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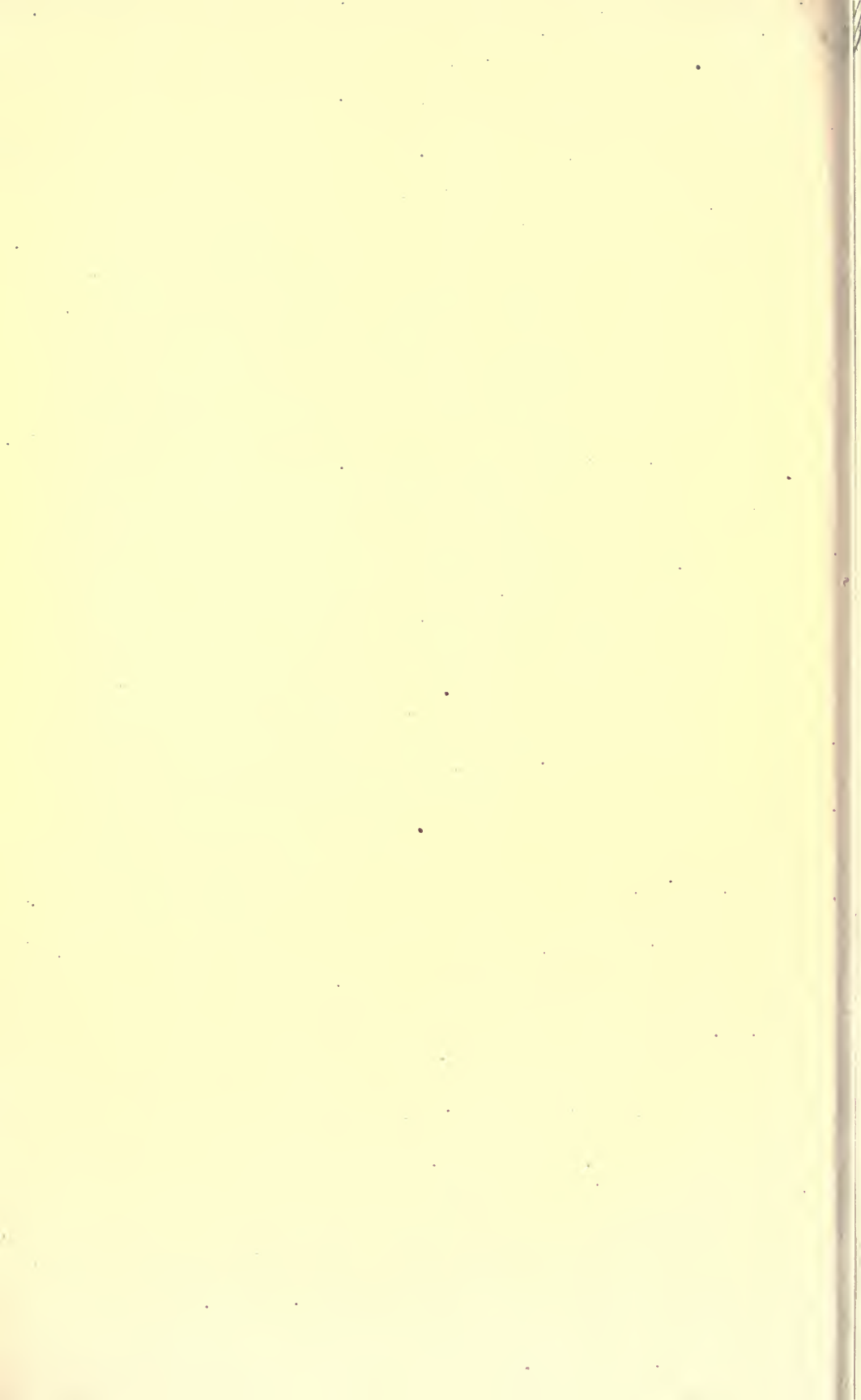






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THE
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Pipe Roll Society.

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1884.

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Introduction

to the

Study of the Pipe Rolls.



ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF
THE PIPE ROLL SOCIETY.

LONDON :

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P R E F A C E.

THE information contained in the following pages is solely intended for the use of those beginners who have had no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the text, arrangement, form, and general nature of the early Pipe Rolls. No attempt, therefore, has been made to render this "Key" anything more than a preliminary and elementary Introduction to the Rolls in question.

On the completion of the Society's scheme—that is to say, when the text of all the Pipe Rolls down to the year A.D. 1200 has been printed and issued to the Members of the Society—then, and then only, with the fuller knowledge thus gained, can a more elaborate work of this nature be satisfactorily undertaken.



C O N T E N T S.

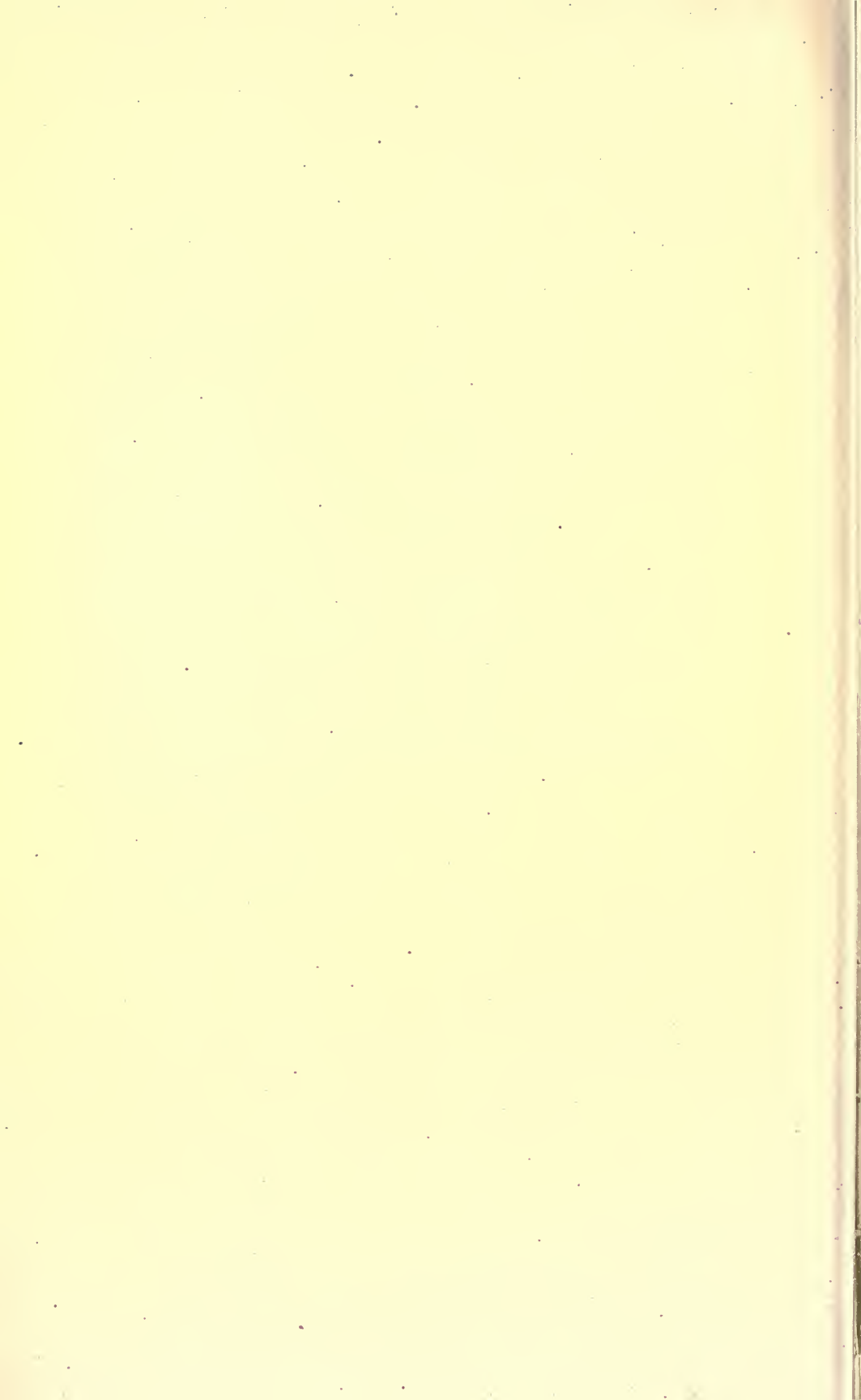
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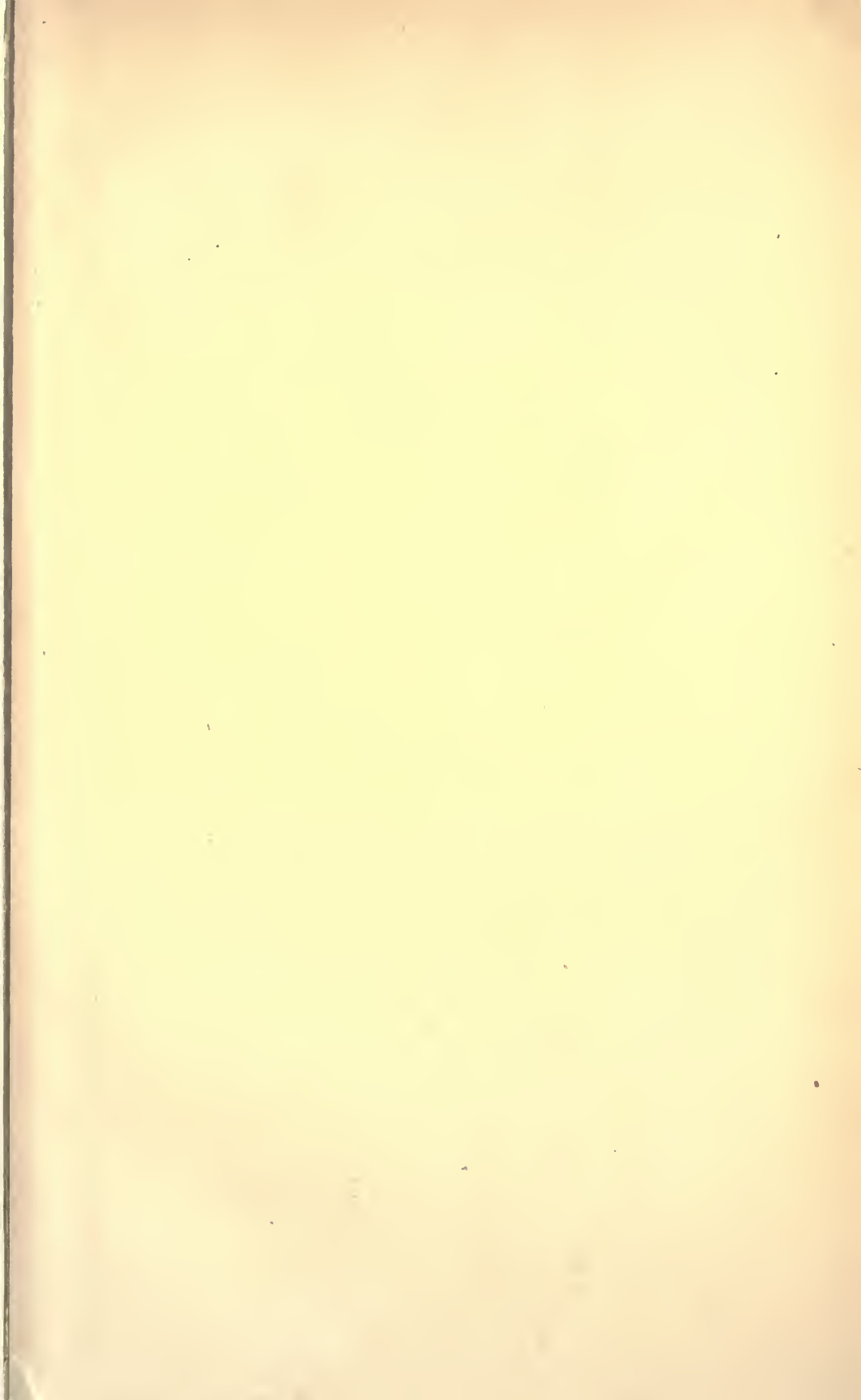


