

say : When a Man doth compass or imagine the Death of our Lord the King, or of our Lady his Queen, or of their eldest Son and Heir. (3.) Or if a Man do violate the King's Companion, or the King's eldest Daughter unmarried, or the Wife of the King's eldest Son and Heir. (4.) Or if a Man declare War against our Lord the King in his Realm, or be adherent to the King's Enemies in his Realm, giving them Aid and Comfort in the Realm, or elsewhere, and thereof be *provably* attainted, of open Deed, by the People of their condition. (5.) And if a Man counterfeit the King's Great Seal, or Privy Seal, or his Money (6.) And if a Man bring false Money into this Realm, counterfeit to the Money of *England*, as the Money called *Lushburgh*, or other, like to the said Money of *England*, knowing the Money to be false, to merchandise, or make Payment, in Deceit of our said Lord the King, and of his People. (7.) And if a Man slay the Chancellor, Treasurer, or King's Justices of the one Bench or the other, Justices in *Eyre*, or Justices of Assize, and all other Justices assigned to hear and determine, being in their Places doing their Offices. (8.) And it is to be understood, that in the Cases above rehearsed that ought to be judged Treason, which extends to our Lord the King, and of his Royal Majesty. (9.) And of such Treason the Forfeiture of the Escheats pertaineth to our Lord, as well of the Lands and Tenements holden of others, as of himself. (10.) And moreover, there is another manner of Treason, that is to say, when a Servant slayeth his Master, or a Wife her Husband, or when a Man, Secular or Religious, slayeth his Prelate, to whom he oweth Faith and Obedience. (11.) And of such Treason the Escheats ought to pertain to every Lord of his own Fee. (12.) And because that many other like Cases
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