

Customary and binding upon their successors, and so
various such possessions into the legal Interest or estate
Now called Copyholds, which yet remains subject to the
same service Conditions and forfeitures as before, they
being all of them so many Branches of that Continuance or
Custom, which made it what it is. So that these Copyholds
are no other than Customary Estates, after the Ancient
Will of the first Lords, as it is preserved and Evidenced
by the Roll, or kept on foot by the Constant and the
interrupted Usage of the several Mannors wherein they
lie. These Copy Tenants, Copyholders or tenants per
Copy, tenants at will by Copy of Court Roll, being in
truth bond Men at the Beginning, but having freedom
of their persons, and gained a Custom by use of occupying
their lands, they are now called Copyholders, and are so
privileged, that the Lord cannot put them out, and
all through Custom, Bacon use of the *liber* 43.

Besides the Common law aforesaid in General, there
are, in diverse parts of England particular Customs
and Usages which have the force of Common law
among those people who have retained them. such as
the Custom of Gavel Kind in Kent; Where lands descend
and are divided among all the heirs Male, and are
not forfeited by the Ancestors Attainder for treason
or felony: Whence the vulgar saying, the father to
the bough and the son to the Plough 17 Edw. 2 cap. 16.
It is called Gavelkind, quasi quia omnes sines, that is give to
each child his part. This Custom is still in force
in diverse places of Kent, but was altered in
much land of that County, upon the Petition of se-
veral Gentlemen there 31 H. 8 cap. 3. There is also
their special Custom in several Mannors, as in
Edmonton, some part of Richmond and other places,
called Borough English, whereby the Younger son
inherits before the Elder, because the Youngest
is supposed in law to be best able to shift for him-
self.

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self. There are also peculiar Customs in the Isles of Jersey
Guernsey and Man 27 Where also other laws in England apply
to some particular causes or Matters: as the prerogative or
Crown law; the law and Custom of Parliament; the Law of
Arms and Privilege; Feoffment; the Law of Marriage and Appri-
fel; and the Marine laws, Made by King Richard 1 of England
in Normandy and situated in the Bay of Aquitaine, of
which Island he was then in possession.

Where the Common law is silent, the Statute law or
Acts of Parliament Made by the King with Advice and Consent
of both Houses of Parliament speak, and are called upon.

Acts of Parliament before the Invention of Printing
were proclaimed by the Sheriff in every County by Virtue of
the Kings Writ, Book 2 Just. 326. But now are not proclaimed
as: for when past in both Houses and the Royal assent is
given, law presumed that the whole body of the people
got from their Representatives Notification thereof;
and from that time without further publication they
become binding. Acts of Parliament before the Reign of
Henry 7 were passed or enrolled in Latin or French; but
now in English only. The whole Statute are published
in English in several Volumes in folio with the Great Charter
of Liberties in the front of them, so called either because
of the Excellency of the laws and Liberties therein con-
tained, and also because in the obtaining of it; or because
there was another less Charter Established with St. Willi-
am Rastal collector all the statutes in force from the
Great Charter till the fourth Year of Philip & Mary,
and his Continuer carried them to the 43 Year of Queen
Elizabeth. Soon after Gerard Pulton published
his Collection of statutes and then brought it down
to the 16 Year of King James the first. These have
been since continued by Manby, Folio 6. in which
Collection the titles only of Statutes Expired, Repeal-
ed, altered or out of use, are inserted. but it contains
Marginal Notes and References. In Comparing these