Introduction

to the

Study of the Pipe Rolls.





HANTONIA. ROBER' fili' folcheri

- ¶ H Thauso. xxv. s. 7. 4. s.
- ¶ H Libatione Capell' de Castello. de Anno p'ato. xxii. s.
- ¶ H Libat. Constac. Portario 7 Vigili. xv. s. 7. iii. s.
- ¶ H Libat. Johis Cont'aliatoris. xv. s. 7. iii. s.
- ¶ H Transfretacionib; p' h' Reg. lvi. s. 7. vi. s.
- ¶ Remanet de firma Reg. de t'cia parte anni. lxviij.

WILLIS TRENTES ERUYS redd Comp. de firm

- ¶ H Solus Ipsi Willo. l. s. p' h' Reg. Et
- ¶ H Decimis Constac. Monachis de lura. 7 de Cormel.
- ¶ H Libat. Johis Cont'aliac. xlv. s. 7. vi. s.
- ¶ H Libat. Constac. Capellano 7 Portario. 7 Vigili.
- ¶ H Dipat. Castelly. vi. s. p' h' Reg.
- ¶ H Negocijs ad t'nsfretand' thaus Reg. p' Willm Cur.
- ¶ H Transfretacionib; p' h' Reg. 7 Regine. x. s. 7. v. s.

ad Comp. de fyina HAYTORIE. de tēa parte anni qm

uy. d. Et ad de h anno .ix. s. 7. viij. d. p. h.

. 7. viij. s. 7. x. d.

a HAYTORIE. de duab; partib; anni. In thauy.
Elemos. noue Const. Militib; de teplo. s. m. arg.

xviij. s.

uy. s. 7. iij. d.

ii. xviij. s. Et p. Arch. ad ^{accipit} tussitand. falc. reg. xij. s. 7. vi. d.



Introduction

to the

Study of the Pipe Rolls.

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I. ABBREVIATIONS.

IN the Prospectus sent out on the formation of the PIPE ROLL SOCIETY, it was stated that, in order to assist the uninitiated in mastering the contractions commonly used in the Pipe Rolls, an explanatory List of Abbreviations would be issued, among the earliest publications, so that every reader might be in a position to extend with ease and certainty all ordinary passages in these Rolls.

In fulfilment of this promise the present volume has been prepared, and it is hoped that the information supplied in these pages will enable even those possessing only the most elementary knowledge of ancient records to overcome the difficulties which the documents present in their abbreviated form.

By many the Pipe Rolls are supposed to be the most difficult records to decipher among the National Archives. This, however, is only true to a certain extent, and mainly applies to particular passages, the explanation of which requires special or local knowledge. Taken as a whole, the Rolls in question may certainly be considered as among the easiest to decipher; for the court-hand adopted in these Exchequer enrolments is of a remarkably bold and distinct

character, and the letters are formed with great precision and distinctness.

Perhaps the principal reason of its having been commonly thought that the Pipe Rolls could only be dealt with by the practised record-student, has arisen from the fact that in these enrolments the abbreviations are more than usually numerous, and the words appear in a far more abbreviated form than in ordinary records; thus, until the student has mastered the general form of these records, difficulties present themselves at every step. But, a knowledge of the constantly recurring forms once acquired, most of the difficulties soon vanish.

The abbreviations used in the Pipe Rolls differ, however, in some respects from those used in other classes of the public records, and it is therefore necessary that any one purposing to study these Rolls for the first time should bear in mind the following points in connection with them.

The usual mode of abbreviating words is to retain some of the letters of which such words consist, and to substitute certain marks or symbols in place of those left out.

The abbreviations most common are a right line thus (—), and a curve, approaching the form of the Greek circumflex accent, thus (~), placed horizontally over a letter. The *first* of these marks, over a vowel, in the middle or at the end of a word, denotes that *one letter, m or n*, is wanting, as in vēdāt for *vendant*, bonū for *bonum*, terrā for *terram*, &c.; the *second* sign, when seen above or through a letter, either in the middle or at the end of a word, signifies the omission of *more than one letter*; but the number of letters wanted is left to be ascertained by the reader, as in aĩa for *anima*, aīr for *aliter*, ālia for *animalia*, ablaċo for *ablatio*, Wintonñ for *Wintonia*, noċ for *nobis*, mandċ for *mandatum*, &c.

Several symbols have positive and fixed significations. Thus, the character (-) stands for *er* or *re*, as the word requires,—*e.g.*, ċrīs for *terris*, quaċ for *quater*, or pċitō for *preterito*.

The diphthong is not used in early legal records, but, in the Pipe Rolls, it is represented by a character similar to the French cedilla (ç); thus, terre for *terræ*.

