes ne le facent. Et si nulle soit trouee countrevenaunt la fourme avaunt dite apres les qaraunt jours avaunt ditz, perde la fraunchise pur touz jours; et jalemeyns soit puny par enprisonement solonc ceo qe le trespas demande.

DE ABROCARIIS.

Et qe nulle abrokour soit dedeincz la citee, fors ceux qi sount <sup>1</sup>qe jureez et resceux de le Mair et Audermans. Et si nul abrocour soit attient, qil soit ale fors de la citee et eit forstal fait de nul manere de merchandise vers la ville venaunt, eit la prysoune de xl jours. Et si autre foythe soit atteint de tiel trespas, eit la prysoune de xl jours, et al issir de prisoun forsjure le mestier as toutz jours en la citee. Et qe nul abrocour jure sil ne soit hostiller de marchantz qi mesnent merchaundises dount il est mesmes abrocour. Et qe nul abrocour soit resceu fors qe par presentement des bouns gentz du mestier dount il serra abrocour. Et ne soit abrocour fors seulement en ceo qil ad assigne.

None but sworn brokers to be in the city, and those not to be guilty of forestalling.

QUOD CIVIS SINT IN LOTTO ET SCOTTO.

Et qe touz iceux qi veulent parmy la fraunchise de Londres estre covert, soient resteiantz et demurrantz en la dite citee, comuners de la dite citee fesauntz contribuciouns et aides, auxi come comuners de la ville devient fere ; sur peine de perdre la fraunchise apres les xl jours de la cry fete, de quele condicioun qil soit. Et qi ceo ne voedra faire, apres les xl jours soit ouste de la fraunchise, et soit fait de luy come de forein as tous jours.

Freemen of the city to be resident, and to pay Lot and Scot.

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<sup>1</sup> This word is inserted by mistake. It is not in the parallel passage in Liber Custumarum, or in Liber Horn ; where certain of these passages are to be found.

## DE PORCIS.

*Swine not to be allowed in the streets.*

Et qe nul porc soit trove par les rues ne par les venelles en la citee, ou en suburbe, ou es fosses du dite citee, desore enavaunt. Et si les porcs soient trovez es les leux avaunt ditz, soient tuez de qi qils soient trovez; et ceux qi les tuent, les eient fraunchement et quitement sanz nul chalenge; ou soit le porc rechate de celui qi le deit pour iiii deniers. Et qi pork voedra norir, le norise deinz sa measoun.

## DE BARBOURS.

*Barbers not to expose blood in their windows.*

Et qe nul barbier ne soit si ose ne si hardy, qil mette sank en lour fenestres en apiert ou en view des gentz; mais pryvement le facent porter a Thamise, sur peine des deux souldz rendre al oeps des Viscountz.

## DE REGRATOURS.

*Regrators not to purchase before the hour of prime.*

Et qe nul regratour de blee, de pessoun, ne de poletrie, achate pur revendre viaund avant heure de pryme sone a Seint Poul; ne avaunt les prodes hommes de la terre et de la citee eient achate lour vyaunde; sur peyne de perdre la chose achatee.

*Market not to be held on London Bridge.*

Et qe nulle marche soit tenue sur le Pount de Londres, mes aillours en la citee ou ils sount establiz, sur peyne de la chose perdre.

## DE BLADARIIS.

*Regulations for retailers of corn and regrators of other victuals.*

Et purveu est, qe nulle mongere de blee, ne regratier dautre vitaille isse hors de la citee pur ascun manere de vitaille venaunt vers la citee acheter. Et si nul

tiel soit trove, et de ceo soit atteint, soit grevement asmercie. Outre ceo, purveu est qe nul mongere ne regratour achate vitaille venaunt en la citee par terre ou par ewe, einz qe les bouns gentz de la citee eient achatez, taunt come mister enaveient pur lour usier. Et si les avaundites mongeres ou regratours ascun maner de vitaille achater voedrount, ceo soit entre tierce et noune. Et qi autrement le fra, et de ceo soit attient, soit asmercie as xl souldz al oeps les Viscountz a lour ferme. Mesme cest chose soit purveu des pessoners, horspris qils eient coungée dachater de pryme enavant; issi neqedent, qe nul citezein veigne au bate ou nief, eit de ceo a soun user taunt com mister serra, F. 200. b. pur mesme le prys qe les pessoners laverount achatez.

#### DE APPENTICIIS.

Et qe les pentyz <sup>1</sup>et getiz des measouns soient au- Regulations as to the height of pentices and the width of stalls. tresi hautz qe gentz as chivalx puissent par desouthe chivacher. Et qils soient de la hautesse de ix pees, a tut le meyns; et qe touz les autres soient meyntenant redresseez dedinz xl jours, sur peyne de xl souldz al oeps le Viscount. Et qe nul estaille soit <sup>2</sup>hors fors de la <sup>3</sup>lees de ii pies et demy; et ceo soit moevable et flechable, a la leggance des veisyns.

#### DE COURS DE EWE DE WALBROK.

Et qe les cours de Walbroke et le chemyn nostre The Water-course of Walbrook. Seignur le Roy soient deliverez, qe fiens ne autre ordure la einz soit gette, en disturbance ne anusaunce des gentz.

<sup>1</sup> *De goutiers et gitiez in Liber Horn.*

<sup>2</sup> *Hors de mason in Liber Horn.*

<sup>3</sup> *Long in Liber Horn.*

## DE APPRENTICIIS.

Regulations  
as to ap-  
prentice-  
ship.

Et qe nul desormes receyve apprentiz, sil ne soit mesmes franke de la citee, et lour covenant face enrrouler, de quelle condicioun qe le prentiz soit. Et qe nulle prentiz, apres soun terme parcomply, use soun misteer en la citee einz qil soit jure a la franchise, et sur ceo enrroulee. Et qe nulle apprentiz soit rescieux a meyndre terme qas vii ans, solonc lancien establiement.

## DE VITAILLERS.

City Officers  
not to be  
victuallers.

Ensement defendue est, qe Maire, Viscountz, ne Aldermans, ne loure clerks, sergeauntz, ne bedeux, desormes ne bracerount par eux ne par autres a vendre, ne fourn tiendront, ne taverne de vyn, ne altre chose a quey<sup>1</sup> ville juggement appent marchaunderont. Et qi ceo jurer ne voedra, ou encountre cest ordenaunce vendra, soit ouste del office; et ensement, qe de nulle manere de vitaille ne dautre chose serront regratours.

## DE PORTOURS DE BLEE.

Regulations  
as to corn-  
porters.

Et qe nul portour du blee ne vende ou mesure blee, ne ne entre en cimiterie, mesoun, on nief<sup>2</sup> affoerer, ne mayn sur blee mettre, si la qil soit requis par ceux qi averount la blee achate. Et qe nulle charecte desoreenavaunt estoise en la citee ove bouche, merym, ne carboun, avaunt qil eit vendue; mais demurge hors de la porte, et en Smythefeld ou

<sup>1</sup> In lieu of these two words, Liber Horn has *vilingenance*.

<sup>2</sup> *Par blee affoerer* in Liber Horn.

aillours ou il est purveux ; fors tauntsoulement a Cornhulle, sur forfaiture de la chose.

DE DRAPS.

Et qe nul face tister drap a vendre fors en la citee, ou en Portsokene, ou dedinz la fraunchise de la citee ; et nient en Suthewerk, sur peyne de forfaiture, et le drap perdre. Et qe nul drape <sup>1</sup> lienge soit teynt neire fors en weyde.

Regulations as to the weaving of cloth.

Dyeing with woad.

Et qe nul de la citee voit en Suthewerk a blee, bestees, ou autres merchaundises achater, par quey marche puisse illeques estre, sur peyne de forfaiture de la chose illeques achatee ; horsprys merysme.

No market to be held in Southwark, and timber only to be sold there.

Et qe nulle marchaunt ne mesne weyde, ne le face mesurer, fors par ceux qi a ceo sount jurez et par quarters assigneez.

Regulations as to the import of woad.

DE LEPROSIS.

Et qe nul leprouz ne soit en la citee alant, ne nulle demurre facent en la citee, par noet ne par jour, sur peyne denprysonement ; mais eient un comune atourne pur eux, daler chescun Dymenge es les Esglises parochiaux a coiller almoignes pur lour sustenaunces.

Regulations as to lepers.

Alms to be collected for them on Sundays.

Et qe nul vendour de pessoun ne goute lour eawe es les rues realx nen les venelles, mas le facent porter a Thamise, sur peyne de ii souldz.

Fishmongers not to throw water into the streets.

DE MENSURIS ET BALANCIIS.

F. 201. a.

Et qe nul eit mesure ne balance, ou autre poys, fors boun et loial, et ceo accordaunt al poys nostre Seigneur le Roy.

Regulations as to weights and measures.

<sup>1</sup> Lung in Liber Custumarum.

No fencing-school or place for buckler exercise to be allowed.

Et qe nully teigne escolle deskirime ou bokeller dedyncz la citee, sur peyne denprisonement.

#### DE CARNIFICIBUS.

Regulations as to butchers.

Prices of skins.

Et qe tous les <sup>1</sup> masecrefs foreyngs veignent ove loure chars en la citee a vendre, et de chescune beste ensemblement, ove le quir et les peals ov la chare portant, sur peyne de perdre le pris del quir : cestassavoir, le prys del quir de boef ii souldz vi deniers, prys de quir de vache ii souldz, pur peal de motoun lanee vi deniers, pur peal de motoun sanz layne i denier obole. Et puis estoise vendre par parcelle sa chare, <sup>2</sup> vendue menue et groos, sicome il voedra tailler, illeokes a haute noute : issint qe adoncques parvend pleynement, sanz rien partier ou herberger es mucettes ou en appiert, ou mettre <sup>3</sup> deal ou autrement. Et si nul soit trove dedinz la ville emporte en la ville enporte <sup>4</sup> en le maner ou demorge, outre heure est defendu, soit forfait al Viscount.

#### DE VICIS ET VENELLIS MUNDANDIS.

The lanes to be cleansed that run towards the Thames.

Et qe touz les venelles tendantz a Thamise, des les rues realx de Chastel Baynard jesques a la Tour de Loundres, soient deliverez, issy qe gentz a chival puisse sanz destourbaunce chivacher et aler a Thamise ; et sinounn, les Viscountz le facent faire al costage des ceaux qi la destourbaunce unt faitz ; et jalepluis tart soient les destourbours grevement asmerciez.

<sup>1</sup> *Margwynes*, in Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> This word is superfluous. It is not in Liber Horn or Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> *Endeal*, in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> This and the three preceding words are a repetition by mistake ; they are not in Liber Horn, but are to be found in Liber Custumarum.



Et qe nulle puteyne, bordelere, <sup>1</sup>et comune soit demurrant dedinz les mures de la citee, sur peyne denprisonement. No persons of bad repute to dwell in the City.

DE REGRATORIBUS.

Ensement, defendue est qe nully soit si hardy d'entrer es niefs ne en bateux qe amesnent scaleoisters, moules, welkes, et hanocynes, naltre vitaille, qaunt il serrount ariveez, pur regratier, sur mesme la chose.<sup>2</sup> Mais estoient a comune vent parmy celui qi la merchaundise avera mene, issint qe le comune puis-sent estre servy saunz regraters; et ceo sur la chose perdre. Et si nul tiel soit trove, soit grevement puny. The regrating of certain fish forbidden.

DE WAKERAUNTZ PAR NOET.

Defendu est ensement, qe nul ne soit si hardy destre trove alaunt ou wakeraunt parmy les rues de la citee, apres couverfeu persoune a Saint Martyn le Graunt et Saint Laurence, ou a Berkyngchirche, ov espeye ou bokeller, ne ove autre arme pur mal fere, dount mal suspecion purra venir, ne en nulle autre manere; sil ne soit graunt seignur ou altre prudhomme de boune conusaunce, ou de loure message qi de eux serra garant, qi veit lun ou lautre par conduit de lumere. Et si nul trove alaunt countre la fourme avaunt dite, sil neit enchesoun de tard venir en ville, soit prys par les gardens de la pees et mys en le Tonelle, le quel pur tiel meffesours est assigne. Et soit lendemaigne arrestie et Persons not to go about the City armed, after curfew; With certain exceptions.

<sup>1</sup> Omitted in Liber Horn.

| <sup>2</sup> *Perdre* understood.

presentee devaunte le Maire de la citee et Audermans, et solonc ceo qils trouverount qe eux eient trespasse et a ceo soient acustomeez, soient puniz.

DE OSTIIS TABERNARIORUM ET BRACIATORUM TEM-  
PESTIVE CLAUDENDIS.

Taverns and  
alehouses  
to be closed  
by curfew.

· Et pur ceo qe tieux alauntz nutauntre comunement ount lour rescett et fount leurs comunes purparlances es tavernes pluis qe aillours, et illeoques quere[n]t <sup>1</sup> umbraunce, et agardent et attendent lour temps de mal fere—Defendue est qe nulle ne teigne taverne de vyn ne de cervoyse overt apres lavaunt dite heure de covrefeu; mas qe eux teignent loure tavernes closes apres cest heure. Ne nulles neient leinz cochauntz ne levauntz; nen sa mesoun, hors de comune taverne, nul ne resceive de noet ne de jour, mais tieux pur queux il voet estre responaunt a le peas le Roy.

Penalties for  
breach of  
this regula-  
tion.

Et si trove soit qe nulle taverner autrement faite, primerement soit gageez par soun hanap de la taverne, ou par autre boun gage leinz trove; et soit asmercie a xl deniers. Et si autre foythe soit trove qil eit forfait, soit asmerciez a demy mark; et a la tierce foythe a x souldz. A la quarte foythe <sup>2</sup> par tutte la peyne double, cestassavoir xx souldz. Et a la quinte foythe, forjure le mestier as touz jours en la citee. Et si nul taverner rescette nuly mavays, sachaut fu manuestee, eit la prisoune ordene des touz recettours des felouns. Et purveu est, qe chescun Audermann en soun Gardemote enquerge ententivement des meffesours repairantz et demurrantz en sa

<sup>1</sup> *Vumbraunce* in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Properly *pay* or *pays*. It is *pay* in Liber Horn. The mistake is also found in Liber Custumarum.

Garde; et si nul tiel soit trove par presentement et enditement des bounes gentz de le Garde, soient tauntost attachiez par leur corps, et par Audermans, si les Viscountz ou leur baillifs ne soient presentz. Mais si eux soient presentz, eux le facent par commandement des ditz Audermans; et soient amesnez devaunt le Maire et les Audermans, et soient aresoneez de ceo dount ils sont enditeez, et sur eux presenteez. Et ceux qi acquiter ne leur poent, soient puniz par enprisonement ou autre punicement par leur discrecioun, solonc ceo qe le trespas demaunde.

Et chescun Audermann teigne soun Gardemote, es touz les poyntes solonc ceo qe avaunt ces heures ount faitz, cestassavoir quatre foythes par an.

The Aldermen duly to hold Wardmotes.

QUOD ARESTATI SINE GRAVI CASU NON DELIBERENTUR  
SINE ASSENSU MAJORIS.

Pur ceo qe meffesours attachiez pur trespas, come de baterie, saunc espaundu, et autres meffeez encountre le peas nostre Seigneur le Roy, et par male suspecion prys et arrestuz, sovent sont deliverez par trope leger manere, par quey autres doutent le meyns a mesprendre; purveu est qe nul attachie pur graunt trespas soit deliveree sanz Meire et les Audermans.

Persons arrested not to be set at liberty without permission of the Mayor.

DE BATELLARIIS.

Et purveu est, qe nul bateler neit soun batelle attache esteaunt par leawe apres le solayl rescous; einz eient touz leur batels attachiez par decea leawe, issi qe larouns ne autres meffesours puissent parmy eux estre carieez, sur peyne denprisonement: ne amesner nul homme ne femme, pryvees nestraungeez, as les Estouves, si du jour nounn; sur peyne denprisonement.

Boatmen to take due care of their boats after sunset.

To take no one to the Stews at night.

## QUOD NULLUS PORTET ARCUM VOCATUM "STONEBOWE"

No one to carry a stone-bow for malpractices.

Et que nul soit si hardy a porter arc-a-perre pur malfere, qest appallee '*stanbowe*,' dedinz la citee ne dedinz le suburbe, sur peyne del ark a la prymer foythe; et la seconde foythe, perde lark et xl deniers; et a la tierce foythe, soit enprisonne.

DE CALCE, <sup>1</sup> VOCATA "LYME"

Regulations as to the quality of lime and tiles.

Et que caux soit bien mesuree par quarter et par busselle de assise; et qelle soit bien arse solonc launcien ordeinement. <sup>2</sup> Et que chescun sak conteigne un busselle dassise.

Et que tieules soient del auncien escauntfloun; et que soient bien quiteez et bien plomeez.

## DE BALAUNCE ET MESURE.

Regulations as to weights and measures.

Et que nul neit balance ne mesure trovee nautre poys fors bouns et loiaux; et soient accordaunt a la verge le Roy, sur grevous peyne.

## DE PAVEOURS.

Regulations as to the payment of pavours.

Et que pavours preignent pur la tese faire du <sup>3</sup> paiement es touz sesounns bien et loialment, cest-

<sup>1</sup> These two words are added in another, and perhaps later, hand.

<sup>2</sup> This passage is not found in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> Properly *pavement*. It is so written in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

assavoir vii pees et demy en longure, et de le pee de F. 202. a.  
 Saint Poul, ii deniers et nient plus; et les facent de  
 boun assise.

### DE CARNIFICIBUS.

Et qe nul boucher vende peaux lanuz taunt come Regulations  
as to the  
sale of skins  
and hides.  
 eux sount en vie, mas porte les peaux ove les chares  
 en marche sicomme il <sup>1</sup>[est] ordene; et reen ne vende  
 des peaux et des quirs en sa mesoun ne aillours en  
 muscettes; mas en la marche le Roy, et ceo apres pryme  
 personee, sur peyne de la chose perdre, le quel qil  
 soit trove en la mayn del vendour ou dachatour. Et As to the  
sale of tal-  
low and  
lard.  
 qe bouchier, ne femme du bouchier, ne vende seu ne  
 oynt a homme estraunge damener es les parties doutre  
 meer; pur le graunte cherete et defaute qe de ceo  
 eintz <sup>2</sup>ses heures ad estee en la citee.

### DE PELLIPARIIS.

Et qe nul pelleter desormes, ne overour de peletrie, Regulations  
as to the  
trade of  
skinners and  
furriers.  
 ne phelipers, nautre, qi qil soit, qi del mestier soy en-  
 tremette, ne face furrure de meyns qe de l peaux, issi  
 quil soit de vi ties long, et ceo dune manere de oevere et  
 nemye medlee; cestassavoir, grys oevere par soy; pur  
 nouvelle pople par soy; <sup>3</sup>polayne rouge par soy; roskyn  
 par soy; ovesqe esquireux qe soient de suite: ne nul oe-  
 vere nouvelle medlee ove veyl. Et qi autrement fra ou  
 autrement oevera, et de ceo soit attient, eit la mise de  
 pylorie. Et a la pelure trovee medlee et fete de deux

<sup>1</sup> Inserted from Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> Said in allusion to the time of  
 the reigning king.

<sup>3</sup> *Polane veu* is mentioned in  
 addition in Liber Custumarum.

maners, en qi meyne qele soit a vendre, soit faux ajugge, et del jugement fait sicome de faux chose. Et le oeuvre medlee de veil et de novel, et la forure trovee de meyns qe de xl peaus et de vi tires, soient forfaitz al oeps de la ville, et le fesour trove attient puny grevouement.

DE PACE ET FUGIENTIBUS AD ECCLESIAM.

Duty of the Warden and other officers of the City.

<sup>1</sup> Ordeigne est pur le garde de la citee, qe desormes en lieu de Maire soit fait un Gardeyn par le Roy, et Viscountes et Audermans par le Tresorer et les Barouns del Eschequer; les queux touz soient entendantz et jurez a Roy a le garde faire et le peas mayntener en la fourme qe homme les chargera: ceo est assavoir, qe le garde la peas de noet et de jour, et face fere les veilles et les geytes solonc les pointz dessouthe escriptz: et qe les Viscountz, Aldermans, et tout le poeple entierment soient entendauntz al Gardeyn.

Hue and cry to be raised on escape of a felon.

Et le Roy voet et commande, pur la peas garder en sa citee, qe si nulle felonye soit faite dedeinz la citee ou trespas countre sa peas, qe chescun qi pres soit et tieu trespas ou felonye soit faite deinz la citee, ou trespas countre sa peas ou felonye orra, ou verra, ou savera, tieux felouns ou trespasours arreste ou attache a soun poiar; et sil neit power de ceo faire hastivement, leve heu et cry sur les meffesours. A quel heu et cry, le Roy voet et commande qe touz ceux qi pres serrount et le cry orrount, veignent al cry pur ceux felounns et malfesours prendre et arrestier. Et sitost come ils serrount prys, soient liverez as baillifs

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<sup>1</sup> This part of the work has the following introductory words in Liber Custumarum:—"Ceux sont les establementz qe le Roi Ed- | "ward fist quaunt il prist en sa main  
"la franchise de la Cite. Et sont  
"les uns usez en temps quant il ad sa  
"franchise."

le Roy. Et qi ne vient a heu et crye leve, soit grevement asmercie.

Et si cheaunce nul felounn eschape jesques al moustier, einz qil soit prys, les gentz de le Garde ou le moustier serra en qi le felounn soit mys, facent le garde de celuy feloun, taunt qil eit fait <sup>1</sup>lasser du realme, si les gentz de le Garde a ceo sufficient; et sinounn, eyent eyde des proscheins veisins et Gardes joynauntz a celle Garde, solonc lordeinement et avisement del Gardeyn de la citee; issi qe nul ne soit de tiele garde desresonablement charge.

Duties of the Wardens men on a felon's escape to sanctuary.

#### DE TRANSGRESSORIBUS.

Et le Roy voet qe touz entendent qe nulle fraunchise ne auncien usage eit lieu pur qoy qe cest establicement ne soit tenuz. Et ceux qi del trespas serront attientz, come de bateries, ou de sank trete, ou mort ou mahaym ne gist, soient issi puniz par raunsoun; et nomement par emprysonement, par la discrecioun de ceux devaunt queux le trespas serra jugge; qe la duresce de cel punicement done crente as autres de trespasser. Et touz voiez eient regarde a la quantite du trespas, et a ceo qils soient culpables et costumers de trespasser ou nounn.

Punishment awarded for certain minor offences. F. 202. b.

Et bien soy garde chescun de heu et de cry lever en affray de la citee de jour ou de noet, sanz resonable enchesoun. Et si nul face et de ceo soit attient, soit puny solom le trespas.

Hue and cry not to be lightly raised.

Et si nul meffesour eschape hors du moustier, ceux qui le garde duissent faire soient tenuz au Roy en cent souldz pur leschape: et ceo soit entendu des eschapes hors des moustiers de la citee. Et des eschapes hors de Newgate, soient teux come avaunt furent.

Of escapes from sanctuary and from Newgate.

<sup>1</sup> This word is somewhat indistinct. Its termination is doubtful.

## DE MALEFACTORIBUS LATITANTIBUS.

Regulation  
as to the  
residence of  
malefactors  
within the  
City.

Et pur ceo qascuns gentz sont <sup>1</sup>reparairauntz en la citee, ascuns dela le meer ; et ascuns de la terre meimes illeoques quereunt umbraunce et refu pur banissement hors de leur pays, et pur grantz trespas ou autres forfaitures se sont de leur pays enloigneez ; et des tieux se fount abrocours, hostillers, et herberjours deinz la citee, des pryveez et des estraungeez, si avant come ils fuissent bouns et lealx, et de la fraunchise de le citee. Et les unes des tieux ne <sup>2</sup>sceivent qe aler <sup>3</sup>suys et juys par my les rues, puis de noet qe de jour, et sont bien atireez come de vesture et de mounture, et se pescent de delicious viaundes et custouses ; et ils ne fount mestier, ne merchaundise ne terres ne tene-mentz ount, de quoy vivere puissent, ne amys qi eux <sup>4</sup>troevent, et sovent se remuent dune hostielle en une autre : et des tieux aveignent moultz des perils en la citee, et moultz des malx. Et les unes ov appiert manueste sont trovez, come des roberies et autres malx — Purveu est, qe nul destraunge terre ne autre soit herberjour ne hostiller dedinz la citee, sil ne soit fraunk homme, dedeinz la citee resceu et afferme par le Gardeyn et Meire et Aldermanns come boun et leal homme ; ou qil eit boune tesmoignaunce del lieu dount il serra venue, et qe il soit bien venu et lealment departy, et trove sauves pleggeez justizablees as baillifs de la citee a estre respoignaunt a la peas le Roy et as citeyns de la citee garder sanz damage.

Et si par aventure nul destraunge terre, par suretee qil trove, ou par fraunchise qe luy soit grauntee de

<sup>1</sup> So in Liber Albus. *Repeirauntz* in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> *Sevent*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> *Sus et jus*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> *Troessent*, in Liber Custumarum.



la citee, devye destre hostiller ou herberger deinz la citee, se purveie a demurrer en le coer de la citee encontre la fourme avaunt dite: del jour qe <sup>1</sup>ses articles serrount luez et publiez deinz la citee, desques al xl jours suauntz se demettent et retreyent qe mes nel facent. Et si nul soit trove countre venant la fourme avaunt dite apres les xl jours avaunt ditz, perde la fraunchise pur touz jours, et jalemeyns soit puny par emprysonement, solom ceo qe le trespas demaunde.

Regulation  
as to foreign-  
ers becom-  
ing hostel-  
ers.

#### DE LAROUNS ET PUTEYNS.

Et pur ceo qe larouns et autres fous et mauveys sovent, et puis comunalement, sount recettes et herbergeez es hostieux des femmes de male vie deinz la citee qe aillours, dount les malx et les murdres, par tielle recettement, souvenement aviegnent, et grauntz malx et esclaudres au pople de la citee—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes nulle femme coursable demurge deinz les mures de la citee. Et si nules desormes soit trove deinz la citee receant et demurraunte, eit la prysoun xl jours. Et le Gardeyn face sercher parmy la citee en le meillour manere qil verra qe soit affere, ou tielx femmes soient receittez, et qi les sount; et puis, quaunt elles serrount troveez, lour soit <sup>2</sup> marche assignee. Et qe nul desormes porte menever <sup>3</sup> en sa robe nen soun chaperoun; et si nul le face, perde le meniver et le cendal. Et ceo meniver et cendale soit forfeit au serjant qi tiele femme trovera et prendra en tiel estat.

Regulation  
as to thieves.  
Women of  
ill repute  
not to reside  
within the  
City.

F. 203. a.

Women of  
ill repute  
not to wear  
minever or  
silk.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *ces*.

<sup>2</sup> *Certain merche*, in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ne cendal* is evidently omitted here. It is found in *Liber Custumarum*.

## DE VIGILIA ET CUSTODIA CIVITATIS.

Regulations  
for watch  
and ward in  
the City.

Et voet nostre Seignur le Roy, pur sa peas saufement garder et meyntener, qe le geit soit de noet deinz la citee en due manere, et quaunt mestier serra. Cestassavoir, en chescun Garde soient esluz certains gentz, jesques a certeine noumbre, solom ceo qe le Garde est graunt, et qaunt presse des gentz serra en ville. Et qe tiels gentz soient fortes et bien defensables ove bounes armes, et presenteez par les gentz de le Garde al Aldermann ; devaunt qi ils frount le serement de bien et lealment faire le garde, saunz desporte de nulluy corrupcioun de dounn ou daffinitee arrestier et attachier les fountz et les alauntz de noet encontre la peas et encountre la fourme de la crye, et ceux loialment presenter devaunt le Gardeyn ou Meire ; devaunt qi, solonc lour trespas, soient puniz. Et a la sustenaunce de celes gentz facent contributioun touz ceux qi serrount hostillers et hostieux tenauntz en le Garde, horspris les ministrees de Roy. Et si nul des ceux jureez qi firent la geite soient attient qils ne facent duement la geitee, ou qils facent desport a nulluy qi pur soun trespas deive estre attachie et arrestee, par nulle corrupcioun, affinitee, ou soeffraunce, ou parentre resoun nulle, soit puny par emprysonement solonc la discrecioun du Gardeyn et des Audermans, et solom la quantite du trespas. Et qe les armes a la geitee fere averount, soient purveux et achateez par lordeyinement du Gardeyn de la citee, as costages des ceux de Gardes.

Et bien voet le Roy, qe par ces establicementz ne soient pas ousteez les usages ne les establicementz avaunt ces houres useez en la citee, en eyde de sa peas garder ; les queux usages<sup>1</sup> sount renableez et soffrablees

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<sup>1</sup> This word is repeated by mistake in the original.

solom ley et resoun, et qe ne soient <sup>1</sup> contrariez as ses establicementz. Comaunde le Roy qe cestes choses soient bien mayntenez et sauvement gardeez, pur sa pees mayntener; ou autres amendementes qe le Roy y mettra a sa voluntee, solonc ceo qil verra qe mieux soit affere al profit de la citee, qaunt mister serra.

DE LOCO PONDERANDI.

Pur ceo qe marchauntz se sentent greveez de ceo qe le peys qest es hosteux et en sendes des citeyns marchauntz de Loundres, par qi ils vendent, ne se accorde mye al peas par quey ils achatent,—Accorde est, qe le Roy eit soun peys en un certain lieu, ou deux lieux, ou troys, ou quatre, si mistier soit, en la citee; et qe touz les merchaundisees qe ils vendent par peys, qe passee xxv livres, soient peiseez ove le poys le Roy en pesaunt la custume qe appent, solonc ceo qe serra ordene. Et a celle poys le Roy aillent auxi bien achatours come vendours, en la fourme desuis dite.

Regulations  
as to the  
King's  
balance, and  
P<sup>er</sup>age.

Et si nul soit trove qe peise merchaundise de peys outre la poys de xxv livres aillours qe al peas le Roy, et de ceo soit attient, soit la merchaundise forfete au Roy de celui, en qi mayn elle serra trove; et laltre part soit en greve mercy le Roy. Et qe les peisurs soient jurees au Roy de lealment poyser pur le vendour et pur lachatour. Et si le peisour soit attient qil eit fausement peise, pur doune ou pur promys, dune partie ou dautre, eit la prysoune dun an et de un jour, sil ne puisse rendre a la voluntee le Roy; ne jammes en cel office ne soit autrefoythe resceu.

F. 203. b.

<sup>1</sup> The exact form of this word is doubtful—*conriez*.

## DE SERVIENTIBUS EMENTIBUS MERCANDISAS ET BONA.

Household-  
ers to be  
responsible  
for pur-  
chases by  
their ser-  
vants or  
apprentices.

Et sil aveigne qe nul serjaunt ou apprentiz de homme de la citee achatee les biens des merchauntz foreyns ou daltre, et ceux biens porte en sa mesoun soun seignur ou qil est, soun seignur <sup>1</sup>responant al dit marchaunt de le value des biens avaunt ditz, si le marchaunt puisse prover qe celui apprentiz ou serjaunt feust ove le dit seignur quaunt il les biens de marchaunt prist, et qe les biens es ses mesouns ou ailleurs en soun poiard devindrent au seignur avaunt dit. Et ceo ordeignement est fait <sup>2</sup>pur ceo qe les gentz de la ville, ascune foythe apres tieux maneres des biens prysees issint par lour serjauntz et par lour apprentiz, soleient enchacer loure apprentiz et lour serjauntz et loure fait desavouer, mas les biens retiendrent; par qi les merchauntz perderent loure biens sanz recoverir.

## FEOFFATI NON MERCANDIZANTES SOLVENT TALLAGIUM.

Tallage to be  
equally as-  
sessed upon  
traders and  
non-traders.

Et quaunt talliage serra assis sur ceux de la ville, soit le talliage assys, si bien sus les terres tenauntz feffeez qe point <sup>3</sup>des merchaundises, come sur les merchauntz qe merchaudent. Et tout voys regarde qe chescun soit taille solonc ceo qils poont. Et en talliage qe cheient sur les terres-tenauntz feffeez, ne soient comprys fors qe les terres et les rentes qils ount dedincz la citee, et nient lour tenementes foreyns. Et sount les tenementes deinzains comprys dedinz le talliage pur ceo qils sount devisables, et issint sount ils chateux plus certayne qe le merchaundise.

Lands and  
rents only  
within the  
City to be  
subject to  
tallage.

<sup>1</sup> *Soit* is omitted here. It is found in Liber Custumarum.

by mistake.

<sup>2</sup> These two words are repeated

<sup>3</sup> Properly *ne merchaudent*, as in Liber Custumarum.

QE MERCHAUNTZ VENAUNTZ VERS LA CITEE EN SOYENT  
DESTOURBEZ.

Et pur ceo qe marchauntz ount estez sovent destourbeez par les baillifs de la ville, ascune foythe par viii jours et plus, qils ne poount lour biens et lour merchaundises qe ils porterent par eawe descharger et herberger, ne mettre en sauf—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes ne soit destourbee en tiel manere qe fraunchement a sa venue ne puisse ses biens descharger en lieux dues et comunes, et herberger ou il quidera mieux; sauver sauf touz jours lestat le Roy, pur ses prises et pur touz les autres choses queux a luy appendent.

Merchants not to be prevented from duly warehousing their goods.

QE MARCHAUNTZ ESTRAUNGES SUFFICEAUNTZ ENJOY-  
ENT LA FRAUNCHISE.

Et voet le Roy, qe si nul marchaunt destraungee terre, boun et suffisaunt, de qi le Roy sa citee et sa terre par amendement avoir, veigne et vuille demurrer en la citee et joyer lestat des citeins de la citee; et soit tesmoigne leal marchaunt et de boune fame, ou afferant en talliage et touz autres customes et custages, et qe bien et lealment se est mene en sounn, et bien et lealment dilleoques departy, soit resceu al estat des citeins avaunt ditz en <sup>1</sup> auuciele fraunchese, come le Roy avera ordene as ses citeyns a vendre et achater; et en toutes fraunchises customes; nepurqaunt, issint qe il soit responaunt ov les citeyns, solonc soun afferaunt, en taillages et es toutz les autres choses qe a la citee appendent; et soit per au per, auxi bien en le charge come en la fraunchise.

Foreign merchants of respectability to enjoy the franchise.

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<sup>1</sup> *Autiele* in *Liber Custumarum*.

## DE APPENTICIIS, GUTTERIS, ETC.

Former regulations as to streets, penthouses, gutters, &c. to hold good.

Et voet le Roy, qe touz les usages avaunt ces hures en la citee purveux pur lamendement et le profit de la citee, come des rues, des venelles a garder nettez saunz coumble des fiens et de ordure, et destourbances des truncs et des chalers, appentices, gutteres, gettees des mesouns, des estauns, charectes, de fer pur servir a la citee, de portours de blee, de charectes ov buche pur vendre, qe nul ne entre en la citee fors en lieu certain a ceo assigne.

F. 204. a.

<sup>1</sup> DE TEXTURA PANNI LANEI.

Former regulations for the government of the City to hold good.

De drape launge tistre et teintre. Des marches—qe nul ne soit pres fors es lieux certains et establiz. Des rues et venelles descendauntz en Tamise—qelles soient netteez et deliverez dordures. De caux, qil soit bien arz et lealment mesuree. De boune teule, bien quyte et bien plumbe, et de veil escauntilounn. De weyde, leauementz mesurer, et par leal gentz a ceo jurez, et par dreit quarter a ceo assigneez. De meseaux—qe nul ne veigne ne demore face en la citee. De vendours des pessouns et des chars—qils ne gettent lour eawe en qey ils levent lour pessounn et lour chars sur pavement, mais le facent porter a Thamise. Des pessoners—de la fourme et de manere de vendre lour pessounn. De poleters et de pelleters, en mesme le manere. Del assise et lordynaunce des reys, grauntz et petits, pur pescher en le ryvere de Thamise. De pavement faire et amender. Des ordures et fiens des rues ouster et remuer.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a very incorrect title, | of heads of former regulations which  
as the Chapter is only an aggregate | are still to hold good.

## DE LABORERS.

Desouthe de carpenters, masouns, plastrers, daubers, teulers, et de lour serjauntz—qey ils prendront parmy les sesouns del an ensemblement, ov touz les autres bonz usages et bounes custumes et resonables par les Meirs et Audermans avaunt ses heures fetes et orde-nez, pur le profit et amendement de la citee: come avaunt est dit, soient fermement tenuz et gardee es touz poyntes, sur les peynes sur celes purveues et ordeineez.

Former regulations as to the wages of labourers to be still in force.

## DE PESSONERE ET PULLETERE.

Et qe nul pessoner, ne poleterre, ne regratier, nachate en nul manere vitalles pur revendre taunt qa pryme personee a Saint Poul; issint qe les acatours le Roy et des grauntz seignurs de la terre et bounes gentz de la citee puissent deinz leur boun achate avaunt dite ceo qe <sup>1</sup> suffre leur purra.

Fish-mongers and poulterers not to buy for retail before the hour of prime.

## QE NUL RESCEIVE AUTRI TENAUNTZ.

Et que nul resceive autri tenauntz deinz soun tene-ment, sil ne soit lealment departy del fee et agree le seigneur ou il avera devaunt demurre, et pleinement gree fait de sa rente.

No one to receive another's tenant.

Ne nul fraunk homme de la citee neit compaignie, ne abroke merchaundise, de homme estraungee, par quey le Roy ne ses baillifs perdent la custome due.

Freemen of the City to have no partnership with strangers.

<sup>1</sup> *Suffre*, in *Liber Custumarum*, which is no doubt the correct reading.

QE TOUZ SOIENT OBEISANTZ AS MINISTRES DEL CITEE.

Obediēce  
to be paid  
to the duly  
constituted  
authorities.

Et voet le Roy, qe touz gentz soient obeisauntz duement as touz ses baillifs deinz Courte et dehors, es touz lieux; et qe nulle soit tial qe les face despit, ne qe nul les destourbee de fere execucioun de jugementz, attachiementz, et destresces, ou des touz autres choses qe al baillif appendent afere. Et commande lour soit par lour souveraignes, qe si nully entende qe baillif luy face tort, de ceo eit vers luy soun recoverir devaunt ses souveraignes a qi les amendes appendent afere.

Redress to  
be given in  
cases of op-  
pression by  
their ser-  
vants.

Et qi autrement fra et de tieu despit, en dit ou en fait, deinz court ou dehors, ou de vee, fait a nul des baillifs ou ministre le Roy, soit atteint, soit puny par enprysonement, ou par raunsoun, solonc le trespas et solonc ceo qe il serra custume a ceo faire.

QE ALDERMANNIS NE SOYENT MYS EN ENQUESTES.

Aldermen  
not to be  
placed on  
Inquests.  
F. 204. b.

Et voet le Roy qe les Audermans de la citee ne divent estre mys en Enquestes deinz la citee, taunt come ils sount Audermans et jugges parfournier les juggementz et des autres plees queux as eux appendent ou lour chef.

LORDINAUNCE DE PLEDER.

Ordinances  
as to forms  
of pleading.

Le ordeignement de pleder soit tiele en la citee— qen pley du terre, ordre et processe es touz pointz, et Hustenges soient tenuz en temps et en maner qe avaunt ses heures ad estee usee; forspris taunt, qe



chescun, quaut il serra sollempnement demaunde et ne vient pas meytentaunt, courge le defaute ; et lendemeyn matyn soient jugez et entrez. Et forsprys briefs des custumes et de services, les queux soient pledez et terminez en la fourme qavaunt ces heures soleint estre ; mais les autres juggementz se facent solonc Comune Ley par le Gardeyn et par les Audermans, sauve terres deviseez, ou le Roy voet qe les usages soient tenuz. Et si juggement soit en awere, par quoy ils eyent mestier de counseille, le quel counseille ad este avaunt appelle '*loquenda*,' icelle temps de counseiller contient lespace des deux Hustenges a pluis ; issint qal tierce Hustenge se face le juggement sanz pluis deslaier. Car de pluis temps nount ils mestier, desicome ils totes voies quaut loure Husteng se tient, et Justices sont en ville de qi ils se pourrout counseiller.<sup>1</sup> Et bien defent le Roy qe nul jugement, quel quel soit, par colour du tiel respit de counseiller soit deslaie.

Unnecessary  
delays of  
judgment  
prohibited.

#### DE MAL JUGGEMENT RENDU.

Et si nul homme soy sent greve de mauveys juggement, par qei le record soit maunde desormes, facent veignir recorde en escript au lieu et devaunt ceux queux le Roy a ceo oyer assignera deincz la citee, sicome il usee en la Comune Ley.

Of a miscarriage of justice.

#### QE LE GARDEYN EYT UNE ROULE ET LES AUDERMANS UNE CONTREROLLE, DES PLEES.

Et voet le Roy, qe le Gardeyn eit une roule, et les Audermans une encoutre-roule de touz maners du pley devaunt eux, pledeez, et des touz choses devaunt

A roll and counter-roll to be kept of all Pless.

<sup>1</sup> This passage is apparently incomplete.

eux recorderez. Et de lenquest soient jureez sur, auxi com homme fait aillours en la Court le Roy. Et ceo soit auxi bien gardee en pley du trespas et de dette come en pley du terre.

Joint In-  
quest of  
freemen and  
foreigners.

Et enqueste jointe, denzein et forein, soit fait par xii, dount la moitee soit de denzeines et lautre moitee des foreins demurrantz en ville, si ceo soit de contract de dette ou trespas dount marchaantz foreyns puissent aver conusaunce.

#### DE VENDOURS DE TERRES.

Regulation  
as to war-  
ranty given  
by vendors  
of lands.

Et pur ceo qavaunt ses heures ne fue pas remedie purveu en la citee en garaunt de ceux qi sont vendours des terres, quaunt ils ount nettement vendue touz lour terres; issi qe ne lour est rien demurre, par qey les feffeez, quaunt vouchent teux, pur ceo qe nul riens ne ount, ne ount nulle recoverir. Nepurquaunt, tieux vendours de deniers resceux de lour terres venduz merchaudent et sont riches davoïr—Est ordene et estably, qe les feffeez, quaunt mister averount, eient lour voucher vers eaux des queux serrount feffeez et qi sont resceauntz en la citee. Et sils ne veignent au prymer somouns, soit le tenement dount il est vouche estendue, come bien il vailleit en lestat ou il few, et des biens del vouche a la mountaunce de celle extent soit prys en la mayn le Roy en lieu de *Cape*.

Et sil veigne al jour donee par le *Cape*, apres ses biens pryse, preigne la chose antiel issue par jugement, et les biens issi pryse, come furent de terre sil fuist terre-tenaunt; pur ceo qe les tenementes de la citee soient devisables auxi come chateux. Par qey garantie doit auxi bien cheier en tiel cas sur les chateux come es tenementz, purceo qe lune et lautre sont chateux; mais taunt come le vouche avera terre qe

suffice a la garauntie, ne se teigne pas cest estatut es chateux; ne teigne vers nully fors vers ceux qui ser-  
 ront resceautz en la citee, et en les biens et chateux qils averont deinz la citee, dount le Gardeyn par soun power purra fere execucioun. Et cest establicement, en droit des chateux, ne se teigne fors en la persoune le vendour, et nounn pas es ses heirs; ne se teigne sil neient terre par descent du ley. F. 208. a.

QE ACHATOURS DE TERRES NENGETTENT MY LES  
 TERMIERS.

Et pur ceo qascuns de la citee lessent lour tenementes en la citee a terme des ans, et durant cel terme mesmes ceux tenementes as autres qas les termers vendent en fee, as touz jours; par colour duquel feffement les feffeez engettent les termiers; de quel engetement nul remedi avaunt ces hures nad estee purveu—Voet le Roy et commande, qe desormes tieux en le manere desuisdite engetteez par les feffeez, par pleynt faite au Gardeyn fresshement dedinz les xl jours proscheins apres lengetement fait, eient lour recoverir en Hustenge en mesme le manere qils averont au Bank, par brief la Chauncelrie qest appallee 'Quare ejecit.' De la quelle pleynt et pley se meisnent en Hustenge en mesme le manere et par mesme lissue qe tieux pleys sount menez en Bank par brief; pur ceo qe ceux de la ville sount marchaantz, et ount mestier de hastif remedi des grevances qe fetes lour sount; et la Chauncelrie est ascune foythe loinz de eux. Regulation for preventing the ejectment of termors by buyers of the land in fee.

Et si celuy a qi tieu tort serra fait, surserra les xl jours avaunt ditz saunz pleynte fere, apres les xl jours en nulle manere soit saunz le brief avaunt ditz: mais qe pley touz voies, par brief et pleynt, eit une mesme issue. Et par cest establicement ne soit pas

oustee le brief de covenaunt, qil ne teigne en soun cas en la citee.

#### DE DETTE ET CONTRACT.

Contracts must be duly enrolled.

En pley de dette et de contract, nulle recorde de homme de la citee ne teigne pur qoy homme soit chargee, si ceo ne soit de chose come devant le Gardeyn, Viscountz, Audermans, en lour Hustenge, ou en lour Courte, enroullea.

#### DE TAILLE ALEGGE.

Debt alleged upon a tally.

Et sil aveigne qe entre marchaunt et marchaunt ou citein et citein, soit debat de dette et taille soit mys avaunt par la partie, et celle taille soit dedit; eit la partie qe porte la taille sa prove solonc ley marchaunte: mas qe le prove par citeinz ou marchauntz, ou autres bouns et leaux hommes, et nemy par ribauz.

#### DE LA LEY FAIRE OVE SA SEPTISME MAINE.

Wager of law with compurgators in action of debt, but by inquest in plea of trespass.

En pley de contract et de dette, quaunt la partie pleintif escript ne taille nad, se peusse le defendaunt defendre par sa ley. Mais en pley de trespas, come de saunc treit ou de bateries, se termine la chose par enquest, si ny est issi qe la partie pleintif se assente qe le defendaunt se purge <sup>1</sup>pur sa ley. Et chescun face sa ley par sa septisme mayn. Et cest <sup>2</sup>ordure soit tenuz en touz pleys pledeez en la citee, auxi bien

<sup>1</sup> Par, in Liber Custumarum.

| <sup>2</sup> Ordre, in Liber Custumarum.

de denzeins come de foreyns. Et sil aveigne qe nul par disavisement se mette a la ley lou lenquest gist, <sup>1</sup>saunz autre damage avoir. Et nul ne soit trope legierment chalaungeez en tieu manere des pley, pur maucountier ou pur defendre; mesqe il die les paroles duez, dount homme peusse treier le groos.

QE NUL POVERE SOIT CHALAUNGE PUR CE QIL NE DIE PAROLES DUEZ EN COURT SOLONG LA LEY.

Ne nul homme pover ne foreyn, ne de conusaunce de la ley, ne soit chalaungee pur defaute qil ne die les paroles duez et. useles solonc la custome de roialme, en <sup>2</sup>compaunt et en defendaunt; mais soient tieux gentz bounementes reseux a dire lour grosse veritee. Mas touz voiez en issue preigne la chose tieu fyn come avaunt est ordeigne.

Poor persons ignorant, or strangers, not to receive detriment through non-compliance with legal formalities.

QE RIEN SOIT PRIS PUR EXECUCIOUN FAIRE.

F. 205. b.

Et bien defent le Roy, qe Gardeyn, Andermann, et Viscount, ne autre ministre le Roy de la citee, riens ne preignent pur fere chose qappent a lour office, ne pur execucioun de juggement; forsprys fyns et amer-ciementz, et les choses queux daunciens usages sount renables et suffrables solonc ley.

No officer of the City to receive any gift for the execution of his duty.

QE COURT PUR FOREINS SOIT TENUZ TOUS JOURS.

Et pur ceo qe le Roy voet qe nul marohaunt foreyn soit deslaie par lunge traine du pley, commande le Roy qe le Gardeyn ou Viscountz chescun jour teigne plees des foreyns qi pleindre soy voedrount, ou des

A Court to be held for foreign merchants daily.

<sup>1</sup> The following has been omitted here:—*pur ceo ne soit pas jugee com noun defendu, mes soit mis par soun juge al enqueste gist.* It is found in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> Probably for *compaunt*, "appearing," or else *contaunt*, "declaring." It is *compaunt* in Liber Custumarum.

queux foreins autres se voedront pleyndre ; et hastif remedié leur soit fait. Et si le Gardeyn ou Viscounte ascun journee ne puissent, donques ascun en leur lieu a ceste chose fere, pur qi ils voedront respoudre : issint qe marchauntz foreyns en nul manere soient deslayes.

QE NUL SOIT AMERCIE MES SOLONC LA QUANTITE DU  
TRESPAS.

Amercements not to be excessive.

Et commande le Roy, qe nul marchaunt, denzein ne foreyn, ne soit asmercie, fors solonc la quantite du trespas, sauve sa marchaundise, solonc la conusaunce des pleys qils soleient avoir.

By whom certain Pleys are to be held.

Mais bien voet, qe touz les pleys qe soleint estre pledeez devant le Meire et les Audermans en Husteng, soit conusaunce al Gardeyn ; et les Viscountes, en leur Court, eient la conusaunce des touz les pleez queux soleient estre pledeez avaunt cestes establicementes. Mais qe issue des pleys, auxi bien en Hustenge come en Courte des Viscountes, soit tiel come desuys est ordeigne.

DE PLEE DE LA COROUNE.

Of main-prise in Pleys of the Crown.

En Pley de la Coroune, la ou citeyn ou autre homme de la fraunchise de la citee de Loundres, pur felonye de mort de homme fete deinz la citee, est enditee par enquest prys devaunt Coroner, et mys en prysoune ; et hors du prysoune soleit estre maynprys avaunt ces heures par xii prodhomes, davoir son corps devaunt Justices eyrauntz a la Tour, quaut ils viendront—Est purveu, qe desormes tiel emprisonne soit maynprys par ceux xii prodeshommes, qe luy meynpreignent, daver soun corps devaunt Justices eiraunz a la Tour, quaut ils viendront, ou devaunt autres Justices les queux le Roy voedra assigner a oier et terminer en cel cas.

<sup>1</sup> Et pur ceo qe multz des gentz prisoneez cea en arere ount estez morz avaunt le venue des Justices eiraantz a la Tour, par qoy les felonies en tieu cas ne feurent ne poient estre atteintz ne puniz. Et qaunt le Roy assigne Justices a ceo faire hors de <sup>To prevent delays, extra Judges appointed, out of eyre.</sup> <sup>2</sup> heire, donqes yceux Justices maudent par lour brief as Viscountes qils facent garnir les meynpris, ou qils soient, et les meynparnours qils eient les meynprys devaunt eux au jour certain; le quel jour conteigne de garnyement lespace de quatre moys. Et al jour qe Justices assigneez viendront, icelle chose facent par mesme la voye et par mesmes les issues qe soleient estre fait devaunt Justices en eyre a la Tour. Et fait assavoir, qe cest maner du ley se doit tener vers les rettes de morte de homme, les queux rettes sont de la citee et de la fraunchise de Loundres. Et si foreyn, ou homme estraunge, soit de tiel chose chalaunge faite en la citee, soit mesne solonc la Comune Ley.

BREVE AD HABENDUM CORPUS PRISONARIORUM CORAM JUSTICIARIIS.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, etc., Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Cum “ Willelmus Molendinarius de Lambehirst, Thomas “ filius le Parker de Otteforde, et Rogerus de Stok, “ filius Johannis atte Nore, in prisona nostra de Newgate in custodia vestra existentes, ut dicitur, indictati sunt coram Henrico de Stauntone et sociis suis, “ Justiciariis nostris itinerantibus, in Comitatu Kancie de diversis roberis et feloniis in prædicto Comitatu Kancie perpetratis; et præfati Justiciarii nostri “ ad finale iudicium super indictamentis prædictis rite

Writ to produce the bodies of certain prisoners before the Justiciaries. F. 206. a.

<sup>1</sup> From this word down to *tieu cas*, is repeated by mistake.

<sup>2</sup> *Eyre* in *Liber Custumarum*.

“ procedere non possunt in eorum absentia, dum sint  
 “ in prisona—Vobis præcipimus, quod prædictos Willel-  
 “ mum, Thomam, et Rogerum salvo conductu duci  
 “ faciatis usque Roffam; ita quod eos habeatis ibidem  
 “ die Lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Andreae Apo-  
 “ stoli, ad respondendum nobis super sibi objiciendis  
 “ ex parte nostra. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste  
 “ W. de Ormesby, apud Roffam, xxv die<sup>1</sup> anno regni  
 “ nostri septimo.”

#### RETURNUM BREVIS PRÆDICTI.

Return to  
the afore-  
said writ.

Istud breve retornatum fuit per assensum Nicholai de Faryndone, Majoris, Johannis de Weingrave, Henrici de Durhem, Symonis Corpyone, Symonis de Parissehe, et Henrici de Gloucestre, Aldermannorum, in hunc modum:—Willelmus Molendinarius de Lambhirst captus fuit pro suspectione latrocinii per Vicecomitem Londoniarum; qui statim, coram Coronatore dictæ civitatis, devenit probator de diversis roberiiis et feloniis in Londoniis et Comitatu Middelsexiæ per ipsum perpetratis; et inde appellavit Thomam filium Johannis le Parker de Otteford, interius contentum, Johannem de Wyntone, et Johannem Hokeday; qui per dictum appellum capti fuerant et prisonæ de Newgate mancipati; ibidem commoraturi quousque, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, per Justiciarios Domini Regis, ad Gaolam deliberandam assignatos, deliberentur.

#### LIBERTAS CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM ALLOCATA CORAM JUSTICIARIIS DE BANCO DE PLACITO TRANSGRESSIONIS.

The freedom  
of the City  
allowed in a

Placita coram Domino Rege apud Westmonasterium, de termino Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis,<sup>2</sup> filii

<sup>1</sup> The month is accidentally omitted.

<sup>2</sup> The name of the king is omitted; Edward II. is meant.



Regis Edwardi, octavo. Willelmus de Mortone attachi-<sup>Plea of tres-</sup>  
 atus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Bullok de placito<sup>pass.</sup>  
 quare vi et armis duas cistas ipsius Ricardi apud  
 Londonias fregit, et bona et catalla sua ad valentiam  
 ducentarum librarum, et quasdam chartas, et quædam  
 scripta quietæ clamantiæ, et alia scripta obligatoria sua  
 in eisdem cistis inventa cepit et asportavit, et alia  
 enormia etc., ad grave damnum etc., et contra pacem  
 etc.

Et unde prædictus Ricardus queritur quod prædic-  
 tus Willelmus, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti  
 Thomæ Apostoli anno regni Regis nunc primo, vi et  
 armis duas cistas ipsius Ricardi apud Londonias,  
 videlicet juxta Ecclesiam Sancti Magni in Warda Pontis,  
 fregit, bona et catalla sua asportavit, videlicet pannos  
 lineos et laneos, centum libras in denariis, annulos  
 aureos, firmacula aurea, cochlearia, ciphos argenteos, et  
 bona et catalla sua, ad valentiam ducentarum librarum,  
 et quasdam chartas; unam chartam scilicet, unde  
 Edmundus de Ammondesham feoffavit Aliciam ux-  
 orem prædicti Ricardi de uno mesuagio in Londoniis;  
 et unam aliam chartam, unde <sup>1</sup>Ino le Bevere feoffavit  
 prædictum Ricardum et Aliciam uxorem ejus in uno  
 mesuagio in Suthewerke; et quædam scripta quietæ  
 clamantiæ, quod prædictus Willelmus de Mortone  
 remisit et quietum clamavit prædictis Ricardo et  
 Aliciæ totum jus et clamium quod idem Willelmus  
 de Mortone habuit in uno tenemento in Londoniis;  
 ac etiam unam aliam quietam clamantiam, quod idem  
 Willelmus de Mortone remisit et quietum clamavit  
 dictis Ricardo et Aliciæ totum jus suum quod idem  
 Willelmus habuit in quinque marcatis annui et quieti  
 redditus exeuntis de uno tenemento in Bredestrate; ac  
 alia scripta obligatoria, unde Ricardus de Barkley tene-  
 batur eidem Ricardo in ix libris sterlingorum, et in

F. 206. b.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly an abbreviated form.

alio scripto quod Adam Prynchard tenebatur præfato Ricardo in viii libris sterlingorum, in eisdem cistis inventa cepit et asportavit. Unde dicit quod deterioratus est et damnum habet ad valentiam quingentarum librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Willelmus de Mortone, per Thomam de Muslee attornatum suum, venit et defendit vim et injuriam, quando, etc. Et super hoc, venit Willelmus de <sup>1</sup>Burghe, attornatus Majoris et Communitatis civitatis Londoniarum, et petit inde libertatem, etc. Et quia eadem libertas eisdem Majori etc., et in consimili casu pluries allocata est, ideo habeant ipsi inde libertatem suam, etc. Et super hoc, prædictus attornatus Majoris, etc., præfixit diem partibus apud Gildam Aulam Londoniarum, die <sup>2</sup>Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli proximo futuro. Et dictum est ei quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeat, alioquin quod redeant, etc.

Et memorandum, quod Recordum prædictum liberatum fuit Hamoni de Chiggewelle, Vicecomiti Londoniarum, anno octavo; et dictum est ei per Majorem et Aldermannos quod teneat coram se placitum prædictum etc., et quod faciat celerem justitiam.

LIBERTAS CIVITATIS ALLOCATA CORAM SENESCALLO ET  
MARESCALLO IN PLACITO TRANSGRESSIONIS; VIDE-  
LICET, QUOD NULLUS PLACITET ALIUM EXTRA MUROS  
CIVITATIS.

The freedom  
of the City  
allowed in a  
Plea of tres-  
pass.

Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Sanctum Dunstanum infra Barram Novi Templi Londoniarum, die <sup>2</sup>Mercurii in Vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, octavo.

<sup>1</sup> The termination of this name is doubtful. It is probably *Burghley*.

<sup>2</sup> *Marcurie* (*l*) in the original.  
<sup>3</sup> *Marcurii* in the original.

Alicia Budde opposuit se versus Willelmum le Flemyng, Armurer, de Londoniis, de placito transgressionis infra virgam etc., et Vicecomes retornavit quod dictus Willelmus non est inventus, sed attachiatus est per catalla sua ad valentiam xii denariorum. Et tam præfatus Willelmus quam præfata Alicia modo veniunt, etc., in curia, etc. Et super hoc, venit Johannes de Gisorcio, Major civitatis Londoniarum, et dicit quod præfatus Willelmus est liber et concivis dictæ civitatis, et non debet hic placitare; quia a progenitoribus Domini Regis nunc concessum est eisdem civibus Londoniarum, et a Domino Rege Edwardo Rege, patre Regis nunc, confirmatum quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros dictæ civitatis; et unde profert confirmationem dicti Domini Regis Edwardi, patris Regis nunc, in hæc verba:—

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc., salutem. Inspeximus chartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, pater noster, fecit civibus Londoniarum in hæc verba, etc. ‘ Henricus, Dei gratia, etc., Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris Londoniarum, quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo placito præter placita de tenuris suis exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris. Concessimus etiam eis acquietanciam murdri infra urbem et Portsokne, et quod nullus eorum faciet duellum, et quod de placitis ad coronam pertinentibus se possint disrationare secundum antiquam consuetudinem civitatis, et quod infra muros civitatis neque in Portsokne nemo capiet hospitium per vim neque per liberationem Mareschalli, etc.’ ”

Et præterea detulerunt breve Regis nunc, in quo continetur quod Rex vult quod libertas civitatis eis allocetur: cujus quidem brevis tenor talis est:—

“ Edwardus etc., Seneschallo et Mareschallo hospitii

“ sui salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus  
 “ civitatis nostræ Londoniarum per chartam progeni-  
 “ torum nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, conces-  
 “ sum sit eisdem quod nullus eorum placitet extra  
 “ muros civitatis prædictæ de ullo placito præter placita  
 “ de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et minis-  
 “ tris nostris; et in Magna Charta de libertatibus  
 “ Angliæ contineatur, quod dicta civitas habeat omnes  
 “ suas libertates antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas  
 “ illæsas; in ordinationibusque, per Prælatos, Comi-  
 “ tes, et Proceres regni nostri jam <sup>1</sup>factas, et per nos  
 F. 207. a. “ <sup>1</sup>acceptas, similiter sit contentum, quod dicta Magna  
 “ Charta in omnibus et singulis suis articulis tene-  
 “ atur; prout in chartis et ordinationibus prædictis  
 “ plenius continetur—Nos, nolentes cives civitatis  
 “ prædictæ contra tenorem chartarum et ordinationem  
 “ earundem in aliquo prægravari, vobis mandamus  
 “ quod aliquem civem civitatis prædictæ in ullo pla-  
 “ cito extra muros civitatis illius non trahatis, contra  
 “ tenorem chartarum et ordinationum prædictarum.  
 “ Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium, ix die Martii,  
 “ anno regni nostri octavo.”

Et petunt quod libertas eorum juxta tenorem chartæ  
 et brevis prædictorum eis allocetur. Et inspecto tenore  
 chartæ prædictæ, et etiam tenore brevis prædicti, con-  
 sideratum est quod virtute dictorum chartæ et brevis  
 eorum libertates eis allocentur. Et allocatur eisdem, etc.  
 Et dictum est præfatæ Aliciæ, quod sequatur versus  
 prædictum Willelmum coram Ballivis dictæ civitatis, et  
 infra muros ejusdem, juxta tenorem dictorum chartæ  
 et brevis, si ibi viderit expedire. Et quod dictus  
 Willelmus eat <sup>2</sup>hic inde sine die.

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<sup>1</sup> Properly *factis* and *acceptis*.

| <sup>2</sup> Properly *hinc*.

LIBERTAS CIVITATIS ALLOCARI DEBET, QUOD NULLUS  
CAPIAT HOSPITIUM PER VIM SEU LIBERATIONEM  
MARESCALLI.

Placita Aulæ Domini Regis apud Turrim Londoniarum, coram T. le Blunt, Senescallo, et Marescallo hospitii Domini Regis, die Jovis proxima ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, decimo-nono—Johannes de Caustone, unus Vicecomitum Londoniarum, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Domino Regi de contemptu infra virgam, etc., sicut Alanus de Lek, serviens hospitator hospitii ejusdem Domini Regis, qui pro eo sequitur, dicit.

Immunities of the City formally acknowledged, as to finding lodgings for the royal household.

Et unde idem Alanus, qui sequitur, etc., dicit quod cum idem Dominus Rex, cum familia sua, apud Turrim Londoniarum die Lunæ proxima post festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris anno regni ejusdem Regis nunc decimo-nono, ibidem pro voluntate sua perhendinare venisset, ac idem Alanus eisdem die et anno quemdam Ricardum de Ayremynne, Secretarium ejusdem Domini Regis, ad domum prædicti Johannis de Caustone, in civitate Londoniarum apud Billyngesgate situatam, prout officio suo incubuit, hospitasset, et, ad cognitionem liberationis ejusmodi, signum consuetum cum <sup>1</sup>calce super portas domus prædictæ, prout moris est, fecisset; necnon homines et servientes cum equis et hernesiiis ipsius Ricardi infra liberationem prædictam posuisset; præfatus Vicecomes, die et anno supradictis, in præsentia Domini Regis et infra virgam, etc., ipsam Alani liberationem hujusmodi fieri non permisit; signum quia prædictum malitiose deposuit, necnon homines et servientes prædictos omnino inde fugavit, in contemptum Domini Regis <sup>2</sup>m librarum; et hoc paratus est verificare pro Domino Rege.

<sup>1</sup> Calice in the original.

| <sup>2</sup>m. li.

Et Johannes de Caustone venit, et defendit vim et injuriam quando etc., et omnem contemptum, etc.; et dicit quod in nullo est inde culpabilis, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et prædictus Alanus qui sequitur, etc., similiter etc. Ideo fiat inde jurata. Et præceptum est Marescallo quod venire faciat coram Seneschallo, etc., hac instanti die Veneris proxima ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ, Virginis, ubicumque etc., xii. etc., per quos etc. Quia tam, etc.

Et super hoc, Major et cives Londoniarum veniunt, et dicunt quod in charta Domini Henrici Regis, avi Domini Regis nunc, nuper civibus Londoniarum de diversis libertatibus facta, continetur quod infra muros civitatis, neque in la Portsokne, nemo capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marescalli; quam quidem chartam Dominus Rex nunc, et libertates in eadem contentas, per chartam suam, quam proferunt et quæ hoc testatur, concessit et confirmavit; cujus data est apud Eboracum octavo die Junii anno regni sui duodecimo. Dicunt etiam quod idem Dominus Rex nunc, certis de meritis in eadem charta contentis, volens eisdem civibus gratiam facere, ampliorem concessit eis pro se et hæredibus suis, et eadem charta sua confirmavit, quod licet ipsi vel prædecessores sui, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consuetudinum, in dictis chartis contentarum, aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes ac successores, cives civitatis illius, libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque impedimento Regis vel hæredum suorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum Regis quorumcumque, de cætero plene gaudeant in perpetuum et utantur.

F. 207. b.

Et proferunt breve Domini Regis Seneschallo et Marescallo hic directum, per quod Dominus Rex eis mandavit quod cives prædictos libertatibus suis præ-

dictis, et earum qualibet, coram eis absque impedimento uti et gaudere permittant, juxta tenorem chartæ confirmationis et concessionis Regis prædictarum, ipsos contra tenorem earundem non molestantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Et dicunt quod virtute concessionis prædictæ, hujusmodi liberationes hospitorum, ad quemlibet adventum Domini Regis, in civitate prædicta fieri solebant per Majorem, Vicecomites, et ministros civitatis prædictæ, in præsentia Marescalli hospitii prædicti, et non per alios, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit, et quod libertate illa usque jam uno anno elapso quod dictus Alanus de Leek impedivit eos, semper a tempore concessionis chartæ prædictæ, usi fuerunt; unde petunt libertatem suam prædictam eis allocari, etc.

Dies datus est eis de audiendo judicio suo ad præfatum diem, etc. Et interim loquendum est cum Rege, etc. Ad quem diem, tam prædictus Alanus qui sequitur etc., quam prædictus Johannes, in nullo est culpabilis de contemptu prædicto, sicut ei imponitur. Ideo consideratum est, quod prædictus Johannes inde sine die, etc. Et quia testificatum est coram Domino Rege et ejus Consilio per Johannem de Westone, nuper Marescallum hospitii prædicti, quod temporibus retroactis hujusmodi liberationes in civitate prædicta fieri solebant per Majorem, Vicecomites, et ministros civitatis prædictæ in præsentia Marescalli hospitii prædicti etc., et non per alios; consideratum est quod prædicti Major et cives hujusmodi libertate liberationis hospitorum infra civitatem prædictam faciendæ de cætero utantur, prout ipsi et prædecessores sui, cives civitatis prædictæ, hactenus uti consueverunt in hac parte, etc. Salvo jure Regis, etc.

## SACRAMENTUM MAJORIS.

Oath of the Mayor on taking office. “ Vous jurreez, qe bien et loialment servirez nostre Seigneur le Roy en loffice du Mairaltee en la citee de Loundres, et mesme la citee garderez surement et sauvement al oeps le Roy dEngleterre, et de ses heirs, Roys dEngleterre; et le prow le Roy freezes touz choses qe a vous appendent affaire, et les droitures le Roy, en qauncqes a la coroune appendent en la dite citee, loialment garderez. Ne ne assenterez au destrees ne au concelement des droites, ne des fraunchises le Roy; et par la ou vous sавerez les droitz le Roy ou de la coroune, soit en terres, ou en rentes, ou en fraunchises, ou es seutees conselees ou frustretez, vostre peyne mettrez de ceo repeller; et si vous ne poiez faire, vous le dirrez au Roy, ou as ceux de soun Counseille, des queux vous soiez certeyn qe eux le dirront au Roy. Et qe loialment et a droiture tretrez le poeple de vostre Baillye, et droit freez au chescun y, auxi bien a estraungees come a pryveez, as povers come as ryches, en ceo qa vous appent affaire; et qe pur hauteesse, ne pur richesse, ne pur doune, ne pur promesse, ne pur favour, ne pur hayour, tort ne freez a nully, ne nulluy droiture destourberez, ne riens ne prendrez par qey le Roy perde, ou par qi droiture soit destourbee. Et qen touz choses qe au Maire du dite citee appendent affaire, sibien en governale des vitails come es touz autres choses, bien et loialment vous averez—si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz.”

F. 208. a.

## SACRAMENTUM VICECOMITUM.

Oath of the Sheriffs. “ Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au Roy N. dEngleterre, et sez heires, et la fraunchise de la citee de Loundres sauverez et meyntiendrez,



“ deinz ville et dehors, solonc vostre poer; et qe bien  
 “ et loialment garderez les Counteez de Loundres et de  
 “ Middelsexe, et lez offices qe a mesmez lez Counteez  
 “ apartinent affaire bien et loialment frez, solonc vostre  
 “ sen et poere; et qe droiture frez ausibien a povrez  
 “ come a riches; et qe nule bone custume ne abaterez,  
 “ ne nulle mal ne leverez. Et qe lez assises de payn,  
 “ et de servoise, et dez toutz autres assises qe a vous  
 “ appendent, deinz la fraunchise de la citee et dehors,  
 “ bien et loialment garderez et frez garder. Et qe lez  
 “ juggementz et les execucions de vostre Court ne  
 “ targerez sanz resonable encheson, ne nully dreiture  
 “ destourberez; et qe lez briefs qe a vous veignent,  
 “ touchantz lestate et la fraunchise de la citee, ne  
 “ retournerez avaunt ceo qe vous lez eyez monstre au  
 “ Maire qi pur le temps serra, et al Conseil de la citee,  
 “ et qe de eux eyez avyement. Et qe prestz serrez,  
 “ a lez resonables garnisementz du Mair, pur la pees et  
 “ lestat de la citee garder et meyntener. Et qe toutz  
 “ lez autrez chosez qe appendent al office et a la garde  
 “ dez ditz Counteez loialment frez, par vous et les voz,  
 “ et la dite citee garderez de damage, solonc vostre sen  
 “ et poere. Et qe le Counte de Middelsexe ne la garde  
 “ de la Gaole de Newgate lerrez a ferme—si Dieu vous  
 “ aide, et lez Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM ALDERMANNORUM.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez nostre  
 “ Seigneur le Roi en la citee de Loundres en loffice de Oath of the Aldermen.  
 “ Alderman en la Garde de N. ou vous estes Alderman  
 “ eslu, et loialment treterez et enfourmerez lez gentz de  
 “ mesme la Garde dez chosez qe a eux appendent affaire  
 “ pur la garde de la citee, et pur la pees en la citee  
 “ maintenir; et qe lez leys, usages, et fraunchisez de la  
 “ dite citee garderez et meyntendrez, deinz vile et

“ de hors, solonc vostre sen et poiare. Et qe tendre  
 “ serrez dez droitures dez orphanyns sauver et meyn-  
 “ tenir, solonc lez leys et usages de la dite citee. Et  
 “ qe prestz serrez, et prestement vendrez a lez somoncez  
 “ et garnissementz du Maire et ministres de la dite  
 “ citee, qe pur le temps serrount, pure lez assisez, plees,  
 “ et juggementz Hustengals, et autres busoignez de la  
 “ dite citee espleiter, si vous ne soiez pur lez busoignez  
 “ nostre Seignur le Roi, ou par autre resonablez enche-  
 “ soun destourbez ; et qe boun loial conseil durrez a  
 “ lez choses touchantz le comune profit en mesme la  
 “ citee. Et qe vous ne vendrez nulle manere vitaille en  
 “ retaille ; cestassavor, payn, cervoise, vyne, pessoun,  
 “ ne char, par vous, voz apprentisez, allowez, servantz,  
 “ ne par nulle autre ; ne profit prendrez de nulle tiel  
 “ manere vitalle venduz durant vostre office. Et qe  
 “ bien et loialment vous <sup>1</sup> en la dit office, et autres  
 “ chosez touchantz la citee—si Dieu vous ayde, et lez  
 “ Seintz.”

#### SACRAMENTUM RECORDATORIS.

Oath of the  
Recorder.

“ Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au Roi  
 “ Richard dEngleterre, et a ses heirez, Rois, et a la  
 “ citee de Loundres, en loffice du Recordour ; et lez  
 “ fraunchises et usages de mesme la citee, deinz ville et  
 “ de hors, solonc vostre poiare meynteindrez, et le conseil  
 “ de mesme la citee ne discoverez ; et qe bien et con-  
 “ tinuelment garderez et reulerez les Courtz de Roy,  
 “ en la Chambre et Hustenge, solonc la custume de la  
 “ cite. Et qe vous ne lerrez, pur doun, ne pur favoure,  
 “ ne pur promesse, ne pur hayoure, qe owele leye et  
 “ droiture frez as toutz maneres dez gentz, si bien

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<sup>1</sup> The word *frez* is wanting. It is supplied in the Elizabethan copy.

“ as poverez come as richez, privez come as estraungez,  
 “ qe devant vous plederont en Plees Hustengals, et F. 208. b.  
 “ en toutes autres maneres dez plees ; et en touz lez  
 “ plees qe devant vous serront pledez loialment lez  
 “ recorderez, et vostre diligence mettez de surveiere  
 “ qe lez ditz plees soient bien et loialment enrroulez,  
 “ ne nulli droiture destourberez ; et qe nulle juggement  
 “ ne targerez, sanz resonable encheson. Et si vous  
 “ sarez lez droitz ou profitz du Roi ou de la dite  
 “ citee, come en terrez, rentz, tenementz, ou forsprises,  
 “ southtretez ou concelez, vous le monstrez as Mair et  
 “ Aldermans, pur les droiturez de mesme le Roi et la  
 “ citee sauver. Et prestement vendrez as garnissementz  
 “ du Maire et Viscountz, ou de lour ministres, pur boun  
 “ et sein conseille a eux doner ; et toutz foitz besoigna-  
 “ bles ovesqes eux alerez et chivacherez, pur lestate de  
 “ dite citee garder et meyntenire. Et qe rien ne pren-  
 “ drez de nully prive nestraunge, qad devant vous  
 “ ascune cause a pleder ; ne nulle fees ne robes ne  
 “ prendrez de nully, forsques soulement de la Chambre  
 “ de Loundres, durant vostre office. Et qe tendre serrez  
 “ dez <sup>1</sup> droitures dez orphanynis sauvere et meintener,  
 “ solonc lez leyes et usages de la citee. Et en touz  
 “ autres choses qe a vostre office appendent affaire,  
 “ bien et loialment voz <sup>2</sup> overez — si Dieu vous eyde,  
 “ et lez Seinteez.”

## SACRAMENTUM CAMERARII.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee Oath of the  
Chamber-  
lain.  
 “ de Loundres en loffice du Chamberleyn, et quanques  
 “ vous avez en garde touchant la citee, sauvement  
 “ garderez, et le conseille de la citee celerez ; les droitz  
 “ des orphanyns, en quanques a vous atteint, sarez et  
 “ meintendrez ; ne nulle recorde nautres munimentez,

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<sup>1</sup> Properly *droitures*.

| <sup>2</sup> For *avez*.

“ par qei la citee purroit estre empeire, a nulli monstrez  
 “ ne deliverez, ne nulle record qe contient droit du  
 “ persone malement concelerez ne denyerez ; ne nulle  
 “ accepterez a la fraunchise de la citee autrement qe  
 “ nest ordeignez. Et qe lez terrez, tenementz, et rentz,  
 “ appurtenaunces a la Chambre, duement sustendrez ; et  
 “ le profit de la citee, en quanq vous sarez, solonc  
 “ resoun encrescerez ; ne damage a la citee soeffrez, mez  
 “ a vostre poiare le destouberez, ou autrement au Mair  
 “ ou a Counseille de la citee, qe pur le temps serra,  
 “ assavoir le frez. Et en toutz autres choses qe a vostre  
 “ office appendont, bien et loialment vous avez—si  
 “ Dieu vous eyde, et lez Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM COMMUNIS NARRATORIS.

Oath of the  
Common  
Serjeant.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee  
 “ de Loundres en loffice de Comune Sergeant, et lez  
 “ leys, usages, et fraunchises de la dite citee garderez  
 “ et defendrez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre  
 “ sen et poar ; et lez droturez dez orphanyns persuerrez,  
 “ sauverez, et meyntendrez ; et boun et loial counseille  
 “ dorrez as toutz choses touchantz comune profit de  
 “ mesme la citee, et lour conseille celerez ; ne comune  
 “ damage de la citee sarez qe a vostre poiare nel des-  
 “ tourberrez, ou au Conseille de la citee assavoire le ferrez.  
 “ Et attendant serrez sur les Mair, et Audermans, et  
 “ Comunes, pur lez causes et busoignes de la citee, as  
 “ toutz temps qe vous serres a ce requys et chargez ;  
 “ et lez en toutz places qe mistiere serra loialment  
 “ monstrez et conterez, et ententivement persuyrez et  
 “ exploitez, pur comune profit de la citee—si Dieu  
 “ vous eyde, et lez Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM COMMUNIS SERVIENTIS AD ARMA.

Oath of the  
Common  
Crier.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee  
 “ de Loundres en loffice de Comune Crioure, et lez

“ leys, usages, et fraunchisez de la dite citee garderez  
 “ et defenderez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre  
 “ sen et poaire. Et le conseil de la citee celerez, ne  
 “ comune damage de la citee sarez qe a vostre poiare  
 “ nel destoubrez, ou as ministres et au Conseil de  
 “ la citee assavoir le ferrez. Et lez comunes busoig-  
 “ nez de la citee as toutz temps qe vous serrez requys,  
 “ en toutz places qe mistier serra, diligentement pur-  
 “ suerez ; et en toutz autres choses qe a vostre office  
 “ appendent, bien et loialment vous avez—si Dieu  
 “ vous eide, et lez Seintez.”

F. 209. a.

## SACRAMENTUM COMMUNIS CLERICI.

“ Vous jurez, qe bien et loialment servirez la citee  
 “ de Loundres en l'office de Comune Clerk, et lez leys,  
 “ usages, et fraunchises de la citee garderez et defen-  
 “ derez, deinz la citee et dehors, solonc vostre seen et  
 “ poiare ; et qe toutz les plees Hustengals et de  
 “ nusances vostre diligence metrez qils loialment ser-  
 “ ront entrez et enrollez ; et nulle enrroulement, par  
 “ vous ne par autre, sanz assent du Maire et Recordour  
 “ ferrez ne faire soeffrez. Et obeisante serrez au Maire,  
 “ Juggez, et Conseil de la citee ; et bon conseil a  
 “ eux, solonc vostre poaire et seen, en toutz choses  
 “ touchantz la gouvernement de la citee et comune profit  
 “ du poeple, durrez. Et le conseil de la citee celerez,  
 “ et comune damage de la citee ne sarez qe a vostre  
 “ poere nel destoubrez, ou as ministres et au Coun-  
 “ seil de la citee assavoir le ferrez ; et quanques vous  
 “ avez en garde touchant la citee sauvement garderez.  
 “ Nulles recordes nautres munimentz, par ceux la citee  
 “ purra estre empeyre, a nully ne monstrez ne deli-  
 “ verez, ne nulle record qe contient droit du persone  
 “ malement concelerez ne deneyerez ; ne nulle clerc  
 “ tiendrez devers vous resceant en Court, fors tieux pur

Oath of the  
Common  
Clerk.

“ queux a vostre peril vous vuillez respondre ; et que  
 “ ceux soient jurez en presence du Maire et Aldermans  
 “ et en toutz autres choses que a vostre office appen-  
 “ dent.”<sup>1</sup>

SACRAMENTUM SERVIENTUM MAJORIS ET CAMERÆ.

Oath of the  
 Serjeants of  
 the Mayor  
 and Cham-  
 ber.

“ Vous jurrez, que bien et loialment vous averez en  
 “ vostre office, et due execucioun dez choses dount vous  
 “ serrez chargeez de par le Maire, Aldermans, et  
 “ Chamberleyn, et dez juggementz renduz en la Court  
 “ de Maire, sanz delay ferrez ; et nulls fyns ne amer-  
 “ cimentz, greindrez que tieux que serrount contenuz en  
 “ lez extretez queux par la Court a vous serront deli-  
 “ verez, dascune persone, povere ou riche, leverez ; ne  
 “ nulle extorcioun par colour de vostre office a ascune  
 “ ne frez, et en Enquestz bones gentes et loialx re-  
 “ tournerez, et noun pas gentz suspectz ne procurez  
 “ a vostre assent. Et la comune profit de la citee, en  
 “ quanques a vous atteint, avauncerez, et al contraire  
 “ par vostre poiare ne accorderez ; et devers le comune  
 “ poeple bien et loialment vous contiendrez, et en touz  
 “ autres choses que a vostre office appendent, bien et  
 “ loialment vous averez—si Dieu vous eyde, et lez  
 “ Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM CONSTABULARIORUM.

Oath of the  
 Constables.

“ Vous jurrez, que vous garderez la pees nostre Seignur  
 “ le Roy bien et loialment solonc vostre poaire, et vous  
 “ arresterez toutz iceux qi ferront contek, ryot, debat,  
 “ ou affray, enfreint de la dite pees, et lez aunesnerez al

<sup>1</sup> The conclusion of this Oath has been omitted, probably by inadvertence.

“ meason ou Countours dez ascuns dez Viscontz. Et  
 “ si vous soiez contrestu par force dez tielx malefeisours,  
 “ vous leverez sur eux huwe et crye, lez pursuerez  
 “ de ruwe en ruwe, et de Garde en Garde, tanques ils  
 “ soient arestuz. Et auxint, vous sercherez, a toutz  
 “ heurez qe vous serrez requis de Scawageour ou Be-  
 “ delle, lez comunes anusances de la Garde; et auxint,  
 “ si riens soit fait deinz vostre baille encountre lez  
 “ ordinaances de la citee. Et lez defautz qe vous tro-  
 “ verez, vous lez presenterez au Maire et as ministres  
 “ de la dite citee. Et si vous soiez destourbez par ascun  
 “ ou ascuns persones, qe vous ne poez duement faire  
 “ vostre office, vous certifierez au Maire et a Counseille  
 “ de la dite citee le noun et les nons de celui ou de ceux  
 “ qi vous destourbent. Et ceo ne lerrez—si Dieu vous  
 “ eide, et lez Seintz.”

## SEREMENT DE SCAWAGEOURS.

F. 209. b.

“ Vous jurrez, qe vous surverrez diligentement qe Oath of the Scavagers.  
 “ lez pavementz deinz vostre Garde soient bien et  
 “ droiturement reparaillez, et nyent enhauncez a  
 “ nosance dez veysyns; et qe lez chemyns, ruwes, et  
 “ venelles soient nettez dez fiens et de toutz maners  
 “ dez ordures, pur honestee de la citee; et qe toutz les  
 “ chymyneys, fournes, terrailles, soient de pierre, et suf-  
 “ fisamment defensables encountre peril de few; et si  
 “ vous trovez rien a contraire, vous monstrez al Alder-  
 “ man, issint qe l'Alderman ordeigne pur amendement  
 “ dicelle. Et ceo ne lerrez—si Dieu vous eyde, et lez  
 “ Seintz.”

## SEREMENT DES BEDELLES.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et honestement garderez la Oath of the Bedels.  
 “ Garde dount vous estes Bedelles; et ne soeffrez nulle

“ homme rette de robberye ou de male covyn, ne hukes-  
 “ tere de cervoise, ne feme qe teigne bordelle, ou  
 “ autre feme comunement esclaundrez de male et de  
 “ nosante vie, demurere en mesme la Garde, qe vous  
 “ ne monstrez mayntenaunt lez nouns de tieux al Al-  
 “ derman, a fyn qe lez face ouster deinz xv jours.  
 “ Et si l'Alderman issint ne face, vous ferrez tantost  
 “ apres lez xv jours assavoire au Maire. Et si ascun  
 “ face affray, ou trey espe, ou cotelle, ou autre arme,  
 “ vous ferrez assavoire a Chamberleyn de la citee ou a  
 “ lez Viscountz, issint qils purrount leverer par lour ser-  
 “ geantz de tieux meffisours ceo qest ordeignie pur la  
 “ pees nostre Seignur le Roy garder. Et ensement,  
 “ vous retournerez en Hustenge, et devaunt Viscountez  
 “ et Coroners, bonez gentz et loialx sur Enquestez, et  
 “ noun pas gentz suspectz de meynenance dez parties.<sup>1</sup>  
 “ Et lez retournez qe vous ferrez, vous monstrez a  
 “ vostre Alderman deux jours ou troys devaunt le  
 “ Hustenge, qil puisse surveere si vostre retourne soit  
 “ suffisant ou nemye. Et qe vous ne sarez pulletrie  
 “ nautre menue vitaille, ne breez, ne bleez, estre resceux  
 “ en prive place, ne estre vendu en muscettez, ou en-  
 “ countre lordeignance du Maire, qe vous garnerez le  
 “ Maire et les Viscountes de ceo; ne ne serrez officere  
 “ en Court Christiene durant vostre office de Bedel-  
 “ lerie; ne ne bracerez, par vous nautre, a vendre;  
 “ ne fourne tendrez, ne charette allower; ne de nulle  
 “ vitaille serrez regratour, ne hukestere de cervoyse, ne  
 “ parcenere ove eux. Et de touz autres choses qe ap-  
 “ pendent a vostre office affaire, bien et loialment  
 “ ferrez—si Dieu vous ayde, et lez Seintez.”

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<sup>1</sup> *De male fame*, “of evil name,” is probably omitted here.



SEREMENT DE CEUX QI SERBOUNT MYS DESSOUZ  
FRANC PLEGGE.

“ Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez foialx et loialx au Roy <sup>Oath of Frank-pledge.</sup>  
 “ dEngleterre et a sez heires, Rois, et la peas du Roi  
 “ garderez ; et as ministres de la citee obeisante serrez,  
 “ et as toutz heurez, qe mestiere soit, prestez serrez  
 “ deydere lez ministres darrester lez meffesours et  
 “ disobeysantes a la pees le Roi, sibien privez come  
 “ estraunges. Et prestz serrez, al garnissement dez  
 “ Conestables et Bedelles, pur faire lez gaytes et autres  
 “ charges pur la sauf garde de la peas, et toutz lez  
 “ poyntz en cest Wardemot monstrez, solonc vostre  
 “ poiare bien et loialment tendrez. Et si savez ascun  
 “ male covyne deinz la Garde ou la citee, vous le  
 “ destourbrez ou a vostre Alderman assavoir ferrez—  
 “ si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM ABBOCARIORUM.

“ Vous jurrez, qe vous ne marchaunderez, par vous <sup>Oath of Brokers within the City.</sup>  
 “ ne par autre, dez nullez marchaundisez dez queux  
 “ vous ferrez correctage ; ne ne ferrez nulle bargayn si  
 “ vous namesnerez le vendoure et lachatour ensemble,  
 “ et loialment tesmoignerez le bargayn entre eux ; et  
 “ ne ferrez nulle bargayn dez nulles darrez parentre  
 “ alien et alien. Et touz les bargaynes lez queux  
 “ vous avez affaire, vous lez parfrez sibien a  
 “ poverez come as richiez ; et ne prendrez pur nulle  
 “ corectage plus qe nest et serra ordeigniez en la  
 “ Guyhalle. Et vous ne ferrez nulle bargayn de usure, <sup>F. 210. a.</sup>  
 “ sure peyne de payere c livres a la Chambre, et  
 “ outre pur encourgere la peyne pur Abrocours de  
 “ usure avaunt cez heures ordeigne. Et si vous savez  
 “ ascun home soy mellere dascun correttage deinz la

“ fraunchise du dite citee, qi ne soit acceptez par lez  
 “ Maire et Aldermans, et jurrez a la dite citee, vous  
 “ lez ferrez assavoir au Maire et Chamberleyn du  
 “ dite citee qe pur le temps serront—si Dieu vous  
 “ eyde, et lez Seintz.”

## SERFEMENT DE ALEKONNERS.

Oath of the  
Ale-conners.

“ Vous jurrez, vous ne sarez nulle braceour ne  
 “ braceresse, kew, ne pybakere, en vostre Garde qe  
 “ vende le galon de meliour cervoise outre i denier obole,  
 “ ne le galon de secunde outre i denier, ou autrement  
 “ qe par mesure enseale et pleyn de cleire cervoise ; ou  
 “ brace meyns qil ne soleit avaunt ceo crye, par cause  
 “ diceo, ou se retre de sa mistiere user le plus par cause  
 “ diceo crye ; ou si ascun face encountre ascun dez  
 “ pointz, vous certifiez l'Alderman de vostre Garde  
 “ et lour nouns. Et qe vous, plus tost qe vous estez  
 “ requis de tastere ascun cervoise de braceour ou  
 “ braceresse, vous serrez prest del faire ; et en case  
 “ qe soit meyns bone qil ne soleit avaunt ceo crye,  
 “ vous, par assent de vostre Alderman, mettez re-  
 “ sonable pris a ceo, solonc vostre discrecioun ; et  
 “ si ascun en apres la vende outre mesme la pris,  
 “ vous le certifierez a vostre dit Alderman. Et qe  
 “ pur doun, promesse, savoir, hayoure, ne autre cause  
 “ qiconques, nulle braceour, braceresse, huskestere, kew,  
 “ ne pybakere, qe face encountre ascun dez pointz  
 “ susditz, concelerez, esparnirez, ne torcenusement  
 “ greverez ; ne quaunt vous estez requis de tastere  
 “ cervoise, ne vous absenterez sanz cause resonable et  
 “ verray ; mez toutz chosez qe a vostre office appendent  
 “ affaire, <sup>1</sup> bient et loialment ferrez—si Dieu vous eyde,  
 “ et lez Seintz.”

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *bien*.

SEREMENT DE SOUTHEVICOUNTZ, ET DE LOUR CLERCS.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment servirez voz Oath of the  
 “ mestres qe sount esluz Viscontz de Loundres et de Under-  
 “ Middelsex pur lan proschein avenir; et qe vous ne Sheriffs  
 “ lerrez pur doun, ne pur favour, ne pur promesse, ne and their  
 “ pur hayoure, qe owele ley et droiture frez az touz Clerks.  
 “ maneres dez gentz, sibien as poverez come as riches,  
 “ prives come as estraunges, qi devaunt vous plederont,  
 “ sanz meyntenance faire de nulli querelle. Et qe  
 “ vous ne soeffrez a vostre poiare autres gentz estre  
 “ somons en Enquestez ne en jurrez, qe ne sount bons  
 “ et loialx, et nemye daffinitee ne procure par partie.  
 “ Et toutz lez pledz qe devaunt vous serrount pledez,  
 “ loialment lez recorderez, et vostre diligence metterez  
 “ de surveere qe lez ditz pledz soient bien et loialment  
 “ entrez et enroullez, a la suyte et priere du partie,  
 “ pernant resonablement pur lentree. Ne nully droiture  
 “ destourberez, ne extorcoun a ascune persone par  
 “ colour de vostre office, ne de office de voz mestrez,  
 “ ferrez; et qe nulle juggement targerez, sanz resonable  
 “ enchesoun; ensement, la fraunchise de la dite citee  
 “ garderez et meyntiendrez a toute vostre poere; et  
 “ obeisant serrez au Maire et as Jugges de mesme la  
 “ citee; et bon conseille a eux, solonc vostre poere  
 “ et seen, en toutz chosez touchantz la gouvernement  
 “ de la citee et comune profit du poeple, durrez;  
 “ leur conseille celerez, et nully amercierez plus  
 “ haut qe nest par le Comune Conseille de la citee  
 “ ordeignez: et les fyns dez affraiez et de sang espandu  
 “ sanz aucun concelement ove le Chamberleyn loialment  
 “ acompterez, en manere en ordeignez. Et qe vous ne  
 “ soeffrez voz fermers prendre ascuns autres custumez  
 “ qe ne sont duez et resonables, et auncienment usez  
 “ en la dite citee. Et qe lez briefs qe a vous veignent

“ touchantz lestat et la fraunchise de la citee, ne  
 “ tournerez avaunt ceo qe vous lez eyes monstrez au  
 “ Maire qi pur le temps serra, et al Conseille de la  
 “ citee; et qe de eux eyez avisement; et les issuez,  
 “ fyns, et amercimentz qe veignent a vous south le  
 “ Vert Cire ou la Pipe, loialment leverez et nulle parcelle  
 F. 210. b. “ dicelles encrecerez; et ceux qe averont paieez, bien  
 “ et loialment deschargerez et autre foitz nel deman-  
 “ derez. Et qe vous chargez lez garsons dez ser-  
 “ geantz par serement, qe preignent cariagez en la  
 “ citee, qils ne preignent plus de cariage qe faire ne  
 “ deussent; ne qils ne greverent lez gentz venantz a  
 “ la citee ove lour vitaillez, par voie de cariage pur  
 “ avoir de lour; et qe nulle jugement encountre nulles  
 “ ordinaances faitz par le Maire et Comune Conseille  
 “ de la dite citee ne rendrez, sil ne soit par le dit  
 “ Counselle oustez ou amendez; et qe en cestes chosez  
 “ et toutz autres touchantz vostre office, bien et  
 “ loialment vous en avez et porterez—si Dieu vous  
 “ eyde, et lez Seintz.”

#### SACRAMENTUM SERVIENTUM VICECOMITUM.

Oath of the  
Sheriffs'  
Serjeant.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment vous avez en  
 “ vostre office, et obeisante serrez au Maire et as  
 “ Jugges de mesme la citee, et lour honour, en qanques  
 “ en vous est, sauverez; et nulles fyns et amercimentz  
 “ greindrez qe ceux serrount contenuz en lez extretez  
 “ qe a vous serront par la Court deliverez, dascune  
 “ persone, povere ou riche, leverez; ne nulle extorcioun  
 “ par colour de vostre office a ascun y ferrez. Et  
 “ duwe et diligent execucioun de quanques vous serrez  
 “ chargez par lez souveraignez de la citee, loialment et  
 “ sanz delay parfournerez. Et en Enquestez bonez  
 “ gentz et loialx retournerez, et noun pas, a vostre  
 “ assient, gentz suspectz ne procurez; et nulle execu-  
 “ cioun pur vostre soleyn profit targerez; et lez

“ ordinances as queux le Comune Counseille de la citee  
 “ sont acordes, pur la pees nostre Seignur le Roy  
 “ et pur comune profit du poeple, a vostre seen et  
 “ poare meynteindrez et garderez; et devers le  
 “ comune poeple beal et pesiblement vous contendrez  
 “ —si Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz.”

SACRAMENTUM GARCONUM VICECOMITUM.

“ Vous jurrez, qe vous serrez obeisantz au Maire et  
 “ Sovereignes de la citee, et par colour de vostre office  
 “ nulle extorcoun ferrez; et qe vous ne preignes plus  
 “ de cariage que a heure mestier serra, ne que vous  
 “ grevez les gentz venauntz a la citee ove lour vitailles,  
 “ par voie de cariage, pur avoir de lour; et que lez  
 “ punissementz dez juggementz dount vous serrez  
 “ chargez par voz sovereignez, en bone manere et  
 “ droiturelle freez, sanz garnissement faire as ascuns  
 “ coupables en prive ou apert. Et qe touz autrez voz  
 “ faitz et ditz come boun et loial home vous porterez—si  
 “ Dieu vous eide, et lez Seintz.”

Oath of the  
 Sheriffs'  
 Grooms.

DE CONTENTIONIBUS ASSISARUM PACIFICANDIS.

<sup>1</sup>Anno Domini millesimo c<sup>o</sup> lxxxix<sup>mo</sup>, videlicet, primo  
 anno regni illustris Regis Ricardi, tunc Majore Lon-  
 doniarum Henrico filio Elwyni, qui fuit primus Major  
 Londoniarum—provisum fuit et ordinatum per discre-  
 tiores viros civitatis, ad contentiones pacificandas, quæ  
 quandoque oriuntur inter vicinos in civitate super claus-  
 turis inter terras eorum factis vel faciendis, et rebus

The object  
 of this As-  
 sise of build-  
 ings.

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<sup>1</sup> The earliest copy of this Assize of Buildings is to be found in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, among the muniments at Guildhall.

aliis ; ita quod, secundum quod tunc provisum et ordinatum fuit, debent tales contentiones pacificari.

### QUOD XII ALDERMANNI SINT AD HUSTENGUM.

Requisite  
Jurors for  
this Assise.

Dicta vero provisio et ordinatio vocata est 'Assisa.' Ad quam Assisam persequendam et ad effectum perducendam, electi sunt xii viri, <sup>1</sup> Aldermanni de civitate, in pleno Hustengo ; et ibidem jurati quod ad illam exequendam fideliter intendant, et ad summonitionem Majoris venient, nisi causa rationabili sint impediti. Necessè est tamen quod major pars prædictorum xii virorum intersint cum Majore ad prædictum negotium exequendum.

### QUI PETIT ASSISAM PETET EAM IN PLENO HUSTENGO.

Procedure  
on the Assise.

Sciendum est, quod qui petit Assisam, eam debet petere in pleno Hustengo ; et Major assignabit ei diem infra illos octo dies, quod per prædictos xii viros, vel per majorem partem illorum, sicut prædictum est, Assisa illa terminetur.

F. 211. a.  
Injunction  
in the mean-  
time to re-  
strain fur-  
ther build-  
ing.

<sup>2</sup> Si vero domus, murus lapideus, cloaca, stillicidium, vel aliquod aliud ædificium in tempore petitionis dictæ Assisæ ædificatur, statim, ad sectam illius petentis, defendatur ne amplius ædificent. Et si ultra defensionem, carpentarii, latomi, aut alii operarii, aut etiam dominus dicti ædificii, ædificaverint, prisonæ mancipentur.

<sup>1</sup> This word is omitted in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is found however in Liber Horn and Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> This passage does not appear in Liber de Antiquis Legibus.

SI NON SEDEAT HUSTENGUM, TUNC ASSISA CONCEDETUR  
IN CONGREGATIONE MAJORIS ET ALDERMANNORUM.

Si vero Hustengum non sedeat, sicut tempore quo sunt Nundinæ Sancti <sup>1</sup>Bartholomæi, et tempore messium, et tempore quo Nundinæ sunt apud Wyntoniam, et aliquis habeat necesse ad illam Assisam petendam, gratis ei debet concedi a Majore, aliquibus de civibus præsentibus cum Majore, et terminari, sicut prædictum est, per prædictos xii viros juratos, vel per majorem partem illorum, et semper in præsentia Majoris.

Procedure on the Assize, when there is no Court of Hastings sitting.

Prædicta vero provisio et ordinatio, quæ vocata est 'Assisa,' talis est ut subnotatur.—

DE ÆDIFICATIONE INTER VICINOS.

Quando contigit quod duo vicini voluerint hospitare inter se de lapide, quilibet eorum debet præbere pedem et dimidium de terra sua, et sic communi custu construent murum lapideum inter se, spissitudinis trium pedum et altitudinis sexdecim pedum. Stillicidium autem inter se facient, si voluerint, communi custu, ad aquam de domibus suis recipiendam et conducendam, sicut melius viderint expedire. Si vero voluerint, potest quilibet eorum per se facere stillicidium, ad aquam stillantem de domo sua recipiendam super terram suam propriam, nisi illam possit in vicum regium perducere.

Regulation for making party-walls and rain-gutters.

Possunt etiam, si in unum consenserint, prædictum murum communi custu exaltare, quantum voluerint. Et si contigerit quod unus velit murum illum exaltare, et alter non, bene licet volenti super pede suo et

Regulation as to heightening the party-walls by agreement between the owners or otherwise.

<sup>1</sup> *Botulphi*, in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, Liber Horn, and Liber Customarum.

dimidio quantum voluerit exaltare, et super partem suam ædificare, sine damno alterius, de proprio custu suo, et aquam stillantem recipiet, sicut prædictum est.

Regulation as to making arches in the party-walls, by agreement or otherwise.

Et si ambo voluerint in muro arcus habere, fiant arcus ex utraque parte, profunditatis tantummodo unius pedis; ita quod <sup>1</sup>spissitudo muri inter arcus sit continens unum pedem. Si autem unus voluerit arcus habere, et alter non, tunc ille qui velit arcum habere inveniet liberam petram, et illam excidi faciet, et arcus de communi custu assideatur.

#### DE MURO LAPIDEO INTER VICINOS HOSPITANDO.

Regulation as to building party-walls, where one only can, or will, bear the cost.

