remaining clauses had all reached their standardized form in the
late 1220s, as soon as Commissions to single justices, or two
justices with power to choose the date and place of their
sessions, began to issue regularly.

There were various developments in the method of enrolment
in the Patent Roll. In the earliest entries of the 1220s there
were no marginalizations, though occasionally a phrase such as
'Brevia de justiciaria assignanda ad assisam capiendum' was used.
It soon became the practice to marginate the name of the county;
though until well into Henry III's reign this was often omitted,
not only from individual entries, or small groups of them, but
sometimes from complete membranes full of them. The county
margination continued until the disappearance of the particular
Assize Commissions, being then replaced by 'De Speciali Assisa'.
The Commission mentions the name of the county only towards the
end, in the 'Mandavimus' clause. Most Patent Roll clerks in the
late 14th century did not indicate any of the clauses between
the place-names of the tenement and the final 'In cuius' or
'Teste' clauses. They ignored the 'Mandavimus' clause, and so no
longer included the name of the county either in the margin or in
the body of the entry. Only a few clerks took the name of the
county from the 'Mandavimus' clause and added it after the place-
name(s) of the tenement(s). So, for most of the special Assize
Commissions from the later years of Edward III onwards, the
Patent Roll enrolment does not give the name of the county. This
omission sometimes makes place-identification difficult.

In the Patent Rolls of the 1220s the body of the entry was
soon abbreviated. By the 1230s the dates of the Commissions were
commonly omitted. By the 1240s only the shortest lists of
parties were enrolled in full. Here, however, the clerks may not
have been cutting out what was in the original. Thurlby's
Commissions refer to the writ for the full list of parties - 'et
alia in brevi regis contentos' - and it is likely that the
issuing clerks soon used this device to avoid copying out lists
in the Commission as well as in the writ. For about a century,
from the 1250s to the 1350s, when the pressure on the enrolment
clers was at its greatest, the entry of the Commissions was
compressed as often as possible to a single line, giving the
county (marginated), justice(s), nature of the assize, names of
one or two plaintiffs and defendants and name(s) of place(s). As
the number of particular Commissions to be enrolled gradually
decreasd, their entry became fuller, dates of issue reappearing.
The extent to which special Commissions were abstracted more
fully than particular Commissions remains to be discovered. It
is, however, clear, that in the late 14th century, the issue of
the 'si non omnes' was often not noticed in the Patent Roll. In
all the special Assize Commissions issued to three or more
justices in the present Calendar, the presumption must be that a
'si non omnes' issued. By contrast, in the 15th century its
issue was almost invariably noted.