A straight line through the letter *p* (p) stands for *per*, *por*, and *par*. The curved line through the same letter (p) denotes *pro*. A curved line or this mark (-) over the same letter, (p̄) or (p̄), stands for *præ* or *pre*.

The character *z*, at the end of a word, signifies *us*, as omnib_z for *omnibus*; likewise *et*, as deb_z for *debet*, and s_z for *set* or *sed*.

The figure *z* represents *rum*, *ras*, *res*, *ris*, *ram* and *ro*, as eor_z for *eorum*, lib_z for *libras* or *libris*, Windeso_z for *Windesores*, Alieno_z for *Alienoram*, añcesso_z for *antecessoris*, murd_z for *murdro* or *murdris*.

Et, a constantly recurring word on the Pipe Rolls, is represented by the symbol *7*; *videlicet* is found written vidīc7.

The character represented in type by a symbol resembling the figure 9 is sometimes called the *c* cursive, or *c* reversed. When found at the commencement of a word this character signifies *com* or *con*, as 9nitto for *committo*, 9i for *communi*, 9victo for *convicto*, 9scia for *conscientia*; but placed in the middle or at the end of a word, a little above the line, it signifies *us*, as De⁹ for *Deus*, reb⁹ for *rebus*, Aug⁹ti for *Augusti*. It also occasionally stands for *ost* and *os*, as p⁹ or p⁹t for *post*, and p⁹quam for *postquam*.

The word *est* is abridged either by a horizontal line or by a Greek circumflex accent between two points thus *ε̄*, *ε̇*.

A small superior letter denotes an omission, of which such letter forms a part, as pⁱus for *prius*, tⁱ for *tibi*, q^s for *quos*, qⁱ for *qui*, q^ā for *quater*, t^ris for *turris*.

X̄ps, X̄pc, X̄po, X̄pi, all stand for *Christus*, and its different cases,* in like manner as X̄pianitā does for the various cases of *Christianitas*.

* In sacred words the Latins retained the Greek letters. Jesus is generally written IH̄Σ or īj̄c, abbreviations of ιη̄ςc; IS, X̄S, for *Christus*, &c.—*Introduction to the Close Rolls*.

In the preceding remarks the information contained in the valuable Introduction to the Close Rolls, issued in 1833, under the editorship of T. D. Hardy, Esq. (Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy), has been largely appropriated, for, as is well known, no palæographer devoted more time to, or was better able to speak with authority on, the subject of abbreviations than this late eminent Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. The following passage, although written by Sir Thomas Hardy with especial reference to the early Close Rolls, contains much that is equally applicable to the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry II. :*—

The documents on the early Rolls are invariably written in corrupted Latin, and being full of abbreviations, with many of the letters bearing a strong resemblance to each other, it is by reference to the context alone that many words can be deciphered. The handwriting prevalent in England at this period was denominated Norman, or the Monastic hand; partly allied to the elegant Saxon, and partly to the Lombardic. A great difference may, however, be observed between this and the Chancery hand of the same period, both as it regards the shape of the letters and the frequent occurrence of abbreviations, the latter† being more careless and cursive. The great similarity of the *n* to the *u*, of *in* to *m*, of the *t* to the *c*, and of the *f* to the *s*, often renders it a matter of some difficulty to determine on which to fix; but sometimes the distinction is clearly apparent; and, doubtless, as a difference must always have been intended, it may, when imperceptible, have been occasioned by the carelessness of the scribe. More instances of this distinction are to be found on the Pipe Rolls‡ than on the Chancery

* *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum*. By Thomas Duffus Hardy, F.S.A. Vol. I. 1833. ("General Introduction to the Close Rolls," pp. iv to vi.)

† The handwritings of the Exchequer Rolls are more analogous to the Monastic than to the Chancery hand.

‡ The Pipe Rolls, or the Great Rolls of the Pipe, sometimes called the "Rotuli Annales," contain many important entries respecting the revenue and property of the Crown, and afford the most minute particulars of its territorial possessions, whether ancient demesne or otherwise. All the fiscal accounts are there recorded; and, though these Rolls were not originally intended for any other than financial affairs, yet in the early Rolls much curious matter, nowhere else to be found, is recorded; and even private charters were, before the commencement of the Chancery registration, entered thereon.

Rolls, for the most unpractised eye may in the former determine, at a glance, what are the letters intended; but on the latter, where the distinction is less remarkable, the context can alone enable the transcriber to determine what must be the proper word required to complete the sense.

Great ambiguity prevails in the proper names of persons and places which occur on the Close Rolls; for these were either Latinized or Gallicized, whenever it was possible to do so, according to the fancy of the scribe, or the degree of knowledge which he happened to possess. Thus, he rendered into Latin or French a Norman or Saxon appellation, just as he happened to prefer the one to the other. Consequently, to express one and the same name, we sometimes find it written *Boscus*, at other times *Bois*; for *De Alneto* elsewhere will be found *Dauney*; for *Beaumarsh*, *De Bello Marisco*; and for *Beaupre*, *De Bello prato*. *Whitchurch* is sometimes written *De Albo Monasterio*, sometimes *Blanmuster* or *Blauncmustier*. Again, *Malus Catulus* is sometimes converted into *Malcheen*, and at other times into *Machel*; *De Monte alto* into *Moald* or *Montalt*; *De Sancta Barbara* into *Senbarb* or *Simbard* [*sic*]. Even when the unaltered name is preserved in the ancient vernacular language, still, owing either to the unsettled and changeable orthography of those times,* or to the undistinguishable junction of the

* The same name, in being pronounced by a German, an Italian, a Frenchman, a Norman, or an Englishman, inevitably became subjected to a variation in its sound; consequently, if a scribe were writing from oral instruction, he must have been very apt to spell the name falsely, being guided by the manner in which the word was articulated, and not according to its proper orthography; and this is probably the reason why proper names are often disfigured by additions, retrenchments, or changes of letters; to say nothing of mis-spellings, which may have been owing to the negligence or inadvertence of the writers.

But these defects of an unsettled and imperfect orthography were not peculiar or confined to English diplomas, as the following testimonies, gathered from most distinguished diplomatic writers, will show.

"Nec offendere quempiam debet, ubi subindè in unâ eâdemque chartâ orthographicæ diversitas observatur, maximè in nominibus propriis; quippè veteres suâ scribendi methodo usi de unîformitate nihil curabant."—GUDENUS. Cod. Diplom. Prefat. p. 15.

"Scriptores diplomatum ac chartarum pagensium medio ævo nomina propria personarum æquè ac locorum diversimodè ac distortè sæpè et nonnunquam in uno eodemque documento vario referunt."—HERGOTT. Genealogia Diplomatica gentis Habsburgicæ Prolegomen. p. 8.

"Voilà encore au 11^e siècle, non simplement une orthographe, mais une construction différente, en moins d'une ligne: et cela répété en diverses pièces. L'orthographe des noms et des mots barbares ou dérivés des langues étrangères

letters *i*, *n*, *m*, and *u*, in the same word, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the true reading; one document frequently exhibiting material variations in the spelling of the same name, and to such a degree, that a person, not familiar with the almost countless modifications of English nomenclature, would scarcely be able to recognize the modern name from seeing it as it was anciently written. It is therefore necessary to guard the reader from concluding, when he sees a proper name, or any other word, spelt in various ways, or in a different manner to that in which he has been accustomed to see it, that such word has therefore been mistaken by the Editor, or that it is a typographical error. At pages 42 and 46 [Close Roll, 7 John, membranes 17 and 20] the same name is spelt in *four* different ways; *Resaham*, *Roffham*, *Refham*, and *Besham*; and yet the letters are so completely formed, and so incapable of being mistaken, as to admit no doubt of the propriety of literally following the text. The only conclusion, therefore, to be drawn is, that the clerk (whether he copied from the original writ, or whether he composed from oral instruction) must in either case have been guilty of carelessness. At page 79 [Close Roll, 8 John, membrane 7] is an entry relative to W^m de Wrotham, Archdeacon of "*Cant.*" (Canterbury), evidently a mistake for *Tant.* (Taunton); and this is a very curious instance of a name being misread in the Original, for the clerk who wrote the Patent Rolls also misread this identical name, which has led Le Neve into the error of making William de Wrotham succeed Henry de Sandford in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury;* whereas Sandford continued Archdeacon of the latter place until the year 1227, when he was preferred to the Bishoprick of Rochester. The name of Chaworth, *de Cadurcis*, is spelt not less than twelve different ways. *Limintun Meany* is written for *Luvuntun Meavy*: here the letters cannot be mistaken, as dots are put over both of the letters *i*. At pages 241, 242, and 244 [Close Roll, 17 John, membranes 13 and 14] the same names are spelt in *three* different ways; as thus:—*John Moriston of Tyreford*, *John Ayston of Tyrefeld*, and *John Merston of Tynefeld*; and many similar instances could be adduced.

