that it might be known where, and what places, and how much each person was bound to defend; and that whenever the necessity might arise of preventing and resisting the danger by the repair of the said walls, the twenty-four jurats should assemble to view the places that might be in danger, to whom the defence of such places should be assigned, and within what time the repairs should be done; that the common bailiff of the marsh should inform the persons to whom those places were assigned that they were to execute the repairs within the appointed term, and if within such time they should neglect to do so, the said bailiff should cause such repairs to be made by the view of twenty-four jurats; that the person so making default should be bound to render the bailiff double the cost of the repairs, which amount should be reserved for the maintenance of the walls and for the execution of repairs, and the amount should be levied by distraint upon the lands of the defaulters within the marsh; that if any plots of land were held in common by co-parceners so that to each co-parcener, for the portion of his part, a certain place, to wit, a whole or half perch, could not be assigned, by reason of the smallness of the plot, then the plot should be viewed by twenty-four jurats to see how much the said land, which was so bound in common, would suffice to defend, and a certain portion of the defence should be assigned in common to the co-parceners for the proportion of their common land, and if any one of the co-parceners made default after warning by the said bailiff, his part should be assigned to the others, who should hold his share of the land until the defaulter should pay the costs laid out by view of twenty-four jurats for the defence of his part, and also the double sum for the maintenance of the walls and the execution of repairs, as above; if, however, all the co-parceners made default, then the common bailiff should execute the entire work and should make distraint upon the co-parceners afterwards for double the cost laid out by him, and by view of twenty-four jurats, saving to the chief lords in the marsh their right, which they have against their tenants, of such defence according to their feoffments; and lastly, that all the lands in the marsh should be kept and preserved against the inroads of the sea and inundations of sweet waters by walls and sewers, by oath and award of twenty-four jurats as in times past, as by an inspection of the Rolls of the Chancery of king Henry III., for the forty-second year of his reign, appears to king Edward II. Further, king Edward II., noting that the inroad of the sea in those places has now increased more than usual, by which it is the more necessary to keep watch about the repair of the walls there, and that by a breakage of those walls, however small, great expense may happen to him and the men of the marsh, and wishing also to prevent such losses and dangers, and to provide for the safety of those parts as well for himself as for the men of the marsh, ratifies all things contained in the above letters patent of Henry III., and in the ordinance, and further grants that no sheriff of the county of Kent, nor any other of his bailiffs for the time being, shall in any way meddle with distraints made, or to be made, by award of the said twenty jurats, but that justice to be done therein shall be reserved to himself, and his heirs, or to his especial mandate as is above expressed in the letters of king Henry III.

By C.

Dec. 27. Protection, for one year, for Tydo de Varesio, archdeacon of Berks, staying beyond the seas. By the elect of Canterbury.

Dec. 28. William de Tothale, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, has letters nominating brother Richard de Pavilly and brother Humphrey de Wykham his attorneys in England for two years. He has like letters nominating Thomas le Archer and William Waldeshef his attorneys as above.