Et si aliquis velit de lapide hospitare per Assisam, et vicinus ejus, paupertate coactus, non poterit, vel forsitan noluerit, tunc præbere debet, per Assisam, volenti hospitare tres pedes de terra sua: et alter faciet murum super terram illam, proprio custu suo, spissitudinis trium pedum, et altitudinis sexdecim pedum; et ille qui terram præbet, debet habere dimidium murum absolutum, et desuper pannam suam ponere et ædificare. Et facient stillicidium ad aquam, de domibus suis stillantem, recipiendam et conducendam, sicut prædictum est de muro vicinorum communi custu constructo. Semper autem licet volenti partem suam proprio custu exaltare, sine damno alterius. Si vero arcus habere voluerint, facient ex utraque parte, sicut prædictum est. Sed tamen ille qui invenerit terram, inveniet liberam petram, et illam excidi faciet; et alter de proprio custu suo illam assideat.

Rights of either party in such a case.

This regulation not to be to the detriment of the party refusing.

Hæc autem Assisa non conceditur alicui, per quod huseria, introitus vel exitus, vel schopa ad nocumentum vicini sui extricetur vel arctetur.

<sup>1</sup> Erroneously written *spissando* in the original.



DE CONCESSIONE ASSISÆ.

Conceditur etiam hæc Assisa qui illam petierit de terra vicini sui, licet illa fuerit hospitata<sup>1</sup> de lapide.

This liberty granted, even if the refusing party has already built a wall, but not of stone.

DE MURO LAPIDEO ET STILLICIDIIS.

Si vero aliquis habeat proprium murum lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, vicinus ejus debet facere stillicidium sub severunda domus quæ sita est super murum illum, et in illo aquam stillantem de dicta domo recipere, et illam conducere super terram suam propriam, nisi illam conducere possit in vicum regium, et nihil tamen habere in prædicto muro, quando ædificaverit juxta illum murum. Et si non ædificaverit, semper tamen debet aquam stillantem de domo super murum illum ædificata super terram suam recipere et conducere, sine damno illius cujus murus est.

Regulation as to the rain-gutter where the party-wall belongs to one only.

F. 211. b.

DE COMMUNI MURO LAPIDEO.

Item, nullus eorum qui habent communem murum lapideum inter se constructum, potest, nec debet, aliquid de parte sua illius muri prosternere vel attenuare, nec in illo arcus ponere, sine assensu et voluntate alterius.

Owners in common of a party-wall not to make alterations except by common consent.

DE CAMERIS NECESSARIIS IN DOMIBUS.

Item, de cameris necessariis, quæ sunt in domibus civium, ita statutum est et ordinatum, quod fovea in

Regulations as to necessary-chambers in houses.

<sup>1</sup> The words *si non fuerit hospitata*, as given in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, Liber Horn, and Liber Customarum, are omitted here.

tali camera facta, si vallata est muro lapideo, apertio dictæ foveæ debet distare spatio duorum pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui, licet habeant inter se murum lapideum communem. Si autem non sit muro vallata, debet distare per spatium trium pedum et dimidii a terra vicini sui. Et super talibus foveis Assisa præbetur et conceditur unicuique qui illam petierit, et tam de antiquis quam de novis, nisi factæ fuissent ante provisionem et ordinationem prædictam, quæ<sup>1</sup> fuit anno primo regni Regis Ricardi, sicut prædictum est. Ita quod, per visum prædictorum xii virorum, vel per majorem partem illorum, discussum sit si tales foveæ rationabiliter factæ sint an non.

Regulation  
as to sinks  
for water.

<sup>2</sup> Eodem modo procedendum est super contentionibus ortis de quibuscunque foveis aquam mundam sive immundam recipientibus.

#### DE OBTURATIONE FENESTRARUM.

Liberty to  
obstruct  
ancient  
lights;

Item, si quis habuerit fenestras versus terram vicini sui, licet fuerit in seisina de visu prædictarum fenestrarum per longum tempus, et etiam si prædecessores sui fuerint in seisina de prædictis fenestris, tamen bene potest vicinus suus visum illarum fenestrarum obturare, ædificando ex opposito illarum fenestrarum, vel ponendo ibidem super terram suam propriam, sicut melius viderit sibi expedire; nisi ille qui habet fenestras, possit ostendere aliquod scriptum per quod ille vicinus non poterit visum fenestrarum illarum occupare.

unless  
otherwise  
agreed in  
writing.

<sup>1</sup> *Facta* is omitted here. It is found in Liber de Antiquis Legibus, but not in Liber Custumarum or Liber Horn.

<sup>2</sup> This passage is wanting in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is found in Liber Custumarum and Liber Horn.

DE CORBELLIS.

Item, si aliquis habeat corbellos in muro vicini sui, qui murus totus est prædicti vicini, ille non potest prædictos corbellos ammovere, ut <sup>Regulation as to corbels in a neighbour's wall.</sup> <sup>1</sup> illas in aliquo alio loco prædicti muri ponat, nisi assensu cujus murus est; nec plures corbellos quam antea habuit, in prædicto muro ponere.

DE IMPEDITIONE ÆDIFICATIONIS.

Sciendum est, quod si aliquis ædificet juxta tenementum vicini sui, et visum sit dicto vicino illum injuste et ad damnum tenementi sui ibidem ædificare, bene potest ædificationem illam impedire, datis vadio et plegio Vicecomiti civitatis de prosequendo; et tunc cessabit illa ædificatio, quousque per prædictos xii viros, vel per majorem partem illorum, discussum sit si ædificatum fuerit injuste vel non. Et tunc necesse <sup>Power of a neighbour to impede the erection of buildings to his detriment.</sup> <sup>2</sup> ut ille, cujus ædificatio impeditur, petat Assisam.

QUOD MAJOR ACCEDET AD TENEMENTA UBI ASSISA PETITUR, CUM XII VIRIS.

Die autem statuto, et prædictis xii viris summonitis, debet Major civitatis, cum prædictis viris, super tenementa illorum, inter quos Assisa petitur, accedere, et ibidem secundum visum prædictorum xii virorum, aut majoris partis illorum, auditis hinc inde querimonia conquerentis et <sup>Procedure of the Assize in such a case.</sup> <sup>3</sup> respondendis adversarii sui, illud negotium terminare.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *illos*. It is *eos* in the other books.

<sup>2</sup> *Est* is omitted by inadvertence.

<sup>3</sup> *Responsionibus*, in *Liber Horn*.

Liberty for either party to assain.

Potest autem utraque pars ad diem statutum se assoniare, et habebunt diem a die illa in quindenam in eodem loco.

#### DE DEFALTA QUERENTIS.

Procedure on default by either party.

Si vero pars conquerens fecerit defaltam, adversarius suus recedet sine die, et plegii conquerentis in misericordia Vicecomitum. Si autem ille, de quo querimonia facta fuit, fecerit defaltam, nihilominus procedet Assisa per considerationem prædictorum xii virorum, vel per majorem partem illorum; et quod per illos judicatum fuerit, debet per Vicecomites intimari illi qui fecit defaltam, ut quod judicatum fuerit infra xl dies proximos sequentes ad effectum perducatur.

Procedure on a party neglecting to carry out the award of the Assize.

Et sciendum est, quotiens iudicium infra xl dies non fuerit perfectum, et super hoc querimonia facta fuerit Majori Londoniarum, tunc debent duo viri de Assisa, vel tres, per præceptum Majoris ibidem accedere; et si viderint quod ita sit, tunc erit ille, contra quem Assisa processit, in misericordia Vicecomitis; et Vicecomes proprio custu ipsius illud iudicium statim <sup>1</sup>producere ad effectum tenetur.

#### DE CORBELLIS ET TRABIBUS.

Liabilities of a neighbour, where the party-wall belongs wholly to his next neighbour.

F. 212. a.

Si quis habet murum inter se et vicinum suum constructum, in summitate muri panna sua et meremio suo totum coopertum, licet vicinus suus habeat in prædicto muro corbellos vel trabes ad sustentandum solarium suum, vel etiam arcus sive almeria, qualicumque modo ipse vicinus illa habuerit in prædicto muro, vel ex concessione illius qui murum habet coopertum, seu antecessoris sui, vel etiam illis ignorantibus, tamen nihil amplius potest in prædicto muro exigere <sup>2</sup>ne habere quam

<sup>1</sup> *Perducere*, in the other copies. | <sup>2</sup> *Properly nec.*

habet in seisinâ, sine assensu illius qui murum habet coopertum; et debet recipere aquam stillantem de domo super murum ædificata sub severunda dictæ domus, sicut prædictum est in hoc libro; et <sup>1</sup>conducetur proprio custu suo.

#### DE PARTIBUS MURI.

Si quis habeat duas partes unius muri, et vicinus habeat nisi tertiam partem, tamen ille vicinus potest super partem suam pannam suam ponere et ædificare, ita libere sicut ille qui duas partes illius muri habet. Et eodem modo debent fieri stillicidia inter ipsos, sicut prænotatum est de illis qui habent inter se murum in toto communem, sed tamen quod illa pars sit altitudinis xvi pedum.

Rights where the party-wall is owned in unequal proportions.

#### DE ASSISA.

Sciendum est, quod prædicta Assisa non procedit, nisi testificatum fuerit quod ille, versus quem Assisa petitur, fuerit summonitus.

Necessity, before the Assize proceeds, for the party to be summoned.

#### UBI ASSISA PROCEDET.

Et si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites, tunc appa-  
rente petente Assisam, et xii viris de Assisa, vel majore parte illorum, cum Majore civitatis, procedat Assisa, si ipse summonitus venerit an non. Tamen potest essoniare se ad prædictum diem, et habebit diem ad quindenam, sicut prædictum est.

Procedure where such summons has been made.

<sup>1</sup> *Conducere*, in Liber de Antiquis Legibus; *conducetur* in the other copies.

Procedure  
in case of  
the party  
proceeded  
against  
being absent  
from the  
City.

Et si testificatum fuerit per Vicecomites, quod ille versus quem Assisa petitur non fuit in civitate eodem die, remaneat Assisa, et dicetur per Vicecomites illis qui in tenemento manent, de quo Assisa petitur, quod ille cujus tenementum est sit præmunitus ut veniat a die illa in quindenam, et tunc, si venerit an non, nec se essoniaverit, procedat Assisa.

#### DE NOVO PETATUR ASSISA.

Procedure  
where the  
Assise has  
not viewed  
the ground.

Et si contingat quod homines de Assisa non venerint super terram de qua Assisa petitur, per aliquod impedimentum, tunc necesse erit ut illa Assisa de novo petatur, vel in Hustengo, vel alio modo quo pro diversitate temporis fieri solet, sicut in hoc libro prænotatur.

Procedure  
where a  
minority of  
the Assise  
has viewed  
the ground.

Si ipsi autem super terram venerint, præsentibus partibus placitantium, et major pars xii virorum prædictorum absens fuerit, licet Assisa remaneat, possunt tamen continuare diem illum usque in crastinum, vel ad quem diem voluerint infra quindenam sequentem.

#### DE ANTIQUA ÆDIFICATIONE DOMORUM.

Houses in  
the City  
formerly  
thatched.

Memorandum, quod temporibus antiquis major pars civitatis hospitata fuit de ligno, et domus coopertæ fuerunt de stramine, et stipula, et de hujusmodi coopertura.

Hence the  
great Fire  
in the reign  
of King  
Stephen.

Ita contigit, quod quando aliqua domus igne fuerat accensa, maxima pars civitatis ab illo igne fuit combusta, sicut contingebat primo anno regni Regis Stephani; scilicet, quod de igne qui accensus fuit ad Pontem Londoniarum, combusta fuit Ecclesia Sancti Pauli, et deinde processit ille ignis, comburendo domos et ædificia, usque ad Ecclesiam Sancti Clementis Danorum.

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<sup>1</sup> So in all the copies.

Postea multi cives, ad evitandum tale periculum pro posse suo, ædificaverunt in fundis suis unam domum lapideam, spissis tegulis coopertam, et munitam contra sævitiam ignis; unde sæpe contingebat quod quando ignis accensus fuerit in civitate, et multa ædificia vastaverit, et pervenerit ad tales domos, non potens ille aliquid nocere, ibidem ignis remansit extinctus, sic quod multæ domus vicinorum per illam domum ab igne fuerant salvatæ.

Hence the more general use of tiles, for the prevention of fire.

Ideo in prædicta ordinatione, quæ 'Assisa' vocatur, provisum est et ordinatum, ut cives libenti animo hospitarent de petra, quod unusquisque qui habuerit <sup>1</sup> lapideum super terram suam propriam, altitudinis sexdecim pedum, illum possideat ita libere et digne sicut prædictum est; videlicet quod vicinus suus semper debet recipere aquam de domo <sup>2</sup> sua per murum illum ædificata super terram suam, et illam conducere proprio custu suo: et si voluerit hospitare juxta dictum murum, debet stillicidium suum sub severunda dictæ domus facere ad aquam recipiendam. Ita quod dicta domus remaneat segura et defensibilis contra sævitiam ignis advenientis, et sic per eam multæ domus possunt salvari et a violentia ignis <sup>3</sup> indemne conservari.

Encouragement given by the Assize to the building of stone walls.

F. 212. b.

### DE MURORUM ÆDIFICATIONE.

Si quis voluerit murum totum super terram suam propriam ædificare, et vicinus suus petat versus eum Assisam; in electione illius erit, aut communicare construendo communem murum inter ipsos, aut ædificare murum super terram suam propriam, et illum habere et possidere ita libere et digne sicut prædictum est. Potest

Liberty for an owner to build a wall on his own ground, or to share the cost with his neighbour.

<sup>1</sup> The word *murum* is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> These two words are a mistake for *super*.

<sup>3</sup> *Indemnes*, in the other copies.

Liberty for the neighbour to build a wall as well.

<sup>1</sup> etiam vicinus suus, si voluerit, juxta prædictum murum alium talem murum ædificare, et ejusdem altitudinis: et tunc fient stillicidia vel stillicidium inter ipsos, eodem modo sicut prædictum est de communi muro.

### MODUS GUBERNATIONIS ASSISARUM.

Procedure of the Assize.

Memorandum, quod quotiens viri de Assisa venerint super terram de qua Assisa petitur, partibus litigantium præsentibus, semper debet unus de viris prædictis exigere ab eo versus quem Assisa petitur, si sciat aliquid dicere per quod Assisa debeat remenere. Et si dixerit quod non, statim procedet Assisa. Si autem dixerit se

On proferf of a deed by the party proceeded against.

habere chartam ipsius qui petit Assisam, vel alicujus antecessoris sui, et illam proferat, illa statim allocetur ei. Sed si dicat quod ipse non habet illam paratam, sed habebit illam chartam ad diem et terminum quem etc., tunc dabitur ei dies ad quindenam, ad quem diem poterit se essoniare, et habebit diem usque ad aliam quindenam. Ad quem diem si proferat illam chartam, allocabitur ei; et si ad prædictum diem non venerit, seu venerit et chartam non produxerit, statim sine ulteriori dilatione procedat Assisa.

Liberty to him to essoin, where he cannot make proferf, but engages so to do.

This Assize granted against an infant, who appears by his guardian, and is finally bound by the decision.

Memorandum, quod hæc Assisa omnibus modis, ut prænotatur in hoc libro, procedit, et agendo et defendendo, tam versus illos qui sunt infra ætatem, quam versus illos qui sunt de plena ætate; ita quod propter <sup>2</sup> tenerem ætatem alicujus, Assisa prædicta non impeditur. Sed quia talis non habet discretionem quod sciat agere vel defendere in aliquo placito, necesse est ut custos illius et ipse conjunctim summoneantur; ita quod custos suus omnino respondeat pro eo, omnibus modis quibus placitaret si causa illa esset sua propria; et tunc quod

<sup>1</sup> *em.* The Elisabethan scriber makes it *enim*. It is *tamen* in the other copies.

<sup>2</sup> For *teneram*. The same mistake occurs in all the other copies.



inde factum fuerit per iudicium, sine <sup>1</sup>reclamationem illius qui fuerit infra ætatem, quando ad ætatem pervenerit, firmum et stabile permanebit.

Item, si quis fecerit pavementum in vico regio ad nocumentum civitatis et vicini sui injuste, bene potest ille vicinus illud prohibere per Ballivos civitatis; et ita remanebit quousque per viros de Assisa sit discussum et terminatum.

Alleged nuisance by making a pavement in the King's highway.

Et sciendum est, quod non pertinet ad viros de Assisa emendandum aliquam occupationem de qua aliquis habuerit pacificam seisinam per unum annum et unum diem, etc.

Limit of the powers of the Assize.

#### DE AQUA STILLANTE ET STILLICIDIIS.

<sup>2</sup> Et licet aliquis fuerit in seisina per longum tempus quod aqua stillans de domo sua, tamen non vallata lapide, ceciderit super terram vacuum vicini sui, nihilominus potest prædictus vicinus hospitare super prædictam terram, quandocunque voluerit, et amovere severundam prædictæ domus. Et tunc oportet ut ille conducat aquam de prædicta domo stillantem, sine damno vicini sui. Eodem modo fiat de stillicidiis cadentibus super terram vacuum.

Right of a man to build on his unoccupied ground, but without obstruction to his neighbour's gutter.

#### DE EISDEM.

Et si stillicidium alicujus introierit in stillicidio vicini sui, vel <sup>3</sup> currerit per medium tenementi sui, ille vicinus non potest stillicidium illud obturare; et etiam si ille domum illam prostraverit, et illam voluerit de novo

Further regulations as to the discharge of rain-water by the gutter.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *reclamations*, as in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. It is *reclamations* in the other copies.

<sup>2</sup> This and the next article are

not in Liber de Antiquis Legibus. They are given in the other copies.

<sup>3</sup> So in all the copies, for *currerit*.

sedificare, tamen debet aquam, de prædicto stillicidio currentem, super terram suam propriam recipere et conducere, sicut antea solebat: sed quod notum fuerit viris de Assisa quod aqua prædicti stillicidii ita recepta fuerit et conducta.

F. 212. a.

## DE PACE.

Preservation  
of the peace.

En primes, qe le peas de Dieu et Sainte Eglise, et la peas nostre Seignur le Roy, soient fermement gardez entre clerks et lays, riches et poveres, comunement.

## DE HOSPITIBUS.

Strangers to  
be under  
frankpledge.

Item, qe nulle soit resident ne herberge deinz la Garde, sil ne soit de bone fame et dessouz frankpledge chargez devant l'Auderman de la Garde, coment qil eit estee southe frankpledge en un autre Garde.

## DE EODEM.

Hosts not  
to receive  
guests for  
more than  
one night,  
unless pre-  
pared to be  
answerable  
for them.

Item, qe nulle receive estraunge en sa mesoun outre un jour et un noet, sil ne vuille avoir prest destre a droit si avient qil trespasse.

## DE MERETRICIBUS ET PRONUBIS.

Women of  
bad repute  
to be driven  
from the  
Wards, or  
taken to the  
Counter.

Item, qe nulle femme de fole vye, baude, putere, ne comune tenseresse, ne soit resident en la Garde, mez tantost soit remove par l'Auderman et enchace hors de la Garde, ou par lez conestables et bedelle amenez al Countour, et illoeqes a demurere solonc ceo qest contenu en l'article de la peas.

DE FURNACIBUS FACIENDIS.

Item, qe nulle home ne femme face fourne ne fourneux, ne chymene southegette ou <sup>1</sup>serrond; ne terraille ou feu soit fait pur payn faire ou cervoise, ou viand acquire, joust parroye, latys, ou bord, en haut nen solere, ne aillours, par quoi mesaventure de feu purra legerement sourder. Et si ascun tile y soit, qe lez scowageours le facent tantost removee ou debruser; pur qoy faire, lez scawageours averont iiii deniers pur chescun tile nusance issint remoez ou debrusez.

Precautions as to the erection of ovens and furnaces.  
The Scavengers to inform thereou.

DE CAMINIS.

Item, qe nulle chimenee soit desore en avaunt fait, sinoun de pier, tielles, ou plastre, et nemy de merisme, sur peyn destre abatuz.

Chimneys to be faced with tiles or plaster.

DE REBELLIS.

Item, si ascun soit, soit il forein ou deinzain, qe ne ceo voet justicer as ministres de la citee qount la peas nostre Seignur le Roy a gardere, touz gentz de la peas serront prestz et apparaleez de venire en eide dez ministres, darestet et justicer tilx disobeisantz solonc ceo qe la ley demaunde.

No person whatsoever to resist these enactments.

DE SCOTALE.

Item, qe nulle de la Garde face Scotale en mesme la Garde, nen nulle autre lieu deinz la fraunchise, sur peyn demprisonement.

Scotale not to be allowed in the Wards of the City.

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake, evidently, for *serront*.

## DE LABORARIIS.

Labourers  
to be paid  
as enacted  
by the  
Common  
Council.

Item, qe nulle low ne paye as masons, carpentiers, daubers, tillers, ne as autres laborers qiconques, forsques solonc l'Assize ent ordeine par le Comune Conseille de la citee, sur peyn de paier la double a la Chambre come lexcesse amonte.

## DE SCALIS.

Occupiers  
of large  
houses to  
provide lad-  
ders against  
fire.

Item, qe chescun qi meignent en graundez mesons deinz la Garde, eyent un eschele ou deux prestz et appareillez pur socurere lour veising en case qe mal aventure aveigne de few.

## DE BARELLIS PLENIS AQUÆ.

Barrels of  
water to be  
kept before  
the houses  
against fire.

Item, qe chescun qi ocupie tieux mesons, eyent en temps destee, et nomement parentre le feste de Pentecost et le feste de Seint Bartilmew, devaunt soun huys un koove pleyn de eawe pur esteindre tile fewe, si ne soit meson qad <sup>1</sup> propre fountaigne.

## DE CARPENTURA DOMORUM.

Houses to be  
covered with  
lead, tiles,  
or stone.

Item, qe nulle mesoun deinz la franchise soit couvert autrement qe de plumbe, tielle, ou pierre; et si ascuns y soient, qils soient tantost enrasceez par lez conestables et scawageours, pernant pur lour travaille come devaunt.

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<sup>1</sup> This is, no doubt, the word, but it is very indistinct.

## DE HAMIS FERRI.

Item, qe les prodeshomes de la Garde, ove l'Alderman, Each Ward to provide an iron crook, and a horn.  
 purveyent un fort crook de fere ove un maunche  
 de fuste, ove deux cheynes et deux fortz cordes ; et  
 qe le bedelle eyt un boun corn, et bien sonant.

## DE FIMIS.

Item, qe nulle ne gette estreyin, poudre, fyms, No dung or other refuse to be thrown in the streets.  
 wodegor, nautre vilenye, en rues nen venelles ; mez  
 lez face portere par les rakyers ou autres as places  
 ordeignez pur tielx fyms reseceivere, sur peyne de ii  
 souldz a la Chambre.

## DE RAKYERS.

Item, qils eient rakyers suffisauntz pur nettere lez Rakers to be appointed to cleanse the Wards, and by them to be paid.  
 Gardes de diverses ordurez ; et ordeignent lez cones-  
 tables, ove le bedelle, de luy eydere, coillere soun  
 salarie dez gentz de la Garde.

## DE PORCIS ET VACCIS.

F. 213. b.

Item, qe nulles nurrissent porcs, boefs, ne vaches, Pigs and cows not to be reared in the houses.  
 deinz lours mesons, sur peyne de forfaiture dicelle a la  
 Chambre.

## DE MENSURIS SIGILLATIS.

Item, qe touz qi vendont par mesurez deinz la All measures to be sealed by the alderman of the Ward.  
 Garde, cestassavoire, galoun, potelle, et quart, quarter,  
 busselle, demy busselle, et pek, monstront touz leurs

mesours quatre foitz en lan al Alderman en place ou il voedra assignere, sur peyne de ii souldz a paiere al oeps de lalderman; et la serront enseallez de seal del Alderman, si ne soit ensealle du seal de la Chaumbre; et paiera pur le seal dun galoun ii deniers, et pur le seal du potelle i denier, et pur le quart obole; pur le quarter viii deniers, pur le busshelle ii deniers, et pur demi busshelle i denier, et pur pek obole.

Faulty  
measures to  
be burnt.

Et si ascuns mesours soient par lassy del Aldermann meyndres qils ne deussent, soient tantost ars en le principal rew de la Garde, issint qils ne puissent servire autre foitz; et le noun de celluy qi les ad usez serra par le bedelle presentez a Chaumberleyn, et amerciez solonc sa desert. Et si soit trove qe le bedelle mette le merche a faux mesure, eit le juwyse del pyllorye.

#### DE STALLIS.

Stalls to be  
moveable,  
and not to  
project from  
the houses  
beyond  
a certain  
length.

Item, qe nulles estalles soient hors du mesoun plus large qe de deux pies et demy; et ces soient moveables et flecthables par la discrecioun del Aldermann, solonc ceo qe les ruwez ou venelles sont largees ou strettez.

#### DE APPENTICHS.

Pent-houses  
to be of  
sufficient  
height.

Item, qe lez appentices soient si hautz qe home puisse aisement alere et chivalere southe ycelles; et si ascun y soient plus bas qe celly qe lez doit, lez face amendere apres xv jours qil serra garny par les conestables, scawageours, ou bedelle; ou autrement par eux soient abatuz, pernant pur lour travaille <sup>1</sup>iiii, come desus.

<sup>1</sup> Deniers, "pence," is meant. See page 333.

## INQUISITIONES WARDEMOTARUM.

Vous presenterez si la pees nostre Seignur le Roi fust enfreint, ou ascun affray fust fait en la Garde puis le darrein Wardemote, et par quoy ou par queux ceo fust fait; ou si ascun covyne ou assemble encontre etc., ad estee.

Inquisitions directed at the Wardmotes.

Item, si ascune soit resident ou herberge deinz la Garde qi ne soit mye loialx, ne de boun fame ne dessoutz francplegge.

As to persons of suspected character.

Item, si ascun feme de fole vye, ou commune tensesse, ou commune baude, ou putere, soit resident deinz la Garde.

Women of ill fame.

Item, si ascun fourne, furneux, ou terrayle defectif soient deinz la Garde, par quoy verisemblablement purra avenir mesaventure de few, ou si ascuns usent autre fewaile qe buche ou carbons, encontre lordinance del citee.

Defective ovens or furnaces.

Item, si ascuns taverners, braceresses, hostilers, ou chaundelers vendent sanz mesurez ensealez du seal del Auderman ou de la Chambre de la Guyhalle; et si ascun de eux vende encontre lassise ent fait par lez Maire, Audermans, et le Commune Conseil de la citee; et si ascun de eux resceit ascuns haserdours ou autres ryotours apres heure defendu par lordinance de la citee; et si ascuns y soient deinz la Garde qi soient utlagez.

Sale by taverners and others without sealed measures, or in breach of the Assize.

Riotous persons and outlaws.

Item, si ascun hokestere soit en la Garde.

Hucksters.

Item, si ascun mesoun deinz la Garde soit covert dautre couverture qe tilles, plumb, pierre, et nemy par reed ou streyin.

Houses not properly covered.

Item, si ascun soit usant de mettre ordures en ascuns rewes et venelles deinz la Garde, et myesement devant autre huys.

Nuisances in streets and lanes.

Item, si ascuns porkes ou vachez soient nurriz deinz la Garde, a noysaunce dez veisyns.

F. 214. a. Nuisances by rearing pigs and cows.

- Lepers.** Item, si ascun lepre soit resident deinz la Garde.
- Usurious bargains.** Item, si ascun bargayne de usere fu fait deinz la Garde puis le darrein Wardemot.
- Purprestures.** Item, si ascuns purprestures sont faitz en rewes ou venelles, ou sur les mures ou fosses de la citee, ou en Thamyse ou autre comune soel deinz la Garde.
- Offences by bakera.** Item, si ascun pestour de tourte peste de payne blank, ou a revers.
- Vagrants at unseasonable hours.** Item, si ascuns usees de wakerere deinz la Garde apres les heures defendez et maners defenduz par le Commune Counselle de la citee.
- Extortions by officers of the City.** Item, si ascun officere de la citee eit fait ascun extorcoun ou affray deinz la Garde par colour de soun office, a tort et damage dascune persone; et quest oeo fait, et coment fait; ou si ascun soit meyntenour ou champertour de querele, qest mienwe deinz la Garde.
- Persons guilty of maintenance or champerty.**
- Overpayment of labourers and artisans.** Item, si ascun paye ou lowe as masons, carpenters, daubers, tielleres, ou as autres laborers qiconques, plus qe nest ordeigne.
- Too great projection of tavern sign-poles.** Item, si ascun perche dascune taverne soit plus large ou soi extent plus outre qe nest ordeigne.

QUODDAM RECORDUM DE DIMISSIONE IIII<sup>OR</sup> CAPITALIUM DOMORUM.

A married woman stopped by her recognisance enrolled in the Court of Hustings.

Rogerus de Eure venit coram Majore et Aldermanis, ac Camerario Londoniarum, die etc., et questus fuit quod cum quidam Rogerus Sayer et Agnes uxor ejus, coram Camerario Gyhaldæ Londoniarum, concessissent, tradidissent, et ad firmam dimisissent prædicto Rogero quatuor capitales domos, cum pertinentiis, quas habuerunt ex dimissione Abbatis et Conventus de Wardone, in parochia Sancti Johannis Zakariæ, Londoniis, habendum et tenendum præfato Rogero de Eure et assignatis suis a Festo Paschæ anno xxxiii<sup>to</sup>



usque ad finem decem annorum proxime sequentium, pro quadam pecuniæ summa, quam prædictus Rogerus de Eure præfato Rogero Sayer et Agneti solvit, pro manibus etc.; et unde prædicti Rogerus et Agnes obligarunt se, hæredes et assignatos suos, ad warantizandum prædicto Rogero de Eure, hæredibus et assignatis suis, tenementum supradictum ad totum terminum antedictum; et scriptum ipsorum Rogeri et Agnetis hic in papyro, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, per eorum recognitionem et <sup>1</sup> assensu est irrotulatum;—præfata Agnes, post mortem prædicti Rogeri Sayer, die Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno regni Edwardi nunc quarto, prædicto Rogero de Eure ignorante, in prædictam domum intravit, et in eadem, contra factum suum proprium, se tenet, nec ipsum Rogerum de Eure eam ingredi permittit, sed vi armata dictam domum hucusque occupavit, contra factum suum hic in papyro, prout moris est, irrotulatum;—et petit super hoc discretionem Majoris et Aldermannorum.

Et super hoc, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus per Majorem, quod scire facerent dictæ Agneti quod sit in Camera prædicta ad certam diem, ostensura si quid pro se haberet, aut dicere sciret, quare præfatus Rogerus de Eure tenementum suum gaudere non deberet, etc. Et Vicecomes testabatur præmunionem ter per vices præfatae Agneti factam, et ipsa non venit, etc. Et quia videtur Majori et Aldermannis quod cognitiones hic in papyro factæ per viros et eorum uxores, ut præmittitur, irritarentur nisi recipientes hujusmodi tenementa ad terminum annorum termino suo uti possent et gaudere,—concordatum est per T[homam]<sup>2</sup> Romayne, Majorem, Nicholaum de Farendone, J. de Wengrave, J. de Lincolnia, W. Servat, Simonem de

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *assensum*.

| <sup>2</sup> Mayor, A.D. 1309.

Paris, Nicholaum Picot, J. de Wyndesore, Willelmum de Leire, Willelmum Trent, Thomam Sely, et Simonem Bolet, Aldermannos, quod prædicta Agnes a prædicto tenemento amoveatur, et quod prædictus Rogerus de Eure in eodem tenemento ponatur; ita quod sit in eodem statu de prædicto tenemento quo fuit tempore quo dicti Rogerus Sayer et Agnes dictum tenementum eidem Rogero dimiserunt.

Idecirco præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod dictum Rogerum de Eure reponant in dictum tenementum ad  
 F. 214. b. terminum suum tenendum, etc., salvo jure cujuslibet, etc.

### TERTIA PARS.

F. 174. a. DE ASSAIO ET GUBERNATIONE PANIS, BLADI, CERVISIÆ, ET ALIORUM VICTUALIUM; ET DE USURARIIS, PISTORIBUS, ET DE LITTERIS SUB COMMUNI SIGILLO SIGILLANDIS.

<sup>1</sup> De quodam recordo inter Rogerum de Eure et Rogerum Sayer et Agnetem uxorem ejus.

Item, de Assaio panis.

Item, de eodem.

Item, de eodem.

Item, aliud Assaium de pane albo.

Item, aliud Assaium de pane levi.

Item, de judicio de pane vocato 'Fraunceys.'

Item, de provisione facta de molendinariis.

Item, de solutione pro pondere bladi versus molendinum.

Item, de pondere dimidii quarterii.

Item, quantum solvatur pro molatione quarterii.

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<sup>1</sup> This is a mistake, as this article belongs to the Second Part. See p. 338.

<sup>1</sup> Item, quantum solvatur pro molatione quarterii.

Item, de molendinario furante farinam.

Item, quod omnia blada liberentur molendinario per pondus.

Item, de poena braciaticis infringentis assisam cervisiæ.

Item, quod nullum genus panis fiat de majori pretio, nisi tantummodo duo vel iiii panes ad denarium.

Item, quod nullus panis fuerit furratus, nec de furre factus.

Item, quod quilibet pistor habeat sigillum suum in pane apparens.

Item, quod nullus pistor panem vendat in domo sua, nec ante clibanum suum.

Item, quod nullus pistor ingrediatur Cœmeterium Sancti Michaelis, nec etc., ad bladum afforandum, ante primam pulsationem.

Item, quod nullus pistor faciat de <sup>2</sup> , de stipula, etc.

Item, quod nullus pistor hospitem aliquem ultra unam noctem, etc.

Item, quod nulla regraterissa transeat Pontem Londoniarum versus Suthewerke, nec alibi, ad panem emendum.

Item, quod pistorum nutriendos porcos, eos habeant extra vicos et venellas civitatis.

Item, quod nullus pistor subtrahat servientem vicini sui.

Item, de serviente pistoris adversus dominum suum transgrediente.

Item, quod nullus pistor ullius creanciæ beneficium regraterissæ faciat, quamdiu illam noverit in debito vicini sui.

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<sup>1</sup> This repetition occurs in the original.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted in the original; *feugera*, "fern," is the word.

Item, quod nullus pistor præsumat officium pistoris ingredi, nisi habuerit bona mobilia ad valentiam xl solidorum.

Item, quod nullus panis fiat ad vendendum de iii quadrantibus, nec de v quadrantibus, etc.

Item, quod nullus pistor nec regraterissa emat panem extra Londonias factum, nisi sit de competenti pondere ad <sup>1</sup> assisam panis in civitate Londoniarum factam.

Item, quod nullus panis frigidus captus sit, sed calidus.

Item, quod nullus turtarius vendat panem regraterissæ, neque in shopis suis, sed tantummodo in cistis suis et in foro Domini Regis, et non in domo sua, sub pœna xl solidorum post clamorem, etc.

Item, quod nullus turtarius faciat panem album.

Item, de quadam proclamatione de venditione cervisiæ, et de Alekonners.

Item, quod nullus braciator nec braciatrix vendat aliquam cervisiam alicui regraterissæ.

F. 176. b. Item, quod nulla regraterissa emat aliquam cervisiam ad revendum.

Item, de Alekonners.

Item, quod nullus braciator nec braciatrix vendat cervisiam alicui ad revendum.

Item, de pistoribus.

Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis pro Vicecomite Londoniarum absente, et ad Scaccarium Regis præsentato.

Item, de proponentibus scripta seu acquietancias in Curia Vicecomitum, etc.

Item, de quodam brevi <sup>2</sup> Domino Regis ad habendum corpus Johannis le Despenser coram Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium, et de returno ejusdem brevis.

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<sup>1</sup> Assisium may possibly be the word. | <sup>2</sup> An error for Domini.

- Item, de alienigenis admittendis infra libertatem.  
 Item, de litteris sub Sigillo Communitatis sigillandis.  
 Item, de Communi Sigillo, et clavibus cistæ in qua  
 includitur Sigillum custodiendum.  
 Item, de quodam brevi misso pro usurariis.  
 Item, de ordinatione facta pro usurariis.  
 Item, de quadam littera de Privato Sigillo contra  
 chevancias malas.

DE STATUTIS PISCENARIORUM, ET DE HALIMOTO; ET DE  
 PISCIBUS, BATELLIS, ET RETIBUS.

- Inprimis, quod ille qui defuerit in Halimoto cadet  
 in misericordia.  
 Item, quod nullus piscenarius debet ire contra pis-  
 cem ultra metas.  
 Item, de metis.  
 Item, quod nullus emet piscem in navi aliqua affote.  
 Item, quod nullus debet advocare piscem aliquem,  
 nisi catallum suum sit, super illum piscem, etc.  
 Item, quantum homines de illo officio dant Ballivo.  
 Item, quod monachi de Sancto Albano dabunt Ballivo  
 per annum i marcam.  
 Item, de spindeloresbot qui ducit mulvellum, quan-  
 tum dabit, etc.  
 Item, de hocscip de Flandria, quantum dabit.  
 Item, de mannbót, quantum dabit.  
 Item, quantum dabit navis quæ ducit makerellum.  
 Item, quantum dabit quæ ducit piscem dossoriis.  
 Item, de dossoriis qui veniunt per terram.  
 Item, quantum dabit batellus qui ducit dabbes.  
 Item, quantum dabit welkbot de v tandles.  
 Item, de mereswyn, quantum dabit.  
 Item, de oystrebot, quantum dabit.  
 Item, de navi de Scotia quæ ducit salmonem, quan-  
 tum dabit.

Item, quantum dabit navis quæ primo venit de Gernemuta cum allece.

Item, de carecta quæ venit in forum, quantum capiet Ballivus Piscenariorum.

Item, de navi cum shaltre, quantum dabit.

Item, quantum dabit navis cum balles.

Item, de illo qui inventus fuerit in Halmoto, qui fuerit egressus ultra metas.

F. 177. a. Item, quod nullus stokker nec apprenticius debet intrare navem ad aliquem piscem emendum.

Item, quod nullus extraneus debet emere de extraneo.

Item, quod nullus extraneus intrabit in aliquem welkebot, nisi vocetur.

Item, quod nullus vendet super kayam ad retalliam.

Item, quod nullus portabit.<sup>1</sup>

Item, quod nullus piscenarius exhibit civitatem, per aquam vel per terram, ad obviandum aliquibus piscibus.

Item, de calathis ordinatis per piscenarios civitatis, etc.

Item, quod piscenarius habeat in quolibet uno calatho unum genus piscium.

Item, quod piscenarii habeant duo Halimota per annum, etc.

Item, quod nullus civitatis, nec alius, vendat vel emat pisces recentes ad revendendum, ante solis ortum, etc.

Item, quod nullus debet forstallare forum emendo pisces.

Item, quod nullus liber civitatis associatus fuerit cum extraneo emendo pisces.

Item, de ostreis, conchis, musculis, adductis Londonias.

Item, quod probi homines misteræ piscenariorum, qui

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<sup>1</sup> This sentence is imperfect; *welkes coctos* should be added.

habent batellos et retia sua propria, vendent sicut ex antiquo solebant, etc.

Item, quod omnimodus piscis ductus in civitatem in calathis clausis sit ita bonus in fundo calathi sicut in extrema parte.

Item, quod quilibet videat calathum suum quod <sup>1</sup> ut sit ut prædicitur.

Item, de sturione in cadis.

Item, quod quilibet piscis noctanter adductus in civitatem non removeatur extra batellum ante ortum solis.

Item, quod nullus piscis adductus per terram in calathis sit hospitatus in shopis vel in domo, sed tantum in visu gentis ante shopas suas.

Item, de murænis, etc.

Item, quod nullus murænas emat ad revendendum, ante quartum diem post eorum adventum.

Item, quod nullus extraneus vendat murænas, post etc.

Item, quod piscenarii habeant curiam suam tentam per Vicecomites, vel per clericos, ad placitandum, sicut in hospitio Vicecomitis.

Item, quod nullus recipiat apprenticios plures quam duos, vel tres ad majus, nisi secundum potestatem suam.

Item, de apprenticiis.

Item, quod provisores Abbatis Sancti Albani non emant pisces ad ducendos extra villam, nisi solummodo ad usum Abbatis et Conventus.

Item, quod nemo emat allec, makerellum, nec alium piscem, qui ducitur ad civitatem per carectam, ante horam nonam, nec ad revendendum, etc.

Item, quod esprotz vendantur et mensurentur per tandeles, et per demy tandeles, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> This word is redundant.

Item, quod piscantes cum grandibus retibus quæ capiunt smeltes, incipiant ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, etc.

Item, de alio modo retium grandium.

Item, de alio modo retium, et vocato 'codnet.'

Item, de alio modo retium, et vocato 'petresnet.'

F. 177. b. Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'pridnet.'

Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'treinekes.'

Item, quod nullus capiat murænas post Pascha.

Item, de alio modo retium, quæ non sunt utilia, quia sunt nimis stricta.

Item, de alio modo retium, vocato 'cotnet'<sup>1</sup> [etc.], quæ inhibentur.

Item, de retibus captis in Thamisis, et combustis.

DE PACE, VICECOMITIBUS, USURARIIS, RECORDIS ET  
PLACITIS, ET ALIIS CERTIS ARTICULIS SUBSCRIPTIS,  
ET CONSUETUDINIBUS.

Imprimis, de quodam brevi Domini Regis de proclamando ordinationes subscriptas.

Item, de pace custodienda.

Item, quod nullus eat armatus infra civitatem.

Item, quod hostillarii præmuniant hospites suos quod dimittant arma sua in hospitiis suis.

Item, quod felones et malefactores possint arrestari per probos homines absque ministris civitatis.

Item, de poena tractantis cultellum vel percutientis cum pugnibus infra civitatem.

Item, de manutentoribus.

Item, quod nullus teneat aliquem secum in servitio, nisi pro eo respondere voluerit.

Item, de vigiliis competentibus faciendis in qualibet Warda.

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<sup>1</sup> This seems required by the construction of the passage.



Item, de ordinatione de placitis placitandis coram Majore, et de processu eorundem.

Item, quod licet liberi civitatis moram traxerint extra libertatem civitatis, gaudebunt libertate.

Item, quod licet aliquis admissus fuerit in libertatem civitatis in uno mistero, tamen uti potest alio.

Item, quod secunda uxor habeat medietatem bonorum viri, licet dictus vir habuerit exitum venientem de prima uxore.

Item, quod uxor habeat francum bancum.

Item, de iudicio contra usurarios.

Item, de declaratione usuræ.

Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis pro abrocariis.

Item, quantum abrocatores capient pro uno dolio vini vendendo.

Item, quod Vicecomites invenient clericos ad scribenda Placita Hustengalia.

Item, de iudicio in Hustengo reddendo.

Item, quod petentes semper sint parati in Curia.

Item, quod Vicecomites deliberabunt Camerario Guyhaldæ, in festo Sancti Michaelis, rotulos Assisæ Novæ Disseisinæ, etc.

Item, quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam nisi in præsentia Aldermannorum.

Item, quod Vicecomites non retornent brevia Communitatem tangentia nisi ex assensu Majoris et Communitatis.

Item, quod ministri sint obedientes superioribus suis.

Item, quod Vicecomites Londoniarum attachiare possunt hominem pro feloniam in forinseco loco <sup>2</sup> factam.

Item, de calumnia super probatione testamentorum.

Item, de bonis sequestratis, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Properly *facta*.

| <sup>2</sup> So in the original, *for facta*.

Item, de bonis elongatis in deceptionem querentis.

F. 178. a. Item, quod appreciatores bonorum habeant bona appreciata pro pretio imposito.

Item, de petitione de illis qui petunt breve de errore, et de quodam brevi inde.

Item, de petitione dotis.

Item, de recordo et processu dictæ dotis, missis coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco.

Item, de eodem brevi, quod Major civitatis Londoniarum sit unus Justiciariorum apud Newgate.

Item, quod dictum breve invenietur in Scaccario Domini Regis.

Item, de quodam brevi quod Constabularius Turris non capiat prisas.

Item, quod liber civitatis non implicitet alium extra libertatem civitatis.

Item, de compositione facta inter mercatores Londoniarum et mercatores dAmyens, Corby, et Neel.

Item, de acquietancia dictorum mercatorum.

Item, indentura inter mercatores Londoniarum et mercatores dAmyens, Corby, etc.

Item, de quodum brevi Domini Regis directo taxatoribus de Comitatu Oxoniæ, ne assiderent cives Londoniarum inter eos ad talliagium.

Item, de quodam placito coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco placitato, in quo allocata fuit libertas civitatis.

Item, de appenticiiis et aliis aisiamentis factis in tenementis, etc.

Item, de quadam proclamatione quod illi qui ducunt bladum et brasium per Ware, illa ducant ad Grasherche; et qui ducunt per partem Occidentem, illa ducant ad Newgate.

Item, de quodam recordo misso coram Domino Rege.

Item, de libertate allocata quod nullus placitet alium extra muros civitatis.

Item, de præcepto et attincta.

Item, de quodam brevi coram Justiciariis itinerantibus apud Northantoniam returnato.

Item, de returno dicti brevis.

Item, de Escaetoribus.

Item, quod jurati in Assisis examinentur de tota materia.

Item, de præmunionibus tenentium dominis fiendis de tenementis quæ de eis tenent.

Item, de quadam consuetudine approbata, quod si aliquis legaverit terram, tenementa, vel redditus, ad aliqua pietatis opera facienda, licet non sit persona capax tempore legati, tamen legatum capiet effectum.

Item, de ordinatione contra nativos, quod non sint recepti in libertatem civitatis, nec ad statum judicialem in eadem.

Item, de quadam proclamatione facta, quod canes non circumvagant in civitate ad largum.

Item, de ordinatione de perticis tabernariorum.

Item, de caretis fugandis.

#### HIC INCIPIIT TERTIA PARS HUIUS LIBRI.

F. 214. b.

#### DE ASSAIO PANIS.

Secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, de-<sup>The Assay of bread.</sup> bet Assaium fieri de pane, quolibet anno post festum Sancti Michaelis, per iiii viros discretos et juratos, ad hoc electos, et secundum proportionem ponderis illius Assaii debent pistores civitatis pistare per totum illum annum. Cujus modus talis est;—quod prædicti iiii viri jurati emant <sup>1</sup>tria quarteria frumenti, unum videlicet in Foro super Pavimentum, unum apud Greschirche, unum apud Billyngesgate, et tertium apud Ripam

<sup>1</sup> To all appearance, this should | has been wrongly inserted before be *quatuor*; unless the word *unum* | *apud Greschirche*.

Reginæ; de quibus facient wastellum, panem levatum, et panem bissum. Et postquam hujusmodi panes cum diligentia magna pistaverint, ipsos calidos coram Majore et Aldermannis in Gildaula præsentabunt, et ibi ita calidi ponderabuntur.

Deinde considerabitur emptio frumenti prædicti, et <sup>1</sup>allocabitur pro expensis, de quolibet quarterio, viii denarii: considerabitur venditio furfuris, et subtrahatur a summa emptionis. Et si plures fuerint panes in numero quam remanserint oboli in summa emptionis cum expensis allocata, tunc fiet partitio ponderis illorum panum <sup>2</sup>superfluum super panes remanentes; et sic fiet quilibet panis justis ponderis. Et si pauciores fuerint panes quam numerus obolorum in summa emptionis cum expensis allocata, tunc subtrahatur a pondere cujuslibet panis æqualiter, quousque resultent tot panes æqualis ponderis quot sunt oboli in numero emptionis cum expensis allocata.

Cujus regula talis est:—deficit tamen aliquando, sed parum; et ille defectus leviter potest agnosci. Si plures fuerint panes quam numerus obolorum, accipiatur pars excrescens de numero panum, et videatur quota pars fuerit de numero obolorum, et secundum illam portionem augmentetur pondus cujuslibet panis. Verbi gratia; si fuerint xx oboli, et xxiiii panes—quilibet panis ponderis xl solidorum—tunc excrescit numerus panum numerum obolorum, qui sunt xx, et est quinta pars; quam quinquies iiii faciunt xx. Accrescit ergo pondus cujuslibet panis per quintam partem sui ponderis. At fuit pondus panis xl solidorum, cujus quinta pars est viii solidi;—erunt ergo xx panes, quilibet panis ponderis xlviii solidorum. Cujus probatio talis est:—xxiiii panes, quilibet ponderis xl solidorum, facient pondus xlviii librarum; xx panes, quilibet ponderis xlviii solidorum,

<sup>1</sup> Properly *allocabuntur*.

| <sup>2</sup> For, *superfluum*.

faciunt illud idem pondus; at numerus obolorum erat xx,—adæquatur ergo numerus panum numero obolorum, et pondus idem est quod prius est.

## DE EODEM.

Si plures fuerint oboli quam numerus panum, videndum est quæ pars fuerit numerus excrescens de numero panum; et si pars fuerit tertia, minuenda est de quolibet pane pars quarta; et si fuerit pars quarta, minuenda est pars quinta; et si fuerit pars quinta, minuenda est pars sexta. Verbi gratia:—

The Assay of bread continued.

## DE EODEM.

Si fuerit numerus obolorum xxiii, et numerus panum xx, tunc est excrescens iiii, ut prius, quæ quidem est quinta xx; decrescit ergo quilibet panis de sexta parte sui ponderis. Ergo si pondus erat xl solidorum, erit xxxiii solidorum iiii denariorum. Cujus probatio talis est:—Viginti panes, quilibet ponderis xl solidorum, faciunt xl libras; viginti iiii, quilibet ponderis xxxiii solidorum iiii denariorum, faciunt idem pondus; et ita adæquatur numerus panum numero obolorum, et pondus idem est.

The Assay of bread continued.

## ALIUD ASSAIUM DE PANE ALBO.

F. 215. a.

Secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, debet Assaium fieri de pane quolibet anno in civitate post festum Sancti Michaelis per quatuor viros discretos et juratos; et ad exemplare illius Assaii debent pistores per totum illum annum facere panes suos; ita scilicet, quod si postea frumentum carius vendatur quam venditum fuit ad Assaium faciendum, tunc debet panis minus ponderare. Modo oportet caute videre quod secundum quantitatem qua frumentum crescit in pretio, vel decrescit, panis crescat vel decrescat in pondere. Sed gene-

The Assay of white bread.

raliter verum, quod qualiscumque pretii frumentum sit, <sup>1</sup> quem pretium panis debet sequi in pondere, cum omnes illi panes ponderati simul et semel ponderaverunt, qui facti fuerunt per Assaiatores prædictos. Et nota, quod quando quarterium frumenti carum fuerit, tunc habebitis plures panes de uno quarterio, et minoris ponderis. Quando vero vile fuerit, tunc habebitis panes pauciores, sed majoris ponderis.

Modo videamus ;—si frumentum crescit in pretio, vide in quantum crescit quarterium ultra quam venditum fuerit tempore Assaii : si crescat in duplum, vel de tertia parte, vel de quarta, vel de quinta, vel de sexta, vel de septima, vel viii, vel de nona, vel de decima, et sic deinceps. Et nota illam partem, et vide quot tales partes sunt in pretio quarterii tunc empti, et fac panem tuum ponderare minus de tali parte quam ponderavit per Assaiatores. Verbi gratia ;—contigit aliquando quod quarterium frumenti, quando fit Assaium, valet v solidis, et per illud Assaium adjudicatum est quod panis levatus de obolo debet ponderare xl solidorum : tunc verum est quod de quarterio possunt pervenire cxx panes de obolo, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant ccclx librarum sterlingorum. De dimidio vero quarterio pervenient lx panes, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant clxxx librarum sterlingorum ; et tunc unus denarius valet in pane de obolo xii denariis. Id est, si quarterium frumenti crescit de uno denario, tunc panis de obolo decrescit in pondere de xii denariis ; et si quarterium vilescit de uno denario, tunc panis debet crescere in pondere xii denariis.

Si quarterium frumenti crescit in duplum, scilicet valens x solidis, tunc abstrahe medietatem de pondere panis facti per Assaiatores ; et debet panis ponderare xxx solidorum, et habebitis in dimidio quarterio cxx panes de obolo, qui simul et semel ponderati ponderant

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<sup>1</sup> To all appearance, this should be *id.*

clxxx librarum sterlingorum, sicut supra declaratum est. Tunc quidem valet denarius in pane de obolo iii denariis, in modo supradicto. Si frumentum crescit in tertiam partem, valens vii solidis vi denariis, tunc subtrahe tertiam partem panis facti per Assaiatores; et ponderabit panis xl solidorum, et habebitis in dimidio quarterio xc panes, et tunc valet denarius circa v denariis.

#### DE PANE LEVI, QUI DICITUR 'PUFFE.'

Panis levis, qui dicitur '*pouf*' mercatoriis, debet esse de eodem bultello et pondere quo wastellus. Panis dominicus, qui dicitur '*demeine*,' de obolo, ponderabit quantum wastellus de quadrante, excepto pondere ix denariorum per suam coctionem.

Item, in eodem libro,<sup>1</sup> et in <sup>2</sup> Parvo Nigro Libro, in quinto folio sequenti, invenitur in Assaio facto anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xvi, sic:—

" Consideratum fuit tunc per Aldermannos, et per præ-  
 " sentationem pistorum, quod panis Fraunceis, qui  
 " dicitur '*pouf*,'—quod sit de eodem bultello quo  
 " wastellus est, et tantum ponderabit sicut was-  
 " tellus amodo; et quod panis dominicus, qui dicitur  
 " '*demeine*,' ponderabit wastellum <sup>3</sup> quadrantis, salvo  
 " pondere iiii denariorum pro coctione."

#### PANIS FRAUNCEIS.

Judicium de pane vocato 'Fraunceis,' quando pistores albi panis capti fuerunt,—videlicet, die Martis

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *i*. meaning *id est*. The correct reading is found in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> All traces, probably, of this book have perished. See p. 183.

<sup>3</sup> This seems to be the meaning of *q*.

proximo post Festum Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxii.—  
 “ Alanus de Padyngtone, cujus panis pouf de obolo  
 “ ponderat xvi solidorum x denariorum oboli, et deficit  
 “ viii solidis ii denariis. Item, panis pouf ejusdem  
 “ ponderat xviii solidorum et denarii oboli, et deficit  
 “ vi solidis xi denariis. Ideo ad judicium.”—Hæc  
 in <sup>1</sup> Majori Nigro Libro, folio primo.

## DE MOLENDINARIIS.

Enactments  
 as to millers,  
 temp.  
 Edward I.

Provisio facta de molendinariis per Majorem et Aldermannos civitatis. Hii Aldermanni tunc fuerunt præsentēs,—Johannes Horne, Philippus Cissor, Robertus Bassynges, Nicholaus de Wyntone, Willelmus de Farn-done, Robertus de Rokesley, Henricus de Frowyk, Robertus de Meldeborne, Ricardus de Chigewelle, Willelmus de <sup>2</sup> Mazelmer, Vicecomes.

## DE BLADO.

The miller  
 to be paid in  
 part from  
 the grist.

Provisum est, quod solvatur pro pondere cujuslibet quarterii versus molendinum, in blado de molendino, in farina obolus : item, pro pondere dimidii quarterii, quadrans.

## DE MOLATIONE.

In part to  
 be paid in  
 money.

Item, quod <sup>3</sup> solvatur molendinario, pro molatione quarterii, iii denarii ; pro molatione dimidii quarterii, i denarius obolus.

<sup>1</sup> All traces of this book also seem to have been lost.

<sup>2</sup> This personage is called *Maz- arer* in Northouck's History of

London. He was Sheriff A.D. 1280 and 1283.

<sup>3</sup> Properly *solvantur*.



## DE MOLENDINARIIS.

Item, provisum est, quod si molendinarius convic-  
tus fuerit quod furatus fuerit de farina, seu fraudem  
interposuerit, quod equus molendini, veniens ad pondus,  
cum farina attachietur quousque dominus molendini  
veniat ad equum suum replegiandum. Et quod domi-  
nus molendini venire faciat ipsum qui furabatur fari-  
nam, seu qui fraudem interposuerit; alioquin solvat do-  
minus dimidiam marcā. Et si molendinarius veniat,  
quod habeat iudicium claiæ ad modum pistoris; et ni-  
hilominus dominus satisfaciat de farina deficiente, vel  
de pecunia, ad plenam valentiam. Et si dominus  
venire noluerit, nec adducere molendinarium, quod  
prohibeatur ne aliquis accedat ad molendinum suum  
cum blado ad molendinandum, quousque satisfecerit  
ad plenum.

Punishment  
of fraudu-  
lent millers.

## DE EODEM.

Provisum est, quod omnia blada molendinandum  
liberentur molendinario per pondus, ita quod, de farina  
inde proveniente, cum pondere respondeant consimili.

All wheat to  
be weighed  
before deli-  
very to the  
miller.

## DE BRACIATORIBUS.

Item, provisum est, quod braciatrices, cum assisam  
<sup>1</sup>infringerint cervisiæ, et super hoc convictæ fuerint,  
quod prima vice convicta solvat x solidos, et alia vice  
xx solidos, et tertia vice habeat iudicium eis provisum  
in Weschepe. Et si contingat quod aliqua convicta  
non velit solvere, nec poterit, habeat iudicium.

Punishment  
of fraudu-  
lent brew-  
ers.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *infregerint*.

<sup>1</sup> HALIMOTUM PISTORUM.

## DE PANE.

- Loaves to be made of two for a penny and four for a penny. " Duo et quatuor panes fiant ad vendendum pro denario ; nec ullum genus panis fiat de majori pretio ad vendendum, nisi tantummodo duo et quatuor panes ad denarium, et hoc secundum Assaium in hoc anno.
- No bread made with bran, not to be as good within as without. " Nullus panis fiat furratus, nec de furfure factus, qui deterior sit in fractione quam extra."

## DE PISTORIBUS.

- Each baker to have his own seal. " Quilibet pistor habeat sigillum suum in pane suo apparens, quod melius et apertius cognoscatur cujus sit. Et hic modus sigillandi sit tam in bisso pane quam in albo.
- Bakers to sell only in the King's market. " Nullus pistor panem vendat in domo sua, nec ante clibanum suum ; sed habeat sportam cum pane suo in foro Domini Regis ; ita quod, si panis, secundum mercatum bladi, competens non fuerit, corpus pistoris sit ad justitiam.
- Bakers forbidden to enter certain places. " Nullus pistor ingrediatur Cœmeterium Sancti Michaelis, nec Mercatum de Weschepe, de Greschirche, de Billyngesgate, nec de Botulveswharf, nec Ripam Reginæ ; nec aliquam navem ascendat ad bladum afforandum ante primam pulsationem.
- And not to forestal corn. " Nullus pistor furinare faciat de feugeria, de stipula, de stramine, nec de arundine.
- Not to heat their ovens with fern, straw, or reeds. " Nullus pistor aliquem hospitetur ultra unam noctem, nisi habeat ipsum ad rectum, si forte transgressus fuerit."
- Bakers to lodge no one for more than a night. " fuerit."

<sup>1</sup> These enactments of the Bakers' Hall-mote are entered twice in Liber Custumarum.

## DE REGRATORIBUS.

“ Nulla regraterissa transeat Pontem Londoniarum No one to regrate bread in the City bought in South-wark.  
 “ versus Suthwerke, nec alibi, ad panem emendum, ut F. 216. a.  
 “ illum in civitate Londoniarum deferat ad vendendum ;  
 “ quia pistores de Suthwerke, nec aliunde, non sunt  
 “ de justitia civitatis.”

## DE PISTORIBUS ET PANE.

“ Pistores nutrientes porcos salvo sibi <sup>1</sup>intranant in Bakers allowed to rear pigs in their own houses.  
 “ domibus suis, vel alibi, extra vicos et venellas civi-  
 “ tatis.  
 “ Nullus pistor subtrahat servientem vicini sui de Not to entice away the servants of their neighbours.  
 “ servitio suo, quamdiu in servitio ejusdem morari  
 “ debeat, sive stipendialiter sive fidei obligatione ; et  
 “ hoc sub pœna misericordiæ, ad opus Vicecomitum,  
 “ xl solidorum.  
 “ Si aliquis serviens pistoris adversus dominum suum Not to take servants of other bakers who leave without a licence.  
 “ transgressionem aliquam fecerit, ita quod a famulatu  
 “ domini sui illicentiatus discedere præsumpserit, statui-  
 “ mus, sub forisfactura Vicecomitibus, ne aliquis de  
 “ pistoribus ipsum receptet, nec retineat, quousque do-  
 “ mino suo plenius satisfecerit.  
 “ Cum commune sit mercatoribus creanciam facere, Not to give credit to regraterisses who are in debt already.  
 “ et præcipue pistoribus idem communiter agere cum  
 “ regraterissis ; sub pœna prætaxata, prohibemus ne  
 “ aliquis pistor ullius creancix beneficium regraterissæ  
 “ faciat, quamdiu illam noverit in debito vicini sui  
 “ <sup>2</sup>immo.  
 “ Pro innumerabilibus et intolerabilibus periculis et Bakers to give security.  
 “ scandalis evitandis, quæ sæpius emergi solent inter

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *nutriant*.

<sup>2</sup> This is a mistake for *innodatum*.  
 One copy in *Liber Custumarum*

has *immo* only, and this has probably led to it.

- “ compistores, firmiter inhihemus, ne quis præsumat in  
 “ hujusmodi officio ingressum acceptare, nisi, de proprio  
 “ vel amicorum suorum subsidio, Domino Regi et civi-  
 “ tati de xl solidis, mobilibus catallis, sufficienter possit  
 “ idem officium adimplere, et ad hoc perficiendum  
 “ pleggios invenire.
- Leaves at certain prices not to be made. “ Nullus panis fiat ad vendendum de iii quadrantibus,  
 “ nec de v quadrantibus, nec de denario, nec de majori  
 “ pretio. Quod si hujusmodi panis <sup>1</sup> fuerit, portatus in  
 “ brachiis vel sub mantargio, capiatur ad opus Vice-  
 “ comitum tanquam forisfactus, sine ulla reclamazione,  
 “ etc.
- Bread made out of London to be deemed adulterated. “ Panis extra Londonias factus, et in civitate Lon-  
 “ doniarum ad vendendum deportatus, discernimus esse  
 “ adulterinum; et ideo firmiter injungimus, quod pistor  
 “ nec regraterissa ullum de hujusmodi pane emere præ-  
 “ sumat ad vendendum; nisi sit de competenti pondere  
 “ ad Assaium panis in civitate Londoniarum <sup>2</sup> factam,  
 “ secundum quod annus exigit.
- Bread to be delivered while hot. “ Nullus panis frigidus captus sit, sed calidus, prout  
 “ pistori liberantur per Assaium.
- Tourte-bread to be sold only in the King's market. “ Nullus turtarius vendat panem regraterissæ, neque  
 “ in shopis, sed tantummodo in cistis suis, et in  
 “ foro Domini Regis, et non in domo sua, sub pœna  
 “ xl solidorum post clamorem, etc.
- Makers of tourte-bread to make no white bread. “ Nullus turtarius faciat panem album.”

## DE VENDITIONE CERVISÆ.

- Enactment by proclamation as to the sale of ale. “ Soit proclamacioun fait, qe chescun braciour et bra-  
 “ cersse vende la galoun de meillour cervoise pur  
 “ i denier obole, et la galoun de secounde pur i denier,  
 “ et niënt plus, a nulle persone; et qils facent et bra-  
 “ cent auxi bone cervoise, ou meillour, come ils soleint

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<sup>1</sup> *Inventus* is omitted here. | <sup>2</sup> *Properly factum.*

" avant ceo crye, iceste an et lieu passe proschein.  
 " Et qe chescun vesselle qest apporte ou amove a  
 " ascun bracyne pur emplire, estoise illoques un jour  
 " et un noet, pleyn de cervoyse pur espurger; et le  
 " secunde a matyn, a lemporter dicelle, soit paremply  
 " de bone et clere cervoise. Et qe chescun braceour  
 " et braceresse use soun mistiere en manere come ils  
 " soleit, braceant a taunt come il est acostume, et  
 " nyent meins a cause de ceste ordinance. Et si ascun  
 " ou ascune ne voille bracer, ou brace meyns qil ne  
 " soleit, par cause de ceste ordinance, soit tenuz come  
 " retreour dez vitailles de la citee, et pur sa disobeis-  
 " aunce et malice encourage la payne denprisonement,  
 " a volonte du Maire qi pur le temps serra; et nyent-  
 " meins forjure la dite mistiere deinz la fraunchise  
 " de la citee pur touz jours. Et qe chescun braceour  
 " et braceresse, a plus tost qil avera brace, envoie pur  
 " lez Alkonners de la Garde ou il demurent, pur taster  
 " sa cervoise, issint qil ne vende nulle cervoise avaunt  
 " ceo qe les ditz Alkonners leyent assaye, sur forfaiture  
 " de mesme la cervoyse issint vendu; lune moite a la  
 " Chambre, et lautre moite a lez ditz Alkonners; lez  
 " queux Alkonners serrount esluz en chescun Garde  
 " de la dite citee, solonc lavys et lassent del Aldermann  
 " et des prodeshomes de mesme la Garde, et remuez  
 " quaunt lour pleist. Et qe lez Alkonners, ou deux  
 " de eux, soient touz jours prestz, quaunt ils sont re-  
 " quys, de taster ascun cervoise et de faire lour office,  
 " sur payne denprisonement, a la volonte du Maire.  
 " Et en case qe ascune cervoise soit meyns bone qil ne  
 " soleit, qadonques ele soit vendu solonc la pris a icelle  
 " myse et ordeigne, par assent del Alderman de la Garde  
 " et des Alkonners en ycelle deuteez. Et si ascun ou  
 " ascune vende la galoun de meillour cervoise plus  
 " chier qe i denier obole, et le galoun de secunde plus  
 " chier qe i denier, come avaunt est dit, et de ceo  
 " soit atteint, paie al primere foith xl deniers; cest-

The ale must  
 be clear and  
 have duly  
 fermented.  
 F. 216. b.

No brewer  
 to take of-  
 fence at this  
 enactment.

Duties of  
 the Ale-  
 conners.

Penalty for  
 sale of bad  
 ale.

Penalties for  
 sale of ale at  
 too high a  
 price.

" assavoire, la moite de ceo a la Chambre et lautre  
 " moite as Alkonners de la Garde. Et sil soit autre  
 " foithe de ceo atteint, paie demy marc ; et si la tierce  
 " foithe, i marcz a departire, oelement en le manere suis-  
 " dit. Et sil soit le quarte foitz de ceo atteynt, forjure  
 " la dite mistier deinz la fraunchise de la citee pur  
 " touz jours. Et si ascun braceour ou braceresse soit  
 " atteint par autre qe Alkonner qil eit fait encontre  
 " la poynt suisdit, eit la Chambre la moite de la for-  
 " fature, et celly a qi suyt il serra atteint et lez Al-  
 " konners de la Garde lautre moite a departire, oele-  
 " ment entre eux. Et si ascun vende par mesure nyent  
 " enseale, ou a plus haut prys qe nest ordeigne par  
 " lez ditz Alderman et Alkonners, en case qe la cer-  
 " voise soit meyns bone qele ne soleit, come avaunt  
 " est dit, eit emprisonement et face fyne a la volunte  
 " du Maire. Et outre, eit lez Aldermen en chescun  
 " Garde poaire de vendre la galoun de servoise a quele  
 " prys luy pleist, en case qe le braceour ou braceresse  
 " soit atteint devaunt luy qil ad vendu la galoun de  
 " cervoise entre le prys dessuiz limitez.  
 " Item, qe nulle braceour ne braceresse ne vende  
 " nulle manere cervoise a nulle hukstere, sur peyn  
 " de paiere al oeps de la Chambre la value de la cer-  
 " voise issint vendue, et soun corps a prisone, a volunte  
 " du Maire."

Other penal-  
ties.

No huckster  
to buy ale  
for retailing.

#### DE CERVISIA.

" Item, qe nulle hukstere desoremes nachate nulle  
 " manere cervoise pur revendre, sur peyn de perdre  
 " la servoise issint achate, ou la value dicelle ; la  
 " moite a la Chambre et lautre as Alkonners de la  
 " Garde ; et soun corps au prisone, a la volunte du  
 " Mair.

“<sup>1</sup> Et si ascun Alkonneer, pur doun, promesse, ou Fraudulent Aleconners, how punished.  
 favour, conselle ascun braceour, braceresse, ou huckestre,  
 qi eit fait encontre ascun dez pointz suisditz, ou  
 ne face soun office duement, come avaunt est dit,  
 sanz ascun ou ascune esparnier ou grever torcenou-  
 sement, et de ceo soit atteint, encourage la payne F. 217. a.  
 demprisonement par viii jours, sanz redempcioun ou  
 grace faire du Mair ou autre quiconqes, et face fyne  
 par discrecion du Mair qi pur le temps serra.”

DE EODEM.

“ Item, qe nulle braceour ne braceresse vende nulle Resale of ale forbidden.  
 servoise a nully pur revendre ; ne nully acchate de  
 braceour ou braceresse pur revendre, sur peyne de  
 forfeiture de toute la servoise issint venduz ou  
 achatez, et emprisonement de lour corps a la voluntee  
 du Maire. Mes bien lise as touz hostilers dachatre Except by hostelers.  
 lour cervoise de braceour ou braceresse tant come  
 lour busoignera <sup>2</sup> par lour hostes ; issint quilz ven-  
 dent a lour ditz hostes tant seulement pur ii  
 deniers la galoun, et nient plus ; et ceo par mesure  
 ensealle, galoun, potelle, et quart, sur peyne et em-  
 prisonement avaunt ditz.”

DE PISTORIBUS.

“ Memorandum, quod die Mercurii proximo ante Enactment against fraudulent bakers who abscond.  
 Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi, anno regni Regis  
 Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, nono, Reginaldus  
 de Conductu, Major civitatis Londoniarum, con-  
 vocatis Johanne de Grantham, Johanne de Prestone,  
 etc., Aldermannis, in Camera Guihaldæ Londoniarum,

<sup>1</sup> These three words are repeated by inadvertence. | <sup>2</sup> An error, perhaps, for *pur*.

“ pro communi utilitate in eadem civitate habitantium,  
“ et aliorum de diversis regni partibus ad eandem  
“ civitatem confluentium, eisdem Aldermannis asseruit,  
“ quod cum antiquitus per Majorem et Aldermannos  
“ civitatis prædictæ, tunc temporis existentes, ordina-  
“ tum et stabilitum fuisset, quod pistorum ejusdem  
“ civitatis Assaium panis, tam turti quam albi, quo-  
“ libet anno per Majorem et Aldermannos, qui pro tem-  
“ pore fuerint, factum, et eisdem pistoribus liberatum,  
“ custodirent sub poena inde tunc temporis provisâ, et,  
“ si contrarium inveniretur, eodem anno incurrenda,—  
“ modo videtur eidem Majori, quod pistorum civitatis  
“ prædictæ his diebus, Assaio a dictis Majore et Al-  
“ dermannis, secundum consuetudinem civitatis præ-  
“ dictæ, recepto, officio suo latenter tanquam vulpes  
“ utuntur, ne possint per ministros civitatis ejusdem  
“ inveniri, si contigerit defectum in eorum panibus in-  
“ veniri. Ideo, pro melioratione ordinationis prædictæ,  
“ et pro communi commodo faciendo, per discretionem  
“ eorundem Majoris et Aldermannorum, ordinatum  
“ est et concessum, quod cum de cætero panis alicujus  
“ pistoris in civitate prædicta, vel suburbiis ejusdem,  
“ per ministros civitatis capiatur, et calidus inveniat,  
“ prædictoque pistore non invento seu latitante, de-  
“ portetur ille panis ad Cameram Guyhaldæ, et ibi-  
“ dem per Camerarium, videntibus Majore et aliqui-  
“ bus Aldermannis, ponderetur; et, si ille defecerit in  
“ pondere, ita quod per defectum ponderis ejusdem  
“ panis poena superius ordinata, si pistor inveniretur,  
“ deberet in actum reduci; custodiatur ille panis pon-  
“ deratus, cujuscumque generis fuerit, ut cum pistor,  
“ cujus panis ille fuerit, inveniri poterit, nullo habito  
“ respectu ad temporis prorogationem seu dicti panis  
“ interim siccationem, incurrat eandem poenam quam in-  
“ currisse debuisset si recenter inveniretur tempore quo  
“ dictus panis fuit inventus calidus et in pondere  
“ defectivus.”



BREVE DOMINI REGIS PRO VICECOMITE LONDONIARUM SE ABSENTANTE IN SCACCARIO. F. 217. b.

“ Rex tenenti locum Thesaurarii et Baronibus suis  
 “ de Scaccario salutem. Ex parte civium civitatis  
 “ nostræ Londoniarum nobis est ostensum, quod cum  
 “ ipsi teneant Vicecomitatum Londoniarum et Mid-  
 “ delsexiæ, cum omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus quæ  
 “ pertinent ad prædictum Comitatum, et Vicecomites  
 “ de seipsis facere debeant ex eorum voluntate, et pro  
 “ Vicecomitibus civitatis et Comitatus prædictorum nobis  
 “ ad dictum Scaccarium respondere teneantur; et iidem  
 “ cives temporibus retroactis Vicecomites de seip-  
 “ sis pro civitate et Comitatu prædictis factos, tam in  
 “ præsentia Vicecomitum sic electorum quam in eorum  
 “ absentia, ad dictum Scaccarium præsentare et nomi-  
 “ nare, et iidem sic nominati ad officium Vicecomitum  
 “ prædictorum ibidem admitti, consueverunt. Et si  
 “ forte contingeret aliquem sic electum, et ad prædic-  
 “ tum Scaccarium sic præsentatum vel nominatum, se  
 “ absentare, vel super hoc contradicere quoquomodo,  
 “ tunc sic absens vel contradicens ad dictum Scaccarium  
 “ ad opus progenitorum nostrorum consueverunt gra-  
 “ viter amerciari. Vos nihilominus Ricardum de Hors-  
 “ ham, civem civitatis prædictæ, nuper per concives  
 “ ejusdem civitatis Vicecomitem civitatis illius et  
 “ Comitatus prædicti ad dictum Scaccarium nominatum,  
 “ pro eo quod non fuit ibi tunc præsens, licet se frau-  
 “ dulenter absentasset, ad officium illud admittere non  
 “ curastis; sed cives prædictos alium ad officium præ-  
 “ dictum eligere compulistis, unde plurimi admirantur.  
 “ Et quia per fraudem hujusmodi se subtrahentium et  
 “ absentantium, tam nobis quam <sup>1</sup>præfatis civibus pos-

King's letter as to a person elected Sheriff, and not presenting himself at the Exchequer.

<sup>1</sup> This word is repeated, by inadvertence.

“ set damnum non modicum irrogari.—Nos, volentes  
 “ fraudi et damno hujusmodi obviare, et fraudulentos,  
 “ prout meruerint, puniri,—vobis mandamus, quod illos,  
 “ quos cives civitatis prædictæ ad dictum officium  
 “ Vicecomitatus vobis ad dictum Scaccarium suo peri-  
 “ culo nominaverint, sive nominati fuerint ibidem  
 “ præsentés vel exinde absentes, ad officium illud de  
 “ cætero admittatis; et se subtrahentes vel gratis ab-  
 “ sentantes per amerciamenta, ad opus nostrum levanda,  
 “ puniri faciatis, prout hactenus fieri consuevit. Teste  
 “ meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xxvi die Septembris,  
 “ anno regni nostri septimo.”

DE PROPONENTIBUS SCRIPTA SEU ACQUIETANCIAS IN  
 CURIIS VICECOMITUM.

Foreign ac-  
 quittances  
 not to be  
 propounded  
 in the Sher-  
 riffs' Courts.

Monstratum fuit Hamoni de Chigewelle, Majori, et Aldermannis, in pleno Hustengo de Communibus Placitis, tento die Lunæ in Vigilia Sancti Bartholomæi anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xiii, per Simonem de Abyndone et Johannem de Prestone, Vicecomites, quod quidam implicitati coram eis in Curiis suis, in placito debiti, et in aliis contractibus, proponunt scripta et acquietancias in forinseco facta, de quibus Curia cognitionem habere non potest, in deceptionem Curie et exclusionem petentium ab actione sua. Per quod, ordinatum fuit per prædictos Majorem et Aldermannos, quod si aliquod tale scriptum, vel acquietancia, in forinseco factum, cujuscunque contractus fuerit, de quo Curia cognitionem habere non potest, proponatur, quod illud scriptum seu acquietancia pro nullo habeatur. Et si scriptum proponens ulterius respondere noluerit, quod pro indefenso habeatur.

F. 218. a.

BREVE AD HABENDUM JOHANNEM LE DESPENSER CORAM  
JUSTICIARIIS DOMINI REGIS DE BANCO.

Memorandum, quod quoddam breve directum Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, cujus tenor subsequitur, retornatum fuit per assensum et præceptum Johannis de Gisorcio, Majoris, et cæterorum Aldermannorum, prout patet inferius, etc.—

King's Writ  
to the Sher-  
riffs to bring  
up the body  
of John le  
Despenser,  
a defaulter.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia <sup>1</sup> [etc.], Vicecomitibus Londoniarum salutem. Præcipimus vobis, sicut pluries vobis præcepimus, quod habeatis coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium, in Octabis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, Johannem le Despenser, quem nuper cepistis et in prisona nostra de Neugate detinetis, prout alias Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium mandastis; ad reddendum Johanni de Watefeld rationabilem compotum suum de tempore quo fuit receptor denariorum ipsius Johannis de Watefeld; prout per quandam Juratam in Curia nostra, coram Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium, inde inter eos captam, convictus fuit. Et habeatis hic hoc breve. Teste W. de Bereforde, apud Westmonasterium, xxii<sup>o</sup> die Maii anno regni nostri vi<sup>to</sup>.”

RETURNUM INDE.

Et retornatum fuit dictum breve in hunc modum:—

“ Ante adventum ipsius brevis, Johannes le Despenser, per breve Domini Regis, quod dicitur, <sup>2</sup> monstravit de compoto, in Hustengo Londoniarum retornabile, attachiatus fuit ad sectam Jacobi de Cassebanc, mercatoris, pro compoto ei reddendo de xl libris sterlingorum, de quibus idem Johannes in

Return to  
the same.

<sup>1</sup> There is evidently an omission here.

<sup>2</sup> Possibly an error for *monstratum*.

“ eodem Hustengo asserebat se receptorem suum non  
 “ extitisse, et inde posuit se super patriam; quæ ad-  
 “ huc inter eos pendet capienda; per quod Major  
 “ civitatis prædictæ corpus ipsius Johannis salvo in  
 “ prisona de Neugate nobis ad custodiendum tradidit;  
 “ ad habendum idem corpus suum ad proximum Hus-  
 “ tengum coram ipso Majore, auditurum veredictum ejus-  
 “ dem patriæ in quam se posuit. Sine quo, corpus ipsius  
 “ Johannis extra eandem prisonam coram vobis, prout  
 “ in brevi præcipitur, ducere non possumus.”

#### DE ALIENIGENIS ADMITTENDIS IN LIBERTATEM.

Restraint  
upon the  
admission  
of foreigners  
to the fran-  
chise.

Item, quod nullus alienigena de cætero admittatur  
 in libertatem civitatis, nisi per assensum Communitatis,  
<sup>1</sup>ut in Congregatione Communi, vel in pleno Hustengo,  
 Communitate præseente.

#### DE LITTERIS SUB COMMUNI SIGILLO SIGILLANDIS.

Regulation  
as to the use  
of the Com-  
mon Seal.

Item, quod nullæ litteræ, per quas Communitas  
 possit aut debeat onerari vel obligari versus quem-  
 cunque, de cætero fiant, nec sigillentur Sigillo Com-  
 munitatis, antequam Communitas ad hoc congregata  
 fuerit, et <sup>2</sup>consensu inde unanimiter præbuerit.

#### DE COMMUNI SIGILLO ET CLAVIBUS CISTÆ.

Regulation  
as to the  
custody of  
the Common  
Seal.

Item, petitum fuit quod Sigillum Commune rema-  
 neat de cætero in quadam <sup>3</sup>cista sub sex seruris; de  
 quibus tres Aldermanni habeant tres claves, et probi  
 homines Communitatis alias tres claves.

<sup>1</sup> An error, probably, for *vel*.

<sup>2</sup> Properly *consensum*.

<sup>3</sup> This chest (of iron) is still in  
 existence at the Guildhall.

## BREVE CONTRA USURARIOS.

F. 218. b.

“ Edward, par la grace de Dieu Roy d'Engleterre, <sup>King's writ</sup>  
 “ Seignor d'Irland et d'Aquitaine, a noz bien amez <sup>against</sup>  
 “ Maire, Aldermans, Viscountes, et toute la Comuni- <sup>usurers.</sup>  
 “ alte de nostre citee de Loundres, salut. Pur ceo qe  
 “ nous avons <sup>1</sup>entendu qe vous vous efforcez de jour  
 “ en autre a destrure lorible vice et faucine de usere  
 “ et de male chevance, qe ount estez longement suffert  
 “ et meintenuz en nostre dite citee; si vous ensavons  
 “ mult bon gree, et vous maundons et chargeons, sur  
 “ la foy et ligeance qe vous nous devez, qe vous con-  
 “ tenez vostre deligence en celle partie de jour en  
 “ autre, et enfacez entre vous en certeyne une ordi-  
 “ nance resonable pur punir les brokours assentantz  
 “ a tieux bargaynes par punissement de lour corps, et  
 “ les principalx fesours par forfaiture de lour chateux  
 “ et enprisonement de lour corps, en le manere come  
 “ vous savera melz avys affaire, solonc resoun; et de  
 “ ordeignere entre vous deux Aldermans de lez plus  
 “ suffisanz, nient mellanz de tielx bargayns, et <sup>2</sup>qutre  
 “ Comuners de lez plus suffisanz de vous la dite Co-  
 “ munitaltee, aussint nient entaglez dez dits bargaynz,  
 “ destre associez de sere ove le Maire a chescun foitz  
 “ qe tielx maneres querelles serrount demesneez ou  
 “ attamez devaunt luy; et qils ent facent final discus-  
 “ sioun solonc lordinance avaunt dite, saunz esparnier a  
 “ nully. Et qe vous facez punissement de toutz ma-  
 “ ners tilx contractz feitz deinz nostre dite citee et  
 “ vostre fraunchise, auxibien des foreins come dez deinz  
 “ zeins; entendantz de certeyne qe nous luy tenoms  
 “ coupable en ceo case qi qe countreplede la dite or-  
 “ dinance. Et vous maundons et chargeons, qe apres

<sup>1</sup> Properly *entendu*.| <sup>2</sup> Intended for *quatre*.

" ceo qe vous soiez assentuz, et eiez fait engrossere  
 " en escript la dite ordinance, qe vous le facez crier  
 " et publiere par toute nostre dite citee, issint qe  
 " chescun home la puisse conistre, et fermement gar-  
 " dere touz voiez saunz 'sauncz lez corrigementz et  
 " adjoustemenz de nous et de nostre Counseille ; cer-  
 " tefiantes nous en vostre Chauncellerie de mesme  
 " lordinaunce quaut vous lavez ensi fait. Done souz  
 " nostre Prive Seal a Westmestre, le vii jour de Martz  
 " lan de nostre regne trent-oytisme."

ORDINATIO CONTRA USURARIOS.

Ordinance  
 against  
 usurers and  
 fraudulent  
 brokers.

F. 219. a.

" Pur ceo qe avaut ces heures la citee de Loun-  
 " drez ad sustenuz grandes mischiefs, esclaundres, et  
 " damagez, et en temps avenir purroit sustenire, pur  
 " cause dascuns persones, lez queux, pur doute de Dieu,  
 " ne pur vergoigne du secle, ne lessent einz touz jours  
 " saforcent de meinteigner cele faux et abhominable  
 " contrat de usure desouz le couverture et colour  
 " de bone et loial marchandise ; le quele contrat, pur  
 " la gent plus sotilment deceyvre, ils appellent 'es-  
 " change' ou 'chevisance ;' qe plus verroiemment serroit  
 " appelle 'mescheaunce,' qar ele perte lonhour et  
 " lalme de chevisour, et ravise les biens et la teysance  
 " de celuy qi semble estre chevyz, et destruit tout  
 " manere de droit et leal marchandise, <sup>2</sup> par quele,  
 " sibien en toute la terre come la dite citee, deussent  
 " principalement estre sustenuz et meyntenuz. Par  
 " quei toutz les bones gentes de la dite citee, cestas-  
 " savoir, le Mair et Aldermans, ovesques lassent des  
 " Comunes, al honour de Dieu souveraignement, et pur

<sup>1</sup> This word is apparently super-  
fluous.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps for *la*.

“ amendement et revelacioun de poeple, et pur eschuer  
 “ auxint lez mischiefs, esclaundres, damages, et fausines  
 “ suisditz, ount ordeignez et estables qe nulle de la dite  
 “ citee, nautre qiconques, sibien destraunge terre come  
 “ de ceste terre, soit si hardi desore enavant de soi  
 “ entremettre ne de parfournir tiels fauses bargaignez.  
 “ Et sur ceo, ount ordeignez et establs qe si ascun de  
 “ la dite citee, ou autre qeconques, soit atteynt qil apres  
 “ cez heures face et acomplice tiel bargayn, et celuy  
 “ sur qi cheit la pert se vuille pleindre au Mair, qe pur  
 “ la temps serra, deinz xl jours apres soun jour de  
 “ paiement, qe le dit Maire face maintenant destreindre  
 “ celuy qe de ceo serra empeche, sibien par soun corps  
 “ come par touz sez biens ; et quaunt il serra atteint,  
 “ qil soit detenuz en prisone sanz meinprise tanques il  
 “ eit fait plenir restiticioun a la partie de sa perte,  
 “ et auxint tanques il luy eit deschargez de toutz  
 “ maners obligacions, instrumentz, sentences, ou autres  
 “ chalangez qiconques touchant la dite bargayn ; et  
 “ outre ceo, tanques il eit <sup>1</sup> fait a la Chambre de la  
 “ Guyhalle pur le contemptent—cestassavoir, de atiele  
 “ somme come il duyt avoir fausement gayne si le  
 “ dit bargayn fuisse demure en sa force. Et en case  
 “ qe la partie ensy grevez, pur doute ou par autre  
 “ qiconqe cause, ne se vuille pleindre deinz xl jours,  
 “ come desuis est dit, acorde est qe qi qe voudra  
 “ seure pur le Roi et la citee de atteindre tielle fau-  
 “ cine, soit oy. Et si ascun soit atteint en tiel manere,  
 “ ou par enditement, ou en autre manere, eit mesme  
 “ la penance qant a fyn faire a la Chambre ; et outre  
 “ cela, paiera a taunt a la dite Chambre come il duyt  
 “ avoir paie a la partie, sil eust estee atteynt a la suyt  
 “ de partiee. Et vullent lez ditz bones gentez, qe ches-  
 “ cun qi serra atteint trois foitz de tiel faucyne, qil  
 “ forjure la dite citee pur touz jours sanz redempcioun,

<sup>1</sup> Repeated by inadvertence, probably for another word.

F. 219. b.

" sur peyne de perpetuele prisone ; et que nulle qi serra  
 " issint empeche soit suffert davoit autre counseille que  
 " luy mesmes de respoudre a la matiere. Et pur ceo que  
 " tieux bargayns ne sont que rerement accomplez saunz  
 " lez faux brocours, qi pur soleyn profit se medlent  
 " sovent de desceyvre ambedeux lez parties, les ditz  
 " bones gentes ount auxint ordeynes et establiz que  
 " toutz ceux que desormes serront atteintz brocours  
 " de tielx fauceyns, au primere foitz soient mys en  
 " prisone un an entier ; et sils soient autre foitz  
 " atteintz, qils forjurent la dite citee pur toutz jours,  
 " et qils soient mesneez par my la citee, lour testes des-  
 " covertez, et deschaucez sanz seynture, sur ohivaux  
 " sanz selles ; et issint convoyetes de my lew dehors  
 " un dez portz de la dite citee ; issint que toutz autres  
 " puissent estre garniz par eux, et plus esbaiez de  
 " faire tieulx ou autres semblables faucynes. Et fait  
 " assavoir, que lentencioun est des touz lez bones gentes  
 " que lez punissementz suisditz courgent sibien sur  
 " eux qi serront atteinz parceners dez ditz bargaynes,  
 " come sur les cheventeyns. Et fait assavoir, que ceste  
 " ordinance se estent auxiben as foreyns come as  
 " denzeinz de touz maneres de tieulx bargayns faitz  
 " dedeinz la dite fraunchise. Ordeigne est auxint  
 " et establi, pur outrement destrure celles faucynes,  
 " que chescun an quatre foitz soient prises Enquestes  
 " devaunt le Mair, qi pur le temps serra, de chescune  
 " Garde de la citee ; cestassavoir, dez meillours et plus  
 " dignes de foy qi serront trevez deinz ditz Gardes ;  
 " et qils soient dilegealment examinez sur mesme la  
 " busoigne. Et vuillent auxi toutz lez bones gentz,  
 " que chescun Alderman soit chargez denquere en lour  
 " Wardemotes en mesme le manere. Et pur ce que  
 " home puisse le meultz devisere et conustre le faux  
 " et deceivable eschange de cele qest bone et suffreable,  
 " et auxint le mescheaunte chevisance de cele qest droit  
 " et covenable, et pur eschuere si bien desclaundres dez



“ bones et loialx marchauntz, come de discoverer la  
 “ malice et desceyt des sotilx et faux compassours—Si  
 “ est ordeinez et fermement establiz auxint come profit  
 “ conclusioun a toute la matiere suisdit, qe soient eslutz  
 “ deux Aldermans et quatre Comuners de bone loos et  
 “ bone discrecioun, et innocentes de tilx controveryes,  
 “ devaunt queux, ou trois, ou quatre de eux, en la  
 “ presence du Maire qi pur le temps serra, toutes tilx  
 “ plaintes serront oyez et terminez, et les contrattez  
 “ sagement examinez, qe deceite et faucite ny purront  
 “ emboscher en ascune manere. A qy bien et loialment  
 “ accomplir, les Aldermans et Comunes issint esluz  
 “ serront especialment chargez par lour serementz, qe  
 “ sanz avoir regarde, forsques a Dieu seulement et a  
 “ loialtee, ferront lour bone diligence solonc la fourme  
 “ et manere avaunt ditz. Et si ascuns de ceux Alder-  
 “ mans ou Comuners soient atteyntz (qe Die defende),  
 “ qils eyent pris <sup>1</sup> aver, doun, en deniers ou darres,  
 “ de ascun des partiez, en celle cas, ou promesse entre  
 “ eux avaunt faitz par covyn, qil forjure la Guyhalle  
 “ et paie a la Chambre quatre foitz la somme de ceo  
 “ qil avera issint receu, ou qil bye avoir par promesse  
 “ avant faite.”

LITTERA DE PRIVATO SIGILLO CONTRA CHEVANCIAS  
MALAS.

“ Edward, par la grace de Dieu Roy dEngleterre, Letter of Edward III. under the Privy Seal against fraudulent bills of exchange.  
 “ Seignour dIrland et dAquitaigne, 'as Mair et Vis-  
 “ countz de Loundres, salut. Nous sumes continuel-  
 “ ment presses par diverses pleintz dez graundez et  
 “ comunes de nostre roialme, sur ceo qe plusours  
 “ marchauntz et autres demurantz en nostre citee de  
 “ Londres colourement et subtilment ont fait, et font  
 “ de jour en autre diverses eschaunges de moneye et  
 “ dautres choses qe ne touchent fait de loial marchandie;

F. 220. a.

<sup>1</sup> ad. The conjunction *ou* seems to be wanting.

“ par quoy mult graund damage ad estee avenuz a nous  
 “ et a nostre poeple ; et plus aveindra (qe Dieu defende),  
 “ si remedie ne soit mys. Si vous maundons et charge-  
 “ ons, sur la foi et ligeance qe vous nous devez, qe,  
 “ par toutz les meillours maneres et voyez qe vous savez  
 “ ou purres, facez diligeaument, et du temps en temps,  
 “ enquerir de tilx eschanges et dez persones qont fait  
 “ et ferront en apres semblables, soient ils Lumbardez,  
 “ Frauncis, Engleis, ou dautre nacioun ou condicioun  
 “ qeconqes ; et pur qi et pur quele cause, coment et  
 “ quele manere, et devers quelle ville, pais, ou lieu,  
 “ tielx eschaunges ont passeez ou passeront enavaunt ;  
 “ et quanqes vous poiez ent trover par tielx enquestez  
 “ ou par autres enformaceons creiables, certefieez succes-  
 “ sivement nous et nostre Counseille, saunz desport ou  
 “ favour faire en ceo case a persone qeconqes ; a fyn  
 “ qe tiel amendement et remedie y soit mys de faite  
 “ come ad estee ordeignie sur ceo avaunt ces heures ;  
 “ et qe nostre dit poeple neyt matier ne cause de soy  
 “ pleindre a nous pur mesme la cause. Et oultre ceo, fa-  
 “ cez appeller pardevaunt vous touz les marchauntz et  
 “ autres singulers persones, qi font, et qi vous pensez  
 “ vraisiblement ou avez en suspeciou qont fait  
 “ ou ferront, ascuns eschaungez deinz nostre dite citee,  
 “ et par touz voz poairs ; et les facez jurer sur lez  
 “ Seintz Evangeles Dieu, et les chargez depar nous,  
 “ sur peyne de forfaire corps et biens, qils saunz  
 “ nostre counge especiale, par lettres desouz nostre  
 “ <sup>1</sup>Secre Seal, ne facent, ne ne soeffrent estre faite,  
 “ aucune eschaunge ove nulle persone autre qe loial  
 “ et conu marchaunt, ne pur nully persone, sinon  
 “ tutsoulement pur loial marchaunt conu, et par  
 “ cause de loial marchaundie, et des chosez mar-  
 “ chandables, issantz de nostre roialme ou amesnez en  
 “ ycelle, saunz favour, conforter, eider, ou sustenir, de

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<sup>1</sup> Written *Secre* in the original.

“ souz lombre ou colour de eux, ascuns autre de quele  
 “ condicioun qils soient, pur faire ascun emport ou  
 “ paiement hors de nostre dite roialme, en deceyt,  
 “ fraude, ou defesance, de leffette et tenure del lordi-  
 “ nance ent fait. Et ceste chose facez si duement et  
 “ dilegealment garder et mettre en execucioun, qe  
 “ fraude ny soit fait par my qeconqes eschaunges ne  
 “ eschaungeours, contre leffette ne entencioun de nostre  
 “ present mandement, sicome nous nous fions de vous  
 “ et come vous vous vuilliez garder de damage. Done  
 “ souz Secre Seal a nostre Chastelle de Wyndesore,  
 “ le xxix jour de Juylle lan de nostre regne trente-  
 “ noefisme.”

#### DE HALMOTO ET STATUTIS PISCENARIORUM.

Dicunt homines de Halmoto quod debent habere Enactmen  
at the Hall-  
mote of the  
Fish-  
mongers.  
 duos Lagheltotos in anno, unum scilicet contra festum  
 Sancti Martini, et alium contra Quadragesimam; et  
 omnes piscatores et illi qui sunt de Halmoto de-  
 bent esse ibi; et qui defuerit, quod non sit ibi, cadet F. 220. b.  
 in misericordia de xxi denariis. Præterea debet defendi  
 in illo Halmoto quod nemo de piscenariis emat piscem Fresh fish  
not to be  
bought be-  
fore mass;  
salt not be-  
fore prime.  
 recentem antequam missa ad Capellam super Pontem  
 celebretur, vel ad Ecclesiam Sancti Martini. Dicunt  
 etiam quod dicti piscatores debent vendere piscem re-  
 centem post missam, et piscem salsatum <sup>1</sup> primam.

Item, nullus de prædictis piscenariis debet ire con- Fish not to  
be fore-  
stalled be-  
yond certain  
limits.  
 tra piscem ultra metas statutas.

Hæ sunt metæ,—Capella super Pontem; Castrum  
 Baynardi; Kayum Jordani; nisi piscis ille sedeat ad  
 venditionem, ut apud Berkyngge, Northflete, Dertforde,  
 vel aliquo alio foro, ut prædictum est.

Item, nullus emat piscem in navi aliqua *aflote*, nisi No fish to  
be bought  
till the  
vessel is  
moored.  
 cordæ ponantur ad terram.

<sup>1</sup> *Post* is accidentally omitted here, meaning “after prime.”

No one to  
avow a  
stranger's  
fish.

Item, nullus debet advocare piscem aliquem, nisi catallum suum sit, super illum piscem <sup>1</sup>ad lucrandum vel perdendum.

Fees and  
duties of the  
Ballif.

Item, homines de dicto officio dant Ballivo suo duas marcas per annum; scilicet, unam marcam contra Natale Domini, et aliam contra Pascham; scilicet quadrantes, et obolos, et denarios, sicut collectores possunt colligere. Et ideo dant illas duas marcas, quia si quis de Halmoto implicitatur in Hustengo, Ballivus debet trahere eum foris de <sup>2</sup>Hustengo in Halmotum Vici Pontis, ad distringendum debitores suos.<sup>3</sup>

Payment by  
the monks  
of St. Alban's  
to the  
Ballif.

Item, monachi de Sancto Albano dant Ballivo per annum unam marcam; sed Ballivus debet ire vel mittere pro ea.

Customs  
payable on  
certain  
kinds of fish.

Item, <sup>4</sup>spindeleresbot qui ducit mulvellum recentem vel rayum, de xxvi mulvellis et de xxvi <sup>5</sup>rays dabit ad navem unum mulvellum et unum <sup>6</sup>ray. Et si non habeat nisi unum genus piscis, dabit duos pisces. Et si habeat merlingum et alium piscem, dabit medietatem unius generis et aliam medietatem alterius generis. Et si est totus merlingus, dabit xxvi <sup>7</sup>merlingis, et de batello obolum.

Item, <sup>8</sup>hocscip de Flandria dat eandem consuetudinem de pisce, et pro navi ii denarios, si cadat in Soca Vici Pontis.

Sprats.

Item, mangbot dat eandem consuetudinem de pisce: et qui ducit sprottes, dabit unum tandlee sprottorum, exceptis illis qui sunt de civitate Londoniarum,

<sup>1</sup> So also in Liber Custumarum, where two copies of these ordinances are also to be found. See also page 381.

<sup>2</sup> De curia in Halimoto, in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> Liber Custumarum adds "vel ad faciendum quod jus dictabit."

<sup>4</sup> Spindleresbot, in one copy in

Liber Custumarum.

<sup>5</sup> Rays and raisz, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>6</sup> Rayum and raisz, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>7</sup> Merlingos, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>8</sup> Spelt 'ohschip' in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

qui non dabunt consuetudinem; et de navi, quadrantem.

Item, navis quæ ducit makerellum, dabit xxvi Mackerel, makerellos, scilicet qui debet plenam consuetudinem.

Item, navis quæ ducit piscem dossoriis—serviens capiet de quolibet dossorio unum piscem, exceptis hiis piscibus, mulvello, <sup>1</sup> rayo, congre, dorree, tourbout, <sup>2</sup> bras, et sormulet.

Item, eodem modo de dossoriis qui veniunt per terram, et de equo obolum, qui debent consuetudinem.

Item, battellus qui ducit dabbes, dabit de centum ad <sup>3</sup> murum xxvi dabbes: licet habeat magis, non dabit magis.

Item, welkbot de v tandles, ad minus dabit unum tandlee <sup>4</sup> bislethe. Et si habeat magis quam quinque tandles, <sup>5</sup> dabit ii tandles bislethe, et de batello i denarium.

Item, mereswyn debet unum denarium; et si scinditur, Ballivus habeat caldonem, cum cauda et <sup>6</sup> vinis in <sup>7</sup> villam.

Item, congre quæ venit ad aquam—Ballivus habebit unum de melioribus et unum alium juxta meliorem, pro denariis suis, sicut accidit in emptione. Et si navigat in thollis, dabit obolum; et si navigat in <sup>8</sup> horlok, unum denarium. Et si est <sup>9</sup> in Quinque Portibus, non dabit argentum.