Though much more might have been attempted from a desire to assist the reader, had the Editor indulged in conjectures, yet so many, and so well founded, are the objections to editorial surmises and emendations, that he has in this publication adhered strictly to the Record, and printed every document exactly as it there appears; but, wherever the names could be sufficiently identified, they have been arranged in the several Indexes in so conspicuous a manner as to leave no room for mistake. Topographers and

n'est pas moins incertaine dans les siècles suivans."—NOUVEAU TRAITÉ de Diplomatique, par deux Religieux Bénédictins. Paris, 1765, 6 vols. in 4^o tom. v. p. 508.

* *Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, p. 11, by John Le Neve, fol. 1716.

County Historians must, however, be aware, that it is next to an impossibility for any person to be perfectly acquainted with such a variety of proper names as are contained in this volume; and, though much labour has been bestowed upon all the means of correcting and of avoiding errors, yet the Editor is fully aware that, in defiance of the most zealous care, some possibly still remain. They ought not, however, to be ascribed to inattention or negligence; and, by observing a simple rule, they can easily be rectified. Such errors are those which regard the letters *m*, *n*, *v*, *u*, occurring in groups of four, five, six, or more upright strokes of the pen, undistinguishable by any peculiarity to guide the eye to their proper signification. Whenever a cluster of these letters appears together, and the name is consequently doubtful, count the number of these upright parallel strokes requisite in composing the name presumed to be the right one, allowing *three* strokes for an *m*, and *two* each for the supposed *n*, *v*, or *u*, and observe whether the printed name is found to correspond; as in *Mimican*, which has sometimes been printed *Muncan*, from the letters bearing that appearance. Here it will be seen that the number of upright parallel strokes necessary to compose the first part of either of those names, written thus—*muncan*, is eight; and as clusters like these, of several upright parallel strokes, frequently occur, the difficulty of determining upon the right reading may easily be conceived.

There is another cause of confusion, upon which a remark is necessary. Hitherto, in Publications of Records, words ending in *tio*, &c. have, with much impropriety, been invariably spelt with a *c*, instead of the *t*. That mode is here pursued, wherever it had the appearance of *c*, but *not otherwise*; for a manifest difference is often perceptible, in the early Rolls, between the two letters, especially in words where *c* and *t* stand in juxtaposition; for instance, in *rectum* and *rettatus*, &c. Again, there are cases wherein the *t* occurs by itself, in substitution for which a *c* is so decidedly inadmissible, that the Editor has not adopted it; but it is not improbable that an occasional error may be found to arise from the difficulty of always distinguishing between the *c* and *t*, from the great similarity in the formation of those two letters by some scribes.

In illustration of the foregoing observations an extract from the Pipe Roll of the fifth year of Henry II. is here given in its extended form, together with a translation of the passage. The italics denote the portions of the words that are abbreviated in the original.

LUNDONIA.

Reinerus filius Berengarii et socii ejus reddunt *compotum* de cc li. et LXXIII s. et v d. *blancorum* de veteri firma *Lundoniæ*.

In soltis per breve Regis Judæis *Lundoniæ* c et xxvi li. et xiii s. et iiii d. Et in liberationibus Militibus de Herefort in Wallia xviii li. et xix s. et iiii d. Et Willelmo Cade xiii li. et ix s.

Et debet XLVIII li. et xvii s. et iiii d. *blancorum*.

Et idem reddit *compotum* de nova firma.

Et in elemosinis noviter constitutis Militibus de Templo ii marcæ.

Et in liberationibus constitutis xiii li. et xiii s. et ix d. Et in oleo ad lampadem Reginæ xxx s. et v d.

Et in liberatione Henrici Arborarii vii li. et xii s. et i d. Et in liberatione Willelmi filii Othonis xviii li. et v s. Et Willelmo filio Ailwardi et Willelmo filio Wicii xi li. et viii s. et iii obolum. Et pro carbone aurifabri Regis lx s. et x d. Et Ailnotho ingeniatori x li. et xii s. et xi d. Et infirmis *Lundoniæ* lx s. Et pro roba ad opus Reginæ quater xx li. et vi s. et viii d. Et in conductu ^{debet} ejusdem robæ xx s. Et in galea Regis et zona xvi li. et vi s. et viii d. Et pro ^{debet} Judiciis xiii s. et iiii d. Et in conductu probatorum Regis ad Saresberiam liii s. et iiii d. Et in conductu Radulphi Shirloc vi s. et viii d. Et pro apparatu ejusdem Radulphi et socii ejus ad duellum ^{debet} xvi s. et iiii d. Et in liberatione Girardi Monetarii ix s. et viii d. Et in liberatione ^{debet} presbiteri xii s. et ix d. Et in custamento papilionis Regis xvi li. et xviii s. et viii d. Et pro vii uncis auri et dimidio et pondus vii d. vii li. et iiii s. et xi d. Et pro vivo ^{debet} argento iiii s. Et Roberto de Bosco lxvi s. et viii d.

LONDON.

Reiner the son of Berengarius and his associates render an account of—£200. 73s. 5*d.*, blank, for the old ferm of London.

In payments by the King's writ to the Jews of London—£126. 13s. 4*d.* And paid to the Knights of Hereford in Wales—£18. 19s. 4*d.* And to William Cade—£13. 9s.

And he owes—£48. 17s. 4*d.*, blank.

And the same renders an account of the new ferm.

And for the newly settled Alms of the Knights Templars—2 marks.

And in fixed payments—£13. 13s. 9*d.* And in oil for the Queen's lamp—30s. 5*d.*

And in payment of Henry Arborarius—£7. 12s. 1*d.* And in payment of William the son of Otho—£18. 5s. And to William the son of Ailward and to William the son of Wicius—£11. 8s. 3½*d.* And for coal for the King's goldsmith—60s. 10*d.* And to Ailnoth the Engineer—£10. 12s. 11*d.* And to the sick of London—60s. And for a robe for the Queen's use—£80. 6s. 8*d.* And for conduct of the same robe—^{owing}20s. And for the King's galley and girdle—£16. 6s. 8*d.* And for judgments—^{owing}13s. 4*d.* And for conduct of the King's approvers to Salisbury—53s. 4*d.* And for conduct of Ralph Shirloc—6s. 8*d.* And for the furniture of the same Ralph and his associates for a duel—^{owing}16s. 4*d.* And in payment of Girard the Moneyer—^{owing}9s. 8*d.* And in payment of a priest—^{owing}12s. 9*d.* And for the cost of the King's pavilion—£16. 18s. 8*d.* And for 7½ ounces of gold and 7 penny-weights—£7. 3s. 11*d.* And for quicksilver ^{owing}4s. And to Robert de Bosco—66s. 8*d.*

The annexed Table of Abbreviations,* besides serving as a "Key" to the contracted words most frequently recurring in the early Rolls, should also be carefully studied by the Reader in order to familiarise himself with the general principles of abbreviating analysed above.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abb { *abbas and its cases.*
abbatia and its cases.
 abbe *abbate.*
 abbem *abbatem.*
 abbi *abbati.*
 abbia *abbatia.*
 abbie *abbatiæ.*
 abbiām *abbatiam.*
 abbie *abbatie.*
 abbis *abbatis.*
 abbissa *abbatissa.*
 abbisse *abbatissæ.*
 abbite *abbate.*
 abbti *abbati.*
 abbtia *abbatia.*
 abbtie *abbatie.*
 abbtie *abbatiæ.*
 abbtis *abbatis.*
 abbtisse *abbatisse.*
 abbtisse *abbatissæ.*
 abstuler̄ *abstulerunt.*

accip̄ { *accipiter and its cases.*
accipitrarius and its
cases.
 accipitr̄ { *accipitrarius and*
its cases.
accipitris and
other cases.
 accipitrarioꝝ *accipitrariorum.*
 accipit^ari^o *accipitrarius.*
 accipitrū *accipitrum.*
 ac̄r̄ *acra and its cases.*
 acra^a *acra.*
 adq̄et̄ { *adquietatio and its*
cases.
 adq̄etare *adquietare.*
 adq̄etat *adquietat.*
 adq̄etatione *adquietatione.*
 adq̄etaũ { *adquietavit or ad-*
quietaverunt.
 adq̄etauer̄ *adquietaverunt.*
 adq̄etauit *adquietavit.*

