

Parl. 6 J. 6. Which Statutes are Extant in our old Books by
 May. 14. cap. 13. & Stat. 2. cap. 19. Thereafter Notaries
 who make feines Corrupt or falsify any manner of
 seal or Writing, and the users of such false Writents, are
 now punished with proceution, banishment, Dismiss
 bring of hand or longes and other pains of the law as
 said at 22 Parl. 3. L. M. The Reason why the Legislature
 punished chiefly falseness Committed by Notaries, was
 because they were more trusted than others, and their
 Subscription for others was Credited. But at length the
 Law was made and upth a false writ, or is necessary to
 the Making thereof, is now punished with the paines of
 Treason, and the Counterfeiter falsifier or necessary cannot
 by Declaring in Judgements, that he passeth from the
 quorrells, and will not use the same, free himself from the
 punishment act 22 Parl. 23 J. 6. Whores it is not to be
 found that a false writ may be passed from before it is
 used or used in Judgement by Reason that the owning
 using it publicly is more prejudicial and Impedant than
 the simple forgery. And one was put to the Question
 of an Offence for Counterfeiting another's Subscription
 to a bond of Reversion, albeit he never used the falsified
 to the hurt of any body, nor would it do by it, 20 April
 1620. Thomas Sampson. Counterfeiter of Licences to
 and users of such Licences are punished as Vagabonds at
 74 Parl. 6 J. 6. Forgers or users of false testimonial
 can the pain of Death del. 20 Parl. 20 J. 6. In which
 Statute of the forging or using of a false pass, Certificate
 or other such papers, it is provided that the Libel was not
 in so far as it affirms only Disjunction, that the
 was at least by the Statute, as an indictment that a
 party being both Making and using are required
 22 Parl. 23 J. 6. & By writs and Evident in the

Concerning forgery, only Writs of Importance such as obligato
 and Discharges &c. whereby persons may sustain Damage,
 are understood and not passers or Certificates of Letters or
 ports, seeing otherwise there was no necessity to Declare the
 Counterfeiting a Licent to be criminal and punishable
 Arbitrarily del. 7 Parl. 6 J. 6 or the forging or using false tes
 timonials by Bonds or to Incur the paines of death del. 20
 20 J. 6. It was Reported for the Purposes of Lawyers Agree
 that the user of a false writ is guilty of false hood, provided
 he knew or might have known that the writ was false,
 which knowledge is always presumed in writs for private Di
 rectly in favour of the user, And the act of Parliament which
 seems to Benign Making both using, and is a crime a two
 or is necessary to the Making, which law is understood to be
 the user to be, unless he can exculpate himself. Again, if the
 words Maker and user were to be jointly taken, the forging
 a paper were Directly proved against one Man, and using
 against another, both these Criminally be allowed to be
 escape the last of the law. And it was a before, that the user
 of a false writ from whom alone harm to the society
 is done by it should pass unpunished. But these points of Law
 were not Determined 6 September 1715. W. Brian & John
 Bailles.
 Altho. we have no Act of Parliament Declaring forge
 ry of writs to be Capital: Yet by Custom forgers of writs
 are justly punished with Death. Wherein is Encompassed
 27 Stat. the England 57 and being more highly Cri
 minal than ordinary thieves. Because it is more easy to
 force ones goods against a thief than against a for
 ger; and the former can only be deprived of some Movable
 Goods, whereas the latter may by one trick of Craft Rob
 us of the property of our lands and of all our Dearest
 Enjoyments. Thus one Crime of forging a false Plea
 but any Instrument of Justice was judged to be hang
 20 15 J. 6. 1600 Friday Form. A. Driver for Counter
 feiting