F. 231.

<sup>1</sup> *Raye*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> *Bars*, in Liber Custumarum. *Alosez* is added in both copies.

<sup>3</sup> A mistake for *minus*, as in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> Instead of this word, it is *cumulatim* in one copy in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>5</sup> In the earliest copy in Liber

Custumarum, the reading is *non dabit amplius, et de, etc.*

<sup>6</sup> *Vinnis*, "fines," in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>7</sup> *Villa*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>8</sup> *Horloc* and *orelok*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>9</sup> *De*, in Liber Custumarum.

- Oysters. Item, oystrebot qui navigat in tholles dabit obolum, et si in horloc, i denarium.
- Salmon, cod, and haddock. Item, navis de Scotia quæ ducit salmonem, ii salmones; si salmonem et mulvellum, unum salmonem et unum mulvellum; si salmonem et haddock, unum salmonem et xiii haddocos; si totum haddocum xxvi haddocos; si totum allec, c allecia, excepto allece<sup>1</sup> salso; et navis dabit ii denarios.
- Herrings. Prima navis quæ venit de Gernemuta cum allece, quæ debet plenam consuetudinem, dabit cc allecia. Et alteræ naves quæ post veniunt, quæ debent plenam consuetudinem, dabunt c allecia. De carecta quæ ducit salmonem, Ballivus capiet juxta meliorem,<sup>2</sup> et de karecta ii denarios. Et si ducit makerellum, dabit v makerellos; et si ducit merlinges, dabit v merlinges; et si ducit allecia, dabit v allecia, et de karecta ii denarios; et si ducit anguillas, nihil; sed dabit de carecta ii denarios. De<sup>3</sup> carecto quæ venit in foro, Ballivus Piscenariorum habebit piscem, sed non argentum, nisi in Vico Pontis et in Piscenaria versus Occidentem.
- Customs on fish brought by cart. Item, navis cum<sup>4</sup> shaltre, quæ sedet, debet ii denarios.
- Customs on various kinds of vessels. Et navis cum beilles, quæ sedet, dabit i denarium; et si non sedeant nihil dabunt.
- Fish brought at a late hour by land, to be warehoused. Penalty for forestalling fish. Qui ducit landfisshe post prandium, bene licet ei<sup>5</sup> hospitari piscem<sup>6</sup> suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis.
- Item, quicumque invenit aliquem<sup>7</sup> in Halimoto qui fuerit egressus ultra metas et emerit piscem, ipse capiet piscem suum et habebit medietatem inde, et Ballivus aliam medietatem.

<sup>1</sup> *Rubro*, in Liber Custumarum.<sup>2</sup> *Salmonem, vel secundum meliorem* omitted; but in Liber Custumarum.<sup>3</sup> An error for *carecta*.<sup>4</sup> *Scaltre*, in Liber Custumarum.<sup>5</sup> *Hospitare*, in Liber Custumarum.<sup>6</sup> *Vuum*, by mistake in the original.<sup>7</sup> More properly *de*, as in Liber Custumarum.

Item, nullus <sup>1</sup>skokkere, nullus apprenticius, debet intrare navem ad aliquem piscem emendum; nec aliquis portitor, nisi vocatur.

No stocker, apprentice, or porter to board a ship for buying fish.

Item, nullus extraneus debet emere de extraneo.

No stranger to buy of a stranger.

Item, nullus extraneus debet intrare in aliquem welkebot nisi vocetur, sed nauta, vel homo ille cujus welkebot est, debet <sup>2</sup>illum mensurare.

No stranger to board a whelk-boat unless called.

Item, nullus debet vendere super Kayum *a detaille*.

No one to retail fish on the quay.

Item, nullus debet portare welkes coctos <sup>3</sup>ad vendendum; et qui portat illos est in misericordia, et amittet welkos suos.

No one to carry boiled whelks for sale.

QE NULLE ALE PAR EWE NE PAR TERRE PUR REGRATER  
PESSOUN.

Purveu est et comaunde du Seneschalle nostre Seignour le Roy, qe desormes nulle pessouner de la citee de Loundres ne soit si hardy, sur forfature des biens et chateux, et de emprisonement du corps, de isser la ville de Loundres par ewe, ne par terre, pur rencontrer pessoun de mer ou de ewe douce, le soen ou autruy, venant envers la ville avaunt dite en bateaux ou sus chivalx, ne pur mesmes le pessoun enloigner, ne autre part<sup>e</sup> envoyer a nulle graund Seignour, ne a religioun, ne a regrater, ne a autre, ne mesmes celle pessoun hors de la ville detenir, deskes heure de jour de pessoun vendre soit passe; et qe lez achatours le Roy eyent fait lour achat al oeps le Roy. Et si nulle soit atteint, eyt la payne avaunt dite.

Prevention of all measures that may lead to forestalment of fish.

F. 221. b.

<sup>1</sup> *Stockarius* and *stokkere*, in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Illos* (meaning the whelks), in one copy in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>3</sup> *Per vicum ad vendendum, sub*

*amissione welkorum suorum, et sub pena gravis misericordie.*—Various reading, in the earlier copy in *Liber Custumarum*.

## DE PANYERS DES PESSONERS.

Regulations  
as to the  
contents of  
the fish-  
baskets.

The fish to  
be equally  
good  
throughout  
the baskets.

This to be  
proclaimed  
at London  
Bridge and  
in Old Fish-  
street.

Purveu est ensement et comaunde, qe desormes les pessoners de la ville avaunt dite et leur parceners ordeignent issi leur panyers en queux il mennent leur pessoun de meer, qils soient plus covenables et grey-nours; et chescun payner soit avenantement en sey continuant un manere de pessoun. Et qe nulle soit des pessoners si hardi, <sup>1</sup>avaunt ditz, ne de leur parceners, fausementz a doubber leur panyeres; cestassavoir, mettre al desus panyer un demonstrance de covenable pessoun, et desouthe en les panyers mettre pessoun descovenable de poy de value. Et si nulle soit atteint qi le face, soit la pessoun forfait, et doubbour eyt la prisone, et de illeques soit <sup>2</sup>renit. Et ceste chose soit crie au Pount de Loundres et en Eldefistrate, et aillours en la ville ou mester serra.

## DE BODEM.

Regulation  
as to the  
size of the  
fish-baskets,  
which are to  
contain only  
one kind  
of fish.

Purveu est ensement, qe en chescun panier eit un manere de pesson, sicome est avaunt dite; et qe chescun panier contenue en sey la mesure de un bussalle— Ceste chose fuist crye a Loundres le Venderdi pro-schein avaunt le Pentecoste, en lan du regne le Roi Edwarde xviii.

<sup>1</sup> This word appears to be mis-  
placed.

<sup>2</sup> Written *remit* in the Elizabethan  
copy.



## DE ORDENAUNCE DES PESSONERS.

<sup>1</sup> Pur ceo qe ascun temps lez prodeshomes du mester de la pissounerie de Loundres avoient certaine fourme coment lour pessoun deverent achater et vendre en certeigns lieux et en certeigns boundes, solonc certains pointz et certainz articles, qe trove sount en les remembrancez de la citee; lez queux pointz soleient estre luwes en deux <sup>2</sup> Lawehalymoz qe lez prodeshomes ount par an en la presence les Viscontz; dont, par sovener remuement dez Viscountz et des Baillifs, par trop grand suffrance dez Baillifs ascuns <sup>3</sup> seyns lez articles meyns bien gardez et <sup>4</sup> menez; par quey il y covient amendement mettre—En temps le Roy Edwarde, filz le Roy Henri, lan de soun regne viii<sup>e</sup>, Gregorie de Rokeley, donques Maire de Loundres, ove lez prodeshomes, Audermans de la citee, oyez et <sup>5</sup> entenduz lez resons dez prodeshomes du mestier, ascuns amendementz avaunt ditz dez articles lez queux lez prodeshomes livererent pur comune pru de la citee et de touz gentz, et qe mes ne soit doutance, mes certeinete, coment lez gentz du mester se deyvent desoremes porter, ount establi et assentu sicome en ceste livre est desouthe escripte.

Ordinances  
of the Fish-  
mongers,  
temp.  
Edward I.

## DE HALMOTES DE PESSONERS.

Après, qil eint deux Halimotz par an—un encoutre le feste Seint Martin, et lautre encoutre Quaresme.

Two Hall-  
motes to be  
held yearly.

<sup>1</sup> This passage is prefaced in Liber Custumarum with the words, —“*Constitutio Ordinationum subscriptarum facta per G. de Rokesley, Majorem, et Aldermannos.*” The first Mayoralty of Gregory de Rokesley was in 1275, the last in 1285. See below for the exact date of these enactments.

<sup>2</sup> *Lagehalimotz*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> A mistake for *seyent*, as in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> Properly *mesuseez*, as in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>5</sup> The whole of this passage is, to all appearance, in a confused and imperfect state.

A quele Halimot vendront touz lez peçoners qe sont del Halimot de la <sup>1</sup> on peçonerie et de lautre ; et a tieu jour come le Viscont purra attendre <sup>2</sup> il mesmes de estre, et par resonable somonce de un jour avaunt. Et lun Halimot soit tenu a Pount, et lautre a Westfistrete, ou touz viendront a lun et lautre. Et qui defaute fra de ceux qi en la ville serrount a la somonce, dorra xxi deniers saunz riens releaser ou perdoun faire.

One at the Bridge, the other at West Fish Street.

F. 222. a.

#### DE PESSOUNS FRES.

Times in the day for buying fish, fresh and salt.

Nulle home de la citee, ne autre, vende ne acchate fres pessoun pur revendre avaunt le solail leve, ne pessoun sale avaunt hure de prime ; et ceo aussi bien de pessoun qe vient par terre come par ewe. Issint nepurqaunt, qe lez prodehomes du mester <sup>3</sup> pussont lour propre pessoun sale, dount nulle forein na part, vendre apres solail levee ; et lautre, dont foreins ad part, apres prime.

The market not to be forestalled.

Nulle home voit encountre pessoun, ne maunde pur acchater nulle manere de pessoun par forstalle, ne loinz ne pres, sur forfature du pessoun quel qil soit. Lez boundes sont, la Chapele sur le Pount ; le Chastelle Baynarde ; et le <sup>4</sup> Koy Jordan. Nulle ne acchate pessoun en nulle nief devaunt qe la corde soit primes mys sur la terre ; ne adonqs, forsques en le fourme avaundit.

No fish to be bought till the vessel is moored.

No freeman shall avow a stranger's fish.

Nulle homme de la citee ne neit compaignie ovesques estrange, ne pessoun destrauunge homme par nulle manere de compaignie, ne par nulle manere de awouerie, ne <sup>5</sup> recevye, ne par ewe ne par terre. Mez lez

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *une*, as in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ymeines*, in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>3</sup> *Puissent*, in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>4</sup> Written *roy*, to all appearance. The meaning is "Quay." See page 373.

<sup>5</sup> *Receyve* in *Liber Custumarum*.

estraunges veignent et vendout lour pessoun, et facent lour meulx, si la moite de pessoun ne soit le soen, a gayn et a perte. Et de ceo face le <sup>1</sup>surement le-straunge compaignoun, <sup>2</sup>ou le mestre mariner, sil veut, si le seignour ne veigne; et si graund suspecioun y soit, le franc compaignoun de la citee.

Strangers to sell their own fish.

### DE OYSTRES ET WELKYS.

Et dez oystres, et de welkes, et de moulez qe veignent en ville, qe nulle ne lez vende, ne lez avoue, for ceux qi lez peskent et amenant; ne autre pessoun qe lez gentz meynent de lour pescherie. Et qe le Roy eit sa custume de batelle qe porte v tandeles de welkes, i tandeles; a qi et a queux les welkes sount, plus ou meyns. Et qe lez oystres, welkes, ne molez, ne gisent a vente outre deus retretez et un flod. Ne nulle batelle en gros vendu, sauve quaut lestraunge navera parvenu a noun, lez revendours pount le remenaunt achater et mettre en lour shoppes <sup>3</sup>et vendre, et nyent en batelle.

Oysters, whelks, and musshells to be sold only by the fishermen.

Regulations for the sale thereof.

Ne nulle estraunge, de estraunge. Et lez prodeshomes du mistier qi ount lour bateaux et lour reys propres, lour pessoun vendent sicome ils soleient; et lez estraunges vendent lour pessoun qils menont, sanz avouerie dez pessons, a meulx qils pount.

Et qe tout manere de pessoun qe vient en ville et gest en clos en panyers, soit autresi boun desouz come desus, ou meillour; et chescun veye soun panyer, qe il tiel soit. Et qi autre vendra, perde la pessoun.

Fish in baskets to be all of equal goodness.

<sup>1</sup> *Serment*, in Liber Custumarum.  
<sup>2</sup> The reading is, in Liber Custumarum,—*Si il vient, ou le mestre*

*mariner, si celuy ne viegne.*

<sup>3</sup> Properly *a*, as in Liber Custumarum.

The same as  
to sturgeon  
in barrels. Et de sturioun qe vient en bariles, qe se soit tout  
de une prise et de une salisoun.

Fish arri-  
ving at  
night not to  
be landed  
till sunrise. Et qe chescun manere de pessoun qe vient noeptan-  
dre en la citee, ne soit remue hors du batelle avaunt  
leure avaunt dite del solail levee, cestassavoir, de forein  
ne de prive; si ne soit qe en plus temps noeptandre  
ne veigne. Et adonqs, seit sur le Key de la citee en  
la garde le sergeant de la rewe desques al heure avaunt-  
dite.

F. 222. b.

Fish coming  
by land to  
be exposed  
to public  
view. Et qe nulle manere de pessoun qe vient par terre en  
panyers ne soit herberge en shoppes ne en mesoun;   
mes al viewe dez gentz devaunt lour shoppes le ven-  
dent: sauve a prodeshomes du mistier, qi puissent  
lour propre pessoun herberger par viewe del sergeant,  
issi qe pleniement, sanz rien conseller ou enloigner, <sup>1</sup>le  
lendemayn a marche a vendre, sicome est avaunt dit,  
sur peyne.

That be-  
longing to  
freemen  
excepted.

DE LAMPREYS <sup>2</sup>(EN LIVRES DE E. FOIL CVIII, ET H.  
FOIL XXXI).

Regulations  
for the sale  
of lampreys. Et dez lampreys, <sup>3</sup>de namices, qe nulle ne lez concele  
ne herberge a <sup>4</sup>nulle venir par estraunge; mes al mur  
de Seint Margarete ceux qi lez portent estraunges  
lez vendent. Ne nulle ne lez achate pur revendre,  
avaunt le quart jour apres lour venue.

Ne nulle estraunge ne lez vende a detaille apres  
celle temps, forsprises a prodeshomes et a grandz  
seignours, et ceo par dozeyne, ou par demy dozeyne, et  
nient par meyns.

<sup>1</sup> The word *porte* is omitted,  
as given in Liber Custumarum.

porary hand. They are found also  
in the Elizabethan copy.

<sup>2</sup> These words are added in an-  
other, though probably contem-

<sup>3</sup> *Et des namices*, in Liber Custu-  
marum.

<sup>4</sup> *Lour*, in Liber Custumarum.

## DE COURT DE PESSONERS.

Et qils eyent leur Court tenu par Viscountez, ou par clercez, par mesme le manere de pleder, par mesmes lez delayes, et par mesmes lez ajournementz come en hostielle du Visconte; cestassavoir, de touz ceux du mistier de chose qe touche leur mistier, et lez uns dez autres, au tiel jour come le Visconte purra entendre, par luy ou par <sup>1</sup>cez Clercs, pur lez ii marcz qil doune al Visconte par an.

The Court of Fish-mongers to be held by the Sheriff or their clerks.

## DE APPRENTICES.

Et qe nulle desormes ne preigne apprentice plus qe deux ou trois a plus, forsques sicome il est de poiar de eux sustenir; ne nulle a meindre term qe vii ans, et a parfournir soun terme; et ceo par vewe de iiii prodeshomez du mister, en ceste manere qe le seignour et le prentice en ceo qe il meinovere en le mister, veignent a la Guyhalle et facent enroller le covenant et le terme, et autresi le facent a la fin du terme, si mort de lun ou de lautre <sup>2</sup>ne le deface.

Regulations as to the apprentices of fish-mongers.

## ITEM, DE APPRENTICIS.

Et si le seignour mort deinz le terme, qe lenprentice veigne a la Guyhalle devant lez prodeshomes, affaire ceo, qils garderont avant qil rien face del mester; auxi qe nulle emprentice marche ne comence, ne nulle homme forchepe face a autre en marchandant desormes.

Further regulations as to apprentices.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *ces*, as in *Liber Custumarum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Nel face*, in *Liber Custumarum*.

Mes les prodeshomes du mister facent lez achates des-oremes en bele manere, saunz nusance a nully autre fere, et saunz forechepe. Et qe pur lour haste, ne par envie, le vendour teigne soun pessoun plus chier; et si ils fount, le Mair et les prodeshomes assigneront bonez gentes a la mesurer.

En droit dez apprenticez qi ore sount, qe nulle meinovere apres Dimange, desqes ataunt qe soun seignour et luy soient venuz a la Guyhalle, et eint feit enrrouler lour covaunant et le terme.

Regulation  
as to the  
privileges of  
the Abbey  
of St.  
Alban's.

En droit del Abbe de Saint Auban, soit boun garde pris qe <sup>1</sup>cez achatours ne achatent amesner hor du ville, fors al usage l'Abbe et le Covent de la mesoun tantsoulement.

Time for  
purchase of  
fish brought  
by cart.

F. 223. a.

Ne nulle homme desormes ne achate harang, make-  
relle, ne autre pessoun qe vient a la citee par carette,  
devaunt heure <sup>2</sup>noun, <sup>3</sup>ne pur revendre.

Regulations  
for the sale  
of sprats.

Lez esproz sount venduz et mesurez par tandelet et  
par demy tandelet, sicome ils soleyent auncienement,  
et nient autrement; et nient vendu en gros par  
batelet.

Persons  
appointed  
Wardens of  
the Statutes.

Lez Gardeins dez Status de mester avaunt dit jurez,  
cestassavoir,—

Robert Pykeman,	} versus Orientem.
Johannes Cros,	
[ <sup>4</sup> Roberd le Lunge,	
Johannes Baudri,	
Adam de Fuleham le Rous,	
Thomas Cros, Adam de Fuleham Parvus,	

<sup>1</sup> *Sez*, in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>2</sup> *De none*, "of none," or "noon," in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>3</sup> This word is redundant. It is

not in Liber Custumarum.

<sup>4</sup> The remainder of these names are omitted in Liber Albus, but are here restored from Liber Custumarum.

Henricus de Fingerie	} Versus Occidentem.
Gilbertus Finchard	
Raufe de Brumleye	
Richard de Chigewelle	
Richard le Lunge	
Geffrai Scote	
Miles de Oystregate	
William de Bolintone]	

## COMBUSTIO RETIUM.

“ Congregatio Majoris et Aldermannorum ; Willelmus  
 “ de Clopham, Ricardus de Kent, et alii piscenarii  
 “ Londoniarum, deportaverunt apud Guyhaldam Lon- Proceedings on an in-  
formation for the use  
of unlawful  
nets.  
 “ doniarum octo retia per ipsos inventa in aqua  
 “ Thamisiæ, ex parte Occidentali Pontis Londoniarum,  
 “ super homines subscriptos, videlicet super Alanum  
 “ atte Were et alios, etc ; asserentes eadem esse falsa,  
 “ in destructionem commoditatis aquæ Thamisiæ, ra-  
 “ tione piscium ejusdem aquæ provenientis, ad dam-  
 “ num totius populi, tam civitatis quam aliorum ab  
 “ ea civitate prope et longe habitantium : eo quod  
 “ mallia eorundem retiorum, hic in Guyhaldæ per ipsos  
 “ deputatorum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, debe-  
 “ rent esse largitatis duorum pollicum ad minus, et parvi  
 “ pisces quantitatis et grossitudinis unius pollicis per  
 “ mallia eorundem retiorum non possunt pertransire.  
 “ Et prædicti piscenarii petunt quod inspectis memo- F. 223. b.  
 “ randis, in Camera Guyhaldæ Londoniarum existen-  
 “ tibus, de qua largitate ista retia nunc capta  
 “ esse deberent, fiat de eisdem retibus quod secun-  
 “ dum discretionem Majoris et Aldermannorum fuit  
 “ faciendum, etc. Et inspectis memorandis in Camera  
 “ dictæ Guyhaldæ ; videlicet in <sup>1</sup> Minori Nigro Libro,

<sup>1</sup> This book is probably no longer in existence, as no traces of it are to be met with among the muni-

ments at Guildhall. It is also mentioned in this work in one or two other instances. See p. 353.

“ folio xciii, de qua largitate prædicta retia nunc  
 “ capta esse deberent, compertum est per eadem me-  
 “ moranda quod eadem octo retia, nunc super homines  
 “ prædictos capta, debent esse in mallo largitatis  
 “ duorum pollicum. Ideo præceptum est servienti  
 “ Camerae quod venire faciat hic die Sabbati proxime  
 “ futuro discretiores piscenarios civitatis, notitiam de  
 “ retibus habentes; ut visis eisdem retibus et largitate  
 “ eorundem, si quæ bona fuerint, possessoribus libe-  
 “ rentur; et si quæ mala et falsa, largitate duorum  
 “ pollicum carentia, inventa fuerint, secundum con-  
 “ suetudinem civitatis comburantur. Ad quem diem  
 “ Sabbati, veniunt Adam de Kyngestone, etc., pisce-  
 “ narii, et jurati ad supervidenda, examinanda, et  
 “ mensuranda mallia <sup>1</sup>retia prædictorum. Qui dicunt,  
 “ super sacramentum suum, quod mallia prædictorum  
 “ retiorum debent <sup>2</sup>mensurari ab uno nodo usque  
 “ secundum nodum ex transverso; quod rete dicti  
 “ Alani atte Were est falsum; unum rete Willelmi  
 “ atte Style est bonum, etc. Ideo consideratum est,  
 “ quod prædicta quatuor retia bona possessoribus libe-  
 “ rentur, et prædicta quatuor retia falsa comburantur.”

Et sic postea, diversa retia falsa, in aqua Thamisiæ  
 per piscenarios inventa, per considerationem Majoris  
 et Aldermannorum temporibus diversis combusta fue-  
 runt.

#### BREVE DE CERTIS ARTICULIS PROCLAMANDIS.

Royal order  
 or proclama-  
 tion by King  
 Edward III.  
 of certain  
 articles rela-  
 tive to the  
 City.

“ Rex Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salu-  
 “ tem. Quosdam articulos pacem nostram in dicta  
 “ civitate Londoniarum concernentes, per nos et Con-  
 “ siliium nostrum <sup>3</sup>ordinatis, quorum obligatio multum  
 “ <sup>4</sup>incident nobis cordi, vobis mittimus præsentibus

<sup>1</sup> An error for *retium*, or accord-  
 ing to the tenor of the present nar-  
 rative *retiorum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Mensurari* in the original

<sup>3</sup> Properly *ordinatos*.

<sup>4</sup> Properly *incidit*.



“ interclusos ; mandantes et firmiter injungentes, quod  
 “ statim, visis præsentibus, omnes articulos prædictos  
 “ in civitate Londoniarum prædicta, in locis ubi ex-  
 “ pedire videritis, publice proclamari et firmiter teneri,  
 “ et omnes contravenientes puniri et castigari, faciatis,  
 “ juxta <sup>1</sup>tenorem articulorum prædictorum. Et hoc,  
 “ sicut nos et honorem nostrum ac salvationem civitatis  
 “ prædictæ diligitis et vos ipsos indemnes servare volue-  
 “ ritis, nullo modo omittatis. Teste meipso, Westmo-  
 “ nasterii, xii die Junii anno regni nostri tricesimo-  
 “ septimo.”

#### DE CONSERVATIONE PACIS.

Pur la pees nostre Seignour le Roy garder, mayn-  
 tenir, en la citee de Londres et en lez suburbes dicelle,  
 ordeigne est par nostre Seignour le Roy et soun Con-  
 seille, del assent des Mair, Aldermans, et Comunialtee  
 de mesme la citee de Londres, en la manere qensuyt ;  
 qe nulle soit si hardy daler wakerant dedeinz la dite  
 citee, nen les suburbes, apres heure de coverfeu personee  
 a l'Eglise Nostre Dame atte Bow, sil ne soit homme  
 conuz de bone fame ou soun servant, par verraye cause,  
 et ceo ovesques lumere ; le quel courfeu serra sonee a  
 la dite esglise entre le jour et le nuyt. Et si ascun  
 soit trove wakerant countre ceste ordinance, soit meyn-  
 tenant pris et mande a la prisonnee de Newgate, illoe-  
 ques a demurer tanques il eit fait fyn a la citee pur le  
 contempt, et trove bone seurtee de soun bone parte.

Regulations  
as to per-  
sons in the  
streets after  
curfew rung.

F. 224. a.

#### QE NUL VOISE ARME.

Item, qe nulle, de quel condicioun qil soit, ne voise  
 armez en la dite citee, nen lez suburbez, ne armes ne  
 worn in the

Arms for-  
bidden to be  
worn in the

<sup>1</sup> *Tenorem* in the original.

City, with  
certain ex-  
ceptions.

port, de jour ne de noet, horspris lez vadletes dez graundeis Seignours de la terre, portantz espees lour Seignours en lour presence, et les sergeantz de armez nostre Seignour le Roi, ma Dame le Roigne, le Prynce, et dez autres enfauntz nostre Seignour le Roy, et lez ministres de la citee, et lez gentz qui viendront en lour compaigne en aide de eux, a lour mandement, pur la dite peas sauver et meyntenir, sur la dite peyne, et de perdre lour armes et armures.

#### DE HOSTILLERS.

Hostelers to  
warn their  
guests to the  
like effect,  
who are to  
leave their  
arms in the  
hostels.

Item, qe chescun hostiler et herbergeour face garnir sez hostes qils lessent lour armes en lour hostels quaut ils serront herbergez; et sils ne facent, et aucun soit trove portant armez encontre le dite crye par defaute de garnissement de soun hostiler, soit le hoste puny par enprisonement et par fyn, solonc la discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans.

#### DE POWER DARRESTER FELONS ET MEFFESOURS.

Power given  
to all sub-  
stantial men  
of the City  
to arrest  
felons.

Item, qe chescune homme destate de la dite citee, Aldermann et Communer, qest de bone fame, eit poiar en absence dez ministrez darester felons et meffesours et lez mesner as hostielx dez Viscontz, issint qe due punissement soit fait de tieux meffesours.

#### QE NUL TREIT ESPEE OU COTELLE.

Penalties for  
drawing a  
sword or  
knife against  
another in  
the City.

Item, pur la dite peas le mieulx garder, et qe chescun se doute le plus la dite peas freindre, ordeigne est, qe nulle trayte espeye, ou cotelle, ou autre arme; mesqes il ne fiert pas, paie a la citee demy marc ou

demurge en prisonnee de Newgate par xv jours. Et sil treate saung de nully, paie a la citee xx souldz, ou demoerge en prisonne par xl jours.

Et sil fiert nully du poigne, ja neit il saung treat, Penalties for striking with the fist. paie a la citee iii souldz, ou eit la prisonnee par viii jours. Et sil treat saung du poigne, paie a la citee xl deniers, ou eit la prisonnee par xii jours. Et qe tieux trespasours trouvent bone seurtee, devant leur deliverance, de leur bone port. Et jademeyns celly a qui le trespasse soit fait, eit soun recoverir par processe de ley; et qe tieux trespases de saung espandu contre la peez nostre Seignour le Roy soient pledez de jour en jour devant lez Viscontz, saunz nulle essoigne ou autre delay.

#### DE CHAMPERTOURS.

Item, pur maintenir qe droiture et owel ley soit fait a touz gentz,—acorde est, qe nulle home, de quele condicioun qil soit, veigne en nulle place de jugement, devant nulle juggle, pur maintenir nulle querelle, nen meyntenance de nulle partie qad affaire devant nulle juggle a la suyte le Roi ou de partie; sur peyne den-prisonnement, illoeqes a demurer saunz meinprise, tan-ques il avera fait fyn au Roi et a la citee pur le trespas avaundit, et trove bone seurtee qe mes ne serra meintenour de nulle querelle.

Item, qe chescun homme de mestier, et autre tenant hostielle en la dite citee, ne teigne nulle homme en mestier, nen service, nen autre manere, forsques tiel pur qui il voudra respondre, de port et de fait, vers le Roy House-keepers in the City to be answerable for their servants. et le poeple a soun peril.

#### DES BONS VEILLES PUR LA PEAS.

Item, qe chescun Aldermann face feire en sa Garde bones et covenables veigles pur la pees le meulx gar- Proper watches to be set in each ward.

F. 224. b.

der, issi qe si male aveigne par defaute dez veigles, qe le Aldermann et toute la Comune de la Garde ent respoignent a lour peril; et qe chescun Alderman eit les nons de touz ceux qui sont en habitans et demurantz ovesques lez habitantz en sa Garde, si bien de ceux qi sont mys en priveez lieux pur overer come dez autres.

## DE PLACITIS CORAM MAJORE.

Regulations  
as to Pleas  
held before  
the Mayor.

Item, ordeigne est qe touz yceux qi se pleindre veuillent devaunt Mair et Aldermans par bille, troevent pleggez de pursuere lour billes, et le Mair lour fra hastive droiture, de jour en autre, saunz nulle delay, solonc la ley marchaunt; et qe touz lez issues et amercimentz qe cherront de tieux maners billes, serront levez al oeps dez Viscontz par lour ministres: et qe lour clerz et sergeantz soient prestz de jour en autre dentrer lez plees qe serront illoeqes pledez, de recevoir lez amercimentez en la fourme qensuyt.

Scale of  
amercement  
ments in the  
Sheriff's  
Court.

De chescun pleint de dette dount la somme amoute a xx souldz, ou paramount, lamerciment serra xii deniers; et si la somme soit deinz xx souldz, lamerciment serra iiii deniers; et issint de touz autres plees, solonc lour recoverer, par mesme la manere. Sauvez soient touz jours lez fyns dez affrays et de saung espandu a la Comunaltee de la dite citee; queux serront receux par lez mayns du Chamberleyn qi pur le temps serra, come plus plenyement est continuz en lez ordinances nadgars ordeignez et establis par assent dez Maire et Aldermans, Viscontz, et Comunalte; et apres par nostre Seignour le Roy et soun graunt Conseil affermez, lan de soun regne trent-septisme; queux sont entreez en le Livere de G en le foile cxi°. Et ensemment

tieux maneres dez fyns estoient de longe temps passeez adjuggez a la dite Comunialte, etc.<sup>1</sup>

Postea, die Dominica in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis anno <sup>2</sup>xxxix<sup>no</sup>, ordinatio prædicta ratificata fuit et confirmata per Adam de Bury, Majorem, Aldermannos, et totam Communitatem, prout patet in Libro cum littera G, folio cxliiii<sup>fo</sup>. Et similiter, aliud Statutum inde factum fuit, prout patet in Libro cum littera F, folio cv, de finibus pro affraio et sanguine extracto.

Ratification of the above ordinances.

#### DE ADMISSIS IN LIBERTATEM.

Item, ordinatum fuit, quod omnes illi qui ante hæc tempora admissi fuerunt in libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, licet ipsi in civitate prædicta moram continuam non faciunt, plene habeant et gaudeant omnibus libertatibus suis, sicut et ipsi qui moram faciunt continuam. Ita quod ipsi sint in Lotto et Scotto, et <sup>3</sup>particeps onerum in civitate prædicta emergentium quo et quando hujusmodi onera inciderint.

All who enjoy the liberties of the City, to pay their Lot and Scot.

Item, ordinatum fuit, quod si quis admissus fuerit in libertate civitatis prædictæ in aliquo certo mestero, si aliquis talis postea aliquo alio mestero uti voluerit, bene liceat ei hoc facere, et ad mercandizandum cum omnibus mercandis ad voluntatem suam, sine aliquo impedimento.

Members of one Mystery to be at liberty to follow another.

#### QUOD SECUNDA UXOR HABEAT MEDIETATEM BONORUM VIRI, ETC.

Memorandum, quod cum quoddam debatum fuerat inter Luciam, quæ fuit uxor Henrici Bredforde, nuper

Decision that a second wife, on becoming

<sup>1</sup> There is a Note here, in probably a contemporary hand,—“*Et plus de officio Vicecomitum*” G fo. liiii<sup>o</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Reign of Edward III.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *participes*.

widow, shall have a moiety of her husband's goods and chattels, irrespective of issue.

F. 225. a.

civis Londoniarum, et Johannem Pountfreit, sadelere, et Laurentium Silkstone, executores testamenti ejusdem Henrici, de hoc, videlicet, quod ubi clamavit habere medietatem omnium bonorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt prædicti Henrici, quondam viri sui, tempore obitus sui, tanquam rationabilem partem suam ipsam contingentem de eisdem bonis et catallis, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum; pro eo, quod nullus est exitus inter præfatum Henricum, quondam virum suum, et ipsam procreatus, executores medietatem illam bonorum et catallorum prædictorum præfatæ Luciae hucusque reddere contradixerunt; pro eo quod idem Henricus habuit prius quandam aliam uxorem, nomine Aliciam, de qua procreavit duos filios, videlicet Johannem et Ricardum, modo superstites; per quod, iidem executores non intendunt quod præfata Lucia, secunda uxor ipsius Henrici, in hoc casu habere debeat plus quam tertiam partem bonorum et catallorum prædictorum, quæ fuerunt præfati Henrici tempore obitus sui, etc., secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ, etc.

Pro debato illo pacificando, veniunt hic coram Majore et Aldermannis, die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Gregorii anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xliii<sup>o</sup>, tam prædicta Lucia quam præfati executores; et hinc inde posuerunt se in iudicium eorundem Majoris et Aldermannorum, facturi quicquid iidem Major et Aldermanni consideraverint super præmissis, etc.

Et super hoc auditis rationibus partium prædictarum, habitoque super præmissis avisamento, quia prædicti Major et Aldermanni recordantur quod consuetudo civitatis Londoniarum talis est, quod quando nullus est exitus inter virum et secundam uxorem suam procreatus, et vir ille, licet habuerit exitum de prima uxore sua superstitem, obierit, secunda uxor sua in hoc casu habere debet medietatem bonorum et catallorum quæ

fuerunt illius viri, pro rationabili parte sua ipsam inde contingente, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum.

Ideo consideratum est per eosdem Majorem et Aldermannos, quod prædicta Lucia habeat medietatem omnium honorum et catallorum quæ fuerunt prædicti Henrici, quondam viri sui, tempore obitus sui, pro rationabili parte eorundem bonorum ipsam inde contingente, secundum consuetudinem civitatis Londoniarum, <sup>1</sup> etc.

#### QUOD Uxor HABEAT FRANCUM BANCUM SUUM.

Item, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus quod habere faciant Aliciæ, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Harwe, francum <sup>Decision that a widow shall have her Free-bench in a tenement that belonged to her husband.</sup> bancum suum de quodam tenemento quod fuit prædicti Johannis, viri sui, in Londoniis, in Parochia Sancti Nicholai ad Macellum; de quo quidem tenemento prædictus Johannes obiit seisisus. Ita quod dicta Alicia habeat, pro franco banco suo, alam, et principalem cameram, et cellarium sub eadem camera, de eodem tenemento; et etiam commune asiamentum in coquina, in stabulo, communi cloaca, et curtilagio. Et residuum totius tenementi prædicti remaneat Johannæ et Agneti, consanguineis et hæredibus prædicti Johannis, etc.

<sup>1</sup> There is a note to this case in the Elizabethan copy, in a hand of the 17th century, which seems to deserve extracting.—“ This must be intended, that the two sonnes which the husband had by his first wife were fully advanced by there father in his life time, and then the second wife (havinge no children by hime) may by the custome have a

“ moiety, as if he had dyed without children; but if the two sonnes were not advanced as afore said, then is this judgment against the custome and constant practize in all times, for by the custome she ought, and by constant practiz never had, but a third part, where there are child or children unadvanced.”

## JUDICIUM CONTRA USURARIOS.

Trial and judgment given for usury against the obligee of a bond.

Radulphus Cornwaille protulit Majori et Aldermannis quandam billam, in hæc verba :—

“ Tres honorables Seignours, Mair, Aldermans, et Comuners de Loundres, pur querelles touchant lo-rible vice de usure assignez, ceo vous <sup>1</sup> monstre Rauf Cornwaille,—qe come poi devant le feste de Saint Michel <sup>2</sup> la nostre Seignour le Roi qore est xlix, en la Paroche de Saint Bartholomeu le Petit en la Warde de Bradstret, il vient a Johan de Sainte Marie-mount et Aldebrande Gascone, Lumbard, correctours, empriant de luy faire eide, pur creancer xii livres jesques a certain jour soubz sufficiant seurte, pro-mettant a eux sufficiant salarie pour lour travaille. Et ils graunterent de ceo faire ; siques mesmes yceux correctours alerent a Wauter Southous pur mesme la busoigne, et firent faire une obligacioun del double de la dite somme au dit Wauter Southous ; en la quele, le dit Rauf et Johan Tettesbury, skynnere, furent obligez, et chescun en lentier.

F. 225 b.

“ Et puis le dit Rauf, entendant davoit la dite somme de xii livres, compris en le dite escript, vient au dit Walter Southous, et le dit Johan Tettesbury ovesques luy, pur recevoir la dite paiement de les xii livres, compris en le dit escript, al oeps le dit Rauf, et pur ensealer le dit escript. A quele temps lez ditz Johan de Sainte Maryemount et Aldebrande baillerent a dit Rauf en le noun le dit Walter Southous x livres en or, et nient plus ; et disoient qil ne purroit ne deveroit avoier nient plus a celle foitz ; par quoy le dit Rauf lez x livres dor resceust, et lez ditz Rauf et Johan Tettesbury ensealerent la dite obliga-

<sup>1</sup> Possibly *moustre*.

| <sup>2</sup> Probably *for lan*.



“cioun de xii livres faite en la double, en seuretee de  
 “lez x livres suisditz, appaierz a jour assis encurrez.  
 † “Et al jour de paiement, vient le dit Rauf au dit  
 “Walter, portant sa paiement, de x livres et de-  
 “maundant la obligacioun; et le dit Walter luy re-  
 “spondi qe ceo ne voleit il faire, saunz ceo qil feusse  
 “servy de xii livres. Et pur ceo qe le dit Rauf ne lui  
 “voloit paier xl souldz plus qe soun dette ne amount,  
 “si le dit Walter luy pursuya en la Courte un dez  
 “Viscontes de Loundres, a tort et graunt damage du  
 “dit Rauf.

“Par quoi, tres honurez Seignours, depuis qe vous  
 “estez ordeigne pur justisier defautes en tiels cases,  
 “vous please, pur lamour de Dieu, faire toutz lez par-  
 “tieez suisdites venir devaunt vous; et sur ceste matier  
 “et response<sup>1</sup> et examiner pur declarer la veritee, si qes  
 “horrible pecche de usure par tiel male engyn neit  
 “soun cours.”

Prætextu cujus billæ, præceptum fuit Johanni Baldok, servienti Majoris, quod attachiet prædictum Walterum, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, contra diem Mercurii proxime futurum, etc. Idem dies prædicto Radulpho, etc. Ad quem diem Mercurii, videlicet proximum ante festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno supradicto, prædictus serviens respondit quod prædictus Walterus attachiatus est essendi hic ad eundem diem. Et tam prædictus Radulphus quam prædictus Walterus in propriis personis suis venerunt. Et prædictus Walterus petit auditum billæ prædictæ, etc. Qua billa tunc perlecta, idem Radulphus, ad magis declarandam billam suam, dicit quod ubi prædictus Radulphus, in sua necessitate etc, videlicet, circa festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, quadragesimo-nono, in Parochia Sancti Bartholomæi

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<sup>1</sup> This word is apparently redundant.

<sup>1</sup> Parva in Warda de Bradstrete, Londoniis, per manus et mediationem quorundam Johannis de Seinte Marimount et Aldebrandi Gascoigne, Lombardi, brocariorum et correctariorum ejusdem barganei, chevisavit et mutuatus fuit de prædicto Waltero x libras sterlingorum; pro quibus quidem x libris, idem Radulphus, ex ordinatione dictorum brocariorum seu correctariorum, et assensu prædicti Walteri, solvisse debuit ad opus prædicti Walteri xii libras sterlingorum, scilicet xl solidos in usuram; pro quibus x libris prædictus Radulphus et quidam Johannes Tettesbury, skinnere, occasione chevanciæ et mutui prædictorum, obligati fuerunt præfato Waltero in xxiii libris, videlicet in duplo quasi cujusdam clari debiti xii librarum, solvendis certo termino elapso, in dicta obligatione inde confecta contento, etc.; ubi idem Radulphus aliquid amplius præterquam prædictas x libras de præfato Waltero, brocariis vel correctariis prædictis, etc., non habuit nec aliqualiter recepit.—Ad quem terminum solutionis in dicta obligatione contentum etc., idem Radulphus ad prædictum Walterum accessit, et dictas x libras, ab eo sic mutuatas, eidem Waltero sæpius obtulit etc., et easdem x libras ipsum recipere requisivit, etc. Qui quidem Walterus, asserens ipsum Radulphum xii libras clari debiti ei debere, juxta formam obligationis suæ de duplo inde confectæ etc., dictas x libras ab eodem Radulpho simpliciter, absque dictis xl solidis residuis de usura etc., omnino recipere recusavit etc., et xii libras prædictas ab eo firmiter petivit etc. Occasione cujus non-solutionis, prædictus Walterus ipsum Radulphum prosequabatur et implicitavit in Curia Vicecomitum Londoniarum, et sic indies ipsum inquietavit etc., et ad solvendum prædictos xl solidos usuræ, ultra clarum debitum x librarum ab eo <sup>2</sup>mutatarum viis quibus poterat, constrin-

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<sup>1</sup> An error for *Parvi*.

| <sup>2</sup> For *mutuatarum*.

gebat, etc.—Et sic idem Walterus hujusmodi falsam usuram super ipsum Radulphum imposuit etc., ad grave damnum ipsius Radulphi, et contra formam cujusdam ordinationis per Majorem, et Aldermannos, et Communitatem civitatis, inde factam, etc. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Walterus, virtute libertatum ejusdem civitatis, protestando quod non cognoscit aliquam usuram nec materiam superius allegatam etc., dicit quod dictus contractus, sive barganeum, factus fuit per correctarios, brocarios prædictos, ad usum et proficuum cujusdam Bartholomæi Boseham, Lombardi, et de catallis et denariis ipsius Bartholomæi propriis; absque hoc, quod idem Walterus aliquem contractum sive barganeum per se, vel per correctores prædictos, cum præfato Radulpho fecit, seu se inde intromisit, seu proprietatem inde habuit, aut aliquam inde solvit, etc.; excepto quod, ad requisitionem prædicti Bartholomæi, obligatio eidem Waltero facta fuit et liberata, ea intentione quod si prædictus Bartholomæus, tempore solutionis debiti etc., in patria non existeret, extunc idem Walterus versus dictum debitorem prosequi posset per legem etc., ad usum prædicti Bartholomæi, in forma supra dicta etc.; et hoc paratus est verificare, etc., et ponit se <sup>1</sup>[super] patriam, etc., et petit iudicium, etc.

Et prædictus Radulphus dicit quod barganeum et chevancia supradicta facta fuere per prædictum Walterum de denariis suis propriis, ad intentionem usurandi super ipsum Radulphum dictos xl solidos pro accommodatione <sup>2</sup> dictorum x librarum; et sic idem Walterus dictum contractum usuræ cum præfato Radulpho fecit et adimplevit, per intromissionem et mediationem dictorum brocariorum seu corectariorum, in forma per ipsum Radulphum superius supposita.—Et hoc paratus

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<sup>1</sup> Omitted by inadvertence.

| <sup>2</sup> For *dictarum*.

est verificare, etc., et ponit se super patriam, etc. Et prædictus Walterus similiter, etc.

Ideo præceptum est prædicto Johanni Baldok, servi-  
enti Camerae, secundum consuetudinem civitatis, quod  
summoneat patriam de Parochia et Warda prædictis  
et de visneto inde contra proximam Curiam etc., vide-  
licet contra diem Sabbati tunc proxime sequentem,  
etc. Et idem dies datus est partibus, etc. Et præ-  
dictus Walterus interim manucaptus est per Elyam de  
Thorpe et Bartholomæum Boseham, habendum ipsum  
<sup>1</sup>ad eundem diem etc. Et sic continuato processu  
etc., usque prædictum diem Sabbati, videlicet proxi-  
mum post festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli, anno præ-  
dicto Domini Regis 1<sup>mo</sup> incipiente.—

Ad quem diem prædictus Radulphus in propria persona  
sua venit, et prædictus Walterus similiter; et juratores  
per prædictum servientem inde panellati non veniunt.  
Ideo, pro defectu juratae, dies datus est partibus prædictis  
usque diem Lunæ tunc proxime sequentem, etc. Et  
præceptum est prædicto servienti quod distingat dictos  
juratores contra eundem diem, etc. Et prædictus Walterus  
interim manucaptus est per eosdem manucaptos, etc.  
Ad quem diem Lunæ, videlicet, proximum ante festum  
Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno 1<sup>mo</sup> supra-  
dicto, venerunt partes prædictæ in propriis personis suis.  
Et prædicta jurata, sic districta secundum consuetudinem  
civitatis, similiter venit, videlicet, Willelmus atte Forde,  
etc. Qui juratores, ex assensu partium triati et electi,  
dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictum bar-  
ganeum, et hujusmodi contractus usuræ, imaginatum et  
factum fuit per prædictum Walterum, et per media-  
tionem dictorum Johannis de Seinte Marymount et  
Aldebrandi, de denariis ejusdem Walteri, ad usum

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<sup>1</sup> Written *a* in the original.

ipsius Walteri, ad intentionem usurandi super ipsum Radulphum dictos xl solidos pro accommodatione dictarum x librarum; pro quibus quidem xl solidis de usura, dictus Walterus ipsum Radulphum sæpius implicavit et ad solvendum malitiose prosecutus fuit, contra formam ordinationis prædictæ, etc. Et quæsitum fuit si Johannes de Seinte Maryemount et Aldebrandus Gascoigne, Lombardus, supradicti, fuere brocarii et correctarii ejusdem falsi barganei et dicti falsi propositi conscii: dicunt quod sic. Ideo concessum est, quod prædictus Walterus committatur prisonæ sine manucapione etc., donec præfato Radulpho de hujusmodi perditione sua, in hac parte habita, plenam fecerit restitutionem, et donec ipsum Radulphum de singulis obligationibus et cæteris instrumentis dictum contractum tangentibus exoneraverit, etc.; et etiam donec finem fecerit Cameræ Gihaldæ Londoniarum de contemptu etc., videlicet de tanto prout falso de usura lucrari debuisset, si dictum barganeum in virtute sua permansisset, juxta formam ordinationis prædictæ, etc.

F. 226. b.

## DECLARATIO USURÆ.

“ Pur ceo qen le temps Johan Notte, jadis <sup>1</sup> Maire de Loundres, par comaundement le Roi Edwarde, aiel nostre Seignour le Roi qor est, lan de soun regne xxxviii<sup>me</sup>, une ordinaunce, pur destruyre usure et chevisance deinz la dite citee et les suburbes dicelle, estoit ordeignez par lez Maire et Audermans; quelle ordinaunce est entree en la Chambre de la Guyhalle du dite citee el livre de G le foille cxviii<sup>me</sup>.—Et a cause qe mesme lordinaunce est trop obscure, et nemye compris ne declarez en ycelle en especiale

Declaratory  
articles as to  
what con-  
stitutes  
usury.

<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1363.

" quelle soit usure ou chevissance illicite, Adam  
 " <sup>1</sup> Bamme, Maire, et les Audermans, ove lassent des  
 " Comunes de mesme la citee assemblez a la Guyhalle  
 " le xii jour de May, lan du regne le Roi Richard  
 " Secound xiiii, de boun avys et sage deliberacioun,  
 " del assent suisdit, ount ordeignez et declarez lez  
 " articles de usure et chevisance en manere qe sen-  
 " suist; cestassavoir, si ascun apreste ou mette en  
 " mayns dascuny or ou argent, pur gaigne ent recevoir,  
 " ou promys en certaigne sanz aventure, eit la  
 " punissement pur usurers en la dite ordinance  
 " compris.

" Et si ascun home, deinzein ou <sup>2</sup> ferein, vende ascun  
 " marchandise et le reteigne devers luy, ou maintenant  
 " sur la vente rechate mesme la marchandise, a perde  
 " del achatour, dicelle eit la punissement.

" Et si ascuns companons en marchandise, par  
 " covyngne avaunt fait, vendent marchandisez a chevi-  
 " sance, et lun de eux vende mesmes lez marchandises,  
 " et un de eux maintenant sur la vente lez achate  
 " de celui qest chevysse, pur meindre pris qils ne  
 " furent primerement venduz, eient mesme la punis-  
 " sement.—Purveu tout foith, qe si ascun soit empesche  
 " dascun dez pointz suisditz, il se purra acquiter par  
 " son surement, ovesques deux bons et loiax gentz  
 " nemye suspectes de tiel defaute, saunz ascuns  
 " inquisicions aprendres, come contenuz est en la  
 " suisdite primere ordinance.

" Et qe nulle brocour se medle de nulle manere  
 " brocage, sil ne soit acceptz et jurrez devaunt lez  
 " Mair et Audermans; et qils amesnent le vendour et  
 " lachatour ensemble, come en lour surementz plus  
 " pleinement est compris. Et outre ceo, qe chescun  
 " brocour troeve sufficiantz plegges, qil ne se melleria de

<sup>1</sup> Mayor A.D. 1390 and 1396.

| <sup>2</sup> For forein.

“ faire nulle bargayn de usure, sur peyne de paier c  
 “ livres a la Chambre, et outre pur encoure la peyne  
 “ en la suisdite ordonnance compris. Et si ascun sache  
 “ ascun homme deinzain faire encontre ascun dez  
 “ pointz suisditz, face ent assavoir lez Maire et Al-  
 “ dermans a la dite citee. Et si le trespasour ent  
 “ soit convicte, le certifiant avera la quarte partie de  
 “ la fyn pur soun travaille.”

BREVE DOMINI REGIS PRO ABROCARIIS.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilecto et fideli suo  
 “ Radulpho de <sup>1</sup>Sandewico, Custodi suo civitatis Lon- Royal precept  
directing  
inquisition  
to be made  
as to the  
commission  
of brokers.  
 “ doniarum, salutem. Cum nuper, ex relatu civium  
 “ nostrorum Londoniarum et aliorum, pro certo intel-  
 “ leximus quod mercatores quicumque ad civitatem  
 “ prædictam cum vinis venalibus venientibus, a tem-  
 “ pore quo non extat memoria, pro singulis doliis F. 227. a.  
 “ vini sui per abrocatores civitatis prædictæ venditis,  
 “ dare consueverunt vi denarios pro brocagio: ac nos,  
 “ nuper per quosdam ex parte dilecti nobis Gregorii  
 “ de Rokesle contrarium asserentes, intelleximus quod  
 “ mercatores hujusmodi non nisi duos denarios pro  
 “ singulis doliis vini venditis dare consueverunt ab  
 “ antiquo; per quod, alias vobis mandavimus quod  
 “ abrocatores vinorum, in civitate prædicta, a merca-  
 “ toribus aliquibus pro brocagio alicujus dolii vini  
 “ venditi ultra <sup>2</sup>suos denarios percipere et habere nulla-  
 “ tenus permitteretis; et jam per vos intelleximus, quod  
 “ tam prædictus Gregorius quam cæteri concives sui  
 “ asserunt quod prædicti vi denarios pro quolibet dolio  
 “ vini, sic venditi, sic dare consueverunt usque modo.—

<sup>1</sup> Custodian or Warden of the City, A.D. 1286, and from A.D. 1288 to 1293. <sup>2</sup> Properly *duos*.

“ Nos, super hoc certiorari volentes, vobis mandamus  
 “ quod, inquisita super hoc per sacramentum tam  
 “ fidedignorum de civitate prædicta quam mercato-  
 “ rum forinsecorum et aliorum non suspectorum, juxta  
 “ discretionem vestram, plenius veritatem nos inde, in-  
 “ stanti crastino Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ apud Win-  
 “ toniam, reddere curetis certiores. Teste meipso, apud  
 “ Aumbresbury, xiii die Augusti, anno regni nostri  
 “ xiii.”

## DE VINIS.

Report of  
 the Inquisi-  
 tion thereon.

“ Inquisitio facta coram Radulpho de Sandwyco,  
 “ Custode civitatis Londoniarum, per præceptum  
 “ Domini Regis, die Martis proximo post festum  
 “ Sancti Ægidii, anno regni sui xiii, per Henricum de  
 “ Hareford, etc., juratos ad certificandum Dominum  
 “ Regem utrum mercatores quicumque ad prædictam  
 “ civitatem cum vinis venalibus venientes, in tempore  
 “ a quo non extat memoria, pro singulis doliis vini sui,  
 “ per abrocatores civitatis prædictæ venditis, dare con-  
 “ sueverunt vi denarios pro brocagio, vel duos denarios,  
 “ an non.

“ Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod dicti  
 “ abrocatores nunquam consueverunt minus percipere  
 “ pro brocagio suo, pro singulis doliis vini in dicta civi-  
 “ tate venditis, quam vi denarios, nec dicti mercatores  
 “ minus dare. In cujus rei testimonium, prædicti  
 “ juratores huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.”

## DE INTRATIONE PLACTORUM HUSTENGALIIUM.

The Sheriffs  
 to see that  
 the Pleas of  
 Hustings  
 are duly  
 enrolled.

Ordinatio quod Vicecomites in civitate Londoniarum  
 invenient et sustineant clericos ad scribenda et irrotu-  
 landa omnia placita quæ in Hustengis Londoniarum



placitari contingunt, sumptibus ipsorum Vicecomitum. Et in crastino cujuslibet Curia Hustengorum, recitentur omnia placita coram Majore, Recordatore, et quatuor Aldermannis. Et ea placita quæ non sunt irrotulata, Means to ensure the correctness of the Enrolment. vel minus rite scripta seu irrotulata, coram eis emendantur et irrotulentur; ita quod omnia placita juste et rite se habeant pro temporibus futuris, etc.; ut partibus coram eis implicitatis vel implicitandis plenum rectum teneatur.

DE JUDICIO IN HUSTENGO REDDENDO.

Item, quod nullum judicium sit redditum in Curia Hustengorum, antequam Major et Aldermanni veniant de loquendo; et hoc in presentia sex Aldermannorum ad minus, secundum antiquam consuetudinem. Judgments in the Court of Hastings.

Et similiter, quod de cætero nullum testamentum ad probationem admittatur, nisi sigillum testatoris sit appensum vel appositum. Et similiter, nisi ambo testes Proof of wills in the Court of Hastings. docere poterunt expresse de sigillo testatoris, et de eodem sigillo bonam notitiam habeant.

QUOD QUERENTES SINT SEMPER PARATI IN CURIA.

Item, quod non expectetur presentia aliquorum peritentium per brevia usque ad secundum diem. Sed si non veniunt primo die, eorum defalta adjudicetur; puniatur, et alio die non audiatur volens ipsam defaltam sanare, per breve Regis. Salvis tenentibus, in placitis prædictis, suis dilationibus et absentia usque ad secundum diem, prout consuevit. Et hoc Statutum Plaintiffs to be at all times ready in Court.

<sup>1</sup> More correctly *dicere*, as in the Elizabethan copy.

factum est, quia petentes solent differre negotia sua malitiose, ad maximum impedimentum Curiae et detrimentum partium manifestum.

#### DE ROTULIS VICECOMITUM.

**F. 227. b.**  
The Sheriff to present their rolls of Pleas of Novel Disseisin and Mort D'ancestor, on leaving office.  
 Item, quod omnes et singuli Vicecomites Londoniarum afferant rotulos suos de omnibus placitis Novae Disseisinæ et Mortis Antecessoris tentis temporibus suis, singulis festis Sancti Michaelis quibus amoti fuerint a ballivis suis; et illos deliberent Camerario Gyaulæ, custodiendos ad opus ipsorum Vicecomitum et cæterorum civium Londoniarum, etc.

#### QUOD ALDERMANNI INTERSINT CURIA VICECOMITUM.

At each Sheriff's Court, one Alderman at least to be present.  
 Item, quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam, nisi quatuor Aldermanni, vel tres, vel duo, vel saltem unus eorum, ad numerum, intersint, etc. Et si aliqua pars exceptionem vel allegationem proponat, quam Vicecomes vel clerici nolunt acceptare nec admittere, pars illam allegans in quadam schedula eam faciat inbreviari, et <sup>1</sup> Aldermannis tunc presentibus sic inscriptam eam deliberet; ita quod iidem Aldermanni inde possint ferre recordum coram Majore et sociis suis, quo et quando, etc.

#### DE RETORNO BREVIUM.

Writs, before their return, to be shewn to the Mayor and Aldermen.  
 Item, quod nullus Vicecomitum, clericorum, aut ballivorum, aliquod breve in aliquo Communitatem tangens de cætero retournat, antequam illud prædictis Majori et Aldermannis, vel eorum majori parti, demonstraverit; et quod per illorum consilium retorum fiat, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Apparently 'Aldermanni.'

QUOD VICECOMITES ET CLERICI SUI SINT OBEDIENTES  
MAJORI, ETC.

Item, quod omnes Vicecomites, clerici, et servientes, tam Majoris, Vicecomitum, quam Communitatis, suis superioribus, in omnibus licitis et de jure agendis, sint parentes et obediētes. Et si non fuerint, et super hoc poterunt legitime convinci, ab officio suo amoveantur, absque eo rehabendo in futurum.

The Sheriffs and others to pay due obedience to their superiors.

DE ATTACHIAMENTO PRO FELONIA IN COMITATU  
FORINSECO FACTA.

Thomas Sely, Richerus de Refham, Vicecomites Londoniarum, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxvii<sup>o</sup>, attachiati fuerunt die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Papæ anno supradicto, coram Consilio Domini Regis apud Westmonasterium, ad certificandum præfatum Consilium quare Alanus de Cupildiche, de Comitatu Lincolnæ, attachiatus fuit in civitate Londoniarum per eosdem Vicecomites.

Attachment in the City for felony in a foreign County solemnly sanctioned.

Qui dicunt, quod quidam Willelmus de Odyham appellaverat prædictum Alanum de morte Walteri de Odyham, avunculi sui, die Sancti Jacobi apud Nundinas Sancti Botulphi per ipsum interfecti, coram Coronatore Londoniarum, et invenit plegios "de prosequendo felonice" versus eundem; et ita prædictum Alanum attachiaverunt et imprisonaverunt, sicut eis bene licuit, secundum quod antecessores sui in consimili casu fecerant. Per quod quidem Consilium Domini Regis, injunctum erat eis, quod corpus præfati Alani haberent coram eis ad diem Jovis proximum ante festum Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno supradicto; et quod essent ibi in propriis personis, una cum Majore et Aldermannis, ad ostendendum illis si in

consimili casu, ante istud tempus, aliquem ceperint et incarceraverint.

Ad quem diem, prædictus Alanus et Vicecomites venerunt; et prædicti Vicecomites advocant prædictum attachiamentum justum, eo quod quidam Johannes de Zole interfectus fuit apud Caxetone in Comitatu Huntingdoniæ; et uxor præfati Johannis postea venit in civitate Londoniarum et invenit quendam <sup>1</sup>coke—William—et appellavit ipsum de morte dicti Johannis; qui captus fuit et incarceratus, et posuit se de bono et malo coram Radulpho de Sandwyco. Similiter quidam Willelmus de Assyngdone, pro morte Hugonis de Milgas in Comitatu Essexiæ.

Similiter quidam Willelmus de Britemeristone, qui attachiatus fuit per quendam servientem Domini Johannis de Lacy, pro quadam feloniam facta in Comitatu Bedfordiæ;<sup>2</sup> qui attachiatus fuit tempore Willelmi de Farindone, qui evasit usque Abathiam de Stratforde, per Gregorium de Rokesle revenit prisonæ; qui postea posuit se de bono et malo coram Justiciariis. Similiter, Willelmus de Belynge, qui captus fuit, pro morte Johannis de Meleforde in Comitatu Suffolchiæ, ad sectam uxoris prædicti Johannis, in civitate Londoniarum; qui posuit se de bono et malo coram Justiciariis, etc.

F. 223. a. Per quod, consideratum fuit per Consilium Domini Regis, attachiamentum esse justum. Per quod, si præfatus Alanus aliquid sciret ostendere illis quod prædicti Vicecomites ei fecerant, quod ostenderet. Et prædictus Alanus nihil sciebat ostendere; per quod, prædicti Vicecomites recesserunt sine die, et prædictus Alanus die Mercurii proximo sequente posuit se de bono et malo coram Radulpho de Sandwyco et Stephano de Graveshende, Justiciariis de Newgate assignatis.

<sup>1</sup>This word probably implies a trade, and not a name.

<sup>2</sup>To all appearance there is an omission here, the name probably being left out.

## DE PROBATIONIBUS TESTAMENTORUM.

Item, quod in probationibus testamentorum, si aliquis Wills to be proved, all due objections being reserved. aliquid testamenti in ipsius probatione calumniaverit, admittenda est probatio cujuslibet testamenti, duntaxat testes deposuerint de ultima voluntate testatoris ejusdem; attamen salva calumnianti calumnatione sua in parte testamenti.

## DE SEQUESTRATIONE.

Item, <sup>1</sup>quod cum sequestrum factum fuerit per Enabling powers in cases of sequestration by the City bailiffs. ballivum civitatis super aliquem civium Londoniarum per clausturam ostium suorum, vel alio modo, pro debito civitatis, et ipse sequestrum permittens, satisfacere contemnendo nolens se justiciare, quod per visum vicinorum sequestrum et obstructio amoveantur, et serura aperiatur et reseratur per ballivum; et officium suum suppleat, et debitam inde faciat executionem, etc.

## DE BONIS ELONGATIS.

Item, quod nullus gaudeat liberis summonitionibus No defendant to remove his goods to the detriment of the plaintiff. ad placitandum, secundum usum civitatis, qui bona sua amovere et elongare videtur et comprobatur, in deceptionem partis petentis, et debiti sui retardationem et adnihilationem, etc.

## DE APPRECIATORIBUS.

Item, quod omnes homines qui appreciaverint vadia Appraisers to have the pledges appraised at in Curiis Majoris, Vicecomitum, vel coram Camerario,

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<sup>1</sup> This passage has occurred already, in pp. 120, 121.

their own price, if the plaintiff refuses to take them.

quod appreciatores habeant bona apreciata pro pretio imposito, nisi petens illa habere voluerit pro eodem pretio.

#### PETITIO PRO BREVE DE ERRORE.

Petition to Parliament in reference to the miscarriage of justice through Writs of Error.

Quædam petitio porrecta in Parlamento Domini Regis, anno regni sui octavo, per probos homines Londoniarum, in hæc verba :—

“ A nostre Seignour le Roy et a soun Counseille monstrent lez bones gentes de la citee de Londres—  
 “ qe par la ou parties averont pledez devaunt Maire ou Viscountz en Loundres en lour Courtz dez diverses pleez, avient sovent qe quant le pleintif avera de-reyne sa demaunde, ja ne soit si droiturilment, le defendant purchace brief a faire venir le recorde devaunt Maire ou devaunt Justices a ascun longe jour assigne, et endementyers est comande qe lexcucioun soit targe. Et puis a jour qe done lour est, celluy qi en tiel manere fait venir le recorde, se fait essoigner primes de commune essoigne, et puise de service le Roy, et au darrein fait default. Et adonques nyad autre chose agarde, fors qe le jugement estoise en sa force, et qe le primer pleintif eit execucioun ; et endementiers ad le defendant esloigne sez biens : come en case de dette, trespas, ou covenant, issi qe le primer pleintif ne poet estre servy, dount ils priont remedie. Et qe tieux es-soignes de ceux qi ferront venir tieux recordz mes ne soient allowez, et ascun hastif remedie soit ordeigne en les cases, etc.”

Ad istam Petitionem sic est responsum :—

Mandate in answer to the Petition.

“ Mandetur Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod in casu ubi recordum transmittitur, et executio primi judicii supersedetur, bona partis versus quam recuperatur salvo absque amotione aliquali custo-

“diantur. Ita quod executio, in eventum iudicii  
“redditi, debito modo fieri poterit de eisdem.”

Per quam Petitionem, Dominus Rex mandavit breve  
in hæc verba :—

“Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hi-  
“berniæ, et Dux Aquitanie, Majori et Vicecomitibus  
“Londoniarum, salutem. Supplicarunt nobis cives  
“nostræ civitatis prædictæ, per petitionem suam coram  
“nobis et Consilio nostro exhibitam, ut cum querentes  
“in diversis placitis coram vobis, præfati Vicecomites,  
“in Curia nostra Londoniis deductis, per iudicium rite  
“redditum demandam suam recuperent, et partes de-  
“fendentes machinantes sæpius executionem iudicii  
“illius prorogare, asserant errorem in recordo et pro-  
“cessu inde, licet nullus sit, intervenisse, recordum illud  
“et processum in pleno Hustengo nostro civitatis præ-  
“dictæ, coram vobis, et postmodum quandoque coram  
“Justiciariis nostris ad hoc especialiter deputatis, venire  
“faciant ad errorem, si quis, corrigendum : et eædem  
“partes defendentes, pendente huiusmodi placito de  
“errore, per diversas cavillationes longius indiscusso,  
“executioneque prioris iudicii interim <sup>1</sup>retardante,  
“bona et catalla sua quæ infra civitatem illam ha-  
“bent, et de quibus executio prioris iudicii, si affir-  
“maretur, fieri deberet, vendant et elongent, quo-  
“minus executio inde fieri possit ; in eventu, ad maxi-  
“mum damnum partium conquerentium, et retarda-  
“tionem executionis illius, ac enervationem iudicii  
“supradicti, velimus super hoc de remedio congruo  
“providere.—Nos, huiusmodi damnis præcavere et  
“malitiis illis volentes obviare, vobis mandamus, quod  
“in omni casu ubi pars defendens recordum et pro-  
“cessum alicujus loquelæ, coram vobis in Hustengo  
“prædicto, vel coram aliquibus Justiciariis nostris,

Royal writ  
for redress  
of the above  
grievance.

F. 228. b.

<sup>1</sup> *Retardante*, in the original.

“ venire facit ad errorem, si quis intervenerit, corrigendum, et executio prioris iudicii retardatur, ut prædictum est, taliter provideatis et ordinetis quod omnia bona et catalla ipsius partis defendentis, infra ballivam vestram existentia, usque ad summam rei adjudicatæ, damnorum, misericordiarum, et aliorum hujusmodi, salvo et secure absque amotione aliqua, pendente hujusmodi placito de errore indiscusso, custodiantur. Ita quod executio prioris iudicii inde, si consideretur, modo debito fieri poterit de eisdem. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, iiii die Junii, anno regni nostri viiiº.”

#### DE DOTE.

Proceedings  
for the re-  
covery of  
dower.

Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus petunt versus Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis, in Londoniis, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ ex dotatione Ricardi de Enfelde, quondam viri sui; unde nihil habent, etc.

Et prædicta Alicia venit, et vocat inde ad warrantiam Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis de Colewelle, qui per auxilium Curie Domini Regis in Comitatu Middelsexiæ, etc. Dies datus est partibus coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco, apud Westmonasterium, in crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, ut tunc fiat ibi juxta formam articuli Statuti Gloucestris, pro civibus Londoniarum inde correcti.

Postea, ad Curiam de Communibus Placitis tentam in Hustengo Londoniarum die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquestum, xxviº, prædicti Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus venerunt et tulerunt Recordum et Processum placiti inter partes prædictas



coram Justiciariis Domini Regis de Banco habiti, in hæc verba :—

RECORDUM ET PROCESSUS BREVIS DICTÆ DE DOTE.

“ Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus alias Record and process thereon.  
 “ in Hustengo Regis Londoniis petierunt versus Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam  
 “ partem unius mesuagii cum pertinentiis in Londoniis, quæ extenditur per annum ad triginta et unum  
 “ solidos, unum denarium, et tertiam partem unius denarii, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ ex dotatione Ricardi  
 “ de Enefelde, quondam viri, etc. Quæ quidem Alicia F. 229. a.  
 “ in eodem Hustengo vocavit inde ad warrantiam Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis de Colewelle.  
 “ Qui nullam terram <sup>1</sup>habent in Comitatu Londoniarum, summoniebantur in Comitatu Middelsexiæ; per quod,  
 “ dies datus fuit partibus etc., coram Justiciariis hic, scilicet in crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, anno  
 “ regni Domini Regis nunc Angliæ vicesimo-quinto. Ad quem diem venerunt partes, etc. Et præceptum  
 “ fuit Vicecomiti Middelsexiæ quod summoneret prædictum Thomam, filium et hæredem Johannis, es-  
 “ sendi hic a die Paschæ in unum mensem proxime sequentem. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem, idem  
 “ Thomas, filius Johannis, fecit se essonari de male veniendo versus prædictos Thomam de Drokenifforde  
 “ et Emmam, de prædicto placito, et habuit inde diem per essonium suum usque in crastino Sancti Jo-  
 “ hannis Baptistæ proximo sequente. Idem dies, etc. Et ad diem illum fecit defaultam. Ita quod tunc  
 “ præceptum fuit Vicecomiti quod caperet in manum Domini Regis de terra prædicti Thomæ, filii Jo-

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<sup>1</sup> Apparently an error for *habentes*.

“ hannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem, etc. Et quod  
“ summoneret eum, quod esset hic in Octabis  
“ Sancti Martini proxime sequentibus, prece peten-  
“ tium, etc. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem, Vice-  
“ comes mandavit, quod breve adeo tarde venerat. Ita  
“ quod præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut prius, quod  
“ caperet in manum Domini Regis de terra prædictæ  
“ Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem  
“ etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod esset hic in  
“ crastino Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ tunc proximo  
“ sequente, etc. Idem dies, etc. Ad quem diem Vice-  
“ comes mandavit, quod breve adeo tarde venerat, etc.  
“ Ita quod tunc, sicut pluries, præceptum Vicecomiti  
“ quod caperet in manum Domini Regis de terra prædicti  
“ Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam, etc. Et diem,  
“ etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod esset hic a die  
“ Paschæ in unum mensem tunc proxime sequentem,  
“ etc. Et tunc dictum fuit attornato prædictæ Aliciæ,  
“ quod sequeretur suo periculo, etc. Idem dies, etc.  
“ Ad quem diem, prædicta Alicia fecit se essoniari  
“ versus prædictos Thomam de Drokenifforde et Em-  
“ mam de prædicto placito, et habuit inde diem per  
“ essonium suum hic ad hunc diem, scilicet in crastino  
“ Sancti Baptistæ, etc. Et pro eo quod prædictus  
“ Thomas, filius Johannis, non venit, et Vicecomes non  
“ miserat breve, præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut  
“ pluries, quod caperet in manum Domini Regis de  
“ terra prædicti Thomæ, filii Johannis, ad valentiam,  
“ etc. Et diem, etc. Et quod summoneret eum, quod  
“ esset hic ad eundem terminum, etc. Et Vicecomes  
“ modo mandat quod breve adeo tarde venerat, etc.  
“ Et nihilominus, modo veniunt tam prædicti Thomas  
“ de Drokenifforde et Emma, quam prædicta Alicia, per  
“ attornatos suos; et similiter, prædictus Thomas, filius  
“ et hæres Johannis, in propria persona sua per sum-  
“ monitionem, etc., qui eidem Aliciæ prædictam ter-

“ tiam partem warrantavit. Ideo loquela prædicta  
 “ remittatur in Hustengum prædictum, coram Majore  
 “ et Vicecomitibus, etc., ut ibi ulterius fiat prout  
 “ hactenus de jure fieri consuevit, etc.”

Virtute quorum Recordi et Processus, præceptum est Vicecomiti quod resummoneret Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, quod sit hic ad proximam Curiam de Communibus Placitis, ad audiendum et recipiendum quod Curia consideraverit super Recordo et Processu prædictis, etc. Et idem dies datus est prædictis Thomæ de Drokenifforde et Emmæ uxori ejus, præsentibus in Curia, etc.

Postea, continuato processu inter partes prædictas usque ad Curiam de Communibus Placitis tentam die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxvi<sup>to</sup>, prædicti Thomas de Drokenefforde et Emma uxor ejus veniunt, et prædicta Alicia similiter venit. Et prædictus Thomas, filius et hæres Johannis de Colewelle, tenens per warrantiam suam, gratis venit, et reddit dotem prædictis Thomæ et Emmæ. Et super hoc, recitatis Recordo et Processu inter prædictas in Curia Domini Regis, coram Justiciariis prædictis, habitis, et hic per eosdem Justiciarios missis, consideratum est quod prædicti Thomas de Drokenifforde et Emma uxor ejus recuperent versus prædictam Aliciam, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Colewelle, tertiam partem mesuagii prædicti, ut dotem ipsius Emmæ, et prædicta Alicia in misericordia. Et dictum est per Curiam præfatæ Aliciæ, quod sequatur in Curia Domini Regis, coram Justiciariis de Banco, ad habendum de terra prædicti Thomæ, filii et hæredis Johannis de Colewelle, tenentis per warrantiam suam in Comitatu Middelsexiæ, ad valentiam dictæ tertiæ partis, si sibi viderit expedire, etc.

F. 229. b.

QUOD MAJOR SIT UNUS JUSTICIARIORUM GAOLÆ  
DE NEWGATE.

The Mayor  
to be one of  
the Justices  
for Gaol De-  
livery at  
Newgate.

“ Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario  
salutem. Cum nos, ut dicitur per chartam nostram,  
“ concesserimus civibus civitatis nostræ Londoniarum,  
“ et hæredibus et successoribus suis, civibus ejusdem  
“ civitatis, quod Major civitatis prædictæ, qui pro tem-  
“ pore fuerit, sit unus Justiciariorum, ad Gaolam de  
“ Newgate deliberandam, assignandus; et in qualibet  
“ commissione inde facienda nominetur; et iidem  
“ cives habeant Infangthef et catalla felonum de  
“ omnibus illis qui adjudicati fuerint coram eis infra  
“ libertatem civitatis prædictæ, et de omnibus de liber-  
“ tate prædicta existentibus apud Gaolam prædictam  
“ adjudicandis, prout in dicta charta nostra plenus  
“ continetur.—Vobis mandamus quod, visa charta præ-  
“ dicta, si inveneritis dictas libertates, eisdem civibus,  
“ prout justum fuerit, allocetis, juxta tenorem chartæ  
“ supradictæ; ipsos contra tenorem ejusdem non moles-  
“ tantes in aliquo seu gravantes. Teste meipso, apud  
“ Westmonasterium, x<sup>mo</sup> die Januarii, anno regni nostri  
“ Anglia tricesimo primo, regni vero nostri Francia  
“ nono-decimo.”

Istud breve invenietur in Scaccario Domini Regis inter  
<sup>1</sup> Communia de Termino Michaelis, anno regni Regis  
Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxx<sup>mo</sup> secundo, sub  
littera C.

QUOD CONSTABULARIUS TURRIS NON CAPIAT PRISAS.

The Con-  
stable of  
the Tower  
forbidden to

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et  
“ Dominus Hiberniæ, dilecto et fideli suo, Roberto de

<sup>1</sup> *Cominia*, in the original.

“ Morlee, Constabulario Turris nostræ Londoniarum, vel  
 “ ejus <sup>1</sup> loco-tenenti ibidem, salutem. Cum inter cæ- take Pri-  
sage of vic-  
tuals in the  
King's  
name.  
 “ teras libertates dilectis nobis civibus civitatis nostræ  
 “ Londoniarum per chartam nostram nuper concessas,  
 “ concessum sit eisdem quod Constabularius Turris præ-  
 “ dictæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, non faciat prisas per  
 “ terram neque per aquam de victualibus aut aliis  
 “ rebus quibuscumque hominum civitatis prædictæ,  
 “ nec aliorum venientium versus civitatem illam, seu  
 “ de eadem exeuntium; nec naves nec batellos victualia  
 “ aut alia bona hujusmodi ad dictam civitatem, seu  
 “ ab eadem, ducentes arestet seu arestari faciat quo-  
 “ quomodo, prout in charta prædicta plenius conti-  
 “ netur: ac ex clamosa insinuatione populi nostri  
 “ dictæ civitatis, et aliorum, jam datum sit nobis in-  
 “ telligi quod vos et ministri vestri de Turri antedicta,  
 “ ad concessionem nostram prædictam considerationem  
 “ non habentes, naves et batellos tam hominum civi-  
 “ tatis prædictæ quam aliorum, diversis victualibus et  
 “ aliis rebus carcatos, ad civitatem prædictam per  
 “ aquam ex utraque parte Pontis civitatis prædictæ  
 “ venientes, tam antequam anchorati fuerint quam  
 “ postmodum, jam de novo diversis vicibus vi et  
 “ armis arestatis, et indes arestari facitis eos sub  
 “ aresto hujusmodi, quousque certas prisas de victuali-  
 “ bus in eisdem navibus et batellis inventis ceperitis;  
 “ vel certa vadia vobis pro prisas illis solvendis liberata  
 “ fuerint, auctoritate vestra propria detinendo; necnon  
 “ diversas alias prisas de rebus et victualibus ad dictam  
 “ civitatem per terram ductis et delatis, et exinde  
 “ eductis, contra voluntatem illorum quorum fuerint,  
 “ similiter capiendo: quo prætextu victualia et alia  
 “ mercimonia ibidem solito ducta indes efficiuntur  
 “ cariora, et mercatores et alii se de veniendo cum  
 “ aliquibus victualibus vel aliis rebus ad civitatem

F. 230. a.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *locum-tenenti*.

“ prædictam, et ea ibidem venditioni <sup>1</sup> exponenda, retra-  
 “ hunt, omnino in nostri et populi nostri ejusdem civi-  
 “ tatis, ac aliorum ad eam confluentium, grave dam-  
 “ num et præjudicium, ac depressionem manifestam, et  
 “ contra tenorem chartæ prædictæ; super quo nobis  
 “ est supplicatum remedium adhibere. Et quia hu-  
 “ jusmodi præjudicialia nobis et populo nostro tole-  
 “ rare non possumus, sicuti nec debemus, sed eis oc-  
 “ currere, prout decet,—Vobis mandamus, quod <sup>2</sup>si <sup>3</sup>est  
 “ tunc ab hujusmodi captionibus prisarum de rebus  
 “ et victualibus, ad civitatem prædictam per terram  
 “ ductis aut delatis, vel inde eductis, necnon arestati-  
 “ onibus navium et batellorum ibidem venientium, ac  
 “ captionibus prisarum aliquarum, vel vadiorum, pro  
 “ hujusmodi prisas, de rebus aut victualibus in eisdem  
 “ navibus et batellis amodo faciendis, desistentes, et  
 “ ministros vestros antedictos desistere facientes, om-  
 “ nino præmissa vel aliquod eorundem, seu aliquas in-  
 “ jurias vel damna dictis ducentibus vel deferentibus  
 “ hujusmodi res et victualia ad civitatem prædictam  
 “ nullatenus faciatis, vel per vestros fieri permittatis,  
 “ contra tenorem chartæ prædictæ. Et si quid per vos  
 “ aut vestros in hac parte minus rite levatum fuerit  
 “ aut factum, id illis quorum interest restitui et modo  
 “ debito corrigi et emendari faciatis indilate, ne que-  
 “ rela ad nos inde perveniat iterata, per quod amplius  
 “ sollicitari debeamus, ex hac causa. Teste meipso, apud  
 “ Westmonasterium, xv<sup>mo</sup> die Martii, anno regni nostri  
 “ Anglia tricesimo-tertio, regni vero Francia vicesimo.”

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<sup>1</sup> Properly *exponendo*.

<sup>2</sup> This word is superfluous.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *ex*.

BREVE DE EODEM.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus  
 “ Hiberniæ et Aquitanæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum,  
 “ salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates dilectis nobis  
 “ civibus civitatis prædictæ per chartam nostram nuper  
 “ concessas, concessum sit eisdem, quod Constabularius  
 “ Turris prædictæ <sup>1</sup> nec aliorum venientium versus civi-  
 “ tatem illam seu de eadem exeuntium, nec naves vel  
 “ batellos victualia aut alia bona hujusmodi ad dictam  
 “ civitatem, seu ab eadem, ducentes, arestet seu arestari  
 “ faciat quoquo modo, prout in charta prædicta ple-  
 “ nius continetur—Vobis mandamus, quod præmissa in  
 “ civitate prædicta et in suburbiis ejusdem, ubi expe-  
 “ dire videritis, publice proclamari et teneri faciatis,  
 “ juxta tenorem chartæ nostræ prædictæ. Teste meipso,  
 “ apud Westmonasterium, xxviii<sup>o</sup> die Februarii anno  
 “ regni nostri xl<sup>o</sup> tertio.”

Royal writ  
 enjoining  
 proclama-  
 tion to be  
 made that  
 Prisoage  
 shall no  
 longer be  
 taken.

QUOD NULLUS LIBER IMPLICITET ALIUM EXTRA  
 LIBERTATEM.

“ Ordeigne est, que nulle franc homme de la dite citee  
 “ ne plede nulle homme franc de mesme la citee, hors  
 “ de la dite citee, pur chose fait deinz mesme la citee, la  
 “ ou homme poet avoir soun recoverere devant lez Maire  
 “ et Viscountz de la citee avaunt dite, sure peyne de per-  
 “ dre sa fraunchise pur toutz jours, et soun corps dalere  
 “ a la prisone tanques il eit fait fyn a la dite comunialtee ;  
 “ sil ne puisse resonablement monstre devaunt Maire  
 “ et Aldremans qe lez ministres de la dite citee lui  
 “ ount failly de droit.”

That no  
 freeman  
 shall im-  
 plead  
 another  
 freeman  
 out of the  
 liberties of  
 the City.

<sup>1</sup> There is probably an omission here.

COMPOSITIO INTER MERCATORES LONDONIARUM ET  
AMYAS, CORBY, ET NEELE.

Renewal of a  
composition  
made be-  
tween the  
merchants  
of London  
and those of  
Amiens, Cor-  
by, and  
Neale, in  
reference to  
wood, garlic,  
and onions.

F. 230. b.

“ A touz iceux qe cest escript endente verrount ou  
“ orrount, soit <sup>1</sup>close conu, qe come en lan del Incar-  
“ nacione mille ccxxxvii, le Lundi devaunt le feste  
“ Seinte Lucie, le quart Ides de Octobre on mesme  
“ le mois, en plein Hustege de Loundres devaunt  
“ Andre Bokerelle, adonqes Maire de Loundres, Johan  
“ Tolosan et Gerveise le Cordewanere, adonqes Vis-  
“ contes de Loundres, Richarde Rengere, Rauf Asshewy,  
“ Willelm Joynieer, Johan Vyel, Gerarde Bat, Joce le fitz  
“ Piers, Robert le fitz Johan, Henri de Cokham, Jor-  
“ dan de Coventre, James le Blount, Waryn filz Nichol,  
“ Rauf Sperlyng, Rogere le Blount, Phelipe de Leycestre,  
“ Henri le filz Willelm, Robert de Basyng, Hamond du  
“ Chastelle, Johan de Wonbourne, et Johan Wachere,  
“ adonqes Chamberleyn de Loundres, et autres asseez,  
“ graunte <sup>2</sup>feut de Comun Conseil, et del assent de  
“ toute la citee de Loundres, a touz lez marchauntz  
“ dAmyens, de Corbye, et de Nele, et a lour suc-  
“ cessours, burgeois de lez avaunt ditz villes, a avoir a  
“ touz jours lez fraunchises desouthe escriptes,—cest as-  
“ savoir, qils puissoient carkere, et descarkere, et her-  
“ bergere lour weydes, ayle, et oignouns, dedeinz la  
“ citee de Loundres, sanz male occasioun, et lez ven-  
“ droient en la citee de Loundrez, auxibien as estraun-  
“ gez du roialme dEngleterre, come as citezeins de  
“ Loundres. Et qe eux puissoient mener lour mar-  
“ chandises hors de la citee de Loundres en le  
“ regne dEngleterre, par terres et par ewes, a mar-  
“ chandere, sicome eux mieulx verroient exploiter. Et  
“ auxi fust grauntee a mesmes ceux, qils puissoient

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *chose*.

| <sup>2</sup> For *feust* or *fxist*, “was.”



“ carkere, et descarkere, et herbergere en la citee de  
 “ Loundres, saunz occasioun, touz loure autres mar-  
 “ chandisez, horspris vyn et blees, qils averoient  
 “ amesne de la partie de la la miere, et les vendroient  
 “ as citezeins, et nemy as autres, en la citee: et lez  
 “ puissoient amener hors de la citee par lez partieez  
 “ dEngleterre, a marchaundere de ceo come eux vou-  
 “ droient, sauve la droit et due custumes de la citee.  
 “ Ceste custume adectes graunte feust a mesme ceux  
 “ et a lour successours, a avoire a touz jours, rendant  
 “ de ceo par an as Viscountes de Loundres l marcs  
 “ des esterlinges, a la ferme de la citee affaire a trois  
 “ termes del an, de jours escriptes, cest assavoir, en lez  
 “ Feires de Saint Ive, Hoylande, et Wyncestre.

“ Et si par aventure, ascuns dez avaunt ditz mar-  
 “ chauntz ne voudroit estre justice en Loundres par  
 “ sez compaignons de lez avaunt ditz villes, le Vis-  
 “ counte de Loundres, a la plainte de sez compaign-  
 “ nouns, luy <sup>1</sup>deveroient destreindre jesques il eust  
 “ fait le gree de sez compaignons. Et si ascuns dez  
 “ compaignons dez avaunt ditz marchantz voudroit  
 “ hostelle tenere et reseverire sez compaignons, bien  
 “ plerroit a luy, dementiers qil ne fait demoere outre  
 “ un an entiere.

“ Et si par aventure avenoit, qe Dieu defend, qe lez  
 “ marchantz de lez avaunt ditz trois villes, par chaunce  
 “ de guerre ou par comaundement nostre Seignur le  
 “ Roy, ne puissoient faire demoere en la citee de  
 “ Loundres, graunte feust qe lez avaunt ditz marchantz  
 “ devoient estre quitez de lour paiement de la  
 “ ferme par taunt du temps qe lour faudroit del an  
 “ entiere par guerre ou par comaundement nostre Seig-  
 “ nur le Roy. Adectes, toutz marchandisez qils  
 “ acheteroient en la roialme dEngleterre, ils purroient,

F. 231. a.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *deveroit*.

“ Loundrez et menere en parties de la la miere, en  
 “ temps du peas (forspris viaundes et armez), si le Maire  
 “ et la Comunialte ne eussent especialment le reale  
 “ prohibucioun dez marchandisez avaunt ditz.

“ Et ja par un temps lez marchauntz dez ditz villes,  
 “ par ascuns enchesons, <sup>1</sup> ne sont retreez de venire en la  
 “ dite citee ove lours marchandisez, come faire soleyent.

“ Et sur ceo, marchauntz, attourneez et procuratours  
 “ des marchantz de la dite ville de Amyens, ceste  
 “ assavoire, Johan de Coquerelle, Colart Chamberlenc,  
 “ Johan de Seint Fustien fitz Jadys, Robert de  
 “ Seint Fustien, Johan de Turnoye, leisne, et Johan  
 “ fitz Jadys, Johan le Monnere, hauntanz le roialme  
 “ dEngleterre, et eyantz suffisantz poiare, pur eux et  
 “ pur touz lez marchauntz de la dite ville dAmyens,  
 “ sount venuz devers le Maire, et Aldermans, et Co-  
 “ munialte de la citee de Loundres, et amiablement ount  
 “ trettez pur lez avaunt ditz fraunchisez enjoiere, et as-  
 “ cuns fraunchises de icels enlargere, et autres de novel  
 “ avere.

“ Sur quel treuz sont accordez, a la request dez ditz  
 “ marchauntz dAmyens, pur comune profit et amour  
 “ norire dune part et de autre, qe lez marchauntez  
 “ dAmyens et lour successours eyent et rejoient touz  
 “ lour aunciens fraunchises, ensemblement ove lez fraun-  
 “ chises a eux <sup>2</sup> de nouvelle graunteez; cest assavoire, qe  
 “ lez mesureres et brocours de weydes soient esluz par  
 “ les marchauntz de Loundres et dAmyens, queux se  
 “ mellent dez marchandises comprisez en la composi-  
 “ coun, et soient presentees au Maire de Loundres et de-  
 “ vaunt lez sermenteez de faire loialment ceo qattient  
 “ a lour offices. Et si nulles des ditz mesureres et bro-  
 “ cours face choses contre soun serement, et de ceo soit  
 “ atteint, soit oustee, et autre esluz par lez ditz mar-

<sup>1</sup> Properly *se.*

<sup>2</sup> This word is repeated by inad-  
 | vertence.

“ chauntz, et presentee au Maire en soun lieu, et jurte  
 “ en la fourme suisdite.

“ Et si nulle deyve argent as marchauntz dAmyens,  
 “ pur lour ditz marchaundisez, et ceo soit tesmoigne au  
 “ Maire par lez ditz brocours, ou ascuns de eux, et le  
 “ dettour soit esloignant sez biens, qe le Maire maunde  
 “ un sergeant pur mettre en arrest dez biens le dettour a  
 “ la value de la dette, tanqes laccioun soit discucus par  
 “ ley de la citee. Et qe pur loure marchandises achatez,  
 “ pur lours vivers, ou pur lour usere, ove ceo qils vould-  
 “ rent donere, nulle custume ne paient. Et qils puissent  
 “ pesiblement en la dite citee demorere, et loure hostels  
 “ tenir, en bone manere en temps de pees.

“ Et qils puissent avoir lour assemblez, et trefere  
 “ de lour marchaundisez en covenable manere, sanz  
 “ empeschement. Et qils soient quitz en la citee  
 “ de Murage et Pavage, tant come ils paient la ferme  
 “ avaunt dit, sil ne soit de Pavage devant lours hostiels  
 “ propres : et qils soient quitz de <sup>1</sup> Pauntage par ewe,  
 “ sil ne soit en case de leverre et trere le Pount quaut  
 “ lour niefs doivent passere ove lour marchaundisez.  
 “ Et qe nulle marchaunt de trois villes, Amiens, Corbye,  
 “ et Nele, desormes soit receu en la franchise de  
 “ Londres, sil ne paie resonablement sa porcion de la  
 “ ferme as ditz marchauntz dAmyens pur lez mar-  
 “ chaundises qils menera comrisez en la composicoun. F. 231. b.  
 “ Et qe nulle de la citee de Londres compaignie a  
 “ nulles des marchantz des ditz trois villes, ne covere  
 “ lour marchandises, par qey le Roy perde sa custume  
 “ de mesmes lez marchaundisez, sur peyne de forfeiture  
 “ de celles marchaundisez ; ne lez marchantz dAmyens  
 “ defraudez de la ferme. Et qils puissent herberger  
 “ blees et vynes, et vendre deinz la citee as gentz de  
 “ la citee, et as touz autres gentz, pur lour usere, sanz

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<sup>1</sup> An error for *Pountage*, “Pontage.”

“ empeschement: mes qe lez vynes soient venduz en  
 “ gros. Et si nulle estrange lez achate pur revendre,  
 “ qe le punissement soit sure lez estrangez, et ne pas  
 “ sur lez marchauntz dAmyens. Et qils puissent fair le  
 “ waude come des chosez comprises en la composicoun.  
 “ Et qe lours vadlettz puissent lez marchandises de  
 “ lour mestres vendre, et achater, et deliverere en la  
 “ dite citee et fraunchise de Londres, en la manere qe  
 “ mestres froient sils estoient presentz. Et qe chescun  
 “ qi achate lour weydes eit sa droite mesure de  
 “ weydes, saunz plus demandere. Et sil aveinst qe  
 “ lez ditz marchauntz feussent en defaute de paiere  
 “ la ferme, qe le Maire ne doit <sup>1</sup> achater dez biens dez  
 “ marchantz fors suffisamment a la mountance de la  
 “ dette, et del surplus de la marchandie puissent faire  
 “ lour profit et lour volute. Et qe par cause de la  
 “ ferme suisdite, nulle attachement dez biens dez ditz  
 “ marchantz ne soit fait, mes en le roialme dEngle-  
 “ terre tansoulement et nulle part aillours. Et qe  
 “ vynes, fruit, cor, argent, harengs, et chivaux ne peus-  
 “ sent estre arrestez, tant come homme purra trover  
 “ suffisamment dautres chosez a la mountance dez  
 “ arreragez de la ferme.

“ Et qe lez marchantz dAmyens, passantz par la  
 “ citee de Londres sanz demoere fesantz, ove lour  
 “ chivaux pur mounture, et devers, ne soient en  
 “ nulle manere arrestez par cause de la ferme. Et  
 “ grauntent lez ditz marchantz dAmyens, sil aveigne  
 “ qil covenist faire seute pur la ferme aillours qe  
 “ en la dite citee, qe lez ditz marchantz soient tenuz  
 “ de paiere resonablement lez damagez et despensez  
 “ qils ount mys entour la seuyte faire.

“ Pur lez queux franchisez avoie et user en la dite  
 “ citee de Loundres, lez avaunt ditz procurours dez  
 “ marchantz dAmyens, par vertue et poiare de lour

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<sup>1</sup> A mistake, probably, for *urtester*.

" procuracie avaunt dite, ount graunte, pur eux et  
 " pur leur successours perpetuellement, chescun an paiere  
 " et rendre lavaunt dite ferme de l marcz au Maire  
 " de la citee de Loundrez qi pur le temps serra, ou  
 " a Comunaltee de la citee suis dite, qe sensuyt ;  
 " cestassavoire, lune moite dez avaunt ditz l marz a  
 " la Purificacioun de Nostre Dame, et lautre moite  
 " a la Nativite de Nostre Dame ; et par taunt qe lez  
 " ditz marchantz quites, et leur successours, perpetuel-  
 " ment, des l marcz comprises en launciene compo-  
 " sicoun desus escript. Et a quel ferme des l marcz,  
 " dan en an, bien et loialment paier en la citee de  
 " Loundres, en la fourme avaunt dite, lez ditz mar-  
 " chauntz, attournez et procuratours dAmyens, pur  
 " eux et pur touz leur marchantz de la dite ville,  
 " et leur heirs et successours, se obligent, et chescune  
 " de eux, pur le tout, et touz leur biens et marchan-  
 " disez, quele part qils soient trovez en la dite citee  
 " de Londres ou aillours en la roialme dEngleterre,  
 " arrester, destrendre, et tenir, par touz ministres,  
 " deinz franchise et dehors, horspris leur biens en la  
 " manere suis dit ; forspris si qe le dite ferme de l  
 " marcz, ove touz lez damages, eustages, et despenses,  
 " pleniement soit paie, come avaunt est dit.

" Et a touz les chosez suis ditz taunt par le Maire,  
 " Aldermans, et la Comunalte de la citee de Loundres  
 " come depar lez ditz marchantz dAmyens, bien  
 " et loialment fere, tenir, et accomplire, lez Maire,  
 " Aldermans, et la Comunaltee de la dite citee de  
 " Loundres, a la partiee de ceste endenture demurrant  
 " devers le Maire, Eskevyns, et la Comunalte de la  
 " citee dAmyens, ount mys leur Comune Seal. Et a  
 " la partiee demurrant devers lez Maire, Aldermans, et  
 " la Comunalte de la dite citee de Loundres, lez Maire,  
 " Eskevyns, et Comunalte de la dite citee dAmyens  
 " ount mys leur Comune Seal, ensemblement ove lez  
 " sealx dez procuratours et attournees avaunt ditz an-  
 " nexees, par my la procuracioun aportee dez avaunt-

F. 232. a.

“ ditz procuratours et attournees par devers lez Maire  
 “ et Comunialte de Loundres, pur la cause dez avaunt-  
 “ ditz treetez et accorde faire. Done en pleine Hus-  
 “ tenge de Loundres, le Lundy proschein devaunt le  
 “ feste de Seinte Margarete, le xviii jour du moys de  
 “ Juyl en lan du Grace mille cccxxxiiii.”

INDENTURA INTER MERCATORES D'AMYAS, ET CORBY,  
 ET NEELLE.

Formal ap-  
 pointment  
 of a proctor  
 and agent in  
 England,  
 with depu-  
 ties, by the  
 merchants  
 of Amiens,  
 with a full  
 power of  
 attorney.

“ A touz ceux qi cestes lettres verront ou orront,  
 “ lez Maire et Eskevyn de la citee d'Amiens, salut.  
 “ Come a la requeste dez marchaantz de no lieu  
 “ frequentantz lez roialmes d'Engleterre, d'Escoce, et  
 “ d'Irlande, luy Roi de France, no Sires, ait a yceux  
 “ marchaantz de grace ottroie qe il marchant desuis  
 “ dit, ove le greignour et plus suffisant partie diceux,  
 “ puissent faire, ordeignere, et establere un procurere,  
 “ promotere, et persuere, qi lez causez et busoignez  
 “ diceux marchaantz, et de chescun de eux, poet par  
 “ luy ou par lez deputez depart luy, requere, pur-  
 “ chacere, et persuere lez causes et busoignez des  
 “ ditz marchantz et de leur marchandisez es roialmes  
 “ desuisditz, et es chescun diceux. Et il marchant  
 “ desuis nome, ou le grenour, plus sain, et plus  
 “ suffisant partie diceux, soient venu par devaunt  
 “ nous ; et en usant de la grace du Roi, ne dit Seigneur,  
 “ a eux sur ceo fait, come dite est, aient fait, or-  
 “ deigne, et establi Andreu, dit Andeluye, nostre  
 “ burgeis, un de lez marchantz desuisditz, leur pro-  
 “ cureur, attourne, promoteur, et persuer, en et dez  
 “ touz leurs causez et busoignez qe ils ount ou poient  
 “ avoir es roialmes desuisditz, coment ne par quelques  
 “ voie qe ceo soit. Et aient primes il establissant  
 “ desuisdit a avoir, a empler, et tenir fine et estable  
 “ tout ceo qe par le dit procurour, ou par sez de-

“ puteez, serra es busoignez desuisdit requis, procure,  
 “ fait, creance, ou en ascune autre manere ordeigne,  
 “ et sur obligacioun de touz lour biens. Sachent  
 “ touz, qe apres ces chosez ensi faitz, come desuis  
 “ est dit, le dit Andreu est venu pardevant nous  
 “ en sa propre persone, et a recognut qil, taunt en  
 “ soun noun, come en noun de touz lez marchantz  
 “ desuisditz, avoit fait, ordeigne, et establi, faisoit,  
 “ ordenoit, et establissoit, et, par le vertue de poiar  
 “ sur ceo a luy par lez ditz marchantz usant de la  
 “ dite grace doune, Johan de Cokerelle, Colart Cam-  
 “ bellenc, Johan de Saint Fustien fil Jadys, Robert  
 “ de Saint Fustien, Johan de Tournay, laisne, et Johan  
 “ fil Jadys, Johan le Monnier, et chescun de eaux,  
 “ sez procureurs, attournes, promoteurs, et pursueours,  
 “ pur requere, purchacere, pursuer, et mainteigner,  
 “ tant en soun noun come en noun de touz lez mar-  
 “ chantz desuisditz, touz lez quedeles, causes, et bu-  
 “ soignes, poursuivre, require, et mettre a fyn, soit par  
 “ voi de traite de composicoun, ou en ascun autre  
 “ manere, tiel come plus profitable loure semblera a  
 “ estre fait, diceux marchantz, lour biens, chescun  
 “ de eux et lez biens de chescun diceux, obligere en le  
 “ manere qil, ou ascun de eux, vorront qe plus pro-  
 “ fitable cesse yert en faire, de paiere a tiel jour et  
 “ terme come il lour plerra la somme ou lez sommes  
 “ qi par lez trayteez ou composicounes qi sure ceo  
 “ serrount fait, a lieu et as persones lau ceo apar-  
 “ tenoit a estre paie; et generalement de faire a  
 “ tant en touz lez chosez devaunt ditez, et en celles  
 “ qen<sup>1</sup> soun poent ou purront dependre, come il estab-  
 “ lissant purroit dire et faire ceo, presens yestoit  
 “ en ceo persoune. Et uncore, a done il establisantz  
 “ dessuis ditz as ditz establiz, et a chescun diceux,  
 “ poaire et auctorite de sousstablere une persone ou

F. 232. b.

<sup>1</sup> q son.