* This Table, it should be stated, has been compiled from the five earliest Pipe Rolls, those for the 31st year of Henry I. and the second, third, fourth, and fifth years of Henry II.'s reign. It includes most of, if not all the abbreviated words used in these Rolls, proper names excepted.

adq̄taverē *adquietaverunt.*

adq̄tavit *adquietavit.*

aduentū } *adventum.*
adventū }

affidavit *affidavit.*

āīaliū } *animalium.*
āīliū }

alb̄ *albus, a, um, and cases.*

alderman^o *aldermanus.*

ali^o *alius.*

alioꝝ *aliorum.*

alioꝝ *aliquis.*

aliū *alium.*

amand̄ *amanda.*

amboꝝ *amborum*

am^o *amodo.*

ampli^o *amplius.*

añ *ante.*

animaliū *animalium.*

aññ *annus and its cases.*

annoꝝ *annorum.*

anteq^a } *antequam.*
anteq^a }

anulū *anulum.*

aṗ̄ *apud*

aṗ̄d } *apud.*
aṗ̄d }

aṗ̄lico } *apostolico.*
aṗ̄lico }

apparatū *apparatum.*

appelaūit *appelaverit.*

appellauit *appellavit.*

aq̄la *aquila.*

arbalest̄ } *arbalestarius and*
 } *its cases.*

arboř *arborarius and its cases.*

arboř *arborum.*

arborar̄ } *arborarius and its*
 } *cases.*

arborari^o *arborarius.*

arcař *arcarius and its cases.*

arch̄ } *archiepiscopus and its*
 } *cases.*
 } *archus and its cases.*

archā *archam.*

archar̄ } *archarius and its*
 } *cases.*
 } *archarum.*

archari^o *archarius.*

archđ̄ } *archidiaconus and its*
 } *cases.*

arch̄ eṗ̄i *archiepiscopi.*

arch̄ eṗ̄o } *archiepiscopo.*
arch̄ eṗ̄o }

archiar̄ } *archiarius and its*
 } *cases.*

archiaroꝝ *archiariorum.*

archid̄ } *archidiaconus and*
archidiač̄ } *its cases.*

archidiacon^o *archidiaconus.*

archieṗ̄at^o *archiepiscopatus.*

archieṗ̄atu *archiepiscopatu.*

archi eṗ̄i } *archiepiscopi.*
archieṗ̄i }

archieṗ̄m *archiepiscopum.*

archi eṗ̄o } *archiepiscopo.*
archieṗ̄o }

archieṗ̄s *archiepiscopus.*

ardend̄ } *ardendum and its*
 } *cases.*
 } *ardendus, a, um,*
 } *and cases.*

arg̃ *argentum and its cases.*

argī }
arg̃ti } *argenti.*

armigōz̃ *armigerorum.*

asturcar̃ { *asturcarius or*
austurcarius and
its cases.

asturcarioz̃ *asturcariorum.*

aucup̃ { *aucupatio and its*
cases.
aucupatorius and its
cases.

audieř̃ *audierunt.*

audireť̃ *audiretur.*

aufugeř̃ *aufugerunt.*

avi *avi.*

auib; *avibus.*

aur̃frixo *aurifrixo.*

aurifaḅ { *aurifaber and its*
cases.

aurifaḅr } *aurifaber and its*
aurifaḅr̃ } *cases.*

auroz̃ *aurorum.*

aust^ucario *austurcario.*

austurĉ { *austurco or asturco*
and its cases.
austurcarius and
its cases.

austurcarioz̃ *austurcariorum.*

auuncłi }
auunĉli } *avunculi.*

auuncłs̃ *avunculus.*

aux̃ }
auxil } *auxilium and its cases.*

avri *auri.*

avunĉli *avunculi.*

bacciñ { *baccinum and its*
cases.

bacoñ { *baconis and other*
cases.

balistař̃ { *balistarius and its*
cases.

baliiũ *balium.*

bapť̃ *baptista and its cases.*

bař̃ *baro and its cases.*

barhuť̃ *barhutellus*

baroñ { *baronis and other*
cases.

baronib; *baronibus.*

baronũ *baronum.*

batell̃ *batellus and its cases.*

bedell^o *bedellus.*

bellũ *bellum.*

berchari^o *bercharius.*

bł } *blancus, a, um, and*
bł̃ } *cases.*

bñ *bene.*

bob; *bobus.*

boleng̃ { *bolengarius and its*
cases.

bolengari^o *bolengarius.*

bonũ *bonum.*

bordař̃ { *bordarius and its*
cases.

boũ *bovis and other cases.*

bove *bove.*

boṽ *bovis and other cases.*

bř̃ *breve and its cases.*

breviũ *brevium.*

brollioz̃ *brolliorum.*

bucełł̃ *bucella and its cases.*

bulengari^o *bulengarius.*

bulg̃ *bulga and its cases.*
 burg̃ *burgus and its cases.*
 burgensibꝫ *burgensibus.*
 burg̃nses *burgenses.*
 burgoꝝ *burgorum.*
 burg̃ses *burgenses.*
 burg̃sibꝫ *burgensibus.*
 burg̃siū *burgensium.*
 burgū *burgum.*
 bursariā *bursariam.*
 bvsari^o *bursarius.*

caluo *calvo.*
 calūpnia *calumpnia.*
 calūpniā *calumpniam.*
 calūpniata *calumpniata.*
 calūpniati *calumpniati.*
 calūpniatoꝝ *calumpniatorum.*
 calūpniat^r *calumpniatur.*
 calūpniis *calumpniis.*

cañ̃ { *camera and its cases.*
camerarius and its
cases.

cañā *camera.*

cañā *cameram.*

cañar̃ { *camerarius and its*
cases.
camerarum.

cañario *camerario.*

cañe *camere.*

cañe *camere.*

cañer̃ { *camerarius and its*
cases.

cañerā *cameram.*

canç̃ { *cancellaria and its*
cases.

canç̃ { *cancellarius and its*
cases.

canceñ̃ { *cancellaria and its*
cases.
cancellarius and its
cases.

canceñar̃ { *cancellaria and*
its cases.
cancellarius and
its cases.

canceñari^o *cancellarius.*

canenç̃ *canella and its cases.*

canibꝫ *canibus.*

canoñ { *canonicus and its*
cases.

canonicoꝝ *canonicorum.*

capenç̃ { *capella and its*
cases.
capellanus and its
cases.

capellā *capellam.*

capençi *capellani.*

capençto *capellano.*

capençis *capellanus.*

capienç̃ { *capiendum and its*
cases.

cāpo *campo.*

capoñ { *capero, onis, or ca-*
paro and cases.

cap̃t̃ { *captus, a, um, and*
cases.

captioe *captione.*

carboñ { *carbonis and other*
cases.

carçariis *carcerariis.*

carçis *carceris.*

cardinat̃ { *cardinalis and its cases.*

carpentar̃ { *carpentarius and its cases.*

carrĩ *carrecta and its cases.*

carruċ { *carruca and its cases.*
carrucata and its cases.

carrucar̃ { *carrucarius and its cases.*
carrucarum.

caseoz̃ *caseorum.*

castġ { *castellum and its cases.*
castrum and its cases.

castanear̃ *castanearum.*

castelariā *castelariam.*

castellġ { *castellum and its cases.*

castelloz̃ *castellorum.*

castellū *castellum.*

ċcedet̃ *concederet.*

ċcesser̃ *concesserunt.*

ċcesserat̃ *concesserat.*

ċcessiōe } *concessione.*
 ċcessione }

ċcessit̃ *concessit.*

ċcessu *concessu.*

ċcordaret̃ *concordaret.*

ċcordia *concordia.*

ċdonaret̃ *condonaret.*

ċducendġ { *conducendum and its cases.*
conducendus, a, um, and cases.

