

were accused of having practised corruption during his absence, by the sale of justice. They were all subjected to crushing fines, and Sir Thomas Weyland being looked upon, in consequence of his high position, as the arch-delinquent, not only lost his estates but was banished the realm. Among the seizures thereupon made by the Crown was the manor of Sobbirs in Gloucestershire. But this estate had been settled, not only on Sir Thomas, but conjointly on his wife Margaret de Mose and his son Richard, and it seemed very hard that she should lose her dower for the delinquency of her husband. The lady, being a wife, could not sue as a legal claimant, but she presented her petition for restitution; and the pleadings may still be read, set forth at large in the *Placita de Parlamento apud Assherug in crastino Epiphane anno XIX. Edward, 1291*. It seems to have been a case for which there was great difficulty in finding a precedent. For commentary thereon, the reader may be referred to Coke upon Littleton. What its final issue was, disappears in the concluding words, "*Inconsulto Domino Rege non vult Consilium ulterius procedere,*" &c.

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