“ pluseurs, en noun de eux et de chescun de eux, et de  
 “ substituere, qi ait ou eyent poaire dez ditz causes et  
 “ busoignez requere, pursuere, pledire, et mainteignere,  
 “ sanz treitere, composere, ny autre obligacioun faire.  
 “ Et a et aura ferme et establi li ditz establissanz, en  
 “ noun come dessus, tout ceo qe par lez ditz establiz,  
 “ ou lez substituz ou substitut, serra sure lez choses  
 “ dessusiditz, et chescun dicelles, solonc ceo qe a ches-  
 “ cun, pare ceo qe desuis est devise, ait doune poiare  
 “ et auctorite de faire requis, purchacie, proçure, et  
 “ tratie, accorde, et compose, et oblige. Et paiera le  
 “ <sup>1</sup> juge se mestres sur obligacioun devaunt dit. En  
 “ tesmaigne des choses dessusiditz, nous' avons seele  
 “ sez lettres de no seel as causes faitz, en lan du Grace  
 “ mille ccc trent et trois, le Samady proschein apres  
 “ le primer Sacrement.”

ENDENTURE PARENTRE LE MAIR ET ALDERMANS DE  
 LOUNDRES ET LES MARCHANTZ D'AMYENS.

Agreement  
 made be-  
 tween the  
 Mayor and  
 Aldermen of  
 London and  
 the mer-  
 chants of  
 Amiens, to  
 the exclu-  
 sion of those  
 of Corby  
 and Neale.

“ Conue chose soit a touz par ceste lettre endentee,  
 “ qe nous, Maire et Aldermans de la citee de Loun-  
 “ dres, avons ottoie a lez marchauntz d'Amiens, au  
 “ tretie qe fu fait parentre nous, avaunt ditz Maire  
 “ et Aldermans, contre Johan de Seint Fustien, pro-  
 “ cureure de touz lez marchauntz d'Amiens hauntanz  
 “ le roialme d'Engleterre, lan du Grace mille cccxxxiiii,  
 “ le Lundy devaunt le Margarete—qe pur ceo qe par  
 “ plusours foitz avons nous, Maire de Londres, escript  
 “ as marchauntz d'Amiens, Corbie, et Nele, qe eux  
 “ venissent requere lour fraunchises qe eux avoient en  
 “ la citee de Londres, et auxi pur faire gree a eux  
 “ qi avoient este Maires de la dite citee de la ferme  
 “ annuele de l marcz; as queux maundementz nulles

<sup>1</sup> There is probably some error here.



“ de Corbie, ne de Nele, ne soit pas venuz ne com-  
 “ parez, mes tauntoulement luy marchantz dAmyens,  
 “ qi suffisamment en ont fait leur devoir. Et pur  
 “ iceo qils ont fait gree a nous qi avaunt ceste heure  
 “ avons este Mairs de mesme la citee, de lez arrirages  
 “ tantqes a lx marcz, et pur les grandes custages qils  
 “ ont faite en la prosecucioun de ceste acorde, leur  
 “ avons doune tout le droit de prendre sure lez mar-  
 “ chantz de Corbie et de Nele lez lx marcs avaunt ditz  
 “ de nostres arreragez, en lez queux ils estoient tenuz  
 “ a nous, et si tost a levir par le Maire de Londres,  
 “ qi serra pur le temps, comme ascune de leur biens  
 “ purront estre trovez en la dite citee de Londres,  
 “ et pur couverture <sup>1</sup> ou profit dez marchantz dAmyens.

F. 222. a.

“ Et ovesqes ceo, avons promys as ditz marchauntz qe  
 “ jammes nuls des avaunt ditz marchantz de les ditz  
 “ deux villes, cestassavoire, Corbye et Nele, ne purra  
 “ enjoiere lez ditz franchises taunt qe ils eient fait gree  
 “ as ditz marchauntz dAmyens de tout leur partie de  
 “ la ferme, pur chescun an qils averont este en defaute  
 “ de paiere depuis lan de Grace qe fu mille cccxxxiii ;  
 “ et qe ovesqes ceo, se soient obligez en bones lettres  
 “ envers lez marchantz dAmyens pur paiere a eux  
 “ perpetuellement leur partie de la ferme, en la manere  
 “ come il marchauntz dAmyens ont fait envers nous,  
 “ Maire de Loundres ; et ceo fait, en tiel manere bien  
 “ enjoissent leur fraunchises come lez marchauntz  
 “ dAmyens ferront ; et qe par iceux nous soit tes-  
 “ moigne qils ont fait leur gree, par leurs letters.  
 “ Et est cest escript enrolle en nostre grande Court  
 “ de Hustenge. Et en tesmoignance de quele chose  
 “ nous avons mys nostre seal de le Mairalte a cestes  
 “ presentes lettres, qe furent faitz en lan du Grace  
 “ mille ccc et xxxiii, le Lundi proschein devant la

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<sup>1</sup> Probably for *au*.

“ fest Seinte Margareta. Et Johan Coquerelle, pro-  
 “ curour dez ditz marchauntz d’Amyens, en ad mys  
 “ soun seal, a la partie de ceste endenture demurrant  
 “ devers nous.”

BREVE DOMINI REGIS NE TAXATORES COMITATUS OX-  
 ONLÆ ASSIDERENT CIVES LONDONIARUM INTER EOS  
 AD TALLAGIUM.

Royal writ  
 forbidding  
 the Tallagers  
 of the  
 County of  
 Oxford to  
 levy tallage  
 upon the  
 goods of the  
 citizens of  
 London at  
 Henley.

“ Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis, Willelmo Merre,  
 “ Adæ de Shobenhange, et Galfrido de Padenham, ad  
 “ tallagium in civitatibus, burgis, et dominiciis nostris,  
 “ in Comitatu Oxoniæ, assidendum assignatis, salutem.  
 “ Monstraverunt nobis cives et mercatores nostri civi-  
 “ tatis nostræ Londoniarum, quod cum quidam ipso-  
 “ rum diversas res et mercandisas suas a Londoniis  
 “ usque Henleye, in Comitatu prædicto, ad venden-  
 “ das ibidem diebus mercatoriis, et de eisdem nego-  
 “ ciandum, de septimana in septimanam duci faciant;  
 “ et quidam eorum diversas res et mercandisas ibidem  
 “ in partibus adjacentibus emant, ad ducendas usque  
 “ Londonias, ad commodum suum inde faciendum; et  
 “ ipsi parvas domos et placeas in dicta villa de Hen-  
 “ leye de termino in terminum conduci faciant, tam  
 “ pro prædictis rebus et <sup>1</sup> marcandisis ibidem ductis,  
 “ quousque ea commode vendere, quam pro prædictis  
 “ rebus et marcandisis ibidem et in dictis partibus  
 “ emptis, quousque ea abinde comunode cariare, pos-  
 “ sint, reponendis; et certa domicilia, aut terras, seu  
 “ tenementa aliqua ibidem non habeant, nec moram  
 “ inibi faciant, nec hominibus ejusdem villæ in Loto  
 “ et Scoto existant—vos nihilominus ipsos, cives et

<sup>1</sup> So spelt in the original.

“ mercatores, occasione hujusmodi domorum, placea-  
 “ rum, et rerum, et mercandizarum suarum sic in eis  
 “ positarum, ad tallagium nobis inde ibidem præstan-  
 “ dum, ac si certa domicilia et terras et tenementa  
 “ ibidem haberent, et inibi moram continuam facerent,  
 “ seu in Loto et Scoto cum dictis hominibus existe-  
 “ rent, distringitis minus juste, in ipsorum civium  
 “ et <sup>1</sup>mercatorum dispendium non modicum, et gra-  
 “ vamen. Et quia non est juri consonum quod dicti  
 “ cives et mercatores nostri cum hominibus prædictis  
 “ dicta occasione tallientur, præsertim cum ipsi mer-  
 “ candisas suas per totum regnum nostrum libere  
 “ exercere possint, et pro eis in civitate nostra præ-  
 “ dicta cum concivibus suis ibidem quotiens tal-  
 “ lagium super communitate civitatis illius assideri  
 “ contigerit, talliantur—Vobis mandamus, quod ipsos  
 “ cives et mercatores nostros cum hominibus præ-  
 “ dictis non talliatis occasione supradicta, sed eos inde  
 “ pacem habere permittatis; dummodo tamen alia  
 “ causa non subfuerit quare ibidem debeant talliari.  
 “ Teste meipso, apud Wyndesore, xiii die Februarii  
 “ anno regni nostri vi<sup>to</sup>.”

F. 233. b.

<sup>2</sup> LIBERTAS CIVITATIS ALLOCATA CORAM JUSTICIARIIS DE  
 BANCO; VIDELICET, QUOD JURATA DE LONDONIIS  
 NON CAPIETUR EXTRA CIVITATEM.

Galfridus, filius Willelmi de Say, summonitus fuit  
 ad respondendum Johannæ, quæ fuit uxor Galfridi  
 de Parys, et quibusdam Rogero le Grant et Willelmo  
 Levechilde, executoribus testamenti Galfridi de Parys,  
 de placito quod reddat eis decem et octo libras, quas  
 ei injuste detinet. Et unde eadem Johanna, per

A Jury em-  
 pannelled  
 within the  
 City not to  
 be taken  
 beyond the  
 precincts of  
 the City.

<sup>1</sup> *Mercatorum* in the original.

<sup>2</sup> This is extracted probably from

the enrolments of the Court of King's  
 Bench.

Johannem de Stamforde, attornatum suum, dicit, quod cum Willelmus de Say, pater prædicti Galfridi de Say, cujus hæres ipse est, per scriptum suum Londoniis, die Mercurii in festo Sanctæ Katerinæ Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Domini Regis nunc, vicesimo-secundo, obligasset se, <sup>1</sup> hæredes suos teneri prædicto Galfrido de Parys, defuncto, in prædictis decem-octo libris, prædictus Willelmus prædictos denarios prædicto Galfrido de Parys in vita sua non reddidit; per quod prædicta Johanna, executrix etc., sæpius post mortem prædictorum Galfridi de Parys et Willelmi, accessit ad prædictum Galfridum, filium et hæredem prædicti Willelmi, et requisivit ipsum quod debitum illud ei redderet; et idem Galfridus debitum illud ei hucusque detinuit et reddere contradixit, et adhuc contradicit. Unde dicit, quod deteriorata est et damnum debet ad valentiam xx librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc. Et profert prædictum scriptum quod prædictum debitum testatur, etc.

Et sciendum, quod prædicti Rogerus le Graunt et Willelmus, executores etc., alias, scilicet a die Sancti Hillarii in xv dies, anno regni Regis nunc quarto, summoniti fuerunt ad sequendum simul etc., et non venerunt. Ita quod, tunc consideratum fuit, quod prædicta Johanna sequeretur sine, etc.

Et Galfridus de Say, per Johannem de Suthwerke, attornatum suum, venit ad defendendam vim et injuriam quando, etc. Et petit sibi ostendi prædictum scriptum per quod, etc. Quo inspecto, dicit quod ipse prætextu prædicti scripti in prædicto debito obligari non debet, tanquam hæres prædicti Willelmi, etc. Quia dicit quod scriptum illud non est factum prædicti Willelmi, patris sui, etc. Et de hoc ponit se super patriam; et Johanna similiter. Ideo præceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant hic, a die Sancti Michaelis

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<sup>1</sup> *Et omitted.*

in xv dies, xii etc, per quos, etc. Et qui nec, etc. Quia tam, etc. Et sciendum quod prædictum scriptum dedictum remanet in custodia Johannis Bacone, clerici<sup>1</sup> R Custodis etc, quousque etc.

Postea, continuato processu inter partes prædictas etc, usque a die Sancti Hillarii in xv dies, anno regni Domini Regis Edwardi nunc sexto, venerunt tunc eædem partes, per attornatos suos hic, etc. Et nullus jurator venit etc, sed Major et Ballivi civitatis Londoniarum venerunt; et dicunt quod jurata inter eos in Curia hic capi non debet, etc.; immo infra civitatem prædictam, ad capiendam juratam prædictam, etc. Et quia, per inspectionem rotulorum Justiciariorum hic hoc idem pluries invenitur, quoad allocationem libertatis suæ prædictæ in casu consimili et aliis etc., ideo habeant libertatem suam, etc. Et super hoc, Justiciarii hic præfixerunt diem partibus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis, infra civitatem etc., scilicet, diem Dominicam proximam post festum Sancti Valentini proxime futurum. Et tunc capiatur jurata, etc. Et dictum est Majori et Ballivis etc., quod tunc venire faciant ibidem juratores juratæ prædictæ. Et similiter dictum est parti querenti quod sequatur recordum et breve cum panello, etc.

F. 234, a.

Postea, Dominica prædicta, ibidem apud Sanctum Martinum veniunt partes etc., et similiter juratores de civitate prædicta, de visneto Parochiæ Sancti Michaelis atte Corne in Chepe, de consensu partium electi, coram H de Stantone, uno Justiciariorum hic, etc. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod prædictum scriptum est factum prædicti Willelmi de Say, patris prædicti Galfridi; per quod, dictum fuit partibus prædictis quod expectarent judicium suum in Banco apud Westmonasterium, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Meaning, probably, Ralph de | Warden or Custodian of the City of  
Sandwich, appointed by Edward I. | London.

Postea, coram Justiciariis in Banco prædicto veniunt partes, etc. Et consideratum est, prædicti executores recuperent versus eum prædictum debitum et damna sua, quæ taxantur per juratam ad centum solidos. Et Galfridus in misericordia, etc. Et prædictum scriptum cancellatur etc., retraditur attornato prædicti Galfridi<sup>1</sup> cancellatum, etc. Damna centum solidi.

#### DE APPENTICIIS ET AISIAMENTIS<sup>2</sup> IN TENEMENTIS.

Regulation as to the maintenance of pent-houses when once made fixtures.

Item, ordinatum fuit quod si aliquis conducat tenementa vel domos in civitate Londoniarum, vel in suburbiis ejusdem civitatis, alicui tenenda ad terminum vitæ vel annorum, vel de anno in annum, vel de quarterio in quarterium; et si hujusmodi tenens aliqua appenticia seu alia aisiamenta in hujusmodi tenementis vel in domibus fecerit, et ad meremium dictorum tenementi vel domus per clavos ferreos vel ligneos attachiata fuerint, non liceat tali tenenti hujusmodi appenticia seu asiamenta in fine termini nec aliquo alio tempore abradicare; sed semper remanebunt domino soli, ut parcella ejusdem.

#### PROCLAMATIO DE LOCIS UBI VENDITORES BLADI STABUNT.

Different markets assigned by proclamation to the corndealers from the Eastern and the Western districts.

“ Soit proclamacioun fait, qe touz ceux qi amesnent  
 “ blees ou brees a la citee de Londres a vendre, lez  
 “ amesnent entierment es marchies en mesme la citee  
 “ a vender, a lieux aunciement acustumez; cestassa-  
 “ voieer, ceux de Countees de Cauntebrigge, Huntyn-  
 “ done, Bedeforde, et ceux qi veignent par Ware,  
 “ qils amesnent touz lez blees et brees qils ames-

<sup>1</sup> Cancellati.

<sup>2</sup> This word is repeated by inadvertence.

“ nerount a la dite citee a vendre a la Marche sur  
 “ la Pavement a Graschirche, et illeosqes estoient a  
 “ vende, et nulle part aillours, saunz fraude ou male  
 “ engine, et saunz riens ent mettre ou vendre en  
 “ muscettes; et mesmes les blees et brees ne soient  
 “ medleez en desceit du poeple, sur forfaiture de  
 “ mesmes les blees et brees en quel lez ditz condicions  
 “ qe ascun en soit atteint.

“ Et qe touz ceux de part le West de la dite  
 “ citee, come del Barnet, et queux deussent venire par  
 “ illoesqes et par autres places qi amesnent blees ou  
 “ brees a vendre a la dite citee, lez amesnent entier-  
 “ ment en Marche sur la Pavement devaunt lez Freres  
 “ Menours, deins Neugate, et illeosqes estoient a  
 “ vente, et nulle part aillours, saunz rien ent mettre  
 “ ou vendre en muscettes; et qe mesmes lez blees  
 “ ou brees ne soient medleez en desceit du poeple, sur  
 “ forfaiture de mesmes lez blees ou brees en quel des  
 “ ditz condicions qe ascun en soit atteint.”

LIBERTAS CIVITATIS ALLOCATA, QUOD NULLUS CIVIS F. 234. b.  
 PLACITET ALIUM EXTRA CIVITATEM.

Johannes de Cotone, de Londoniis, peletarius, attach- No citizen  
 iatus fuit ad respondendum Nicholao de Whittone, de to be im-  
 Londoniis, peletario, de placito quare vi et armis ipsum pleded  
 Nicholaum apud Londonias cepit et imprisonavit, et alia (with cer-  
 enormia etc., ad grave damnum etc., contra pacem etc. tain excep-  
 Et inde idem Nicholaus in propria persona sua queri- tions.)  
 tur, quod prædictus Johannes, die Veneris proximo beyond the  
 post festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli, anno regni Regis precincts of  
 nunc xvii<sup>o</sup>, vi et armis, videlicet gladiis, arcubus, et the City.  
 sagittis, ipsum Nicholaum apud Londonias cepit, et per  
 viii septimanas proxime sequentes imprisonavit. Un-  
 de dicit quod deterioratus est, et damna habet, ad  
 valentiam c librarum. Et inde producit sectam, etc.

Et prædictus Johannes venit; et super hoc Major et Communitas civitatis Londoniarum, per Willelmum de Borgho, attornatum suum, veniunt et petunt inde <sup>1</sup>curam ipsorum Majoris et Communitatis. Et dicunt, quod hujusmodi libertas, inter certas personas alias, fuit eis allocata in Curia hic in hujusmodi placito transgressionis, scilicet anno regni Regis nunc xiii. Et proferunt quandam chartam Domini Regis nunc, de confirmatione civibus Londoniarum factam, <sup>2</sup>quarum data est apud Eboracum, viii die Junii anno Regis nunc xii, quæ testatur quod idem Dominus Rex nunc inspexit quandam chartam quam Dominus Henricus, quondam Rex Angliæ, progenitor Domini Regis nunc, fecit civibus suis Londoniarum; per quam idem Dominus Henricus Rex concessit eisdem civibus suis, quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Londoniarum de ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris suis; quam quidem chartam ipsius Domini Henrici Regis etc., idem Dominus Rex nunc concessit et confirmavit per chartam suam de confirmatione prædictam: in qua etiam continetur, quod licet ipsi et eorum prædecessores sui, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliquibus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consuetudinum, in prædicta charta de confirmatione contentarum, aliquo casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi tamen cives et eorum hæredes et successores, cives civitatis prædictæ, quietanciis et liberis consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque impedimento ipsius Regis vel hæredum suorum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum suorum quorumcunque, de cætero plene gaudeant in perpetuum et utantur.

Et dicunt, quod prædicti Major et Communitas, et eorum prædecessores, cives ejusdem civitatis, a tempore

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<sup>1</sup> Perhaps *curiam*.

| <sup>2</sup> Properly *cujus*.



confectionis chartæ et confirmationum prædictarum, hujusmodi libertate hactenus usi sunt et gavisî. Et dicunt, quod hujusmodi libertas pluries eis in consimili casu est allocata, scilicet termino Paschæ, anno regni Regis nunc xiii, rotulo primo, inter Willelmum de Sule, querentem, et Hugonem de Waltham, clericum, de placito transgressionis: et in eodem rotulo, inter Eustacium Aldeyn de Risyng, querentem, et Nicholaum de Remham et Hamonem le Barbour, in placito transgressionis. Et inspectis rotulis de termino prædicto, compertum est quod hujusmodi libertas Majori et Communitati inter partes prædictas fuit allocata.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum in hæc verba:—

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus  
 “ suis, Galfrido le Scrope et sociis suis, Justiciariis Writ of Edward  
 thereon.  
 “ nostris ad placita coram nobis tenenda et assignanda,  
 “ salutem. Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus civi-  
 “ tatis nostræ Londoniarum per chartas progenitorum  
 “ nostrorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, concessas, con-  
 “ cessum sit eisdem quod nullus eorum placitet extra  
 “ muros civitatis de ullo placito, præter de tenu-  
 “ ris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis et ministris  
 “ nostris; ac nos chartas illas confirmaverimus per  
 “ chartam, et insuper eisdem civibus concesserimus, F. 235. a.  
 “ pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quod licet ipsi vel  
 “ eorum prædecessores, cives civitatis prædictæ, aliqui-  
 “ bus libertatum, quietanciarum, seu liberarum consue-  
 “ tudinum, in chartis prædictis contentarum, aliquo  
 “ casu emergente, hactenus plene usi non fuerint, ipsi  
 “ tamen cives et hæredes eorum ac successores, cives  
 “ civitatis illius, libertatibus, quietanciis, et liberis  
 “ consuetudinibus illis, et earum qualibet, absque im-  
 “ pedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum, seu minis-  
 “ trorum nostrorum quorumcunque, plene <sup>1</sup> audeant,

<sup>1</sup> An error for *gaudeant*.

“ prout in charta nostra prædicta plenius continetur  
 “ —Vobis mandamus, quod prædictos cives libertatibus  
 “ prædictis, quoad transgressionem et alia hujusmodi  
 “ infra civitatem prædictam perpetrata, coram vobis  
 “ absque impedimento uti et gaudere permittatis,  
 “ juxta tenorem chartarum et confirmationis et  
 “ concessionis prædictarum, ipsos, contra tenorem  
 “ earundem, non molestantes in aliquo, seu gravantes.  
 “ Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, v<sup>to</sup> die Maii  
 “ anno regni nostri xvii.” Ideo iidem Major et Com-  
 munitas habeant inde libertates, etc.

Et super hoc, dicti Major et Communitas, per præ-  
 dictum attornatum suum, præfixerunt diem partibus  
 prædictis in Gildaula Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo  
 ante festum Ascensionis Domini. Et dictum est eis,  
 quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeant, alioquin  
 quod redeant, etc.

#### ALLOCATIO LIBERTATIS PRÆDICTÆ.

Formal con-  
 cession of  
 the right of  
 a citizen not  
 to be im-  
 pleaded  
 beyond the  
 precincts of  
 the City.

Hugo de Gartone, Johannes Somere, Henricus  
 Cheyni, Simon Huwes, apprenticius de Gartone, Willel-  
 mus le Haubergere, et Robertus le Goldbetere, in mise-  
 ricordia. Iidem Hugo et alii attachiati fuerunt ad  
 respondendum Thomæ de Cantebrugge et Aliciæ, uxori  
 ejus, de placito quare ipsi, simul cum Nicholao le Clerk,  
 ceynturer, et Johanne de Stayntone, vi et armis domum  
 ipsius Aliciæ apud Londonias fregerunt, et bona et  
 catalla sua, ad valentiam cc librarum, ibidem inventa,  
 ceperunt et asportaverunt, et alia enormia etc., ad grave  
 damnum etc., et contra pacem, etc.

Et unde idem Thomas de Cantebrugge et Alicia, per  
 Ricardum de Braie, attornatum suum, queruntur quod  
 prædicti Hugo et alii simul etc., die Mercurii prox-  
 imo ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, anno regni

Regis nunc xv°, vi et armis, scilicet gladiis etc., domum ipsius Aliciæ, apud Londonias, fregerunt, et bona et catalla sua, scilicet aketouns, jammers, haberjons, bacynettes, et alia bona, etc., ad valentiam cc librarum, ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt; et unde dicit quod deteriorata est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam cc librarum; et inde producit sectam.

Et prædictus Hugo, et alii, per Willelmum Faunt, attornatum suum, venit et defendit vim et injuriam quando, etc. Et super hoc, veniunt Major et Communitas civitatis Londoniarum per Willelmum de Burgo, attornatum, et petunt inde libertatem suam. Et quia hujusmodi libertas in consimili casu pluries eis hic in Curia allocata est, ideo habeant inde libertatem suam. Et iidem Major et Communitas, per prædictum attornatum suum, præfixerunt diem partibus in Gildaula Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo ante festum Ascensionis Domini. Et dictum est eis, quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeant, alioquin redeant, etc.

LIBERTAS QUOD ATTINGTA NON CURRAT IN LONDONIIS.

Præceptum fuit Vicecomiti, sicut alias, quod sum-  
moneat per bonos summonitores xxiiii legales milites  
de visneto Londoniarum, quod essent hic ad hunc  
diem, scilicet a die Sancti Martini in xv dies, parati  
sacramento recognoscere, si jurentur, per quos quædam  
Inquisitio, quæ nuper summonita fuit coram Rege, et  
postmodo coram dilecto et fideli Regis Roberto  
Baynarde, uno Justiciariorum Regis ad placita tenenda  
et assignanda coram Rege, et Hamone de Chigwelle et  
Nicholao de Farndone, tunc Aldermannis civitatis Lon-  
doniarum eidem Roberto ad hoc associatis, capta fuit  
apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Londoniis, juxta

No Writ of  
Attaint to  
lie as to the  
verdict of a  
jury within  
the City.

F. 235. b.

libertatem civibus civitatis illius per nos nuper concessam, inter Ricardum le Chaucer, de Londoniis, et Mariam uxorem ejus, et Galfridum Stace, Agnetem quæ fuit uxor Walteri de Westhale, Thomam Stace, et Laurentium <sup>1</sup> Geffreyesman Stace, de quadam transgressione eisdem Ricardo et Mariæ per prædictos Galfridum, Agnetem, Thomam, et Laurentium illata, ut dicebatur, — falsum fecerunt sacramentum, sicut idem Galfridus nobis graviter conquerendo monstravit, necne. Et quod interim diligenter inquirerent qui fuerunt juratores illius Inquisitionis, et eos haberent coram Rege ad præfatum terminum. Et quod summonerent per bonos summonitores prædictos Ricardum et Mariam, quod tunc essent hic etc, audituri illam recognitionem, etc.

Et Vicecomites, scilicet <sup>2</sup> Simon Fraunceys et Henricus de Combe Martin, sic retornabant :—

“ Secundum libertates et antiquas consuetudines  
 “ civitatis Londoniarum, nulla Attincta super cives  
 “ civitatis prædictæ de aliqua re in civitate prædicta  
 “ emergente capi debeat ; per quod, ullam executionem  
 “ istius brevis, sine offensione libertatum et consuetu-  
 “ dinum prædictarum, facere non potuimus.”

Et venerunt modo tam prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Willelmum de Braunforde, attornatum suum, quam prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ, etc.

Royal writ confirmatory of the liberties and free customs of the City.

Et super hoc, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis suis hic breve suum clausum, in hæc verba :—

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia etc, dilectis et fidelibus suis,  
 “ Galfrido le Scrope et sociis suis, Justiciariis ad placita  
 “ coram nobis tenenda assignatis, salutem. Cum inter  
 “ cæteras libertates quas dilectis nobis Majori et civibus  
 “ civitatis nostræ Londoniarum concessimus, concesses-

<sup>1</sup> So in the original.

| <sup>2</sup> Sheriffs A.D. 1329.

“rimus eisdem quod ipsi et eorum hæredes et suc-  
 “cessores habeant libertates et liberas consuetudines  
 “suas, et eis utantur prout eis antiquitus uti con-  
 “sueverunt; et quod libertates et liberas consuetudi-  
 “nes suas recordare possunt coram nobis, Justiciariis  
 “et aliis ministris nostris quibuscumque, modo quo  
 “ante Iter Justiciariorum Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis  
 “Angliæ, patris nostri, apud Turrim Londoniarum  
 “ultimo itinerantium, facere consueverunt; non ob-  
 “stante quod dicti cives in Itinere prædicto super hu-  
 “jusmodi recordo, et libertatibus ac liberis consue-  
 “tudinibus prædictis, impediti fuissent; et etiam non  
 “obstantibus aliquibus statutis judiciis in contrarium  
 “editis et promulgatis—Vobis mandamus, quod ad  
 “libertates et liberas consuetudines quas iidem Major  
 “et cives coram nobis recordaverint, in omnibus  
 “placitis et querelis motis seu movendis, civitatem  
 “illam seu cives ejusdem tangentibus, ipsos sine diffi-  
 “cultate aliqua admittatis, et ipsos eisdem libertatibus  
 “et liberis consuetudinibus per recordum illud uti et  
 “gaudere permittatis. Teste meipso, apud Novam  
 “Sarum, xxviii die Octobris anno regni nostri se-  
 “cundo.”

Prætextu cujus brevis, præceptum est Vicecomitibus, quod venire faciant coram Rege in Octabis Sancti Hillarii, ubicumque etc., Majorem et cives civitatis prædictæ, ad ostendendum quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecessores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et ad recordandum tunc coram Rege hujusmodi libertates et consuetudines suas, secundum tenorem brevis prædicti; et ad faciendum et recipiendum quod Curia etc. Idem dies datus est tam prædicto Galfrido Stace, per Wilhelmum de Braunforde, attornatum suum, quam prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ, in eodem statu quo nunc, etc.

F. 236. a.

Ad quem diem, venit tam prædictus Galfridus quam

prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatos suos. Et Vicecomites inde nihil fecerunt, nec breve, etc. Ideo, sicut alias, præceptum est Vicecomitibus quod venire faciant coram Rege a die Paschæ in tres septimanas, ubicumque etc, prædictos Majorem et cives civitatis prædictæ ad ostendendum quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecessores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et ad recordandum tunc coram Rege hujusmodi libertates et consuetudines suas, secundum tenorem brevis prædicti; et ad faciendum et recipiendum, etc. Idem dies datus est tam prædictis Galfrido <sup>1</sup>quam prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ, etc.

Ad quem diem, venit prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Rogerum de Brussele, attornatum suum; et similiter prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per prædictum attornatum suum; et etiam Major et cives civitatis prædictæ. Et dictum est eisdem Majori et civibus, quod ostendant Curie quas libertates et liberas consuetudines iidem Major et cives, et eorum antecessores et prædecessores, uti consueverunt in hujusmodi placitis; et quod ipsi recordent hujusmodi libertates et liberas consuetudines, in hujusmodi placitis usitatas, secundum tenorem mandati Regis prædicti.

Qui quidem Major et cives, per Gregorium de Nortone, Recordatorem civitatis prædictæ, recordantur quod idem Major et cives, a tempore quo non <sup>2</sup>extat memoria, consueverunt habere quarentinam suam, scilicet, respectum quadraginta dierum, ut ipsi interim consultius et providius avisare se possint cujusmodi recordum in consimili casu fuerit faciendum; et petit respectum xl dierum pro recordo suo in præmissis faciendo. Ideo datus est dies coram Rege, a die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in quindecim dies, ubicum-

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<sup>1</sup> etc. is probably omitted here. | <sup>2</sup> Extat in the original.

que etc., et tunc recordentur. Idem dies datus est prædictis Galfrido Stace, et etiam Ricardo et Mariæ, per attornatos suos hic in Banco.

Ad quem diem, veniunt coram Rege, apud Westmonasterium, prædictus Galfridus Stace, per Rogerum de Brusle, attornatum suum; et prædicti Ricardus et Maria etiam, per attornatum ipsius Mariæ; et etiam prædicti Major et cives. Et dictum est eisdem Majori et civibus, quod recordent libertates et liberas consuetudines quas in hujusmodi placitis antiquitus uti consueverunt, secundum tenorem mandati Regis prædicti. Qui quidem Major et cives dicunt, quod in Magna Charta de libertatibus Angliæ per progenitorem Domini Regis est concessum, quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas illæsas: et ante Statutum de Attinctis in brevibus de transgressione concedendis, jam de novo apud Westmonasterium tempore Domini Regis nunc editum, nullum jacuit breve de Attincta secundum legem, etc., de transgressione. Unde dicunt, quod per hujusmodi Statutum, in contrarium libertatum et liberarum consuetudinum civitatis prædictæ editum, libertates et liberæ consuetudines suæ, ab antiquo usitatæ, mutari seu infringi non debent, nisi expressa inde fieret mentio in Statuto prædicto. Unde ipsi recordantur, quod cum juratæ captæ fuerint per sacramentum civium ejusdem civitatis, de aliqua re emergente in civitate prædicta, veredicto hujusmodi juratæ veraciter credi debet; et fides est adhibenda, et ab antiquo adhiberi consuevit, perpetuo duratura: absque hoc, quod aliqua Attincta super ipsos juratores, cives ejusdem civitatis, in hujusmodi placitis, per aliquod breve de Attincta capi debeat, nec consuevit nec unquam capta fuit. Et petunt quod Justiciarii hic ipsos cives hujusmodi libertate et libera consuetudine, per ipsos sic recordata, uti et gaudere permittant in jurata prædicta per sacramentum concivium suorum

capta; eo quod transgressio prædicta præfatis Ricardo et Maria, concivibus suis, in civitate prædicta facta fuit, ut prædictum est.

Et Adam de Fyncham, qui sequitur pro Domino Rege, dicit quod prædicti Major et cives ad hujusmodi recordum in hoc casu faciendum, admitti non debent; quia dicit, quod omnis libertas et libera consuetudo habet intelligi et probari per usum earundem affirmative, et non per abusum; et ex quo prædicti Major et cives recordantur quod nulla Attineta in hujusmodi placitis capi debet, seu consuevit, super juratam civium civitatis prædictæ de aliqua re emergente in eadem civitate, hoc potius sonat in dissuetudinem quam consuetudinem seu libertatem. Et petit iudicium pro Domino Rege. Dicit etiam, pro Domino Rege, quod pluries ante hæc tempora, tam ante tempus Itineris prædicti quam post, plura brevia de Attineta ad sectam partium secuti sunt, tam in Curia hic quam coram Justiciariis de Banco, super cives civitatis prædictæ, de rebus emergentibus in eadem civitate; ubi Vicecomites ejusdem civitatis executionem hujusmodi brevium debito modo fecerunt, et nomina tam xxiiii juratorum quam juratæ primæ juratorum in panellis suis retornaverunt, etc. Unde petit iudicium pro Domino Rege, etc.

Et quia Dominus Rex per prædictum breve suum assertive mandavit, quod Justiciarii hic ad libertates et liberas consuetudines quas iidem Major et cives coram Rege recordaverint, in omnibus placitis et querelis, motis et movendis, civitatem illam seu cives ejusdem tangentibus, ipsos sine difficultate admittant, et ipsos etiam libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus per recordum illud uti et gaudere permittant— Ideo dictum est prædicto attorney præfati Galfridi Stace, quod venire faciat dictum Galfridum, dominum suum, coram Rege, a die Sancti Michaelis in xv dies ubicumque, [etc.] in propria persona sua, periculo



quod incumbit. Et tunc fiat quod de jure, etc. Et idem dies datus est prædictis Ricardo et Mariæ hic in Banco, etc.

Postea venerunt tam prædictus Galfridus, in propria persona sua, quam prædicti Ricardus et Maria, per attornatum ipsius Ricardi; et similiter Major et cives, per attornatum suum. Et prædictus Galfridus, per Justiciarios requisitus si quid dicere sciat quare prædicti Major et cives prædicta libertate et libera consuetudine uti et gaudere non debeant, sicut ipsi superius recordantur, dicit quod ante hæc tempora, tam ante tempus Itineris prædicti quam post, plura brevia de Attincta fuerunt impetrata, et ad sectam partium prosecuta, tam in Curia hic, coram Justiciariis de Banco, super cives civitatis prædictæ de rebus emergentibus in eadem civitate, ubi Vicecomites ejusdem civitatis executionem hujusmodi brevium debito modo fecerunt, etc. Unde petit judicium, etc.

Et quia prædictus Galfridus non ostendit Curie quod aliqua Attincta unquam capta fuit in civitate prædicta super juratam civium ejusdem civitatis, et Dominus Rex mandavit per breve suum Justiciariis suis hic, quod admitterent Majorem et cives ad recordandum coram eis libertates et liberas consuetudines, uti et gaudere omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas coram eis recordaverint, in omnibus placitis [et] querelis, motis et movendis, civitatem illam seu cives tangentibus: et iidem Major et cives recordantur quod nulla attincta unquam capta fuit super jurata<sup>1</sup> cives ejusdem civitatis, de aliqua re in eadem civitate emergente—Ideo consideratum est, quod prædictus Galfridus nihil capiat pro Attincta ista, sed eadem Attincta omnino adnullatur.

F. 237. a.

Et quia idem Galfridus, super quodam brevi de transgressione quod prædicti Ricardus et Maria in Curia

<sup>1</sup> An error for *civium*.

hic tulerunt versus ipsum Galfridum, et super quo brevi idem Galfridus, modo <sup>1</sup>arranians istam Attinctam, fuit convictus de transgressione facta contra pacem Regis, etc., prout patet termino Sancti Hillarii, anno regni <sup>2</sup>patris Domini Regis nunc xix, rotulo xiii—Ideo idem Galfridus committetur Marescallo, quousque etc.

BREVE PRO JUSTICIARIIS ITINERANTIBUS APUD VILLAM  
NORTHAMPTONLÆ.

Writ to the  
Sheriffs, di-  
recting  
certain en-  
quiries as to  
a certain  
acquittance.

“ Rex Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Præ-  
cipimus vobis, quod venire faciatis coram Justici-  
ariis nostris, itinerantibus apud Northamptoniam, a  
die Paschæ in xv dies, xii tam milites quam alios  
liberos et legales homines de visneto Londoniarum,  
per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, et qui  
nec Magistrum Johannem Clarelle nec Isabellam de  
Aldewynclæ aliqua affinitate attingent, ad recog-  
noscendum, super sacramentum suum, si quoddam  
scriptum acquietanciæ, quod eadem Isabella in Curia  
nostra, coram præfatis Justiciariis nostris apud Nor-  
thamptoniam, protulit sub nomine prædicti Magistri  
Johannis, sit factum ipsius Magistri Johannis, sicut  
prædicta Isabella dicit, vel non, sicut prædictus Ma-  
gister Johannes dicit. Quia tam prædictus Magister  
Johannes quam prædicta Isabella, inter quos inde  
contentio est, posuerunt se in juratam illam. Et  
habeatis ibi nomina juratorum et hoc breve. Teste  
G. Le Scrope, apud Northamptoniam, xxiiii<sup>to</sup> die  
Februarii, anno regni nostri quarto.”

RETURNUM EJUSDEM.

Return to  
the same,  
declining

“ Secundum libertatem civitatis Londoniarum, omnes  
Inquisitiones per Justiciarios et alios Domini Regis

<sup>1</sup> Possibly *arramans*.

| <sup>2</sup> The name is erased.

“ ministros de hominibus civitatis prædictæ capiendæ, to make the said enquiries.  
 “ debent capi apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Lon-  
 “ doniis, et non alibi, exceptis Inquisitionibus in Iti-  
 “ neribus apud Turrim Londoniarum et pro delibera-  
 “ tione Gaolæ de Newgate capiendis. Per quod, de  
 “ executione istius brevis, sine offensione libertatis  
 “ prædictæ, nihil facere potuimus.”

BREVE PRO ESCÆTORE AD INQUIRENDUM DE TENEMENTIS.

“ Ricardus de Clare, Escaetor Domini Regis citra Writ of the King's Escheator to the Sheriffs.  
 “ Trentam, dilectis sibi Vicecomitibus Londoniarum,  
 “ salutem. Mandatum Domini Regis in hæc verba  
 “ recepimus :—  
 “ ‘ Edwardus, etc., dilecto clerico suo, Magistro Ri- Royal mandate to the Escheator enjoining certain enquiries.  
 “ ‘ cardo de Clare, Escaetori suo ultra Trentam, salutem.  
 “ ‘ Ex parte Willelmi de Waltham, civis Londoniarum,  
 “ ‘ per petitionem coram nobis factam, et Consilio  
 “ ‘ nostro hoc instanti Parlamento nostro apud Ebor-  
 “ ‘ cum, exhibitum nobis extitit, cum instanti suppli-  
 “ ‘ catione, quod cum Johannes de Export, quondam  
 “ ‘ civis Londoniarum, defunctus, in testamento suo  
 “ ‘ <sup>1</sup> legisset quædam tenementa sua quæ in eadem  
 “ ‘ civitate acquisierat, ad inveniendum quendam capel-  
 “ ‘ lanum pro anima ipsius Johannis et animabus om-  
 “ ‘ nium fidelium defunctorum, in Ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ  
 “ ‘ de Aldermariechirche, in perpetuum celebraturum ;  
 “ ‘ et ad hoc faciendum certos constituit executores, vi-  
 “ ‘ delicet Johannem Paas et Silvestre le Cordewanere ;  
 “ ‘ ac postmodo, pro eo quod dicitur, executores testa-  
 “ ‘ mentum prædictum, secundum consuetudinem civi-  
 “ ‘ tatis prædictæ, in Gihalda Londoniarum, malitiose  
 “ ‘ probare noluerunt, ne eo prætextu ad inveniendam

<sup>1</sup> Properly *legasset*.

“ ‘ Cantariam prædictam, juxta voluntatem defuncti,  
 “ ‘ per Majorem et Aldermannos ejusdem civitatis com-  
 “ ‘ pelli possent; et Cantariam prædictam totaliter  
 “ ‘ subtraxissent, dictaque tenementa, unde sustentari  
 “ ‘ debent, sibi contra voluntatem testatoris appro-  
 “ ‘ priassent; bonæ memoriæ Robertus, nuper Can-  
 F. 237. b. “ ‘ tuariæ Archiepiscopus, Decanatus de Arcubus Lon-  
 “ ‘ doniis, qui est jurisdictionis suæ exemptæ, perso-  
 “ ‘ naliter usitatus, et præmissa intelligens, ac volens  
 “ ‘ testamentum prædicti Johannis de Export, <sup>1</sup> quod  
 “ ‘ ad sustentationem prædictæ Cantariæ, adimpleri, in  
 “ ‘ defectu ipsorum executorum commisit administra-  
 “ ‘ tionem reddituum de dictis tenementis pervenien-  
 “ ‘ tium præfato Willelmo de Waltham, ad inveniendam  
 “ ‘ Cantariam: qui quidem Willelmus per longa tem-  
 “ ‘ pora dictam Cantariam invenit, et exitus prædictos  
 “ ‘ percepit prætextu commissionis supradictæ. Et quia  
 “ ‘ tenementa prædicta per alios, contra justitiam, occu-  
 “ ‘ pantur, et eadem tenementa ad nos, cum pro eo  
 “ ‘ quod testamentum prædictum non erat, juxta con-  
 “ ‘ suetudinem civitatis prædictæ, in dicta Gyhalda  
 “ ‘ probatum, cum etiam pro eo quod idem Johannes  
 “ ‘ sine hæredibus decessit, et jam omnes executores  
 “ ‘ testamenti sui sunt defuncti, debent pertinere—  
 “ ‘ Volumus eidem Willelmo, pietatis intentu, concedere  
 “ ‘ tenementa prædicta, ad Cantariam prædictam inde  
 “ ‘ perpetuo sustentandam. Nos igitur, super præ-  
 “ ‘ missis, et utrum tenementa illa sint in manu nos-  
 “ ‘ tra vel <sup>2</sup> ulterius, et si in manu nostra, tunc ex  
 “ ‘ qua causa, qualiter, et quomodo, et quantum tene-  
 “ ‘ menta illa valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus,  
 “ ‘ et ubi tenementa illa existunt, volentes plenius  
 “ ‘ certiorari—Vobis mandamus, quod per sacramentum  
 “ ‘ proborum hominum de balliva vestra, per quos rei

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<sup>1</sup> Probably *quoad*.

| <sup>2</sup> An error for *alterius*.

“ ‘ veritas melius sciri poterit, diligentem super præ-  
 “ ‘ missis, omnibus et singulis, inquisitionem faciatis,  
 “ ‘ et eam distincte et aperte faciatis nobis, sub sigillis  
 “ ‘ vestris, et sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, sine  
 “ ‘ dilatione. Mittatur et hoc breve. Teste meipso,  
 “ ‘ apud Eboracum, xii die Junii anno regni nostri xii.’ ”

“ Quare vobis, ex parte Domini Regis, mandamus  
 “ quod venire faciatis coram nobis, ad Ecclesiam  
 “ Beatæ Mariæ de Aldermariechirche, hac instanti die  
 “ Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Jacobi Apo-  
 “ stoli, xviii probos et legales homines de Warda de  
 “ Cordewanerestrete, ad inquirendum per eorum sacra-  
 “ mentum super præmissis omnibus plenius veritatem,  
 “ juxta tenorem mandati regii supradicti. Et habeatis  
 “ ibi nomina eorum quos sic venire feceritis, et hoc  
 “ breve. Datum Londoniis, xxiii die Julii anno regni  
 “ Regis supradicti xiii.”

“ Libertas civitatis Londoniarum, juxta antiquam  
 “ consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ, non permittit  
 “ quod Escaetor, in casu in brevi contento, officium  
 “ suum exerceat infra libertatem ejusdem civitatis.  
 “ Ideo de executione istius brevis nihil facere potui-  
 “ mus.”

Return of  
the Sheriffs,  
refusing to  
make the  
said en-  
quiries.

#### DE EXAMINATIONE JURATORUM IN ASSISIS.

“ Item, ordinatum est et concessum, quod pro magnis  
 “ et innumerabilibus periculis temporibus futuris evi-  
 “ tandis, super eo, videlicet quod quamplures jam  
 “ de novo fingentes se in tenementis diversorum jus  
 “ habere, licet non habeant, in hujusmodi tenementis  
 “ se intrudunt, quamvis tenentes hujusmodi tenementa,  
 “ aut eorum feoffatores, per plures annos seisinam  
 “ pacificam in hujusmodi tenementis obtinuerint. Et  
 “ cum hujusmodi intrusores recenter ejecti fuerint,  
 “ queruntur coram Majore et Aldermannis in Hus-  
 “ tengo de intrusione, asserentes se disseisiri, ut sic

Ordinance  
for the pre-  
vention of  
collusion  
between  
jurors and  
the dissei-  
sors of  
tenements.

“ coram Vicecomitibus et Coronatore placita Assisarum  
 “ tenentibus, per homines ad hujusmodi Assisas coram  
 “ Vicecomitibus summonitos, hujusmodi tenementa per  
 “ simplicem intrusionem possint recuperare. Et cum  
 “ contigerit quod partes hujusmodi ad Assisam placita-  
 “ verint, et Assisa capi debeat, veniunt frequenter ju-  
 “ ratores Assisæ et dicunt simpliciter, quidam eorum  
 “ per ignorantiam et quidam per procurationem, quod  
 “ hujusmodi querentes sunt disseisiti, absque aliqua  
 P. 238. a. “ alia evidentiâ facti hujusmodi manifestanda—de  
 “ cætero hujusmodi juratores examinentur super toto  
 “ facto, si necesse fuerit, et quomodo hujusmodi in-  
 “ trusores clamant habere statum in hujusmodi tene-  
 “ mentis, ita quod rei veritas evidenter sciri possit,  
 “ etc. Et quod hujusmodi examinatio fiat diebus  
 “ quando placita de intrusionibus tenentur, in præ-  
 “ sentia Majoris, si interesse possit aut velit, aut in  
 “ præsentia quatuor, trium, aut duorum Aldermanno-  
 “ rum, ad minus, qui testimonium perhibere possint  
 “ de hujusmodi examinatione. Et eodem modo fiat  
 “ in magnis Assisis, si necesse fuerit, ubi aliqui petunt  
 “ tenementa vel redditus de seisinâ eorum propria, et  
 “ tenentes hujusmodi tenementorum vel reddituum,  
 “ vel eorum antecessores seu feoffatores, eadem tene-  
 “ menta habuerint per longa tempora.”

#### DE PRÆMUNITIONIBUS TENENTIUM.

Ordinance  
 as to the  
 proper no-  
 tices to be  
 given by  
 tenants of  
 houses.

Item, qe chescun qavera lowe ascun ou ascuns terres  
 ou tenementz, de denszein ou de forein, deinz la fraun-  
 chise de la citee, sanz especialtee ent avoir, au certain  
 terme ou a terme de vie, et soit en voluntee de partiere  
 dicelle, si le rent soit meyndre qe xl souldz par an,  
 qil garnisse le seignour un quartere devaunt au meyns:  
 et si la value de la rent se extende outre xl souldz  
 par an, qadonqes le seignour soit garny demy an

devaunt. Et si le tenaunt faille es tielx garnissementz, adonques il serra tenuz au seignour pur le rent dun quarter ou demy <sup>1</sup>a, solonc la value del annuel rent, come dessus est dit; ou autrement il ordeignera au seignour suffisaunt tenaunt pur celles termes.

Et ferra le seignour mesmes lez garnissementz au tenaunt as toutz temps qe luy pleist reavoire les terres ou tenementz en sa mayn, pur faire ent sa voluntee. Et si le tenaunt eyt especialtee par fait au terme de vie, ou certain terme, et le seignour deinz celle terme alyene mesmes les terres ou tenementz en fee, en cell case le alienacioun ne destourbera pas le tenant de rejoyere soun terme. Meas si le tenaunt neyt especialtee par fait, adonques le purchasour purra ent faire sez propres voluntees. Et si le tenant chalange terme par covenaut fait ove le seignour, soulement en presence et audience dez bones gentz, saunz fait, eyt sa accioun de covenaut devers le seignour, et soit le purchaceour, come desus, a large.

Notice to be given by landlords to tenants.

Et si lez biens du tenaunt soient arestuz par proces de la seute dascune persone, et mesme le tenaunt soit dettour al seignour de la mesoun pur rent dicelle a derere, qadonques le seignour serra servys de sa rent devaunt le primere pleintif; cestassavoire, au tant come le seignour voet jurrere qe luy est aderere de la rent; issint tout foiz, qe le chalenge du seignour ne soi extende a greindre somme qe la value de mesme celle rent de deux anz. Et sil eyt suffert soun tenaunt de soun paiment outre le terme de deux anz, soit le remenaunt de soun peril demesne, sanz prejudice faire a celly qi chalange autre dette. Mays si le tenaunt luy doit autre dette, eyt sa accioun a la Comune Ley et usages de la citee.

Landlord to have a prior claim on the tenant's chattels for two years' rent in arrear.

<sup>1</sup> An error for *an*.

F. 238. b. **CONSUEITUDO DE TERRIS ET TENEMENTIS LEGATIS AD OPERA PIETATIS; LICET NON SIT PERSONA CAPAX TEMPORE LEGATI, TAMEN LEGATUM CAPIET EFFEC- TUM.**

A devise of lands to religious uses, not to be defeated for want of proper representatives of the testator.

Memorandum, quod in Congregatione Communis Consilii civitatis Londoniarum, habita die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi secundo, pro dubio removendo quod fuit inter placitantes super quibusdam antiquis consuetudinibus dictæ civitatis propositum, fuerat approbata consuetudo necne—videlicet, cum quis, liber homo dictæ civitatis, in testamento suo, proclamato et irrotulato secundum consuetudinem dictæ civitatis, legat terras, tenementa, vel redditus capellano vel capellanis ad aliquam Cantariam vel Cantarias in perpetuum sustentandas, aut alia opera ecclesiarum aut anniversaria annuatim celebranda, aut luminaria, aut alia divina servitia, aut pietatis opera, perpetuo invenianda, facienda, vel sustinenda; licet tempore legati, nec tempore mortis legatoris, non sit aliqua persona capax, aut Cantaria in qua vel in quibus tale legatum possit capere effectum; et licet executio ultimæ voluntatis talis testatoris per executores suos vel executores executorum non perimpleatur, in præsentando personam idoneam vel personas idoneas ad hujusmodi Cantariam vel Cantarias, aut inveniando hujusmodi luminaria, opera ecclesiarum, anniversaria, vel alia pietatis opera; licet etiam in hujusmodi testamento, ex negligentia vel ignorantia scriptoris, de nominibus personarum sic celebraturarum non sit facta mentio specialis, nec etiam de hiis qui pro perpetuo præsentarent ad easdem; ac etiam, licet in hujusmodi testamento, non ponatur clausula distringendi, aut per quos districtio fieri debet, in casu quod voluntas testatoris non impleatur. Nihilominus tamen, si per verba in hujus-



modi testamentis contenta, juxta bonam fidem et sanam conscientiam, poterit interpretari, concipi, aut verisimiliter æstimari quod voluntas testatoris ultima fuit hujusmodi Cantariam, luminaria, divina servitia, aut talia pietatis opera, in perpetuum sustinenda, facienda, aut invenienda, rector aut parochiani ecclesiæ cui talis Cantaria, luminaria, servitium divinum, aut aliud hujusmodi pietatis opus pertinet, aut, in eorum defectu, Major et Aldermanni, ad hujusmodi Cantariam etc., idoneam personam præsentare possunt, et hactenus in similibus casibus, tam toto tempore ante Chartam civibus Londoniarum per Regem Edwardum, post Conquæstum Tertium, bonæ memoriæ concessam, quam etiam post datam illius chartæ præsentare consueverunt; ac etiam pro arreragiis, si quæ sint, distringere in terris et tenementis unde redditus pro hujusmodi Cantaria, luminariis, divinis servitiis, aut operibus pietatis sustinendis exire debent; juxta effectum, intentionem, et ultimam testatoris voluntatem. Ita tamen, quod hujusmodi interpretatio, intellectus, et verisimilis æstimatio ultimæ voluntatis testatoris per Majorem et Aldermannos dictæ civitatis, et non per alios, juxta antiquas consuetudines, bonam fidem, et justitiam fiant; et quicquid sic judicatum fuerit in talibus per eosdem perpetuum robur teneat et virtutem. Quo, sicut præmittitur, quæsito, mirabatur Commune Consilium quod tam vetus consuetudo penes aliquos Londoniis placitantes in dubium verteretur.

F. 239. a.

Et ideo per <sup>1</sup> Nicholaum Brembre, tunc Majorem, et sic singillatim per singulos Aldermannos, et deinde per cæterum Communiariorum, generaliter est responsum, et unanimiter ac firmiter contestatum, quod totum quod quæsitum fuit a toto tempore ante impetrationem dictæ chartæ, ac etiam post, in dicta civitate consuetudo

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<sup>1</sup> Mayor of London A.D. 1377, 1383, 1384, and 1385.

fuerat approbata ; et ne posterius in dubium verteretur, inter alia memoranda dictæ civitatis hoc præcipiant sic intrari.

QUOD NATIVI NON SINT RECEPTI IN LIBERTATEM  
CIVITATIS.

Bondmen  
not to enjoy  
the liberties  
of the City.

Memorandum, quod xviii die mensis Julii anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi undecimo, pro vitando dedecore et scandalo civitati Londoniarum, per Nicholaum Extone, Majorem, et Aldermannos, cum assensu Communis Consilii dictæ civitatis, extitit ordinatum, ut amodo nullus forinsecus irrotuletur apprenticius, nec recipiatur in libertatem dictæ civitatis per viam apprenticiatus, nisi prius juret quod est liber homo et non nativus. Et quisquis in posterum recipietur in libertatem dictæ civitatis, per emptionem vel alio modo quam per apprenticiatum, præstet idem juramentum, et etiam inveniat sex probos cives dictæ civitatis, qui manucipiant pro eo sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit.

Et si contingat quod talis nativus admittatur in dictæ civitatis libertatem per suggestionem falsam, Camerario nesciente, statim postquam notorie constiterit Majori et Aldermannis quod talis est nativus, amittat libertatem civitatis et faciat finem pro sua deceptione, juxta discretionem Majoris et Aldermanorum, salva semper libertate quæ pertinet ad solum dictæ libertatis.

No one born  
of a bond-  
man to exer-  
cise a judicial  
office within  
the city.

Item, si contingat de cætero, quod absit, quod talis nativus, videlicet, tempore cujus nascentiæ pater suus fuit nativus, eligatur ad statum judiciale dictæ civitatis, sicut Aldermanni, Vicecomitis, vel Majoris, nisi notificet Majori et Aldermannis de sua servili conditione priusquam recipiat illum statum, solvet Camerario ad opus civitatis centum libras, et nihilominus perdat suam, ut præmittitur, libertatem.

## QUOD CANES NON CIRCUMVAGENT IN CIVITATE.

Auxi, pur eschuyre noises, damages, et debates, Dogs not to wander about the City. queux soleient avenir, defendu est qe nully teigne neit chien usant dalere a large hors de soun cloos sanz garde, de jour ne noet, deinz la fraunchise de la citee; forspris cheins gentilx, sur peyne de paier xl The dogs of the gentry excepted. deniers, al oeps de la Chambre. Et si ascun prie pur ascuny qi face a lencountre, paie xl deniers a la Chambre pur sa priere.

## DE PERTICIS TABERNARIORUM.

Item, ordinatum est, quod cum perticæ, porrectæ Regulation as to the length of the sign-poles of taverns. ante tabernas in Chepe et undique in dicta civitate, nimis protenduntur supra vias regias, ad impedimentum equitantium et aliorum, et, propter eorum pondus excessivum, ad magnam deteriorationem domorum in quibus firmanur;—ut inde fieret remedium opportunum, concessum et ordinatum est per Majorem et Aldermannos, et, summonitis singulis tabernariis dictæ civitatis, præceptum est eisdem, sub pœna solvendi ad Cameram Gyhaldæ, qualibet vice qua transgressi fuerint ordinationem istam, xl denarios, ne quis eorum de cætero habeat perticam, portantem signum suum vel folia, porrectam vel jacentem ultra viam regiam in majori longitudine quam septem pedum ad plus; et hæc ordinatio incipiat tenere effectum ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime futurum, et semper in posterum valitura. F. 239. b.

## DE CARECTIS FUGANDIS.

Item, qe nulle charettre deinz la fraunchise ne chace Regulation as to the driving of carts. sa charette plus ignelment quaunt ele est discharge,

que come ele est charge; pur diverses perils et grevaunces eschuere, sur peyne de xl deniers a la Chambre, et souu corps a prisone, a voluntee du Maire.

F. 178. a.

## QUARTA PARS.

DE PŒNA CONTRA MERETRICES, PRONUBAS, PRESBYTEROS  
ADULTEROS, VITELLARIOS DE COMMUNI CONSILIO;  
ET ALIIS ORDINATIONIBUS.

In primis, quod meretrices, pronobæ, et adulteri notorii, indicati in Gardmote, sint capti, et mittantur prisonæ, etc.

Item, de pœna hominis inventi communis luxuriantioris vel pronobi.

F. 178. b.

Item, de pœna communis meretricis vel pronobæ.

Item, de communi meretrice convicta.

Item, de homine vel fœmina convicta pro rixa.

Item, de presbytero invento cum fœmina.

Item, de adultero convicto.

Item, de fœmina in adulterio cum presbytero capta.

Item, de fœmina innupta inventa cum presbytero.

DE BLADO, BLADARIIS, ET ALIIS VITELLARIIS; AC ALIIS  
CONSUEUDINIBUS ET GUBERNATIONE CIVITATIS.

Item, quod nullus emat bladum, bracium, neque salem, ad ea dimittenda postea in manibus venditoris ad revendendum.

Item, quod nullus bladarius, nec alius, emat bladum, bracium, neque salem, antequam aperte expectaverint apud Billyngesgate vel ad Ripam Reginæ per tres dies mercatus.

Item, quod nullus ducat extra civitatem bladum, bracium, nec vinum, ducendum extra regnum.

Item, de ordinatione de Communi Consilio per Wardas.

Item, de confirmatione Consilii Communis per Wardas.

Item, quod nullus sit Major nisi prius Vicecomes existat.

Item, de pulletariis et pulletria, et de pretio pulletriæ.

Item, quod vitallarii extranei libere veniant ad civitatem Londoniarum, et recedant ab eadem sine impedimento.

Item, de piscenariis juratis pro scrutinio paneriorum, quæ non sunt de assisa, faciendo.

Item, de Statuto de Gavelette.

Item, de quodam brevi pro assisa de nocumento liberi tenementi.

Item, de damnis adjudicandis in dote.

Item, de damnis adjudicandis in placito debiti.

Item, de essonio de servitio Domini Regis.

Item, de deficiente de lege facienda.

Item, de assisis de redditu.

Item, de Inquisitionibus capiendis.

Item, quod ministri jurent annuatim.

Item, quod placitatores jurentur.

Item, quod attornati jurentur.

Item, de Recordo ad Sancti Martini mittendo.

Item, de processu de placito debiti in Curia Vicecomitum.

Item, de testibus productis.

Item, de Statuto de Smythfelde.

Item, de conservatione pacis, et de pœna pugnantium seu trahentium cultellum, etc.

Item, de hospitatoribus.

Item, de eversu aquæ Thamisiæ.

Item, de hurdiciis, ne fiant ante domos.

Item, quod carpentarii et <sup>1</sup>latomi jurentur.

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<sup>1</sup> *Latami* in the original.

- F. 178. a. Item, quod Major inquiret de ministris civitatis.
- Item, de officio ministrorum cum executione faciendo.
- Item, de brevi Domini Regis, pro civibus Londoniarum, Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis directo.
- Item, de brevi Domini Regis, ad audiendum et terminandum, etc.
- Item, de commissione Justiciariis de audiendo et terminando directa.
- Item, de quodam brevi Domini Regis, ne Justiciarii prædicti sederent, etc.
- Item, de allocatione libertatis civitatis Londoniarum coram Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis.
- Item, de quadam compositione inter cives Londoniarum et mercatores Hansæ Alemanniæ, etc.
- Item, de forisfactura valoris maritagii, etc.
- Item, de ejectione mercandiarum.
- Item, de brevi quod extraneus non vendat alii extraneo ad revendendum.
- Item, de brevi quod extraneus non vendat ad retaliam, nec teneat hospitium, nec sit abrocarius.
- Item, de pœna rebellantis magistris misteræ suæ.
- Item, quod nullus admittatur in libertatem alicujus misteræ sine assensu hominum ejusdem.
- Item, quod tenens ad terminum vitæ, vel in tallia, non sit exclusus per factum antecessoris sui continens warantiam, nisi habeat tenementum per descensum in feodo simplici.
- Item, de allocatione libertatis civitatis Londoniarum coram Domino Rege.

ITEM, DE STATUTIS ET ORDINATIONIBUS PRO KYDELLIS  
ET TRYINKES IN THAMISIA ET MEDEWAY AMO-

VENDIS ; ET DE RETIBUS, ET CONSERVATIONE AQUÆ  
THAMISÆ.<sup>1</sup>

[ITEM, DE SERVIENTIBUS VICECOMITUM ORDINATIONES  
DIVERSÆ.

ITEM, DE JURAMENTO MAGISTROBUM MISTERARUM.<sup>2</sup>]

INCIPIT QUARTA PARS.

F. 230. b.

DE PUNISSEMENT DE PUTEYNS ET BAUDES.

Pur ceo qen diverses Gardemotes tenuz devaunt lez Regulations  
as to harlots  
and bawds. Aldermans en lour Gardes, sont enditz par lez bones gentz de la Garde ascuns homes pur comunes putours, comunes avoutours, et comunes baudes ; et auxi femmes, pur comunes putaynes, comunes avouteresses, comunes baudes et contenderesses, a cause de lez remoever hors de la citee, ou pur eux faire cessere de ensi mal faire, a plesaunce de Dieu, salvacioun de lour almes, et nettire et honeste de la dite citee ; dez queux, nulle correccioun ad este fait devaunt ces heures, a cause qe nulle ordinance de ceo ad este fait, mais plus tost suffertz et mayntenuz, a graunt displeisance de Dieu et deshonore de la citee—Ordeigne est, et assentuz par lez Mair et Aldermannes, et Comune Conseille de la dite citee, qe desormes chescun Aldermann, tantost apres

<sup>1</sup> This portion of the Contents is written in a different hand, the same in which the portion of the Book to which it bears reference is written, and similar to that of the Second Book.

<sup>2</sup> This portion is written in a somewhat later hand, probably of the reign of Henry VI., the portion to which it relates being an addition to the work as compiled in the reign of Henry V.

soun Gardemot tenuz, et le voirdoit a luy renduz, si ascuns tiels de male et nusance vie soient devant luy enditez, lez face prendre et amesnere a prisoun, pur y demurrere tanques ils soient purgez par enquest, ou defoulez, ou autrement atteintz par lour conissance demesne; retournaunt au Maire le jour del voirdoit rendu, ou, dedeinz deux jours proscheinz, lez nouns de ensi enditez et la cause. Et pur ceo bien et loialment faire, sanz targere, touz lez Aldermans sont asseurez par lour serementz.

#### DE HOMME QEST TROVE PUTOUR, ET DE SA PEYNE

Regulations  
as to the  
punishment  
of panders  
and bawds.

Primerement, qe si aucun homme soit trove pur comune putour ou baude, et de ceo soit atteint; adeprimes, soit il rasee tout le test et la barbe, forsques un liste en le test del laieure de deux pounces, et amenez de la prisone tanqal pilory ovesques mynstralx, et mys sure ycelle pur certain temps, solonc la discrecioun dez Maire et <sup>1</sup>Aldermans. Et sil soit la second foitz de ceo atteint, eyt mesme la juwise, et en mesme la manere par certain temps, solonc la discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans; et outre ceo, eyt emprisonement de dis jours sanz redempcyon. Et al tierce foitz, eit meisme la juwyse, et en meisme la manere par certain temps, solonc discrecioun des Mayre et Aldermannes, et apres soit amenez a un porte de la citee, et la forajure la citee pur toutz jours,

F. 240. a.

Punishment  
of female  
bawds.

Item, si ascune femme soit trove pur puteresse ou baude, et diceo soit atteint, adeprimez soit overtement amenez, ove mynstralx, de la prisone tanques al thewe, et mys sur icelle pur certain temps,

<sup>1</sup> *Aldermān*. It seems doubtful whether this is intended for the singular or the plural. The exact- ing lines below taken into consideration, the probabilities are in favour of the plural.



solonc discrecioun dez Mayr et Aldermans, et la sez chiveux tallez roundement entour sa teste. Et si ele soit la secoude foitz de ceo atteinte, eit mesme la juwise, et en meism la manere par certain temps, solonc la discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans; et outre ceo, eit emprisonement de dis jours, sanz redempcyoun. Et al tierce foitz, eit meisme la juwise, et en meisme la manere par certain temps, solonc discrecioun dez Mair et Aldermans; et apres ceo, soit amesnez a un porte de la dite citee, pur toutz jours.

Item, si ascune comune putayne soit trove, et diceo atteinte, soit amesnez de la prisone tanques a Algate, ove un chaperoun raye, et un verge blanc en sa mayn; et dilleoques amesnez ovesques ministralk al thewe, et la soit proclamee la cause; et dilleoques parmy Chepe et Newgate, tanques a Cokkeslane, pur y demourere. Et si ele soyt la seconde foytz diceo atteint, soit overtement amesnez, ove ministralk, de la prisone tanques al thewe, ove un chaperoun ray, et mys sur icelle par certain temps, solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans. Et la tierce foitz, eit mesme la jewise par certain temps solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans, et sez chiveux taillez roundement entour sa teste sur le thewe, et apres soit amesnez a un porte de la citee, et forsjure la citee pur touz jours,

Punishment  
of common  
harlots.

Item, si ascune homme ou femme soit atteint pur tensurere ou tenseresse, soit amesnez al thewe, ove un conoille ove lyn, appelle '*dystaf with towen*,' en sa main, ovesques ministralk, et mys sur icelle par certain temps, solonc discrecioun dez Maire et Aldermans.

Punishment  
of procurers  
and pro-  
cureses.

Item, si ascun prestre soit trove ove ascun femme, soit amesnez al Tonelle sur Cornhulle, ove mynstralx. Et sil soit trois foitz ensi trovez, forsjure la cytee pur touz jours.

Punishment  
of unchaste  
priests,

Item, si ascun advoutoure soit enpesche, et du ceo loialment atteint, soit amesne a Newgate, et dilleoques,

Punishment  
of adul-  
terers.

ove mynstralcy, parmy Chepe, tanques a le Tonelle sur Cornhulle, illeques a demourrere a volonte dez Maire et Aldermans.

Punishment  
of adulter-  
esses.

Item, si ascune advouteresse soit trove ove prestre ou ove homme espouse, soient ambedeus amesnez au Countoure dun dez Viscountz, ou a Newgate, et dilleoques a la Guyhalle, devant lez Maire et Aldermans, et arreines; et sils soient adonques loialment diceo atteintz, soient amesnez a Newgate; et illeques soient les ditz advoutoure et advouteresse rasez come un appelloure; et dilleoques, ove minstralcie, soient amesnez parmy Chepe, tanques a mesme le Tonelle, illeques a demourrere, a volonte dez Maire et Aldermans.

Punishment  
of single  
women  
guilty of  
inconti-  
nence with  
a priest.

Item, si feme sengle soit trove ove prestre, soient ambedeux amesnez a Countoure dun des Viscountz, et dilleoques au dit Tonelle, a y demourrere a volonte dez Maire et Aldermans.

F. 240. b.

#### DE BLADO ET BRASIO VENDENDO.

Corn, malt,  
or salt not  
to be re-  
talled by  
the original  
seller, on  
behalf of the  
purchaser.

Item, <sup>1</sup>qui nulle homme nachate nullez manerez dez bleez, breez, ne seel, ne nulle autre vitaille, pur lez lessere appres en mains de mesmes lez vendours pur revendre, en groos ne a retaille; ou autre collusion ou covine facient, par ount <sup>1</sup>qui lez vitailles serrount plus chiers, sur peyne de forffaiture de la chose issint achatee.

#### DE BLADARIIS.

Corn, malt,  
or salt not to  
be bought  
for resale  
till three

Item, qui nulle blader, nautre, nachate bleez, breez, ne seel, qui soient venus a la citee par ewe a vendre, pur revendre, tanques ceux qi issint viegnent par

<sup>1</sup> More properly *qe*.

PT IV.] ALTERATION OF ELECTION OF COMMON COUNCIL. 461

eawe averount demurrer overtement a Billyngesgate, days after its arrival.  
ou a la Ryve la Roygne, en plein marche, saunz  
fraude ou male engyn, par treis jours de marche, sur  
forffaiture dez meismes lez vitaillez al achatoure.

DE BLADO EXTRA CIVITATEM NON CARIANDO.

Item, qui nulle namesne hors de la citee bleez ne Corn, malt, or wine not to be carried out of the City.  
breez sur forffaiture de meismes lez bleez et breez ;  
ne nulle manere de vin de Loundres hors du royalme,  
saunz especiale licence.

DE COMMUNI CONSILIO PER WARDAS.

Die Veneris proximo ante festum Purificationis Measures adopted for altering the mode of election of the Common Council.  
Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, anno regni Regis Ricardi  
Secundi septimo, in præsentia Majoris, Aldermannorum,  
et immensæ Communitatis proborum et discretorum  
virorum dictæ civitatis, in Guihalda Londoniarum pro  
diversis negotiis tangentibus dictam civitatem con-  
gregatorum, petitiones subscriptæ per probos homines  
civitatis, antea per Majorem, Aldermannos, et Com-  
munitatem, electos et assignatos ad ordinandum, cum  
matura deliberatione, quomodo judicia tempore præte-  
rito in Communi Consilio dictæ civitatis reddita et  
facta per clamores plusquam per rationem, et ali-  
quando per homines minus sufficientes dicto Communi  
Consilio deputatos, fiebant ; per quæ rumores multotiens  
eveniebant.

Ad quas tollendas, iidem probi homines dictas or-  
dinationes subscriptas, quas cum plena ordinatione  
ordinaverunt in dicta congregatione, et legi fecerunt,  
in forma quæ sequitur :—

## DE EODEM.

Ordinances  
in reference  
thereto, set-  
ting forth  
the evils of  
the former  
mode.

F. 241. a.

The election  
to be annual.

“ Par cause qui compleint dez plusours bonez genz  
de la ville fait au Maire, qui ore est, coment divers  
foitz en le Counsel use dedeins la Sale et Chambres  
de la Guihalle graunt rumour et perile ad estee  
sentuz, sibien par grauntez assemblez, et trop sovent  
come par noun-sufficeauntz personez deutes as ditz  
Counsels, sovent foitz view lez jugementz dez dites  
counseils, plus par clamour qui par resoun ; a graunt  
destourbe du pees et quiete entre le poeple pur  
temps passe, et plus assetz semblable en temps a  
venire, si remedi ne fuisse purveu. Sur quoy, le  
Maire, ove sez Aldermans et la bone Comune,  
eslirent certains persones, pur ent, par deliberacioun,  
lour avisere coment tiel rumour et perile purroit  
meultz estre escheux et remediez ; lez queux per-  
sones, as diversez jours esteauntz ensemble sure la  
matiere avaunt dit, ount par loure avys ordeygniez pur  
remedie dez tiels peryles lez articles apres escriptz ;  
si ceo plect au Maire et a lez autres bonez genz  
de la ville, pur le assaiere par un temps, au tiel  
entent, qui si bien et pees soit trove en tielx coun-  
sels par lez ordinauncez apres escriptez ; en noun de  
Dieu soient confermez. Et si le contrarie, come Dieu  
ne voille, qui ceo peot par temps estre amendez, pur  
bien comune de tout la ville.”

“ Primes, pur Comune Counsel de la ville conti-  
nuere par suffieauntz gens, sibien davoire come de  
sen, soit ordeygniez qe chescun an, apres le jour  
Seint Gregory, quaut lez Aldermans soient esta-  
blis, qe lez Aldermans establis pur lan ensuaunt  
soient fermement charges, quinse jours apres le dit  
jour, pur aler assemblere lour Gardes par bone de-  
liberacoun, lour charger deslire quatre des plus  
sufficiauntz persones qi sount en lour Garde, les-  
saunt pur nulle estate qils ount porte paravaunt,

“ pur estre de Comune Counsel lan ensuaunt, et lez  
 “ nouns dez ditz quatre presentere a Maire qi pur  
 “ le temps serra; lez queux persones serrount ac-  
 “ ceptez par le Maire, et maundez pur prendre lour  
 “ seurment, come est compris par escript pardevaunt  
 “ ces heures.

“ Purveu toutefois, qui le Maire, qi pur le temps  
 “ serra, ne receive en toute la ville de nulle mes- No more than eight of any one mystery to be elected.  
 “ tiere, pur Comune Counsel, outre eopt persones dun  
 “ mestiere, saunz plus; tout soit il quil aveigne, qe  
 “ plusours qui eopt persones dun mestier soient  
 “ presentes et eslieux; en quel caas, quaut le Maire,  
 “ par avys de sys Aldermans, serrount acceptes eopt  
 “ persones de lez plus sufficeantz, et lez autrez re-  
 “ tournes a lour Garde, pur eslyre en loure lieu au-  
 “ trez sufficeauntz qi ne soient de tiel mistiere.

“ Et par cause qe de chescune Garde parmy la Distribution of the Councilmen in proportion to the size of the Wards.  
 “ ville, ne serra trove toutdis quatre persones, et  
 “ <sup>1</sup> sufficience, pur estre del Counsel avaundit, soit  
 “ estably qui de lez Gardes qi sount grauntz et suffi-  
 “ ceauntz dez heritantz, dascuns sys, dascuns quatre,  
 “ et des ascuns deux, solonc qui les Gardez puis-  
 “ sent de suffisantie porter; cestassavoire, dez Garde  
 “ de Faryngdone, Crepulgate, Cordewanerestrete, Chepe,  
 “ et del Pount, sys persones sufficeauntz; des Gardes  
 “ del Vinterye, de Douegate, de Walbroke, de Can-  
 “ delwikestrete, de Billyngesgate, del Tour, de Corn-  
 “ hulle, de Queneheth, de Langebourne, de Bisshopes-  
 “ gate, de Aldrichesgate, de Baynardescastel, de Brade-  
 “ strete, et de Bredstrete, quatre sufficeantz per-  
 “ sonnes; et des Gardes de Bassyeshawe, de Colman-  
 “ strete, de Lymestrete, de Portsokne, et Algate, deux  
 “ sufficeaunts; qi amountent en toute quatre-vintz  
 “ sesse persones; et ceo est le nombre de chescune  
 “ Garde, un parmy autre quatre persones.”

<sup>1</sup> So in the original.

DE CONFIRMACIOUN DU COMUNE COUNSELLE PAR LES  
GARDES.

Confirma-  
tion of the  
preceding  
ordinance.

F. 241. b.

“ Fait a remembrer qe al Comune Counsel tenuz  
 “ le Vendredy prochein devant le feste de la Purifica-  
 “ cionn Nostre Dame, lan du reigne nostre Seignour  
 “ le Roy septyme, un ordinaunce estoit fait ; cestassa-  
 “ voire, qe lou de novel estoit ordeigne qe le Comune  
 “ Counsel de la citee serroit tenuz par gentz des mes-  
 “ tiers.—A quele Venderdy estoyt ordeigne et assentuz,  
 “ qe le dit Comune Counselle serroit fait par gentz  
 “ dez Wardes, come pleinment piert par la dite or-  
 “ dinaunce escripte en <sup>1</sup>cest livre, le foille clxxiii, a  
 “ tiel entent qe si bien et pees serroit trove en tielz  
 “ Conseils issint eslieux par Gardes, serroit conferme.  
 “ Et al Comune Consel tenuz ore, Mescredy en le  
 “ feste de Saint Lucie lan nostre Seignour le Roy  
 “ susdit ix<sup>me</sup>, purceo qe la dite ordinaunce, issint or-  
 “ deigne a tener le dite Comune Conseil par gentz  
 “ dez Gardes, est trove et provee par assay, bone, co-  
 “ venable, et profitable, et pur la meillour pur la dite  
 “ citee, et tranquillite dicelle, si est meisme lordinaunce  
 “ par Maire, Aldermans, et Comune Conseil, afferme, a  
 “ durere a touz jours, sanz condicioun, par gentz dez  
 “ Gardez, et nemye per gentz dez mistiers.”

QE NUL SOIT MAIR SIL NE SOIT PRIMEREMENT  
VISCOUNT.

No one to be  
Mayor who  
has not first  
filled the  
office of  
Sheriff.

“ Auxint, est ordeigne et assentuz qe nulle Mair  
 “ ne soit en la dite citee desore en apres, sil neit este  
 “ Viscount de meisme la citee adevaunt, au fin quil  
 “ peot estre assaye en sa governance et bountee, avant  
 “ quil atteigne a tiel estat de Mairalte.”

<sup>1</sup> In reference to the book from which this ordinance is extracted.

## DE PULLETARIIS.

Item, qe nulle pulletere deinzeyn nestoise a Carfeux del Ledenhalle deins mesoun ne dehors, ove conilles, volatilie, nautre pulletrie pur vendre; mes estoient et mettent a vente lour vitaille de coste le mure par devers le West de lesglise de Seint Michel sur Cornhulle; issint qe les forreins pulleters, ove lour pulletrie, estoient par eux mesmes, et vendent lour pulletrie sur le cornere de Ledenhalle, sanz ceo qe ascun pulletere deinzein viegne ou medle en vent ou en achate ove eux, ne entre eux, sur peine de forsfaiture del pulletrie entre eux vendu.

Regulations  
for poul-  
terers free  
of the City.

Poulters  
not freemen.

Item, qe forreins pulletiers, qi entrent par Newgate et Aldrichesgate, vendent lour pulletrie sur le pavement devant lez Freres Menours, joust la fontaigne illeoques. Et pulletiers deinzeins estoient et vendent lour pulletrie devant lesglise de Seynt Nicholas Flessshameles; issint quilz ne medlent ove lez dites foreins en vente ou achate, sur peyne susdit.

Regulations  
for poul-  
terers,  
not freemen.

Item, qe nulle pulletiers deinzeins, par eux, lour femmes, ne nulle autre depar eux, ne veignent pur achatier nulle manere pulletrie de nulle forein pulletere, en privee ne apert, avaunt neof de la klokke sone; au fin qe les seignours et bones gentz puissent achatier lour vitailles come lour bosogne. Ne qe nulle pulletere, nautre quicunqes, ne mette a vente nulle manere de pulletrie qe soit corrupt ou a corps del homme noun seyn, sur peine de juwyse del pylory, et la chose ars soutz luy.

Free poul-  
terers not  
to buy of  
foreign  
poulters.

No un-  
wholesome  
poultry to  
be sold.

Item, qe nulle forein, qi amesne pulletrie a la citee a vendre, ne se herberge naporte sa pulletrie al hostelle dascun pulletiere deinzein, sur forsfaiture de mesme la pulletrie et enprisonement de soun corps, sibien al achatour et recettour de mesme la pulletrie come al vendour. Mays apportent lour pulletrie en plein marche,

Foreign  
poulters  
not to lodge  
with those  
free of the  
City.

sanz ascun pulletrie vendre hors de marchee, ou en muscettes, sur la peine susdit.

**Poulters to sell at a regulated price.** Item, qe nulle pulletrie, forein ne deinzain, ne vende sa pulletrie plus chier qe nest especesie apres, sur peine de forsaiture de mesme la pulletrie.

**Punishment for infringing this regulation.** Et si ascun achate privement, en muscettes, ou par covyne, outre le dit pris ascun pulletrie, quille perdra ceo quil ad issint achate, et outre, serra puny al discrecioun del Maire et Aldermans.

## F. 242. a.

## PRETIUM PULLETRIE.

Prices of poultry.

Le meilloure cygne soit vendu pur	iiii deniers
Le meilloure purcelle pur	vid
Le meillour owe pur	vid
Le meillour chapoun pur	vid
Le meillour gelyne pur	vid
Le meillour pullet pure	ii d
Le meillour conyn, ove le pelle, pur	iiii d
Et saunz pelle	iii d
(Et qui nulle forein ne vende nulle conyn sanz pelle.)	
Le meilloure malard de ryefere pur	iii d
Le meillour malard de fiens pur	ii d obole.
Le meillour tele pur	ii d
Le meillour snyte pur	i d
Quatre alowes pur	i d
Le meilloure wodecok pur	iii d
Le meillour perdys pur	iiii d
Le meilloure plovere pur	iii d
Le meillour fesaunt pur	xii d
Le meillour curliew pur	vi d
Dosse thresses pur	vi d
Dosse fynches pur	i d
Le meilloure herone pur	xvi d
Le meilloure bytore pur	xviii d



Le meillour brewe pur - - - xviii deniers  
 Le meillour egret pur - - - xviii d  
 xii pygouns pur - - - viii d

QUOD VITELLARII EXTRANEI LIBERE VENIANT ET  
 RECEDANT.

“ Ricardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et  
 “ Dominus Hiberniæ, Majori et Aldermannis Lon- Royal  
 “ doniarum, salutem. Pro bono publico et utilitate mandate  
 “ magnatum et aliorum fidelium et ligeorum nostrorum that foreign  
 “ in civitate prædicta residentium, et ad eandem civi- and strange  
 “ tatem confluentium, vobis districtius, quo poterimus, victuallers  
 “ injungimus et mandamus, quod tam infra civitatem may have  
 “ prædictam quam extra, ubi magis vobis videbitur ingress and  
 “ fore expediens et necesse, per vos et deputandos per egress from  
 “ vos in hac parte, publice proclamari faciatis, quod the City, for  
 “ quicumque forinseci et extranei, de quibuscumque the sale of  
 “ partibus de amicitia nostra fuerint, veniant et acce- their wares.  
 “ dant ad civitatem prædictam, per terram et aquam,  
 “ cum piscibus et omnibus aliis victualibus, sine im-  
 “ petitione seu impedimento aliquali; et quod nullus,  
 “ sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfactæ potue-  
 “ rint, hujusmodi extraneos et forinsecos, quominus  
 “ ipsi cum piscibus et victualibus prædictis ad civi-  
 “ tatem prædictam libere venire et inde recedere pos-  
 “ sint, impediatur, disturbetur, sive gravetur quoquomodo.  
 “ In cujus rei testimonium, has litteras nostras fieri  
 “ fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Westmonaste-  
 “ rium, quinto die Martii anno regni nostri septimo.”

PISCENARIJ JURATI PRO SCRUTINIO PANERIORUM. F. 242. b.

Die Sabbati proximo post festum Sancti Thomæ Fish-  
 Apostoli, anno <sup>1</sup> prædicto, Ricardus Horn, Johannes mongers  
 sworn jurors  
 for the

<sup>1</sup> This has no reference to the reign of Richard II., last mentioned.

**examination of fish-baskets.** Salemann, etc., piscenarii, jurati fuerunt de scrutinio faciendo de omnibus paneriis piscium quæ non continent unum bussellum avenæ, secundum antiquam ordinationem et Statutum etc. ; eo quod querimonia gravis inde facta fuit per Justiciarios et ministros Regis, et alios de populo, propter damnum quod Regi et populo eveniebat, etc.

**Their finding.**

Qui, eodem die, ceperunt de Johanne Flynthard quatuor paneria de merlyng, pretii vii solidorum ; de Godofrido Olyvere, i panerium de haddock, pretii ii solidorum vi denariorum ; de Ricardo Horn, duo paneria de merlyng, pretii iv solidorum vi denariorum ; de Andrea Horn, i panerium de merling, pretii xxi denariorum ; —qui piscis deliberatus fuit eisdem Johanni, Godofrido, Ricardo, et Andreæ, pro pretio prædicto, per manuptionem uniuscujusque alterius, quousque etc. Et produxerunt prædicta paneria in Guyhalde, coram Majore et Aldermannis, et ibidem examinata nimis inventa parva fuerunt.

**The defective baskets ordered to be burnt.**

Ideo consideratum fuit, quod igne cremarentur in foro Londoniarum.

#### STATUTUM DE GAVELETO.

**The Statute of Gavelet, for the recovery of rent.**

Provisum est et per Dominum Regem et Justiciarios suos, et a civibus Londoniarum concessum, quod si Archiepiscopi, Episcopi, Abbates, Priores, Comites, Barones, et alii, qui habent redditus in civitate Londoniarum, et in aliquibus redditibus illis eis a retro sunt redditus, illos possunt recuperare, quod bene liceat eis distringere tenentes suos pro areragiis suis quamdiu aliquid inveniatur in feodo per quod distringi possunt ; et tunc ipsi tenentes implacentur de Gaveleto per quoddam breve de consuetudinibus et servitiis ; quod bene fieri potest per Sokerevvos eorum, in Hustingo præsentatos ad custodiam Sokæ suæ, ad redditus suos colligendos. Ita quod, si tenentes cogno-

verint servitium suum, statim et sine difficultate satisfaciant dominis suis de arreragiis suis.

Si autem servitia sua eis denegaverint, petentes statim nominabunt sectam suam, scilicet duos testes, et abbreviabuntur: et habebunt diem producendi eos ad proximum Hustengum. Ad quem diem si ipsos produxerint, et per eos in Curia sua ostenditur, de visu suo et auditu, quod ipsi conquerentes aliquando perceperunt redditus quos petunt de tenementis, tunc ipsi tenentes amittant feoda sua per iudicium Curie, et conquerentes recuperabunt tenementa sua in dominico.

Form of procedure where the liability is denied.

Si autem, ut prædictum est, cognoverint dominis suis servitia et similiter arreragia, tunc per iudicium dictæ Curie duplicabuntur arreragia. Et debent Vicecomites pro injusta detentione, si ad hoc sufficiant sine gravamine, habere centum solidos. Si autem, post debitam summonitionem, ad Hustengum non venerint, tunc feoda illa in pleno Hustengo conquerentibus habebuntur, tenenda in manibus suis per unum annum et unum diem. Et si tenentes venerint ad eos, et obtulerint eis satisfacere de arreragiis suis duplicandis, et Vicecomitibus de misericordia sua, ut prædictum est, tunc rehabebunt tenementa sua; sin autem, post annum completum remanebunt tenementa illa dominis feodorum eorum, per iudicium Curie, in dominico suo in perpetuum. Et tunc vocantur tenementa illa '*forshot*;' eo quod in perpetuum remanebit in dominico dominis feodorum pro defectu servitii.

Procedure where the rent in arrear is acknowledged.

Idem autem tenendum est et observandum, si tenentes cognoscant arreragia sua, et non possunt inde satisfacere, secundum quod prædictum est.

#### DE ASSISA DE NOCUMENTO LIBERI TENEMENTI.

F. 243. a.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum quedam placeæ in civi-

Royal mandate as to the repair of houses, por-

tions of  
which be-  
long to  
different  
parties.

“tate vestra dudum, de ædificiis duo vel tria stagia  
“continentibus ædificatæ, ad manus devenerunt diver-  
“sorum, ac duo vel tres homines in singulis ædificiorum  
“illorum, juxta numerum cellariorum et stagiorum  
“illorum ædificiorum, mansiones et liberum tenementum  
“jure hæreditario, acquisitione, seu ratione legati, obti-  
“neant, et ad reparationem et sustentationem por-  
“tionum suarum teneantur, juxta consuetudinem civitatis  
“prædictæ; at placæ supradictæ incendio, ruina, vel  
“alio modo, jaceant jam destructæ;—quidam de civitate  
“prædicta, proprium commodum malitiose evitantes,  
“et imitantes dispendium aliorum, portiones suas repa-  
“rare et sustentare contradicunt, in participium suorum  
“damnum non modicum et deformitatem civitatis præ-  
“dictæ. Nolentes igitur participes prædictos taliter in-  
“debite molestari, vobis mandamus, quod, vocatis coram  
“vobis participibus tenementorum hujusmodi, et auditis  
“ipsorum querelis, et rationibus hinc inde propositis,  
“comparticipes suos ad portiones construendas et ædi-  
“ficandas sine dilatione compellatis, prout de jure et  
“secundum consuetudinem civitatis prædictæ fuerit  
“faciendum. Teste meipso, apud Eboracum, quarto  
“die Maii anno regni nostri septimo.”

#### DE DAMNIS ADJUDICANDIS IN DOTE.

Damages to  
be awarded  
for arrears  
of dower.

Purceo qe femes avaunt ces heoures ount este longe-  
ment et tortenousment delaies de lour dowere avoir  
des tenementz et rentes, dount lour barons demourirent  
seises, par cause qe nulles damages furent adjuges en  
tieu cas,—acorde est, qe desore recoverent lour damages  
de dower, a eux la manere detenu, eiaunt regarde, a la  
valu dez tenementz et rentez, a la longe seute queux  
averount fait.

## DE DAMNIS IN PLACITO DEBITI.

Item, qe toutz gens recoverent leur damage dez dettez a eux detenuz, si lez dettours ne facent reconisance, a leur primer Courte quaunt ils serront somonez, sanz nulle delay; cestassavoir, pur vingt soulde detenuz par un an quatre soulde, et pur plus plus, et pur meyns meyns, solonc qe la quantite et le temps qe la dette avera este detenue. Et meintenaunt, soit execu-sioun apres la conisance fait, si le demaundant ne doigne jour de soun bon gree. Et lez biens et chateux qe serrount prises pur tiels dettes reconuz, soient prises a la prochein Court de Viscount, et lendemain liveres a <sup>1</sup> dettour, se celuy qi avera fait la reconisance ne les veot acquitier. Et en cas si lez preisers lez eyent malement preisez, et celuy a qi le dette est due ne lez veot recevoir pur le prise, soient liveres as preisors, et de leur biens et chateux propres soient le prise levez.

Damages to be awarded for debts remaining unpaid.

De pleintz pendauntz ore en la Court des Viscountz, si lez dettours facent reconisance a le prochein Court apres ceo qe ceste acorde soit leve et notefie en la Court ou la pleint pent, soit le dettour assouthe des damages; et si noun, soient damages en tiels playntes agardez, come devaunt est dit.

## ESSONIA SERVITII REGIS.

Item, qe nulle essoyn de service le Roy soit allowe en la Court des Viscountz pur le defendant, mes en cas lou il avera plede au pays ou a sa ley faire, ou a sa sewte mener, ou oier. Et adonques, sil neit soun garant a jour qil avera par essoigne, soit ajugge solonc ceo qe la ley de la citee demande.

Essoin of the King's service to be allowed in the Sheriff's Court only in certain cases.

<sup>1</sup> Surely a mistake for *credencier*, "the creditor."

## DE EODEM.

Where a man wages his law, and makes default, judgment is to be given without summons to hear it.

Item, celui qui avera gage sa ley et apres face defaute de sa ley faire, soit meintenaunt rendu jugement sur le principal, et ja ne soit somons doier soun jugement ; pur ceo qe tielx somons furount encoutre ley et resoun, en delaiaunt la partie de soun recoverere sanz cause resonable.

## DE ASSISIS DE REDDITU.

Procedure for the recovery of rent.

F. 243. b.

Item, en plee de prise de names de rent-service ou rent-charge, apres le retourne agardez noun-replenissable en Hustynge, si le tenant puis vendra la rent countre-pledere et noun pas paier, bien lit a celui qi demaunde la rente, soy purchacere par pleint de Nouvelle Disseisine. Et en mesme le manere soit fait, si nulle face denee ou rescouz, ou qe homme ne peot aver entree a destreindre. Et en tiel cas, soit primerement lassise chargez sur mesmes les pointez. Et si trove soit qe le tenaunt avera fait due rescous ou destourbaunce dentriere a destreindre, soit lassise pris solonc la plee qe serra plede entre les parties. Et si la contrari soit trove, rien ne preigne le pleintif par assise, mez pledent en Hustenge, come avaunt est dit.

Rent may be always sued for at the Court of Hustings.

Et toutfoitz bien lite a celui qi demande la rente de pledere en Hustenge pur le rent, sil voille.

## DE INQUISITIONIBUS CAPIENDIS.

Inquests to be taken with all due expedition.

Item, pur hastier le droit dez toutz gentz, taunt come homme peot par ley et resoun, et nomement de Enquestz qe sont a prendre en Hustenge, qe sont

trope delaies par defaute de jurours, soient entres en roule, et comaundement fait as Viscountz de lez distreindre destre a prochein Hustenge, come sovent ad este fait avaunt ces heours. Et jademayns, lez Aldermannes, par lour bedelle, facent retourne, tanz come ils verrount qe soit affaire, de lour Gardes en chescquene Hustinge.

QUOD MINISTRI JURENT ANNUATIM.

Item, qe toutez lez ministrez de la citee, Clierz, All officers and servants of the City to take the oaths yearly. Sergauntz, Bayllifs, celuy qi serra assigne par lez Viscountz destre lour lieutenaunt en le Countee de Mid-delsexe, Clierz et Baillifs desoultz luy, Fermers, Gardeins des prisouns, Bedelles dez Gardez, et Garsons qi sount assigne pur cariage prendre ou autre office faire, soient chescun <sup>1</sup> a jurez devaunt lez Maire et Aldermannes, apres ceo qe lez Viscountz serrount serementz, chesqun solonc qe ceo qe appent al estate quil tient.

Item, qe lez Pleidours qi comunement sount demourant en la citee pur pleder, soient jurrez quils ne The Pleaders to be duly sworn. plederont, ne counsel dorrount, encountre les usages et franchises de la citee de Loundres; mez lez meintedrount en tout lour power, deins la citee et dehors.

Item, qe lez attournez soient jurrez en mesme le manere. Et outre ceo, quils ne respouderent pur The Attornies to be sworn. attourne pur nully, sils ne soient receux et retrez en roule; et quils aviseront ove lour remembrauncez et suivront au Comune Clerc de la citee, qe lez plees Hustynges a eux, touchaunt lour mestres, soient bien et covenablement entrez, sanz nulle manere de lachesse: et qe bien et loialment suyrount lez bosaignes de lour clyens, sanz fraude ou deceit faire a la Court ou a eux.

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<sup>1</sup> For an.

## DE RECORDO APUD SANCTUM MARTINUM MAGNUM.

Persons residing in the City not to sue before the Judges at Common Law without leave of the City authorities.

Item, purceo qe plusours gentz de la citee avaunt sez heourez sovent ount suy briefe du faire venere record et proces a Seint Martyn le Graunt, devaunt Justices, qi sount gents de la Comune Ley et ne poiount aviere plenere conisaunce de lez fraunchises et usages de la citee; par quei lez ditez fraunchises et usages ount estee sovent mys en graunt debate et graunt peril, et lez Mair, Aldermans, Viscountz, et Comuneres, ove graunt travaille et costagez—Acorde est, qe nulle ne suwe tiels maners dez briefs, avant quil eit monstre sez grevancez a Mair et Aldermans, et par eux soient lez chosez examinez.

Penalties for non-observance of this ordinance.

F. 244. a.

Et si mesprisyoun y soit, par eux redressez sils lee poient faire, et sils ne poient, perde la fraunchise pur toutz jours; et jademayns paie a la citee x livres, pur travailles et costages qe Maire, Aldermannes, ministres, et Comune ont eu par sa seute; si taunt soit trove de sez biens et chateux.

## DE EODEM.

Procedure in Pleas of debt, covenant, and the like.

Item, en processe de plee de dettes, covenantz, et autrez plees, dount partie doit estre menez par somonz et par essone, sil veot, et apres par distresse; soit fait solonc qe lez usages le la citee dancien temps usez, cest-assavoire, apres somouns un essone. Si la partie face defaute, soit agarde un distresse de sez biens et chateux en lieu datachement; ou des deus plegges trovere de venere a la proschein Court, soient lez mainpernours amercies. Et adonques soit agardes, quil soit distreint par toutz sez biens et chateux, et defens de rentes; et ceo de jour en jour, sanz nulle disport avere, ou nulle mainprise trovere.



DE TESTIBUS PRODUCTIS.

Item, si nulle vouche deux tesmoygnez pur forbar-<sup>Witnesses</sup>  
 rer un homme de sa ley, ou denqueste, quils ne soient <sup>to be per-</sup>  
 resus sils ne soient gentz de bone fame, et ne pas <sup>sons of</sup>  
 comune seutiers ne proeves devaunt lez Ordinaries au <sup>good repute.</sup>  
 Saint Poule ne aillours, ne suspectes de male. Et si  
 la partie ceo voudra chalenger, quil viegne devaunt le  
 Maire et Aldermans ; et la soient lez persones views  
 et lour condicions tesmoignie ; et apres soit fait a lez  
 parties ceo qe resoun demaunde.

SMYTHEFELDE.

Item, qe lestatut de Smythfeld soit tenuz auxi bien <sup>The Statute</sup>  
 entre privez come entre estraunges. <sup>of Smith-</sup>  
<sup>field.</sup>

DE PACE SERVANDA.

Item, pur la pees nostre Seignour le Roy meltz <sup>Penalties for</sup>  
 gardere, et qe chescun se doute le plus de sa pees <sup>breach of</sup>  
 freindre, ordeigne est, qe si nulle treit espey, mise- <sup>the peacc.</sup>  
 ricord, ou cutelle, ou ascun arme, mez quil ne  
 fert pas, paie a la citee demy marcz, ou demore en  
 la prisone de Newgate par xv jours. Et sil tret  
 sanke de nully, paie a la vint soulde, ou demoure en  
 la dite prisoun quaraunt jours. Et sil fert nulli de  
 poigne, ja neyt il sanke tret, paie a la citee ii soulde,  
 ou eyt la prisoun viii jours. Et sil tresse sanke de  
 poin, paie a la citee xl deniers, ou eit la prisoun par  
 xii jours. Et qe tiels trespasours trovessent bone  
 seurte devaunt lour deliveraunce, et de lour bone porte :  
 et jademeyns, celui a qui le trespas est fait, eit  
 soum recovere par proces du ley.

Et qe tiel trespas de saunke espandu, encountre la pees nostre Seignour le Roy, soient pledes de jour en jour devant lez Viscountz, sanz nulle essone ou autre delay avoir, meltz covenable, de quele condicioun quil soit.

## DE HOSPITORIBUS.

Citizens not  
to harbour  
persons of  
ill repute.

Item, purceo qe avant cez heourez fuit ordeigne, pur la salvacioun de la pees, qe nulle homme doit herbergere nully outre un jour et un neot, sil ne vousist respoundre pur luy, sil forfait; sur quei nulle penaunce fuist ordeigne, ne nulle punishment fait; et partaunt icelle ordinaunce ne fuit de nulle riens dotes;—Ordeigne est, qe nulle herberge ne meynteigne homme ne femme qi soit de male fame, ou rettes notoirment de malveys condicioun, ou celui qi avera fait, sur peine de quaraunt soulde de paiere a la comunialte, si de ceo soit atteint.