ċductu *conductu.*

cellariū *cellarium.*

ceñtar̃ { *cementarius and its cases.*

ceñtarii *cementarii.*

cens^o *census.*

cepat̃ *ceperat.*

ceruĩ *cervi.*

ceruoꝝ̃ *cervorum.*

ċgregaret̃ *congregaret.*

ċgregata *congregata.*

cimiġio *cimiterio.*

cimiġo *cimitero.*

ciues̃ *cives.*

ciuiġ *civitas and its cases.*

ciuitas *civitas.*

ciuitat̃ { *civitatis and other cases.*

ciuitate *civitate.*

ciuitatē *civitatem.*

ciuitatis *civitatis.*

ciuiū *civium.*

clamġ { *clamare and its tenses.*
clamium and its cases.
clamor and its cases.

clauġ *clausum and its cases.*

clausū *clausum.*

cleñtie *clementie.*

cler̃ *clericus and its cases.*

cleric^o } *clericus.*
 cleric^o }

clīci *clerici.*

clīco *clerico.*

cōbuġt̃ { *combustio and its cases.*

coc^o *cocus.*

cognatū *cognatum.*

coll } collector and its
 collect } cases.
 collectorib; collectoribus.
 com̄ comes and its cases.
 comburendū comburendum.
 combust̄ { combustio and its
 } cases.
 com̄endavit commendavit.
 com̄i comiti.
 comit' { comitatus and its
 } cases.
 comit̄ { comitis and other
 } cases.
 comitat̄ { comitatus and its
 } cases.
 comitat^o comitatus.
 comitatib; comitatibus.
 comitatū comitatum.
 comitatuū comitatum.
 comitē comitem.
 comitū comitum.
 comp̄ { compotus and its
 } cases.
 compot̄ { compotus and its
 } cases.
 compotū } compotum.
 compotvm }
 computabit^r computabitur.
 computat^r computatur.
 computatū computatum.
 com̄uñ { communis, e, and
 } cases.
 com̄utatione } commutatione.
 com̄uñone }
 conduc̄ { conducendum and
 } cases.

conduc̄ { conducendus a, um,
 } and cases.
 conductus and its
 cases.
 conducendū } conducendum
 } and its cases.
 conducend̄ { conducendus, a,
 } um, and cases.
 conductus and its
 cases.
 conduct̄ { conductus, a, um.
 conduxer̄t conduxerunt.
 conestabl̄ { conestabularius
 } and its cases.
 const̄ { constitutus, a, um,
 } and cases.
 constabl̄ { constabularius
 } and its cases.
 constī { constitutus, a,
 constitū } um, and cases.
 consuetud̄ { consuetudo and
 } its cases.
 cont̄ }
 cont^a } contra.
 cont^acto contracto.
 cont^ataliat̄ { contrataliator
 } and its cases.
 cont^ataliatori { contratalia-
 } tori.
 cont^ataliatoris { contratalia-
 } toris.
 conventio and its
 cases.
 conuent̄ { conventus and its
 } cases.
 conuentiōe conventionē.

conuentione *conuentione.*

conuentiones *conuentiones.*

conuent̃ { *conuentio and its cases.*
conuentus and its cases.

conuentiō̃ { *conuentionis and other cases.*

conuent̃ { *conuentio and its cases.*

coopient̃ { *cooperiendum and its cases.*
cooperiendus, a, um, and cases.

cōp̃ } *compotus and its cases.*
cōpoř̃ }

cōpotū *compotum.*

cōputari *computari.*

cōputati *computati.*

cōputatū *computatum.*

corp⁹ *corpus.*

corř̃ } *corredium and its cases.*
corred̃ }

corueisarii *corueisarii.*

coruesari⁹ *coruesarius.*

cōstit̃ { *constitutus, a, um, and cases.*

coterelloř̃ *coterellorum.*

crem̃to *cremento.*

čsidationē *considerationem.*

čsuetud̃ { *consuetudo and its cases.*

čsuetudiñ { *consuetudinis and other cases.*

čsuetudine *consuetudine.*

cū *cum.*

cūb̃ *cumba and its cases.*

čue₄ *cervæ.*

čuent̃ { *conuentio and its cases.*

čuentiōe *conuentione.*

čuentionaūat { *conuentiona-
verat.*

čuentionauit *conuentionavit.*

čuentione *conuentione.*

cuidā *cuidam.*

cui⁹dā } *cujusdam.*
cuj⁹dā }

culcitř̃ { *culcitra and its cases.*

cuiñ *cuminum and its cases.*

cuneoř̃ *cuneorum.*

cuppā *cuppam.*

curiā *curiam.*

custañto *custamento.*

custod̃ { *custodia and its cases.*
custodire and its tenses.
custodis and other cases.

custodiuit *custodivit.*

cuuis *cuvis.*

čuentiōe } *conuentione.*
čuentione }

d' *de.*

đ *denarius and its cases.*

dař̃t *dabunt.*

damař̃ *damarum.*

dañi *damni.*

dand̃ *dandum and its cases.*

dandĭ	{	<i>dandus, a, um, and cases.</i>	delibēt'	<i>deliberetur.</i>	
Daneḡ	{	<i>Danegeldum } and its</i> <i>Danegildum } cases.</i>	deñ	{	<i>denarius and its cases.</i>
daṗ	{	<i>dapifer and its cases.</i>	denar̄	{	<i>denariorum.</i>
dapif	{	<i>dapiferia and its cases.</i>	destructionē	<i>destructionem.</i>	
dať	<i>datus, a, um, and cases.</i>	deueñ	{	<i>devenire and its tenses.</i>	
datař	<i>datarum.</i>	dextĭ	{	<i>dextrarius and its cases.</i>	
deaurandĭ	{	<i>deaurandum and its cases.</i> <i>deaurandus, a, um, and cases.</i>	dext ^{ariis}	<i>dextrariis.</i>	
deb	{	<i>debitus, a, um, and cases.</i>	dext ^{ario}	<i>dextrario.</i>	
deb'	{	<i>debere and its tenses.</i>	diċ	<i>dicere and its tenses.</i>	
deḅ	{	<i>debitum and its cases.</i>	dieb ₃	<i>diebus.</i>	
debeḅ	<i>debebit, debebat.</i>	dieř	<i>dierum.</i>		
debiť	<i>debitum and its cases.</i>	diñi	{	<i>dimidium and its cases.</i> <i>dimidius, a, um, and cases.</i>	
deborib ₃	<i>debitoribus.</i>	dirationauit	<i>dirationavit.</i>		
debitū	<i>debitum.</i>	discarcandū	<i>discarcandum.</i>		
deḅt	<i>debet.</i>	disf	{	<i>disfaciendum and its cases.</i> <i>disfaciendus, a, um, and cases.</i> <i>disfacere and its tenses.</i>	
deḅto	<i>debito.</i>	disfaċ	{	<i>disfaciendum and its cases.</i> <i>disfaciendus, a, um, and cases.</i> <i>disfacere, and its tenses.</i>	
deċ	<i>decime and its cases.</i>	disfactĭ	{	<i>disfactus, a, um, and cases.</i>	
decan ^o	<i>decanus.</i>	disfact ^o	<i>disfactus.</i>		
deciñ	<i>decime and its cases.</i>	disfeċ	<i>disfecit.</i>		
deđ	<i>dedit.</i>				
deđat	<i>dederat.</i>				
dederĭ	<i>dederunt.</i>				
defeċ	<i>defecit.</i>				
defectĭ	{	<i>defectus and its cases.</i> <i>defectio.</i>			
defectiōe	<i>defectione.</i>				
defendĭ	{	<i>defendere and its tenses.</i>			

dispensat̄ { *dispensator and*
its cases.

dispsa *dispersa.*

dissaisit^o *dissaisitus.*

diuisis *divisis.*

dñe *domine.*

dñę *dominę.*

dñi *domini.*

dñia *dominia.*

dñiċ { *dominicus, a, um, and*
cases.

dñicis *dominicis.*

dñico *dominico.*

dñicoz̄ *dominitorum.*

dñiis *dominiis.*

dñio } *dominio.*

dñio

dñioz̄ } *dominiorum.*

dñioz̄

dñis *dominis.*

dño *domino.*

dñs *dominus.*

dom^o *domus.*

domibz̄ *domibus.*

domoz̄ } *domorum.*

domoř̄

domū *domum.*

domuū *domuum.*

doñ *donum and its cases.*

dotē *dotem.*

dreñ { *drenji or drengarii*
and the various cases.

