

but a Writ of false Judgment, for that they are no Courts of Record, because they cannot hold Plea of Debt or Trespass, if the Debt or Damages do amount to forty Shillings, or of any Trespass Vi & Armis. 14 H. 8. 15. 4 Co. 24. Mo. 66.

Monumenta, quæ nos recorda vocamus, sunt veritatis & vetustatis vestigia.

Sect. 176.

MES si frank home ad divers issues, & puis il confesse luy m desre villein a un autre en Court de Record, uncore les issues que il avera devant le confes. sont franks; mes les issues que il avera apyes le confession seront villeins.

BUT if a Freeman hath divers Issues, and afterwards he confesseth himself to be a Villein to another in a Court of Record, yet those Issues, which he hath before the Confession, are free; but the Issues, which he shall have after the Confession, shall be Villeins.

This is so evident as it needeth no Explication.

Sect. 177.

ITem si le villein purchase fre, & alien la terre a un autre devant que le Seignior enter, donques le Seignior ne poit enter, car il serra adjudge son folle, q il nentra pas quant la terre fuit en le maine le villeine. Et ilint est des biens: si le villein achate biens, & eux vend ou done a un autre devant que le Seignior seisset les biens, adonques le Seignior ne poit eux seiser: Mes si le seignior devant aucun tiel vender ou done vient deins la ville la lou tielr biens sont, & la overtment enter les vicines clama les biens, & seisset parcel

ALso if a Villein purchase Land, and alien the Land to another before that the Lord enter, then the Lord cannot enter, for it shall be adjudged his Folly, that he did not enter when the Land was in the Hands of the Villein. And so it is of Goods: If the Villein buy Goods, and sell or give them to another before the Lord seisset them, then the Lord may not seise the same: But if the Lord before any such Sale or Gift cometh into the Town where such Goods be, and there openly amongst the Neighbours claims the Goods, and seises Part of the Goods in the Name of Seisin

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In this Case, before the Lord doth enter, he hath neither jus in re, nec jus ad rem, but only a Possibility of an Estate, which Estate he must gain by his Entry: And therefore, if the Villein doth by Way of Prevention alien before the Lord doth enter, the Lord is barred of the Possibility which he had to the Land for ever. [a] Si autem servus vendiderit feodum quod sibi & hæredibus perquisiverit antequam Dominus seisinam inde ceperit, valet donatio, & Dominus sibi ipsi imputet, quod tantum expectavit. But [b] if the Villein of the King purchase Land, and alieneth before the King (upon an Office found for him) doth enter, yet the King after Office found shall have the Land, Quia nullum tempus occurrit Regi, as Littleton himself saith in the next Section. And yet, after Office found, the King shall not have the mean Profits, because the Title is by the Seisure.

Purchase terre.
The like Law is of Seigniories, Advowsons, Reversions, Remainders, Rents, Commons certain, and such like certain Inheritances, wherein the Villein

[a] Fleta, lib. 3. cap. 13. Britton, fol. 98. a. 19 E. 2. Dower 171.

[b] 35 E. 3. tit. Villein 22. 9 H. 6. 21. per Babbington, 12 H. 7. 12. 8 Co. 170. 2 Roll. 734.