## DE EVERSU AQUÆ THAMISIE.

Regulation  
for the pre-  
vention of  
encroach-  
ments on  
the Thames.

Item, purceo qe le cours del ewe de Thamyse, qi est entierment appurtenaunt a la citee, est graundment destourbe pur la purprise dez kaies et autrez adiesementz faitz en la dite ewe, a graunt damage et perille de tout la citee: et pur greynours perilles et damages eschuer en temps avenere—Ordeigne est par Mair et Aldermans, del assent del Comune, qe desore nulle purprise soit fait par la faisure des kayes, nen autre manere sur lewe de Thamyse, saunz view dez Mair, et Aldermans, et Comune; et par eux soit adjudgez, qe nulle perille ne damage echesent a la citee par tiel purprise.

F. 244. b.

QE NUL HURDIS ESTOISE EN LES HAUTES REWES.

Item, qe nulle hurdys, ne palys, nautre cloysure, soit fait devaunt nulle tenement en les hautes uwes ou venelles en la citee, nen les suburbes, avaut quilz soient views par Maire et Aldermannes. Et sils voient qe tiels overaygnes soient prejudiciels, ne soient en nulle manere suffrez.

Hoads or palings not to be erected before houses, without consent of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Et en tiel manere soit fait des grees qe hommes vodra faire as celers, dount les entrez soy entendount hors del hautes rewes et venelles; et ceux qe sount faitz, soient meintenaunt veuez et redresses.

Regulation as to cellars.

QE MASONS ET CARPENTERS SOIENT JURREZ.

Item, qe toutz maistres carpenters et masouns de la citee soient jurrez quilz ne ferrount nulles purprises sur le rewes ne venelles deins la citee, ne le suburbe, nen prejudice dez veysins ou ils ferrount lez edefiementz, encountre lez Estatuz de la citee dancien temps ordeignez.

Master-carpenters and masouns to be sworn that they will not make any encroachments.

QE LE MAIR ENQUERGE DES MINISTRES.

Item, qe le Mair de la citee qi pur le temps serra, chescun an, par avisement dez Aldermans, quaunt il verra qe mustier serra, face enquere de port de ministres, baillifes, fermers, gaoler, sergantz des Gardes, et autres qi ount office en la citee; issint quil nestoit mye qe autres se medlount, par defaute de Maire, en prejudice de la fraunchise de la citee.

The Mayor to make enquiries as to the conduct of the ministers and servants of the City.

## DE OFFICIO MINISTRORUM.

Duty of the  
City officers,  
on making  
forcible en-  
try and dis-  
tress.

Item, si nulle eit fait reconisaunce, et soit condempne en un somme des deniers a paier, et execucioun soit agarde de levere mesmes les deniers de sez biens et chateux, ferme le huys des mesons ou sez biens et chateux sount, et ne veot faire overture; et par cas il se absent par male, quaut le ministre doit execucioun faire; preigne le ministre ove luy bonez gentz, et en lour presence face overture et execucioun, come appent.

DE LIBERTATE CIVITATIS; QUOD NULLUS CIVIS PLACI-  
TET ALIUM EXTRA CIVITATEM.

No citizen  
to implead  
another out  
of the City.

“ Rex Senescallo et Mariscallo hospitii sui, salutem.  
“ Cum inter cæteras libertates civibus civitatis nostræ  
“ Londoniarum per chartam progenitorum nostrorum,  
“ quondam Regum Angliæ, concessum sit eisdem quod  
“ nullus eorum <sup>1</sup>placitent extra muros civitatis prædictæ  
“ de ullo placito præter placita de tenuris exterioribus,  
“ exceptis monetariis et ministris nostris; in Magna  
“ Charta de libertatibus Angliæ contineatur, quod dicta  
“ civitas habeat omnes suas libertates antiquas et li-  
“ beras consuetudines suas illæsas; in ordinationibus-  
“ que per Prælatos, Comites, et <sup>2</sup>Proceres regni nostri  
“ jam <sup>3</sup>factas, et per nos acceptas, similiter sit con-  
“ tentum, quod dicta Magna Charta in omnibus et  
“ singulis suis articulis teneatur; prout in chartis et  
“ ordinationibus prædictis plenius continetur—Nos  
“ volentes cives civitatis illius non <sup>4</sup>trahatur contra

<sup>1</sup> Properly *placitet*.

<sup>2</sup> Written *proceres*.

<sup>3</sup> See page 302, of the matter in which, this is a mere repetition.

<sup>4</sup> Properly *trahantur*. This passage differs slightly from that in p. 302, where the conclusion of this mandate is to be found.

“ tenorem chartarum et ordinationum prædictarum  
 “ [etc.] Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, <sup>1</sup> x<sup>o</sup>  
 “ die Martii anno regni nostri octavo.”

Memorandum, quod istud breve liberatum fuit <sup>2</sup> coram  
 Senescallo et Marescallo Domini Regis, die Mercurii in  
 Vigilia Ascensionis Domini anno prædicto; per quod  
<sup>3</sup> allocata fuit libertas civitatis juxta formam brevis.

BREVE DE AUDIENDO ET TERMINANDO.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., Vicecomitibus Londo-  
 “ niarum, salutem. Ex gravi querela Henrici de  
 “ Palyngtone, accepimus quod Adam Brabazone etc.,  
 “ ac quidam alii malefactores et pacis nostræ pertur-  
 “ batores prædictum Henricum, in domo Roberti de  
 “ Goneby apud Fletestrete, in suburbiis Londoniarum,  
 “ ubi idem Henricus per Marescallum hospitii nostri  
 “ hospitatus fuit, vi et armis obsederunt, et domum  
 “ illam fregerunt, et in ipsum Henricum ibidem in-  
 “ sultum fecerunt, et ipsum verberaverunt, vulnerave-  
 “ runt, imprisonaverunt, et male tractaverunt, et bona  
 “ et catalla sua ad valentiam centum marcarum, infra  
 “ virgam nostram ibidem inventa, ceperunt et aspor-  
 “ taverunt, et alia enormia ei intulerunt, in nostri  
 “ contemptum et ipsius Henrici grave damnum, et contra  
 “ pacem nostram. Nos igitur, transgressionem præ-  
 “ dictam, si perpetrata sit, transire <sup>4</sup> volentes impuni-  
 “ tam, assignamus dilectos et fideles nostros, Thomam  
 “ Blount, Rogerum Beler, et Symonem Croyser, et  
 “ duos eorum, Justiciarios nostros ad inquirendum,  
 “ per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de  
 “ civitate prædicta, per quos rei veritas melius sciri

Writ to the  
 Sheriffs di-  
 recting oyer  
 and termi-  
 ner upon an  
 assault com-  
 mitted in  
 the City.  
 F. 245. a.

<sup>1</sup> ix in page 302.

<sup>2</sup> See page 800.

<sup>3</sup> See page 302.

<sup>4</sup> A mistake for *volentes*.

“ poterit, de nominibus malefactorum prædictorum,  
 “ qui, una cum præfatis Adam et aliis etc., transgres-  
 “ sionem prædictam perpetrarunt, et de transgressionem  
 “ prædicta plenius veritatem ; et ad eandem transgres-  
 “ sionem audiendum et determinandum, secundum  
 “ legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Et <sup>1</sup>ideo vobis  
 “ præcipimus, quod ad certos dies et loca, quos idem  
 “ Thomas, Rogerus, et Symon, vel duo eorum, vobis  
 “ scire facient, venire faciatis coram eis, vel duobus  
 “ eorum, tot et tales probos et legales homines de civi-  
 “ tate prædicta, per quos rei veritas in præmissis me-  
 “ lius sciri poterit et inquiri. Et habeatis ibi hoc  
 “ breve. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, xii die  
 “ Junii anno regni nostri xviii.”

## ADHUC DE AUDIENDO ET TERMINANDO.

Pleas of  
 oyer and  
 terminer  
upon the  
said assault.

Placita apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniis,  
 coram Thoma le Blount, Rogero le Beler, et Symone  
 Croyser, Justiciariis Domini Regis ad quandam trans-  
 gressionem Henrico de Palyngtone, nuper apud Flete-  
 strete in suburbiis Londoniarum, illatam, audiendum  
 et determinandum assignatos, die Veneris proximo post  
 festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni Regis  
 Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xviii<sup>o</sup>, per breve Domini  
 Regis, quod eis mandatum fuit in hæc verba :—

## BREVE INDE.

Writ to the  
 Justices di-  
 recting oyer  
 and ter-  
 miner upon  
 the said  
 assault.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., dilectis et fidelibus  
 “ suis Thomæ Blount, Rogero Baler, et <sup>2</sup>Symoni Croy-  
 “ ser, salutem. Ex gravi querela Henrici de Palyng-  
 “ tone, accepimus quod Adam Barbazoun etc., ac qui-

<sup>1</sup> Misspelt *ideo* in the original. | <sup>2</sup> *Symony* in the original.

“ dam alii malefactores et pacis nostræ perturbatores  
 “ prædictum Henricum, in domo Roberti de Guneby  
 “ apud Fletestrete in suburbiis Londoniarum, ubi idem  
 “ Henricus per Marescallum hospitii nostri hospitatus  
 “ fuit, vi et armis obsederunt; et domum illam frege-  
 “ runt, et in ipsum Henricum ibidem insultum fece-  
 “ runt, et ipsum verberaverunt, et imprisonaverunt,  
 “ et male tractaverunt; et bona et catalla sua, ad  
 “ valentiam centum marcarum, infra virgam nostram,  
 “ ibidem inventa, ceperunt et asportaverunt; et alia  
 “ enormia ei intulerunt, in nostri contemptum et ip-  
 “ sius Henrici grave damnum, et contra pacem nos-  
 “ tram. Nos igitur, transgressionem prædictam, si  
 “ perpetrata sit, transire nolentes impunitam, assigna-  
 “ vimus vos, et duos vestrum, Justiciarios nostros ad  
 “ inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et lega-  
 “ lium hominum de civitate prædicta, per quos rei  
 “ veritas melius sciri poterit, de nominibus malefactorum  
 “ prædictorum, qui una cum præfato Adam et aliis,  
 “ etc., transgressionem prædictam perpetrarunt, et de  
 “ transgressionem prædicta plenius veritatem; et ad ean-  
 “ dem transgressionem audiendum et terminandum, se-  
 “ cundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Et  
 “ ideo vobis mandamus, quod ad certos dies et loca,  
 “ quos vos, vel duo vestrum, in hoc provideritis, inquisi-  
 “ tionem faciatis, et transgressionem prædictam audiatis  
 “ et terminetis, in forma prædicta, facturi inde quod  
 “ ad Justiciarios pertinet, secundum legem et consue-  
 “ tudinem regni nostri, salvis nobis amerciamentis et  
 “ aliis ad nos inde spectantibus. Mandavimus enim  
 “ Vicecomitibus nostris civitatis prædictæ, quod ad  
 “ certos dies et loca quos vos, vel duo vestrum, <sup>1</sup>[etc.]  
 “ poterit et inquiri. In cujus rei testimonium, has  
 “ litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso,  
 “ apud Westmonasterium, xiiii<sup>o</sup> die Junii anno regni  
 “ nostri xviii<sup>o</sup>.”

P. 245. b.

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<sup>1</sup> This is required by the sense, but is omitted.

Formal proceedings thereon.

Virtute cujus mandati, præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod venire facerent hic ad hunc diem *xxiiii* probos et legales homines de visineto, ad inquirendum super præmissis plenius veritatem, et similiter quod venire facerent prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi nominatos, de prædicto placito. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod [etc.]. Et modo venit prædictus Henricus, et obtulit se versus prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi nominatos, de prædicto placito.

Objections raised by the City authorities thereto.

Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent eos hic ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomites mandaverunt, quod breve Justiciariorum prædictorum eis adeo tarde venit quod illud exequi non potuerunt. Et super hoc, veniunt Major et cives civitatis prædictæ, et dicunt quod Dominus Rex nunc, inspectis quibusdam chartis progenitorum suorum, quondam Regum Angliæ, de diversis libertatibus civibus Londoniarum per eosdem nuper concessis, libertates illas, in eisdem chartis <sup>1</sup> contentis, per chartam <sup>2</sup> suam concessit, pro se et hæredibus suis, et charta sua confirmavit, præfatis civibus, quod idem Rex nunc vel hæredes sui, pro aliquibus in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, infra civitatem illam non assignabit vel assignabunt Justiciarios suos alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Londoniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justiciarios pro Gaola de Newgate deliberanda, et erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum corrigendis, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; nisi aliqua in eadem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentia tangant ipsum Regem vel hæredes suos:—profrentes <sup>3</sup> chartas ipsius Domini Regis nunc, cujus data est apud Eboracum *viii*<sup>o</sup> die Junii anno regni Regis nunc duodecimo, quæ concessionem et confirmationem prædictas testatur. Et ex <sup>4</sup> quo, per commissionem Regis prædictam, manifeste

<sup>1</sup> An error for *contentas*.

<sup>2</sup> Repeated by inadvertence.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *chartam*.

<sup>4</sup> Properly *ex qua*.



liquet, quod Justiciarii prædicti non sunt ad hujusmodi Itinera, Gaolam deliberandam aut errores corrigendos, assignati. Petunt quod iidem Justiciarii, contra concessionem et confirmationem Regis prædictam, in præjudicium civium prædictorum nihil adtemptent aut aliquantulum faciant adtemptari in hac parte, etc. Ideo datus est eisdem Majori et civibus dies hic, die Martis proximo post festum Translationis Beati Thomæ Martyris, de audiendo inde iudicio suo, etc. Et sicut prius, præceptum est Vicecomitibus prædictis, quod venire faciant hic, ad eundem diem, prædictos Adam et alios, in prædicto brevi contentos, ad respondendum prædicto Henrico de prædicto placito; et similiter, quod venire faciant ibidem, ad eundem diem, xxiiii probos et legales homines de visneto prædicto, per quos, etc.; ad inquirendum de transgressione prædicta plenius veritatem.

Ad quem diem, prædictus Henricus venit, et obtulit se versus prædictos Adam et alios de prædicto placito. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et præceptum fuit Vicecomitibus, quod venire facerent eos hic ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomites mandaverunt quod prædictus Adam fuit manucaptus per Willelmum de Sandale, et Willelmum Trygge; et prædictus Willelmus Hakenay per Johannem Tornegold et Thomam de Shene; et prædictus Willelmus de Newport per Willelm Grygge et Ricardum Gysors; et prædictus Willelmus le Sandale per Willelm de Newport et Adam Brabazone. Ideo ipsi in misericordia. Et de prædictis Waltero filio Johannis le Mazerere et aliis etc., returnarunt, quod non sunt inventi in balliva sua; nec aliquod habent in eadem per quod possunt attachiari. Et super hoc, præfati Major et cives veniunt et proferunt breve Domini Regis, in hæc verba:—

Further proceedings thereon.

F. 246. a.

BREVE NE JUSTICIARII SEDEANT.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, etc., dilectis et fidelibus suis, Thomæ Blount, Rogero Beler, et Symon Croyser, vel

King's writ ordering proceedings to be stayed.

“ duobus eorum, Justiciariis nostris ad <sup>1</sup> quosdam trans-  
 “ gressiones in suburbiis Londoniarum factas, ut dici-  
 “ tur, audiendum et terminandum assignatis, salutem.  
 “ Cum per chartam nostram concesserimus civibus  
 “ nostris Londoniarum, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris,  
 “ quod nos vel hæredes nostri, pro aliquibus in eadem  
 “ civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergentibus, infra  
 “ civitatem illam non assignabimus Justiciarios nostros,  
 “ alios quam Justiciarios Itinerantes apud Turrim Lon-  
 “ doniarum pro Itineribus hujusmodi, et Justiciarios pro  
 “ Gaola de Newgate deliberanda, et pro erroribus apud  
 “ Sanctum Martinum Magnum Londoniarum <sup>2</sup> corrigend-  
 “ dum, sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit; nisi aliqua in ea-  
 “ dem civitate vel suburbiis ejusdem emergenda tangant  
 “ nos vel hæredes nostros, prout in charta nostra ple-  
 “ nius continetur—Nolentes concessionem nostram præ-  
 “ dictam indebite irritari, vobis mandamus quod nihil  
 “ contra concessionem nostram prædictam, in præjudi-  
 “ cium civium prædictorum, adtemptetis vel faciatis ali-  
 “ qualiter adtemptari. Teste meipso, apud Westmonas-  
 “ terim, v<sup>o</sup> die Julii anno regni nostri xviii<sup>o</sup>.”

Objections  
 proffered by  
 the City au-  
 thorities.

Et, ut prius, petunt quod Justiciarii contra tenorem  
 concessionis prædictæ, in præjudicium ipsorum civium,  
 ulterius in negotio prædicto non procedant. Et præ-  
 dictus Henricus dicit, quod non intendit quod Jus-  
 ticiarii prædicti, per calumniam hujusmodi libertatis,  
 in sessione prædicta, quicquam voluit retardari.<sup>3</sup>  
 Dicit enim, quod licet Dominus Rex nunc, per chartam  
 prædictam, concesserit civibus prædictis libertatem de  
 hujusmodi sessione Justiciariorum, certis de causis et  
 in certis locis in civitate et suburbio prædictis, fa-  
 cienda, exceptit tamen omnia infra easdem limites emer-  
 gentia, ipsum Regem vel hæredes suos aliquo modo

<sup>1</sup> Properly *quosdam*.

<sup>2</sup> Properly *corrigendis*.

<sup>3</sup> This passage is evidently in an  
 imperfect state.

tangentia, etc. Et desicut in commissione prædicta continetur, quod prædicta transgressio facta in contemptum Domini Regis, per quod manifeste liquere possit Curisæ hic dictum negotium Dominum Regem aliquialiter tangere ex hac parte etc., petit iudicium, etc.; et quod procedant in loquela prædicta, etc.

Dies datus est eisdem civibus de audiendo iudicio suo hic, die Sabbati proximo post festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris. Et præceptum est Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, quod distringant prædictum Adam Brabazone etc., per omnes terras et catalla, ita quod nec ipsi, etc. Et quod de exitibus etc. Et quod habeant corpora eorum hic ad præfatum terminum. Et quod capiant Walterum etc., si inventus etc., et salvo etc. Ita quod habeant corpora eorum ibidem ad præfatum terminum.

Further proceedings.

Ad quem diem, loquela prædicta remansit sine die, per absentiam Justiciariorum, etc.

Proceedings stayed.

<sup>1</sup> DE ALLOCATIONE LIBERTATIS CORAM SENESCALLO ET MARESCALLO, VIDELICET, QUOD NEMO CAPIAT HOSPITIUM PER VIM SEU LIBERATIONEM. F. 246. b.

<sup>2</sup> COMPOSITIO INTER CIVES LONDONIARUM ET MERCATORES HANSÆ ALEMANNIÆ, DE PORTA DE BYSSHOPISGATE. F. 247. a.

Anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, decimo, existente Henrico le Waleys Majore Londoniarum, cum, propter ruinam nuper portæ cujusdam civitatis prædictæ, quæ dicitur 'Bisshoppesgate,' inter Majorem prædictum et cives civitatis prædictæ verteretur con-

Composition between the citizens of London and the Merchants of the Hanse Towns as to the repair of Bisshoppesgate.

<sup>1</sup> This article has been inserted already, verbatim, in pp. 303-305, to which, as the present insertion is an oversight, the reader is referred.

<sup>2</sup> This document appears in Dr. Lappenberg's "History of the Hanse Towns" (Appendix pp. 14-16), from the duplicate preserved at Lubeck.

tentio ex parte una, et mercatores de Hansa Alemaniæ, in eadem civitate tunc morantes, ex altera, super reparatione portæ prædictæ, quæ minabatur ruinam: ad cuius constructionem et reparationem, iidem mercatores ac alii de prædicta Hansa, de partibus Alemaniæ ad eandem civitatem profuentes, pro quibusdam libertatibus quas iidem mercatores habent in civitate prædicta, et quibus longo tempore, occasione constructionis et reparationis hujusmodi, usi fuerunt, ut iidem Major et cives asserebant, qua occasione districti erant, licet mercatores prædicti contradicerent hoc fieri non debere: ac pendente hujusmodi contentione, Dominus Rex Angliæ, ad suggestionem dictorum Majoris et civium, Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario scriberet per breve suum, ut, vocatis partibus coram eis et inquisita veritate super hiis, si invenirent quod dicti mercatores ad reparationem dictæ portæ tenerentur, eos ad hoc distringerent. Tandem, partibus coram dictis Thesaurario et Baronibus venientibus, cum nihil ex parte dictorum mercatorum propositum esset, quod eos a reparatione hujusmodi excusare deberet, præsertim cum de libertate quam habent in civitate prædicta constaret ad liquidum; ac per hoc, præceptum esset per eosdem Thesaurarium et Barones Majori et Vicecomitibus prædictis, quod eos ad reparationem hujusmodi distringerent.—

Mercatores prædicti, videlicet, Gerardus Merbode, Aldermannus Hansæ prædictæ, Luduphus de <sup>1</sup> Cussard, civis Colonizæ, Luderus de Dunevare, burgensis Tremonizæ, Johannes de Areste, burgensis Tremonizæ, Bertramus de Hamburgh, burgensis de Hamburgh, Godescalcus de Hudendale, burgensis Tremonizæ, Johannes de Dole, burgensis Monasterii, tunc in eadem civitate existentes, pro se et pro omnibus mercatoribus

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<sup>1</sup> Cusfelde in Lappenberg.

et sociis suis de Hansa prædicta, quibuscumque et quandocumque confluentibus, de cætero pro <sup>1</sup> bona pacis, concesserunt et promiserunt eisdem Majori et civibus Londoniarum, ad reparationem portæ prædictæ, ad præsens dueentas et quadraginta marcas sterlingorum, statim solvendas; et quod ipsi et successores sui, mercatores de Hansa prædicta, dictam portam omni tempore reparabunt, quotiescumque necesse fuerit, <sup>2</sup> quocumque tempore tertiam partem custodiæ prædictæ sustinebunt suis sumptibus et hominibus superius, et dicti Major et cives duas partes custodiæ prædictæ inferius.

Et pro ista pace, fine, et concordia, concesserunt dicti Major et cives eisdem mercatoribus libertates suas, quibus hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt, habendas sibi et successoribus suis, mercatoribus de Hansa prædicta, in perpetuum. Et insuper quod per reparationem et custodiam prædictam quieti sint in perpetuum de Muragio, quantum in eis est; et quod blada sua, quæ per eos adduci contigerint vendenda, in civitate hospitare possunt, et vendere in hospitiiis et granariis suis per quadraginta dies a tempore hospitationis prædictæ, nisi per Dominum Regem, vel Majorem et cives, propter caristiam bladi vel aliam causam necessariam, hospitatio prædicta inhibeat expresse.

F. 247. b.

Concesserunt etiam eisdem, quod habeant Aldermannum suum, prout retroactis temporibus suis habuerunt; ita tamen, quod Aldermannus ille sit de libertate civitatis prædictæ, et, quotiens per prædictos mercatores electus fuerit, Majori et Aldermannis civitatis præsentetur, et coram eis sacramentum faciat, rectum et justitiam in Curiis suis quibuscumque

<sup>1</sup> An error for *bono*.

<sup>2</sup> There is an omission here, according to the copies in Liber C. and in Lappenberg's History, of the

words,—“*et in defensione ejusdem portæ, quotiens eam custodire necesse fuerit.*”

faciendum, et se habendum in officio suo, prout, salvo jure et consuetudine civitatis, se habere debet et consuevit.

Concesserunt etiam mercatores prædicti, quod ipsi et successores sui, quotienscumque necesse fuerit, pro reparatione et custodia dictæ portæ in forma prædicta facienda, per eosdem Majorem et cives distringantur.

Hæc omnia partes prædictæ concesserunt et fideliter servare promiserunt. Et ad majorem securitatem partibus prædictis super hiis faciendam, una cum sigillis suis huic scripto, inter se in forma <sup>1</sup>syrografi confecto, alternatim appositis, sigillum illustris Domini Regis Angliæ de Scaccario apponi procurarunt, in perpetuum præmissorum memoriam. Datum Londoniis, mense Junii anno supradicto.

#### FORISFACTURA VALORIS MARITAGI.

Forfeiture of the assessed value of a Marriage by a man who has given his step-daughter in marriage, in contravention of the injunction of the proper authorities.

Vicesimo-sexto die mensis Junii, anno regni Regis Edwardi, Tertii post Conquæstum, xxxvii<sup>o</sup>, Johannes de Briklesworth, Communis Serviens civitatis Londoniarum, monstravit Stephano de Cavendische et Aldermannis civitatis Londoniarum, quod Robertus Fourneux, nuper civis et piscenarius civitatis prædictæ, obiit seisitus de diversis tenementis in civitate prædicta. Et habuit quandam Aliciam, filiam ipsius Roberti; quæ quidem Alicia est infra ætatem, etc. De cujus maritagio Major et Aldermanni habent ad disponendum et ordinandum, etc. Et Andreas Pykman, civis et piscenarius ejusdem civitatis, duxit in uxorem Johannam quæ fuit uxor dicti Roberti; virtute cujus desponsationis prædictus Andreas habet prædictam Aliciam in suam custodiam, etc. Et præfatus Johannes, qui sequitur pro orphanis civitatis prædictæ, petit quod præfatus Andreas præmuniatur quod sit

<sup>1</sup> A corruption of *chirographi*.

coram Majore et Aldermannis ad certum diem, etc ; et quod habeat hic præfatam Aliciam, et ulterius facturus et recepturus etc, et quod, etc.

Et super hoc, præceptum est Willelmo de Crenyng-ham, servienti Camerae, quod præmuniat præfato Andreae, quod sit coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis die Lunæ proximo ante festum Translationis Sancti Thomæ Martyris proxime futuro, etc ; et quod habeat ibidem præfatam Aliciam, etc.

Ad quem diem, præfatus Andreas, per summonitionem sibi factam, in propria persona sua venit, etc. Et quæsitum est ab ipso Andrea, utrum præfata Alicia sit in custodia sua, et si sit maritata necne, etc. Qui dicit quod præfata Alicia est in custodia sua, et quod præfata Alicia non est maritata, etc. Et super hoc, præceptum est præfato Andreae, quod non maritaret præfatam Aliciam sine assensu Majoris et Aldermannorum, prout antiquitus fieri consuevit etc, sub pœna amissionis valoris maritaggi prædictæ Aliciæ, etc. Et hoc præfatus Andreas, coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis, facere concessit, etc.

F. 248. a.

Qui quidem Andreas postmodum maritavit præfatam Aliciam cuidam Roberto, filio Egidii Pykman, contra defensionem Majoris et Aldermannorum, in contemptum Domini Regis et Curie prædictæ, etc. Qui quidem Andreas postmodum, coram præfatis Majore et Aldermannis, allocutus quare maritavit præfatam Aliciam contra defensionem eorundem, etc. Qui quidem Andreas cognovit quod ipse maritavit præfatam Aliciam præfato Roberto, etc. Et ponit se in gratiam Majoris et Aldermannorum de contemptu prædicto, etc. Et quia Curia vult consulere de judicio inde reddendo et de valore maritaggi præfatæ Aliciæ, dies datus est præfato Andreae de judicio suo audiendo usque diem Lunæ proximum ante festum Sancti Dunstani tunc proxime futurum. Et præfatus Andreas committitur prisonæ pro contemptu, etc.

Et interim præceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire **faciat** hic **xxiiii<sup>or</sup>** probos et legales homines, de quatuor **Wardis** propinquioribus ubi prædictus Robertus obiit, et ubi habuit tenementa, ad inquirendum de valore **maritagii** præfatæ Aliciæ. Postea, continuato inde processu usque diem **Veneris** proximum post festum **Omnium Sanctorum** anno **xxxvii<sup>o</sup>** supradicto, ad quem diem præfatus **Johannes** de **Bryklesworthe** venit, etc. Idcirco procedatur ad **captionem** **Inquisitionis**, etc. Et **juratores** veniunt **per** **Robertum Pycot**, etc. Qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod **maritagi**um præfatum Aliciæ, filiæ **Roberti Forneux**, valet **quadraginta** et **quatuor** **libras sterlingorum**.

Ideo consideratum est, quod præfatus **Andreas** foris-faciat **valorem** **maritagii** præfatæ Aliciæ, filiæ **Roberti Forneux**, quæ **taxatur** **per** **Inquisitionem** ad **xliiii<sup>or</sup>** **libras**. Et quod **idem** **Andreas** solvat **Camerario** **Gyhalde** **Londoniarum** prædictas **xliiii** **libras** pro **contemptu** prædicto, etc. Qui quidem **denarii** remaneant **penes** **Camerarium**, etc.

#### DE EJECTIONE MERCANDISARUM EXTRA NAVES.

Regulations  
as to ave-  
rage in cases  
of jettison.

**Barones** **Quinque** **Portuum** **Domini** **Regis**, et similiter **nautæ** de **Jernemuta** et alii de **regno** **Angliæ**, conquesti sunt **Domino** **Regi**, quod cum contigerit aliquem eorum **locare** **navem** suam de **partibus** **transmarinis** ad **vina** vel **alia** **mercimonia** **carianda** **versus** **Angliam**, **Vasconiam**, vel **Walliam**, et oportet eos in **navi** **existentes**, **propter** **tempestatem** **mare** **supervenientem**, **facere** **ejectionem** **pro** **navi** **illa** **salvanda**, aliquando de **x** **doliis**, **xx<sup>ti</sup>**, **xxx<sup>ta</sup>**, aliquando de **xl<sup>ta</sup>**, vel de **majori** **numero** vel **minor**i, a **tempore** **quo** **non** **extat** **memoria**, **usitatum** **sit**, et **eisdem** **Baronibus** **concessum**, quod **navis**, in **qua** **vina** **seu** **mercimonia** **illa** **fuerint**, cum **omnibus** **suis** **utensilibus**, **quieta** **esse** **debeat** **de** **omnino** **modo** **auxilio**



prædictæ ejectioni faciendo seu procurando, nisi quod navis amittat frettam suam de doliis seu mercimoniis projectis in mare,—<sup>1</sup>Gregorius de Rokeslee, Henricus de Waleys, et alii mercatores Domini Regis, tam de Anglia, Vasconia, quam de Hibernia, de terra Domini Regis, compellunt prædictos Barones Quinque Portuum, et cæteros nautas de regno Angliæ, apprehendere naves suas, cum omnibus utensilibus et gubernaculis naves illas contingentibus, una cum vinis et aliis bonis in navibus existentibus, ad vina vel bona, in mare sic projecta, pro voluntate sua acquietenda et restituenda eis cujus fuerint in mare,<sup>2</sup> ad gravissimum damnum et depauperationem ipsorum Baronum et nautarum, contra libertates eisdem concessas, etc.

Et prædictus Gregorius et Henricus, una cum pluribus mercatoribus Angliæ et Vasconiæ, veniunt, et auditis tam rationibus ipsorum mercatorum quam prædictorum Baronum et nautarum, provisum est per dictum Regem et ejus Consilium, concessum, et ex toto adjudicatum, quod de cætero—Inprimis, navis, in qua mercimonia vel vina fuerint, cum toto apparatu, annulus magistri navis in digito suo portatus, victualia nautarum, utensilia ad prandia sua usitata facienda, monile, zona, et ciphus argenteus magistri navis, unde bibit, si quem habuerit, erunt quieta de auxilio præstando ad ejectionem maris prædictæ. Et etiam salva <sup>3</sup> fuit nautis fretta vinorum et aliorum bonorum in navi existentium quæ salva fuerint. Et magister navis amittat frettam suam de doliis seu bonis in mare sic projectis. Et omnia alia bona in navi existentia, tam nautarum quam mercatorum, ut vina, mercandisæ, <sup>4</sup> denarii in grosso, lecti, et alia bona et mercimonia (exceptis prædictis navi, cum utensilibus et apparatu, <sup>5</sup> victualia nautarum, <sup>5</sup> uten-

F. 248. b.

<sup>1</sup> Mayor A.D. 1275 and 1285, and in several intermediate years.

<sup>2</sup> The word *projecta* seems to be omitted.

<sup>3</sup> Properly *sint* or *erunt*.

<sup>4</sup> *Danarii* in the original.

<sup>5</sup> Properly *victualibus* and *utensilibus*.

silia ad prandia sua facienda, monili, zona, cippo argenteo, annulo, et fretta de bonis quæ salva fuerint), de cætero debeant appetiari, ad auxilium præstandum et acquietanda bona seu vina sic in mare extra navem, per tempestatem maris, ejecta, etc.

QUOD EXTRANEUS NON VENDAT ALIO EXTRANEO AD  
REVENDENDUM.

Royal mandate forbidding foreigners to sell to other foreigners in the City, for the purpose of resale.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et  
 “ Dominus Hiberniæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, salutem. Cum ad supplicationem dilectorum et fidelium  
 “ nostrorum, Majoris, Aldermannorum, et civium civitatis  
 “ nostræ Londoniarum, per petitionem suam coram nobis  
 “ in magno Consilio nostro nuper exhibitam, inter cætera  
 “ continentem, quod pro eo quod omnes extranei mercimonia quæcumque infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ  
 “ ita libere vendant aliis extraneis, ad ea revendenda,  
 “ sicut cives civitatis prædictæ, ubi hujusmodi extranei,  
 “ propter libertatem civitatis prædictæ ibidem antiquitus obtentam, sic facere minime debuerunt nec poterunt,  
 “ tam iidem cives magis solito depauperantur et  
 “ deteriorantur, quam etiam mercimonia supradicta in  
 “ multo magis cariora, ac plura incommoda, tam  
 “ civitati prædictæ quam <sup>1</sup> toto regno nostro Angliæ, ex  
 “ hoc verisimiliter sequi dinoscuntur hiis diebus, sicut  
 “ dicunt; per litteras nostras patentes concessimus, quod  
 “ nullus extraneus infra libertatem civitatis prædictæ  
 “ aliqua hujusmodi mercimonia alteri extraneo vendat,  
 “ vel aliquialiter vendere præsumet, ad ea ulterius revendenda,  
 “ quousque per proceres et magnates regni nostri  
 “ Angliæ, in proximo Parlamento nostro, debite discussum fuerit, utrum ad incommodum vel commune  
 “ commodum populi nostri præsens concessio nostra in  
 “ futurum poterit redundare; salvis semper dominis

<sup>1</sup> Properly *toti*.

“ regni nostri prædicti, et omnibus aliis, quod ipsi  
 “ hujusmodi mercimonia omnia ibidem in usum pro-  
 “ prium ab omnibus in grosso emere possint; et salvis  
 “ etiam mercatoribus de Hansa Alemanniæ libertatibus  
 “ suis, sibi per nos et progenitores nostros concessis et  
 “ confirmatis, prout in eisdem litteris plenius con-  
 “ tinetur—Vobis præcipimus, quod litteras nostras præ-  
 “ dictas, et omnia contenta in eisdem, infra libertatem  
 “ vestram, in locis ubi melius expedire videritis, ex parte  
 “ nostra publice proclamari, et ex nunc ab omnibus  
 “ ibidem firmiter teneri, faciatis, juxta tenorem litterarum  
 “ nostrarum prædictarum. Teste meipso, apud West-  
 “ monasterium, quarto die Decembris, anno regni nostri  
 “ Anglia quinquagesimo, regni vero nostri Franciæ  
 “ tricesimo-septimo. Per Magnum Consilium.”

QUOD EXTRANEUS NON VENDAT AD RETALLIAM, ETC. P. 240. a.

“ Edwardus, Dei gratia, Rex Angliæ et Franciæ, et  
 “ Dominus Hiberniæ, Vicecomitibus Londoniarum, sa-  
 “ lutem. Cum ad supplicationem dilectorum et fidelium  
 “ nostrorum, Majoris, Aldermannorum, et civium civi-  
 “ tatis nostræ Londoniarum, nobis per petitionem suam  
 “ in ultimo Parlamento nostro exhibitam, et ibidem  
 “ ex assensu prælatorum, procerum, et magnatum regni  
 “ nostri Angliæ, nobis in eodem Parlamento assisten-  
 “ tium, indorsatam, per litteras nostras patentes con-  
 “ cessimus, pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, præfatis  
 “ Majori, Aldermannis, et civibus civitatis prædictæ,  
 “ et eorum successoribus, quod nullus extraneus de  
 “ cætero vendat aliqua mercimonia in eadem civitate,  
 “ vel suburbiis ejusdem, ad retalliam, aut teneat hos-  
 “ pitium, vel sit abbrocator in eisdem civitate et sub-  
 “ urbiis, quibuscumque Statutis seu ordinationibus, in  
 “ contrarium factis, non obstantibus; salvis semper  
 “ mercatoribus de Hansa Alemanniæ libertatibus suis,

Royal man-  
 date forbid-  
 ding foreign-  
 ers within  
 the City to  
 sell by re-  
 tail, to keep  
 hostels, or  
 be brokers.

“ per nos et progenitores nostros eisdem concessis et  
 “ confirmatis, prout in eisdem litteris plenius contine-  
 “ tur—Vobis præcipimus, quod litteras nostras præ-  
 “ dictas, et omnia contenta in eisdem, infra ballivam  
 “ vestram, in locis ubi melius expedire videritis, ex parte  
 “ nostra publice proclamari, et ex nunc ab omnibus  
 “ ibidem firmiter teneri, faciatis, juxta tenorem littera-  
 “ rum prædictarum. Teste meipso, apud Westmonas-  
 “ terium, quarto die Decembris, anno regni nostri Anglia  
 “ quinquagesimo, regni vero nostri Francia tricesimo-  
 “ septimo. Per Billam in Parlamento.”

#### DE PÆNA REBELLANTIUM MAGISTRIS MISTERARUM.

Penalties  
 for rebelling  
 against the  
 Masters of  
 the various  
 Mysteries.

Item, ordeignee est qe touz lez mestiers de la citee de Loundres soient loialment reulez et governez, chesque en sa nature, en due manere; issint qe nulle fauxcyine, ne faux overaigne, ne disceit, soient trovez eu nulle manere dez ditez mestiers, pur honour dez bonez gentz dez ditz mestiers, et pur comune profit de peple. Et de chescun mestier soient eslieux et jurez quatre, ou sis, ou plus, ou meins, solonc ceo qe le mestiere bosoignera; lez queux gens issint eslutz et jurez, eient plein power de Maire de ceo bien et loialment faire et parfourmer.

Et si ascun dez ditz mestiers soit rebelle, contrari-  
 aunt, ou distourbaunt, quils ne poient lour office due-  
 ment parfourmer, et de ceo soite atteint, qil demourra  
 a la primer foitz en prisoun par dis jours, et paiera a la  
 Comunalte pur le contempt x soltz; et a le seconde  
 foitz, demourra en prisoune par vint jours, et paiera  
 a la Comunalte vint soltz. Et a la tierce foitz,  
 demurra en prisoun par xxx jours, et paiera a la  
 Comunalte xxx soltz. Et a la quarte foitz, demurra  
 en prisoun par xl jours, et paiera a la Comunalte  
 xl soltz.

DE ADMISSIONE IN LIBERTATEM CIVITATIS.

“ Item, quia tam temporibus transactis, unde non  
 “ extat memoria, quam etiam temporibus modernis,  
 “ prædicta civitas opibus et consiliis, tam proborum  
 “ hominum de officiis mercatoriis quam de cæteris  
 “ officiis manualibus, defendi solet et gubernari;  
 “ ac antiquitus usitatum fuit, quod nulla persona extra-  
 “ nea, indigena, vel <sup>1</sup> alienigena, cujus conversationis et  
 “ status certa non haberetur notitia, in libertatem civi-  
 “ tatis admitteretur, nisi prius mercatores aut officarii  
 “ civitatis, hujusmodi officium quo talis admittendus  
 “ uti intenderet exercentes, legitime convocarentur, ut  
 “ per ipsos concives, sic convocatos, præfati Major et  
 “ Aldermanni, de conditione et fidelitate hujusmodi  
 “ admittendorum certiorati, scire possent si admittendi  
 “ essent aut repellendi—petit tota Communitas, quod  
 “ prædicta forma, quoad grossiora officia et operabilia,  
 “ inviolabiliter de cetero observetur, ne aliquis de  
 “ cætero contra provisionem prædictam in libertatem  
 “ civitatis admittatur.”

Regulation  
as to admis-  
sion to the  
freedom of  
the City.

F. 249. b.

DE TENAUNTZ A TERME DE VYE OU EN TAILLE.

“ Pur ceo qe avaunt sez hoeurs, avient sovent qe  
 “ lou plusours bonez gentz de la citee de Loundres  
 “ ount devisez leur terres, rentez, et tenementz a  
 “ loura femmes a terme de vie, ou a autres a terme  
 “ de vie ou en fee taille, et apres leur deces le re-  
 “ meindre dez ditez terres, rentez, et tenementez, a  
 “ loure enfantz, ou as autrez, a terme de vie ou en  
 “ fee taille, ou en fee simple. Et en cas la rever-  
 “ sioun reserve apres la mort le tenaunt a terme de

Regulation  
to prevent  
undue alien-  
ation by ten-  
ants for life  
or in tail.

<sup>1</sup> *Aliæ ingene* in the original.

“ vie, ou apres la taille termine, la ount lez ditez  
 “ fermes; et autres qi nount qe terme de vie ou en  
 “ fee taille lez terrez, et rentez, et tenementz, issint a  
 “ eux devisez, alienez en fee as estraunges personez  
 “ et autrez, ovesques clause de garantie, en desheritaunce  
 “ des enfauntz et dez autres as queux le remeindre  
 “ fuit regardaunt, encountre la darrein voluntee del  
 “ testatour. Par quei, ordigne est, par comune assent de  
 “ Mair, Aldermanns, et lez Comunez a ceo somounez,  
 “ qe nulle homme desore en avaunt qi demaunde nulle  
 “ terrez, ou tenementez, ou rentes en la citee de  
 “ Loundres, ou en lez suburbez dicelle, parforce de  
 “ nulle droit reserve a luy ou a ses auncestrez, apres  
 “ la mort ascun tenaunt a terme de vie, ou apres  
 “ ascun taille termine, ou par force de nulle estat  
 “ taille a luy ou a sez auncestrez, apres la mort as-  
 “ cun tenaunt a terme de vie, ou apres asqun taille  
 “ termine, en cas avaunt dit, ne soit barre par nulle  
 “ fait compernaunt garrantie de nulle tiels qi ne ount  
 “ nulle estat forsques a terme de vie ou en fee taille,  
 “ tout soit ille heire a asqun de eux; sil neit par dis-  
 “ cent en fee simple, quil soit barre a la volue du  
 “ ceo qe luy est descendu en fee simple.”

DE ALLOCATIONE LIBERTATIS CIVITATIS LONDONIARUM.

The freedom  
 of the City  
 pleaded and  
 allowed in a  
 case of as-  
 sault.

Ricardus, filius Walteri Gibbe, in misericordia pro pluribus defaultis.

Idem Ricardus attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Radulpho Gubbe de placito quare vi et armis ipsum Radulphum, apud Londonias, cepit, imprisonavit, et male tractavit, et alia enormia etc, ad grave damnum etc, et contra pacem etc. Et idem Radulphus queritur, quod prædictus Ricardus, die Dominica proxima ante Carniprivium, anno regni Regis nunc decimo, vi et armis ipsum Radulphum apud Londonias, videlicet in

Warda Pontis, cepit, imprisonavit, et ipsum in prisona per sex septimanas sequentes detinuit; unde dicit quod deterioratus est, et damnum habet, ad valentiam quadraginta librarum, et inde producit sectam, etc. Et prædictus Ricardus in propria persona sua venit, et defendit vim et injuriam, etc.

Et super hoc, venit Willelmus de Burgo, attornatus Majoris et Communitatis civitatis Londoniarum, et petit inde libertatem. Et quæsitum est a prædicto Willelmo, attornato etc, ubi et quando in casu ista libertas eis fuit allocata. Qui dicit quod termino Sancti Hillarii, anno regni Regis nunc nono, Rotulo lxxi, inter Thomam le Longe, querentem, et Johannem de Lyntone de Londoniis; et etiam termino Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis nunc decimo, Rotulo lxix, inter Edmundum Darelle, querentem, et Willelmum de Topfeld, etc.

Ideo habeant ipsi libertatem inde, etc. Et super hoc, prædictus Willelmus de Burgo, attornatus etc., præfixit diem partibus apud Gyldam Aulam Londoniarum, die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli proxime futurum. Et dictum est ei, quod celerem justitiam partibus exhibeat, alioquin quod redeant, etc.

F. 250. a.

<sup>1</sup> STATUTA ET ORDINATIONES DE KYDELLIS ET TRYINKIS  
IN THAMISIA ET MEDEWAYE AMMOVENDIS.

BRUTUS BRITANNIÆ PRIMUS MONARCHA.

Ab origine mundi quatuor milleno tricesimo-secundo anno, et ante Incarnationem Domini millesimo ducentesimo, civitas quæ nunc "Londoniæ" appellatur, per Regem Brutum, primum Britannicæ monarcham, primo Nova Troja, postea Trinovantum, ad instar Magnæ Trojæ fundata, ædificata fuit et constructa. Cujus quidem foundationis, ædificationis, et constructionis causa

London founded by Brut in imitation of Great Troy and called New Troy, and afterwards Trinovantum.

<sup>1</sup> See page 457, Note 1.

erat Thamensis fluvius. Quorum vero civitatis et fluminis gubernationem tam Duces, Majores, Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldermanni, et Magnates civitatis memoratæ hucusque obtinuerunt et habuerunt.

SANCTUS EDWARDUS CONFESSOR, ET WILLELMUS  
CONQUESTOR.

Court of  
Hustings  
ordered to  
be held by  
Edward the  
Confessor,  
and William  
the Con-  
queror.

In Legibus vero et Statutis per Sanctum Edwardum Confessorem editis, et per Dominum Willelmum Regem, Angliæ Conquæstorem, confirmatis, taliter continetur:—

“ Debet itaque in Londoniis, quæ caput regni est  
“ et legum, et semper Curia Domini Regis, singulis  
“ septimanis, die Lunæ, Hustengum sedere et teneri.  
“ Fundata enim erat olim ad instar et modum, et in  
“ memoriam veteris Magnæ Trojæ, et usque in hodi-  
“ ernum diem leges et jura, dignitates, libertates,  
“ regiasque consuetudines, antiquæ Magnæ Trojæ, in  
“ se continet. In qua itaque <sup>1</sup>supersint ardua com-  
“ pota, et ambigua placita coronæ, et Curis Domini  
“ Regis totius regni prædicti.”

Quæ usus et consuetudines suas una semper inviolabilitate conservat ubique, ubicumque ipse Rex fuerit, sive in expeditione, sive alibi, propter fatigationes gentium et populorum regni, juxta veteres consuetudines bonorum priorum et prædecessorum, et omnium principum, procerum, et sapientum seniorum totius regni prædicti.

REX RICARDUS PRIMUS. DE KYDELLIS.

Charter of  
Richard I.  
for the re-

Dominus Ricardus Rex, filius Regis Henrici Secundi, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui octavo, pro

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<sup>1</sup> An error probably for *semper sicut*.



salute animæ suæ, et pro salute animæ prædicti Regis removal of all  
kidels in  
the Thames.  
Henrici, patris sui, animarum antecessorum suorum,  
necnon pro communi utilitate civitatis suæ Lon-  
doniarum et totius regni sui, concessit et firmiter  
præcepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia  
ammoveantur, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia; et ne  
de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia.  
Quietum etiam clamavit omne id quod Custodes Tur-  
ris suæ Londoniis annuatim percipere solebant de  
prædictis kidellis. Satis enim sibi constabat, et per  
venerabilem <sup>1</sup>primatem suum, Hubertum, Cantuari-  
ensem Archiepiscopum, et per alios fideles suos, eidem  
Domino Regi sufficienter datum fuit intelligi, quod  
maximum detrimentum et incommodum prædictæ civi-  
tati suæ Londoniarum, necnon et toti regno Angliæ, P. 280. b.  
occasione illorum kidellorum proveniebat—prout in  
dicta charta plenius continetur.

REX JOHANNES, FRATER DICTI RICARDI. DE KIDELLIS  
AMMOVENDIS.

Dominus Rex Johannes, frater prædicti Regis Ri- Charter of  
King John  
for the re-  
moval of all  
kidels in  
the Thames  
and the  
Medway.  
cardi, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui primo,  
modo et forma quibus superius in charta dicti Domini  
Regis Ricardi titulatur, concessit firmiter et præcepit,  
ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewe-  
ye, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia vel in Medewe-  
ye, ammoveantur; et ne de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in  
Thamisia vel in Medewe-ye, super forisfacturam decem  
librarum sterlingorum. Quietum etiam clamavit, ut  
supra, et satis enim sibi constabat per dictum Dominum  
Hubertum, Cantuariæ Archiepiscopum, et alios fideles  
suos, de maximo detrimento et incommodo dictæ civi-

<sup>1</sup> *prim.*

tati, necnon et toti regno, occasione prædictorum Kidellorum pervenire—prout in eadem charta plenius continetur.

MAGNA CHARTA DE LIBERTATIBUS ANGLIÆ.  
DE KIDELLIS DEPONENDIS.

Enactment as to the ancient liberties of the City, and the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway, in the Magna Charta of King John.

In Magna Charta de libertatibus Angliæ, per dictum Dominum Johannem, Regem, anno regni sui decimo-septimo, per consilium venerabilium principum, Stephani, Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, totius Angliæ primatis, Sanctæque Romanæ Ecclesiæ Cardinalis, aliorumque Episcoporum regni, Magistri Pandulphi, Domini Papæ, Innocentii Tertii, Subdiaconi et familiaris, cæterorumque Comitum, Baronum, Procerum, Magnatum, et Communitatis regni prædicti, facta, et pro perpetuo sub anathematis sententia a Domino Papa Innocentio prædicto, omnibusque Archiepiscopis et Episcopis regni prædicti inviolabiliter, observanda, et per omnes Reges posteros Angliæ in omnibus et singulis eorum Parliamentis confirmata, inter alia continetur,—quod prædicta civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas, tam per terras quam per aquas: et quod omnes kidelli de cætero deponantur penitus de Thamisia et Medeweia, et per totam Angliam, nisi per costeram maris.

ANNO REGIS HENRICI, FILII REGIS JOHANNIS, VICESIMO-PRIMO. DE KIDELLIS ET EORUM MAGISTRIS ARESTATIS.

Removal of the kidels by order of the Mayor, in the reign of Henry III.

Anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, vicesimo-primo, mense Januarii, datum fuit Andreæ Bokerelle, tunc Majori Londoniarum, cæterisque dictæ civitatis magnatibus, intelligi, quod plures kidelli in

Thamisia et Medeweya fuerint residentes, contra libertates civitatis Londoniarum, et chartas datas et concessas per eundem Dominum Regem Johannem, et per Magnam Chartam, per prædictum Dominum Regem Johannem, superius, ut prædicitur, factam et confirmatam. Quo audito, ipse Major et dictæ civitatis magnates, communi assensu et consensu civium, miserunt Jordanum de Coventre, tunc Vicecomitem ejusdem civitatis, et alios quamplures cum se, cum armis, ad illos kidellos arestandos, et in eisdem kidellis operantes secum Londonias ducendos.

Qui vero, die Sabbati proximo post festum Epiphaniæ, anno quo supra, triginta kidellos, ultra Yenlande, versus mare, invenerunt, et magistros nautas eorum, duobis exceptis, arestaverunt et secum Londonias duxerunt; videlicet, quatuor magistros nautas de Roffa, septem magistros nautas de libertate Templi in Stroda, tres magistros nautas de Clyve, et alios quatuordecim magistros nautas; qui omnes viginti-octo nautæ prædicti missi fuerunt apud Neugate. Tandem, ad dictorum nautarum amicorum prosecutionem, per breve dicti Domini Regis Majori et aliis magnatibus civitatis prædictæ directum, replegiati fuerunt usque ad dicti Domini Regis proximum adventum prope Londonias.

Postea, dictus Dominus Rex, dictis Majori, Vicecomitibus, et magnatibus, apud Kenyngtone ejus præcepto comparentibus, illos affari fecit et interrogari, ob quam causam vel ob quod delictum ipsi Major et magnates fideles homines suos prædictos tam ausu temerario arestassent, et ipsos tam injuste imprisonassent. Qui respondententes dixerunt, quod juste eos arestaverunt et imprisonaverunt, causis pro quatuor manifestis—Primo, pro eo quod ipsos, contra honorem Dei, totiusque regni maximum dispendium, in dictis kidellis operantes, contra dictæ civitatis libertates transgressores, et similiter in multis malefactores, inventi fuerunt. Secundo, contra dignitatem coronæ regiæ facientes.

Arrest of master mariners by the Sheriff, and imprisonment of them in Newgate.

F. 251. a.

Inquiry into the matter by the King.

Reasons alleged by the City authorities.

Tertio, contra libertates civitatis Londoniarum concessas, ut prædicatur, et confirmatas. Quarto, quia incurrerunt sententiam excommunicationis in Magna Charta, ut prædicatur, latam.

Amercement of the master mariners by order of the King.

Et hoc prædicti Major et magnates multis rationibus dicto Domino Regi ostenderunt et probaverunt; ita quod dicti magistri nautæ coram dicto Domino Rege convicti fuerunt, et quilibet eorum misericordiam x librarum incederunt; eodem Domino Rege illam misericordiam magnatibus Londoniarum, per Willelmum de Raley, adjudicante et concedente: assistentibus tunc ibidem, Domino Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Episcopo Cicestrensi, Domini Regis tunc Cancellario, Episcopo Carliollensi, Clerico, Willelmo de Valencia, Comite Warræ, Comite Lincolnæ, Comite Mounforde, Willelmo de Eboraco, Roberto de Lexintone, Petro de Mauley, Thoma Moletone, et Willelmo de Raley. Et hoc discussum fuit die Sabbati proximo post festum Purificationis Beate Mariæ Virginis, anno vicesimo supradicto, etc.

Their nets burnt.

Et ulterius, cremata fuerunt quam plurima retia eorum, per iudicium de Hustengo.

#### ANNO PRÆDICTI REGIS HENRICI XXXVII<sup>o</sup>. DE GURGITIS ET RETIBUS.

High tide in the Thames, A.D. 1253.

<sup>1</sup> Anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo quinquagesimo tertio, et anno regni prædicti Regis Henrici tricesimo septimo, Nicholao Batte tunc Majore civitatis Londoniarum, Ricardo Pycarde et Johanne de Norhamptone tunc Vicecomitibus ejusdem civitatis, decimo die Octobris anno prædicto, excrevit aqua Thamisiæ altior quam unquam fecit temporibus nostris. Eodem anno,

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<sup>1</sup> This Chapter is taken almost | Legibus, sub anno 1253.  
verbatim from Liber de Antiquis |

circa Quadragesimam, Vicecomes Middelsexiæ, per præceptum Domini Regis, fecit dirui omnes gurgites stantes per totam Thamisiam versus Occidentem. Tunc temporis plura retia, quia fuerunt inutilia, cremata fuerunt in Westchepe. Eodem anno, ante Pentecosten, Vicecomites Londoniarum, quia aqua Thamisiæ pertinet ad Londonias, per præceptum dicti Domini Regis, diruerunt omnes alios gurgites a Londoniis usque mare.

All wears in the Thames destroyed by royal mandate; and many nets burnt in Westchepe.

Eodem anno, vicesimo-nono die Maii, Domina Regina posuit se in mari ad transfretandum in Vasconiam, ad Dominum suum, Regem; et Edwardus, filius ejus, cum ea, ad desponsandum sororem Regis Hispaniæ.

F. 251. b.

REX HENRICUS TERTIUS POST CONQUESTUM, ANNO XI.  
DE KYDELLIS.

Dominus Rex Henricus, filius Regis Johannis, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui undecimo, modo et forma quibus superius in charta dicti Johannis Regis, patris sui, titulatur, concessit firmiter et præcepit, ut omnes kidelli qui sunt in Thamisia vel in Medewaye, ubicumque fuerint in Thamisia vel in Medeway, ammoveantur; et ne de cætero kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisia vel in Medeway, super forisfacturam decem librarum sterlingorum. Quietum etiam clamavit, ut supra, etc. Satis enim sibi constabat, et per fideles suos sibi sufficienter datum fuit intelligi, quod maximum detrimentum et incommodum prædictæ civitati Londoniarum, necnon et toti regno suo, occasione prædictorum kydellorum perveniebat, etc.—prout in eadem charta satis liquet.

Charter of Henry III. as to the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway.

REX EDWARDUS PRIMUS, ANNO XIII<sup>o</sup>. DE RETIBUS ET  
INGENIIS.

Enactment  
by Edward  
I. for the  
preservation  
of salmon  
and salmon  
fry in the  
rivers Hum-  
ber, Ouse,  
Trent, &c.

<sup>1</sup> Dominus Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Henrici, in Parlamento suo tento apud Westmonasterium anno regni sui tertiodecimo, ex assensu Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, et aliorum procerum sibi assistentium, inter alia ordinavit et stabilivit, quod aquæ de Humbre, Ouse, Trent, Dun, Eyr, Derwent, Werk, ponantur in defenso quoad salmones capiendos, a die Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis usque ad diem Sancti Martini. Et similiter, quod salminuculi non capiantur nec destruantur, per retia vel per alia ingenia, ad stagna molendinorum, a medio Aprilis usque ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ; et in partibus ubi hujusmodi ripariæ fuerint, conservatores istius Statuti, qui, ad hoc jurati, sæpius videant et requirant de transgressionibus.

Nets and  
engines em-  
ployed for  
the destruc-  
tion of the  
fish to be  
burnt.

Et in prima transgressione, puniantur per combustionem retium et ingeniorum suorum; et si iterato deliquerint, puniantur per prisonam unius anni; et sic, multiplicata transgressione, crescat poenæ inflictio.

REX EDWARDUS TERTIUS, ANNO PRIMO. DE KIDELLIS.

Confirma-  
tion by char-  
ter by Ed-  
ward III. of  
the ancient  
liberties of  
the City.

Dominus Edwardus Tertius, per chartam suam, factam anno regni sui primo, pro melioratione civitatis suæ Londoniarum, ac pro bono et laudabili servitio quod dilecti cives, Major, Aldermanni, et Communitas civitatis prædictæ sibi et progenitoribus suis hactenus multipliciter impenso <sup>2</sup>[etc.], de assensu præfatorum

A Note, in an almost contem-  
porary hand, reminds us that  
this bears reference to the Statute

known as the "Second of West-  
minster."

<sup>2</sup> This is required by the sense.

Comitum, Baronum, ac totius Communitatis regni sui, in Parlamento suo apud Westmonasterium convocato existentium, concessit, et dicta charta sua confirmavit, pro se et hæredibus suis, civibus civitatis prædictæ diversas libertates, habendas eis, hæredibus, et successoribus suis in perpetuum.

In primis, cum in Magna Charta de Libertatibus Angliæ, inter alia contineatur, quod civitas Londoniarum habeat omnes libertates suas antiquas et liberas consuetudines suas; et iidem cives, tempore confectionis dictæ chartæ, ac temporibus Sancti Edwardi, Regis et Confessoris, et Willelmi Conquæstoris, et aliorum progenitorum suorum, diversas libertates et consuetudines, tam per chartas ipsorum progenitorum suorum, quam sine chartis ex antiqua consuetudine, habuissent; super quibus, in diversis Itineribus et aliis Curis dictorum progenitorum suorum, tam per judicia quam per Statuta, pluries impetiti fuissent, et de aliquibus eorum abjudicati,—voluit et concessit idem Dominus Rex Edwardus Tertius, pro se et hæredibus suis, quod iidem cives habeant libertates suas, secundum formam Magnæ Chartæ supradictæ, et quod impedimenta seu usurpationes eis in hac parte facta revocentur et annullentur. Et quod dicti cives ammoveant et capiant omnes kidellos in aquis Thamisiæ et Medeweisæ, et habeant punitiones ad ipsum Dominum Regem inde pertinentes.

F. 253. a.

Enactment as to the removal of all kidels in the Thames and Medway.

STATUTA REGIS EDWARDI TERTII, ANNO XXV, ET XLVI<sup>to</sup>.  
DE GORS, MOLYNS, ESTANKES, ESTACHES, ET  
KYDELS.

Au Parlement somounz a Westmestre le Lundy en la primere semaigne de Quaresme, lan du regne le Roy Edward, Tierce puis le Conquest, quarant-quin,

Statute of Edward III. as to the removal of wears, mill-

dams,  
stanks,  
stakes, and  
kiddels from  
the great  
rivers of  
England.

en autres choses estoit ordeigne et establee que la Graunde Chartre et la Chartre de la Foreste soient tenuz et gardez en touz pointz. Item, come en lestatut fait a Westmestre lan <sup>1</sup>vynt-quynt, entre autres choses, estoit ordeigne et acorde, que pur ceo que comunes passages des niefs et bateux en les grandes rivières d'Engleterre si feurent sovent foitz destourbez par le lever des gors, molyns, estankes, estaches, et kydels, en grande damage du peple—Accorde fuist et establis, que touz tielx gors, molyns, estankes, estaches, et kydelx, qi furent levez et mys en temps le Roy laielle, et depuis, en tielx rivières, par queux les niefs et bateux feurent destourbez, qils ne poent passer come ils solaient, serroient oustez et nettement abatuz, saunz estre relevez. Et serroient sur ceo briefs maundeuz as Viscountz des lieux ou mistier serroit, de surveier et denquere, et de faire ent execucioun; et auxint, que Justices serroient sur ceo assignez a touz les foitz qil bosoigneroit.

Writes to be  
sent to the  
Sheriffs, to  
survey the  
same and to  
provide for  
their re-  
moval.

Penalties for  
neglect of  
this ordi-  
nance.

Et ja, a la grevouse compleynt des grandes et comunes, fait en ceste present Parlement, compleignantz par leur petition que le dit Estatute nest pas duement execut ne garde solonc leffect dicelle; adjoustant a ycelle, que si nulle tiel anosance soit abatuz par due processe contenuz en le dit Estatut, celluy qi ferra relever le dit anosance, et de ce soyt atteint duement, encourage la peyne de cent mars devers le Roy, par estrete en l'Eschequer; et au tiele leye ce teigne danosance fait par le enhaucer des tielx gors, molyns, estankis, estaches, et kydels, come par nouvelle levez.

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<sup>1</sup> Of the reign of Edward I.



STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI, ANNO TERTIO-DECIMO.  
DE RETIBUS.

En lestatut fait a Westmestre le Lundy prochein apres le fest de Seynt Hiller, lan du regne le Roy Richard, Seconde puis le Conquest, xiii, lestatut de Westmestre Secound, dessus escript, estoit affermez, ajoustant a ycelle qe salmozeux ne soient prisez par le dit temps a lestankis des molyns, naillours, sur mesme la peyne; et qe nul peschour ne garthman, ne nule autre, de quele estat ou condicioun qil soit, ne mette desore en avaunt en les ewes de Thamise, Humbre, Ouse, Trent, ne nul autre ewe du royalme, par le dit temps, ne par nulle autre temps del an, ascuns rees appellez '*stalkers*,' nautres rees nengnynes queconqes, par les quels le fry ou brode des salmons, lampreys, ou dautres pessons quelconqes, purra en ascun manere estre pris ou destruit, sur la peyne suisdite.

Enactment by Richard II. for the preservation of the fry of salmon, lampreys, and other fish in the rivers Thames, Humber, Ouse, and Trent.

Use forbidden of the nets called '*stalkers*.'

“ Et auxint, come contenue soit en mesme lestatut  
 “ qe toutz les ewes des queux salmons sont prises en  
 “ le royalme, soient mysez en defence quaunt al pris  
 “ des salmons, del jour de la Nativite nostre Dame  
 “ tanqes al jour de Seint Martyn, ordeignez est et as-  
 “ sentuz, qe les ewes de Lowe, Wyre, Merse, Ribbil,  
 “ et touz autres ewes el Counte de Lancastre, soient  
 “ misez en defence, quaunt al prise des salmons, del  
 “ jour de Seint Michel tanqes al jour de la Purifica-  
 “ cion de nostre Dame, et en nul autre temps del an;  
 “ a cause qe les salmons ne sount pas sesonables en  
 “ les ditz ewes pur le temps suisdite: et es parties ou  
 “ tielx rivers sount, soient assignez et jurrez bons et  
 “ sufficeauntz conservatours de cest Estatut de West-  
 “ mestre, qils puissent<sup>1</sup> les trespasours solonc la peyne  
 “ contenuz en mesme le Statut, saunz ascun favour  
 “ ent faire.”

F. 252 b.  
The rivers Lune(?), Wyre, Mersey, and Ribble, to be closed at certain seasons for the taking of salmon.

Conservators to be appointed.

<sup>1</sup> *Fuir* is probably omitted.

STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI SECUNDI, ANNO XVII.  
DE CONSERVATORIBUS AQUÆ THAMISIÆ.

Statute of Richard II. appointing Justices in each County, by commission, for the conservancy of the great rivers of England.

“ Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre, al quinzisme  
 “ de Seynt Hillere, lan du regne le Roy Richarde  
 “ Second xvii<sup>me</sup>, pur taunt qe lestatut de Westmestre  
 “ Second, dessus escript, ne lestatut du dit Roy  
 “ Richarde, fait lan de soun regne xiii, dessus especefie,  
 “ ne feuront pas duement executz, pur defaute des  
 “ bons conservatours, a ce qe le dit Roy Richarde en-  
 “ tendy par pleynt a luy fait en le dit Parlement, lan  
 “ dys et septisme : en quele Parlement accorde estoit et  
 “ assentuz, qe les Justices de la peas en touz les Countez  
 “ dEngleterre soient conservatours des ditz Estatuz en  
 “ les Countez en ou ils soyent Justices. Et qe eux,  
 “ et chescun de eux, a touz les foiz quaut ils poyent  
 “ entendre, surveyent les mesprisons et les defautes  
 “ attemptez encountre les Estatutz avaunt ditz, et aux-  
 “ int surveient et serchent touz les gors en tielx rivers,  
 “ qils ne soient trop estreitz pur destruccioun de tiel  
 “ frie et brode, mais de resonable overture solonc  
 “ laancien assise.

Duties of the said Justices.

“ Et qe mesmes les Justices, ou celuy de eux qi  
 “ trove default ou mesprisoun encountre les Estatuz  
 “ avaunt ditz, facent due punissement des trespasours,  
 “ solonc la contenue de mesmes les Estatuz. Et que  
 “ mesmes les Justices mettent bons et suffiseauntz  
 “ subconservatours de mesmes les Estatuz, dessouz eux ;  
 “ qi soient jurrez de faire semblable, sur viewe, serche  
 “ et punissement, saunz ascun favour ent faire. Et  
 “ qe outre ceo, mesmes les Justices, en lour Sessions,  
 “ enquerrent, sibien de lour office, come al informacioun  
 “ des subconservatours avaunt ditz, des touz trespas,  
 “ mesprisons, et defautes, faitz encountre ascuns des  
 “ pointz avaundiz, et facent venir devaunt eux ceux  
 “ qi sount enditez ; et sils soient ent convictz, eyent

Subconservators to be appointed.

“ emprisonement, et facent fyn, solonc la discrecioun  
 “ du mesmes les Justices.

“ Et sil soit al informacioun dascun des subconser-  
 “ vatours avaunt diz, eyt mesme le subconservatour le  
 “ moyte de mesme le fyn.

“ Et pur ceo qe graunte est a citeins de Loundres  
 “ par les progenitours nostre Seignour le Roy, qils poient  
 “ remever et prendre touz les kydels en les ewes de  
 “ Thamise et Medeway, et qils eyent les punissementz  
 “ ent a Roy appartenantz, nostre Seignour le Roy, en  
 “ cest present Parlement, del assent avaunt dit, ad  
 “ graunte qe le Mair ou Gardein de Loundres, qi pur  
 “ le temps serra, eyt la conservacie des Estatuz avaunt-  
 “ ditz, et face ent due execusioun, et semblable punis-  
 “ sement come devaunt est ordeigne des Justices de la  
 “ peas, en la dite ewe de Thamise del Pount de Stanes  
 “ a Loundres, et illeques outre en mesme lewe, et en  
 “ la dite ewe de Medeway, si loyens come apertient as  
 “ ditz citeins, come devaunt est dit.”

F. 253. a.  
 Conservancy  
 of the  
 Thames to  
 belong to the  
 Mayor or  
 Warden of  
 the City.

<sup>1</sup> STATUTUM REGIS RICARDI, ANNO XXI.—PENA C MAR-  
 CARUM.—DE GORS, MOLYNS, ESTANKES, ESTAKES,  
 ET KYDELX.

Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre, lan du Roy  
 Richarde Second xxi, ordeigne fuist qe :—

“ Come par Seignour Edwarde, nadgairs Roy dEn-  
 “ gleterre, aielle nostre Seignour qore est, lan de soun  
 “ regne xxv, pur ceo qe comunes passages des niefs et  
 “ batels en les graundes rivers dEngleterre si feurent  
 “ sovent foitz destourbez par le lever des gors, moleyns,  
 “ dams, stanks, stakes, and kidels.”

Statute of  
 Richard II.  
 for the con-  
 servancy of  
 the great  
 rivers of  
 England, and  
 the removal  
 of all wears,  
 dams,  
 stanks,  
 stakes, and  
 kidels.

<sup>1</sup> There is a marginal Note in the original, to the following effect :—  
 “ Nota, quod hoc Statutum factum  
 “ fuit anno primo Henrici IIII<sup>ti</sup>, de  
 “ verbo in verbum, prout editum fuit  
 “ per Ricardum Secundum. Licet  
 “ idem Statutum, anno primo Hen-  
 “ rici IIII<sup>ti</sup>, ut pramittitur, editum,

“ non inseritur in libris Statutorum  
 “ Anglia, inseritur tamen in Rotulis  
 “ Parlamenti, dicto anno primo  
 “ tenti.” The handwriting of this  
 Note is probably of the reign of  
 Henry VII., or Henry VIII. It  
 appears also in the Elizabethan  
 copy.

“ estankes, et kydels, en graund damage du peple,  
 “ acordez fuist et establis, qe toutz tielx gors, molyns,  
 “ estankes, estakes, et kydelx qi feurent levez et  
 “ mys en temps le Roy Edward, fitz a Roy Henry,  
 “ et depuis, en tielx rivers, par ceux les niefs et  
 “ batelx sount distourbez, qils ne poyent passer come  
 “ ils soloient, soient oustez et nettement abatuz, saunz  
 “ estre relevez ; et qe briefs serroient sur ceo maun-  
 “ dez as Viscountz des lieux ou mistier serroit, de  
 “ surveer, et denquere, et de faire ent execuciou ; et  
 “ auxint, qe Justises serroient sur ceo assignez a touz  
 “ les foitz qil bosoigneroit.

“ Et apres, a la grevous pleynt des graundz et des  
 “ comunes, fait en Parlement du dit Roy Edwarde,  
 “ laiel, lan de soun regne quarant et quint, complein-  
 “ aantz par lour peticioun qe le dit Estatut nestoit  
 “ pas duement execut ne gardez, solonc leffect dicelle,  
 “ estoit acordez et establis qe le dit Estatut, en ce  
 “ point, soit tenuz et gardez solonc leffect dicelle, ad-  
 “ joustant a ycelle qe si nul anoesaunce soit abatu  
 “ par due processe contenu en le dit Estatut, celly qi  
 “ ferra relever la dite anoesaunce, et de ceo soit  
 “ atteint duement, encourage la peine de cent marcz  
 “ devers le Roy, a lever par lestrete en lEschequer ; et  
 “ au tiel ley soit teigne de anosaunce fait par le en-  
 “ hauncer de tieux gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et  
 “ kideux, come par novel lever, come en les diz  
 “ Estatuz pluis pleinement appiert. Et ore, a la re-  
 “ quest des ditz Comunes, monstraantz par lour peti-  
 “ cioun qe les comunes passages des niefs et bateux  
 “ en les graundz rivers dEngleterre, et auxint, prees  
 “ et pastures, et terres semez, ajoignaantz as ditz  
 “ rivers, sount graundement destourbez, surondez, gas-  
 “ tez, et destruitz par les outrageous enhauncers et  
 “ estroitours des gors, molyns, estankis, estakes, et  
 “ kydelx, auncienement faitz et levez, devaunt le  
 “ temps du dit Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry ;

“ dount graundz damages et perdes sount avenuz  
 “ sovent au peple du roialme, et aviendrent de jour  
 “ en autre, si remedie ent ne soit mys—Acorde est F. 233. b.  
 “ et establis, del assent avaunt dit, qe les ditz Estatuz  
 “ soient en touz lour articles tenuz et fermement  
 “ gardez et duement executz, ovesques les peines, et  
 “ solonc leffect, dicels; ajoustaunt a ycels qe commissions  
 “ soient faitz en due fourme as suffiseantz persones  
 “ destre Justices en chescun Counte dEngleterre, ou  
 “ bosoigne serra, de surveier et garder les ewes et  
 “ graundes rivers illeques, et les defautes corriger et  
 “ amender, et due execucioun faire de les ditz Estatutz,  
 “ solonc leffect dicelles; sibien par lour surveu, avis,  
 “ et discrecioun, come par Enquestes ent aprendrez,  
 “ deinz fraunchise et dehors, et quaut bosoigne serra;  
 “ et doier et terminer les choses suisditz: et outre  
 “ ce, de surveier les gors, molyns, estankis, estakes, et  
 “ kydelx, auncienment faitz et levez devaunt le temps  
 “ du dit Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry; et ceux  
 “ qils troveront trop enhaucez ou estreitz, de les  
 “ corriger, abater, et amender, en le manere et fourme  
 “ suisdite: salvant toutfoitz resonable substauce de  
 “ les gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et kydels, suis-  
 “ ditz, issint aunciennement faitz et levez. Et si  
 “ ascuns tielx anoesaantz des gors, molyns, estankes,  
 “ estakes, et kidels, des passages et estreitures aun-  
 “ cienement faites et levez, soient adjudgez ou agardez  
 “ par les ditz Justices destre abatuz et amendez, et  
 “ celuy qad le franc tenement dicel, ferra ent execu-  
 “ cioun, a ses costages, deins un dymy an apres noti-  
 “ ficacioun a luy ent affaire, sur peyne de c marsz  
 “ appaiers au Roy, par estretes en lEschequer; et  
 “ celuy qi les face relever, ou enhaucer, ou estreiter,  
 “ encountre le dit juggement, et de ceo soit duement  
 “ convict, encourage la peyne de cent mars appaiers  
 “ au Roy, par estretes en lEschequer suisdit. Et en cas  
 “ qe aucun se sente estre grevez par execucioun ou

“ autre voie en celle partie, encoutre droit et resoun,  
 “ pursue et eyt droit et remedie.”

STATUTUM REGIS HENRICI, QUARTI POST CONQUESTUM,  
 PRIMO. DE KIDELLIS ET DE RETIBUS.

Re-enact-  
 ment by  
 Henry IV.  
 of the pre-  
 ceding  
 statute of  
 Richard II.

Au Parlement tenuz a Westmestre en le feste Sainte Feye la Virgyne, lan du regne le Roy Henry, Quart puis le Conquest, primere, entre autres articles, cest article ensuyaunt est ordeine :—

“ Item, come Edwarde, nadgairs Roy dEngleterre,  
 “ lan de souen regne vint et quynt, pur ce qe comunes  
 “ passages de niefs et bateux etc.”—ut supra—“ Et  
 “ ore, a la requeste des ditz comunes, monstrauntz  
 “ par lour peticioun qe le comune passage des niefs et  
 “ bateux en les graundz rivers dEngleterre, et auxint  
 “ prees et pastures, et terres semez adjoignauntz as  
 “ ditz rivers, sont graundement destourbez, surundez,  
 “ gastuz, et destrutz, par les outrageouse enhaucer et  
 “ estreiture des gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, et  
 “ kidelx, auncienement faitz et levez devant le temps  
 “ le Roy Edward, fitz au Roy Henry, dount graundz  
 “ damages et perdes sont avenuz sovent a peple de  
 “ roialme, et aviendrent de jour en autre, si remedie  
 “ ent ne soit mys—Accorde est et establis, de lassent  
 “ avaunt dit, qe les ditz Estatutz soient en toutz lour  
 “ articles tenuz, et fermement gardez, et duement  
 “ executz, ovesques les peynes, et solonc leffect, dicelles,  
 “ adjoustauntz a ycelles qe commissions soient faitz en  
 “ due fourme as suffisauntz persones destre Justises en  
 “ chescun Counte dEngleterre, ou bosoigne serra, de  
 “ surveier et garder les ewes et graundes rivers il-  
 “ leoques, et les defautes corriger et amender, et due  
 “ execucioun faire de les ditz Estatutz, solonc leffect  
 “ dicelles ; sibien par lour survieu, avis, et discrecioun,  
 “ come par Enquestes ent aprendre, deinz fraunchises

“ et dehors, si et quaut bosoigne serra; et doier et  
 “ terminer les choses suisditz; et outre ce, de surveier  
 “ les gors, molins, estankes, estakes, et kydeux, aun-  
 “ cientment faitz et levez devaunt le dit temps le  
 “ Roy Edwarde, fitz au Roy Henry; et ceux qils  
 “ troverent trop enhauncez ou estreitz, de les corriger,  
 “ abater, et amender, en la manere et fourme suis-  
 “ diz: sauvant touz foitz resonable substaunce de les  
 “ gors, molyns, estankes, estakes, kydeux, suisditz,  
 “ issint aunciennement faitz et levez. Et si ascuns  
 “ tielx anoesauntz de gors, molyns, estankis, estakes,  
 “ et kideux, des passages estreiturez aunciennement  
 “ faites et levez, soient adjudgez ou agardez par les  
 “ ditz Justices estre abatuz et amenduz, celuy qi ad  
 “ le franc tenement dicelle, ferra ent,<sup>1</sup> a ses costages,  
 “ deinz un dymy an apres notificacioun a luy ent  
 “ affaire, sur peyne de cent marcz a paier a Roy, par  
 “ lestretz en lEschequer; et celuy qi les face relever,  
 “ ou enhauncer, ou estreyter, encountre le dit juge-  
 “ ment, et de ce soit duement convict, encourage la  
 “ peyne de c marcz, a paiers au Roy, par estretes en  
 “ lEschequer suisdite. Et en cas qe ascun se sent grevez  
 “ par execucioun ou autre voy en celle partie, encoun-  
 “ tre droit et resoun, pursue et eyt droyt et remedye.”

STATUTUM REGIS HENRICI, QUARTI POST CONQUESTUM,  
 QUARTO. DE FINES LEVERS PAR ESTRETES.

“ Item, pur ce qe par les gortz, estakes, et kidelx,  
 “ esteauntz en lewe de Thamise et en autres grandes  
 “ rivers du roialme, comune passage des niefs et ba-  
 “ teux est destourbez, et plusours gentz peritz; et  
 “ auxi le joefne pessoun destruyt, et encountre resoun  
 “ degastez, et donez as porks a maunger, encountre la  
 “ plesaunce de Dieu et a grande damage du Roy et

Statute of  
 Henry IV.,  
 appointing  
 Justices for  
 the conser-  
 vancy of the  
 great rivers  
 of England,  
 with power  
 to fine for  
 offences  
 committed.

<sup>1</sup> Execucioun is omitted.

“ de soun peple ; mesme nostre Seignour le Roy, vuil-  
 “ lant mettre due remedie sur les meschefes avaunt-  
 “ ditz, de ladvys et assent des Seignours suisditz, et  
 “ a le prier des ditz Comunes, voet et graunte, qe les  
 “ Estatutz ent faitz soient tenuz, et gardez, et mys en  
 “ dieu execucion as toutz yceux, qe commissions soient  
 “ faitz as certains Justices, et as autres en chescun  
 “ Counte du roialme ou bosoigne serra, danquere de  
 “ tout ce qest continuez en les ditz Estatutz, et de  
 “ punir les contrariauntz mesmes les Estatutz, par fyn,  
 “ solonc lour discrecioun—sauvez et reservez a Roy,  
 “ nostre Seignour, les peynes comprises en especial es  
 “ ditz Estatutz. Et qe les estretes des tielx fynes  
 “ soient livreuz par les ditz Justises as Viscountz  
 “ en chescun Counte par endentures ; et qe les ditz Vis-  
 “ countz paient des issues et profites surdauntz des ditz  
 “ extretes as chescun des ditz Justises, pur chescun  
 “ jour qil travaillera pur exercer la dite commissioun,  
 “ iiii souldz. Et qe les ditz Viscountz ent eyent deu  
 “ allowaunce de temps en temps l'Eschequer.”

The Escheats  
 of the fines  
 to be de-  
 livered to  
 the Sheriffs.

RECORDUM PROCESSUS, ET JUDICIUM DE RETIBUS IN  
 THAMISIA CAPTIS, CORAM CONSILIO DOMINI REGIS  
 APUD WESTMONASTERIUM, ANNO REGNI REGIS  
 HENRICI QUARTI VII<sup>o</sup>.—DE KYDELS, TRYINKES, ET  
 REYES. JUDICIUM XVI RETIUM.

Fait a remembre, qe le xix jour de Feverer, lan  
 du regne nostre Seignour le Roy Henry, Quart puis  
 le Conquest, septisme, les Mair, Aldermans, et Comu-  
 nialte de la cite de Loundres viendrent ycy, devaunt  
 le Counceille nostre dit Seignour le Roy, a Westmestre,  
 et y baillerent suys vu loour peticioun demoustrauntz  
 par ycelle coment ils, et lour predecessours, du temps  
 dount memorie ne court, ount ewes et enjoyez, par  
 cause de diverses libertes, fraunchises, et custumes, et  
 auxi par chartres de les progenitours du nostre dit

Seizure of  
 illegal nets  
 belonging to  
 fishermen  
 of Erith,  
 Prattys-  
 ferye, Bark-  
 ing, and  
 Woolwich,  
 in the reign  
 of Henry IV.  
 and the pro-  
 ceedings  
 thereon.

F. 254. b.



Seignour le Roy a eux grauntez, et par mesme nostre Seignour le Roy confermez, et par diverses Estatuz faitz, la conservacie et correccioun de touz les kidelx, tryinkes, reyes, et autres engynes qeconqes, en les ewes de Thamise et Medeway mises, par queux les peissons en les ditz ewes naissauntz, nient sesonables, purrount estre pris et destruitz encontre les Estatutz ent faitz; et outre, de substituer souz eux soubzconservatours en les ditz ewes de les Estatuz et fraunchises avaunt ditz.

Et qe la ou un Alisaandre Boner, soubzconservatour des ditz Estatutz es ditz ewes, par les avaunt ditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunalte, deputez et jurez le neofisme jour del dit moys de Feverer, en fesaunt soun office en les ewes avaunt ditz, trova xvi reyes, queux il prist, et les voloit avoir cariez a Loundres, pur y estre examinez et ajuggez devant les ditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunalte, sils feussent de resonable overture ou noun; la viendrent, mesme le jour, Johan Sampson, Benet Lorkyn, William Serle, Thomas Rokese, Benet Kent, Johan Caude, Johan Hook, William Segood, Thomas Coole, William Burdeux, Johan Merdene, Johan Scot, Johan Littelman, Johan Man, Nicholas Haytone—de Erehithe; Johan Trymcok, Thomas Pesog—de Prattysferye; Henry Prakylle, William Olyve, Thomas Squyrelle, Johan Prakille—de Berkyng; Rauf Trymcok, Johan Man, Johan Rabelle, Johan Martyn, Estephen Hogge, Johan Rydelle, et Rauffe Tot—de Wulwiche, et plusours autres des Countes d'Essex et de Kent, a la nombre de deux mille personnes, horriblement, par travers sonner des souns des esglises es costes des ditz ewes esteauntz levez, et en manere de insurreccioun, come ceux qi ne voudrount my estre justisiez solonc la ley nostre dit Seignour le Roy, encontre sa corone et dignite araiez a faire de guerre, ove arkes, settes, et espees, bokelers, bastons, huys et fenestres es lieux de pavises, et al dit

The Sub-conservator of the Thames driven to Barking by a riotous assemblage of 2,000 persons.

Alisaundre assaute firent, et graunde nombre des settes a luy trecherent en la dite ewe de Thamise, en divers batels chargez ove gentz darmes, enchacerent tanques al ville de Berkyng.

The nets delivered to the constables of Barking.

A la quele ville, le dit Alisaundre ala a terre, et la delivera a les conestables de mesme la ville de Berkyng, en presence de Thomas Shepey et Estephen Ingelfelde, les sesze reyes avaunt ditz, tanques le Mair ferroit envoyer pur les ditz reies, pur les examiner et adjudger, come devaunt est dit.

Taken from the constables by the rioters.

A quel jour venoient les ditz gens de Erehithe, Prattisferie, Berkyng, et Wolewiche, devaunt nomez, a le dite ville de Berkyng, et les ditz reyes pristrent hors de la garde des ditz conestables, a tort et encountre les Estatutz, en contempt de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, et encountre les libertees et fraunchises de la dite citee; dount les avaunt ditz Mair, et Aldermans, et Comunalte prirent le dit Counceille purvoier sur ce due remedie. Sur quoy, par mesme le Counceille maunde feust a Simon Blakborne, un des Sergeauntz as armes de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, de faire arestier le dit Johan Sampson et ses complices avaunt-nomez, et les amesner devaunt le dit Counceille, a respoudre a les choses dessouz couchez.

F. 253. a.

Certain of the rioters brought before the Council at Westminster.

Par force de quele maundement, lavaunt dit Sergeaunt darmes aresta a tauntz des ditz persones come il povoit trover, et les amesna devaunt le dit Council a Westminster, le xxi jour del dit moys de Feverer; assavoir, Johan Sampson, Benet Lorkyn, Johan Caude, William Segood, Thomas Cole, Johan Merden, Nicholas Haytone;<sup>1</sup> Johan Trymcok, Thomas Pesog—de Prattisferie; Henry Prakylle, William Olyve, Thomas Squyrelle, et Johan Martyn, dessuz escriptz.

A Committee appointed for their examination.

Al quele jour venue, pur ce qe touz les Seignours du dit Counsaile, pur ascuns tres chargeauntz boisoignes qe

<sup>1</sup> *De Erehithe*, is accidentally omitted.

leur surviendrent, touchauntz graundement lestate du nostre dit Seignour le Roy et de soun roialme, ne purroient vaquer nentendre a lexaminacioun de la matier suisdite. Si feut celle examinacion commys, par auctorite du dit Counsaille a Messieurs le Duc d'Euerwyke, et as Seignours de Roos et de Burnelle; les queux, par vertue de celle auctorite, examinerent duement la dite matiere. Par quel examinacioun, les ditz Johan Sampson, Benet Lorkyn, et les autres, leur complices, ainsi arestutz et amesnez devaunt le dit Conseil, estoient trevez coupables en celle partie, sibien devers nostre dit Seignour le Roy, come devers les Mair, Aldermans, Comunalte suisditz. Et sur ce relacion ent fait as Messieurs l'Ercevesqe de Caunterbirs, les Evesques de Wynchestre, de Duresme, et de Bathe, et as autres Seignours du dit Counseille, par les Duc et Sires avaunt ditz, le suisdit Johan Sampson et ses ditz compaignons eux submistrent a la mercie et grace de nostre dit Seignour le Roy, en ce qils avoyent envers luy en ce cas mespris; en suppliant humblement as ditz Mair, Aldermans, et Comunalte de leur perdoner leurs trespases et offences, a eux ensement en celle partie faitz et perpetrez; promettauntz loialment et en boun foy, de leur absteigner desore enavaunt dascunes tielx choses, ou semblables, nomer ou attempter.

Submission  
of the rioters  
and entreaty  
for pardon.

Les queux Mair, Aldermans, et Comunalte, al reverence du dit Ercevesqe de Caunterbirs, et des ditz autres Seignours, a la dite supplicacioun benignement obtemperauntz, perdonerent as ditz transgressours leur trespases et offenses suisditz; et dabundant, par contemplacioun des ditz Seignours, graunteront et licence doneront as possessours des avaunt ditz xvi reyes, de pescher ovesques yceux reyes jusques al fest de Pasques proschein venaunt.

Pardon  
granted for  
their transgressions.

Sur quoy, par les ditz Seignours du Counseille agardez est, qe les ditz xvi reyes serront apportez et deliverez au dit Mair de Loundres le Dymenge ore

Award of  
the committee  
as to the  
nets.

proschein venaunt, al entent qe mesme le Mair, par ses mains propres, les puisse rebailier ou deliverer a les possessours dicels, pur peissons ent prendre, a leur plaisir, jesques al dit feste de Pasques, en manere come dessus— Purvieu toutz foitz, qe par entre cy et mesme le fest, ils facent novels reys faire, solonc lestandard de Loundres : et qe a ycelle feste de Pasques, ils ferrount apporter au dit Mair, si bien les ditz auciens reyes pur estre ars, en cas qils soyent trovez defectifs, come les ditz novels reys, a estre par mesme le Mair provez, examinez, et enselez, come appartient. Et purveu auxi, qils ne mettent en outre icels novels reys, ne nuls autres novels reys, desore en avant, tanques ils soient au Mair de Loundres, pur le temps esteaunt, primerement presentez, et par luy provez, examinez, et enseallez, solonc la fourme et effect des Estatuz dessusiditz.

F. 255. b.

STATUTUM ANNO PRIMO HENRICI QUINTI.

Enactment  
by Henry V.  
as to wears,  
dams,  
stanks,  
stakes, and  
kideux, that  
the Statutes  
already  
made shall  
be strictly  
observed.

En le Statute tenuz a Westmestre lan du regne le Roy Henry, Quint puis le Conquest, primer, entre autres cest article ensuiant est contenuz :—

“ Item, pur ce qe graunde compleynt ad este fait a  
“ nostre dit Seignour le Roy, en le dit Parlement, de  
“ ce qe les Estatutz faitz en temps de ses nobles pro-  
“ genitours, de les enhauncer et estreiture des gors,  
“ molyns, estankes, estakes, et kideux, ne sount pas  
“ tenuz et gardez, solonc les fourme et effect de  
“ mesmes les Estatutz, a graunde damage du peple et  
“ du roialme ; mesme nostre Seignour le Roy, de ladvys  
“ et assent suisditz, et a la request des ditz Comunes,  
“ voet et graunte, qe les ditz Estatutz soyent ferme-  
“ ment tenuz et gardez, et mys en due execucioun.”

["<sup>1</sup> Primerement, qe nulle des <sup>2</sup> Viscountes avera  
 " plus qe trois clerks pur soun office de Viscounte ;  
 " cestassavoir, le Southeviscounte, le Secundarie, et le  
 " Tierce, qi gardera le papire ; qi serrount franks de la  
 " citee. Item, qe nulle des ditz clercz serra attourne  
 " de nully en Court des ditz Viscountes, ne de conseil  
 " de nulle parte ne en nulle cause appursuire devant  
 " les ditz Viscountes—sur peyne destre oustreez de  
 " lour office, et outre ceo, estre puniz solonc la discre-  
 " cioun des Mair et Aldermans."]

F. 257. a.  
 Ordinance  
 as to the  
 Sheriffs'  
 clerks.

" Item, la ou les Assises de Fressheforce avaunt ces  
 " heures ont estee commenceez par bille en Hustenge,  
 " ou devant les Mair et Aldermans, en lour Congre-  
 " gacioun, le Lundy, et les parties somons ou attacheez  
 " le Mesqerdy proschein, et le Samady adonques pros-  
 " chein ensuyant la Sessioun et l'Assise prise—Purceo  
 " qe il semble as Maire, Aldermans, et <sup>3</sup> Comunies du  
 " dite citee, qe tiel processe est trope hastive, en des-  
 " heritesoun des plusours gentz qi sont pur le temps  
 " absentes,—Ordeignez est par mesmes les Mair, et Al-  
 " dermans, et Comunies, qe toutz tieles Assises soient  
 " serviz et executz en touz pointz come ils soleient  
 " en adevaunt ; sauve tauntsoulement, qe tieles As-  
 " sises ne soient mye prisez deinz xv jours apres le  
 " primer attachement issint fait a les tenantz as te-  
 " nementz demandez. Et qe les panelx des tieles  
 " Assisez soient faites et arraiez par trois jours, ou

Ordinance  
 as to sum-  
 mons, in the  
 Assize of  
 Freshforce.

<sup>1</sup> The following articles are in a somewhat later hand than the text already given, probably of the time of Henry VI. See p. 457, Note 2.

<sup>2</sup> A marginal note here refers to Liber H. cclxxxvi.

<sup>3</sup> *Coies.*

“ deux jours, a meyns, devaunt le jour qe l'Assise serra  
 “ prise. Issint qe les parties poent avoir la copie et  
 “ conyissance de les nouns qi passerount en mesme  
 “ l'Assise—sauve toutdys as Mair et Aldermans, qi pur  
 “ le temps serrount, la correccioun et redresse del entree  
 “ faite par force, si nul y soit.

Ordinance  
 as to the  
 fees of the  
 Sheriffs'  
 Serjcants.

“ Item, qe les sergeantz des Viscountes prendront pur  
 “ lour office faire et executer, en manere ensuant ; ces-  
 “ tassavoire, pur faire somons pur dette, trespas, ou  
 “ accioun qeconqes ; et auxi, pur somoner lenqueste  
 “ parentre les parties ; si la querelle soit termine par  
 “ la primere somons del defendant, ou le primere ap-  
 “ parance de lenquest, il prendra iiii deniers, ou vi  
 “ deniers, del pleintif, en tout, sanz plus, solonc la  
 “ quantitee de soun travaille, et ce par surveu de la  
 “ Court. Et si ly covient de somoner lenqueste plus-  
 “ ours foitz, il le ferra tanqes al fyn, et auxi le execu-  
 “ cioun de celle, preignant del pleintif xii deniers pur  
 “ soun travaille, et nient plus, sanz agarde des Mair  
 “ et Aldermans. Purveux toutfoitz, qe quant un ser-  
 “ geant ad comence de somoner la partie defendant, ou  
 “ lenqueste, et eit pris del partie pur soun travaille,  
 “ come devaunt est dit, il le ferra et executera tanqes  
 “ y soit finie et determine ; et sil ne le poet, pur  
 “ autres occupaciouns resonables, faire, il ordeignera  
 “ un autre des ses compaignouns de le parfournier,  
 “ sanz plus prendre ou demander del partie pleintif,  
 “ sinoun par le dit agarde, come devaunt est dit.

Fees of the  
 Serjeant on  
 execution  
 made.

“ Item, quant un sergeant face execucioun par Esta-  
 “ tut, soit il par extente des tenementz, ou preiser  
 “ des biens, ou des foreins attachementz, il prendra  
 “ del pleintif xii deniers, et plus, solonc la quantite  
 “ de soun travaille, et par agarde des Mair et Alder-  
 “ mans.

" Item, quant un Sergeaunt ad arrestuz ascun per-  
 " sone, et apres il troeve plegges de venir a proschein Serjeant's  
 " Court, et face defaute, il prendra del partie pleintif, fee from the  
 " pur plenere execucioun faire, soit il de corps ou des plaintiff for  
 " biens, vi deniers, ou xii deniers, ou plus, solonc la execution  
 " quantite de lour travaille, et ceo par agarde avaunt- on default  
 " dite. made by the  
defendant. F. 257. b.

" Item, quant un homme est arrestuz pur trespas Serjeant's  
 " ou autre accioun personele, et troeve en defaute, et fee from the  
 " lenqueste serra pris pur taxer les damages, ou la ou plaintiff on  
 " auditours serront assignez en accioun dacompte, le default  
 " sergeant prendra del partie pleintif, pur faire ple- made by the  
 " nere execucioun, vi deniers, ou xii deniers, solonc la defendant  
 " quantite de soun travaille, par la surveu avaunt- in a personal  
 " Purveux toutfoitz, qe en chescune cas personele, en action.  
 " quele le pleintif recoupera damages, qe devaunt qe  
 " damages a luy soient ajugges, le pleintif ferra sere-  
 " ment devant le Jugge, dexpresser particulièrement ses  
 " costages faites entour la poursuite avaunt-  
 " dite, sil en soit requis.

" Item, ordeignez est et assentuz, qe si ascun veigne In an action  
 " en Court, et face sa demande de certaine dette, ou of debt, the  
 " dautre contract, et la partie defendaunt dit qe sa plaintiff to  
 " demande, ou sa suite, nest pas veritable, et sur ceo be put on  
 " il se mette sur serement del pleintife affaire, main- his oath, at  
 " tenaunt ove sa soule mayn— Et si le pleintife ne the option  
 " voet faire le serement qe sa demande est veritable, of the de-  
 " qadonques soit la partie defendaunt adjudgez daler endant.  
 " quit, et le pleintife en la mercie. Et mesme la ley  
 " eit la partie defendaunt en tiel cas, si la partie  
 " pleintife a ceo voet assentir.

" Item, qe nul Pledour ne Attourne soit oye a No Pleder  
 " pleder pur lour clientz deinz la Barre en Court des or Attorney  
to plead

within the Bar of the Sheriffs' Court; but to stand without, no cry or noise being made.

“ Viscountes ; mes estoient hors de la Barre, sanz crie  
 “ ou noise faire ; issint qe les gentz de ley, et bouns  
 “ gentz de la citee, puissent estre escutez en due  
 “ manere de lour busoignes qils ount a poursuivre en  
 “ les ditz Courtz :—toutdys exceptz persones qui vullent  
 “ suire pur le Roy ou la citee.

No Pleader or Attorney to cause actions to be brought on false grounds.

“ Item, qe nulle Pledour ne Attourne enfourme nen-  
 “ forge nulle homme de suir fausement vers nully  
 “ par accioun faux et forgez a grevaunce. Et si nul  
 “ le face, et de ceo soit atteint, par examenement de  
 “ dit Pledour ou Attourne devant le Mair et Alder-  
 “ mans, soit forsjudges par un an de la Court.

Nor falsely to allego any foreign matter, whereby to oust the jurisdiction of the Court.

“ Et en mesme la manere soit fait, sils alleggent  
 “ aucune faux matire foreine, pur ouster la Court de  
 “ jurisdiccoun.

Enquiry to be made every quarter, for abettors of crimes, maintainers of suits and the like.

“ Item, soit enquis chescun quarter del an des  
 “ abbettours, maintenours des querelles, embraceours  
 “ et procurours des Enquestes, confederatours, conspi-  
 “ ratours, et champertours, sibien deinz les Courtz  
 “ des Mair et Viscountes come deinz la citee et  
 “ suburbe dicelle ; en manere come estoit faite en  
 “ temps Johan <sup>1</sup> Philipot, nadgaires Mair, come ap-  
 “ piert en la livre de H, folio cii<sup>o</sup>.

The Counters not to be by the Sheriffs to farm let.

“ Item, qe les Countours desore en avaunt ne soient  
 “ lessez a ferme par nulle Viscounte, ne par nul autre  
 “ en lour noun, as porters des Countours, ne a nulle  
 “ autre officer de Viscountes ; mes qe les ditz Vis-  
 “ countes deyvent porter la charge de la ferme,  
 “ chaundelles, et autres tielx costages qe les portours

<sup>1</sup> Mayor A.D. 1376.



“ de les Countours ount portez en temps passee, par borne by the porters.  
 “ cause de leur ferme.

“ Item, qe prisoners qi sont demourantz en les Prisoners in the Counters  
 “ Countours ne <sup>1</sup>paierent riens pur leur suetz as for one night to pay one  
 “ porters, ne as Viscountes, pur une noet, par cause penny for their bed.  
 “ de demoer en la dit Countour, mes pur un lit, i denier F. 258. a.  
 “ le primer noet.

“ Et sil verroit plus volunters attendre en le Coun- Prisoners in certain cases  
 “ tour qaler a Neugate ou a Ludgate, soit il pur to remain in the Counters  
 “ dette, trespas, ou ascune autre cause, felonie et tre- at their option, instead  
 “ soun exceptes, adonques bien lise as ditz Viscountes of going to Newgate or Ludgate, on  
 “ tielx prisoners lesser en le Countour, pur leur ease, payment of certain fees.  
 “ paiant al oepe des ditz Viscountes iiii deniers, vi  
 “ deniers, viii deniers, ou xii deniers, pur un persone  
 “ par le semaigne, a le ferme du dite mesoun, sanz  
 “ plus ; et ceo par conissance des clerks de le Countour,  
 “ considerantz de leur arreste et auxi de leur estate.