dū *dum.*

duabz̄ *duabus.*

duċe *ducere.*

duellū *duellum.*

duoz̄ *duorum.*

duobz̄ *duobus.*

eā *eam.*

eađ } *eadem.*

eadē

eand̄ } *eandem.*

eandē

eařđ } *earundem.*

earund̄

ecċla *ecclesia.*

ecċlā } *ecclesiam.*

ecċlam

ecċlarū *ecclesiarum.*

ecċle *ecclesie.*

ecċlia *ecclesia.*

ecċlie *ecclesie.*

ecċliis *ecclesiis.*

ċē *esse.*

ei^o *ejus.*

ei^ođ } *ejusdem.*

ei^odē

eiđ } *eidem.*

eidē

eisđ } *eisdem.*

eisdē

ej^o *ejus.*

ej^odē *ejusdem.*

eċ *elemosina and its cases.*

electionē *electionem.*

electū *electum.*

eleñi { *elemosina and its*
cases.

elemoř̄

elemosiñ

{ *elemosinarius and*
its cases.

elemosināř { *elemosinarius, a,*
um, and cases.

emđ { *emendus, a, um, and*
cases.

eñda *emenda.*

eñdis *emendis.*

eñdo *emendo.*

eñdū *emendum.*

emendř { *emenda and its*
cases.
emendus, a, um,
and cases.

eoř *eorum.*

eořđ } *eorundem.*
eořdē }

eođ } *eodem.*
eodē }

eođđ *eosdem.*

eřat^o *episcopatus.*

eřatu *episcopatu.*

eřatū *episcopatum.*

eřc } *episcopus and its*
eřc } *cases.*
ep'c' }

eři *episcopi.*

eřm *episcopum.*

eřo *episcopo.*

eřs *episcopus.*

eq^o *equus.*

eq's *equis.*

eq^os *equos.*

equū *equum.*

escābio *escambio.*

escaetř { *escaetta or eschaeta*
and its cases.

escambiū *escambium.*

essartř { *essartum and its*
cases.

estructř *estructura.*

eū *eum.*

excř } *exceptus, a, um, and*
exceptř } *cases.*

eřcitu *exercitu.*

ext^a *extra.*

ext^anea *extranea.*

ext^aneo } *extraneo.*
extřneo }

fabř *faba and its cases.*

fabricař } *fabricarum.*
fabricarū }

fačř *facere and its tenses.*

fače *facere.*

faciendř { *faciendum and its*
cases.
faciendř } *faciendus, a, um,*
and cases.

faciendā *faciendam.*

falcř { *falco, onis, and cases.*
falconariř } *falconarius and its*
cases.

falcandř { *falcandum and its*
cases.
falcandř } *falcandus, a, um,*
and cases.

falconř { *falconis and other*
cases.
falconř } *falconarius and its*
cases.

falconariř { *falconarius and*
its cases.

falsořř *falsorum.*

falsonar̃ { *falsonarius and*
 its cases.
 falsonarioꝝ *falsonariorum.*
 famuloꝝ *famulorum.*
 farinā *farinam.*
 feċ *fecit.*
 feceř *fecerunt.*
 feċit *fecerit.*
 feođ *feodum and its cases.*
 fest̃ *festum and its cases.*
 fił { *filia and its cases.*
 filius and its cases.
 fili^o *filius.*
 filiā *filiam.*
 filioꝝ *fliorum.*
 filiū *filium.*
 firmā *firmam.*
 fñi *festum.*
 fontibꝫ *fontibus.*
 forbař *forbator and its cases.*
 forest̃ { *foresta and its cases.*
 forestarius and its
 cases.
 forestar̃ { *forestarius and its*
 cases.
 forestarum.
 forestari^o *forestarius.*
 forestariōꝝ } *forestariorum.*
 forestarioꝝ }
 forestariū *forestarium.*
 forisf { *forisfactura and its*
 cases.
 forisfact'a *forisfactura.*
 forñ *fornacator and its cases.*
 fr̃ *frater.*
 frē *fratre.*

frēm *fratrem.*
 frēs *fratres.*
 frī *fratri.*
 frībꝫ *fratribus.*
 frīs *fratris.*
 frīm *fratrum.*
 frīs *fratres.*
 fruñti *frumenti.*
 fruñto *frumento.*
 fueř *fuerunt.*
 fueřt *fuerunt.*
 fuĝ { *fugitivus and its*
 cases.
 fugatio and its cases.
 fuĝ { *fugator and its cases.*
 fugař { *fugatus, a, um, and*
 cases.
 fugator̃ { *fugatoris and other*
 cases.
 fugatoribꝫ *fugatoribus.*
 fvllones *fullones.*
 gaiolā *gaiolam.*
 girf }
 girfact } *girfalco and its*
 girfal } *cases.*
 girfalċ }
 girfals }
 gocnatū { *gocnatum for cog-*
 natum.
 granciar̃ { *granciarum for*
 grangiarum.
 griš { *griseus, a, um, and*
 cases.
 guñnatoꝝ *gubernatorum.*
 guñnatori *gubernatori.*

gurgit̃	{ <i>gurgitis and other cases.</i>	hōib̃z	} <i>hominibus.</i>
		hōib̃z	
		hōib̃z	
h'	} <i>hic, hæc, hoc, and cases.</i>	hōie	} <i>homine.</i>
h̃			
h̃	<i>hundredum and its cases.</i>	hōiem	<i>hominem.</i>
hab̃	<i>habere and its tenses.</i>	hōies	} <i>homines.</i>
hab̃e	<i>habere.</i>	hōies	
habend̃	{ <i>habendus, a, um, and cases.</i>	hōis	} <i>hominis.</i>
		hōis	
hab̃et	<i>haberet.</i>	hōiū	} <i>hominum.</i>
haiaz̃	<i>haiarum.</i>	hōiū	
hant̃	} <i>habeant.</i>	hōium	<i>hominum.</i>
hant̃			hos̃p̃
hat̃	} <i>habeat.</i>	hos̃p̃it̃	
hat̃			hos̃p̃ital̃
hbag̃	<i>herbagium and its cases.</i>	h̃t	} <i>habet.</i>
hd̃z̃	} <i>hundredo, hundredis.</i>	h̃t̃	
hd̃z̃			h̃uẽrt̃
hd̃r̃	} <i>hundredum and its cases.</i>	h̃uẽrt̃	
hd̃r̃			h̃uisset
hereditavit	<i>hereditavit.</i>	h̃uit	} <i>habuit.</i>
hereditent̃	<i>hereditentur.</i>	h̃uit	
hereditet̃	<i>hereditetur.</i>	huj̃ ^o	<i>hujus.</i>
hid̃	<i>hida and its cases.</i>	hund̃r̃	{ <i>hundredum and its cases.</i>
hidar̃	<i>hidarum.</i>		
hinda	<i>habenda.</i>	hundretoz̃	{ <i>hundretorum for hundredorum.</i>
h̃ns	<i>habens.</i>		
h̃nt	<i>habent.</i>	II ^{b5}	} <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>
hō	} <i>homo.</i>	II ^b	
hō			II ^{ab5}
hōe	} <i>homine.</i>	III ^{b5}	<i>tribus.</i>
hōe			III ^{ta}
hōes	<i>homines.</i>		
hōi	<i>homini.</i>		

ī <i>in.</i>	
id̄	} <i>idem.</i>
idē	
idō <i>ideo.</i>	
illā <i>illam.</i>	
illd̄ <i>illud.</i>	
impat̄cis <i>imperatricis.</i>	
impatoris <i>imperatoris.</i>	
impat̄rix <i>imperatrix.</i>	
implacitat ^o <i>implacitatus.</i>	
infirm ^o <i>infirmus.</i>	
infirmoz̄ <i>infirmorum.</i>	
iniuste <i>injuste.</i>	
instaurañiti <i>instauramenti.</i>	
insulař <i>insularum.</i>	
inť <i>inter.</i>	
inťfeč̄ <i>interfecit.</i>	
inťfeceř <i>interfecerunt.</i>	
inťfecit <i>interfecit.</i>	
inťfectione <i>interfectione.</i>	
inuenit̄ <i>invenitur.</i>	
inventione <i>inventione.</i>	
īpat̄cis <i>imperatricis.</i>	
īpatoris <i>imperatoris.</i>	
ipsi ^o <i>ipsius.</i>	
ipsoz̄ <i>ipsorum.</i>	
ipsū <i>ipsum.</i>	
itē <i>item.</i>	
itiñe <i>itinere.</i>	
itiñibz̄ <i>itineribus.</i>	
iťm <i>item.</i>	
iťm <i>iterum.</i>	
iudiciis <i>judiciis.</i>	
iudiciū <i>judicium.</i>	
iuuet <i>iuvet.</i>	
	janitoz̄ <i>janitorum.</i>
	Judeoz̄ <i>Judeorum.</i>
	judicatoribz̄ <i>judicatoribus.</i>
	judicibz̄ <i>judicibus.</i>
	judiciū <i>judicium.</i>
	Juđis <i>Judeis.</i>
	Juđo <i>Judeo.</i>
	Juđoz̄ <i>Judeorum.</i>
	Juđs <i>Judeus.</i>
	juratoribz̄ <i>juratoribus.</i>
	justič̄ { <i>justiciarius and its</i>
	} <i>cases.</i>
	justiciā <i>justiciam.</i>
	juuenis <i>juvenis.</i>
	lampadē <i>lampadem.</i>
	langabl̄ { <i>landgabulum, land-</i>
	} <i>gabilum.</i>
	lāpadē <i>lampadem.</i>
	lardeř { <i>larderarius and its</i>
	} <i>cases.</i>
	lat ^o nibz̄ <i>latronibus.</i>
	latroñ { <i>latronis and other</i>
	} <i>cases.</i>
	latronē <i>latronem.</i>
	latronū <i>latronum.</i>
	legař <i>legalis, e, and cases.</i>
	legē <i>legem.</i>
	leporibz̄ <i>leporibus.</i>
	lestağ̄ <i>lestagium and its cases.</i>
	li <i>libra and its cases.</i>
	liř { <i>liber, a, um, and</i>
	} <i>cases.</i>
	} <i>liberatio and its cases.</i>
	liřař <i>liberatio and its cases.</i>
	liřatiōe <i>liberatione.</i>