“ Item, qe si un prisoner face tiele covenaunt ove A prisoner, at his option,  
 “ le Viscounte, ou ses clers, pur attendre en le Coun- may have his own bed in the Counter, or the  
 “ tour, come dessus est dit, bien lise a tiele prisoner porter may supply him one at a penny per night.  
 “ daver soun propre lit illeques, sil ad ; et sil nad, a  
 “ donqs bien lise a le porter de luy trover un lit,  
 “ preignaunt chescune noet i denier pur icelle, come  
 “ le manere est en toutz herbergages.

“ Item, qe le porter ne nulle autre officer du dit The porter to sell bread, beer, wood, and charcoal to the prisoners, only at a reasonable price and by just measure.  
 “ Countour vende a le prisoners pain, cervoise, carbouns,  
 “ busshe, nautre vitaille qeconques, sur peine den-  
 “ prisonement et de faire fyne, al discrecioun des Mair  
 “ et Aldermans—sinoun par mesure et a resonable  
 “ pris.”

<sup>1</sup> Properly paieront.

## NEUGATE ET LUDGATE.

Prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate to pay no fees for lamps or beds, but only a certain sum on their release from prison.

“ Item, pur ceo qe graunt clamour ad estee fait  
 “ devaunt ces heures des plusours tortz et mesprisions  
 “ faites par les gaolers de Neugate et Ludgate, et lour  
 “ ministres et servantz, a tres grevouise empoverisse-  
 “ ment des poveres liges nostre Seignur le Roy—Or-  
 “ deigne est et assentuz, par le Mair, Aldermans, et  
 “ Comunes du dit citee, qe de cy en avaunt, nul prisoner,  
 “ comys a Neugate ou Ludgate pur qeconqes cause,  
 “ paie nul argent a les lampes deinz mesmes les gaoles,  
 “ ne pur nul couche en icelles : mes qe toutz prisoners,  
 “ as dites commises, paierount as ditz gaolers a lour  
 “ deliveraunce iiii deniers, sanz plus, pur fee de gaoler  
 “ pur toutes causes, tresoun et felonie exceptes. Pur-  
 “ veux toutfoitz, qe nulle persone, envoieez as ditz  
 “ gaolers par commandement des Mair, Aldermans, ou  
 “ Viscountes, pur eux chastier et punir, riens ne  
 “ paiera as ditz gaolers, ne a lour ministres ou ser-  
 “ vantz, pur lampe, couche, ou fee, avaunt ditz. Et  
 “ si ascun des ditz gaolers, ministres, ou servauntz,  
 “ preigne dascune prisoner encontre ceste ordinance,  
 “ et de ceo soit atteint, perde soun office sanz restitu-  
 “ cioun ; et outre ceo, paie dys foitz ataunt come il  
 “ est ensi torcenusement pris ; lune moit a la Chambre,  
 “ al oeps de Comunalte, et lautre moite a celui a  
 “ qi seute il serra atteint.

The gaolers may take the usual surety from prisoners for taking off their fetters.

“ Maes bien lise as ditz gaolers de prendre suwette  
 “ resonablement de les prisoners esteantz dessouz lour  
 “ garde, pur la somme de c soultz, et paramount, pur  
 “ ouster lour ferres ; come en autres gaoles nostre  
 “ Seignur le Roy ad este einz ces heures resonable-  
 “ ment useez.”

COMENT LATTORNES ET AUTRES COMUNES PLEDOURS  
USENT LOUR OFFICE.

“ Item, ordeigne est par Maire et Aldermans de la citee de Loundres, qe toutz les Attourneez du dite citee qi usent loffice dattourne en la Guyhalle, et autres Comunes Pledours <sup>Attornies and Common Pleaders to make oath well and truly to do their duty.</sup> <sup>F. 258. b.</sup> sont residentz deinz mesme la citee, soient chescun an estrettement chargez et serementeez devant le Mair et Aldermans, qui serront pur le temps, de bien et loialment faire lour office, chescun en soun degree, et bien et loialment examiner lour clientz et lour quereles, sanz champertie et sanz procurer ascuns jurours, ou ascunes Enquestes embracer; et qils chaungeront nulle que-rele hors de sa nature. Et nomement, qils ne plederont, ne allegeront, ne suffrent estre pledez ne alleguez, par lour assent, nulle forein relees, acquitance, paiement, arbitracioun, plein accompt, nautre matire qiconques, hors de la fraunchise de la citee, pur ouster la Court de jurisdiccoun; sinoun tiele matire come ils purront trover droiturelx et veritables par due enformacioun de lour clientz, et par serement des ditz clientz sur les Seintz Evangeles.

“ Item, qe nulle bedelle soit de cy enavaunt portier del Countour; et sil voet estre portier del Countour, soit oustee de soun office de bedeleie. <sup>No bedel to be porter of a Countour.</sup>

“ Item, qe nulle officer des Viscountes riens prendra de nully, pur recoverir, pur juggement doner, ne pur nonsuyte, plus qe iiii deniers soulement, come auncienement ed estee useez; sur peyne de paier dys foitz lexcesse pris, al oepe de la Chambre.” <sup>Sheriffs' Officers to take no more than the ancient fees.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Qui seems to be omitted here.

LE ORDINAUNCE QUAUNT HOME PREIGNE PUR CHARGE,  
CARIAGE, ET DISCHARGE, DUN TONELLE DE VYNE,  
ET DUN PIPE DE VYNE.

Ordinance  
as to the  
payment of  
Wine-draw-  
ers for the  
loading, car-  
riage, and  
unloading  
of a ton and  
pipe of  
wine.

“ Pur ceo qe graunt clamour ad estee fait as Mair et  
“ Aldermans de la citee de Londres del torcenouse et  
“ excessive prise des Wyndrawers du dite citee, pur  
“ lour labour en cariage des tonelx et pipes de vyn,  
“ cestassavoir, des celers en charettes charger, et cou-  
“ cher, deinz la fraunchise du dite citee, en celers ;  
“ encountre les auncienes ordinaunces ent faites, a tres  
“ graunt damage des comunes. Sur qoy, Johan  
“ <sup>1</sup> Fresshe, Maire, et les Aldermans de la dite citee,  
“ ove le consent des tous les Wyndrawers de dite  
“ citee, a iceo appelez, ordeigneront qe nul Wyndrawer  
“ de la dite citee, de cy enavaunt, preigne de nul  
“ homme da la dite citee, ne de nul autre, pur charge,  
“ cariage, et descharge, dun tonelle de vyn en manere  
“ susdite, nulle part deinz les mures du dite citee, plus  
“ qe x deniers ; ne pur charge, cariage, et descharge,  
“ dune pipe de vyn, en manere susdite, nulle part  
“ deinz les mures suisditz, plus qe viii deniers. Et  
“ qe nulle Wyndrawer du dite citee preigne de nul  
“ homme de la dite citee, ne dautre, pur charge, ca-  
“ riage, et descharge, dun tonelle de vyn, en manere  
“ suisdite, dehors les mures, deinz la fraunchise de la  
“ dite citee, plus qe xvi deniers ; ne pur charge, cariage,  
“ et descharge, dune pipe de vyn, dehors les dites mures  
“ deinz la dite fraunchise, plus qe xii deniers ; sur peyne  
“ demprisonement, et de paier a la Chambre du dite  
“ citee dys foitz a taunt come il eyt pris outre la dite  
“ ordinaunce, sanz redempcioun.

F. 259. a.  
No officer of  
the City, or

“ Item, defenduz est qe nulle Officer, Sergeant,  
“ Bedelle, ne Vadlettz des Sergeantz, ne Officer de

<sup>1</sup> Meaning John Frenche, probably, Mayor A.D. 1394.

“ Neugate ou Ludgate, né Porters des Countours, of Newgate or Ludgate,  
 “ desormes ne bracerount, par eux ne par autres, a to be brewer or baker, or  
 “ vendre, ne fourn tiendrount, ne de nulle autre a huckster, or  
 “ chose, a quoy vile juggement appent, marchaunde- of victuals,  
 “ rount; et qe de nulle manere vitayle serrount re- or a regrator.  
 “ gratours ne huksters: et qi ceo jurrer ne voudra,  
 “ ou encoutre ceste ordinaunce vendra, soyt ouste  
 “ de soun office.”

Item, nono die Novembris, anno regni Regis Henrici Each Sheriff  
 Quarti quinto, per Willelmum <sup>1</sup> Askham, Majorem, Al- to have no  
 dermannos, et Communitatem Londoniarum, ordinatum more than  
 fuit et concordatum, quod de cætero nullus Vicecomes eight Ser-  
 dictæ civitatis habeat nisi octo servientes tantum, jeants, and  
 ad officia et executiones sua infra dictæ civitatis liber- the two  
 tatem facienda et complenda, et unum servientem in Sheriffs one  
 communi inter ambos Vicecomites, pro Comitatu Mid- Serjeant in  
 delsexiæ; sub pœna, cujuslibet Vicecomitis contrarium common.  
 facientis, xx<sup>d</sup> librarum, Camerario civitatis prædictæ,  
 pro tempore existentis, ad opus Communitatis solven-  
 darum.

“ Item, soit enquys chescun quarter del an, devaunt Enquiry to  
 “ le Mair, par gentz suffisauntz, si ascuny eyt fait be made  
 “ encoutre les ordinaunces suisditz, en ascune poynt; each quarter  
 “ et sil soyt ent duement atteynt, eyt la peyne suisdite, if any one  
 “ solonc lagarde des Mair et Aldermans pur le temps has in-  
 “ esteauntz.” fringed the  
above Or-  
dinances.

SACRAMENTUM MAGISTRORUM ET GARDIANORUM  
 MISTERARUM.

“ Vous jurrez, qe bien et loialment surveierez lart ou Oath of the  
 “ Mistier de N. dount vous estez Mestres, ou Gardeins, Masters and  
Wardens of  
the Mys-  
teries.

<sup>1</sup> Mayor A.D. 1403.

“ eslutz pur lan. Et les bouns reugles et ordenaunces  
“ de mesme la mistier, approuvez icy par la Court,  
“ garderez et garder ferrez. Et toutz les defautes  
“ qe vous trouverez en icelle, faitz a lencontre, au  
“ Chamberleyn dicest cite de temps en temps presen-  
“ terez, esparnaunt nully pur favour, ne grevaunt  
“ nully pur hayour. Extorcioun ne tort a nully,  
“ par colour de vostre office, ferrez; ne au riens qi  
“ serra contre lestat et peas du Roy, ou de la cite,  
“ consenterez. Mais pur le temps que vous serrez en  
“ office, en toutz choses appartenantz au dit Mistier,  
“ solonc les bones leyes et franchises de dite cite, bien  
“ et loialment vous averez—si Dieux vous eide, et  
“ les Seintz.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 519, Note 1.



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## [LIBER QUARTUS.]

Alias proposuit Compiler plurima notabilia mem-  
 oranda, in libris et Rotulis Civitatis late diffuseque posita,  
 transumpsisse, et ea de verbo in verbum, pro matu-  
 rando facilius scrutantis ingenio, subsequenti Libellulo  
 redegisse. Sed diu perplexus, quid inde faceret nescie-  
 bat: ex una namque parte, timens circa negotia  
 Civitatis inactitanda, tantum cotidie laborari quod opus  
 inceptum perficere debite non valeret; ex alia vero  
 parte, videns immensam multitudinem scribendorum,  
 velut inextricabilem <sup>1</sup>labyrinthum, ingrediendo tantum  
 chaos, ne diceretur temerarius aut præsumptuosus, for-  
 midavit.

F. 264. a.  
 Change of  
 plan from  
 the original  
 intention of  
 the Com-  
 piler.

Tandem vero, licet in toto non valuit, in aliqua  
 parte tamen dicto proposito satisfacere meditatus, sub-  
 sequentem Libellum, in <sup>2</sup>Duas Partes divisum, de præ-  
 dictis memorandis per modum Kalendaris extraxit;  
 quem qui diligenter inspexerit, ad Rotulum, Librum, et  
 folium, in quibus fuerit materia de qua notificari vo-  
 luerit, deducetur.

Et ut citius concipiatur quid idem Libellus in grosso  
 contineat, parva subsequens Tabula, in Duas Partes  
 similiter divisa, succincte declarabit:—

Chartæ Regiæ, cum Allocationibus et Confirmationi-  
 bus diversarum Libertatum concessarum Civitati Lon-  
 doniarum, et aliis Civitatibus, Villis, Locis, Misteris,  
 Gyldis, Communitatibus, et <sup>3</sup>Villis Religiosis.

Conventiones, Compositiones, et Indenturæ, inter

<sup>1</sup> *Laborintum*, in the original.

<sup>2</sup> The beginning of the Second  
 Part is by no means clearly defined;  
 but it seems most probable that the  
 list of documents relative to the

Guilds and Mysteries, and beginning  
 at *De Piscenariis* etc. (f. 317.a.) is  
 intended to form it.

<sup>3</sup> An error for *Domibus*.

Civitatem Londoniarum et alias Civitates, Villas, Loca, Communitates, Domos, et Misteras, de diversis Libertatibus, Consuetudinibus, et aliis Rebus.

Leges, Parliamenta, Provisiones, Articuli, et Statuta, temporibus diversorum plurimorum Regum Angliæ facta et ordinata.

F. 264. b. De Custumis quæ capi debent de Rebus Venalibus, locis wharvagii, et hujusmodi; et de Vadiis captis pro Custuma et Theolonio, et Finibus eorundem.

De Feriis et Nundinis.

Fundationes et Præsentationes Cantariarum Majori, Camerae, et Civitati pertinentium; et diversæ Indenturæ, Conventiones, et Dimissiones diversorum Terrarum, Tenementorum, Reddituum, Domorum, Shoparum, Portarum, et Portuum dictæ Civitatis; et de Legatis Camerae.

De officio Majoris, Recordatoris, Aldermannorum, et eorum Actibus; et de aliis Officiariis et Servientibus Camerae, et eorum Feodis.

De officiis et gubernatione Vicecomitum, Subvicecomitum, Clericorum et Servientum eorundem; necnon Ballivorum, Janitorum, Attornatorum, et aliorum Ministrorum Computatoriorum.

De Attornatis, Essoniatoribus, et Narratoribus, et Chartæ, Custumæ, Compoti, Feoda firmæ, Ordinationes, et Dimissiones Villæ et Ballivæ de Suthewerke.

Ordinationes de Moneta, Escambio, et Monetariis.

Abjudicationes, Renunciationes, et Adnullationes Libertatum et diversarum personarum dictæ Civitatis; et Amotiones diversarum personarum ab officiis suis.

De Libertate et Conservatione aquæ Thamisiæ; de Retibus, Kydellis, Tryinkys, et Tempore Piscandi; cum diversis Ordinationibus et Judiciis inde editis.

De Custodia Thamisiæ, batellis, scirpis vendendis, fimis, Mundatione Portuum et Fossatorum, Venellarum, et Vicorum dictæ Civitatis; et de Pœnis et Amerciamentis inde ordinatis.

De Custodia Conductus, et de Cursu Aquæ subtus

Walbrook; de Mundatione Fossati de Flete, et de Ponte Londoniarum. F. 265. a.

De Plateis et Venellis Civitatis mundandis, nocumentis et purpresturis evacuandis; cum diversis Ordinationibus<sup>1</sup> Appenticorum, Stillicidiorum, Stallorum, Getticiorum, Cellariorum, Gutterarum, et Pavimentorum.

Ordinationes, Articuli, et Pœnæ Abrocariorum; et de Mensuris, Stateris, et Ponderibus, et Parva Balancia.

De Judæis, Leprosis, et Porcis infra Civitatem evacuandis; et Ordinationes pro Validis Mendiciis extra Civitatem, etc.

De Meretricibus, et aliis in Adulterio dæprehensis.

Concessiones Præstitorum, Tallagiorum, et Subsidiarum, Domino Regi concessorum; una cum Commissionibus et Brevibus de Decimis et Quintisdecimis levandis; et diversæ Securitates et Assignamenta de eisdem; et modus Assessionis, Taxationis, Levationis, et Collectionis eorundem.

Compotus Civium facti et redditus in diversis Curis Regis, pro antiquis Custumis et Purpresturis; et de Compotis et Acquietanciis Camerarii et Magistrorum Pontis Londoniarum.

Judicia Pilloriæ pro mendaciis, scandalis, falsitatibus, et deceptionibus; et alia Judicia, Imprisonamenta, Forisfacturæ, Fines, et Combustiones diversarum rerum.

Diversæ Recognitiones Mercatorum; et Recognitiones pro Orphanis et aliis, et Processus eorundem; et de Sokerevo.

Litteræ Domini Regis, et aliorum Dominorum, Temporalium et Spiritualium, Majori et Aldermannis missæ; et de Responcionibus eorundem.

Brevia Domini Regis et diversæ Commissiones pro pluribus et diversis causis et materiis; videlicet, Brevia de Itinere Justiciariorum, de Escaetis, de Errore, de Parlamento, de Coronatore, de Custumariis, de Pro- F. 265. b.

<sup>1</sup> For *appenticiorum*.

tectionibus, de Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate, et aliis hujusmodi.

De Conservatione Pacis, de Treugis proclamatis, et Malefactoribus, Rebellibus, et Insurrectoribus arrestandis.

Ordinationes de Vigiliis et Custodia Civitatis, Portarum et Murorum, tempore guerrino, tam per terram quam per aquam Thamisiæ; et de Armaturis.

De diversis Magistris diversorum Misterorum juratis.

Diversæ Ordinationes, Libertates, Articuli, et Antiquæ Consuetudines diversarum rerum et gubernationum dictæ Civitatis; et, [de] Hustengis, Assisis, Wardemotis, aliisque Placitis, et hujusmodi.

De Inquisitionibus pro Orphanis, Malefactoribus, Bonis Utlagatorum, Terris, Tenementis, et Redditibus, et aliis hujusmodi.

De Usura, Usurariis, et Malis Chevanciis; et de Poena eorundem.

De Testamentis, Executoribus, et Legatis.

De Nocumentis et Purpresturis, Carpentariisque et Cementariis.

Concessiones, Confirmationes, et Admissiones Libertatum diversarum personarum in diversis Misteris.

F. 206. a. De Piscenariis, liberis et forinsecis, et Venditione piscium suorum, et Locis Venditionis, et pluribus aliis circumstantiis Misteræ prædictæ, et Servientibus ejusdem.

De Molendinis et Molendinariis cujuslibet bladi, et Ponderatione; et eorum Stipendiis ac Castigationibus.

De Bladariis et Portatoribus Bladi; Brasii et Salis Reqratoribus; et locis Stationis et Venditionis eorundem, cum aliis inde dependentibus.

De Brasiatoribus et Huksters Cervisiam vendentibus; Mensuris, Barellis, et Venditione, simul cum Gubernatione et Punitione defectuum eorundem; ac de Articulis et Ordinationibus Brasiatorum eorundem.

De Pistoribus et eorum Servientibus, Pane albo et turto, Assaio, Assisa, Pondere et Pretio, Gubernatione et Castigatione eorundem.

De Vinetariis et Wyndrawers, et Pretio Vinorum, et Gaugeatione; de Vinis Corruptis et eorum Scrutinio, et Supervisu Forstallagii; de perticis Tabernariorum, et omnibus ejusdem Artis circumstantiis.

De Carnificibus, Locis et Stallis suis, ac Venditione Carnium suarum, et Locis Mactationum Animalium; de Pellibus eorundem, Sepelitione Intestinorum; et aliis Punitiōibus et Castigationibus defectuum eorundem.

De Barbitonsoribus et eorum Ordinationibus.

Ordinatio Scriptorum Litteræ Curialis, et Illuminatorum.

De Pulletariis et Pretio Pulletriæ; de Cocis, Pastellariis, et Vitellariis.

De Phelipariis et Mercatis, eorumque Ordinationibus et Evechepynges.

Ordinationes Misteræ Pellipariorum; et de Furruris F. 266. b.  
et Coriariis.

De Hospitibus hospitandis, Hostillariis; de Fæno, Pane equino, et de Avenis.

De Pannariis et Textoribus, et Telariis, Anglicis et Extraneis, Fullonibus, Frisers, Tonsoribus, et Tapicers; et de Lyndraps et Canvas.

Ordinationes et Articuli Cissorum.

De Capellariis, Hurariis, et Hatters.

Ordinationes Lathamorum, Carpentariorum, Playsterers, Daubers, Tilers, Pavyours, Charetters, et lour Garceouns; de Calce, Tegulis, Carbonibus, Carbonariis, et Wodemongers.

Ordinationes de Bowyers et Flecchers.

Ordinationes Alutariorum; et de Cobelers.

De Marescallis, Fabris, et Armurariis.

Articuli Zonariorum.

De Ordinationibus diversorum Misterorum et Artificiorum Civitatis Londoniarum.

F. 207. a. CHARTÆ REGLE, CUM ALLOCATIONIBUS ET CONFIRMATIONIBUS <sup>1</sup> DIVERSARUM LIBERTATUM CONCESSARUM CIVITATI LONDONIARUM, ET ALIIS CIVITATIBUS, VILLIS, LOCIS, MISTERIS, GILDIS, COMMUNITATIBUS, ET DOMIBUS RELIGIOSIS.

Royal Charters granted to London and other Cities, Mysteries, Guilds, and Communities.	Charta Mercatorum de Duiaco de diversis Libertatibus, et Breve de allocandis, - - -	L. B.	f <sup>o</sup> 30
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	Charta Regis Johannis de Gilda Telariorum, - - -	C.	39
	Charta Regis Henrici de eadem, - - -	C.	39
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	Charta Alianoræ, quondam Reginæ Angliæ, facta Fratribus Pœnitentiæ Jesu Christi, - - -	C.	43
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	Charta Domini Regis pro Viduis Londoniarum, de Talagio, - - - - -	C.	28
	Charta Abbatis de Waltham, - - - - -	C.	29
	Charta ejusdem, et Allocatio inde in Hustengo de Placitis Terræ, tento die Lunæ proximo ante Festum Translationis Sancti Edwardi, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii tricesimo-nono, - Hustengis de Placitis Terræ.		

<sup>1</sup> *Diversatum* in the original.

<sup>2</sup> For the sake of brevity, Arabian numerals are here substituted for the Roman of the original. The references are to Liber Horne, Liber

Customarum, the Letter Books, and the Pleas of the Court of Hustings. For their respective dates, see the end of this Volume.

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Charta Regis Henrici facta Priori Sanctæ Trinitatis Londoniarum, et Breve de eodem, - - - -	C.	48
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<sup>1</sup> Illegible, and omitted in the Elizabethan Copy.

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<sup>1</sup> Mayor A.D. 1339, 1340, and 1351.

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<sup>1</sup> These two articles are added in  
a somewhat later hand.

<sup>2</sup> The reference is omitted.

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F. 200. b. CONVENTIONES, COMPOSITIONES, ET INDENTURÆ, INTER CIVITATEM LONDONIARUM ET ALIAS CIVITATES, VILLAS, LOCA, COMMUNITATES, DOMUS, ET MISTERAS, DE DIVERSIS LIBERTATIBUS, CONSUETUDINIBUS, ET ALIIS REBUS.

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<sup>1</sup> It is also in the present Volume, pp. 418-424.

<sup>2</sup> The reference to the volume is omitted, but see Book F.

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<sup>1</sup> This corresponds with f. 103 of present. Liber Custumarum as it appears at <sup>2</sup> More correctly, *Primum*.

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<sup>1</sup>See H. f. 124.

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<sup>1</sup> The name of the Book is wanting.

F. 273. b. FUNDATIONES ET PRÆSENTATIONES CANTARIARUM MAJORI, CAMERARIO ET CIVITATI PERTINENTIUM; ET DIVERSÆ INDENTURÆ, CONVENTIONES, ET DIMISSIONES DIVERSORUM TERRARUM, REDDITUM, DOMORUM, SHOPARUM, PORTARUM, ET PORTUUM DICTE CIVITATIS; ET DE LEGATIS CAMERÆ.

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<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 318.

<sup>2</sup> This article is deserving of es-  
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<sup>1</sup> See E. f. 164.



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Concessio facta Johanni Watlyngtone de quadam vacua Placea infra Crepulgate, - - -	H.	183
Concessio facta Ricardo Jardevile de domibus supra Ludgate, - - - - -	H.	184
Concessio facta Johanni Hermesthorp, Magistro Sanctæ Katerinæ, de quadam Placea juxta Turrin, H.		199
Concessio facta Radulpho Strode de xx marcis per annum, per vii annoe, - - - - -	H.	203
Concessio facta Johanni Fekynham de iii libris per annum, ad terminum vitæ, - - -	H.	203
Concessio facta Johanni Sterling de la Posterne, H.		204
Concessio facta Ricardo Forster de domibus supra Algate, - - - - -	H.	204
Concessio facta Waltero Tauntone de quadam man- sione juxta Bisshopisgate, - - -	H.	78
Concessio facta Willelmo Wircestre et Philippo Wal- worthe de Ludgate, - - - - -	H.	91
Stationes circa Crucem in Chepe dimissæ ad firmam, et circa Brokyncros, - - - - -	H.	113
Porta de Aldrichgate concessa Johanni Blytone ad terminum vitæ, - - - - -	H.	311
Concessio Portæ super Pontem Londoniarum, cum suis pertinentiis, facta Willelmo Est, - - -	H.	326
Ordinatio de Bakwelhalle, - - - - -	H.	327

F. 275. a.	Charta Majoris et Communitatis facta per Johannem Scotlonde de quadam domo extra Crepulgate, I.H.	f. 94
	Scriptum Majoris et Communitatis ac Custodum Pontis Londoniarum, per Thomam Hatfelde, de tenementis in Graschirchestrete, - - - -	H. 291
	Venditio unius parvæ peciæ terræ de solo Communitatis, jacente in Stanynglane, - - - -	H. 296
	Concessio et Scriptum unius tenementi et gardini Capellæ Guyhaldæ, - - - -	H. 140
	Licentia construendi Conductum apud Ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis ad Bladum, - - - -	H. 252
	Concessio pro quodam gradu faciendo apud finem de Granthamlane, - - - -	H. 143
	Concessio facta Ricardo Osborn de duabus shopis et una vacua Placea in Bassyngeshawe, ad terminum annorum, - - - -	I. 2
	Indentura inter Majorem et Communitatem, et Ricardum Osbarne, de eodem, - - - -	I. 6
	Indentura inter Majorem et Aldermannos de Concessione Venellæ vocatæ "Betherealane," in Parochia Sancti Botulphi, - - - -	I. 19
	Indenturæ Dimissionis stallæ subtus murum Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri de Westchepe, - - - -	I. 23
	Concessio Portæ de Crepulgate facta Johanni Credy, - - - -	I. 68
	Concessio unius togæ annuatim Johanni Briggewater, Capellano Capellæ "Super Ossamenta Mortuorum," de Camerario recipiendæ, - - - -	I. 210
	Ordinatio de Mora et nova latrina apud Londone Walle, - - - -	I. 152
	Dimissio cujusdam vacuæ Placeæ super Houndesdiche ad terminum lx annorum, pro x solidis annuatim reddendis, - - - -	I. 203
	Ordinatio pro sustentatione novi operis <sup>1</sup> Londoniarum, - - - -	I. 121

<sup>1</sup> The word *Guyhaldæ* is probably omitted here.

B. IV.] DUTIES OF MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICERS. 559

Ordinatio Camerarii et Custodum Pontis Londoniarum, - - - - -	I. I.	f. 32
Johannes Bretone sursum reddidit Kayum Sancti Botulphi ruinosum, - - - - -	B.	35

DE OFFICIO MAJORIS, RECORDATORIS, ALDERMANNORUM, F. 275. b.  
 ET EORUM ACTIBUS; ET DE ALIIS OFFICIARIIS ET  
 SERVIENTIBUS CAMERÆ, ET EORUM FEODIS; ET  
 EORUM ELECTIONIBUS.

Major habuit nomen "Custodis," - - -	B.	35	Duties of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen; other Officers and Sergeants of the Chamber; their Fees and Election.	
Concessio Regis ad eligendum Majorem, et Electio Henrici Galeys in Majorem, -	} B. 38			
Charta Regis ad restituendum Civitati <sup>1</sup> una cum Majoratu, - - - - -				
Henricus Galeys, Major, præsentatus Regi apud Fulham, et postea juratus in Scaccario, - - - - -				
Liberatio Civitatis, et Libertates factæ per Johannem Bretone, Custodem, liberatæ Henrico Galeys, - - - - -				
Breve Regis, quod populus qui non est summonitus non veniat ad Electionem Majoris, - - -				D.
Sacramentum Majoris et Recordatoris, - - -			D.	2
Quod Major et Aldermanni inquirent de Vicecomitibus, Clericis, et Servientibus, et de Extortionibus per eos factis, - - - - -	E.	4		
Breve quod nullus intersit Electioni Majoris et Vicecomitum, nisi summonitus fuerit, - - -	E.	41		
Quod Major Civitatis eligatur per Cives, et non moratur in officio ultra unum annum simul, - - -	E.	90		
Commissio Nicholai Farndone, quod sit Major quamdiu Regi placuerit, - - - - -	E.	146		

<sup>1</sup> The word is omitted, a space being left.

Breve quod Johannes Pulteney, Major, sit intendens Comiti Cornubiæ, Custodi Angliæ,	- I. E.	f. 216
Concessio de c libris facta Waltero Turk, quondam Majori, per Communitatem,	- - -	F. 187
Quod Major sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Newgate deliberandam,	- - -	F. 104
Item, quod Major sit Escaetor, eadem Charta, et folio	- - -	F. 104
Ordinatio de Electione Majoris,	- - -	F. 237
Que le Mair reseivera Billes, et les Viscountes et leur Clercs soyent prestz dentrer les Plees, et prendre les amercementz ; et des sommes damercementz,	G.	165
Electio Walteri Berneye in Majorem, et, ob defectum ejus, Electio Simonis Mordone,	- -	G. 216
Solutio facta eidem Simoni per eundem Walterum de c marcis pro absentia sua,	- - -	G. 223
Breve ne quis intersit Electioni Majoris seu Vicecomitum, nisi summonitus fuerit,	- - -	G. 254
Que Mair, Alderman, etc., ne soit braceour,	-	G. 260
Que en lieu du Mair, soit fait Gardeyn par le Roy, Viscontes, Aldermans, Tresorer, et Barons,	<sup>1</sup> G.	217
Que le Gardeyn eyt une Rolle, et les Aldremens une autre, de tous Plees devaunt eux pledez,	Custum.	<sup>2</sup> 221
Que Gardeyn, Viscount, ne Aldreman, ne preignent riens pur faire execucioun de droit,	- Custum.	221
Que le Gardein teigne Court des Foreins chescun jour,	- - - - -	Custum. 221
Quod Major non habeat aliud officium nisi illud, nec sibi attrahat in Camera Placitum Vicecomitale,	- - - - -	E. 90
Memorandum de quodam dono dato Johanni de Gisorcio per Communitatem,	- - -	D. <sup>3</sup> 141
Memorandum quod Major arripuit iter versus Lincolniam, et constituit alium nomine suo,	-	B. 38
Feodum Recordatoris,	- - -	B. 41

<sup>1</sup> Properly Liber Custum.<sup>2</sup> See D. f. 145.<sup>3</sup> See Custum. f. 217.



Electio Majoris, et admissus extra Portam Turris,		
- - - - -	I.C.	f. 36
Electio Majoris et Vicecomitum,	C.	62
Electio Majoris et Vicecomitum,	C.	70
Præceptum Majoris factum Vicecomitibus de capiendo corpus super Statutum Mercatorium,	C.	81
Recordator electus et juratus, et Custos Pontis electus,	C.	81
Electio Majoris,	C.	111
Electio Majoris et Vicecomitum, et Admissio eorum per Constabularium Turris, extra Portam Turris,	D.	4
Feodum Recordatoris exaltatum,	D.	108
Electio Recordatoris, et Amotio ejusdem,	E.	2
Commissio Regis quod Hamo Chigewellé sit Major quamdiu Regi placuerit,	E.	148
De obitu Johannis <sup>1</sup> Oxone, Majoris, et Electio Simonis Fraunceys in Majorem,	F. 60, 62	
Feodum Recordatoris exaltatum, et quod habeat robam de secta Aldermannorum,	E.	198
Quod Major recipere possit Recognitiones coram eo, non obstante Ordinatione per Magnates <sup>2</sup> ordinata,	E.	<sup>3</sup> 170
Breve quod Major habuit licentiam eundi in negotiis suis, et ad constituendum Locum-tenentem,	B.	99
Billæ missæ Aldermannis pro Electione Majoris,	F.	491
Breve ad exonerandum Majorem de Officio suo, et alius Major electus,	H.	59
Concessio Vesturæ Servientibus Cameræ,	H.	77
Memorandum de Feodo Recordatoris <sup>4</sup> exaltatum,	H.	92
Decessus unius Vicecomitum tempore sui Vicecomita- tus, et alter loco ejus electus,	I.	220
Ordinatio quod Major et Recordator sedebunt in Prin- cipali Camera ad tenendam Curiam,	I.	87

<sup>1</sup> *Oxon.* Possibly *Oxonia*. Mayor, A.D. 1341.

<sup>2</sup> *Ordinate*, in the original.

<sup>3</sup> A wrong reference.

<sup>4</sup> See F. f. 191.

<sup>5</sup> An error for *exaltato*.

Que chescun Alderman en souz Wardemot <sup>1</sup> quatre homes  
 resceauntz deinz la Garde, pur garder, abesser, et lever  
 pavymenz, ouster destourbaunces des fiens, et prendre  
 destresses, ou iiii deniers, de celluy qi les myst la;  
 et qil les remue a ses costages; et en lour defaute, le  
 Aldreman distreindra des ditz quatre; et en defaute  
 de Aldreman, apres garnissement, les Viscountz dis-  
 treynent l'Alderman, - - - - L.A. f88

Sacramentum Aldermannorum, - - - - D. 1

Quod Aldermanni sint amobiles die Sancti Gregorii  
 annuatim—in Charta Edwardi Regis, - E. 90

Quod bona Aldermannorum taxentur in Wardis in qui-  
 bus moram traxerint, - - - - E. 90

Communitas elegerunt certos Aldermannos in qualibet  
 Warda; et quicquid illi, simul cum Custode, facerent  
 pro custodia et regimine Civitatis, ratum et gratum  
 tenerent, - - - - C. 6

Aldermanni amerciati in Scaccario, quod non venerunt  
 ad diem eis præfixum, ad computandum de xv<sup>ma</sup>,  
 - - - - D. 121

Perdonatio inde, - - - - D. 121

Quod Aldermanni non dabunt robas in quibus vesti-  
 untur de secta, infra annum, sub poena c solidorum,  
 - - - - G. 65

Que Alderman ne soyt braceour, - - - - G. 260

Que Alderman ne soit mys en Enqueste, - Custum. 220

Quod Aldermanni Wardemota sua teneant, - E. 4

Veredictum Aldermannorum de burgaria, Thesaurario  
 Domini Regis fracto, - - - - C. 76

Judicium Aldermannorum super Testamentum, de bonis  
 Testatoris disponendis, - - - - C. 73

Remotio Aldermannorum die Sancti Gregorii, E. 116

Nota, Aldermannus factus Camerarius, - E. 189

Quidam Aldermannus recessit ab Aldermanneria sua de  
 una Warda in aliam, - - - - H. 19

<sup>1</sup> There seems to be an omission here.

Billæ pro Aldermannis eligendis, - - I.H.	f.58	
Ordinatio quod Aldermannus, causa veraci ab officio suo amotus, seu Comunarius a Communi Consilio amotus, iterum non reeligantur, - - H.	58	
Prior Ecclesiæ Christi Londoniarum juratus in Aldermanneriam de Portsokene, - - - H.	79	
Breve de Electione Majoris Civitati restituta, E.	171	
Memorandum de hominibus decollatis per Andream Aubrey, Majorem, quia rebelliaverunt ei, - F.	44	
<sup>1</sup> [Ordinatio quod nullus eligetur nec admittetur in officium Majoratus, per quinque annos integros postquam fuerit antea Major, - - - - H.	245	
Item, alia Ordinatio quod nullus eligetur nec admittetur in dictum officium per septem annos integros postquam fuerit Major per antea, - - K.	22]	F. 27a. b.
Concessio facta Johanni Salisbury, quod sit Supervisor aquæ Thamisiæ, - - - - H.	2	
Officium Custodiæ Posternæ concessum Johanni Credy, - - - - - H.	317	
Concessio officii Supervisoris Thamisiæ, - H.	220	
Feodum et officium Servientum Cameræ concessa Wilhelmo Est, ad terminum vitæ, - - I.	6 <sup>3</sup>	
Concessio officii Custodis Ostrearum apud Quenhithe, - - - - - I.	73	
Concessio officii et Prisonariorum de Ludgate, concessorum Johanni Seynt Germayn, - - I.	131	
Feodum decem librarum concessum Johanni Marchaunt, ad terminum vitæ suæ, <sup>4</sup> - - - I.	190	
Concessio et Admissio Johannis Combe in officium Communis Servientis ad clavam, - - - I.	203	

<sup>1</sup> This and the following article were here inserted, probably, in the year to which the latter entry refers, 1425.

<sup>2</sup> The reference to the page is omitted.

<sup>3</sup> There is a Note added here, in a

hand apparently of somewhat later date.—“*Et de eodem*, K. cexl.”

<sup>4</sup> For his services in the office of the Town Clerk, and at the instance of John Carpenter, the compiler of this Volume. See I. f. 194.

## DE COMMUNI VENATORE.

The Common Hunt.	Concessio facta Communi Venatori de Feodo suo,	- L. H.	£ 107
	Ordinatio de Feodo et Vestura Communis Venatoris,	- H.	113
	Alia Ordinatio inde, ibidem eodem folio	- H.	113
	Concessio officii Communis Venatoris,	- H.	218
	Johannes Courtenay electus in Communem Venatorem,	- I.	194

F. 277. a. DE OFFICIIS ET GUBERNATIONE VICECOMITUM, SUB-  
VICECOMITUM, CLERICORUM, ET SERVIENTUM EORUM;  
NECNON BALLIVORUM, JANITORUM, ATTORNATORUM,  
ET ALIORUM MINISTRORUM COMPUTATORIORUM.

Duties of the Sheriffs and Under-sheriffs, their Clerks and Serjeants; also of the Bailiffs, Porters, Attornies, and other Officers of the Counters.	Pœna super Inobedientia Vicecomitum et Clericorum suorum Majori,	- - - -	Horne,	271
	Ordinatio de Vicecomitibus, eorum Clericis et Servientibus, quia in Præceptis Majoris et Aldermannorum sunt remissi et tardi,	- - - -	D.	142
	Quæ Mair, Viscountes, Aldremen, lour Clercs, Sergeantz, ne Bedelx, ne teignent bracine, fourne, ne taverne,	- - - -	H.	15
	Placitum inter Vicecomites et quosdam Forinsecos, pro Lanis emptis de Extraneis per Extraneos; et Finis inde,	- - - -	E.	222
	Quod Major et Aldermanni inquirant de Vicecomitibus, Clericis, et Servientibus eorum, et de Extortionibus per eos factis,	- - - -	E.	4
	Breve Regis quod Vicecomites electi et præsentati, [² si] se subtraxerint, amercientur,	- - - -	E.	16
	Quod Vicecomes non habeat nisi duos Clericos et duos Servientes—in Charta Edwardi Regis,	- - - -	E.	90

¹ See D. 146.

² This word is evidently omitted by inadvertence.

B. IV.] DUTIES OF THE SHERIFFS AND OTHER OFFICERS. 365

- Quod Vicecomites non committant ad Custumas levandas nisi homines sufficientes, pro quibus respondere voluerint, - - - - - L. E. f. 90
- Ordinatio quod Vicecomites in Assisis de Intrusione inquirant omnes circumstantias tangentes easdem, - - - - - E. 95
- Finis Vicecomitum pro debitis firmæ suæ a retro, et exeuntium, facta Regi de mille marcis, - D. 122
- Confirmatio in Charta Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xii<sup>o</sup>, de Vicecomitatu Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ, - - - - -
- Item, quod de seipsis possunt facere Vicecomites, - - - - -
- Si Rex alicui de firma dederit, allocetur Vicecomiti in Compoto suo, - - - - -
- Si quis Theoloneum capiat a Civibus Londoniarum, Vicecomites Namium capiant Londoniis, - - - - -
- Quod septem libræ allocentur Vicecomitibus de firma annuatim, pro Libertate Sancti Pauli, - - - - -
- Quod Vicecomites præsentantur Constabulario Turris, in absentia Baronum Scaccarii; ita quod, in proximo adventu Regis Londonias, ei tunc præsentantur, - - - - -
- Quod Vicecomites amercentur juxta quantitatem delicti, - - - - -
- Memorandum quod Vicecomites Londoniarum commissi fuerunt in custodia pro debito, - C. 20
- Item, que les ministres des Viscountz ne preignent plus de cariage que ne bosoigne, et ce des traventers, et nemy dautres, - - - - - F. 182
- Breve quod Vicecomites non facient juramentum apud Scaccarium nisi super redditionem Compoti, - - - - - F. 194
- Servientes Civitatis assignati Ministris Regis, pro hospitibus capiendis, - - - - - E. 65

E. { 110  
111

Sacramentum Clericorum et Servientum Vicecomitum, - - - - -	L <sup>1</sup> C.	f 2
Quod Cives Londoniarum teneant Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ pro ccc libris, -	F.	104
Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercientur sicut alii Vicecomites Angliæ, - - - -	F.	104
Quod Vicecomites non distringantur ad faciendum Sacramentum in Scaccario nisi super redditione Comptorum, - - - - -	F.	104
Quod Vicecomites habeant forisfacturas victualium et aliarum rerum, - - - - -	F.	104
Placitum inter Vicecomites, ratione officii sui, per Breve, - - - - -	D.	96
Ordinatio quod Vicecomites recedentes de officio suo, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, habeant Custumas usque nonam; et alii, de novo electi, post horam nonam, - - - - -	F.	111
Computus Vicecomitum in Scaccario, -	E.	156
Ordinatio de Electione Majoris et Vicecomitum, F.		237
Billa pro Majore missa Vicecomitibus ad importandos Rotulos Assisarum coram eis tentarum, -	G.	166
Qe les Countours des Viscountz soyent en un lieu, et qils neyent qun Chief Clerk et un Secundarie, et quoi ils prendront;—et deux Serjauntz et deux Vadlettes, et quoi ils prendront;—et qils teignent Court de jour en autre, et sils deffailent de droit, le Mair le redressera; et qe touz soyent jurrez, et qils ne preignent nul amercement outre xii deniers, - - - - -	G.	54
F. 277. b. Item, qils teignent Assises de Novel Disseisine de viii jours et viii jours, et de Mort Dauncestre de xv jours en xv jours; et a fyn de lour an, portent lour Rolles a la Guyhalle pur mettre en Tresory, G.		54
Item, qe les Viscountz ne lessent la Gaole de Neugate		

<sup>1</sup> See D. ff. 5, 6.

B. IV.] DUTIES OF THE SHERIFFS AND OTHER OFFICERS. 567

- ne le Counte de Middelsexe a ferme; ne le Gaoler  
ne preigne nul extorsioun, mais iiii deniers de chescun  
prisoun delivere, - - - - - l.G. f.54
- Item, qe chescun quarter del an, soit crie si ascun voille  
pleyndre des Viscountz ou leur Ministres, G. 54
- Item, qe Ministres des Viscountz qi preignent cariage  
ne preignent plus qe mistier nest, - - G. 108
- Item, qe le Mair enquerge des Baillifs qount leur offices  
a ferme dessouz les Viscountes, de leur extorcions,  
- - - - - G. 207
- Item, qe les Clercs des Viscountz soyent jurrez a Mair,  
- - - - - G. 207
- Breve Regis ad præsentandos Vicecomites coram Ba-  
ronibus de Scaccario in Octabis Sancti Michaelis,  
- - - - - G. 215
- Qe Viscountz, leur Clercs, Serjaunts, leur Vadlettes, ne  
Officers de Newgate, soyent braceours, - G. 260
- Quod Cives eligant de seipsis Vicecomites et Justiciarios,  
—in Charta Regis Henrici, - - Custum. 187
- Item, qe les Viscountz teignent leur Court des Foreins  
chescun jour, - - - - - Custum. 221
- Ordinatio de Vicecomitibus et eorum Ministris, qui re-  
missi fuerint in executionem; per Majorem Injunctio  
facienda, - - - - - Horne, 321
- Ordinatio quod arreragia Subsidiarum levare debent per  
Vicecomites, - - - - - C. 87
- Breve Regis de Clericis Vicecomitum et eorum Ministris  
ammovendis, et calumnia Civitatis super hoc, E. 28
- Qe les Serjauntz le Mair, et leur Vadlettes, soyent  
jurrez de maintenir le serement du Mair a leur poair,  
- - - - - G. 207
- Statutum super Vicecomites et Clericos suos, Custum. 52
- Memorandum quod Vicecomites invenerunt plegios ad  
firmam suam Domino Regi solvendam, et Civitatem  
custodire indemnem, - - - - - A. 101
- Quidam Vicecomes concessit, quod si male se gesserit  
Majori, solvat Communitati c libras, - B. 100

<sup>1</sup> Quod Vicecomes qui remanserit in arreragio super Compotum suum, arestetur, - - - l.C. £ 100	
Electio Vicecomitum per Majorem, et Aldermannos, et xii homines cujuslibet Wardæ; et Manuaptio eorum, - - - - - C. 111	
Vicecomes electus et Electio <sup>2</sup> quassatus, quia non fuit liber Civitatis, - - - - - C. 113	
Placitum inter Vicecomites et quosdam Forinsecos, pro lanis per Extraneos emptis de Extraneis, E. 222	
Memorandum quod unus Vicecomitum vadiavit Majori x dolia vini pro inobedientia ei facta, - C. 9	
Quod Comitatus Middelsexiæ non tradatur ad firmam, - - - - - A. 110	
Quod Vicecomites inveniant Clericos ad scribenda omnia Placita quæ in Hustengo placitari contigerint, sump- tibus suis propriis; et in crastino cujuslibet Hus- tengi, coram Majore, et Recordatore, et quatuor Aldermannis, recitentur, - - - - C. 8, 68	
Item, quod Vicecomites afferant in Camera Guyhaldæ omnes Rotulos de omnibus Placitis omnium Assisa- rum coram eis placitatis, singulis annis, in exitu eorum ad festum Michaelis, - - - - C. 8, 68	
Quod Vicecomites non teneant Curiam, nisi iiii <sup>m</sup> Alder- manni, duo, vel saltem unus, intersit, - C. 9	
Quod nullum Breve tangens Communitatem returnetur per Vicecomites, antequam Majori et Aldermannis monstratum fuerit, Libro Horn, folio 271, et Libro - - - - - C. 9	F. 278. a.
Quod omnes Clerici Vicecomitum, et Servientes, sint obedientes Superioribus suis, - - - - C. 9	
Breve pro uno Vicecomite, quod socius suus restituat ei argentum quod solvit pro eorum misis, costagiis, et expensis, - - - - - C. 43	
Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum attachiare possunt homi- nem appellatum de forinseco facto, et adjudicato coram Consilio Regis, - - - - - C. 28	

<sup>1</sup> This article is wanting.| <sup>2</sup> An error for *quassata*.



Quod Vicecomites, in absentia Baronum de Scaccario, præsententur Constabulario Turris,	- I. C.	f. 25
Quod Clerici Vicecomitum irrotulent omnia Placita in Hustengo placitata,	- - - - - C.	67
Cum Vicecomites alicubi venerint ad faciendum officium suum, et, propter obstructionem aut <sup>1</sup> ceruram, non possunt intrare domum, per visum proborum hominum aperiant ostia et faciant officium suum,	C.	68
Quod Vicecomites, in Vigilia Sancti Michaelis, in recessu suo, reddant in manus Majoris claves de Newgate, Cokettum, etc.,	- - - - - C.	68
Sacramentum Vicecomitum, Clericorum, et Servientum suorum,	- - - - - D.	2
Memorandum quod unus Vicecomitum decessit in officio suo, et alius, ad instantiam Executorum defuncti, loco ejus substituitur,	- - - - - D.	2
Memorandum de Vicecomitibus electis, et unus præsentatus in Scaccario, et alter non; et ante recessum Majoris et Aldermannorum, elegerunt alium ibidem loco illius absentis,	- - - - - D.	3
Ordinatio quomodo Vicecomites debent eligi in festo Sancti Matthæi,	- - - - - D.	3
Placitum inter Majorem et Communitatem et tenentem terram unius Vicecomitum, pro Civitate acquietanda erga Dominum Regem,	- - - - - C.	27
Quod Vicecomites non debent pecuniam alicujus retinere,	- - - - - Horn,	230
Quod quilibet Vicecomes habeat tres Servientes, vel iiiior ad plus, et non plures,	- - - - - H.	22
Servientes Vicecomitum jurati,	- - - - - H.	93
Item, de Assisis Friscæ-forciæ,	- - - - - H.	286
Calumnium Majoris ne Justiciarii sedeant infra Civitatem,	- - - - - E.	160, 161
Præceptum ne Vicecomites returnent biletos per Senescallum et Marescallum eis missos,	- B.	98

<sup>1</sup> Mors properly, *ceruram*.

Ordinatio pro Officiariis, Clericis, et Servientibus Vicecomitum Civitatis, - - - - L. H. f. 286  
 Ordinatio quod nullus Vicecomes habeat nisi octo Servientes, - - - - L. 32

F. 273. b. DE ATTORNIATIS, ESSONIATORIBUS, ET NARRATORIBUS.

Attornies,  
 Esmoners,  
 and Pleaders.

Que nul Countour plede, sil ne soit resceu par le Mair, et soit sachant; et qil ne soit Attourne ne Essoneour; ne que Attourne ne soit Countour ne Essoneour, ne Essoneour Countour nAttourne, - - -  
 Que Countour ne preigne ple pur estre partener a yocelle; ne ne preigne lower dambesdeux parties, - - - -  
 Que Countour, nautre, countredie les Juggementz des Hustinges, ne procure a deffaire les usages et faitz de la Citee, - -  
 Que qi siet pres Juge sans estre apele—qi contreplede les Recordes ou Juggemens—qi que mesdie autre, si ce soit en Court de Viscount—soit suspendu par viii jours, ou paie demi marc; et si ce soit en Hustenge, soit suspendu par troys Hustenges et pluis,  
 Qi .que prent dambesdeux parties, ou qi prent, et lest soun Client et se lye a lautre partie, soit suspendu treis ans. Et qi prent et faut a soun Clyent, rende le double, et ne soit oy coudre luy en celle plee, - -  
 Qi que procure a deffaire les usages ou les Juggementz de la Comune, et soit atteint, soit suspendu a touz jours, et tenuz come parjurs,  
 Qi que prent plee pur estre partener a la demaunde, et soit atteint, soit suspendu pur tous jours, - - - -  
 Mesme la peyne eyent Attournes, sils fouant encoudre ceste Ordinaunce, - - -

A. } 108  
 { 109

Et si Attournes, par defaute ou necligence, perdent les querelles lour mestres, eyent la prisone, selonc lestatut le Roy, - - - - - 1.A.f108,109

Et qe Essoneour ne soit Attourne, nec e contra, A. 108,109

Quod Narratores, Attornati, et Essoniatores sint jurati, - - - - - 1 87

Loffice dAttournes et Essoneours, - - - - - 1 156

Loffice de Countour, - - - - - 1 156

Qe nulle Essone de Service le Roy soit allowe en Court de Viscountes, - - - - -

Qe Pledours en la Citee demurrantz jurent, -

Item, Attournes soient jurrez, et sewent al Comune Clerc de veer qe les bosoynes lour Cliens soient bien entrez, - - - - -

Qe le Mair enquerge chescun an des Ministres de la Citee, - - - - - } F. 105

Si ascun soit condempne en deniers, et ferme ses huys et <sup>2</sup> se absente, qe le Ministre, par vieu des veisins, puisse overir les huys et faire execucioun, - - - - - }

Nomina Narratorum admissorum per Communitatem, ad deserviendum coram Justiciariis, - - - D. 122

Attornatus factus ad calumniandas Libertates coram Rege, et feodum suum, - - - - - D. 123

Diversæ Ordinationes de Narratoribus, Attornatis, et Essoniatoribus, tempore Gregorii Rokesle, Horne, 237

Item, qe nulle Attourne, Countour, ne Essoneour, estoyent deinz la Barre, - - - - - G. 54

Qe nulle Attourne soit assis en Husteng, entre les Clerks, ne se melle des Rolles touchauntz le Hustyng, - - - - - G. 54

Qe nul soit Countour, sil ne soit resceu par le Mair, et jure; ne qe Countour soit Attourne, nec e contra, - - - - - Custum. 205,206

<sup>1</sup> The title of the Book is omitted in these instances.

<sup>2</sup> Written *ce* in the original.

	Item, de loffice de Countour, -	I Custum. f. 205, 206
	Item, qe nul countreplede les Juggementz,	
	- - - - -	Custum. 205, 206
	Item, qe nul Countour preigne plee pur estre partener a ce, ne preigne dambe partz, -	Custum. 205, 206
F. 379. a.	Item, qe Attournes ne preignent de lour Cliens qe xl deniers a plus, - - - - -	G. 54
	Item, qe nulle Pledour n'Atourne ne forge soun Clyent en fauxe querele, - - - - -	G. 54
	Proclamacioun si ascun voet pleyndre des Viscountes ou autres Ministres, - - - - -	H. 202

CHARTÆ, CUSTUMÆ, COMPOTI, FEODA FIRMÆ, ORDINA-  
TIONES, ET DIMISSIONES VILLÆ ET BALLIVÆ DE  
SUTHEWERK.

Charters,  
Customs,  
Accounts,  
Fee-farms,  
Ordinances,  
and Leases  
of the Vill  
and Balli-  
wick of  
Southwerk.

Charta de Suthwerk, - - - - -	' 265
Quod nullus Civis emat bladum, bestiam, seu alia mer- cimonia in Suthwerk, - - - - -	130
—Sub Forisfactura rei emptæ, - - - - -	154
Dimissio Ballivæ de Suthwerk pro xviii marcis, Libro E, folio 233, et Libro - - - - -	' 20
Breve Allocationis xx solidorum de Suthwerk exacto- rum in Scaccario ultra debitam firmam, - - - - -	' 25
Compotus de Suthwerk Libro G, folio 10, 47, et - - - - -	76
Dimissio Ballivæ de Suthwerk, - - - - -	' 262
Qe nul voise en Suthwerk, pur ascun chose illeoces achatre, - - - - -	203
Memorandum de x libris firmæ de Suthwerk concessis Reginæ, - - - - -	175
De Balliva de Suthwerk, et Dimissio inde, - - - - -	66, 42
Compotus inde, - - - - -	58

<sup>1</sup> In this Chapter, the Book is omitted throughout. In the present instance, Liber Custumarum is meant.

<sup>2</sup> G. 262 might also have been

referred to.

<sup>3</sup> F. has been added in a later hand.

<sup>4</sup> G. has been added in a later hand.

Breve ad distringendum Majorem et Vicecomites, pro quodam Præsentamento super eos præsentato in Suthwerk; et Præsentamentum prædictum, <sup>1</sup> l. f. 294	
Dimissio Ballivæ de Suthwerk ad firmam, 101, 160	
Placitum inter Dominum Regem et Cives Londoniarum, pro una shopa <sup>2</sup> dimidia, in fine Pontis Londoniarum, quam Burgenses de Suthwerk clamant eis pertinere, - - - - - <sup>3</sup> 86	
Officium Ballivæ de Suthwerk concessum Willelmo Est, ad terminum vitæ, - - - - - <sup>4</sup> 325	
Officium Ballivæ de Suthwerk concessum Johanni Combes, - - - - - 267	

ORDINATIONES DE MONETA, ESCAMBIO, ET MONETARIIS. F. 279. b.

Statutum de Moneta, - - - l. Horn,	92	Ordinances as to Money,
Articuli de Moneta, - - - Horn,	99	Exchange, and Money-changers.
Breve super dicto Statuto, - - - Horn,	94	
Breve Regis quod Monetarii non taxentur ad Tallagium, et Returnum ejusdem, - - - C.	63	
Aliud Breve pro eisdem, et quod inveniant securitatem quod non prosequantur Breve versus Majorem, - - - - - C.	63	
Breve de Prohibitione Monetæ retonsæ et controfactæ, - - - - - C.	2	
Littera Regis ad proclamandum quod Pollardi et Crocardi currant, - - - - - C.	39	
Alia Littera, pro Escambio faciendo de hujusmodi Moneta, - - - - - C.	39	
Servientes electi in qualibet Warda, ad supervidendum quod quilibet recipiat dictam Monetam, - C.	40	

<sup>1</sup> G. added in a later hand.

<sup>2</sup> "Et" is omitted.

<sup>3</sup> H. added in a later hand.

<sup>4</sup> H. added in a later hand. All these additions are also inserted in the Elizabethan copy.

Breve ad inquirendum qui Alienigenæ <sup>1</sup> commutabantur lanam, aurum, et argentum, et alia jocalia, pro Pol- lardis, et earum aurum etc., transfretarunt, l.C.	f. 46	
Breve Justiciariis de eodem, - - - C.	46	
Maundement le lEschequer qe nul ne refuse le Monoye donges curraunt, - - - - C.	24	
Qe nulle Eschaunge de Monoy, ne de chose qappent a Chaunge, ne soit fait fors a la Tour, - C.	25	
Breve ad inquirendum de illis qui faciunt transgres- siones Monetæ, - - - - C.	31	
Qe nulle male Monoye ne soyt porte deins le roialme, - - - - -	} E. 32	
Qe en chescun Port ou arrivaille est, soyent Serchours, - - - - -		
Qe Monoy contrefaite a lesterlyng, si ele ne soit bone selonc le viel Estantarde, soit forfaite, - - - - -		
Qe nulle vende leynes, quirs, pealx, plum, ne esteyn, fors pur Esterlyng ou plate dargent,		
Qe nul Monoye du coigne dAngleterre, nar- gent en plate, nen autre manere, soit amene hors de roialme, - - - - -		
Quod Pollardus non valeat nisi Obolo, - C.		38
Breve de Moneta, Libro C 52 et - - C.	32	
Breve Regis quod nullus capiat Monetam Scotiæ nec aliarum terrarum, - - - - G.	198	
Breve quod plura sint Cambia, - - - G.	198	
Breve Regis quod Moneta auri, videlicet Noble, Demi- noble, et Ferthing, currant, - - - F.	86	
Breve quod Moneta Scotiæ non currat, - G.	276	
Breve quod Moneta Scotiæ non recipiatur in aliqua solutione, - - - - G.	298	
Qe Groos dEscoce courgent en paiement pur iii Deniers, - - - - G.	312	

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<sup>1</sup> Properly *commutabant*.

B. IV.] RENUNCIATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY. 575

Breve pro Monetariis Londoniarum, ne assidentur ad Tallagium, et Returnum inde, - - -	I.D. f.125	
Breve quod Moneta auri, cum Leopardis, currant, F.	78	
Breve quod Pollardus valeat nisi Obolo, - C.	43	
Breve de Moneta Auri, - - - -	F.121,127	
Breve pro Moneta vocata "Lusheburghe," - F.	149	
Breve pro Moneta Auri, - - - -	F. 90	
Breve pro Escambio, - - - -	F. 100	
Breve contra Monetam Scotiæ, - - - -	G. 31	
Ne quis teneat Cambium, - - - -	G. 34	
Ne quis teneat Cambium Monetæ, - - - -	G. 49	
Breve pro Cambio Monetæ, - - - -	G. 79	F. 280. a.
Breve pro Cambiatoribus, - - - -	G. 85	
Quod Moneta Scotiæ non recipiatur pro venditione aut solutione, - - - -	G. 398	
Breve quod Eustacius <sup>1</sup> Glastoniensis, monetarius, non assideatur ad Tallagium, - - - -	G. 303	
Quod Moneta currat sicut solebat, - - - -	H. 68	
Breve Domini Regis pro Emendatione Auri et Argenti, - - - -	I. 110	
Proclamatio facta super Statuto "de Galyhalpens," - - - -	I. 160	

ABJUDICATIONES, RENUNCIATIONES, ET ADNULLATIONES  
LIBERTATUM DIVERSARUM PERSONARUM DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET AMOTIONES DIVERSARUM PERSONARUM AB OFFICIIS SUIS.

Memorandum quod duo Pannarii renunciaverunt Libertatem, et eam in manus Majoris sursum-rediderunt, - - - -	E. 4	Abjudications, Renunciations, and Annulments of the Liberties of the City;
Gerardus Dorgoille abjudicatus fuit a Libertate Civitatis, - - - -	E. 4	and Removal of divers persons from their Offices.
Ordinatio quod Dominus Fitz-Wauter nullam habeat Libertatem in Civitate, nec in Guyhalda, F.	142	

<sup>1</sup> *Glaston*.

Abjudicatio Libertatis unius Vinetarii, qui vendidit mustum insanum et corruptum, - -	I. G.	f 141
Abjudicatio Libertatis Ricardi Northbury, et Restitutio ejusdem, - - - - -	G.	247
Quidam amiserunt Libertatem Civitatis, quia tenuerunt terram in Villenagio, - - - -	C.	88
Libertas Civitatis concessa cuidam Attornato in Curia Regis, - - - - -	C.	24
Quidam abjudicati a Libertate Civitatis, quia forstallarunt fœnum et carbores, - - - -	C.	49
Quidam amisit Libertatem, quia fecit se Abrocarium, et non fuit acceptus et juratus, - - -	D.	111
Michael Myniot abjudicatus fuit a Libertate Civitatis; et quod non recipiatur in eadem, sine assensu xii hominum cujuslibet Wardæ, - - -	E.	103
Renunciatio Libertatis Piscenariorum, quia vendidit pisces contra Ordinationem, - - -	E.	147, 149
Benedictus de Shorne abjudicatus a Libertate, causa prædicta; et Restitutio ejusdem, - - -	E.	154
Johannes Waldeshof amotus a Libertate Civitatis, quod seminavit discordiam inter Cives, et excitavit eos ne solverent Domino Regi Subsidium ei concessum, - - - - -	E.	21
Abjudicatio Adæ de Bury, Johannis Pecche, et Ricardi Lyons, a Libertate Civitatis, - - -	H.	45, 47
Renunciatio Johannis Wrothe de Aldermanria sua, - - - - -	H.	50
Abjudicatio Libertatis Ricardi Coggeshale, -	I.	17
Adnullatio Libertatis Willelmi Wysman, qui fraudulenter venit in Libertatem, - - - -	I.	131
Amissio Libertatis certarum personarum qui indebite admissi fuerunt ad eandem, - - -	H.	187
Amotio Willelmi Kyngescote ab officio Custodis Prisonarum et Portæ de Ludgate, - - -	I.	83
Amotio Thomæ Derlyng, Serjaunt, ab officio suo, I.		116

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<sup>1</sup> Properly, 146.



Amotio Willelmi Enderby, unius Subvicecomitum Londoniarum, ab officio suo in perpetuum, - L. I. f. 224

DE LIBERTATE ET CONSERVATIONE AQUÆ THAMISLE; F. 230. b.  
 DE RETIBUS, KYDELLIS, TRYINKIS, ET TEMPORE  
 PISCANDI; CUM DIVERSIS ORDINATIONIBUS ET JU-  
 DICIIIS INDE EDITIS.

Charta Regis Henrici Tertii de Kydellis, -	<sup>1</sup> E.	10	Liberties and Conservancy of the Thames; Nets, Kidele, Trinks, and Seasons for Fishing; with divers Ordinances and Judgments thereon.
Item, alia Charta ejusdem de eisdem, -	<sup>1</sup> E.	10	
Que les graundz Reyes qi pernent smelt envers l'Est du Pount de Loundres, commencent al Purificacion, et peschent tanques Qaresme, ove bosoin; et apres, tanques le fest de Seynt Johan mettent hors cel bosoin, -	-	} A. 90, 91.	
Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Codnet,' irront del Purificacion tanques Nostre Dame en Quarresme, et nient plus, -	-		
Et un autre Reys, de largesse de ii pous, et nient plus, envers le West del dit Pount, irra tout lan, -	-		
Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Petrisnet' de deux pous, et nient meins, irra par tout lan, fors quaut lem prent smelt, -	-		
Et un autre Reys, appelle 'Pridnet,' et commence a viii jours avaunt le Seint Michelle, et durera tanques le Seynt Martyn, -	-		
Et un autre, appelle 'Tryinkes,' de la largesse dune pous et dymy, et nient meyns, -	-		
Et que laumprons ne soyent pris apres Paske, tanques vers le fest de Seynt Michelle, qaunt la sesoun vendra, -	-		
Shotnet, Shofnet, et Kydels, sont defenduz,			
De Retibus captis in Thamisia, et combustis; et modus mensurandi i mask, -	-		F. 71

<sup>1</sup> See E. 109.

Combustio Retium, Libro F, folio 70 et folio 91, et folio	- l. F.	f. 92
De falsis Retibus combustis, - - - - -	F.	165
Combustio Retium, quia nimis strictæ, - - - - -	E.	194
Quod Cives amoveant omnes Kidellos in Thamisia et Medeweya—prout continetur in Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii, - - - - -	F.	104
Statutum Westmonasterii, anno regni Regis Edwardi Tertii xlv <sup>to</sup> —de Kydellis, - - - - -	G.	276
Combustio Retium, et Breve ad amovendos Kydellos, - - - - -	H.	82
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 197 et folio H,		125
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 198 et folio H,		197
Combustio Retium, Libro H, folio 201 et folio H,		306
Judicium de Retibus comburendis, - - - - -	H.	198
Combustio unius Retis, - - - - -	I.	56
De Conservatione Thamisiæ, et Amotio Retium et Ky- dellorum, - - - - -	I.	63
Combustio Retium et Kydellorum, Libro E. 99, et Libro - - - - -	F.	71

**F. 281. a. DE CUSTODIA THAMISIE, BATTELLIE, SCIRPIS VENDEN-  
DIS, FIMIS, MUNDATIONE PORTUUM ET FOSSATORUM,  
VENELLARUM, ET VICORUM, DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET DE  
PŒNIS ET AMERCIAMENTIS INDE ORDINATIS.**

Custody of the Thames, Boats there- on, Sale of Rushes, Cleansing of Hythes and Fosses, Lanes and Streets; Penalties and Amerce- ments thereon.	Quod nullus Navis seu Batellus noctanter applicet, nec moram faciat, a solis occasu usque ejus ortum, nisi apud Ripam Reginæ et Byllynggesgate; nec noc- tenter se teneat super costeram de Suthewerk, sub pœna amissionis vasi et corporis imprisonmenti, - - - - -	B.	32
	Item, qe tous les Batels reposent pardecea lewe, sur forfaiture, - - - - -	B.	34
	Qe Niefs et Bateaux qi veignent par Thamise ove vitailles, gisent un jour en pees sauns riens vendre, - - - - -	D.	155
	Qe les Batels par Thamise soyent par noet attachez pardecea lewe, et nemye par dela, - - - - -	D.	159

Breve ad inquirendum de Cleyis et Pilis in aqua Thamisiæ fixis, - - - - -	- l.F.	f.87
Breve quod aquæ, in quibus salmones capiuntur, sint in defenso a festo Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad festum Sancti Martini, - - - - -	F.	87
Ordinatio pro Mundatione Portus de Douegate, F.		102
Breve ne quis balneat in aqua juxta Fossatum Turris, nec in Thamisia juxta Turrin, - - - - -	F.	187
Commissio facta per Majorem ad capiendam certam prisam de Navibus et Batellis, pro factura Ripæ Reginæ, - - - - -	G.	67
Commissio pro Mundatione Portus de Est Watergate, - - - - -	G.	69
Que nul gette <sup>s</sup> fins, robouse, gravel, nautre ordure en Thamise, Flete, ne en les Fosses de la Citee, G.		72
Commissio pro Portu de Dowgate mundando, G.		176
Ordinatio que touz Bateux qi vount a Graveshende soyent chargez al Wharf de Seynt Botulf, G.		207
Que nulles fiens ne ordures soient mys sur le dit Kay, - - - - -	G.	207
Ordinatio que nulle gette en Thamise } jonkes, estreim, robous, ne ordure, - } Item, que chescun Batelle charge de jonkes, } fein, ou estreim, preigne sa charge de } tielle ordure a soun departir, - - } Item, que chescun Aldreman enquerge en } soun Wardemot si ascun face a len- } countre, - - - - - } Item, que xii Charettes, chescun ove ii chi- } valx, soient ordeignes pur encarier les } ordures, - - - - - } Item, si ascun soit en suspecioun qil eyt } fait encountre ceste Ordinance, et ne } se voille acquiter par soun serement, } encourge la peyne, - - - - - }	<sup>s</sup> In quadam Schedula, inter folium 227 G. et folium 228 ejusdem Libri.	

<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 186.<sup>2</sup> Properly *fiens*.<sup>s</sup> This insertion is unfortunately wanting in Liber G.

Breve quod nullus jactat scirpos, fimos, fimaria, aut alia sordida in Thamisiam, - - -	I.G. f	292
Littera de Privato Sigillo de eodem, - - -	G.	292
Proclamatio qe nul gette fiens, ne nulle ordure, en Thamise, ne en les Fosses de la Citee de Loundres, - - - - -	G.	295
Que nulle Bateller preigne parentre Loundres et Westminster qe ii deniers, ou iii deniers a pluïs, pur tout soun Batelle, - - - - -	H.	15
Commissio ad levandos xii denarios de quolibet Batello cum scirpis, pro Mundatione loci ubi discarcatur, - - - - -	G.	300
Qe nul Bateller eyt soun Batel apres solail rescous pardela lewe, mes pardecea, - - -	Custum.	206
Breve de Thamisia pilanda, - - -	F.	19
Commissio pro Mundatione Fossatorum de Flete; et Inquisitio inde, folio sequente, - - -	G.	39
Breve Regis pro finis et foeditatibus super Thamisiam amovendis, - - - - -	G.	64
Securitas pro Mundatione de Dowgate, - - -	G.	156
<b>F. 261. b.</b> Ordinatio pro Mundatione campi de Smythfelde, - - -	G.	291
Ordinatio pro Mundatione Fossatorum Civitatis, et dies assignati cuilibet Wardæ ad inveniendum certas personas ad hoc faciendum, - - -	E.	124
Ordinatio pro Mundatione Vicorum et Reparatione Murrorum, - - - - -	F.	104
Breve de quodam Vico juxta Fratres Carmelitas mundando, - - - - -	H.	19
Ordinatio de finis, et Batellis scirporum, - - -	H.	116
Qe nulle purprise ne destourbaunce, par Kayes ne edefiementz, soient faitz sur lewe de Thamise, - - - - -	F.	105
Commissio pro Reparatione Viæ extra Algate, - - -	H.	54
Naves et Batelli arestantur ne exeant Thamisiam, - - - - -	H.	68
Commissio pro diversis Portubus inter Pontem et Wolkey mundandis, - - - - -	H.	61

Diversi Cives electi pro Emendatione Murorum, Fossatorum, Conductus, Thamisiæ, et Walbrook, ordinanda,	- - - - -	- l.H.	f.97
Item, qe nulle mette en Thamise, ne es Fosses de la Citee, robouse ne nul autre ordure; ne gette ewe, nautre chose, hors as fenestres, mais lapportent as Riewes,	- - - - -	H.	98
Ordinatio quod quilibet homo, tenens domum, inveniat unum hominem pro Mundatione Fossatorum, et Emendatione Conductuum et Murorum Civitatis,		H.	111
Qe toutz les Venelles, tendantz a Thamise parentre Castel Baynard et le Tour, soient voidez de tous fimis et robouses; et la Punissement de ceux qi la mettent,	- - - - -	Custum.	204
Breve Domini Regis Ricardi, de fimis in Thamisia non mittendis, sub pœna xl librarum,	- - - - -	H.	278
Billa pro Viis extra Portas Londoniarum reparandis,	- - - - -	H.	120
Breve missum Abbatissæ de Berkyng pro Emendatione Wallæ juxta Thamisiam fractæ,	- - - - -	H.	124
Commissio pro certa Custuma de Batellis cum scirpis levanda,	- - - - -	H.	124
Ordinatio Vicorum mundandorum; et quod nullus jactet aquam in Vicis,	- - - - -	H.	144
De fimis in Thamisia per Statutum evacuandis,		H.	239
Ordinatio de fimis,	- - - - -	I.	63
Proclamatio de fimis et robouses,	- - - - -	I.	48
De Conservatione Thamisiæ, et de Libertate ejusdem coram Domino Rege exhibita,	- - - - -	I.	62
Proclamatio per Breve factum de fimis abducendis,	- - - - -	I.	89
Ordinatio pro gardinis, herbis, sepibus, robouse, in le More amovendis,	- - - - -	I.	111
De scirpis vendendis,	- - - - -	I.	185

F. 232. a. DE CUSTODIA CONDUCTUS, ET DE CURSU AQUÆ SUBTUS  
WALBROK ; DE MUNDATIONE FOSSATI DE FLETE, ET  
DE PONTE LONDONIARUM ; <sup>1</sup>ET VIIS CIRCA LONDO-  
NIAS.

Custody of the Conduit, and Water- course of Walbrook ; Cleansing of Fleet Ditch, and London Bridge, and the vicinity of the City.	Qe le Cours de Walbrok soyt nette, - l.D. f154
	Custodia Conductus, et Ordinatio quod Brasiatores non consumant aquam Conductus, - - D. 156
	Item, de eodem, - - - - D. 110
	Quod Kayum et Domus Sancti Botulphi fiant et reparentur per Custodes Pontis, - - E. 125
	Compotus Conductus, - - - - F.19,237
	Prohibitio de Tynis ad Conductum, - - F. 20
	Quod Prior Sanctæ Trinitatis facere debet quendam pontem juxta Murum Londoniarum, in Warda de Bradstrete, - - - - C. 47
	Item, quod Prior Novi Hospitalis extra Bisshopisgate debet facere medietatem alterius pontis juxta pon- tem supradictum, et vicini aliam medietatem, - - - - C. 47
	Item, Episcopus Londoniarum debet facere cardines de Bisshopisgate ; eo quod habet de qualibet carecta de ligno unum baculum in introitu, - - C. 47
	Item, Parochiani Ecclesiæ Sancti Stephani de Walbrok tenentur reparare cooperturam Cursus Aquæ de Wal- brook, desuper Murum Cancellæ Ecclesiæ prædictæ, - - - - C. 48
	Indentura de Custodia Conductus Londoniarum, - - - - G. 203
	Qe le Cours de Walbrok et les Chemyns le Roy soyent nettez, - - - - Custum. 203

<sup>1</sup> These words are added in another, though perhaps contemporary, hand.

Querela Custodum Pontis Londoniarum pro tenentibus apud le Stokkes; cum communi Ordinatione facta inde, irrotulata in Hustengo de Chartis, tento die Lunæ proximo post Festum Purificationis anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xv <sup>o</sup> .	
- - Hustengis anno Edwardi, Edwardi, xv <sup>mo</sup> .	
Inquisitio ad inquirendum quis tenetur facere Pontem de Walbrok juxta Bokelersbury, - - I.A. f.84	
Quod Cursus de Walbrok mundetur a fimis, etc.; et rastelli ponantur in quolibet tenemento dicti Cursus, a Mora usque Thamisiæ, - - - A.	126
Custodia Conductus, - - - - E.	179
Certi homines jurati ad custodiendum Cursum Aquæ de Walbrok, - - - - - F.	100
Ordinatio de nocumentis inter le Condyt et Stokkys amovendis, - - - - - F.	102
Custodia Conductus dimissa, - - - - G.	1
Compotus Conductus, - - - - G.	8
Memorandum de c solidatis annui redditus legatis in Testamento Walteri Neel, pro Viis reparandis, G.	155
Breve pro Custodibus Pontis Londoniarum contra Personam de Wolcherchhaw, pro stallis ibidem, G.	158
Commissio pro Mundatione Fletæ, et Inquisitio inde, - - - - - G.	39, 40
Breve pro Reparatione unius pedis Pontis de Flete, versus Secollane, et Inquisitio inde, - G.	48
Breve pro eodem, - - - - - G.	49
Ordinatio pro Emendatione Conductus, Murorum, et Fossatorum Civitatis, - - - - H.	111
Confirmatio de les Stokkes, et aliæ Ordinationes ejusdem, - - - - - E.	152, 153, 159
Diversi Cives electi pro Emendatione Murorum, Fossatorum, Conductus, Thamisiæ, et Walbrok, ordinanda, - - - - - H.	97

F. 262. b. DE PLATEIS ET VENELLIS CIVITATIS MUNDANDIS, NO-  
CUMENTIS ET PURPRESTURIS EVACUANDIS; CUM  
DIVERSIS ORDINATIONIBUS APPENTICIORUM, STILLI-  
CIDIORUM, STALLORUM, GETTICIORUM, CELLARIORUM,  
GUTTERARUM, ET PAVIMENTORUM.

Cleansing of the Streets and Lanes, and removal of Nuisances and Fur- prestures; Ordinances for Pent- houses, Rain-gut- ters, Stalls, Projections, Cellars, Drains, and Pavements.	Quod Plateæ, Venellæ, mundentur de impe- dimentis, fimis, truncis, et omni impedi- mento, - - - - -	} l. A. f 129, 130.
	Quod Appenticia, Stillicidia, et Geticia domo- rum, sint altitudinis ix pedum ad minus,	
	Quod nullus Stallus sit nisi duorum pedum et dimidii in latitudine, et sit mobilis et flexibilis, - - - - -	
	Quod omnes <sup>1</sup> Vici et Venellæ tendentes usque Thamisiam a Vicis regii mundentur,	
	Quod nullus projiciat fima in Vicum Regium, vel ante domum vicini sui, - - -	
	Qe chescun face nette des fymes devaunt souh huis, sur peyne de demi mark, - - - l. B. f 33	
	Qe trunkes troves en Rewes soyent al volunte del Alderman, - - - - - B. 33	
	Qe Pentys qi sount trop bas soyent abatuz, B. 33	
	Ordinatio quod fimi non jaceant in Vicis vel Venellis Civitatis, - - - - - C. 96	
	Qe fimes, trunkes, et autres nusaunces soyent oustez hors de Rewes, - - - - - D. 155	
Qe Pentis, Goters, et Getez soyent sy hautz, qe gens puissent chivacher dessouz, et a meyns ix pees haut, - - - - - D. 157		
Qe nul Estal soyt fors de laour de ii pees et dymy, - - - - - D. 157		
Qe touz les Rewes tendauz vers Thamise soient netez, - - - - - D. 155		
Qe nulle purprise soit fait sur Thamyse saunz vieve de Mair et Audremans, - - - - - F. 105		

<sup>1</sup> Vice, by mistake, in the original.



Que nul hurdys, palyz, grees des celers, soyent faitz en Rewes, sauns view de Mair et Aldermans,	- - - - -	- I.F.	f 105
Que touz qi ount fines, trunkes, ou autre ordure devaunt leur huys, les remevent,	- - - - -	G.	29
Que nul Ministra preigne charette qi sert pur carier tielx ordures,	- - - - -	G.	72
Que touz ordures et trunkes soyent oustez,	- - - - -	G.	103
Que Scawageours eyent poair de surveer les Pavementz, et que touz ordures es Rewes soyent oustez,	- - - - -	G.	165
Que touz Venelles et Rewes soyent nettez des fines et trunkes,	- - - - -	G.	176
Item, que Pavementz soient amendez, et touz ordures oustes,	- - - - -	G.	179
Item, que touz les Rewes et Venelles soient nettes des fines et trunkes,	- - - - -	G.	196
Que touz les Rewes et Venelles soient nettez de touz ordures et obstacles,	- - - - -	G.	259
Item, de eodem, in Libro	- - - - -	H.	14
Breve pro finis et aliis sceditatibus apud Tourhille amovendis,	- - - - -	G.	286
Item, que Pentis et Getes soyent sy hautz que gentz puissent chivacher dessouz, et a meyns de ix pees de hauteuse,	- - - - -	Custum.	203
Item, que Estalles ne soyent fors de ii pees et demy de laeure, et mevable,	- - - - -	Custum.	203
Que touz les Venelles, tendauntz vers Thamise de Chas- telle Baynard tanques a la Tour, soyent nettez,	- - - - -	Custum.	203
Que Rues soient nettez sauns destourbaunce et trunkes, et autres noesaunces,	- - - - -	Custum.	220
Diversi homines electi et jurati pro Pavimentis juste faciendis,	- - - - -	C.	70
Brevia pro Mundatione Vicorum,	- - - - -	F.	151
Billæ pro Reparatione Vicorum de Algate et Holborne,	- - - - -	F.	80, 82
Billa pro Mundatione Vicorum et Venellarum,	- - - - -	G.	55

Item, qe nul face paver plus hault qe ses voisins,	- - - - - l.H.	15
Commissio pro Viis extra Algate, Bisshopisgate, Crepulgate, et Aldrichegate, reparandia, - - - H.		54
Qe Rewes et Venelles soyent nettez, et qe nul met fines devaunt autry huis, - - - H.		98

F. 263. a. ORDINATIONES, ARTICULI, ET PCENÆ ABROCARIORUM; ET DE MENSURIS, STATERIS, ET PONDERIBUS, ET PARVA BALANCIA.

Ordinances and Articles as to Brokers and their Punishments: Measures, Beams, and Weights; and the Small Balance.	Abrocarii recepti et jurati coram Majore, - A.	110
	Quod omnia Pondera et Statera sint fidelia et concordantia Ponderibus Regis, - - - A.	130
	De quadam Trona deferenda ad Scaccarium, B.	38
	Qe nul Abrocour ne soyt, fors ceux qi sont receux et jurrez devaunt le Mair, - - - C.	16
	Qe Herberjour, Abrocour, ou Hostaler, soyt en la Citee apres un moys apres cest Proclamacioun, soit nient receivable a la Fraunchise de la Citee, a touz jours, et ajugge a prisone, - - - C.	16.
	Parva Statera dimissa ad Firmam pro decem marcis, - - - C.	128
	Breve quod quando aliquis ponderat per Stateram, quod brachia ejus stent sequalia, - - C.	79
	Qe nul Abrocour soit, sil ne soit resceu et jurre devaunt le Mair, - - - D.	157
	Trona Civitatis emendata, - - - E.	9
	Diversæ Mensuræ Pollicium, et etiam Ordinatio Retium, - - - Horne,	221
	Quod Pondera et Statera Civitatis sint in Custodia proborum hominum, electorum per Cives—in Charta Regis Edwardi, - - - E.	90
	Quod nullus Abrocarius sit in aliquo Mistero, nisi sit electus per idem Misterum, et juratus coram Majore, - - - E.	90

<sup>1</sup> See C. f. 26.

Breve ad facienda Pondera Stagneriæ, et mitti in Cornubiam, - - - - -	- L. E. f. 162
Petitio Civium, quod Mensuræ et Pondera, non concordantia Standardo Regis, comburentur, F.	85
Item, quod nullus vendat aliquas res nisi per Mensuras et Ulnas sigillatas, - - - - -	G. 100
Confirmatio Regis quod blada in Civitate debeant ponderari, - - - - -	G. 121
Breve pro Subsidio Ulnagii Panni solvendo, G.	238
Que nulle Correctour soit deins la Citee, tant qil soit accepte devaunt le Mair, et jurree, - - - - -	G. 295
Ordenaunce que nul Correctour face eschaunge ne che- vance par voie dusure, ne nul bargayne ne face, avaunt qil amesne lachatour et vendour ensemble ; ne preigne pur soun Brocage autre ce qest ordeigne, - - - - -	G. 308, 15
Item, que nul Correctour estraunge soit accepte, avaunt qil eyt fait fyn a la Chambre de xl soultz par an, - - - - -	G. 308, 15
Item, que deinssein, nautre, serra accepte destre Correc- tour, avaunt qil soit accepte par le Mair ; et paie par an selom ce que le Mair, Chaumberlayn, et il, purront accorder ; et soit jurre, - - - - -	G. 308, 15
Item, combien serra paie pur enseler de chescun Mesure, - - - - -	D. 157
Item, que nul Abrocour soit, sil ne soit resceu et jurre ; et si aucun Abrocour forstalle aucune chose, eit la prisone de xl jours, - - - - -	Custum. 203
Item, que nul eit Balaunce fors bone, - - - - -	Custum. 206
Que nul Abrocour soit, fors ceux qi sont receux devaunt le Mair et jurrez, - - - - -	Custum. 218
Item, que nul Abrocour soit Hostiller au Marchaunt qi marchande de la marchaundie dont il est Abrocour, - - - - -	Custum. 218
Que Estraunges doutre mer ne soient Hostillers ne Abro- cours, sil ne soient franc et demurge en court de la Citee, - - - - -	Custum. 218

	Item, qe touz marchaundies qi sount venduz par poys de xxv libris, soient poisez par poys le Roy a ce assigne, - - - - - l. Custum. f. 218	
F. 233. b.	Item, quod Abrocarii non ducant Mercatores Extraneos extra Civitatem, ad negotiandum; nec emat mercandisas aliquas ad opus suum; nec Hospes sit Extraneorum; nec aliquis Extraneus Hospes sit aliorum Extraneorum, - - - - - A.	130
	Qe nul eyt Mesure ne Balaunce fors bone et loial, - - - - - D.	158, 97
	Qe nul Avoir de Poys soyt vendu, sinoun par Balaunce de l'Estandarde, - - - - - G.	298
	Ordinatio Abrocariorum, - - - - - D.	101
	Item, Ordinatio Abrocariorum, - - - - - F.	108
	Item, qe nul ne vende groserie ne espicery, poudres, dragges, confitures, nautres choses, fors par le livres qi contignent xv unces, - - - - - G.	295
	Memorandum quod quidam Willelmus Wolchirchewave attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Majori et Communitati, quia portavit Tronam ad Feriam de Smythefelde, et pro aliis rebus factis contra Libertatem Civitatis, - - - - - C.	7
	Balancia emendata, - - - - - C.	23
	Abrocarii Carectarum abjuraverunt officium suum, - - - - - C.	46
	Tronæ sigillatæ, - - - - - C.	69
	Mensurarii Wisdæ et Abrocarii inde jurati, - - - - - C.	83
	Tronatores jurati, et Trona sigillata, - - - - - C.	90
	Trona sigillata, et missa usque Kyngestone-super-Hulle, - - - - - C.	129
	Parva Balancia de Serico dimissa ad firmam, - - - - - D.	104
	Ponderator Magnæ Balanciæ electus et juratus, et Custuma inde, - - - - - D.	154
	Trona concessa cuidam, - - - - - E.	31
	Breve pro Ulnagio concesso, et Processus inde, - - - - - E.	47
	Littera Regis pro parva Trona cujusdam liberanda, et Processus inde, - - - - - E.	48

Abrocarii de Cordwayn, Bazein, et Poletria, jurati,	- - - - -	- l. E.	f. 82
Abrocarii Lanarum jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	E.	62
Abrocarius Serici crudi electus, - - - - -	- - - - -	E.	145
Diversi probi homines electi pro Parva Balancia,	- - - - -	F.	162
Abrocarii Wisdæ, et Mensurarii inde, electi,	- - - - -	F.	163
Finis cujusdam qui se finxit Abrocarium, -	- - - - -	F.	110
De Parva Balancia de novo facta, et modus ponderandi cum ea, - - - - -	- - - - -	F.	93
Abrocarii Lanarum jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	F.	101
Abrocarii electi et jurati, et Ordinatio eorundem,	- - - - -	F.	106, 108
Dimissio Parvæ Balanciæ, - - - - -	- - - - -	G.	1
Mensuratores Carbonum Maritimorum electi per Majorem, et jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	G.	230
Que nul Forein vende a Deizein linge teille ne canevas, avaut qil soit mesure, - - - - -	- - - - -	G.	298
Abrocarii Lombardorum jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	G.	308
Item, que nulle Correcter se medle de Correcterie, tanques il soit accepte devaut le Mair et jurre, -	- - - - -	H.	16, 29
Abrocarii de Grocers jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	H.	29
Electio Ponderatoris Magnæ Balanciæ, - - - - -	- - - - -	H.	29
Electio Abrocariorum in Vinetria, - - - - -	- - - - -	H.	29
Electio Abrocariorum Pellipariorum juratorum, H.	- - - - -	H.	43
Billæ missæ hominibus diversarum Misterarum, ad Supervisores eligendos; et, super hoc, Supervisores Merceriorum, Pellipariorum, et Piperariorum, electi et jurati, - - - - -	- - - - -	H.	85
Que nul Correcter ne se medle de Correctrie avaut qil soit accepte et jurre, - - - - -	- - - - -	H.	98
Ordinaunce de Brokours, - - - - -	- - - - -	I.	7
Articuli Correctariorum, - - - - -	- - - - -	I.	63
Articuli et Ordinatio Correctariorum, - - - - -	- - - - -	I.	66
Ordinatio de modo ponderandi Species per Balanciam, - - - - -	- - - - -	D.	97

F. 234. a.

F. 284. b. DE JUDÆIS, LEPROSIS, ET PORCIS EXTRA CIVITATEM  
EVACUANDIS; ET ORDINA[TIONES] PRO VALIDIS  
MENDICIS INFRA CIVITATEM.

Jews, Lepers  
and Swine to  
be driven  
from the  
City; and  
Ordinances  
as to sturdy  
Beggars.

Si Porci inventi fuerint in Vicis aut in Fossatis, vel Suburbiiis, occidentur, et habeat eos occisor; et qui eos nutrire voluerit, eos nutriant in franco, extra Vicos regios, in domibus suis, - - -	l. A.	f. 129
Quod nullus Leprosus sit in Civitate, nec ibi veniat nec moram trahat, - - - - -	A.	130
Que nulle Porc trove soit alant deins la Citee, ne en Fosses dicelle, - - - - -	D.	<sup>1</sup> 153
Que nul Leprous soit alant, ne venaunt, ne demoeant deins la Citee, - - - - -	D.	<sup>2</sup> 154
Breve de Leprosis amovendis de Civitate et Suburbiiis, - - - - -	F.	116
Que nul Porc soit alant en la Citee ne en Suburbes dicelle, - - - - -	G.	29
Que nul Leprous soit wakerant ne mendivant deinz la Citee, - - - - -	G.	192
Judicium de quodam Leproso, quod non moretur in Civitate, - - - - -	G.	289
Que nul Porc soit alant en la Citee, ne en Fosses dicelle, - - - - -	Custum.	203
Que nul Leprous demoerge, ne voise, en la Citee, - - - - -	Custum.	204
Que Porcheries qi sont en Rewes soyent oustez; et si Porcz soient trovez en Rewes, soyent forfaitz, - - - - -	A.	33
Item, Quatuor Homines electi et jurati ad capiendos et interficiendos Porcos inventos vagantes infra muros Civitatis, cujuscumque fuerint, - - -	C.	2
Ordinatio de Porcis, - - - - -	C.	130

<sup>1</sup> See D. f. 157.

<sup>2</sup> See D. f. 158.

Rentarius Sancti Antonii juratus quod non advocabit aliquos Porcos euntes infra Civitatem, nec pendet campanas circa collos eorum, nisi eos qui tantum eis dati fuerint in puram eleemosynam, - l.D. f.122

De Judæis, - - - - - Horn, 265

De Leprosis, - - - - - Horn, 265

Janitores Portarum Civitatis jurati quod non permittent Leprosos intrare Civitatem, - H. 20

Item, qe nul qi puisse gayner sa sustenaunce par labour, ne voise mendivant, - - - H. 15

Item, qe nul qi puisse gayner sa sustenaunce, ne voyse mendivant; ne qe Lazers ne voisent deinz la Citee, - - - - - H. 98

Quod Supervisores Leprosorum sint exonerati de Assisis, Juratis, Summationibus, Vigilationibus, etc. I. 199

Breve de c solidis levandis de tenemento Leprosorum, et eisdem Leprosis pro eorum sustentatione liberandis, - - - - - I. 1

Qe touz Mendivauntz qi purront travailler voident la Cite, - - - - - G. 192

Qe nul qi puisse travailler voise mendivaunt deins la Citee, - - - - - G. 295

Qe touz ceux qi vount mendivauntz, et purront laborer, voident la Cite, - - - - - G. 78

Qe touz Mendivauntz qi purront travailler soient ares-tuz, - - - - - G. 169

DE MERETRICIBUS, ET ALIIS IN ADULTERIO DEPREHENSIS.

F. 285. a.

Quod nulla Meretrix seu Lupanar sit infra muros Civitatis, - - - - - A. <sup>2</sup> 30

Qe nul Bordel ne Puteyne soient deins les mures de la Cite, - - - - - D. 155

Courtesans and persons taken in Adultery.

<sup>1</sup> The numeral reference is omitted. | <sup>2</sup> See A. f. 130.

Que Homme et Femme de Male Fame soient remevez par Alderman, - - - - -	I. F.	f. 182
Que Femmes de Male Fame soient remoevez,	G.	107
Que nul Bordel soyt deinz la Citee, -	Custum.	203
Que nul Femme de Male Vie demoerge deinz la Citee, - - - - -	Custum.	218
Que Comunes Femmes ne soyent vestuz de vesture furre ove Pelure ne Lyne, - - - - -	F.	208
Que Femmes de Fole Vie ne usent Chaperons furrez, si noun des agneux ou conynges, etc. -	G.	267
La peyne countre Putours, Bawdes, Prestes, et Avou-tours, - - - - -	H.	146
Consuetudo recitata de Presbyteris, Secularibus et Reli-giosis, ac Conjugatis, in adulterio deprehensis, H.		238

F. 235. b. CONCESSIONES PRÆSTITORUM, TALLAGIORUM, ET SUBSI-DIORUM, DOMINO REGI CONCESSORUM; UNA CUM COMMISSIONIBUS ET BREVIBUS DE X<sup>is</sup> et XV<sup>is</sup> LE-VANDIS; ET DIVERSÆ SECURITATES ET ASSIGNA-MENTA DE EISDEM; ET MODUS ASSESSIONIS, TAXA-TIONIS, LEVATIONIS, ET COLLECTIONIS EORUNDEM.

Grants of Loans, Tallages, and Subsidies to the King: Commissions and Writs upon the levying of tenths and fifteenths; Securities and Assignments as to the same; and modes of Assesment, Taxation, Levying and Collec-tion thereof.	Concessio Civitatis facta Domino Regi; videlicet, vi denarii de bonis commorantium in Civitate de libra; et ii denarii de libra de novo advenientibus ad com-morandum in eodem,—pro vadiis unius Galeyxæ pro gwerra, - - - - -	B.	30
	Item, commorantes in Civitate dederunt Regi octavum denarium de bonis suis de libra; et novi advenientes ad inhabitandum, vi denarios de libra;—pro diversis debitis et transgressionibus tangentibus Civitatem, - - - - -	B.	31
	Item, commorantes dederunt Regi ix denarios de libra; et novi adventi vi denarios de libra;—pro centum libris datis Regi, - - - - -	B.	37



Breve ad solvendas Mercatoribus Vasconiae mille xlix libras, xiii solidos, xi denarios, de firma Londoniarum et Middelsexiae, - - - - - l.C.	f 33
Duae Litterae Communitatis de denariis receptis de Vicecomitibus Londoniarum ad solvendos Mercatoribus Vasconiae pro debito Regis, - - - C.	55
Littera Regis Civibus, ad manucapiendum pro Rege v centum libris diversis Mercatoribus, - C.	58
Littera Obligatoria Regis de v centum libris, C.	58
Littera Communitatis de xxxi libris, xix solidis, iiii denariis, receptis de Vicecomitibus ad solvendam Mercatoribus, - - - - - C.	58
Breve missum pro Tallagio per Justiciarios in Civitate assidendo, - - - - - D.	164
Concessio Regis ne talliantur, - - - D.	164
Allegationes factae per Cives coram Rege, quod non debent talliari de redditibus suis et catallis, sicut illi qui sunt de dominico Regis, - - - - - D.	164
Memorandum de mille et ducentis marcis collectis pro centum hominibus, equitibus, et centum peditibus, missis Regi in Guerra Scotiae, - - - E.	1
Breve Taxatorum de Comitatu Oxoniae, ne assiderent Cives Londoniarum inter eos ad talliagium, E.	1
Modus Taxationis et Assessionis xv in Civitate Londoniarum, et Commissio inde, - - - E.	15
Computus ad Scaccarium de xv, - - - E.	35
Finis factus Regi de mille marcis pro fractura cujusdam muri terrei, per Cives prostrati, et Breve inde; et Breve Regis Relaxationis transgressionis, E.	87
Modus colligendi Talliagium,—in Charta Regis Edwardi, - - - - - E.	90
Quod omnes liberi sint in Lotto et Scotto, et aliis oneribus; et mercandisae extra manentium sint in Lotto et Scotto - - - - - E.	90
Assessio centum <sup>1</sup> pro Exennio Regis, - - - E.	189

<sup>1</sup> The denomination is omitted.

Breve ad levandam sextam partem catallorum, Regi concessam levandam, per Forinsecos Collectores, l. E.	f. 143
Quod Cives Londoniarum taxentur ad Tallagium, sicut homines de Comitibus, et non sicut Cives et Burgenses—in Charta Regis Edwardi Tertii, - F.	105
Que tous francs facent contribucioun as Taxes et Tail-lages en la Citee, - - - - Custum.	203
Quant Tallage serra assis, soyt auxi bien assis sur les Terre-tenauntz, qi ne marchaudent point, come sur Marchauntz, - - - - Custum.	<sup>1</sup> 229
Quomodo Cives Londoniarum cognoverunt se esse talli-abiles, - - - - - Horne,	257
Concessio mille librarum, concessarum Regi et Alianoræ Reginæ, - - - - - A.	<sup>2</sup>
Ordinatio, quod si domus alicujus sit in diversis Wardis, tamen assideri debet ad Tallagium in Warda in qua vestitur, levaverit, et discubuerit, etc. - Horn,	322
Et quod Aldermannus debet assideri in Warda in qua moratur. - - - - - D.	146
Quod Cives possunt assidere et levare Talliagium, E.	90
Littera Majoris et Communitatis, directa Regi, de Taxa levanda, - - - - - E.	95
Quantum quælibet Warda solvet ad xv <sup>ma</sup> , - C.	322
F. 264. a. Commissio certis Justiciariis ad assidenda Tallagia infra Civitatem per capita vel in grosso, - - C.	83
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<sup>1</sup> See Liber Custum. f. 219.<sup>2</sup> The numeral reference is omitted.

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<sup>1</sup> Properly concessa.

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<sup>1</sup> Mille or millibus is omitted.

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Indentura inter dictos Cives et Clericum Custodem dictorum jocalium, de Receptione eorundem, - - - - -				
Litteræ diversorum Procerum et Magnatum de eisdem, - - - - -				
Indentura de Receptione et Resolutione earundem, - - - - -				
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- - - - -	- I. I.	f. 36
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 REGIS, PRO ANTIQUIS CUSTUMIS, DEBITIS, ET PUR-  
 PRESTURIS; ET DE COMPOTIS ET ACQUIETANCIIS  
 CAMERARII, ET MAGISTRORUM PONTIS LONDONIARUM.

Compotus Civium redditus in Scaccario pro antiquis	Accounts of
debitis et purpresturis, - - - - D.	the Citizens
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - D.	in reference
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E.	to Customs,
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E.	Debts, and
Item, Compotus Camerarii, - - - - F.	Purpres-
Electio Camerarii, - - - - F.	tures; Ac-
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - F.	counts of the
Aldermannus factus Camerarius, - - - - E.	Chamberlain
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E.	and Masters,
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E.	of London
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - E.	Bridge.
Compotus Executorum Camerarii, - - - - F.	
Compotus Camerarii, - - - - F.	
Compotus Pontis Londoniarum, - - - - F.	
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Acquietancia Willelmi Eynesham, Camerarii, H.	24, 95
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JUDICIA PILLORII PRO MENDACIIS, SCANDALIS, FALSITA- F. 288. b.  
 TIBUS, ET DECEPTIONIBUS; ET ALIA JUDICIA,  
 IMPRISONAMENTA, FORISFACTURÆ, FINES, ET COM-  
 BUSTIONES DIVERSARUM RERUM.

Quidam Robertus Suttone commissus fuit prisonæ quia	Sentences of
contempsit Clericum Vicecomitis in Curia, A.	Pillory for
	Lies, Scan-
	96

<sup>1</sup> See E. f. 15.

| <sup>2</sup> See E. f. 173.

**deals, False-  
hoods, and  
Deceptions:  
Judgments,  
Imprison-  
ments, For-  
feitures,  
Fines, and  
Burnings  
of divers  
things.**

Quidam committitur Prisonæ quia arestavit et impi- sonavit Servientes Vicecomitis, quia ceperunt caria- gium ad opus Regis, - - - - L.A. f 96
Quidam convictus de <sup>1</sup> mercedis captis pro falsis legibus in Curia Vicecomitum et alibi faciendis, abjuravit Aulam sub pœna Collistrigii, - - C. 4
Imprisonamentum pro Sequestro fracto, - C. 5
Quidam committitur Prisonæ pro diversis opprobriis dictis cuidam Servienti in præsentia Majoris, C. 18
Quidam Collector xv <sup>ss</sup> in Langbourne, quia cepit xxi solidos, viii denarios, ultra summam, committitur Pri- sonæ, - - - - - C. 65
Quidam adjudicatur Collistrigio quia se finxit esse Ser- vientem Vicecomitis obviandum Pistoribus de Stratforde, et eos arrestandum, quousque fecerint finem, D. 114
Forisfactura de mercibus adjudicata super Mercatorem Extraneum, quia emit de Mercatore Extraneo, E. 29
Forstallores fœni convicti, - - - E. 102
Adnullatio cujusdam Judicii de lampredis, - E. 108
Judicium Collistrigii pro carnibus putridis, - E. 105
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Judicium Collistrigii pro carnibus putridis, - E. 108
Carnes Forinsecorum forisfactæ, quia vendiderunt post Ignitegium pulsatum apud Sanctum Martinum Mag- num, - - - - - E. 115
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Chalones combustæ, - - - - F. 55
Quidam commissus Prisonæ quia afforavit bladum suum proprium, ad faciendam caristiam, - - F. 139
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Judicium Pillorii pro forstallatione pultriæ, - F. 177

<sup>1</sup> Properly, *mercedibus*.



Judicium Pillorii pro carnibus putridis venditis, l. F.	f. 177
Salsaria et potelli de peutre forisfacta,	- F. 185
Judicium pillorii pro duobus caponibus olentibus venditis,	- - - - - F. 194
Carnes forisfactæ,	- - - - - F. 103
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Judicium Pillorii pro blado afforato in Communi Foro ultra communem venditionem,	- - G. 132
Judicium Pillorii pro uno cuniculo olente vendito,	- - - - - G. 133
Item, braseum forisfactum, quia vendebatur in occulto extra Mercatum,	- - - - - G. 133
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Jugement de prisoun par un an et un jour, et chescun quarter juggement de Pillorie par iii heures, ove un ague pier entour soum col, pur mensonges controeves,	- - - - - G. 138
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<sup>1</sup> The reference is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> In reference to the *Hustings' Rolls*.

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<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 98.

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<sup>1</sup> The reference is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> Properly *tannatur*, unless *coria* or *coria* is to be considered as a mediæval substantive, in the singular.

See also page 602.

<sup>3</sup> See also pp. 394-399 of the present Volume.

<sup>4</sup> See H. f. 162.

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<sup>1</sup> See H. f. 101.

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<sup>1</sup> See H. f. 209.

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<sup>1</sup> Properly, *corruptis*.

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<sup>1</sup> So in the original. The word is here halfway on the road towards the present "*Bedlam*;" but see pages 552, 553, and 556.



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<sup>1</sup> Inserted in a somewhat later hand.

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F. 291. b. DIVERSE RECOGNITIONES MERCATORUM; ET RECOGNITIONES PRO ORPHANIS ET ALIIS, ET PROCESSUS EORUNDEM; ET DE SOKEREVO.

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	Recognitio Ricardi Norbury pro xxx libris, H.	121
	Processus super Statuto Mercatorio, - - - C.	64
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de Kylburne, - - - - - H.	288
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<sup>1</sup> The title of the Book is omitted.

F. 202. a. LITTERÆ DOMINI REGIS ET ALIORUM DOMINORUM, TEMPORALIU ET SPIRITUALIU, MAJORI ET ALDERMANNIS MISSÆ; ET DE RESPONSIONIBUS EORUNDEM.

Letters from the King, and various Lords, Temporal and Spiritual, to the Mayor and Aldermen; and Answers thereto.

Quædam Littera facta Eliæ Russelle et aliis, ad concedendas Regi mille libras, - - - - -	I. A.	1
Item, quædam Petitiones factæ, et per ipsos missæ eidem Regi, - - - - -	A.	1
Littera Regis missa Henrico Galeys, Majori, de veniendo in partibus Scotiæ et alium loco suo constituendo, - - - - -	A.	1
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Littera Regis quod Johannes Blound, Major, sit Miles, - - - - -	C.	88
Littera Ballivorum Berewici quod non caperent Custumam de Civibus Londoniarum, - - C. 91		
Littera Dominæ Isabellæ, Reginæ, ad denunciandam Majori et Aldermannis Nativitatem Edwardi, primogeniti sui, - - - - -	D.	168
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<sup>1</sup> The numeral references in these articles are omitted.

Littera Regis ne Cives recipiant certos Dominos ipsum contrariantes, - - - - -	- l. E. f. 127
Responsio ejusdem, - - - - -	E. 127
Littera Regis ad habendam Obligationem sub Communi Sigillo de eodem, - - - - -	E. 127
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Item, Billa missa Regi per Majorem et Communitatem, - - - - -	G. 19
Item, Billa missa Domino Regi, pro libertate Civitatis habenda, - - - - -	G. 41
Petitiones missae Domino Regi per Cives, - G.	60
Littera Regis Franciae pro Mercatoribus Angliae, - - - - -	G. 154
Billa ad Parliamentum pro libertate Civitatis habenda, - - - - -	G. 177
Item, alia Billa quod Constabularius Turris non capiat aliquas prisas, - - - - -	G. 177
Littera facta per Majorem Mercatoribus Alemanniae, nomine Acquietanciae pro parte firmae suae solutae, - - - - -	G. 191
Scripta Majoris facta Mercatoribus de Hansa, ad recuperandas c marcas per ipsos datas in auxilium, - - - - -	G. 235
Littera missa Domino Papae pro Roberto Pynke, - - - - -	G. 139
Petitiones per Cives Londoniarum porrectae in Parlamento, et remissae dictis Civibus, ad examinandum et ordinandum inde, - - - - -	A. 130

<sup>1</sup> See A. f. 132.

F. 202. b.	Litteræ Ducis Lotheriæ, Bavariz, et Lembourk, directæ Civibus Londoniarum, pro debitis Mercatoribus suis debitis, - - - - - l.B.	f. 35
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	Littera missa per Cives Episcopo Cestriæ, de Waranna quam idem Episcopus clamat apud Greneford, C.	89
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	Billa missa in Parlamento pro eodem, - G.	150
	Littera Magistri Domus Theutonicorum, missa Ma- jori et Aldermannis de libertatibus Theutonicorum; et Responsio remissa inde, - - - H.	93
	Littera missa Summo Pontifici pro Episcopo Londoni- ensi, - - - - - H.	104
	Littera Episcopi Cestriæ Thesaurario ad habendum corpus cujusdam Prisonæ in Neugate coram eo apud Ebo- racum. Returnum ejusdem, - - - C.	80

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Quædam Littera missa Scabinis et Villæ de Malyns, ad restauranda quibusdam Civibus damna quæ sustinuerunt, . . . . .	E. 86
Littera Regis missa Civibus, deprecans eos ut manucapere vellent pro providentiis suis, . . . . .	E. 91
Littera Regis de Pensione c solidorum annuatim, concessorum cuidam Clerico suo, . . . . .	E. 114
Littera Regis quomodo les Mortimers se reddiderunt, . . . . .	E. 126
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- Litteræ Domini Regis de Custuma concessa Civibus  
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- Litteræ Domini Regis pro Securitate quatuor mille  
librarum, de Civitate per Dominum Regem mutua-  
tarum, - - - - - H. 207
- Litteræ Patentes Domini Regis concessæ Lodowico  
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Calesia, et Mistera Monetarii infra Turrim Londoni-  
arum et Villam Calesiæ, - - - I. 124
- Litteræ Patentes Domini Regis concessæ Lodowico  
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BREVIA DOMINI REGIS, ET DIVERSÆ COMMISSIONES PRO F. 294. a.  
 PLURIBUS ET DIVERSIS CAUSIS ET MATERIIS ; VI-  
 DELICET, BREVIA DE ITINERE JUSTICIARIORUM, DE  
 ESCAETIS, DE ERRORIBUS, DE PARLIAMENTO, DE  
 CORONATORIBUS, DE CUSTUMARIIS, DE PROTEC-  
 TIONIBUS, DE DELIBERATIONE GAOLÆ DE NEUGATE,  
 ET ALIIS HUIJUSMODI.

Breve ad prosternenda certa ædificia juxta murum Ec- clesiæ Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, facta tempore Hen- ricæ Galeys, - - - - - l. A. f. 127	Royal Writs and Commis- sions on the Iters of the Justices; of Escheat, of Errors, of Parliament, of Coroners, of Collectors of Customs; also Writs of Protection, of Gaol De- livery at Newgate, and the like.
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<sup>1</sup> See B. f. 113.

| <sup>2</sup> Properly, *Forstallatores*.

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Breve quod Mercatores non ducant lanas, pelles, etc., nisi ad Stapulam, - - - - -	E. 8
Breve ad retinendam firmam Civitatis, donec satisfactum fuerit Civibus de quodam debito; et Breve Baronibus de Scaccario inde, - - - - -	D. 160
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Breve pro Privato Sigillo Regis elongato, - - -	E. 23
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<sup>1</sup> See p. 445 of this Volume.| <sup>2</sup> See E. f. 47.

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<sup>1</sup> This reference is erroneous.

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<sup>1</sup> *Facte* in the original. This article is repeated in p. 624.

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<sup>1</sup> *Super* is probably omitted.

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<sup>1</sup> See E. f. 185.



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<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 211.

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<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 213.| <sup>2</sup> *Idemnitate*, in the original.

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<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 215.

| <sup>2</sup> See G. f. 78.

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<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 12.

<sup>2</sup> *Tangente*, apparently, in the original.

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<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 197.

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<sup>1</sup> The reference is omitted; but see C. f. 75. | <sup>2</sup> See pp. 445-447 of this Volume.

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<sup>1</sup> See p. 428 of this Volume.

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<sup>1</sup> Pelle in the original.

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Que nul voise apres Curfeu sone a Seint Martin, ove nul arme, horspris Seignour ou homme de bone fame, ou lour Servauntz qi les vuille avower, et ce ove lumere, - - - - -	- C. 15	
Que nul teigne Escole descerkemerye, - -	- C. 15	
Que Meffesours et Comune Contekours ne soient deliverez par Vicountes, nautres, saunz assent du Mair, - - - - -	- C. 15	
Que chescun Alderman enquerge en lour Wardemote de tielx Maiffaisours, - - - - -	- C. 15	
Que nul Ministre soit empesche pur Emprisonment nautre chose fait as tielx Meffaisours, sil ne soit trove que le Ministre le fist apertement par malice, -	- C. 16	
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Qe nulle soit trove wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone a Seynt Martyn, - - - - -	D.	158
Qe chescun Alderman enquerge en soun Wardemote des Meffesours, - - - - -	D.	158
Qe nul soit arme ne porte armes, fors Ministres qi ount la pes a garder, - - -	E.	1
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Qe nul Ministre querge veniaunce dautre, - - -		
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F. 301. b. Qe nul voise arme, ne porte armes, - - -		
Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfieu sone, - - -		
Qe nul face Covine ne Congregacioun, - - -		
Qe nul voise hors de la Citee come Mayntenour des quereles, - - - - -		
Qe nul mesdie Seignour, nautre, - - -		
Si ascun ne se voille justicier a la peas, qe touz gens soient prestz de luy arester, - - -		



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Que nul voise arme, ne porte armes, - - -	F.	70
Que chescun eyt power darrester Maffaisours, - - -	F.	70
Quod nullus eat vagans post Ignitegium pulsatum apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, - - -	F.	70
Quod nullus veniat ad Civitatem ad attrahendos homines in Assignationes, - - - - -	F.	161
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Que nul Alien porte arme, - - - - -	}	G. 10
Que chescun soit aydaunt as Ministres darrester Maffaisours, - - - - -		
Que nul soit eydaunt a ascune de mauvaise Covyne, - - - - -		
Que nul face Assemble ne Covyne deinz la Cite, - - - - -		
Que nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone a Seint Martin, - - - - -		
Que nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone a Seint Martin, - - - - -	G.	29
Que nul voise arme, ne porte armes, - - - - -	G.	29
Que chescun, en absence des Ministres, eyt power darrester Maffaisours et Felons, - - - - -	G.	29
Que nul face alliaunce ove Foreins qi sount rettez de Felonie, - - - - -	G.	29
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	Item, qe nul Flemyng, Braban, ne Selander, ne voise arme, ne porte ascunes armes, - - - - -	G. 108
	Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone atte Bowe, - - - - -	} G. 111
	Item, qe nul soit arme, ne porte armes, - - - - -	
	Item, qe chescun bon homme eit power dar- rester Felons et Meffesours, en absence des Ministres, - - - - -	
F. 302. a.	Item, qi qe treit cotel, espeie, ou autre arme, mesqes il ne fierge pas, paie dimy marc, et eyt prisone de xv jours; et sil fierge, paie xx souldz, et eyt prison xl jours; et sil fierge de poyn, sauns trere sanc, paie iii souldz, et eyt prisone viii jours; et sil treie sank, paie xl deniers, et eyt prisone xii jours, - - - - -	
	Item, qe nulle mainteigne quereles, - - - - -	
	Qe les Conestables de chescun Garde eyent poair dar- rester touz ceux qi fount kontek ou affray, G. 164	G. 164
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	Qe chescun homme de bone fame eyt power, en absence des Ministres, darrester Maffesours, - - - - -	G. 176
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	Qe nul face Congregacions ne Assembles, - - - - -	H. 14
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<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 74.

Eadem Ordinatio, - - - - -	1 G.	£259
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Que nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone, -	Custum.	204
Que chescun Alderman enquerge en soun Wardemot des Meffesours, - - - - -	Custum.	204
Que nul atache pur graund trespas soit delivere sauns le Mair, - - - - -	Custum.	205
Que chescun soit preste darrester Maufaisours } et Trespasours; et si Felons fuyent a l'Es- glise, les veisins le gardent, - - - - -	Custum. 217	
Que ceux qi sont atteintz de Trespas, Bateries, Sanc expandu, ou Maheim ne gist point, soient puniz par Raunceon et Emprisonement, - - - - -		
Si Felon eschape hors de Mustier, paye la Garde cent souldz pur leschape, et ce des Esglises deinz la Citee, - - - - -		
Que nul soit wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone, -		
Que nul teigne Escole de Eskermerye, ne de Bokeler, deins la Citee, - - - - -		
Que chescun Alderman enquerge en soun Wardemot des Meffesours, - - - - -		
Præceptum Majoris cuilibet Aldermanno ad inquirendum de Malefactoribus, - - - - -		
Memorandum quomodo Communitas elegerunt Alder- mannos in qualibet Warda; et quicquid illi, simul cum Custode, facerent pro regimine Civitatis et cus- todia pacis, ratum haberent, - - - - -	C.	6
Qi que treit cotel paie demi marc, ou eit prisone par xv jours; et sil treit sank, paie xx souldz, ou eyt		

	prisone de xl jours ; et sil fiert de paume, et ne treit sanc, ii souldz, ou prisone de viii jours ; et sil trey	
F. 202. b.	sank ove poigne, xl deniers, ou prisone xii jours,	
	- - - - -	I. F. f. 105
	Placitum de quodam Affraio, - - -	F. 138
	Qe nul teigne Escole deskermerye, - Custum.	204
	Qe nul porte espe, ne cotel a poynt, ne misericorde, ne masuele, ne bastoun, ne autre arme, - C.	93
	Item, qe Estranges soyent honoures, - C.	91
	Qe nul fierge autre, sur peyne de perdre le poynt ; et si nul treie ascune arme pur ferire de cele mesme, soit feru par my la main, - - - - C.	93
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	Brevia pro Treugis, - - - - F.	185, 205
	Item, de eodem, - - - - F.	204
	Billæ missæ Aldermannis pro Vigiliis faciendis, H.	54
✓	Qe nulle voise ove visere ne faux visage, - H.	54
	Breve pro Treugis proclamandis, - - H.	19, 37
	Proclamatio de pace conservanda et de Vigiliis faciendis, sub pena ligeantiæ, - - - - H.	57
	Billæ missæ diversis Misteris ad faciendos Servientes et Apprenticios jurare ad conservationem pacis; et quod nullas Congregationes facerent, nec veniant ad Guyhaldam nisi summoniti fuerint, - H.	58
	Littera Domini Regis de Pace proclamanda, H.	68

Proclamatio ne quis Extraneus portat arma, l.H.	f. 77
Proclamacioun qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	H. 86
Et qe nul face Congregacioun ne Covine, -	H. 86
Ne qe Tavernere ne Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres le heure lymite, - - - -	H. 86
Treugæ inter <sup>1</sup> Scotiam et Angliam, - -	H. 89
Item, de eodem, - - - -	H. 127
Breve pro Concordia proclamanda inter Regem Angliæ et Comitem Flandriæ, - - - -	H. 92
Qe nul voise wakeraunt apres Curfeu sone; ne Taverner ne Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres ce. Qe nul face Congregacioun ne Covyne, -	H. 98
Qe chescun homme dastate eyt power darrester Mal-faisours, - - - -	H. 98
Item, qe nul voise ove visere par noet, ne sauns lumere, - - - -	H. 98
Breve pro Malefactoribus, ne quis portet arma, videlicet gladios, etc., contra pacem, - - -	H. 289
Treugæ pro quatuor annis inter Regem Ricardum et Regem Franciæ, - - - -	H. 294
Insurrectio Kancianorum et Estsexiensium,	H. 133
Quod nullus habeat gladium post se portatum,	H. <sup>2</sup> 192
Ordinatio pro diversis Proditoribus, - -	H. 198 F. 303. a.
Commissio pro Insurrectoibus Essexiæ, Kancianæ, Surreiæ, et Sussexiæ, - - - -	H. 134
De Custodia et pace Civitatis pro Insurrectoibus, et Custodia Portarum, - - - -	H. 134
Breve pro Conservatione pacis, - - -	H. 137
Proclamatio ne quis portet arma, - - -	H. 137
Ordinatio de pace conservanda, - - -	H. 140
Proclamatio de Congregationibus, Conventiculis, et Conspirationibus non faciendis, - - -	H. 172
Arestatio et Imprisonamentum Johannis Northe, pro Riota sua contra pacem, - - -	H. 173

<sup>1</sup> *Scotiam*, in the original.| <sup>2</sup> See H. f. 196.

Treugæ inter Angliam et Franciam, - - -	- l. H.	f. 240
Item, Proclamatio Treugarum, - - -	- H.	282
Judicium certorum Alutariorum Covinas et Congregationes facientium, - - - - -	- H.	219
Quod nullus eat armatus infra Civitatem, -	- L.	177
Proclamatio quod nullus eat armatus, nec cum gladio cinctus, - - - - -	- L.	78
Breve super Statuto de Forti Ingressu non faciendo, - - - - -	- L.	161
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	- I.	161
Breve de Treugis proclamandis, - - -	- I.	131
Billa de Pace, - - - - -	- L.	153

F. 302. b. ORDINATIONES DE VIGILIIS ET CUSTODIA CIVITATIS, PORTARUM ET MURORUM, TEMPORE GUERRINO, TAM PER TERRAM QUAM PER AQUAM THAMISIE; ET DE ARMATURIS.

Ordinances for Watch and Ward in the City, at the Gates and Walls, in time of War, both on Land and on the Thames; and of Armed Levies.	Commissio facta Civibus Londoniarum ad capiendam certam summam diversorum mercimoniorum pro reparatione murorum Civitatis, per triennium duratura, A.	132	
	Quod quælibet Porta custodiatur per diem per duos homines bene armatos, et de nocte claudetur per Servientem eam inhabitantem; et quod quilibet Serviens habeat unum Wayte, sumptibus suis propriis, - - - - -	- A.	135
	Quod Portæ Civitatis custodiantur per diversas Wardas, ad illud limitatas, - - - - -	- B.	32
	Quod quilibet Bedellus summoneat certos homines in Warda sua armatos, ad custodiendas Portas; et qui defecerit, solvat loco suo substituto xii denarios, - - - - -	- B.	33
	Que les Mair et Aldermans facent mettre en escript tous les nouns des Mistiers en la Citee queux sont de power estre armez, et queux nemye; et que lour armes soient viewes, - - - - -	- B.	34

B. IV.] ORDINANCES FOR PROTECTION OF THE CITY. 647

Que les Portes soient bien gardez, - - -	l. B.	f. 34
Que Barres et Cheynes soient faitz en touz les Rewes, et nomement devers lewe, as Frere Prechours, B.	B.	34
Que defautes des mures soient reparaillez, - B.	B.	34
Que les Portes soient gardez [par Gardes] plus proscheins, et lewe de Thamise par Gardes plus proscheins, B.	B.	34
Ordinatio de Vigiliis Aldermannorum, - - C.	C.	20
Quomodo concessum fuit ii denarii de quolibet xx solidis, pro vadiis et custu iii navium euntium in servitio Regis, in auxilium Guerræ, - - - C.	C.	20
Quod quædam nuper facta Domino Regi in auxilium Guerræ non trahatur in consequentiam et exemplum, - - - - - C.	C.	31
Brevia pro hominibus arrestandis, secundum Statutum Wyntonæ, et Malefactoribus arrestandis, C.	C.	89
Returna Brevium prædictorum, - - - C.	C.	89
Quod quilibet Aldermannus habeat tres equos pro pace custodienda; et quod Vigilia fiat qualibet nocte per Aldermannos et homines Wardarum equestres, C.	C.	90
Que nul voise a Nowel ove faux visages, - E.	E.	1
Quomodo Cives summoniti fuerunt coram Rege, et quæ- siti quomodo vellent custodire Civitatem ad opus Regis; et Responsio, et Ordinatio eorum pro dicta Custodia, - - - - - E.	E.	119
Quomodo etiam Cives summoniti fuerunt essendi coram Rege, ad certificandum ei de modo custodiendi Civi- tatem; et Ordinatio inde accepta per ipsum Dominum Regem, - - - - - F.	F.	14
Commissio de Muragio capiendo, - - - F.	F.	16
Ordinatio de Custodia Civitatis, - - - F,	F,	43
Diversa Brevia tangentia Guerram, - - - F.	F.	43
Breve ad arraianda Civitatem et Suburbia, - F.	F.	214
Breve ad arraiandos Cives, secundum Statutum Wyn- tonæ, - - - - - G.	G.	79
Que bones Veilles soyent faitz en chescune Garde, - - - - - G.	G.	111
Que Gayte soit fait chescun noet, - Custum.	Custum.	218

	Breve pro Muragio et Pavagio capiendo, - I. B. f. 113	
	Muragium Civitatis, de diversis rebus, concessum diversis hominibus, - - - - - C.	94
F. 304. a.	Ordinatio per quas Wardas, et quomodo, Civitas debet custodiri; et quantos homines quælibet Warda inveniet ad Custodiam Portarum, - - C.	53
	Diversa Brevia et Litteræ de Civitate ad opus Regis bene custodienda et munienda, - - - D. 142,	143
	Ordinatio de Custodia Civitatis, - - - D.	147
	Breve pro Civitate bene custodienda, sub Forisfactura Vitæ et Membrorum, - - - - D.	141
	Breve de capiendo Civitatem in manus Regis, et Littera Regis inde, - - - - - D.	150
	Breve ne Comes Herfordiæ nec alii de sua Covina ingrediantur Civitatem, - - - - D.	155
	Muragium concessum per Regem, per certum tempus duraturum, - - - - - E.	50
	Breve pro Muragio delendo, - - - - E.	88
	Littera Regis, cum aliquibus Dominis contrariantibus Dominum Regem, ne receptantur infra Civitatem, - - - - - E.	127
	Responsio Communitatis ejusdem, - - - E.	127
	Diversa Brevia ad capiendos eos contrariantes, E.	127
	Littera ad habendam Obligationem Civium, sub Communi Sigillo, ad custodiendam Civitatem ad opus Regis, - - - - -	} E. 128
	Littera Civitatis Responsoria ejusdem, - - - - -	
	Littera Majoris Domino Regi directa de cec Peditibus in auxilium Guerræ Regi concessis, - - - - -	
	Littera Regis de Acceptatione eorundem, - - - - -	
	Littera Civitatis Responsoria eorundem, - - - - -	
	Præceptum de Vigiliis faciendis, - - - D.	97
	Ordinatio pro Custodia Civitatis, - - - D.	98
	Breve pro Balistariis eligendis, et pro Armatura eorundem; et nomina Balistariorum, - - - D.	165
	Littera Regis ne Cives aliquam Covinam vel Alligationem facerent cum Comite Lancastriæ, - - - E.	129



Littera Regis de Acceptatione Peditum missorum de Londoniis, - - - -	} L. E. f. 129
Breve Regis pro Exilio Hugonis le Despenser, Junioris, revocando, - - - -	
Breve pro Protectione Hugonis le Despenser, Senioris et Junioris, - - - -	
Breve ad capiendum Bartholomæum de Badelesmere, - - - -	
Breve Regis ad capiendam terram Comitis Herfordiæ, et aliorum Magnatum, in manus Regis, E.	132
Breve ad liberandam Hamoni Chigewel Custodiam terrarum prædictarum, - - - -	E. 132
Breve Regis pro Guerra Scotiæ, - - - -	E. 134
Diversa Brevia contra diversos Dominos contrariantes Regem, - - - -	E. 135
Breve ad arrestandos quosdam qui se adhæserunt Comiti Kanciæ, - - - -	E. 200
Breve quod nullus Indigena seu Alienigena Bullas seu Instrumenta deferat in regnum Angliæ, F.	76
Littera Regis existentis in Guerra Franciæ, de Captione diversarum Villarum, - - - -	F. 120
Breve inde, - - - -	F. 120
Breve ad faciendum Regi habere xx millia saccorum lanæ in Obsidionem Calesiæ, - - - -	F. 139
Breve Regis de Debatis inter Villam Oxoniæ et Universitatem, - - - -	G. 33
Breve ad inquirendum de male loquentibus de Domino Rege et Consilio, - - - -	G. 38
Proclamatio quod Francigenes exeant regnum Angliæ, - - - -	G. 76
Breve quod nullus molestet Flandrenses, - - - -	G. 76
Breve pro Mercatoribus Flandriæ et Lombardiæ, quod nullus eos molestet, - - - -	G. 226
Proclamatio quod Flandrenses, inimici Regis Franciæ, exeant regnum Angliæ, - - - -	E. 39
Breve Domini Regis ad prorogandas Treugas inter Angliam et Franciam, - - - -	C. 73

Concordia inter Regem Angliæ et Comitissam Flandriæ, - - - - -	L. <sup>1</sup> f. 270
Littera Obligatoria Comitis Flandriæ de Concordia præ- dicta, - - - - -	C. 139
Littera Guidonis, Comitis Flandriæ, de eadem, C.	139
Breve Regis de arresto faciendo super Flandrenses, E.	6
Breve de quingentis Armatis mittendis apud Eboracum, sumptibus Civitatis per xl dies, profecturis ad Guer- ram Scotiæ, - - - - -	E. 78
Littera de dictis Armatis et Peditibus, ne trahantur in consequentiam, - - - - -	E. 84
Item, quod nullus molestet Flandrenses qui sunt in protectione Regis, - - - - -	F. 161
Breve pro Custodia Civitatis, et Ordinatio pro Custodia inde et Portarum; et Litteræ Regis missæ inde diversis Aldermannis, - - - - -	D. 142
Item, alia Ordinatio pro Custodia inde et Portarum; et Litteræ missæ inde diversis Aldermannis et Civibus, - - - - -	D. 142
Ordinatio pro Custodia Civitatis, - - - - -	H. 63
Ordinatio de Vigiliis faciendis, - - - - -	G. 253
Memorandum quod Communitas concessit filio Domini Regis xx equos coopertos, - - - - -	C. 22
Breve pro vii millibus et ce hominibus mittendis in exercitum Regis, - - - - -	E. 250
Breve pro hominibus armatis mittendis Regi, F.	17
Breve pro iii <sup>or</sup> navibus mittendis supra mare, et As- sessio denariorum pro eisdem, - - - - -	F. 22
Breve de Indemnitate pro hominibus supradictis missis Regi, - - - - -	F. 22
Breve ad habendos Dominos navium coram Consilio Regis, - - - - -	F. 29
Breve pro quingentis hominibus mittendis usque Por- tesmouthæ, et Supersedeas inde, - - - - -	F. 6
Sagittarii missi in Vasconiam, - - - - -	F. 7

<sup>1</sup> Omitted, but see C. f. 138.

Commissio facta diversis Dominis ad arestandas naves pro passagio prædicto, - - - -	l F. f. 37
Concessio per Cives de cccc hominibus armatis, mit- tendis Regi, - - - -	F. 37
Breve ad habendos Marinarios coram Consilio Regis, - - - -	F. 60
Breve quod Major et Vicecomites sint intendentes Admirallo, - - - -	F. 60
Breve quod Hobelarii se festinent versus Portesmouth, - - - -	F. 119
Breve quod Homines ad Arma festinent Regi in Obsidione Calesiæ, et Breve ad ducenda victualia ibidem, - - - -	F. 127
Breve pro navibus habendis supra mare, -	F. 182
Breve pro navibus arestandis, et Breve pro cxx grossis navibus habendis supra mare, - -	F. 134
Breve quod Homines ad Arma festinent Regi in Obsidione de Caleys, - - - -	F. 139
Breve pro victualibus ducendis ad dictam Obsidionem, - - - -	F. 139
Littera ad arraiandam unam navem, et mittendam ibidem, - - - -	F. 140
Breve quod Homines ad Arma et alii se festinent Regi in Obsidione Calesiæ, - - - -	F. 141
Breve pro Hominibus ad Arma et aliis, -	F. 157
Breve ad concedendos Homines ad Arma, et Returnum inde, - - - -	F. 176
Breve pro centum Hominibus Armatis mittendis Regi, - - - -	<sup>1</sup> F. 170
Breve quod omnes homines, infra ætatem lx et xvi annorum, munientur armis, - - -	<sup>2</sup> F. 106
Breve de Navigio Thamisiæ capto in manibus Regis, eo quod debata inde extitit inter Admirallos cui eorum pertinet, - - - -	F. 109
Breve pro Hominibus ad Arma et Sagittariis arraiandis, - - - -	F. 110

F. 308. a.

<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 176.| <sup>2</sup> See F. f. 108.

Breve de prorogatione passagii Regis, et Breve ad arraiandos homines, - - - - -	- l. F. £ 115
Littera de duabus navibus arraiandis cum hominibus, et Ordinatio inde, - - - - -	- F. 188
Breve pro ccc Sagittariis providendis, - - - - -	- F. 201
Breve ad arraiandos homines, - - - - -	- F. 115
Breve pro Sagittariis arraiandis, - - - - -	- F. 111
Breve pro Hominibus ad Arma et Sagittariis, F.	101
Commissio pro navibus arestandis, - - - - -	- F. 98
Breve ad eligendos c et lx Sagittarios, et Breve Aldermannis pro eodem; et Breve pro lxxx Sagittariis, - - - - -	- F. 99
Breve pro sagittariis, - - - - -	- F. 100
Breve pro Hominibus ad Arma et Sagittariis, F.	102
Billa missa cuilibet Aldermanno ad arraiandos homines, - - - - -	- F. <sup>1</sup> 214
Breve quod naves sint ad certum Portum, G.	11
Breve quod Homines ad Arma et Sagittarii sint apud Sandwicum, - - - - -	- G. 38, 39
Breve ad arraiandos homines Civitatis, - - - - -	- G. 40
Breve quod Homines ad Arma et Sagittarii se festinent versus Regem, - - - - -	- G. 48
Proclamatio de passagio Regis ad partes transmarinas, - - - - -	- G. 75
Breve pro Obsidibus de regno Francise, et Proclamatio de armaturis et victualibus, - - - - -	- G. 224
Breve quod Anglici habeant quicquid acquirere possunt in Francia, - - - - -	- G. 228
Breve ad arestandos omnes qui recesserunt a navigio sine licentia, - - - - -	- G. 293
Breve pro duabus bargeis faciendis, et Assessio denariorum ad unam bargeam, - - - - -	- G. 297
Computus denariorum receptorum pro factura ejusdem, - - - - -	- G. 298
Littera Regis ad mittendam dictam bargeam usque Sandwicum, - - - - -	- G. 299

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<sup>1</sup> See F. f. 215.

Indentura inter Majorem et Marinarios dictæ bargeæ, - - - - -	- l. G. f. 303
Littera Regis pro dicta bargea arraianda, -	G. 306
Proclamatio si quis conqueri voluerit de Episcopo Cestrensi, nuper Thesaurario, - - -	C. 92
Proclamatio pro Coronatione Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, - - - - -	C. 93
Breve ad eligendos cccc Sagittarios, - -	F. 81
Quod nullus Homo ad Arma transeat extra regnum, - - - - -	F. 91
Proclamatio ne bona Mercatorum Ispanniæ arestentur, - - - - -	F. 20
Breve pro cccxx Sagittariis eligendis, -	F. 109
Ordinatio pro Vigiliis per Wardas faciendis, 'G.	186
Billa missa per Majorem pro Vigiliis tempore Natalis Domini faciendis, - - - - -	G. 186
Proclamatio de Venditione Armaturæ, -	G. 290
Breve ad liberandas Comiti Marchiæ in Scotia certas Armaturas, - - - - -	H. 39
Ordinatio pro Custodia Civitatis, - -	H. 63
Billæ pro Vigiliis faciendis tempore Nativitatis Domini, - - - - -	H. 54
Billa missa Armurariis, quod vendant ad rationabile pretium, - - - - -	H. 68
Ordinatio de Custodia Thamisiæ, tempore guerrino, per Wardas, - - - - -	H. 73
Billæ missæ Aldermannis, pro Vigiliis faciendis, tempore guerrino, - - - - -	H. 101
Memorandum de centum marcis solutis Comiti Buke- hamiæ per Nicholaum Brembre pro Civitate, H.	101
Billæ missæ Aldermannis, pro Vigiliis faciendis, H.	111
Pro Custodia Portarum Londoniarum, -	H. 137
Ordinatio facta pro Custodia Portarum, <sup>1</sup> aquæ Thamisiæ, - - - - -	D. 97
Ordinatio circa Custodiam Civitatis, -	D. 98

F. 306. b.

<sup>1</sup> The word *et* is omitted. See H. f. 137.

F. 306. a. DE DIVERSIS MAGISTRIS DIVERSORUM MISTERORUM JURATIS.

Masters of the various Mysteries elected and sworn.	Carnifices electi ad regulandum Misterum suum,	- - - - -	- l. G.	f. 134
	Fabri electi,	- - - - -	- G.	134
	Sirurgici electi et jurati,	- - - - -	- G.	219
	Petitio contra Plumbarios pro quadam vacua Placea,	- - - - -	- G.	273
	Bursarii electi ad regulandum Misterum suum,	<sup>1</sup> E		25
	Magistri Tapiceriorum, Pannariorum, Fullonum, Cultellariorum, Vaginariorum, Carpentariorum, et Cementariorum, jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	23
	Zonarii, Telarii Angliæ, Telarii Flandriæ, Telarii Brabantiae, Fustarii, et Carnifices, jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	25
	Fustarii jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	26
	Magistri Sellariorum jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	43
	Fabri, Hurarii, Bladsmythes, et Tapiceri, ad regulandum Misterum suum jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	48
	Calcarii, Cardemakers, Telarii Angliæ et Flandriæ, Alutarii, Pouchemakers, et Telarii lini, jurati ad regulandum Misterum suum,	- - - - -	- H.	51
	Carnifices, Pybakers, et Armurarii, jurati ad regulandum Misterum suum,	- - - - -	- H.	59
	Botelmakers et Shethers jurati ad regulandum Misterum suum,	- - - - -	- H.	61
	Magistri Sellariorum jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	68
	Magistri Barbitonsorum jurati,	- - - - -	- H.	73

F. 306. b. DIVERSÆ ORDINATIONES, LIBERTATES, ARTICULI, ET ANTIQVÆ CONSUETUDINES DIVERSARUM RERUM ET GUBERNATIONUM DICTÆ CIVITATIS; ET DE HUSTENGIS, ASSISIS, WARDEMOTIS, ALTIQUE PLACITIS, ET HUIJUSMODI.

Divers Ordinances, Liberties, Arti-	Quidam Willelmus Gatewyk prosectus fuit appellum de Mahemio in Hustengo,	- - - - -	- A.	100

<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 25.

- In qualibet Warda electi fuerunt duo viri seisiti, ad ostendenda nomina meliorum et sapientiorum in Warda, ad Magnam Assisam capiendam, l. A. f. 110
- Quod nullus mercandiset, nec faciat panem vel cervisiam infra Civitatem, nisi fuerit de justitia Civitatis, - - - - - A. 130
- Ordinatio per Consilium Regis quod nullus Minister Regis, nec aliorum, capiat aliquam prisam aliquorum victualium, contra voluntatem Possessoris, sub poena imprisonmenti, - - - - - B. 33
- Quod Tonellus in Cornhulle, de novo ordinatus, amodo non utatur, - - - - - B. 35
- Quod licet Latro vel Homicida fugerit ad Ecclesiam, non custodiatur ibidem, - - - - - B. 39
- Quod Mercator de Sandwico non debet mercimonia sua Forinsecis vendere, - - - - - B. 39
- Quod nullum Judicium sit redditum in Hustengo, nisi in præsentia Majoris et vi Aldermannorum ad minus, - - - - -
- Quod nullum Testamentum ad Probationem admittatur, nisi Sigillum Testatoris sit appositum vel appensum, et docere poterunt expresse de Sigillo Testatoris; et Probatores notitiam Sigilli expresse habeant, - - - - -
- Quod præsentia Petentis non expectatur usque secundum diem, sed primo die ejus defalta adjudicetur; et non sanetur nisi per Breve secundo die, - - - - -
- Breve quod Vicecomites distringerent homines Brabantis ad valentiam certarum mercandisarum, quas Dux Brabantis cepit a Civibus Londoniarum, C. 48
- Quod Camerarius annuatim reddet Computum, inter festum Sancti Michaelis et festum Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ, - - - - - C. 50
- Quod si Apprenticii non irrotulantur primo anno, quod tunc Magistri eorum faciant finem, - - - - - C. 50

cles, and  
Ancient  
Usages, in  
reference to  
the Affairs  
and Govern-  
ment of the  
City: Hus-  
tings, Assi-  
ses, Ward-  
motes, and  
other Pleas,  
and the like.

C. 8, 68,  
et Horn,  
270.

Quod Mercatores Alemanniæ non deferant, vel deferri faciant, aliqua mercimonia per noctem, - L. C. f. 29  
 Breve quod Navis, cum toto Apparatu, Annulus Magistri Navis in digito suo portatus, Victualia Nautarum, Utensilia ad Prandium suum faciendum usitata, Monile, Zona, et Ciphus argenteus unde Magister bibit, erunt quieta de Contributione facienda pro Ejectione; et Magister amittat Fretum de Mercandis ejectis, salvis Fretis Bonorum salvatorum in <sup>1</sup> mari existentium; et omnia alia Bona, tam Mercatorum quam Marinorum, erunt contributoria ad Ejectionem, - - - - - C. 53

Si aliquis calumniam fecerit super Testamentum, admittatur; sed tamen non differatur Probatio, - - - - -	} C. 68.
Si quis sequestratus pro Debito, aut alio modo, pro Debito Civitatis, permittens Sequestrum stare, et se justiciare <sup>2</sup> nolens, amoveatur Sequestrum, et, per Visum proborum hominum, fiat Executio, - - - - -	
Si quis elongaverit bona sua, in deceptionem partis petentis et debiti sui, non gaudeat liberis Summonitionibus ad placitandum secundum usus Civitatis, - - - - -	
Item, quod Appreciatores qui appreciaverint aliqua bonâ in aliquibus Curiis Civitatis, illa bona habeant, nisi pars querens ea habere voluerit, - - - - -	
Memorandum de quibusdam Carnificibus qui amiserunt Libertatem suam, quia tenuerunt terram in villenagio et morabantur extra Libertatem Civitatis, C. 88	

Judicium quod Uxores, post decessum Virorum suorum, non amoveant Tenentes ad terminum annorum de tenementis per ipsas et Viros suos dimissis, C. 109

<sup>1</sup> *Qy if not navi.* See p. 490. | <sup>2</sup> See p. 121 and p. 407.



- Præmunitio quod Mercatores Alienigenæ non morentur in Civitate cum bonis suis a tempore quo ea Civitati duxerunt, ultra xl dies, nec ea, ultra idem tempus non vendita, tenebunt, sub Forisfactura eorundem, l.D. f.145
- Quod Alienigena non admittatur in Libertatem, nisi in Hustengo vel Congregatione Communi, D. 145
- Quod Litteræ per quas Communitas poterit onerari non sigillantur Communi Sigillo sine assensu Communitatis ejusdem Civitatis, - - - D. 145
- Quod Commune Sigillum sit in una <sup>1</sup> Cista sub sex seruris, et claves in custodia trium Aldermannorum et trium Communariorum, - - - D. 145
- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| Qe nul Marchaunt voise pur encounter marchaudises venauntz a la Citee, par terre ne par ewe, - - - - - | } D. 156 |
| Qe nul entre Thamise pur ice, ne entre nef pur achatre, avaunt qils soient venuz a terre,              |          |
| Qe nul franc avowe marchandise destraunge, ne franc eit companie ove Estraunge, -                      |          |
| Qe nul face despit, mesdie, ne destourbe les Ministres de la Cite, de faire execucions, -              |          |
- Nomina diversorum hominum electorum ad consulendum cum Majore et Aldermannis pro negotiis Civitatis, - - - - - A. 116
- Major, Aldermanni, et viginti-quatuor homines Civitatis, electi ad puranda debita Civitatis, - A. 117
- Item, qe nul Mongere ne Regratour isse hors de Ville pur encounter vitailles venauntz a la Citee, D. 157
- Item, qe nul resceive Apprentis meins qe de vii ans, et qe le Mestre soit franc, - - - D. 158
- Item, qe ceux qi vendent vitailles estoysent en mylieu des Caneles, - - - - - D. <sup>2</sup>157
- Quod Consuetudines et Custumæ Civitatis irrotulentur in aliquo Registro, et semel vel bis per annum legantur, et inspectio inde nulli negetur, - - - E. 4

<sup>1</sup> See p. 366, and Note 2.

| <sup>2</sup> See D. f. 155.

Quod nullus admittatur in Libertatem Civitatis, sine assensu illorum in quorum Mistero erit liber, l. E. f. 4  
 Petitio in Parlamento, quod quando aliquis recuperaverit versus alium, ille versus quem recuperatur, porrexerit Breve de Errore, ut interim bona sua elongari possent, ordinatum est quod dicta bona salvo custodiantur donec discussum fuerit, etc; et Breve inde, E. 38

Quod Alienigenæ non admittantur in libertatem nisi in Hustengo; et quod Indigena, et præcipue Anglicus, manucapiatur per vi homines de Mistero in quo recipietur, et Alienigena similiter. Et si non sint de aliquo Mistero, non recipiantur sine communi assensu, - - - - -

Inquiratur quolibet anno si aliquis Civitatis advocaverit bona Forinseci, - - - - -

Quod Sigillum Commune sit in Custodia duorum Aldermannorum, et duorum Communiariorum, - - - - -

Quod Judicium non retardetur ultra tertiam Curiam post Inquisitionem, - - - - -

F. 307. b.

Quod Mercatores qui non sunt de libertate aliqua, mercimonia infra Civitatem ad retailiam vendant, - - - - -

Quod duo Communiarii habeant Custodiam Pontis Londoniarum, - - - - -

Quod nullus Serviens Cameræ capiat feodum nec executionem faciat, nisi unus ad hoc electus, - - - - -

Quod Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens, per Communitatem eligantur, et per eosdem ammoveantur, - - - - -

Quod Major, Recordator, Camerarius, Communis Clericus, et Communis Serviens, de feodis suis, antiquitus constitutis, sint contenti, - - - - -

Quod Scriptum, seu Acquietancia, in forinseco factum, et in Curia Vicecomitum propositum, in exclusionem

E. 90

actionis petentium, pro nihilo habeatur; et ulterius respondere nolens pro indefenso habeatur, l. E. f. 108			
Quod Rex Edwardus concessit Civibus quietanciam Murdri, - - - - -	}		
Quod non faciant Duellum, - - - - -			
Quod de Placitis ad Coronam pertinentibus se disrationare possint, secundum antiquam consuetudinem Civitatis, - - - - -			
Quod nullus capiat hospitium per vim vel per liberationem Marecalli, - - - - -			
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio, Lastagio, et omnia alia Consuetudine, - - - - -			
Quod nullus judicetur de misericordia pecunie, nisi secundum legem Civitatis quam habuerunt tempore Henrici Primi, - - - - -			
Quod in nullo Placito sit Miskenynga, - - - - -			
Quod Hustengum semel in hebdomada teneatur, - - - - -			
Quod de terris et tenuris suis infra Civitatem rectum eis ibidem teneatur, - - - - -			
Et de Debitis et Vadimoniis ibidem factis Placita ibidem teneantur, - - - - -		} E. {	
Si aliquis Theolonium, seu aliam Consuetudinem, ab eis ceperit, postquam a recto defecerit, Vicecomites Londoniarum Namium apud Londonias capiant, - - - - -			109,
Quod habeant Fugationes suas, - - - - -			110,
Quod sint quieti de <sup>1</sup> Bithol, Childwyte, Yeresgeve, et Scotale, - - - - -		111.	
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio et omni alia Consuetudine, - - - - -			
Quod Warena de Stanes sit deawarennata, - - - - -			
Quod sint quieti de Theolonio et omni alia Consuetudine, - - - - -			
Quod Cives de Placitis ad Coronam spectantibus se disrationare possint, secundum antiquam consuetudinem, - - - - -			

<sup>1</sup> An error for *Brigtol*.

Quod tam liberi quam Forinseci Attornatum facere possunt in Hustengo, - - -	
Quod nullus eat obviam Mercatoribus venientibus versus Civitatem, per terram vel aquam, cum mercandis, - - -	
Quod mercimonia venditioni non exponantur, quousque Custuma inde persoluta fuerit, -	L. E.
Quod Major et Vicecomites, Rege et Scaccario absentibus, Constabulario Turris presententur, - - -	f. 109, 110, 111.
Quod sint quieti de Pavagio, Pontagio, et Muragio, - - -	
Quod Vicecomites Londoniarum amercentur, sicut cæteri Vicecomites regni, - -	
Clausa de "Licet," - - -	
<b>F. 303. a.</b> Quod Rex non assignabit alios Justiciarios quam Itinerantes pro Gaola de Neugate et pro Erroribus apud Sanctum Martinum, - - -	E. 124
Quod quando contigerit Communitatem summoniri apud Guyhaldam, licet non venerint, non amercentur; sed illi qui venerunt, ordinare possint pro commodo Civitatis; et illa Ordinatio stabilis existeret, - - -	E. 124
Quod omnes Alienigeni, admissi in libertatem, de libertate ammoveantur, et amodo non recipiantur, nisi habeant sex Manuceptores de Mistero, et hoc in Hustengo, - - -	E. 171
Que nul Outlaghe en estraunge cuntre soit resceu en Loundres, - - -	F. 70
Quod nullus Bedellus, Serviens, nec Mundator Vicorum, bladum apud Grascherche vel Neugate capiat, F.	81
Quod Cives Londoniarum habeant omnes Libertates et Consuetudines suas antiquas; et quod impedimenta, seu usurpationes, eis facta, revocentur et annullentur, - - -	F. 104, 105
Quod Major sit unus Justiciariorum ad Gaolam de Newgate deliberandam, - - -	F. 104, 105

- Quod Cives habeant Infangthef et Outfangthef, et catalla Felonum, - - -
- Quod teneant Vicecomitatus Londoniarum et Middelsexiæ pro ccc libris, - - -
- Quod Cives tenementa sua infra Libertatem Civitatis legare possunt ad Manum Mortuam, et alio modo, - - -
- Quod Cives non onerentur seu amercentur pro escapio Latronum aliter quam alii Vicecomites citra Trentam, - - -
- Quod Cives non onerentur pro immunitate fugientium ad Ecclesiam, aliter quam antiquitus onerari consueverunt, - - -
- Quod Cives amoveant et capiant omnes Kydellos in Thamisia et Medewaye, et habeant inde punitiones, - - -
- Quod Mercatores Alienigenæ, in Angliam venientes, vendant mercandisas suas infra xl dies post adventum illorum, et morentur ad mensas liberorum Hospitum Civitatis, - - -
- Quod Senescallus, Marescallus, seu Clericus Mercati, non sedeant infra libertatem Civitatis, nec Cives de aliquibus infra libertatem emergentibus in Placitum coram eis trahant eos, - - -
- Quod Major sit Escaetor, - - -
- Quod Cives non distingantur ad proficiscendum seu mittendum in Guerram extra Civitatem, - - -
- Quod Constabularius Turris non faciat prisas de aliquibus rebus, - - -
- Quod Cives de seipsis habeant Custodes in omnibus Feriis Angliæ, - - -
- Quod Vicecomites Civitatis non distingantur ad faciendum Sacramentum, nisi super redditionem Compoti, - - -

I. F.  
f 104,  
105

P. 308. b.

- Quod libertates et liberas Consuetudines suas recordare possint coram Rege et Justiciariis suis, et aliis Ministris Regis quibuscumque, - - - - -
- Quoad Allocationes Chartarum, unum Breve in qualibet Placea Regis sufficiat pro tempore unius Regis, - - - - -
- Quod nulla Summonitio, Attachiammentum, seu Executio, fiat per alios Ministros quam per Ministros Civitatis, - - - - -
- Quod Vicecomites habeant plene Forisfacturas victualium, et aliarum rerum et mercandiarum, - - - - -
- Quod Cives in Itineribus Justiciariorum, apud Turrim Londoniarum, deducantur sicut deducebantur in Itineribus temporibus Johannis et Henrici, quondam Regum Angliæ, -
- Quod Cives taxentur ad Contributiones et Auxilia Regi concessa, sicut homines Comitatus, et non sicut cæteri cives et burgenses, - - - - -
- Quod pro aliqua personali transgressione, vel Judicio Ministri, non capiatur libertas in manum Regis, - - - - -
- Quod nullus Provisor, nec alius Minister Regis, aliquas prisas in Civitate, vel extra, de bonis Civium capiat, contra voluntatem Possessoris, - - - - -
- Quod prisa de vinis Civium ad opus Regis non capiatur, - - - - -
- Quod nullus Ministrorum Regis mercandiset, per se vel alium, infra libertatem, de rebus ad officium suum pertinentibus, - -
- Quod terræ et tenementa forinseca Civium, Ministrorum Civitatis, obligentur ad conservandam Civitatem indemnem erga Regem, de hiis quæ officia sua tangunt, -

l. F.  
f. 104,  
105

Quod nullum Mercatum sit infra septem leucas in circuitu Civitatis, - - - -	} I. F. £ 104. 105,	
Quod Inquisitiones, per Justiciarios Regis de hominibus Civitatis capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Lon- doniis, et non alibi, exceptis Justiciariis in Itinere et pro Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neugate, - - - -		
Quod nullus de libertate Civitatis implicitetur ad Scaccarium nostrum, nec alibi, per Billam, nisi de hiis quæ tangunt nos vel hæredes nostros, - - - -		
Que Femmes recoeverent damages en Brief de Dowere des tenementz dount lour Barons mourerent seisz, - - - -		
Que damages en Plees de <sup>1</sup> Dettes soient agardez, si le Defendaunt ne veigne a primer jour, cestassavoir, pur xx souldz detenuz par un an iiii souldz, et pur plus plus, et pur meyns meins, - - - -		
Que essoynes de Servise de Roy ne soyt allowe en Court des Vicountes devaunt ple plede, Si ascun gage sa ley, et apres face defaute, soit meyntenaunt juggement rendu le prin- cipal, et ja ne soit somons doyer soun jug- gement, - - - -		} F. 105
Si en ple de prise de Naymes de rente, apres retourne "Nient Reprenissable" agardez, si le Tenaunt apres contreplede de paier la rente, et ne la <sup>2</sup> paier, ou denie, ou face rescouz sur yce, ou que homme ne puisse avoir entre, bien lise al Demandaunt soy pleyndre par Assise de Nouvelle Disseisine, - - - -		

<sup>1</sup> See page 471 of this Volume. | <sup>2</sup> Properly *paie*.

- <sup>1</sup> Que les Enquestes a prendre en Hustyng, soient primerement les nouns entrez et distreintz, countre le proscheyn jour, et jalemeyns les Aldermans, par lour Bedels, facent retourner de leur Gardes, - - -
- Que touz les Ministres de la Cite soyent chescun an jurrez apres ce que les Viscontes soyent jurrez, - - - - -
- Que Pledours que sont demurraantz en la Citee pur pleder comunement, soyent jurrez qils ne plederont, ne conseil dorrount, countre les usages et fraunchises de la Citee, mais les maintiendront, - - - - -
- Que Attournes soyent jurrez en mesme la manere, et qils ne respoignent pur nully, sils ne soient receux et entrez en Rolle; et qils eyent lour remembraunces, et seweront a Clerc que lour Plees en Hustyng soient bien entrez, - - - - -
- Item, que nul sewe Brief derroure avaunt qil moustre ses grevaunces a Mair et Aldermans; et par eux soit examinez et redressez, sils poont, sur peyne de perdre sa fraunchise et de paier x livres, - - -
- Proces de Plee de Dette et de Covenant, -
- Que nul vouche tesmoignes de forbarrer homme de sa ley, sils ne soyent gens de bone fame,
- Que lestatut de Smythefelde soit garde sibien entre Prives come Estraunges, - - -
- La peyne diceux qi treont cotels ou fount Affrayes, - - - - -
- Si Communiarius summoniatur, pro negotio Civitatis, veniendum coram Majore, et non venerit, solvat ii solidos, - - - - - G. 19

F. 300. a.

LF.f105

<sup>1</sup> For gen.



Que nul voise par terre ne par ewe dencountrer vitailles,  
pur les bargaynere, - - - - l. G. f. 29

Que les Countes soient countez en Engleys,  
En Plee de Dette, soyent damages ajugges so-  
lonc lafferant de iiii souldz la livre par an,

Que le Pleyntif ne soit arte de riens paier pur  
soun ple, ne qil ne eyt essone ; mais le De-  
fendaunt eyt une essoigne, - - -

Si le Pleyntif soyt convict, soyent damages  
ajuggez al Defendaunt, par discrecioun du  
Courte, - - - - -

Après ce que le Defendaunt est attache par  
soun corps, que le Vicounte respaigne de  
luy ou de la dette, - - - -

G. 54

Si Deinzsein, apres somounce tesmoigne, se  
esloigne, soient ses biens preisez et livrez  
a le Defendaunt, - - - - -

Si le Pleyntif ne voille affermere sa action  
par soun Serement, ne preigne riens, -

Si proeves varient, eient juyse de Pylorie, et  
la partie perde sa demaunde ; et soyent da-  
mages ajugges a Defendaunt, - - -

Que nul soit resceu de prover sa accioun, G. 92

Quod nullus liber implicitet alium liberum extra  
Civitatem, - - - - - G. 92

Que nulle voise pur forstaller vitailles venauntz a la  
Citee, - - - - - G. 107

Que nul teigne autre a nul Mistier, sil ne voille pur  
luy respoudre, - - - - - G. 111

Billa porrecta Majori et Aldermannis per Communi-  
tatem, quod nullus recipietur in libertatem Civitatis  
nisi per Apprenticialitatem, - - - G. 140

(Cujus Billæ Responsio ponitur in respectu, ut patet  
proxime post.)

Declaratio intentionis Communitatis quod natus in Ci-  
vitate præstaret Sacramentum Civitati, - G. 143

- |            |   |                   |
|------------|---|-------------------|
|            | <p>Que les Reulours de chescun Mistier serroient<br/>a la Guyhalle quaunt ascun Apprentis ser-<br/>roit enfraunchisez, - - - - -</p> <p>Que franc purroit vendre et achater en gros<br/>touz marchaundises, issint qils ne teigne<br/>shope fors dun Mistier, - - - - -</p>   | } l. G.<br>f. 143 |
| F. 300. b. | <p>Que nulle moys feusse une Gyldeday pur termi-<br/>ner comune bosoignes, - - - - -</p> <p>Que chescun qi serra resceu en la fraunchise,<br/>paye lx souldz a meyns, - - - - -</p>   |                   |
|            | <p>Confirmatio eorundem Articulorum, - - - - -</p> <p>Ordenaunce qe tenaunt a Terme de vie, ou en la taille,<br/>ne soit barre par fait de soun auncestre, sil neyt<br/>par descent en fee de mesme launcestre, G. 154</p> <p>Ordenaunce quod licet liber non moraverit in Civitate,<br/>tamen gaudeat libertate, - - - - G. 173</p> <p>Item, licet aliquis admittatur liber in aliquo Mistero,<br/>tamen uti potest alio Mistero, si voluerit, G. 173</p> <p>Quidam in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Londoniarum cognovit<br/>se Felonem, et manuopus liberatur Vicecomiti Lon-<br/>doniarum, - - - - - A. 50</p> <p>Item, qe nul voise pur encoutrer vitailles ou mar-<br/>chaundises venauntz vers la Citee, avaunt qils soyent<br/>venuz as lieux a ce limitez, - - - - H. 16</p> <p>Ordinatio quod Penticia, vel alia Aisiamenta, per Tenen-<br/>tem ad terminum vitæ vel annorum, per claves<br/>ferri vel ligni, et ad mæremium, attachiatum, non<br/>amoveantur, - - - - - G. 174</p> <p>Ordinatio quod Apprenticii, post tempus Apprenticiali-<br/>tatis finitum, per testificationem Magistrorum suorum,<br/>recipiantur in libertatem, non obstante Statuto facto<br/>tempore Adæ de Bury, - - - - G. 183</p> <p>Item, quod Ordinatio facta tempore Majoratus ejusdem<br/>Adæ, videlicet, quod nullus recipietur in libertatem<br/>Civitatis, per redemptionem, minoris quam pro lx<br/>solidis, deleteretur; sed quod quilibet solvat secundum<br/>substantiam bonorum suorum, - - - G. 183</p> |                   |

- Item, qe les Fynes qi sont faitz pur ferir et treyre sanc, soient a la Comune, - - - L G. f. 207
- Item, ceux qi vendent payne, furnage, pulletrie, froyt, quirs, peals, oynons, oyl, et autres menus marchaundies es Rues de Chepe et Cornhul, estoysent en my lieu des Chanelz; et qe nul Marche, as jours des Fairs, des potz, payeles, et autres hustillemetz, ne soit fors a Cornhulle, - - - Custum. 201
- Item, qe nulle ne mette ses choses a vente qi Custume doyvent, avaunt qils soyent custumez, Custum. 201
- Item, qe nul Deinzsein avowe marchaundie destraunge, - - - Custum. 201
- Item, qe nul face destourbaunce a nul Ministre de faire soun office, - - - Custum. 202
- Item, qe nul Estraunge enjoysse la fraunchise avaunt qil soit resceu a ycelle, ne vende a retaille, ne soit Herbergeour ne Osteler, - - Custum. 203
- Item, qe nul ne resceive Apprentis, sil ne soit mesmes franc, et lour Covenantz face enroller; et qe la-prentis, apres soun terme fyny, ne use soun Mistier avaunt qil soyt jurte a la fraunchise; et qe nul Apprentis soit resceu a meindre terme qe pur sept ans, - - - Custum. 204
- Item, qe nul tree ove Stanboghe, - Custum. 206
- Ordo Processus, et modus procedendi in Assisis de Nocumento, - - - Custum. 208
- Item, de eodem, in Libro Horn, - Horn. 227
- Item, de Assisis, videlicet de Statuto super Stagium diversorum Tenentium, - - - Horn, 259
- Item, si Servaunt ou Apprentis dascuni de la Citee achate marchaundie destraunge, ou dautre, et laporte a la maison son Mestre, respoigne le dit Mestre de ce, - - - Custum. 219
- Item, qe Baillifs de la Citee ne destourbent Marchauntz a descharger lour marchaundies qe veignent par ewe, ne les herberge ou lour plerra, - - - Custum. 221

Item, qe Marchaunt Estraunge, bone, loial,  
 et suffisaunt, qe vuille enjoyer la fraun-  
 chise, la eyt, - - - - -  
 Item, qe nul receive autri Tenaunt, sil ne  
 soit loialment departy de soun Mestre, -  
 Item, qe nul franc avowe marchandie des-  
 traunge, - - - - -  
 Item, qe nul franc compaigne ne abroke  
 marchaundise destrange, par qy le Roy  
 perde sa Custume, - - - - -  
 Item, qe toutz soient obeisauntz as Ministres  
 en touz lieux, - - - - -  
 La ordre en Plee de terre et des Hustinges ;  
 et de Loquendes que contient lespace de  
 deux Hustenges, - - - - -  
 Si nul ne se sent greve de mauvais juggement,  
 face venir le Recorde devaunt Justices le  
 Roy, - - - - -  
 Item, qe des Plees le Gardeyn eyt une Rolle,  
 et les Aldermans un autre, - - - - -  
 Item, Enqueste joynt entre Deinzsein et Forein  
 soit fait par xii, dont la moyte soit de  
 Deinzeins, et lautre des Foreins demurrantz  
 en Ville, en Trespas et Dette, - - -  
 Item, si ascun vende ses tenementz, et se  
 lye a la garantye, et neyt riens lesse dount  
 garantir, mais eyt chatail ; et le Tenaunt  
 le vouche a garant, et le vouche ne veigne  
 al primere somonce, soit le tenement dont  
 il est vouche, estendu ; et des biens le  
 vouche soient pris a la value, en noun de  
 'Cape' ; et sil veigne a jour par le 'Cape',  
 soit issue pris come seroit de terre : et  
 cest Estatut se tient des resseauntz en la  
 Citee, et des biens qils averont en ycele, et  
 nemye autrement ; et devers le Vendour,  
 et nemye devers ses heirs, - - - - -

L Cust.  
 f. 220,  
 221.

Si Termers soyent oustez deinz leur terme, eient recoverir deins xl jours par Pleynte, et apres par Brief, - - - - -	}	I. Cust. f. 220, 221.		
Nul ne soit charge en Plee de Dette ne Con- tract, par Recorde de nully, fors du Gar- deyn, Aldremans, ou Viscountz, et ce en Hustyng, - - - - -				
Si Taille, en proeve daccioun de Dette, soit mys avaunt, et dedite, eyt le Pleintif sa proeve par bons gentz et loialx, - - -				
En Dette, ou Escripte ne Taille est moustre, se puisse le Defendaunt defendre par sa ley ; mais en Trespas, come de sanc ensandu et bateries, se termine par Enqueste, - -				
Item, si ascune gage sa ley, qil la face, soy septisme, - - - - -				
Item, si ascun gage sa ley ou Enqueste gist, ja le meyns ne soit condempne, - - -				
Item, qe chescun puisse dire la verite de sa querele, sauns estre chalange par parolles, Item, qe Gardein, Alderman, Viscount, nautre Ministre, riens ne preignent pur faire chose qe appent a leur office, ne pur execucioun de juggement, forspris fins et amerce- mentz, - - - - -			}	Cust. 221, 222.
Item, qe Deinzsein ne Forein ne soit amercie fors solom la quantite du trespas, - - -				
Item, qe francs de la Citee, enditez pur mort de homme, soient mainpris tanques la venue des Justices Errauntz, ou autres Justices assignes, - - - - -				
Quomodo Cives Londoniarum se habebunt versus Do- minum Regem et Consilium, quando Placitum Ite- neris tenetur apud Turrim Londoniarum, Custum. 222				
Item, de eodem, Libro - - - - - Horn, 209				
Breve pro Itinere, ad summoniendos omnes aliquam libertatem clamantes, - - - - - Custum. 224				

F. 510. b.

Breve pro essonia in Itinere recipienda, directa Johanni Crombwelle, Constabulario, et Camerario Civitatis, - - - - - l. Custum.	f. 225
Returnum Vicecomitum de Summonitione Brevis prædicti; et Majoris, et Vicecomitum, et Camerarii, - - - - - Custum.	226
Clamium Majoris et Aldermannum pro Civitate, - - - - - Custum.	228
Placita de "Quo Waranto," - - - - - Custum.	231
De purpresturis præsentatis super Decanum et Capitulum Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, - - - - - Custum.	239
Articuli Itineris liberati in singulis Wardis, - - - - - Custum.	241
Placitum inter Cives et Johannem Daggeworthe, de officio Hostiarii, - - - - - Custum.	245
Inquisitio de diversis Wardis capta, et diversæ Proclamationes, - - - - - Custum.	246
Placita Piscenariorum, - - - - - Custum.	250
Petitio Pistorum, - - - - - Custum.	249
Diversæ Præsentationes super Firmarios Vicecomitum, de Theolonio bladi, - - - - - Custum,	257
Placitum de Gilda Telariorum, - - - - - Custum.	260
Prohibitio ne Mercatum de Cornhulle teneatur post horam Vesperarum, - - - - - Custum.	261
Placita Capellariorum, - - - - - Custum.	262
Adhuc de purpresturis super Decanum Sancti Pauli, - - - - - Custum.	263
Ordinatio ad capiendum Withernamium super Abbatissam de Berkyng, - - - - - E.	145
Quod Camerarius Londoniarum recipiet Recognitiones super debitis, non obstante Statuto facto apud Actone Burnelle, - - - - - A.	36
Quidam in Ecclesia Sancti Pauli cognovit se Felonem, et manuopus liberatum fuit Vicecomitibus, A.	50
Tenant qi voide, paie sa rente lendemayn del fest payable, et sil faille, le Seignour distreine de jour en autre; et apres viii jours, soit la distresse vendue;	

et qe nul ne soit resceu ascuny Tenaunt, avaunt qil soit jurre qil ne departira saunz counge du Seignour, - - - - - I.A. f.130	
Item, Placito Debiti, consideratum fuit quod Querens produceret testes, - - - - - A. 130	
Quod Camerarius, Custodes Pontis, et omnes alii qui tenentur reddere Compotum, illos reddant bis per annum, videlicet, in prima hebdomada Quadra- gesimæ et in principio Autumni, - - C. 25	
Memorandum de Communiariis summonitis per Wardas, - - - - - C. 28	
Memorandum quod quidam Forinsecus americiatus fuit, quia vendidit mercandisas suas particulariter, C. 19	
Quod Cives stare possint cum Piscenariis ad stalla sua, et participare cum eis de mercandisis suis, C. 88	
Quidam liber appellatus fuit de morte hominis, et manu captus usque Iter ad Turrin, - D. 192	
Breve inde, - - - - - D. 192	
Quidam homo clamavit libertatem Civitatis, quia natus in eadem, et tamen [etc.]—Jurata inde capta, utrum pater suus fuit liber necne, - - - E. 1	F. 311. a.
Examinatio testium nominatorum in quodam Scripto, qui variarunt; et Jurata super eodem Scripto, E. 5	
Quidam Alienigena admissus in libertatem Civitatis, et Breve quod non assideatur ad Tallagium; tamen sponte concessit se talliari; et Admissio Johannis Triple de eodem, - - - - - E. 121	
Johannes Waldesshef ammotus a Consilio Civitatis, et abjudicatus a libertate ejusdem, - - E. 21	
Francum Bancum adjudicatur Viduæ, - E. 22	
Item, memorandum in Libro Horn inde, Horn. 306	
Quidam attachiatus fuit quia emit lanam de Scotis, inimicis Regis, - - - - - E. 47	
Breve missum ad inquirendum de quadam Navi dis- robbata in mari per Alemannos, - - E. 73	

<sup>1</sup> See E. f. 6.

Memorandum de probis hominibus Wardarum summo-	
nitis ad Consilium Civitatis, - - -	L. E. f 66
Perdonatio Regis, coram Justiciariis Itinerantibus, de	
hiis qui fugerunt ad Ecclesiam, licet non fuerint	
custoditi, - - - - -	E. 125
Breve quod Duodenæ existentes cotidie coram Justi-	
ciariis Itinerantibus haberent rationabiles expensas,	
- - - - -	E. 125
Quod duo homines de qualibet Warda eligentur pro	
Ordinationibus faciendis, et quicquid ordinarent, pro	
stabili teneretur, - - - - -	E. 141
De non mittendo Prisonem in Neugate coram Rege,	
quia contra libertatem, - - -	E. 235
Nota, quod probi homines diversorum, videlicet xxv	
Misterorum, electi fuerunt, ad regulandum Misterum	
suum, - - - - -	E. 190
Breve pro Acquietancia allegata in Comitatu forinseco,	
et Returnum inde, - - - - -	E. 199
Secunda Uxor recuperavit, versus <sup>1</sup> Executores Viri, me-	
dietatem bonorum prædicti Viri, quia nullus exitus	
inter eos superstes fuit, et tamen Vir habuit exit-	
tum de priore Uxore superstitem, -	G. 234
Que nul Femme, fors Dame qi usent chapes fures, ne	
use chaperon furre de pelure, - - -	A. 130
Proclamacioun que nul ne mesdie ne mefface as Mes-	
sages de Fraunce, a droit ne a tort, -	B. 3
Quod nullus sit in aliqua Warda ultra unum diem et	
unam noctem, nisi sit in franco plegio, vel nisi	
Hospes suus velit respondere pro eo, -	A. 130
Que Mair, Viscountz, Aldermans, lour Clerks, Serjauntz,	
ne Bedeaux, ne teignent braccine, fourne, ne tavernes,	
- - - - -	D. 158
Item, de eodem, Libro G., - - -	G. 204
Que chescun Oeverour et Laborer facent lour oeveraigne	
come ils soloyent avaunt le Pestilence, -	G. 29

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 391-393 in this Volume.



- Qe Laborers et Oeverours qi ne vullent overir, soient  
 arestuz et emprisonnez, - - - - l. G. f 107  
 Item, qe Servauntz des bons gens ne preignent plus  
 qe ne soloient, - - - - G. 107  
 Quod omnes utantur Arte Sagittandi, - G. 111  
 Ordinatio quod si quis perjuratus fuerit, stabit super  
 scabellum in Aula Guyhaldæ, pronunciando causam,  
 - - - - G. 140  
 Quod Hostillarii manucapiant pro Hospitibus suis,  
 - - - - G. 147  
 ✓ Qe nul voise ove visere ne fauxe visage, G. 262 F. 311. b.  
 Item, de eodem, - - - - G. 298  
 Ordinatio quod denarii provenientes Cameræ expen-  
 dantur per visum Aldermannorum et Communiario-  
 rum electorum, - - - - G. 1306  
 Qe nul Regratur de ble, pultrie, pessone, ne dautre  
 vitaille, nachate pur revendre avaunt heure de prime,  
 - - - - G. 203  
 Item, de eodem, Libro de Custumis, - Custum. 220  
 Qe nul entre batelle ove oystres, moules, hanons, skal-  
 oystres, pur les achatre, mes estoient al comune  
 vent, - - - - G. 204  
 Qe Baillifs ne destourbent Marchauntz a descharger lour  
 marchaundises qe veignent par ewe, - G. 220  
 Qe Marchaunt Estraunge, bone, loial, et suffisaunt,  
 que voille enjoyer la fraunchise, la eit, - G. 220  
 Libertas quod infra tria milliaria ex omni }  
 parte Civitatis, nullus debet alium retinere, }  
 nec eum impedire, nec mercatum agere, - }  
 Item, si quis de domo Regis vel Magnatum }  
 hospitare voluerit infra Civitatem vi, vel }  
 liberatione, vel consuetudine, si Hospes eum }  
 occiderit, eligat sex de parentibus suis, et }  
 juret ille septimus, quod hac de causa illum }  
 occidit; et quietus remaneat, - - - }  
 Horn, }  
 230. }

<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 310.

| <sup>2</sup> See G. f. 197.

Quod nullus placitabit cum alio extra muros  
 Civitatis, - - - - -  
 Si liber Civitatis foris fiat id quod per pecuniam placari poterit, ad magis quam ad Weram non judicabitur, - - -  
 Si quis ad Hustengum vel Curiam venerit, non summonitus, nulli respondere debet, nisi gratis voluerit, - - - - -  
 Quod quilibet potest vendere terram suam, -  
 Si quis Civis terram vel domum tenuerit per unum annum et unum diem, sine calumpnia, nulli inde respondere debet, nisi qui calumpniaverit fuerit infra Civitatem, seger, extra patriam, vel in guerra, - -  
 Item, quod Mercator Extraneus hospitetur ubi ei placuerit; sed non vendat ad incisionem,—ut si fustotinctos, non minus quam xii vendat; et si piper, ciminum, sinziberum, alumen, brasiliium, latein, vel thus, non minus quam xxv libras simul vendat. Et si zonas attulerit, non minus simul quam mille et xii zonas. Et si pannos de serico, de <sup>1</sup>lano, vel de lino, integros eos vendat. Si <sup>2</sup>cerum, non minus quam i quartrun vendat, - - - - -  
 Item, quod Mercatores Extranei nequeant madidum pannum emere, vel tincturam facere, nec aliquod opus quod ad Cives pertinet; nec mercatum in Civitate facere, nec magis in Urbe perhendinare quam xl dies, - - - - -  
 Item, quod Cives non faciant duellum, nec ibunt in expeditione navali neque terrestri, - - - - -  
 Capitula dicenda in Wardemotis, - Horn, 232

l. Horn,  
f. 230.

<sup>1</sup> Properly *lana*.

| <sup>2</sup> Properly *ceram*.

Que touz vitailles venduz en Chepe soient renduz en  
my lieu des Chanelles, - - - l. Horn, f 237 F. 312. a

Que Marche des pottes, ne paiels, ne soit tenuz les jours  
de Feirs, - - - - - Horn, 237

Statutum de Smethefelde de ble et bres, Horn, 237

Que nul franc doit pleder, fors devaunt le  
Roy ou soun Chief Justice ; et nul Sere-  
ment ferra, - - - - -

Que franc doit estre mys a xii plegges, et  
nient plus ; des queux chescun puisse paier  
c souldz, sil soit atteint, - - - - -

Quaunt Plee de Coroune est tenuz a le Tour,  
que Viscount nautre franc ne dirra les Plees  
de la Coroune, - - - - - } Horn,  
255.

Si homme soit occis en Loundres, le Viscount  
atachera celuy qest rette, et le lerra a xii  
plegges, - - - - -

Si ascun suit pur mort de homme, sil ne  
doune gage et plegge de poursuivre, lautre  
ne serra arestu pur ce, - - - - -

Memorandum, quod Ranulphus le Myneter, in Testa-  
mento suo, irrotulato die Lunæ proximo ante  
festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis  
Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, secundo, legavit uxori  
suæ, hæredibus, et assignatis suis dimidiam marcatam.  
Et quia consuetudo Civitatis Londoniarum non per-  
mittit quod vir potest legare uxori suæ in feodo,  
prædicta uxor renunciavit feodum inde, et petit  
quod possit tenere ad terminum vitæ suæ tantum,  
etc. ; et concessum fuit ei.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Item, in Testamento Adæ Forsham, anno Edwardi,  
filii Edwardi, xv, uxor renunciavit feodum ei legatum,  
et petiit tenere ad terminum vitæ.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rotul. Husteng. 2 Edward II. | <sup>2</sup> Rotul. Husteng. 15 Edward II.

Memorandum de Communi Consilio facto per homines Wardarum, - - - - -	L.B.	f. 30
Quædam libertates, sub Sigillo Communitatis sigillatæ, concessæ Flandriensibus; videli- cet, qe lestaple soit perpetuelment es par- ties de Braban ou de Flaundes, - -	F.	{ 35, 36
Item qe draps de ray, faitz en celles parties, soient resceux saunz Annage ou autre chose, - - - - -		
Item, qe Marchauntz de Flaundes puissent achater marchandies et passer, paiantz les Custumes, - - - - -		
Item, qils purrount achatre et vendre ove touz manere gentz, et tout manere marchandie; et plusours autres Articles, - - - -		
Qe nul voise pur forstaller vitailles venauntz a la Citee, - - - - -	F.	182
Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - -	H.	14
Si ascun Laborer soy absente et ne vuille servir, eit prisone par un quarter, et for- faite sez biens, - - - - -	F.	181
Item, qe Servautes en Hostels des bons gentz ne preignent plus qils ne soloient, -		
Item, en chescun Garde soient jurrez quatre gentz de garder les Ordenaunces ordeinez,		
Item, si ascun face encountre ascun des Or- denaunces, paie xl souldz, - - - -		
F. 312 b. Item, qe nul voise pur forstaller vitailles, -	F.	81
✓ Qe nul voise ove faux visage ne ove visage covert, - - - - -	G.	2
<sup>1</sup> Un franc retta un autre franc de mort de homme, et gaga la bataille, et lautre ne voloit combatre, mais feut ajugge qil feist sa ley, soy xviii, Horn.		256

<sup>1</sup> For this and other extracts in full from Liber Horn, see p. 109 et seq. of this Volume.

Franc homme de la Cite feut rette de felonie,  
 et mys a xii plegges, et le Pleyntif mur-  
 ruist avaunt Sessioun des Justices, et lautre  
 feut quite, - - - - -  
 Si le Roy seut sauns Pleintif, en Plee de  
 Coroune, il se defendra soy septisme mayn,  
 Si quis rectatus de morte hominis, debet atta-  
 chiari ad respondendum coram Justiciariis,  
 Si quis rectaverit alium de morte hominis,  
 et non dat vadium et plegios de prose-  
 quendo, non debet defendens attachiari, -  
 Secundum consuetudinem Civitatis antiquam,  
 semper consuetum fuit replegiare homines  
 rectatos de morte hominis, - - -  
 Si quis rectatus de Placitis Coronæ, et positus  
 ad plegiagium, et contingat eum mori ante  
 Sessionem Justiciariorum, plegii debent  
 mortem ejus ante Justiciarios pronuntiare,  
 et quieti esse, - - - - -  
 Si quis sequitur versus alium de morte homi-  
 nis, et rectatus non venerit per summoniti-  
 onem, utlagandus est, - - - - -  
 Si quis dissesierit alium sine judicio, Vice-  
 comites habent illud terminare, - - -  
 Item, Ordinatio de Assisa Novæ Disseisinæ  
 facta in regno, - - - - -  
 Item, de Roberia et pace fracta, - - -  
 Si plegii alicujus rectati de felonia non pos-  
 sunt habere rectatum coram Justiciariis,  
 amercietur quilibet plegius ad c solidos ; et  
 si ultra plegii sui esse nolunt, quieti sint  
 per dictum amerciamentum, - - - - -  
 Quidam occidit uxorem suam, et fugit ad  
 Ecclesiam, et postea positus fuit ad plegios,  
 et postea abjuravit regnum ; ideo plegii sui  
 quieti sint, - - - - -

l. Horn,  
 f. 256

	Si liberi contra libertatem fecerint, et renunciaverint libertatem suam, hoc non nocebit aliis liberis, - - - - - l Horn, f. 256
	Duo homines electi in qualibet Warda pro Magna Assisa eligenda, - - - - - Horn, 263
	Ordinatio quod Camerarius Londoniarum recipere potest Recognitiones Debitorum, - - - - - Horn, 264
	Ordinatio quod nullus admittatur ad testes producen- dos, ubi pars contraria præstendit verificare per pa- triam, - - - - - 1
	Withernamium adjudicatum in Placitis Terræ, tentis die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Andree, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, xxi <sup>o</sup> , - [Rot.] Husteng.
	Petitio Communitatis per querelam "De Intrusione" in Placitis Terræ tentis die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti Martini, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, xxiii <sup>o</sup> , - - - - - [Rot.] Husteng.
	Ordinatio quod Vicecomites teneant duo Computatoria in Placitis Terræ tentis die Lunæ proximo post festam Translationis Sancti Edwardi Regis, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, xxii <sup>o</sup> , - - [Rot.] Husteng.
	Judicium quod Terminarius habeat terminum suum, non obstante feoffamento facto postea per Posses- sorem tenementi,—irrotulatum in Placitis Terræ tentis die Lunæ in crastino Sanctæ Lucæ Virginis, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, primo, [Rot.] Husteng.
F. 512. a.	Finis pro sanguine tracto pertinet Civitati, G. 111
	Quod quilibet probus homo habeat aquam in vaso extra ostium suum tempore aestatis, - H. 37
	Quod Cives non trahantur in Placitum coram Senescallo et Marescallo, nisi una pars sit de hospitio Regis, - - - - - C. 69
	Attornatus factus in Communi Banco et in Scaccario, - - - - - C. 70

<sup>1</sup> The reference is omitted.

Deliberatio de Infangthef in Guyhaldæ coram Majore et Aldermannis, - - - - -	l. E. f.	234
Deliberatio de Infangthef, - - - - -	E.	241
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	F.	217
De Recordo non mittendo extra Civitatem—retornatum super Brevi de Errore, - - - - -	G.	59
Quod Cives habeant Catalla Felonum, coram eis adjudicatorum, et de omnibus de libertate adjudicatis apud Neugate, - - - - -	G.	85
Inquisitio de Porta Templi, quod Cives ibidem <sup>1</sup> ingressum et egressum cum mercandis et victualibus, - - - - -	G.	88
Allegatio coram Rege, quod Cives non debent talliari de redditibus suis et catallis sicut cæteri de dominicis Regis; et Breve inde, - - - - -	Horn,	324
Articuli libertatis Civitatis quos Cives clamant, - - - - -	G.	152
Placitum in Banco super Statutum Servientum, G.		68
Libertas Civitatis, una cum Majoratu, restituta, tempore Henrici Galeys, - - - - -	C.	24
Billa missa cuilibet Aldermanno pro Vigiliis faciendis, - - - - -	H.	39
Memorandum quod Communitas elegerunt certos Aldermannos, et quicquid illi fecerunt pro regimine Civitatis, firmum tenerent, - - - - -	H.	<sup>2</sup> 6
Ordinatio quod Commune Consilium fiat per homines Misterarum, - - - - -	H.	46
Nota, quomodo et qualiter Soka durat, - - - - -	H.	48
Concessio Vicecomitibus quod medietas victualium forisfactorum cedat Communitati, - - - - -	H.	49
Breve ne Extranei vendant alio Extraneo ad revendendum, - - - - -	H.	53
Breve ne Extranei vendant ad retalliam, nec teneant hospitia, nec sint Abroccatores, - - - - -	H.	53

<sup>1</sup> *Habebunt* is omitted.

<sup>2</sup> Folios 1 to 12 of this Book are unfortunately wanting.

Memorandum quod Vicecomites concesserunt Communitati medietatem forisfacturæ victualium, l. H. f. 49	
Ordinatio Majoris, Aldermannorum, et Communiariorum diversorum Misterorum, quod nullus Aldermannus, qui amotus fuerat ab officio suo, veraci causa, in posterum non reeligetur in Aldermannum; nec Aldermannus, de cætero in forma prædicta ammouendus, iterum non reeligatur pro termino vitæ suæ; ne Communiarius, a Communi Consilio in forma prædicta amotus, a Communi Consilio non reeligeretur,	H. 58
Quod quilibet liber qui fuerit extra Civitatem redeat ad eandem,	H. 73
Judicium quod Executores amovere possint certa plumba sita et annexa libero tenemento,	H. 75
Proclamatio facta de libertatibus Civitatis, secundum tenorem Confirmationis Domini Regis,	H. 82
Diversi homines electi per Majorem, Aldermannos, et Communitatem, ad supervidendas libertates Civitatis,	H. 88
De Equitatione Majoris in crastino Simonis et Judæ,	H. 95
Que nul voise hors de la Citee, par terre ne par ewe, pur forstaller vitalles venauntz,	H. 98
F. 312. b. Que Ministres ne soient Braceours, Pestours, ne teignent charettes a lower, ne Regratours,	H. 98
Major et Aldermanni missi fuerant Domino Regi,	H. 107
Que nul Regratour des vitailles, des chars et pessons, naille dencountrer vitailles venauntz; ne les achate pur revendre, avaunt dys de la klokke,	H. 114
Item, que Pastelers pastent pies pur obole,	H. 114
Item, que bure soit vendu par mesure,	H. 114
Judicium pro Franco Banco Cristinæ, uxori Thomæ Clenche, deliberando,	H. 185
Pœna cujusdam Aldermanni, quia Cloca sua fuit singulara,	H. 146



**B. IV.] INQUISITIONS AS TO ORPHANS, MALEFACTORS, ETC. 681**

Quod quilibet qui dispendit qualibet septimana ii bus- sellos bladi, habeat molendinum manuale in domo sua, - - - - -	l. H. f. 115
Proclamatio facta de Apprenticiis, tam masculis quam fœminis, irrotulandis, - - - - -	I. 37
Consuetudo de Hustengis non tenendis post festum Sancti Botulphi adnullata, - - - - -	L 176
Que nul persone endite ou rettez de male vie, en un Garde, soit resceu en autre, - - - - -	I. 194
Ordinatio contra Nativos, quod non sint recepti in libertatem Civitatis, nec ad statum Judicialem, - - - - -	H. 218
Ordenaunce que Hokkyng soit defendu, - - - - -	I. 49
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	I. 77

**DE INQUISITIONIBUS PRO ORPHANIS, MALEFACTORIBUS, F. 314. a.  
BONIS UTLAGATORUM, TERRIS, TENEMENTIS, ET  
REDDITIBUS, ET ALIIS HUIJUSMODI.**

Inquisitiones de diversis Wardis captæ, et diversæ Pro- clamations, - - - - -	Custum. 246	<small>Inquisitions as to Or- phans, Male- factors, goods of Outlaws, Lands, Tene- ments and Rents, and the like.</small>
Inquisitiones, per Justiciarios Regis de hominibus Ci- vitatibus capiendæ, capiantur apud Sanctum Martinum Magnum, Londoniis, et non alibi; exceptis Justi- ciariis in Itinere, et pro Deliberatione Gaolæ de Neu- gate, - - - - -	[F.] 104, 105	
Inquiratur quolibet anno si aliquis Civitatis advocaverit bona Forinsecorum, - - - - -	E. 90	
Inquisitio pro Vagantibus, Malefactoribus, et Ludentibus ad tales, - - - - -	B. 130	
Breve ad inquirendum de Malefactoribus inter Mercatores Angliæ et Franciæ, - - - - -	1 144	

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<sup>1</sup> The book is omitted.

Breve ad inquirendum de Felonia, - - -	- l. [E.]	f 114
Inquisitio per Breve de male loquentibus de Domino Rege et Consilio, - - - - -	- [G.]	38
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Inquisitio de Manutentoribus, - - -	- [H.]	102
Inquisitio Willelmi Whitman pro falsis mercandis per ipsum venditis, - - - - -	- [H.]	292
Inquisitio de tenementis cujusdam Orphani,	G.	222
Inquisitio de bonis cujusdam deprædati supra mare, - - - - -	- [E.]	101
Inquisitio pro Affraio facto Egidio Pykeman,	G.	151
Inquisitio de bonis quorundam Utlagatorum,	G.	192
Inquisitio de terris, tenementis, et redditibus Hospi- talis Sancti Jacobi, - - - - -	G.	57
Inquisitio de tenementis legatis, - - -	G.	61
Inquisitio capta de Falconibus captis in quadam navi in Portu Londoniarum, - - - - -	G.	152
Inquisitio capta pro domo Nicholai Hotot, in qua Warda sit situata, - - - - -	H.	300
Inquisitio consimilis pro shopa Henrici Parmystede, - - - - -	H.	293
Inquisitio pro metis et bundis extra Aldrichegate, - - - - -	H.	282
Inquisitio pro tenemento Dominæ Margaretæ Philpot, in qua Warda debet taxari, - - - - -	I.	120
Inquisitio pro metis et bundis Vici de Oldfisahstrete, - - - - -	I.	133
Inquisitio pro metis et bundis Vici de Estchepe, - - - - -	I.	133
Inquisitio de quibus tenementis Johannes Frensshe, aurifaber, obiit seisisus, - - - - -	I.	161
Inquisitio pro tenemento Walteri Pope, in qua Warda sit, - - - - -	I.	163

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<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 62.

Inquisitio capta infra wallas sive costeras maris aque  
 Thamisiæ, apud le Lymehostes, pro morte cujusdam  
 Thomæ Frank, - - - - - l. I. f. 200

DE USURA, USURARIIS, ET MALIS CHEVANCIIIS; ET DE PENA EORUNDEM. F. 314. b.

Ordinatio de Usurariis, - - - - G.	118	Usury, Usurers, and
Breve contra Usurarios, - - - - G.	117	Extortionate practices;
Littera Regis contra Chevancias malas, - G.	161	and the Punishment thereof.
Electio duorum Aldermannorum et iiii Communiariorum, ad puniendos Usurarios, - - G.	256	
Charta Domini Regis tangens Ordinationes Usurariorum, - - - - H.	159	
Ordinatio de Usurariis, - - - - H.	36	
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Declaratio Usuræ, - - - - H.	260	

DE TESTAMENTIS, EXECUTORIBUS, ET LEGATIS.<sup>1</sup> F. 315. a.

Testamentum Henrici Neuport adnullatum ad Hustengum de Communibus Placitis, tentum die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimoquinto. <sup>1</sup>	Hustengum de Communibus Placitis, tentum die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sanctæ Margaretæ Virginis, anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, tricesimoquinto. <sup>1</sup>	Testaments, Executors, and Legacies.
Quod nullum Testamentum ad probationem admittatur, nisi Sigillum Testatoris sit appositum vel appensum, et docere Poterunt expresse de Sigillo Testatoris, et Probatores notitiam Sigilli expresse habeant, C.	8, 68	
[De eodem], - - - - Horn,	270	
Si aliquis calumniam fecerit super Testamentum, admittatur; sed tamen non differatur Probatio, C.	68	

<sup>1</sup> Rotul. Husteng. 35 Edward I.

Quod Cives tenementa sua infra libertatem Civitatis legare possunt ad Manum Mortuam, et alio modo,  
 - - - - - I.F. f. 104, 105

<sup>1</sup> Memorandum quod <sup>2</sup> Radulphus le Myneter, in Testamento suo, irrotulato die Lunæ proximo ante festum Sancti Marci Evangelistæ, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, secundo, legavit uxori suæ, hæredibus et assignatis suis, dimidiam marcatam. Et quia consuetudo Civitatis Londoniarum non permittit quod vir potest legare uxori suæ in feodo, prædicta uxor renunciavit feodum inde, et petit quod possit tenere ad terminum vitæ suæ tantum, etc.; et concessum fuit ei,  
 - [Rot. Husteng.]—Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, secundo.

<sup>3</sup> Item, in Testamento Adæ Forsham, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, xv, uxor renunciavit feodum ei legatum, et petiit tenere ad terminum vitæ,  
 - [Rot. Husteng.]—Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, xv°.

Et idem in Testamento Radulphi Chestre, irrotulato anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Henrici, xxxiii.

In Testamento Walteri Bachelor, irrotulato ad Hustengum tantum die Lunæ ante Conversionem Sancti Pauli, anno regni Regis Edwardi, filii Regis Edwardi, primo, quia Testator legavit unam shopam W., et M. uxori suæ, sorori ejusdem Testatoris, et hæredibus de dicta M., licite procreatis; quæ shopa antea data fuit prædictis W. et M., in liberum maritagium; et quia prædicti W. et M., tempore Probationis Testamenti, superstites fuerunt et liberos habere possent,—Ideo illud legatum adnihilatur,  
 - - - - -

- [Rot. Husteng.] Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, primo  
 Item, in Testamento Henrici Bermyngham, irrotulato die Lunæ ante Conversionem Sancti Pauli, eodem anno, quia Testator legavit unum tenementum J., uxori suæ, ad

<sup>1</sup> See before, page 675.

<sup>2</sup> "Radulphus," in page 675.

<sup>3</sup> See before, page 675.

terminum vitæ suæ, et post ejus decessum, A., filie suæ; ita quod, si eadem A. obiret, vivente matre sua, tunc eadem uxor reversionem inde venderet; et si illud in vita sua non vendiderit, tunc voluit quod ipsa in Testamento suo illud legaret ad vendendum: quod legatum fuit contra consuetudinem Civitatis. Ideo, quoad hoc, adnihilatur, - - - - -  
 - [Rot. Husteng.] Anno Edwardi, Edwardi, primo.  
 Si liber legaverit tenementum vel redditus ad Manum Mortuam, licet non sit persona capax nominata, tamen Legatum sit effectuale, - - - l.H. f.96  
 Ordinatio quod Executores respondeant sine specialitate, - - - - - H. 107

DE NOCUMENTIS ET PURPRESTURIS, CARPENTARIISQUE F. 316. a.  
 ET CEMENTARIIS JURATIS.

Præsentatio cujusdam cujusdam muri terrei, ad nocu- Nuisances and Purprestures, and Oaths of Carpenters and Masons.  
 mentum Communitatis, stantis in Fynkislane, C. 7  
 Cementarii et Carpentarii jurati, pro Assisis Nocumenti, of Carpenters and Masons. C. 53  
 Ordo et Processus in Assisis de Nocumento, Custum. 208  
 Item, de eodem, Libro C, - - - C. 14  
 Exoneratio quinque marcarum exactarum in Scaccario, per extractionem Justiciariorum, ad inquirendum de Purpresturis, - - - - - E. 10  
 Præceptum factum Personæ Sancti Laurentii de Candelwikstrete, quod non clauderet Cœmeterium ibidem, quia est communis via, - - - - - E. 56  
 Ordinatio pro Nocumentis inter Conductum et le Stokkes amovendis, - - - - - F. 102  
 Qe hurdis, paly, degrees, nautres choses soient faitz en les hautes Rewes de la Citee, - - - F. 105  
 Judicium ad evellendum quendam murum, ad ostium Ecclesiæ Sancti Michaelis ad Bladum de novo factum, - - - - - H. 84

De Purpresturis super Decanum et Capitulum Sancti Pauli Londoniarum, - - -	l. Custum.	f. 239
Item, adhuc de Purpresturis super Decanum Sancti Pauli, - - - - -	Custum.	263
Concessio erectionis Pinnaculi Conductus de Fletestrete, - - - - -	H.	226
Ordinatio de Assisis Nocumenti, - - -	C.	14
Item, de eodem, Libro de Custumis, Custum.		208

F. 316. b. CONCESSIONES, CONFIRMATIONES, ET ADMISSIONES LIBERTATUM DIVERSARUM PERSONARUM IN DIVERSIS MISTERIS.

Grants, Confirmations, and Admissions to the Freedom of divers Mysteries.	Confirmatio libertatis Hugonis Curteys, per Commune Consilium, - - - - -	H.	97
	Libertas Civitatis concessa cuidam Attornato in Curia Regis, - - - - -	C.	24
	Restitutio libertatis Ricardi Northbury, - - -	G.	247
	Admissio Willelmi Tyllere et Terry Dripstein in libertatem Misteræ de Brouderers, - - -	H.	301
	Admissio Johannis Dekene in libertatem Misteræ Grossariorum, - - - - -	H.	316
	Consimilis Admissio pro Willelmo Sevenok in Misteram Grossariorum, - - - - -	H.	316
	Admissio Thomæ Smythe, dicti Stanes, in Misteram Vinetariorum, - - - - -	I.	1
	Admissio Johannis Bisshop in Misteram Vinetariorum, - - - - -	I.	1
	Admissio Willelmi Coventre in Misteram Merceriorum, - - - - -	I.	14

F. 317. a. DE PISCENARIIS, LIBERIS ET FORINSECIS, ET VENDITIONE PISCIVM SUORUM, ET LOCIS VENDITIONIS; ET PLURIBUS ALIIS CIRCUMSTANTIIS MISTERÆ PRÆDICTÆ, ET SERVIENTUM EJUSDEM.

Fishmongers, free and foreign, and the Sale of Fish, and	Que deux Halymotz soient par an, un countre le fest Seynt Martyn, et lautre countre Quarresme, un al Pount et lautre a Oldefisshe-	} A. 89, 90

strete; as queux toutz viendront, par garnissement dun jour, quaunt le Viscount y purra attendre; et qi ferra defaute, paie xxi deniers, - - - - -

Et qe nul de la Citee achate pessoun frez pur revendre, avaunt soleil leve, ne sale avaunt prime, si Forein ny eit part; et si Forein eit parte, soit vendu apres prime, -

Et qe nul nenvoye pur achater nul manere pessoun, loyns ne pres, pur le forstaller, -

Et qe nul achate pessoun en nul nief, tanques la corde soit mys a terre; ne adonques, forsques en la fourme avaunt dite, -

Et qe nul avowe ne rescoyve pessoun destrauge, si la moyte du pessoun ne soyt la moyte soen, - - - - -

Et qe des oystres, moules, welkys, nul ne les vende ne avowe, fors ceux qi les peschent; ne qils ne gysent a vent outre deux retretes et un flot, ne ne soient venduz en gros par batel; fors si lestrauge navera parvenu a none, les Revendours poent achatre et mettre en shopes, -

Et qe pessoun, qe vient en panyers, soit auxi bouun pardessouz come pardessus, -

Et qe sturioun, qe vient en barels, soit dune prise et dune salessoun, - - -

Et qe tout manere de pessoun qe vient noetantre de chescuny, ne soit remue hors de batelle avaunt solail leve, si pluoues temps ne veigne; et donques, soit sur le Kay en garde un Serjaunt de la Rewe, -

Et qe nul pessoun qe vient en paners ne soit herberge en shope ne en maisoun, mais demurgent dehors en viewe; sauve, ceux du Mistier puissent lour pessoun propre herberger par view de Serjaunt, issint qe

places for Sale; with other matters connected with the said Mystery and the Servants thereof.

I. A.  
f.89,90.

- lendemayn il soit pleynement mys en  
 marche, - - - - -  
 Et qe nul ne concele ne herberge lampreies  
 de Nautes par Estraunge, mais al mure  
 Seint Margarete Estraunges les vendent;  
 ne nul les achate pur revendre avaunt le  
 quart jour apres leur venue; ne Estraunge  
 ne les vende apres a retaille, mais par  
 dozeine ou dymy, - - - - -  
 Et qe nul preigne Apprentis meins qe vii  
 ans, - - - - -  
 Et qe nul Apprentis marchande ne forschepe  
 nul homme du Mistier, issint qe par leur  
 envye le pessoun soit plus chier, -  
 Et qe Apprentis qi ore sont, ne meynove-  
 rount taunt quils soient enrollez, - -  
 Et qe les achatours l'Abbe de Seynt Alban  
 nachatent plus qe leur busoigne pur la  
 maisoun, - - - - -  
 Et qe harang, makerel, nautre pessoun, qe  
 vient par charette, soit achate avaunt heure  
 de none, pur revendre, - - - - -  
 Esprot soit vendu par tandle et dymy, et  
 nemy en gros, - - - - -
- Item, quod vendentes piscem non projiciant aquam in  
 Vicum regium, sed eam faciant deferre usque Thami-  
 siam, - - - - - A. 130
- Item, Piscenarii jurati ad scrutandos panerios qui non  
 sunt de assisa; quorum assisa est, quod panerius  
 continebit unum bussellum avenarum, - C. 92
- F. 317. b. De Forstallatoribus lampredarum, - - D. 123
- Qe nul regrate pessoun avaunt prime sone.—Inter  
 Articula, videlicet, xxiii Articulo, - D. 157
- Qe nul Vendour de pessoun gette leur ewe en haute  
 rewe, - - - - - D. 158

l. A.  
f. 89, 90.



- Qe nul entre batel ove oystres, moules, et welkes,  
avaunt qils soient arrivez ; mais celui qi les amesna,  
les vende, - - - - - l. D. f. 158
- Captio dossariorum quia non fuerant de assisa ; et foris-  
factura piscium, et combustio dorseriorum, E. 32
- Amensuratio dossariorum piscis facta ; et forisfactura  
piscium, et combustio dosseriorum, - E. 29
- Quod Vicecomites capiant de quolibet dosserio lam-  
predam unam, - - - - - E. 108
- Et que quidem Custuma postea adnullatur per Judi-  
cium, Libro H, - - - - - H. 31
- Forisfactura piscis, quia vendiderunt in shopis suis, et  
non in domo de Stokkes, - - - - - E. 153
- Qe nul pessoun, fres ne sale, soyt mys sur estalles a  
vendre aillours qe en Briggestrete, Wolchirche, et  
Oldefisshstrete, - - - - - F. 208
- Item, qe pessoun de ewe douce soit porte a Briggestrete  
et Oldfisshstrete, et la vendu, et nemy aillours,  
- - - - - G. 87
- Item, qe Birlesteris qi portent pessoun des Rewes, nes-  
toient en Chepe naillours, - - - - - G. 87
- Ordinatio quod Piscenarii habeant stalla apud les  
Stokkes diebus piscium, et Carnifices diebus car-  
nium, - - - - - G. 91
- Qe nul regrate pessoun de ewe douce pur revendre ;  
cestassavoir, roches, barbels, dars, floundres, stike-  
lynges, smelt, lamprons, ne nul autre pessoun ;  
mes le Peschours les vendent souz le mure Seynt  
Margarete, Oldefisshstrete, et souz le mure de Saint  
Marie Magdeleyn ; ne qe nul Birlster vend pessoun  
en nul lieu certeyn ; ne qe nul Regratour nachate  
pessoun de ewe douce devaunt heure de prime,  
- - - - - G. 100
- Brevia pro Piscenariis, ad confirmandas certas Ordi-  
nationes præscriptas, - - - - - G. 126
- Item, qe Birlesters nestoient en nul lieu deinz la  
Citee, - - - - - G. 197

- Item, qe nul regrate pessoun pur revendre ; mais ceux  
que les pernent les vendent, - - - L. C. f. 197
- Item, qe nul Personere ne Regrator nachate pessoun  
de ewe douce avaunt heure de prime, - C. 197
- Placitum de Piscenariis de Fysshwharfe, Custum. 250
- Statuta antiqua Piscenariorum Londoniarum, Horn, 218
- Charta Piscenariorum, - - - - G. 136
- Compositio inter Piscenarios et Pelliparios, F. 79
- Item, quod aquæ in quibus salmones capiuntur, sint  
in defenso a festo Nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ usque  
festum Sancti Martini, - - - - F. 87
- Item, qe Personers ne degoutent lour ewe en les  
rewes, mais le facent apporter a Thamise, Libro de  
Custumis, - - - - Custum. 204
- Statutum de poletria et piscibus ; et pretium cujus-  
libet piscis, - - - - C. 82
- Combustio Kidellorum, Libro F, folio 71, et E. 99
- F. 518. a. Qe nul voise pur forstaller pessons frez, pris en Tha-  
mise, en rivers dicelle, - - - - F. 119
- Statuta antiqua Piscenariorum, præsentanda in Hali-  
moto suo, - - - - Custum. 207
- Qe nul Personer achate pessoun venant a la Citee,  
devaunt qe les bones gens eyent achatez ce qe lour  
bosoigne, - - - - Custum. 203
- Quod liberi Civitatis stare possent cum Piscenariis  
ad stallas suas, et participare cum eis de mercan-  
dis, - - - - C. 88
- Piscenarii jurati ad conservandam Ordinationem factam  
de Venditione piscium, - - - - E. 149
- Quod liberi Civitatis non custumabunt lampredas,  
- - - - H. 31
- Piscenarii electi ad supervidenda retia in aquis Tha-  
misæ et Medewaye, - - - - H. 82
- Qe nul Hukster estoise en certain lieu, mais voisent  
parmy la Vile, - - - - H. 107
- Qe nul regrate pessoun fres, mais les Pernours le ven-  
dent mesmes, - - - - H. 107

Item, qe pris de smelt, lamproons, et roches, et autres	
Peasons, - - - - -	l. H. f 107
Litteræ et Brevia Domini Regis, pro Piscenariis Lon-	
doniarum, - - - - -	H. 326
Item, Ordinationes Piscenariorum, Libro H, foliis 152,	
153, 154, et - - - - -	H. 172
Sacramentum Custodum Misteræ Piscenariorum Lon-	
doniarum, - - - - -	H. 120
Commissio ad supervidendos eos qui piscant in Tha-	
misia, - - - - -	H. 129
Ordinatio pro anguillis ponderandis, - - - - -	I. 111
Ordinatio Misteræ Piscenariorum, - - - - -	I. 185
Adnullatio cujusdam Judicii de lampredis costumandis,	
- - - - -	H. 31

DE MOLENDINIS ET MOLENDINARIIS CUJUSLIBET BLADI, F. 113. b.  
ET PONDERATIONE; ET EORUM STIPENDIIS AC CAS-  
TIGATIONIBUS.

Solvendus est pro ponderatione cujuslibet	} A. 113	Mills, and Millers of either kind of corn; the Weighing thereof, and the Pay- ments and Punish- ments of Millers.
quarterii bladi versus molendinum, obo-		
lus, - - - - -		
Item, pro molatione cujuslibet quarterii, iiii		
denarii, - - - - -		
Item, si Molendinarius convictus fuerit quod		
furatus fuerit de farina, vel fraudem in-		
terposuerit, quod equus molendini areste-		
tur, cum farina, quousque Dominus Molendini		
venerit et fecerit venire Transgressorem;		
et si non fecerit, solvat dimidiam		
marcam. Et si Transgressor venerit, ha-		
bent Judicium clayæ, ad modum Pistoris,		
et nihilominus Dominus satisfaciat pro		
farina deficiente. Et si Dominus venire		
noluerit, nec adducere Transgressorem, pro-		
hibeatur ne quis accedat ad dictum mo-		
lendinum, quousque, etc, - - - - -		
Item, quod bladum liberetur per pondus, -		

Item, de supradictis Ordinationibus, Libro Horn, folio,	
- - - - -	l. Horne, f. 263
Item, Breve pro Molendinariis, Pistoribus, et Bracia-	
toribus castigandis, - - - -	A. 127
Item, quod tres Stateræ ad bladum ponderandum, de	
novo ordinatæ, omnino deleantur, - -	B. 35

DE BLADARIIS ET PORTITORIBUS BLADI; BRASII ET  
 F. 519. a. SALIS REGRATORIBUS; ET LOCIS STATIONIS ET VEN-  
 DITIONIS EORUNDEM, CUM ALIIS INDE DEPENDENTIIS.

Corndalers  
and Porters  
of corn; Re-  
grators of  
malt; and  
salt; and  
their places  
for standing  
and selling;  
with other  
matters re-  
lating  
thereto.

Quod nullus Mango, Regrator bladi, piscium, avium,	
emat victualia ante primam pulsationem, A.	129
Item, quod Portitor bladi non mensurat bladum, nec	
ingrediat cœmeterium, domum, seu navem, ad bla-	
dum forandum, quousque per possessorem bladi vo-	
cetur, - - - - -	A. 130
[De eodem] - - - - -	D. 156
Quod nullus Abrocarius sit de blado vel brasio,	
- - - - -	G. 18
Homines jurati ad scrutandum, ne quis bladum suum	
ultra justum pretium vendat, nec bladum putri-	
dum cum blado bono misceat, - -	C. 40
Forstallatores bladi adjudicati de libertate sua,	
- - - - -	C. 40
Item, qe nulle vende ble par ensample ne en mus-	
setes, mais en Marches deinz Newgate et a Gras-	
chirche; et ce apres prime sone, et nemy devaunt,	
- - - - -	D. 155
Item, qe ble amesne a la Citee, par terre	}
ou par ewe, ne soit mys a vent fors en	
Marche, - - - - -	E. 44.
Item, qe ble qi vient a la Ryve la Royme,	}
ou aillours, par Estraunge, ne serra my a	
vente avaunt prime sone a Seynt Paul, -	

<sup>1</sup> See D. f. 158.

- |   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| Item, qe Estraunge ne mette ble a vente,<br>nachate par ensauple; ne Forein vende a<br>Forein, - - - - -  | } | l. E. f. 44 |
| Item, qe nul de la Citee nachate ble en la<br>Citee venaunt en la Citee, pur revendre, -  |   |             |
| Item, qe nul Deinsein ne coevere ble des-<br>traunge, - - - - -   |   |             |
| Item, qe nul Prive Regratour nestoise sur les<br>pavimentz entre Estraunges, mais par eux<br>mesmes; ne baile soun ble a Estraunge<br>pur revendre, - - - - - |   |             |
| Item, qe nul baile soun argent as Bladours hautans<br>Marches de Upeland, pur avoir gain de chescun<br>quarter, - - - - -                                     |   | E. 44       |
| Certi homines electi apud Billyngesgate et Ripam<br>Reginæ, ne bladum ductum ibidem ad vendendum<br>ducatu extra Civitatem, - - - - -                         |   | E. 137      |
| Quod nullus vendat bladum per exemplum,<br>Quod nullus exponat blada venditioni apud<br>Ripam Reginæ, nec Billyngesgate, ante<br>dimidiam primam, - - - - -   | } | F. 81       |
| Quod nullus Mensurator sit Abrocarius, - - - - -  |   |             |
| Item, quod nullus forstallet bladum, - - - - -  |   |             |
| Item, quod nullus Bladarius vendat bladum,<br>et dimittat dictum bladum in manibus<br>Venditoris ad vendendum, - - - - -                                      |   |             |
| Item, de eisdem Ordinationibus, Libro G, - - - - -  |   | G. 29       |
| Item, quod Braciatore, seu braseum facientes, non con-<br>sumant aquam Conductus, - - - - -   |   | F. 107      |
| Item, qe ble et bres soit entierment mene en Marche,<br>et vendu par celuy qi les mesne, - - - - -  |   | F. 181      |
| Item, qe le quarter de brez soit vendu par ix bussels,<br>- - - - -   |   | G. 29       |
| Item, qe nul Bladour ne Regratour nachate ble, ne brez<br>ne sel, en la Citee, pur revendre, - - - - -  |   | G. 29       |
| Item, qe nul Marchaunt nachate ble, bres, ne sel, a<br>Billyngesgate, ne a la Byve la Reigne, avaunt qils   |   |             |

- eyent este mys a vent par treis jours apres leur  
venue, - - - - - L. G. f. 56
- F. 212. b.** Item, qe nul ble soit vendu a Billyngesgate,  
ne a la Ryve la Royne, avaunt qils eyent  
este mys a vente par iii jours apres leur  
venue, - - - - - }  
Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, et les  
lesse es mayns de Vendour pur revendre, } G. 72  
Item, qe nul mette ble nautre vitaille es  
mains destrange ou Prive, de les rechatre,  
Item, qe nul Bladour, nautre, nachate ble,  
bres, ne sel, venauntz par ewe, tant qils  
eyent este a marche par treis jours de  
Marche, - - - - - }
- Item, qe nul mesne ble ne bres a vendre, fors as  
jours de Marche, - - - - - G. 86
- Item, qe ble et bres soit pleynement amesne a Marche,  
- - - - - G. 107
- Item, qe nul Hostiller face nul payn, mais lachate des  
Pestours, - - - - - G. 135
- Item, qe ble ne bres ne soit vendu fors en plein  
Marche, - - - - - G. 197
- Item, qe nul mette soun propre ble, nautre vitail, es  
mains de Foreyns, ne dautres, pur meisme ceux  
rechater, - - - - - G. 197
- Item, qe touz blez qe veignent del Est en bateux,  
come i bussel, ii, ou iii, soient venduz la, G. 206
- Item, qe nul furment soit vendu pur bres dice faire,  
- - - - - E. 62
- Item, qe Abrocours et autres qi achatent ble ne de-  
layent les Paysanz de leur paie, - - D. 156
- Item, qe Abrocours et autres qi achatent ble, etc.,  
- - - - - E. 157
- Breve ne blada nimis caristianur per adventum  
Regis, et Ordinatio inde, - - - E. 157
- Bladarii jurati ad custodienda Mercata secundum Ordi-  
nationem Civitatis, - - - F. 66

B. IV.] REGULATIONS FOR CORNDEALERS AND PORTERS. 695

Qe bles soient entierment menez en Marche, et illeques venduz, - - - - -	- l. F.	f 81
Qe Bladers nachatent nul bles deins la Citee mais Upelande, - - - - -	- F.	81
Ordernaunce qe Mesurers de graunt et menu sel prendront pur mesurer dicel et cariage, -	- F.	164
Item, qe nul amesne hors de la Citee blee ne bres, sur forfaiture, - - - - -	- G.	244
Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - -	- H.	15
Breve quod nullus emat vel forstallet aliqua blada in Grangia antequam ad Mercatum venerint, G.		255
Item, qe nul vende ble ne bres, fors en pleyn Marche, - - - - -	}	G. 260
Item, qe nul mette ble, nautre vitaille, par ensauple, en autry mains, pur les rechater,		
Item, qe nul vende ble avaunt les seyns sones, pur yce ordeignez, - - - - -		
Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, nautre vitaille, pur les lesser apres es mayns des Vendours pur revendre, - - - - -		
Item, qe nul amesne hors de la Cite ble ne brez, - - - - -		
Item, qe nul Hostiller face nulle payn en sa maisoun, - - - - -	- G.	265
Item, Portours preignent come ils soloient, et nient plus, - - - - -	- F.	181
Item, qe ceux qi amesnent bles ou bres a la Citee lamenent as Marches; cestassavoir, des Countes de Cantebritte, Huntyngdone, Bedforde, et de Ware, a Graschirche; et ceux qi veignent de Barnet et del West, deinz Newgate, - - - - -	- <sup>1</sup> G.	324
Item, qe nul Deinzein mette soun ble es mayns de Forein a vendre; ne nul qi avera achate ble en Marche, ne les lesse es mayns dautri a vendre, G.		324

F. 320. a.

<sup>1</sup> See also H. f. 114.

- Item, qe Bladers qi mesnent ble a la Cite a vendre,  
—qe nul vende par moustre ne ensample; et qils  
veignent as Marches; et qe nul soit vendu apres  
prime, - - - - - l. Custum. f 201
- Item, qe chescun nef et batelle qe meisne ble, estoise  
un jour a vendre as comunes, - Custum. 201
- Item, qe chescun paie pur ble qil achate des Foreins,  
et sil ne face, qe le Vendour eyt souen recoverir par  
lestatut de Smythfelde, - Custum. 201, 219
- Item, qe nul Regratour de ble, pulletrie, ne pessoun,  
nachate pur revendre avaunt heure de prime,  
- - - - - Custum. 203
- Item, qe nul Mongere de ble ne dautre vitaille isse  
hors de la Citee pur ascun vitaille venaunt a ycelle  
achatre, - - - - - Custum. 203
- Item, qe nul Monger ne Regratour achate vitaille ve-  
naunt a la Citee avaunt qe les bones gentz eient  
achatez, - - - - - Custum. 203
- Item, qe nul Portour de ble vende ne mesure ble,  
ne affoere ble, avaunt qil soit requis, Custum. 204
- Diversa Presentamenta super Firmarios Vicecomitum,  
in Itinere de Theolonio bladi, - Custum. 257
- Nul Mango de ble doit estre fors a la Ryve la Royne,  
- - - - - Horn, 256
- Item, qe mesne ble a la Cite par terre ou par  
ewe, le vende as lieux limitez, - - - - -
- Item, qe ble qi vient a la Ryve la Royne  
par Estraunges, soit la mys a vente a  
heure de prime, par view des quatre prod-  
hommes a ce eslutz, - - - - -
- Item, qe nul Estraunge ne mette ble a vente,  
ne nul achate par ensample; ne qe Forein  
vende a autre Forein, - - - - -
- Item, qe nul Regratour de ble nachate ble  
pur revendre, - - - - -

Horne,  
333, 334



Item, qe nul coevere blee de Forein, - -	} l. Horne f. 333, 334
Item, qe nul Bladour Deinzsein estoise ove Forein, ne nul Prive baille soun ble a Forein,	
Item, qe nul lowe sa maisoun a Pestour pur partir du gain, - - - -	
Item, qe nul creauce ble as Pestours, -	
Item, qe nul baille soun argent a Bladour, hauntaunt Marches du pais, pur avoir partie du gayn, - - - -	
Item, quod capiat pro mensura, cariagio, et portagio i quarterii bladi de Ripa Reginæ, per omnes Venellas usque Westchepe, et usque Ecclesiam Sancti <sup>1</sup> Antonini, Horsebrigge, et usque Wolsyesyate, nisi obolus quadrans; et a dicta Ripa usque dicta loca,—usque Flete, Newgate, Crepulgate, Cornhulle, Estchepe, Billyngesgate, i denarius; et a dicta Ripa usque Barras Suburbiorum, i denarius quadrans. Et quilibet Magister inveniet quarterium, bussellum, dimidium strikum, et unum equum; et erunt octo Magistri, et quilibet habebit tres Socios, quorum quilibet inveniet unum equum et septem saccos, - - - <sup>2</sup> C. 54	
Item, qe Portours ne preignent pur la charge dune chival de farine fors quart, - - - -	F. 330. b. G. 121
Item, qe nul vende ble ne brez fors en plein Marche, et nemy par ensauple, - -	} H. 15
Item, qe nul ne mette soun propre ble, ne nul autre vitaille, par ensauple, es mains dautri pur rechater, - - - -	
Item, qe ble ne bres ne soit vendu avaunt les seines sonez, ne par ensauple, fors en pleyn Marche, - - - -	
Item, qe nul achate ble, bres, ne sel, ne nul autre vitaille, pur les lesser apres es mayns de mesme le Vendour, pur revendre en gros ne a retaille, ou autre collusioun, - -	

<sup>1</sup> Properly, *Antonii*.

| <sup>2</sup> See also pp. 241-244 of this Volume.

Item, qe nul nachate ble, bres, ne sel, qi soient venuz  
par ewe pur vendre, pur revendre, avaunt qils eyent  
demurre overtement en pleine Marche par treis jours  
de Marche, - - - - - l. H. f 15

Item, qe nul namesne hors de la Cite bles ne  
bres, fors en plein Marche, - - - - -  
Item, qe nulle mette bles, bres, nautre vitaille,  
par ensauple en autri mains a vendre, -  
Item, qe nul ble soit vendu a Byllyngesgate,  
Ryve la Royne, ne Grascherche, avaunt qe  
les seyns pur yee ordeinez soient personez,  
Item, qe nul vende ble devaunt la mayn par  
ensauple, - - - - - H. 98  
Item, qe nul achate ble, nautre vitaille, pur  
les lesser es mayns de Vendour pur revendre,  
Item, qe nul Blader, nautre, achate ble, bres,  
ne sel, qi veignent par ewe a vendre, pur  
revendre, tanqes ils eient demurre en pleyn  
Marche par iii jours de Marche, - - -  
Item, qe nul namesne hors de la Citee ble,  
ne bres, ne vin, sanz licence, - - -

Proclamatio quod ipsi venientes cum blado et brasio ad  
vendendum, ex parte Orientali, per Ware et per illas  
partes, stent apud Graschirche; et illi ex parte Occi-  
dentali, ut per Barnet, stent ad Fratres Minores, et  
non alibi, - - - - - H. 114  
Ordinatio pro blado et brasio, - - - H. 121  
Provisio facta contra caristiam bladi, - - I. 15

F. 321. b. DE BRASIATORIBUS ET HUKSTERS CERVISIAM VENDENTI-  
BUS; MENSURIS, BARELLIS, ET VENDITIONE, SIMUL  
CUM GUBERNATIONE ET PUNITIONE DEFECTUUM  
EORUNDEM; AC DE ARTICULIS ET ORDINATIONIBUS  
BRASIATORUM EORUNDEM.

Brewers and  
Hucksters  
of beer;  
Measures,  
Barrels, and  
Sale thereof;

Si Brasiator assisam frerit, et convictus fuerit, solvat  
primo x solidos, secundo xx solidos, et tertio habeat  
Judicium inde provisum, in Westechepe, - C. 113

B. IV.] REGULATIONS FOR BREWERS AND ALESSELLERS. 699

Et si convictus solvere noluerit, vel non poterit, habeat	Regulation
Judicium, ut supra, - - - - l.C. f 113	and Punish-
Quod lagena cervisiæ vendatur pro obolo quadrante,	ment of de-
et nulla cervisia carior, - - - C. 119	faults; and
Item, quod Braciatores vendant per potellum et quar-	Articles and
tum, signatum Sigillo Aldermanni, - - C. 119	Ordinances
Et quod tonellus contineat centum quinquaginta lage-	of the
nas, - - - - - C. 119	Brewers.
Item, qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres	
Curfeu sone, sur peine de dimy marc, - B. 33	
Breve pro Braciatoribus Londoniarum, ne Vicecomites	
eos injuste amercent seu distringent, - C. 4	
Item, qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres	
Curfeu sone a Seint Martyn, sur peyne de paier, al	
primer foitz xl deniers, a la second demi marc, a	
la tierce xx souldz; a le quart, forjure le mistier,	
- - - - - C. 14	
Item, quod Braciatores non consumant aquam Conduc-	
tus, - - - - - D. 110	
Item, qe le galon de cervoise soit vendu pur obole	
quart, et i denier, et nient plus, - - D. 157	
Item, qe Braceours vendent par mesure ensealle,	
- - - - - D. 157	
Proclamatio quod lagena cervisiæ vendatur pro i de-	
nario obolo, et i denario obolo quadrante, et non	
pluris, - - - - - E. 57	
Prohibitio ne cervisia vendatur super Pontem, E. 108	
Qe nul Braceour teigne soun huis overt apres Coverfew	
sone, - - - - - F. 70	
Item, de eodem, Libro E, folio, - - E. 194	
Item, quod Braciatores vendant per lagenam, potel-	
lum, et quart; lagenam melioris pro i denario obolo:	
quod si quis infregerit, habeat Imprisonamentum per	
tres dies, et in exitu suo solvat xl denarios; secun-	
da vice, Imprisonamentum vi dierum, et solvat di-	
midiam marcam; et quarta vice, abjuret Civitatem,	
- - - - - F. 18	

Item, quod quarterium brasii vendatur per ix bussellos,	- - - - -	L F.	£81
Item, quod Braciatores non consumant aquam Conductus,	- - - - -	F.	107
Item, qe chescun Braceour vende par mesure ensele,	- - - - -	F.	214
Item, qe nul Braceour teigne huis overt apres, etc.,	- - - - -	F.	214
Item, qils vendent par mesure enseale,	-	G.	2, 29
Item, qe nul Taverner teigne soun huis overt apres, etc.,	- - - - -	G.	10
Item, qe Braceour vendent le galon par certain pris,	- - - - -	G.	29
Item, qe Braceour vende cervoise as Regratours,	G.		87
Item, qils vendent par mesure ensele,	-	G.	87
Coment le galon de cervoise serra vendu,	-	G.	107
Qe Braceour ne teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone at Bowe,	- - - - -	G.	176
Item, qe nul vende cervoise fors par mesure ensele,	- - - - -	G.	176
Item, qe le galon de cervoise soit vendu a certain pris,	- - - - -	G.	176
Item, qe nul Braceour teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone,	- - - - -	G.	196
Item, qe nul vende cervoise sinoun par mesure ensele,	- - - - -	G.	196
Item, qe nul Regratour achate cervoise pur revendre,	- - - - -	G.	207
Item, si Braceours soient atteins qils soient perjures, ou de faux mesures, soient, etc.,	- -	G.	207
Item, qe le galon de cervoise soyt vendu a certeyn pris,	- - - - -	G.	244
Item, qe nul Brasseour teigne huys overt apres Curfeu sone,	- - - - -	H.	14
Item, qe cervoise soit vendu a certain pris,	G.		259

B. IV.] REGULATIONS FOR BREWERS AND ALESSELLERS. 701

Item, qe nul Hukster achate cervoise pur revendre,	- - - - - L.G.	f.259
Item, qe nul Hosteler vende cervoise fors a ses Hostes,	- - - - - G.	259
Item, qe nul Hukster vende cervoise,	G.	255
Assisa cervisiæ,	- - - - - Custum.	'65
Pœna Braciatorum et aliorum infringentium Assisam,	- - - - - Custum.	'65
Qe nul Vicount preigne fyne de Braceresse,	- - - - - Custum.	202
Item, qe Braseours vendent par mesure ensele, et le tonelle conteigne el galons; et qils portent lour mesures quatre foitz par an a la maisoun del Alderman; et done pur le galoun ii deniers, potel i denier, quart obole, et pur busselle i denier,	- - - - - Custum.	202
Item, qe nul Braceour teigne huis overt apres Curfeusone,	- - - - - Custum.	205
Item qe nul Braceour teigne huis overt, etc.,	Custum.	217
Item, qe lassise de cervoise soit garde,	Custum.	219
Assisa cervisiæ,	- - - - - Horn,	121
Breve de Proclamatione facienda pro venditione cervisiæ,	- - - - - E.	58
Penaunce ordeine des Braceours qi vendent coudre lassise,	- - - - - G.	165
Quod Brasiatores non vendant cervisiam nisi per mensuram sigillatam,	- - - - - F.	161
Item, qe nul Regratour ne Regrateresse vende cervoise, ne teigne huis overt outre temps covenable,	G.	29
Breve contra Brasiatores,	- - - - - F.	150
Proclamatio de venditione cervisiæ, et contra Regratores ejusdem cervisiæ,	- - - - - G.	41
Brasiatores electi ad serviendum Domino Regi de cervisia,	- - - - - G.	55
Qe le galoun de meillour cervoise soit vendu pur i denier obole, et lautre pur i denier le galoun,	H.	14

<sup>1</sup> See Liber Custum. f. 65.

	Que nul Hukster nachate cervoise pur revendre, sur forfaiture de tout la cervoise, - - -	I. H.	f. 15
	Ordinatio de Venditione cervisiæ; et Alekunnens electi in qualibet Warda, - - -	H.	71
	Ordinatio quod Braciator qui braciat per septimanam quinque quarteria brasii vel infra, solvet, qualibet defalta inventa, quadraginta denarios, et ultra, vi solidos et viii denarios, - - -	H.	107
	Quod deferentes braseum ad vendendum per Ware et alibi, ex parte Orientali, stent apud Grascherche; et qui per Barnet, et illis partibus, apud Fratres Minores, - - -	H.	114
	Ordenaunce des Braceours et Huksters, -	H.	164
F. 322. b.	Ordinatio de Braciatoribus, - - -	H.	144
	Que Hostillers et Braceours vendent cervoise par pleine mesure, et nemy par hanapes, - -	H.	156
	Ordenaunce des Braceours et Huksters, -	H.	164
	Ordinatio de Braciatoribus, - - -	I.	51
	Ordinatio pro Sigillatione barellorum Braciatorum, - - -	I.	66

F. 321. a. DE PISTORIBUS ET EORUM SERVIENTIBUS; PANE ALBO ET TURTO, ASSAIA, ASSISA, PONDERE ET PRETIO, GUBERNATIONE ET CASTIGATIONE EORUNDUM.

Bakers and their Servants; white bread and tourte bread; the Assay, Assise, Weight and Price of bread; the Regulation and punishment of Bakers.	Breve pro Pistoribus, Braciatoribus, et Molendinariis castigandis, - - -	A.	127
	Quod duo panes fiant pro denario, et iiii pro denario; et quod panis non sit furratus, nec furfure factus, - - -	}	A. 129.
	Quod Pistoires non vendant panem ante furnum, sed in Foro; quod si fecerit, sit in misericordia; et quod Emptor amittat panem,		
	Quod quilibet Pistor habeat signum proprium,		
	Quod quilibet Aldermannus habeat signum in custodia, - - -		

B. IV.] REGULATIONS FOR BAKERS AND THEIR SERVANTS. 703

Quod nullus Pistor albi panis faciat panem turtum, nec e contra, - - - - -	L. A. f. 129
Quod Pistor non emat bladum ad revendendum, A.	129
Item, quod clasē super quas Pistores trahebantur, de- leantur; et Pistores habeant amodo iudicium Col- listrigii, - - - - -	B. 35
Quidam Pistor abjuravit Misterum suum, quia ter fuit tractus, - - - - -	D. 190
Modus et regula ad Assaium Panis faciendum, C.	13
Pondus panis dominici, panis meratorii, et panis Fran- cisci, - - - - -	Horn, 234
Breve Regis quod assisa Panis teneatur, -	D. 113
Item, qe Pestours ne vendent leur pain devaunt le fourne, ne en maisoun, mais en Marche, D.	156
Item, qe Viscountz ne preignent nul fyn des Pestours, ne Braceresses; mais eyent peine corporele, D.	156
Compositio ad puniendos infringentes assisam Panis et Cervisiæ, - - - - -	Horn, 121
Item, qe payn de Pestour Forein soit forfait, B.	53
Item, quod si Pistor se latitat, et non poterit inveniri, tum panis suus capiatur, et apud Guyhaldam pon- deretur; et si in pane defecerit Pistor, tamen habeat Iudicium postea, - - - - -	E. 5
Quidam Pistor abjuravit officium suum, et quia postea illud utebatur, habuit Imprisonamentum tresdecim dierum, - - - - -	E. 105
Item, qe nul lowe sa maisoun a Pestour, pur avoir partie du gayn du fourne; ne qe nul lowe pestrine a Pestour pur creauncer ble a lui, pur certain gain avoir du ble quaunt il est fourny, - - -	E. 44
Item, quod Pistores non portent gladium, massuellum, etc, in Affraium, - - - - -	E. 99
Ordinatio de Pistoribus et eorum Servientibus, E.	221
Item, Ordinatio Pistorum, - - - - -	Horn, 265
Nota, Iudicium clayæ super Pistores Forinsecos de Stratforde, - - - - -	D. 173
Item, de eodem, Libro D, folio 181, et -	D. 189
Assisa panis, - - - - -	Custum. 64

Pœna infrigentium assisam Panis et aliorum,	- - - - - l. Custum.	f. 65
Petitio Pistorum pro novo Assaio faciendo,	D.	114
Item, qe nul Pestour vende pain devaunt soun fourne, mais en Marche,	- - - - -	} Custum. 202
Item, qe chescun Pestour eyt sa Merche; et nul Pestour blanc face tourte pain, nec e contra,	- - - - -	
Item, qe nul Pestour achate ble pur revendre,	- - - - -	
<i>P. ass. b.</i> Item, qe nul Pestour qi fait pain tourte vende sa flour a Keu, ne as autres,	- - - - -	
Item, qe leur pain soit pris chescun moys un foitz,	- - - - -	
Item, qe nul Viscount preigne fyn de Pestour ne Braceresse,	- - - - -	
Item, si defaute soit trove en pain, a le pri- mere foitz, soit le Pestour treyne et le pain entour soun col; a le ii foitz, trayne et mys sur le Pilorie; et le tierce foitz, trayne, et soun forne abatu, et forsjure le Mistier en la Cite,	- - - - -	
Item, qe a Reqrateresse soit allowe xiii pains pur xii; et le Pestour ne resceive le pain freid de eux,	- - - - -	
Item, si defaute soit trove en Foreins Pes- tours, soyt tout leur pain forfait al huis des Viscountz; et ne mettent leur pains en shopes ne en seldes,	- - - - -	
Capitula dicenda Pistoribus in Halmoto,	Custum.	
Qe wastel et payn Fraunceis soient de owel pris,	- - - - - G.	207
Modus Assaii Panis,	- - - - - Custum.	210
Item, qe lassise de pain soit garde; et la peine de Pestour de faux pain,	- - - - - Custum.	219
Petitio Pistorum, et diversa Brevia pro illis,	Custum.	249
Assisa Panis,	- - - - - Horn,	121
Lucrum Pistoris,	- - - - - Horn,	121



Assaium panis in Londoniis, - l.Horn,	f 234	
Quidam Serviens Pistoris acceptavit onus Pistrinæ,		H. 61
- - - - -		
Quod nullus Regrator emat panem in Suthwerk, A.	129	
Qe le wastel et pain Fraunceis soyent de owel pris,		G. 207
- - - - -		
Les Chapitres qí doivent estre ditz as Pestours,		Horne, 226
- - - - -		
Item, qe un quarter de bren soit vendu selonc le pris		
dun bussel de furment, - - - - F.	182	
Item, coment bren serra vendu, - - G.	107	
Qe Pestours chargent lour Servauntz deux		
foitz par an de bulter et manyer lour past,		
Qe nul use cel Mistier sil ne soit sachant en		
icelle, - - - - -		
Item, qils facent iiii pains pur i denier, de		
flour de meillour bultelle, - - -		
Item, qils ne pestent ove ewe de fountaignes,		
Item, qils nachatent malvais ble, pur meller		
ove bone ble, - - - - -		
Item, qils ne vendent a Huksters fors xiii		
pains pur xii, saunz doun ou autre cur-		
tesie, - - - - -	H. 96	
Item, qe Tourt-pestour ne eyt bultel, ne face		
blanc pain, - - - - -		
Item, pain del pire leveyne soit fait cribre, -		
Item, qe pain des chevaux ne soit fait fors		
de feves et poys, saunz autre medlure,		
Item, alia Ordinatio eorundem, immediate		
subsequens, - - - - -		
Et super hoc, Billa missa fuit cuilibet Alder-		
manno ad inquirendum de eis et aliis		
Misteris, - - - - -		
Item, qe Pestours pestent tiel pain come est ordeigne		
par Mair et Aldermans, et soyent entendauntz a un		
Surveour pur ice depute, - - - H.	97	P. 332. a.

Item, qe nul medle mal ble ove bone ble, - I.H.	f.97
Item, qe nul Pestour destourbe Servautes des bones gentz destre sur le pestrre de lour past, H	97
Item, de Pistoribus, - - - - - H	144
Item, de Pistoribus, - - - - - H	160

F. 32. b. DE VINETARIIS, ET WYNEDRAWERS, ET PRETIO VINORUM: DE GAUGEATIONE, DE VINIS CORRUPTIS, ET EORUM SCRUTINIO, ET SUPERVISU, ET FORSTALLAGIO: DE PERTICIS TABERNARIORUM, ET OMNIBUS EJUSDEM ARTIS CIRCUMSTANTIIS.

Vintners and Wine-drawers, and the price of Wine; the Gauging of Wine, the Supervision of bad Wines, and the Forstalling of Wine: the Sign-poles of Taverners, and other matters relating to that craft.

Quod capiatur pro Abrocagio dolii vini vi denarii, - - - - - A	127
Item, qe nul Taverner teigne huis overt apres Curfeusone, sur peyne de dimy mark, - - - B	33
Item, de eodem, Libro C, - - - C	15
Item, quod Wyndrawers non capiant plus ad extrahendum i tonellum a batello super Kayum, et usque in cellarium super Kayum, quam ii denarios; et a batello usque in cellarium in Venella super Thamisiam, ii denarios obolum; et a batello usque in cellarium in Vico de Thamisestrete, in Parochia Sancti Martini, et alibi conjunctim, iiii denarios; et a batello usque in cellarium in Venella extendente se in prædictum Vicum de Thamisestrete, iiii denarios; et a batello usque in cellarium in Corderia, vi denarios; et a batello in omnibus Vicis infra Portas Civitatis, viii denarios; et a Batello usque in Venellas extra Muros, usque Barras, x denarios; et pro cariagio i tonelli vel ii piparum, infra carectam extraneam, iiii denarios. Et quod sint semper, ad minus, ad tonellum extrahendum, xii Socii parati, - C	69
Breve contra Tabernarios pro putridis vinis D	113
Ordinatio de Venditione vinorum, - - - D	117
Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, D	157

Item, qe Taverners ne teignent huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	I.E.	f. 1
Item, de eodem, Libro E, - - - - -	E.	194
De Venditione vinorum, - - - - -	D.	117
Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, D.		157
Breve pro Vinetariis et Tabernariis castigandis, F.		13
Breve de visu habendo ubi vina extrahuntur, F.		62
Ordinatio de visu habendo ubi vina extrahuntur, - - - - -	F.	63
Qe nul Taverner teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	F.	70
Qe nul Taverner medle vin corumpu ove bon vin, - - - - -	F.	70
Breve quod vina gaugeantur, - - - - -	F.	78
Quod nulla prisa fiat de vinis Civium, - - - - -	F.	104
Qe chescun puisse veer ou soun vin serra trete, et de quele vessel, - - - - -	F.	181
Item, qils vendent par mesure ensele, - - - - -	F.	181
Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, F.		181
Item, qe nul Taverner eyt drap pendaunt devaunt soun huys de soun celer, - - - - -	F.	214
Item, qe mesures soient esteauntz en Tavernes prestz enselez, - - - - -	F.	214
Breve ne Vinetarii misceant nova vina cum veteribus, - - - - -	G.	1
Breve ne vina vendantur antequam gaugeantur, G.		1
Item, qe nul Taverner teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	}	G. 2
Item, coment le galon de vin serroit vendu,		
Item, qe ceux qi ount vin Douce neyent autre vin en mesme la Taverne, - - - - -		
Item, qe nul vende sinoun par mesure ensele,		
Item, qe nul Taverner deneye a nully de veer soun vin tret, ne eit draps devaunt soun huis, - - - - -		
Item, qe nul Taverner teigne huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	G.	10

	Item, qe Taverners neyent riens devaunt les huis de lour celers, - - - - -	- l. G.	f 29
F. 322. a.	Item, qils ne vendent vin Douce par faux mesure, - - - - -	G.	29
	Item, qe nul vende vin fors par mesure ensealle, - - - - -	G.	29
	Item, qe nul vende un vin pur autre, -	G.	72
	Item, qe nul voise en la Pole naillours, pur encoustrer vins pur achatre, - - - - -	G.	72
	Item, qe Taverners vendent par mesure ensele, et nemy par cruskyn, - - - - -	G.	87
	Item, qe nul Taverner mette vin Renois et vin Blank en un celer ensemble, - - - - -	G.	87
	Breve pro Vinetariis, - - - - -	G.	139
	Item, qe iiii Vinters soyent jurrez chescun an de mettre pris de vin, - - - - -	G.	147
	Breve de vinis Dulcibus, quod Tabernæ sint in manus Majoris, - - - - -	G.	157
	Item, qe nul Taverner teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	G.	176
	Item, qe nul vende vin sinoun par mesure ensele, - - - - -	G.	176
	Vinetarii jurati pro Scrutinio vinorum faciendo, et Portitores electi pro vinis, - - - - -	E.	94
	Breve ad intendendum Johanni Pecche, de Scrutinio vinorum Dulcium faciendo, - - - - -	G.	314
	Breve pro eodem Johanne, et pretium vinorum Dulcium, - - - - -	G.	312
	Item, qe Taverners ne teignent lour huis overtz apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	G.	196
	Item, qe nul vende vin sinoun par mesure enseale, et nemye par crouses, - - - - -	G.	196
	Item, qe vin corrupt soit dampne, -	G.	196
	Item, qe vins novels ne soient mys en celers ove vins vielx, - - - - -	G.	260
	Item, qe vin Blanc de Gascoigne, de la Rochele, ne de		

Spayne, ne dautre lieu, ne soit mys en celers ove vins Renois, - - - - -	l. G. f. 260	
Breve de vinis non vendendis alibi quam ad Kayas, ubi gaugeari consueverunt, et antequam gaugeantur, - - - - -	G. 264	
Item, qe nul vende nul manere vin outre ii deniers, - - - - -	G. 295	
Proclamacioun de Vente de vin, - - -	G. 306	
Item, qe nul voise en la Pole, naillours en Thamise, pur achatre vins nautres marchandises, Custum. 201		
Item, qe nul Taverner teigne soun huis overt apres Curfeu sone, - - - - -	Custum. 205	
Item, de eodem, - - - - -	Custum. 217	
Item, qe lassise de vin soit garde, -	Custum. 219	
Quod Abrocarii vini capiant pro dolio iii denarios, <sup>1</sup> —		
Ordenaunce de Pris de vin, et qe homme puisse veer soun vin tret, sub poena dimidiæ marcæ, G. 103		
Computus Majoris et Vicecomitum de vinis forisfactis, - - - - -	G. 35	
Qe nuls vins soient venduz en ewe avaunt qils soyent mys a la terre en celer, - - -	G. 223	
Articuli Vinetariorum, - - - - -	G. 243	
Proclamacioun qe vins corruptz soient for- faitz, - - - - -		} G. 244
Item, apres la venu de novel vin, nul soit vendu avaunt qe le viel soit ouste, - - -		
Item, qe nul vin Blank de Gascoigne, de la Rochele, dEspayne, ne de nul autre pays, soit couche en celers ove vyns Renoys, -		
Item, qe vin Renoys et tout autre vin soit vendu par mesure ensele, - - - - -		
Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - -	H. 15	F. 333. b.
Item, qe les huys de Tavernes soient overtz, qe chescun puisse veer soun vin tret, sur peyne de xl deniers, - - - - -	H. 21	

<sup>1</sup> The reference is omitted.| <sup>2</sup> This leaf is wanting.

Item, qe nul namesne vins vers l'Est, sil ne trove suffisant seurte de les amesner al Port deinz le roialme,	- l. H.	f. 1
- - - - -	-	-
Item, qe nul voise en la Pole, naillours, pur forstaller vins,	- G.	259
Item, de eodem, Libro de Custumis, folio 201, et Libro H.,	- H.	14
- - - - -	-	-
Qe Blank vin ne soit vendu pur vin Renoys,	- G.	207
- - - - -	-	-
Item, le pris de vin proclame,	- G.	107
Abrocarii pro vinis jurati,	- C.	66
Item, de eodem, Libro D,	- D.	144
Diversi homines electi pro Scrutinio vinorum faciendo,	- C.	70
- - - - -	-	-
Breve quod lagena vini vendatur pro iii denariis,	- E.	30
- - - - -	-	-
Quidam Tabernarius attachiatus fuit quia vendidit vinum carius Proclamatione,	- E.	57
Petitio Vinetariorum facta Consilio Domini Regis,	- E.	119
- - - - -	-	-
Breve quod vina gaugeantur antequam venditioni exponantur,	- G.	265
- - - - -	-	-
Breve pro Officio Gaugeti vinorum,	- F.	112
Breve quod vina vendantur ad certum pretium,	G.	30
Quod vina carcata in Vasconia ducantur in Angliam,	- G.	41
- - - - -	-	-
Pretium vinorum assessum,	- G.	56
Breve ad gaugenda vina, et quod vendantur ad certum pretium,	- G.	73
- - - - -	-	-
Proclamatio de Venditione vinorum,	- G.	93
Quomodo vina vendi debeant, ad quod pretium,	- G.	98
- - - - -	-	-
Breve ne vina Dulcia vendantur infra Civitatem,	- G.	172
- - - - -	-	-
Breve pro pretio super vina faciendo,	- G.	178
Breve ne vina vel oleum vendantur antequam gaugeantur,	- G.	188

Breve pro vinis gaugeandis, - - -	L. G.	f. 204
Vinetarii manucapti quod vendent vinum ad rationabile pretium, - - - - -	G.	201
Pretium vini Renesiæ, - - - - -	G.	238
Quod nulla pertica Tabernarii excedat longitudinem septem pedum, - - - - -	H.	22
Proclamatio de pretio Venditionis vinorum,	H.	35
Vina insana et putrida adjudicata ad projicienda, - - - - -	H.	72
Ordinatio de Venditione vinorum, et Tabernariorum; et Proclamatio inde, - - - - -	H.	73
Que vins Renoys ne soit vendu plus chier que pur viii deniers; et vyn Vermaille pur vi deniers; Vernage pur ii souldz; Malvezie pur xvi deniers; Crete et Province pur xii deniers; et par mesure ensele, sur peyne limite, - - - - -	H.	97
Ordinatio de pretio vinorum, - - - - -	H.	97
Item, que vin corrupt soit dampne, - - - - -	H.	98
Item, que vin Blanc de Gascoigne, Rochele, d'Espagne, ne de nul autre pais, soit en celers ou vyn Renoys est a vendre, - - - - -	H.	98
Item, que nul voise a la Pole, naillours, pur encounter vins venauntz a la Citee, pur les bargayner, tanques ils soyent venuz as Kayes, apres leur primer descharge ou mys a terre, - - - - -	H.	98
Ordinatio de Wyndrawers, - - - - -	H.	302
Perdonatio Vinetariorum per Dominum Regem, H.		217
Breve de vinis Rubeis et aliis gaugeandis, I.		78
<sup>1</sup> Item, quod nullus venditioni exponat vina controfata aut miscuata, per ipsum facta aut alium, sub pcena ponendi super Collistrigium, - - - - -	I.	227
Judicium Collistrigii pro falso vino, vocato 'Romeney,' eodem folio, - - - - -	[I.]	[227]

F. 354. a.

<sup>1</sup> This and the following article are inserted in a somewhat later hand.

F. 234. b. DE CARNIFICIBUS, LOCIS ET STALLIS SUIS ; AC DE VENDITIONE CARNIUM SUARUM, ET LOCIS MACTATIONUM ANIMALIUM ; DE PELLIBUS EORUNDEM, ET LOCIS SEPELITIONIS INTESTINORUM ; ET ALIIS PUNITIONIBUS ET CASTIGATIONIBUS DEFECTUUM EORUNDEM.

Butchers, their places and Stalls; the sale of their Meat, and their Slaughtehouses; of the Skins and the places for burying the Entrails and of the Punishment, and Correction of their defaults.

- Quod Carnifices vendant carnes ut solebant, et quod non hospitabunt carnes, - - - - l. A. f. 130
- Item, qe Bochers Estraunges amenant lour quirs et pealx de chescun beste, sur peyne de perdre la value du quir ou peal; cestassavoir, quir de boef, ii souldz vi deniers; de vache, ii souldz; pel de motoun, saunz leyne, i denier obole; de vele, i denier obole; et donques vende tanques none a retaile, et apres none en gros, tanques Vespres a Seint Paul; issint qil parvende adonques, saunz rien emporter, saler, ou herberger, sur forfaiture, - - - - A. 130
- Qe le carkays de meillour bief soit vendu pur un marc; de meillour vache, x souldz; le carcois de meillour porc, iiii souldz; de meillour motoun, ii souldz; le meillour chapoun, iiii deniers; le meillour gelyne, iii deniers; le meillour conyng, ove le pel, v deniers, et sauns le pel, iiii deniers; cent oefs de cxx, viii deniers; perdriz, iii deniers; plover, ii deniers; viii alowes, i denier; mille harang sor, vi souldz; le meillour stokfisshe, i denier obole; une morue, vi deniers: et si nul vende a lencountre, soit mande a Prisone, - - - - C. 38
- Item, si nul se sustret par cause de ceste Ordinaunce, perde sa fraunchise, et forjure soun Mistier, C. 38
- Ordinatio facta pro Plateis apud le Stokkes, D. 145
- Qe Bochers ne delayent les Pajsauntz de lour paiementz, pur bestes qils achatent, - - - - D. 156
- Qe Bochers Estraunges amenant lour quirs ove lour chars, - - - - D. 155



B. IV.] BUTCHERS, THEIR SHAMBLES AND STALLS. 713

Item, qe Bochers vendent lour pealx et quirs en Marche,	
- - - - -	I. D. f. 158
Ordinatio quod carnes vendantur apud le Stokkes,	E. 146
Concessio Majoris cujusdam Placeæ, concessa Carnificibus	
de Estchepe, - - - - -	E. 148
Scriptum Majoris de domo vocato "le Stokkes,"	E. 150
Confirmatio Civitatis de domo vocato "le Stokkes,"	
- - - - -	E. 152
Ordinatio de Conservatione, ordinata de eadem, sub poena	
dimidiæ marcæ, - - - - -	E. 159
Confirmatio Regis de eodem domo, - - - - -	E. 153
Ordinatio facta pro Carnificibus de Stokkis, -	
Qe nul forein vende a retaile, - - - - -	
Qe nul preigne autri Garcoun, - - - - -	
Qe ceux qount fraunchise demurgent en la	} E. 218
Citee et les Suburbes dicelle, - - - - -	
Qe nul face a lencountre dascun des pointz	
suisditz, paie xl souldz a la Chambre, -	
Ordinatio pro Placea apud le Stokkis, et Commissio	
Custodibus Pontis inde, - - - - -	E. 248
Commissio facta Carnificibus Sancti Nicholai de una	
Placea terræ in Secollane, - - - - -	F. 67
Diversa Brevia pro Carnificibus Sancti Nicholai, de ponte	
juxta Fratres Prædictores habendo, - - - - -	G. 36
Ordinatio inter Piscenarios et Carnifices apud le Stokkes,	
- - - - -	G. 91
Breve ne visceralia vel alia sordida Carnificum Sancti	
Nicholai ducantur in Thamisiam, - - - - -	G. 246
Proclamatio de mactatione grossarum bestiarum extra	
Civitatem facienda, - - - - -	G. 281
Item, qe Bochers Estraunges amenent lour quirs ove les	
chars, et donques vendent a retaile, etc., Custum.	F. 335. a. 204
Item, qe nul Bocher vende pealx lanuz, taunt come les	
bestes sount en vie, - - - - -	Custum. 206
Item, qe nul Bocher ne vende seu ne oynt, pur amesner	
oultre meer, - - - - -	Custum. 206

Item, <sup>1</sup> si Bochers qi achatent bestes des Foreins, paient pur yceux ; ou les Dettours eyent leur recoverir par lestatut de Smethefelde, - - -	L. Custum. f. 201
Diversa Brevia per quas bestiæ ponuntur ad certum pretium, - - - - -	E. 30
Carnifices jurati ad supervidendum Misterum suum, - - - - -	E. 94
Ordinatio Carnificum, - - - - -	Horn, 265
Qe nul vende un agnel plus chier qe pur vi deniers ; ne qe nul voise hors de la Citee pur achatre agnels, - - - - -	H. 97
Item, qe Bochers closent leur shoppes avaunt chaundele enlumyne, ne vende char par chaundele, - - - - -	H. 97
Item, Ordinatio Carnificum, - - - - -	H. 59

F. 338. b. DE BARBITONSORIBUS ET EORUM ORDINATIONIBUS.

Barbers, and their Ordinances.	Ordinationes Barbitonsorum, - - - - -	C. 96
	Item, Ordinatio Barbitonsorum, Libro G, - - - - -	G. 61
	Qe Barbours ne mettent sanc en leur fenestres, - - - - -	D. 157
	Item, alia Ordinatio inde,—in quodam Capitulo incipiente, “Qe nul porc,” etc. - - - - -	Custum. 203
	Ordinatio de Barbours, Libro H, - - - - -	H. 27
	Ordinatio quod Barbitonsores non operantur nec teneant shoppas suas apertas diebus Dominicis, - - - - -	I. 125
	Item, Ordinatio de Barbours, - - - - -	I. 94
	Ordinatio facta super Scrutinio Barbitonsorum, - - - - -	L. 149

ORDINATIO SCRIPTORUM LITTERÆ CURIALIS, ET ILLUMINATORUM.

Writers of Court Hand, and Illumi- nators.	Ordinatio Scriptorum et Illuminatorum, - - - - -	G. 61
	Articuli Scriptorum Litteræ Curialis, - - - - -	G. 307

<sup>1</sup> Properly, *qe*.

B. IV.] WRITERS OF COURT-HAND AND ILLUMINATORS. 715

Judicium Pilorisæ pro quadam Littera falsa controfacta,	- - - - -	- l.H.	f.65
Judicium Pillorisæ pro quadam Obligatione ficta,	- - - - -	- H.	54
Item, idem Judicium pro quadam Littera falsa controfacta,	- - - - -	- H.	125, 139
Judicium Collistrigii pro factura et scriptura cujusdam falsæ Chartæ,	- - - - -	- H.	259
Item, Judicium pro quadam falsa Obligatione,	- - - - -	- I.	113
Ordinatio de Tixtwriters et Lymnours,	- - - - -	- I.	25

DE PULLETARIIS, ET PRETIO PULLETRIÆ; DE COCIS, PASTELLARIIS, ET VITELLARIIS. F. 336. a.

Statutum de pulletria, et pretium de omni pulletria, et pretium cujuslibet piscis,	- - - - -	- C.	82	<small>Poulters and the price of Poultry;</small>
Item, pretium pulletriæ, Libro C,	- - - - -	- C.	38	<small>Cooks, Pastellers, and</small>
Diversa Brevia per quæ bestis et pulletria ponuntur ad certum pretium,	- - - - -	- E.	30	<small>Victuallers.</small>
Qe Pulters Estraunges vendent a Ledenhalle,	}			F. 102
Item, qe nul Pulter deinzein veigne la pur achatre ne vendre,				
Item, qe nul Kiew, ne Regratour, nachate nul pulletrie devaunt prime sone a Seynt Paul,				
Item, quod nullus Pulletarius de Civitate vendat aliquam pulletriam ex parte Orientali Tonelli super Cornhulle,				
Item, quod Poletarius forinsecus vendat a matutino usque primam probis hominibus Villæ, et postea Cocis et Regratariis,				
Item, qe nul Pulter ne Regratour forstalle marchaundye venaunt a la Citee,	- - - - -	- G.	29	
Item, qe nul Pulter Deinsein estoise a Ledenhalle entre Pulters Foreins, mais en lour maisons, joust l'Eglise de Saint Michel de Cornhulle,	- - - - -	- G.	72	

- Item, qe nul Pulter Deinzein, par eux ne  
leur Servauntz, nachatent pulletrie des-  
traunges avaunt heure de prime, - - -
- Item, qe nul Pulter Forein amesne la pulle-  
trie a maisoun de Pultere Deinszein, - - -
- Item, qe nul voise encouñtrer pultrie pur  
forstaller, - - - - -
- Item, coment owes, chapons, volatile, et boef et motoun,  
serrount venduz, - - - - - G. 108
- Item, qe nul Vitailler musce ses vitailles, G. 108
- Item, qe nul Vitailler teigne ses vitailles taunt qils  
soient corrupuz, - - - - - G. 108
- Item, qe Vitailles soient venduz a resonable pris,  
- - - - - G. 176
- Item, qe nul voise pur forstaller vitailles venauntz a  
la Citee, - - - - - G. 196
- Item, qe nulle Pulter Deinsein estoyses a  
Ledenhalle, - - - - -
- Item, qe Foreins Pulters qe entrent par New-  
gate et Aldrichesgate, vendent sur le Pa-  
vyment devaunt les Frere Menours, - - -
- Item, qe Pulters Deinzeins estoient devaunt  
l'Eglise de Seynt Nicholas a les Flessha-  
meles - - - - -
- Item, qe nul Pulter Deinsein nachate de Forein  
avaunt prime sone - - - - -
- Item, qe nul mette pultrie corrupt a vendre,
- Item, qe nul Pulter Forein naport ne her-  
berge sa pultrie a maisoun de Deinzein, - - -
- Item, qe nul voise pur forstaller pultrie ven-  
aunt a la Citee, - - - - -
- Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - - H. 15
- Item, qe batelx qi amesnent agneux al Seynt Botul-  
veswharf, deschargent la, - - - - - G. 207
- Item, qe Bateux qi amesnent petiz vitailles a vendre,  
qe vient hors del Est, deschargent la, - - - G. 207

} 1. G. f 72

} G.  
196, 197

Item, qe nul Pulter Deinsein estoise a Ledenthal, deinz maisoun ne dehors, - - -	} I. G. f. 260.	F. 336. b.
Item, qe Pulters Deinseins soient devaunt l'Eglise de Seynt Nicholas, - - -		
Item, qe nul Pulter Deinzein achate de Pulter Forein devaunt prime, - - -		
Item, qe nul Pulter Forein herberge sa pulletrie a maisoun de Pulter Deinsein, -		
Item, qe nul Pulter vende nul pulletrie outre le pris par le Mair ent ordeigne, - -		
Proclamatio pretii pulletriæ, - - -	G.	262
Item, Libro H, - - -	H.	16
Qe nul Regratour achate vitaille avaunt heure de prime : et pretium pulletriæ et aliarum rerum, -	C.	38
Qe nul Regratour de pessoun ne de pultrie nachate avaunt prime sone, etc., - - -	D.	<sup>1</sup> 154
Breve Regis de Forstallatoribus, - - -	F.	171
Pulletarii electi ad supervidendam pulletriam, E.		94
Quidam commissus prisonæ quia forstalliavit pulletriam, - - - - -	E.	<sup>2</sup> 98
Item, qe nul Pulter Forein ne vende pultrie fors en overt, et en lieux a ce assignez, - - -	H.	16
Ordinatio de Venditione pulletriæ, et pretium inde, - - - - -	<sup>3</sup> H.	99
Ordinatio Abrocariorum <sup>4</sup> pulletriæ, - - -	G.	164
Item, qe nul Cook preigne plus pur un chapoun pestrer qe i denier, - - - - -	F.	182
Item, qe Kiew ne preigne pur pestre dun chapoun ou conyng plus qe i denier, - - -	G.	108
Ordinatio de Pastelers, - - - - -	H.	114, 117

<sup>1</sup> See D. f. 157.

<sup>2</sup> See F. f. 177.

<sup>3</sup> See I. f. 100.

<sup>4</sup> A mistake for *pelletria*, "skins."

F. 337. a. DE PHELIPARIIS ET MERCATIS, EORUMQUE ORDINATIONIBUS; ET DE EVECHEPYNGGEE.

Frippers  
and their  
Markets;  
their Ord-  
nances and  
Eveche-  
pynges.

Quod nullum Forum sit super Pontem Londoniarum,	- l. A. f 130
Quod Forum apud Soperalane, quod dicitur " <i>Evechepyng</i> ," deleatur,	- B. 30
Que nul Marche soit en Chepe, ne Cornhul, apres Curfeusone a Seynt Paul,	- D. <sup>1</sup> 152
Que nul Marche soit sur le Pount de Londres,	D. <sup>2</sup> 153
Item, quod Pheliparii non teneant Mercatum, nisi ab ortu solis usque nonam; et quod Mercata non teneantur post Vesperas pulsatas apud Sanctum Thomam Aconis,	- E. 130
Inquisitio inde,	- E. 130
Commissio inde ad Majorem et Vicecomites,	E. 131
Executio inde,	- E. 131
Inquisitio contra Pheliparios, et quomodo fecerunt finem coram Majore,	- E. 132
Item, que Phelipers qui achatent vielx draps ovepelure ou furrure, les revendent come il les achatent,	} G. 135
Item, que nul face dubber ne fuller tielx draps, et les vendent pur novels,	
Item, que celui qui vende et achate tielx draps, ne se medle de novels,	
Item, que nul soit rebel as Gardeins de soun Mistier,	
Proclamatio quod Mercatum de <i>Evechepyng</i> super Cornhul non teneatur post solis occasum,	- G. 230
Prohibitio de Mercato de Cornhulle post horam Vesperarum,	- Custum. 261
Que nul Marche soit sur le Pount de Loundres, naillours, mais en places assignez,	- Custum. 203

<sup>1</sup> See D. f. 155.

| <sup>2</sup> See D. f. 157.

Quod nullum Mercatum teneatur in Vico de Chepe post nonam, nec alibi, - - - - -	- l. D.	f. 105
Que nul Marche des potz, paielx, et autres hustilemens, ne soit tenuz fors a Cornhulle, - - -	- D.	152
Pheliparii electi et jurati ad supervidendum Misterum suum, - - - - -	- G.	88
Ordinatio de <i>Evechepinges</i> apud Westchepe et Cornhulle, - - - - -	- H.	278

ORDINATIONES MISTERÆ PELLIPARIORUM; ET DE FURRURIS ET CORIARIIS. F. 337. b.

Item, qe Pelters ne facent furrures meins de lx pealx, issint qil soit de vi tyers de lunge, dune oevere, nemy medle, ne novel ove viel, - - - - -	- A.	130	<small>Ordinances of the Skinners; Furriers, and Curriers.</small>
Item, de eodem, Libro Horn, - - - - -	- Horn,	267	
Item, quod Coriarii capiant pro mille de Grysoevere v solidos; pro Stranlyng, Polayne, et cujuslibet nigri operis, v solidos vi denarios; pro Roskyn, iiii solidos vi denarios; pro centum Cuniculis de Anglia, xii denarios; pro centum Cuniculis dEspayne, viii denarios; pro centum de Scrympyns, vii denarios; et non plus, - - - - -	- C.	50	
Que nul face escower lour furrures par jour en hautes Rewes, - - - - -	- D.	108	
Que Pelters facent lour furrures dassise come lour Chartre purporte, - - - - -	- F.	181	
Item, qe Pelters facent lour furrures dassise solonc launciene custume, - - - - -	- G.	107	
Ordinatio Pellipariorum, - - - - -	- G.	162	
Forisfactura furrurarum, - - - - -	- G.	262	
Item, qe Pelters ne facent nul furrure meins de l pealx, et de vi tyes de lung, et chescun par soy; et ne medle viel ove novel, - Custumarum,		206	
Item, qe nul Pelter face furrure de peletrie meins de lx pealx; issint qil soit de vi tyes lung; et qil ne medle viel ove novel, - - - - -	- D.	156	

Concordia inter Piscenarios et Pelliparios, - l. F.	f. 79
Ordinatio Abrocariorum <sup>1</sup> pulletriæ, - - G.	164
Ordenaunce qe Tawyers de Pelters prendront pur lour travaille, - - - - - G.	164
Charta Pellipariorum, - - - - - E.	183
Ordinatio Coriariorum Pellipariorum, Horn,	258
Fines Pellipariorum pro falsis furruris, - G.	169

F. 336. a. DE HOSPITIBUS HOSPITANDIS, HOSTILLARIIS ; DE FENO,  
PANE EQUINO, ET DE AVENIS.

The Enter-  
tainment of  
Guests ;  
Hostelers ;  
Hay, Horse-  
bread, and  
Oats.

Quod nullus hospitet aliquem ultra unam noctem, nisi pro eo voluerit respondere, - - - A.	129
Item, quod nullus sit in Warda ultra unum diem et unam noctem, nisi sit in franco plegio, vel nisi Hospes pro eo respondere voluerit, - - - A.	129
Item, quod Abrocarius non ducat Mercatores Extraneos extra Civitatem ad negotiandum, nec emat mercan- disas aliquas ad opus suum, nec Hospes sit Ex- traneorum ; nec aliquis Extraneus Hospes sit aliorum Extraneorum Mercatorum, - - - A.	130
Prohibitio ne Portegalenses teneant Hospitium, sed sint hospitati cum liberis, - - - C.	45
Item, Theotonici eodem modo, - - - C.	45
Deliberatio Hospitiorum facta pro Coronatione, - - - - - C.	93
Qe nul Estraunge teigne Hostelle ne Herbergerie, - - - - - D.	<sup>2</sup> 153
In Charta Edwardi, facta Civitati, continetur quod Communes Hospitatores, licet non sint liberi, portant onera Civitatis, - - - - - E.	90
In Charta Henrici Tertii continetur quod nemo ca- piat hospitium infra Civitatem, in Portsokene, - - - - - E.	110

<sup>1</sup> A mistake for *pelletria*. See page 717. | <sup>2</sup> See D. 157.



- Item, quod Extranei non hospitent fœnum, nec vendant per botellum, sed per navatas et aliter in grosso, - - - - - l.E. f.179
- Item, qe chescun Hostiller garnisse ses Hostes qils ne portent armes, - - - - - E. 194
- Item, qe nul soit ressette sil ne soit de bone fame, - - - - - E. 194
- Item, de eodem, Libro F, - - - - - F. 70
- Item, qe Hostelers soient bons gens et suffisauntz, - - - - - F. 182
- Item, de eodem, Libro G, - - - - - G. 107
- Item, qe nul voise arme, ne porte armes; et qe Hostillers garnissent leur Hostes de ce, - G. 10,11
- Item, qe chescun Hostiller preigne les armes soun Oost, et les garde, - - - - - G. 10,11
- Item, qe chescun Hostiller et Herbergeour garnisse ses Hostes qils ne voient wakerantz apres Curfeusone, ne portant armes, - - - - - G. 29
- Item, qe nul herberge nully outre un jour et un noet, sil ne voille pur luy respoudre, - - - - - G. 72
- Item, qe nul Hostiller face payn, mais lachate de Pestours, - - - - - G. 135
- Item, qils vendent aveynes et feyn a resonable pris, - - - - - G. 135
- Item, qils ne herbergent nully, sils ne voillent pur luy respoudre, - - - - - G. 135
- Item, de eodem, in Libro H, - - - - - H. 15
- Item, qe Conestables et Bedel eyent poair de sercher Herberjours et Hostillers, qils ne vendent nuls vitailles deinz leur hostelx; et qe Braceresses ne vendent countre lassise, - - - - - G. 165
- Item, qe Hostillers garnent leur Hostes qils veignent par temps a leur Hostels, Libro C. 96, et G. 176
- Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - - - H. 14
- Item, qe nul herberge nully outre un noet, sil ne voille respoudre pur luy, - - - - - G. 196
- Item, de eodem, in eodem Libro, - - - - - G. 259

- Item, si Hostillers soient atteintz qils soient parjurs,  
 F. 338. b. ou des faux mesures, eyent la penaunce ent ordeigne,  
 - - - - - l. G. f 207
- Item, qe nul Hostiller preigne pur feyn dun chival,  
 pur un noet et i jour, outre ii deniers obole; et un  
 busselle daveynes, viii deniers; et qe nul Hostiller  
 vende cervoise fors a ces Hostes, - - G. 265
- Item, qe nul herberge nul outre un jour et un noet, sil  
 ne voile respoudre pur luy; et qe nul demoerge  
 en nul Garde outre jour et noet, sil ne soit en  
 franc plegge, - - - - - Custum. 202
- Item, qe Estraunges doutre meer ne soient Hostillers ne  
 Abrocours, sil ne soit franc; et donques demoerge al  
 coer de la Citee, - - - - - Custum. 218
- Item, qe nul Abrocour soit Hostiller de Marchant qi  
 marchande de le marchandie dount il est Abrocour,  
 - - - - - Custum. 218
- Qe gentz doutre meer ne soient resceauntz, Hostiller ne  
 Herberjour deinz la Citee, sil ne soit franc, C. 16
- Qe nul Herberjour, Abrocour, ne Hostiller soit, sil ne  
 soit jurre devaunt le Mair; et si nul soit trove apres  
 un moys apres cest Proclamacioun, soit nient res-  
 ceivable a la franchise pur touz jours, et nient meyns  
 ajugge a prisoun, - - - - - C. 16
- Qe nul Hostiller herberge nully outre un noet et un jour  
 qi soit de male fame, sur peyne de xl souldz, F. 105
- Qe nul Alien qest resseu a la fraunchise, ne teigne hos-  
 telrye sur lewe, mais en my la Citee, Custum. 203
- Item, qe nul Estraunge teigne hostelrie ne gentz a table  
 fors la propre meigne, - - - - - G. 298
- Item, pretium fœni et avenarum, - - - H. 15, 16
- Item, de eodem, Libro H, - - - H. 98
- Item, qe nul Hostiller peste payn pur chivalx en sa  
 maisoun, - - - - - H. 16
- Item, Ordinatio Hostillariorum et Hospitum suorum,  
 Libro H, folio 33, 84, et - - - H. 98
- Item, pretium fœni et avenarum, - - - H. 35

DE PANNARIIS, TEXTORIBUS, ET TELARIIS, ANGLICIS ET F. 345. a.  
 EXTRANEIS, FULLONIBUS, FRISERS, TONCERS, ET  
 TAPICERS; ET DE LYNDRAPERS ET CANEVAS.

Quod nullus faciat textare pannum extra libertatem, ad	<small>Drapers; Weavers, and Websters, English and Foreign; Fullers, Frisers, Shearmen, and Tappers; Linen drapers and Canvas.</small>
vendendum, sub forisfactura, - - - l. A. f. 130	
Item, quod nullus pannus laneus tingatur in nigro, nisi	
in wysda, sub forisfactura, - - - A. 130	
Item, si Wisdarius tradiderit alicui wysdam ad Assaium	
faciendum, ille qui Assaium fecit, non solvet pro	
quarterio de quo Assaium factum fuerit quam cer-	
tum pretium, per Assaiatores ordinandum, A. <sup>1</sup> 138	
Item, quod panni qui debent fulliri sub pedibus non	
fullantnr ad molendinum nec alibi extra Civitatem,	
- - - - - C. 37	
Breve inde, - - - - - C. 37	
Item, qe vi bons gentz du dit Mistier soient	} C. 37
chargez de surveier le; et si nul face a	
lencountre, paie primes x souldz, ii foiz xx	
souldz, tierce foitz xx souldz, et forjure	
le Mistier, - - - - -	
Item, qe nul Teyntour qi teigne blu, bur-	} C. 37
nets, ou autres colours, ne teigne blecche	
ne tane; et qi face, paie demi marc, -	
Item, qe nul resceive autri Apprentis ne Ser-	} C. 37
vaunt, saunz la volunte soun Mestre, -	
Item, si ascun Vallet emprompte argent ou	
darres de soun Mestre, ou dautre, et eit en	} C. 37
covenant del servir pur ce, nul autre ne	
luy resceive tanqes il soit quitz envers luy,	
Item, qe nul face tystre draps a vendre, fors en la	
Citee et Portsokene, ou deinz la fraunchise, et	
nient en Suthwerk, - - - - - D. 158	
Item, qe nul <sup>2</sup> draps soit teynt noir fors en wysde,	
- - - - - D. 158	

<sup>1</sup> See A. f. 136.|. <sup>2</sup> drap.

Item, qe wisde ne soit mesure fors par ceux qi sount a ce assignez, - - - - -	- l. D.	f. 158
Breve pro Telariis Londoniarum, de Gilda sua allo- canda, et contra Burellarios, - - - - -	E.	243
Breve pro Operariis pannorum de partibus exteris, - - - - -	F.	92
Billa missa Domino Regi per Pannarios, - - - - -	F.	197
Breve Regis pro Mercatoribus Extraneis pannos ope- rantibus, - - - - -	G.	93
Ordinatio Telariorum Extraneorum, - - - - -	G.	103
Ordinatio qe nul Teyntour ne Teler face nul drap, - - - - -	} G.	101
Item, qe nul Teyntour <sup>9</sup> ne teynte leynes ove wysde ne teigne chapetletes, cappes,		
Item, qils teignent x livres pur viii [deniers],		
Item, qe nul Teyntour demaunde soun argent, avaunt qe les leynes soient seckes, et apres eyent lour accioun par lestatut de Smythefelde, - - - - -		
Ordinatio Telariorum Extraneorum, - - - - -		
Item, qe Toundours preignent pur un court draps xii deniers, longe draps ii souldz, et un drap de ray ii souldz, - - - - -	F.	181
Ordinatio quod quodocunque Ballivi Telariorum, vel aliquis eorum, convictus fuerit de aliqua falsitate, solvat Communitati xx libras, - - - - -	G.	84
Item, Ordenaunce qe Toundours prendront pur un draps, - - - - -	G.	107
Ordinatio Fullonum, - - - - -	G.	116
Item, qe nul mette draps nient moilles a vente, - - - - -	G.	135
<b>F. 245. b.</b> Item, si Toundour soit trove en defaute, qe draps ne soit moyle, forface ses forces, - - - - -	G.	135
Breve pro Telariis, pro Gilda sua habenda, - - - - -	G.	158

<sup>1</sup> See G. f. 93.| <sup>2</sup> Properly, *qi*.

Petitiones Telariorum Alienigenorum,	- I G. f. 179
Arbitratio facta inter Telarios Flandriæ et alios Telarios,	- - - - - G. 235
Petition des Fullers, qe si homme achate draps, lachate a soun peril, issint qils ne soient somons de veer la defaute dice, apres lachate,	- G. 240
In Statuto Regis—qe draps de ray soyent de la lon- geure de xxviii alnes, mesurez par la lyst, et v quarters de læure; draps de colour, xxv alnes de long par le dos, et vi quarters de læure,	G, 312
Breve quod panni venditioni non exponantur ante- quam per Sigillarium sigillantur,	- - G. 323
Item, qe nul face draps texter aillours qe en la fraun- chise,	- - - - - Custum. 204
Billa Tonsorum pro Servientibus suis,	- F. 176
Breve quod Fullones non vendant pannum antequam Custuma inde solvatur,	- - - - - G. 19
Item, qe nul vende lienge teille, ne canevas, come Forein a Deinszein, avaunt qil soit mesure pur Depute de la Citee,	- - - - - H. 16
Item, qe nul drap launge soit teynt noyr fors en wysde, - - - - -	- - - - - Custum. 204
Item, qe weyde ne soit mesure fors par ceux qi a ce sont assignez,	- - - - - Custum. 204
Placitum in Itinere quo waranto Telarii clamant habere Gildam suam et Ballivos suos,	- Custum. 258
Item, quod Mercatores Extranei nequeant madidum pan- num emere vel tincturam in urbe facere,	Horn, 230
Item, quod nullus qui ducit wysdam mensurat eam, sed ille qui ad hoc juratus fuerit, et per quarterium Civitatis,	- - - - - A. 130
Ordinationes Telariorum,	- - - - - C. 42
Quædam concessio facta Telariis, et Ordinatio quod non operantur per noctem,	- - - - - F. 146
Ordinatio ad corrigendos defectus in pannis, per Fullones, Textores, et alios factis,	- - - - - G. 150

	Ordinatio quod Telarii Flandriæ convenient ad Cœmeterium Sancti Laurentii Pountenay, et Telarii Brabantiae ad Cœmeterium Sanctæ Mariæ Mountenhaut, pro servitio ibidem conducendo, - - - l. G. f. 254	
	Recordum et Processus inter Telarios et Burellarios, - - - - - E. 247	
	Qe Drapers ne detrossent lour gyves de draps qe veignent depardela, tanqes launeour eyt fait son office, - - - - - E. 57	
	Breve Regis de Ulnagio canevacii, lineæ telæ, naperiæ, et aliorum pannorum datum, - - - - - E. 43	
	Breve pro Telariis, - - - - - G. 134	
	Breve pro Tapicers, - - - - - G. 168	
	Ordinatio de Tapicers, Libro G, folio 257, et Libro - - - - - E. 210	
	Indentura inter Telarios, Intrinsecos et Extraneos, intrata in Rotulis de Chartis et Testamentis, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii, xxvi.	
	Quantum panni facti in Anglia continere debent, - - - - - Horne, 263	
f. 246. a.	Ordinatio Fullonum, - - - - - H. 45	
	Qe nul drap soit mesne hors de roialme avaunt qil soit fulle, - - - - - H. 60	
	Qe Subside ne Aunage soit pris de draps de Irlande mesqes ils ne soyent dassise—in Statuto Regis, - - - - - H. 60	
	Billa Pannariorum quod Extranei ducant pannos suos ad vendendos, ad certa loca, et non alibi, H. 85	
	Billa Textorum contra Alienigenos, et Indorsamentum inde, - - - - - H. 89	
	Qe Forein ne vende a Deinzein linge teille, ne canevas, avaunt qil soit mesure, - - - - - H. 98	
	Articuli Tonsorum, - - - - - F. 173	
	Articuli Pannariorum, - - - - - I. 39	
	Ordinatio Misteræ Telariorum Anglicorum, - I. 64	
	Ordinatio Misteræ de Fullers, - - - - - I. 7	

## ORDINATIONES ET ARTICULI CISSORUM.

F. 346. b.

Que Tailleurs preignent pur un robe, garnisse de soy,	Ordinances
xviii deniers; pur une robe, garnisse de fil, xiii deniers.	of the
Item, un cote et chaperoun, x deniers. Item, pur i	Tailors.
robe longe pur femme, garnisse de soy et sendal, ii	
souldz vi deniers. Item, pur un peir maunches, iiii	
deniers, - - - - - l. f. 181	
Combien un Tailleur prendra pur fesure des draps,	
- - - - - G. 107	
Breve Regis de Gilda Cissorum, - - - G. 118	
Articuli Cissorum, - - - G. 266	
Confirmatio Chartæ Fraternitatis Cissorum, - H. 274	
Annulatio de libertate Valettorum de Arte Cissorum,	
- - - - - I. 151	
Ordinatio Cissorum, - - - - - Horne, 264	

## DE CAPELLARIIS, HURARIIS, ET HATTERS.

Breve Regis ad Proclamationem faciendam contra Capel-	Capmakers,
larios facientes falsos capellos, - - - E. 74	Hurers,
	and Hatters.
Ordinatio Capellariorum, Libro F, folio 147, et D. 139	
Articuli Hurariorum, intrati in Hustengo de Placitis	
Terræ tento die Lunæ proximo post festum Sancti	
Gregorii Papæ, anno regni Regis, Edwardi Tertii,	
xxxvi.	
Placita de Capellariis et falsis capellis, - Custum. 262	
Ordinatio de Hurers, - - - - H. 318	
Ordinatio de Cappers, - - - - I. 29	
Ordinatio de Cappers, Hatters, et Hurers, - I. 192	
Ordinatio Capellariorum, - - - - Horne, 319	

F. 347. a. ORDINATIONES LATHOMORUM, CARPENTARIORUM, PLAS-  
TERS, DAWBERS, TYLERS, PAVEOURS, CHARETTERS,  
ET LOUR GARCONS. DE CALCE, TEGULIS, CARBO-  
NIBUS, CARBONARIIS ET WODEMONGERS.

Ordinances  
of the Stone-  
masons, Car-  
penters,  
Plasterers,  
Dawbers,  
Tilers,  
Paviours,  
Carters, and  
their Ser-  
vants. Of  
Lime, Tiles,  
Coals, Coal-  
men, and  
Wood-  
mongers.

Que Carpenters, Masons, Plastrers, Daubers, et  
Tylers, preignent, entre les festes Saint  
Michel et Seynt Martin, iiii deniers le jour  
pur touz choses, ou i denier obole et lour  
table, a la volunte le Seignour; et entre les  
festes Saint Mark et la Purificacioun, iii  
deniers pur toutz choses, ou i denier et sa  
table; et entre les festes del Purificacioun  
et Pasche, iiii deniers pur toutz choses, ou  
<sup>1</sup> iiii deniers obole; et entre Pasche et Saint  
Michel, v deniers pur tout, ou ii deniers, etc.  
Et Samady et Vigile preignent pur jour  
entier, et travaillent tanques a soir; et Dy-  
mange et jour de festes riens ne preignent.  
Et que lour Servauntz, et fesurs des mures de  
terre, preignent parentre Saint Michel et  
Pasche ii deniers pur touz choses, et entre  
Pas et Saint Michel, iii deniers pur tous  
choses, - - - - -  
Et que Paveours preignent pur la teyse que con-  
tient vii pies et demi de long—et del pie  
Seynt Paul—ii deniers. Et que charettis que  
amenent argille, sabulon, et gravelle, preigne  
i denier; et conteigne la charette i quarter  
plein counble, - - - - -  
Et si nul doune plus a nul Overour que dessuis  
est dit, paie a la Ville xl souldz, saunz nul  
pardoun; et celuy qi plus prent, avera em-  
prisonement par xl jours, - - - - -

L.A. f.88

<sup>1</sup> The reading is, properly, 'i denier.'



Item, quod nulla carecta serviens Civitati sit ferrata,	
- - - - -	- l.A. f.129
Item, quod nulla carecta intret cœmeterium cum busca,	
carbonibus; nec infra Civitatem antequam vendiderit,	
nisi tantum super Cornhulle, - - -	A. 130
Item, quod calcetum mensuretur per sportam, quæ	
tenet dimidium quarterium,—bene arsa et fideliter	
mensurata, - - - - -	A. 130
Item, quod tegulæ sint bene arsæ et bene plumbatæ,	
et de veteri scantilone, - - -	A. 130
Assisa quantum strika, pro ferro rotarum, continebit,	
- - - - -	C. 54
Ordinatio de Ferronibus Waldæ, - - -	C. 54
Forisfactura de ferramentis rotarum, - - -	D. 125, 141
Qe nul charette charge de buche, mereym, ne carbon,	
ne estoise fors a Cornhulle, - - -	D. 158
Ordenaunce des Pavours, et de caulx, - - -	D. 159
Pavatores jurati ad recte pavandum, - - -	E. 44
Breve Regis ad pavementum in Civitate et Suburbiiis	
emendandum, - - - - -	E. 99
Ordinatio quod c calceti cremati vendantur pro iii so-	
lidis vi denariis; et quilibet saccus pro i denario, et	
non plus, - - - - -	E. 197
Item, qe Masons et Carpenters soient jurez qils ne	
facent nulle purprise es Rewes, - - -	F. 105
Item, qe Masons, Carpenters, Plastrers, et	
Sawyers, preignent parentre Pasche et Seint	
Michel vi deniers le jour; et de Seint	
Michel a Pasche, v deniers; et preignent	
la Samady, si la semaigne soit entiere,	
pur jour entier, et pur jours de festes: et	
pur amendement de leur instrumentz ne	
preignent riens, - - - - -	F. 181
Item, Tylere preigne de Pasches a Seynt	
Michel v deniers obole, et de Seint Michel	
a Pasche, iiii deniers obole, - - -	
Item, qe leur Garsons, le primer dimy an,	

- iii deniers obole, et le ii dimy an, iii deniers, - - - - -
- F. 347. b. Item, Mestre Dawbers, le primer demi an v deniers, et le iide demi an iiii deniers ; et lour Garsons come Garsons des Tylers, Item, qe nul paie plus, sur peyne de xl souldz, et celuy qi preant, avera prisoun de xl jours, - - - - -
- Item, qe mille de tyle soit vendu pur v souldz, et nient plus, - - - - -
- Item, le cent de caux pur v souldz, - - - - -
- Item, charette qe meisne sabulon ou autre chose de Algate al Condyt, preigne iii deniers, et outre le Condyt, iii deniers obole : et auxint de Crepulgate a Chepe, iii deniers ; et sils passent, iii deniers obole : et soit la charette de la mesure dune quarter coumble, - - - - - } L.F.f181
- Item, charette qe meisne ewe de Dowegate a Chepe, preigne i denier obole ; de Chastel Baynarde a Chepe, i denier obole ; et sils passent Chepe, preignent ii deniers ; et sils ne veignent mye a Chepe, i denier quart,
- Item, charette qe meisne marchandie de Wolwharf tanqes Chepe, preigne iiii deniers, - - - - -
- Item, pur cent talwode, vi deniers, a Crepulgate ; et pur cent faget, iiii deniers, - - - - -
- Ordenaunce qe charette, entraunt et issaunt, paie pur Pavage i denier ; i chival charge, quart ; charette qe meisne sabulon et argil, par la semaigne, iii deniers ; et ceux qi mesnent ble et farine de Stratforde, iii deniers. Item, charettes que meynent buche vendable, quart ; et carboun vendable, i denier, G. 58
- Ordenaunce qe Tylers prendront, - - G. 100
- Ordenaunce qe Masons, Carpenters, Plastrers, Tylers, Daubers, et lour Garsons, prendront, - G. 107

Item, le mille de tyle soit vendu pur viii souldz, et de caux pur vi souldz, - - -	I.G.	f 107
Item, qe charettes qamesnent argil, sabulon, marchandie, et busche, prendrout, - - G.		107
Ordinaunce des Masons, - - - - G.		41
Ordinatio de carbonibus, - - - - G.		199
Ordinatio quod Carpentarii et Cementarii, jurati ad Civitatem, exonerentur de Taxatione, - G.		267
Item, qe nul face paver plus haut qe soun veisin, - - - - - G.		295
Item, qe nul Laborer preigne entre Pasche et Saint Michelle qe vi deniers; et parentre Saint Michel et Pasche, v deniers; et le Samady pur jour entier, si la semaigne feust entiere, - - - G.		295
Item, qe nul charette estoise en la Citee ove buche, mereisme, ne carboun, avaunt qil soit vendu, - - - - - Custum.		204
Qe caux soit mesure par quarter et bussel dassise, et bien ars, - - - - - Custum.		206
Item, qe tiles soient del auncien escantilon, - - - - - Custum.		206
Item, qe Paveours ne preignent pur la teyse de vii pees et demi fors ii deniers, - - - Custum.		206
Item, de eodem, Libro A, - - - - A.		88
Breve ne tegulæ vendantur excessive; nec quod Tegulatores capiant salarium excessivum, - G.		99
Cementarii et Carpentarii jurati ad Civitatem, G.		203
Pretium bosci, faget, et carbonum, assessum per Majorem et Aldermannos, - - - - G.		107
Qe nul Charetter ne chace sa charette plus igneusement descharge qe charge, - - - - H.		73
Qe le quarter de carboun soit vendu, parentre Seynt Michel et Pasche, pur x deniers; et Pasche et Seynt Michel, pur viii deniers, et nient plus, H.		97
Qe nul face paver plus haut qe ses voisins, H.		98
Proclamatio quantum Operarii caperent, - H.		99

F. 342. a.

Ordinatio de carectis ferreis non utendis,	l. H. f. 248
Ordenaunce fait sur le pris des Masons, Plastrers, Carpenters, et autres Oeverauntz deins la Citee de Loundres, - - - - -	I. 69
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yers and  
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Quidam, Bowier et Fleccher, renunciavit gratis Misteram de Bowyers, et tenebit se ad Flecchers;—et quia postea utebatur Arte de Bowiers, consideratum fuit, quod de cætero uteretur Arte de Bowyers,	H. 22
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## ORDINATIONES ALUTARIORUM; ET DE COBELERS.

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of the Tan-  
ners; the  
Cobblers.

Ordenaunce des Cordwaners, - - -	{ C. 77 Horn, 339
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Item, que nul vende quirs fors en la Selde de Fry- daystrete, - - - - -	G. 245
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Finis pro uno pari sotularium de bazeine venditorum		
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mover dicel, obole; et pur fer de courser, ii deniers			
obole; et pur fer de destre, iii deniers; et pur remo-			
vere un diceux, i denier, - - - - -	- <sup>2</sup> C.	182	
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Quod Fabri, facientes gladios, cultellos, et alia arma—			
quilibet habeat signum, - - - - -	- G.	158	

<sup>1</sup> Mayor, A.D. 1398 and 1408. | <sup>2</sup> This article is wanting.

Item, qe Mareschals preignent pur ferure des chivalx, cestassavoir, pur fer de viii clowes, ii deniers ; et de meyns, i denier obole ; et pur remover, obole,		
- - - - -	-	lG. f. 298
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Ordinances of the dif- ferent Crafts and Mys- teries.	Ordinatio et Articuli Piscenariorum, <sup>1</sup> - - -	}
	De Molendinis et Molendinariis bladi, patet,	
	De Bladariis et Portitoribus bladi, brasii, et salis, - - - - -	
	Ordinationes et Articuli Braciatorum, - - -	
	De Pistoribus et eorum Ordinationibus, - - -	

<sup>1</sup> The references originally inserted at this place, have been carefully erased ; but they will be found under the respective heads of the different Trades and Mysteries. The erasure was made, most probably, before the date of the Elizabethan copy, as the references are there omitted.

De Vinetariis, Tabernariis, et Wyndrawers, et eorum Articulis, - - - - -		
De Carnificibus et Ordinationibus eorundem, Ordinationes Barbitonsorum, - - - - -		
Ordinationes Scriptorum Litteræ Curialis, et Illuminatorum, - - - - -		
De Pulletariis, Cocis, Pastellariis, et Vitellariis, antea, folio— - - - -	Omnes istæ Artes antea intran- tur isto eodem Libro.	
Ordinationes Phelipariorum, et de Eveche- pynges, - - - - -		
Ordinationes Pellipariorum, - - - - -		
De Hospitibus, Hostillariis, feno, avenis, et aliis suis Articulis, - - - - -		
De Pannariis, Textoribus, et Telariis, Anglicis et alienis, Fullonibus, Frisers, et Tapicers, antea, folio— - - - -		
Ordinatio Cissorum, antea, folio— - - - -		
De Capellariis, Hurariis, et Hatters, antea, folio,		
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Ordinationes et Articuli Alutariorum, et de Cobelers, - - - - -		
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<sup>1</sup> A note is superadded, in an ancient hand, "White Tawyers."

<sup>2</sup> These two articles are added in a later hand.

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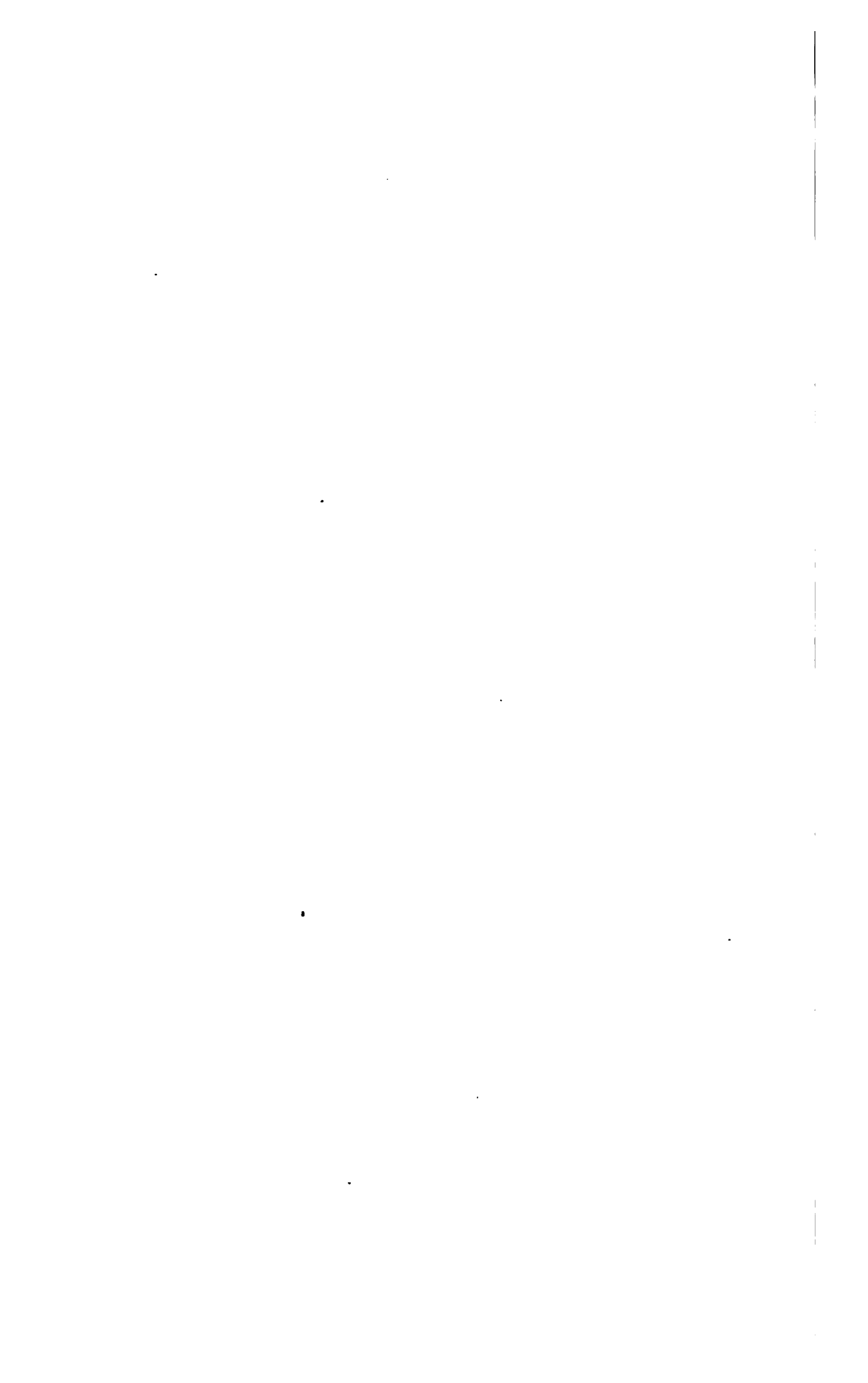
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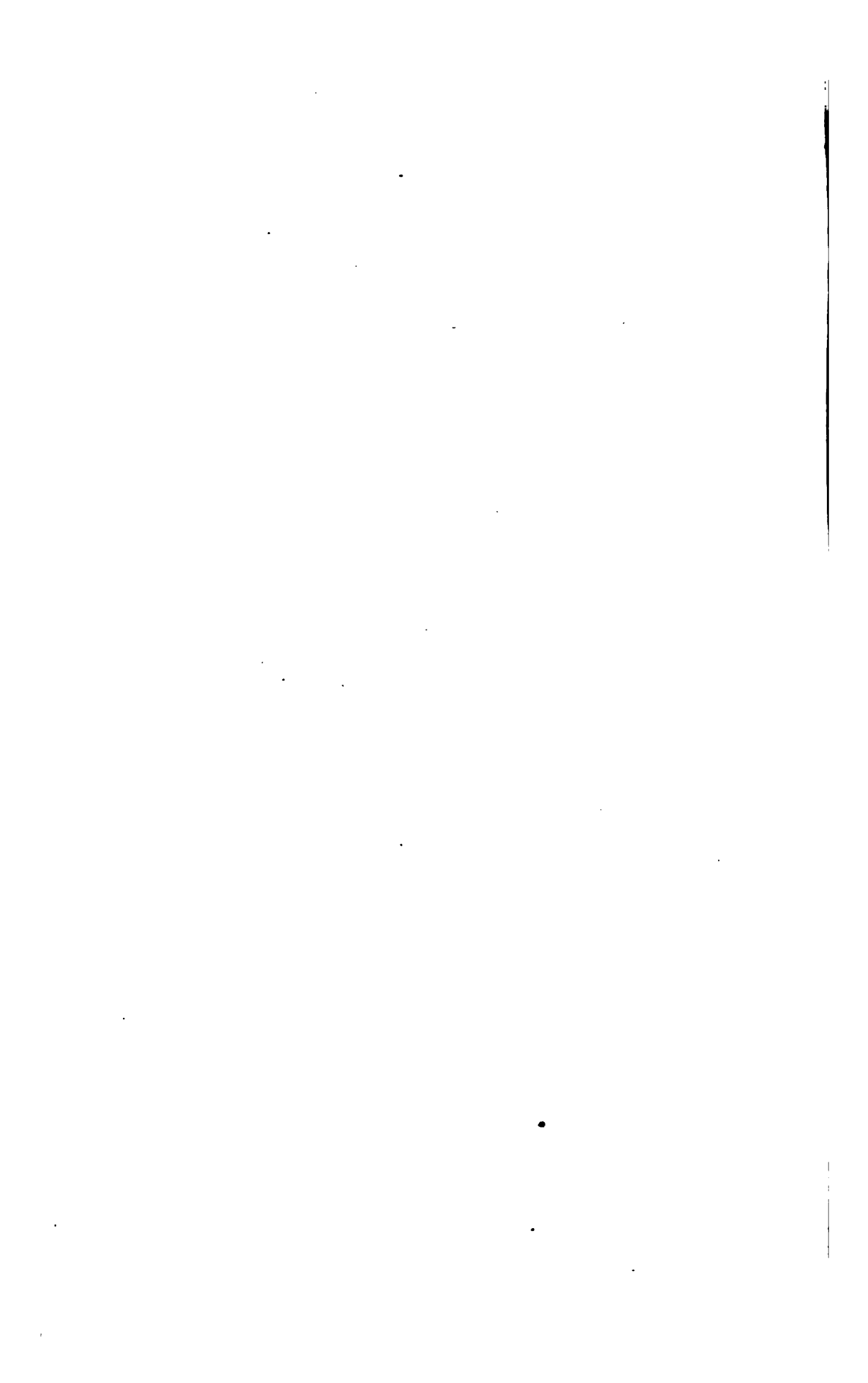
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"	75,	15,	"	appellaverunt	"	et appellaverunt
"	95,	29,	"	tete	"	tere
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"	120,	2,	"	poysera	"	poyser
"	223,	25,	"	early part	"	latter part
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"	460,	line 8,	"	pulletrie	"	pulletere
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"	477,	" 3,	"	Escheats	"	Estreats
"	514,	margin,	"	cujusdem	"	cujusdam
"	606,	line 26,	"	renduz	"	vendus
"	675,	" 1,	"	meratorii	"	mercatorii
"	703,	" 10,	"	chapelettes	"	chapelettes
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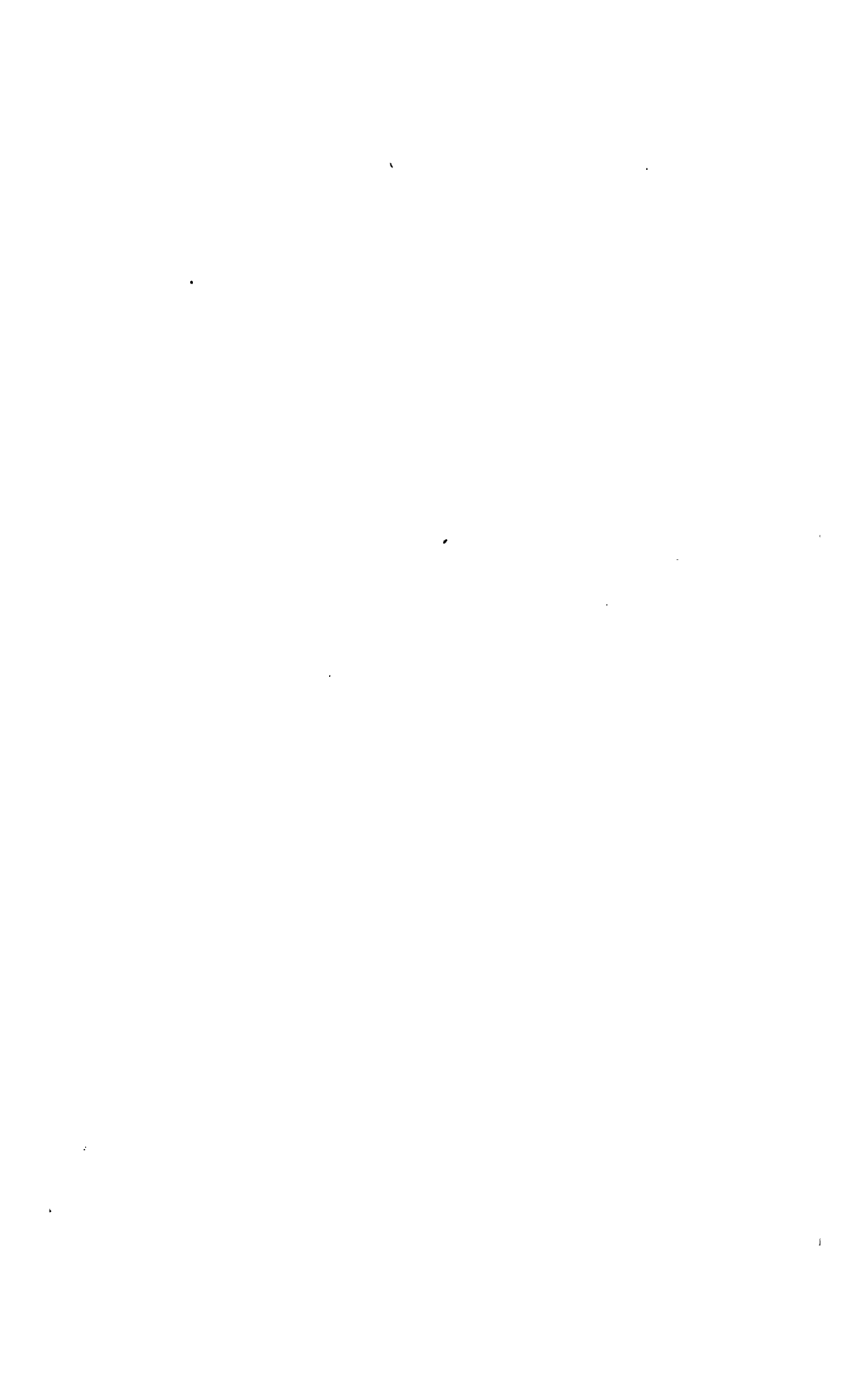
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