libatiōibꝫ liberationibus.
 libatione liberatione.
 libationibꝫ liberationibus.
 libatis liberatis.
 libau } liberavit.
 libau }
 libauē liberaverunt.
 libauēt liberaverunt.
 libauit liberavit.
 libauē liberaverunt.
 libavit liberavit.
 liboꝝ liberorum.
 libr̄ librata and its cases.
 libr̄ librarum.
 lignaŋ lignarius and its cases.
 lignoꝝ lignorum.
 loq̄la loquela.
 loq̄le loquelæ.
 luparioꝝ lupariorum.

m̄n { manerium.
 m̄n { marca.

m̄i }
 m̄i } mille.
 m' }

maḡ magister and its cases.

magist^o magistro.

magistrū magistrum.

mal^o malus.

malect }
 maledoct^o } maledoctus.

maliuolentiā malivolentiam.

mañ { manerium and its
 mañ { cases.
 mañ { mansio and its cases.

maner̄ { manerium and its
 maner̄ { cases.

manerioꝝ maneriorum.

maneriū manerium.

mañia maneria.

man'ii }
 mañii } manerii.

mañiis maneriis.

mañio }
 mañio } manerio.

mañioꝝ maneriorum.

manuŋgioꝝ manutergiorum.

maresc̄ { marescallus and its
 maresc̄ { cases.

marisc̄ { mariscus and its
 marisc̄ { cases.

maritaġ { maritagium and
 maritaġ { its cases.

marsc̄ { marscallus and its
 marsc̄ { cases.

mat̄ mater.

matⁱ matri.

mañia materia.

mañie materie.

matrē matrem.

mat^s matris.

m̄ib̄r membrum and its cases.

m'catoꝝ mercatorum.

m'catori mercatori.

m'ciari^o mercarius.

m̄idꝫ mūd̄ro and mūd̄ris.

m̄id̄r̄ }
 m^rd̄r̄ } mūd̄rum and its
 m^rd̄r̄ } cases.

m^rd̄ris mūd̄ris.

mēbr̄ membrum and its cases.

medic̄ *medicus and its cases.*
 medic^o *medicus.*
 mediet̄ { *medietas and its*
 cases.
 membr̄ { *membrana.*
 membrum.
 mercatoꝝ *mercatorum.*
 mercatoř̄ { *mercatoris and*
 other cases.
 mercatoribꝫ *mercatoribus.*
 mercenař̄ *mercenarius.*
 merciarī^o *mercarius.*
 mil̄ *miles and its cases.*
 milit̄ *militis and other cases.*
 militē *militem.*
 militib^o } *militibus.*
 militibꝫ }
 militū *militum.*
 min^o *minus.*
 mineř̄ { *minera and mineria*
 and their cases.
 minist̄ } *ministerium and*
 minist̄ } *its cases.*
 minist̄ *minister.*
 ministio *ministerio.*
 ministiū *ministerium.*
 misc̄dia } *misericordia.*
 misc̄dia }
 misc̄die *misericordie.*
 m^l *mille and its cases.*
 mod̄ *modus and its cases.*
 modioꝝ *modiorum.*
 molend̄ { *molendinarius*
 and its cases.
 molendiñ { *molendinum and*
 its cases.

molendinoꝝ *molendinorum.*
 mon̄ { *monachus and its*
 cases.
 monetarius and its
 cases.
 monac^o *monachus.*
 monac̄ } *monachus and its*
 monac̄h } *cases.*
 monachoꝝ *monachorum.*
 monacoꝝ *monacorum.*
 monast̄ { *monasterium and*
 its cases.
 monastii *monasterii.*
 monastiiis *monasteriis.*
 monastio *monasterio.*
 monet̄ { *moneta and its*
 cases.
 monetagiū and its
 cases.
 monetarius and its
 cases.
 monetař̄ { *monetarius and*
 its cases.
 monetarum.
 monetari^o *monetarius.*
 monetarioꝝ *monetariorum.*
 monial̄ *monialis and its cases.*
 monialibꝫ *monialibus.*
 monst^re *monstrare.*
 montē *montem.*
 mortē *mortem.*
 ñiri } *matri.*
 mñi }
 ñisis *mensis.*
 munit̄ *munitio and its cases.*
 munitioñē *munitioñem.*

murdz̄ *murdro and murdris.*

murdř̄ { *murdrum and its cases.*

ñ *non.*

napař̄ { *naparius and its cases.*

natař̄ *natale.*

nauī *navi.*

nauibz̄ *navibus.*

nauīū *navium.*

necessař̄ *necessaria.*

negociū *negocium.*

memoribz̄ *memoribus.*

neř̄ *nepos and its cases.*

nepoř̄ *nepotis and other cases.*

ñferř̄ *non ferratus.*

nⁱ *nisi.*

nich̄ *nichil for nihil.*

ño } *numero.*

ño }

norř̄ } *norriscus and its cases.*

norrisč̄ }

norriscū *norriscum.*

noua *nova.*

noue *nove.*

nouę *nova.*

nouercę *noverca.*

nouiř̄ *noviter.*

nouo *ново.*

novā *novam.*

nūc *nunc.*

nucibz̄ *nucibus.*

null^o *nullus.*

numerū *numerum.*

numīs *nummis.*

nuntioz̄ *nuntiorum.*

nūo } *numero.*

nūo }

nusq^a *nusquam.*

nūtiis *nuntiis.*

obl̄ } *obolus and its cases.*

obl̄ }

obsidū *obsidum.*

occiderř̄ } *occiderunt.*

occidunt }

occis̄ { *occisio and its cases.*

occis̄ { *occisus, a, um, and cases.*

occupavit *occupavit.*

ōibz̄ *omnibus.*

ōmī *omni.*

ōmibz̄ *omnibus.*

ōmīno *omnino.*

ōmīs *omnes.*

op^o *opus.*

opa *opera.*

opař̄ *operatio and its cases.*

opatione *operatione.*

opibz̄ *operibus.*

ostiař̄ *ostiarius and its cases.*

ostiaři^o *ostiarius.*

ouibz̄ *ovibus.*

ouiū *ovium.*

p *per.*

p̄ *pro.*

p^o } *post.*

p^o }

pacē *pacem.*

paleř̄ { *palefridus and its cases.*

paleř̄ }

palmari^o *palmarius.*
 panell̄ { *panella or panellum*
 and its cases.
 panñ *pannus and its cases.*
 papañ *papalis and its cases.*
 papilionē *papilionem.*
 parand̄ { *parandum and its*
 cases.
 parandus, a, um,
 and cases.
 parcañ { *parcarius and its*
 cases.
 parcari^o *parcarius.*
 parcoꝝ *parcorum.*
 parcū *parcum.*
 parlariū *parlarium.*
 part̄ { *partitus, a, um, and*
 cases.
 partē *partem.*
 partibꝫ *partibus.*
 parua *parva.*
 paruis *parvis.*
 pascend̄ { *pascendum and*
 its cases.
 pascendus, a, um,
 and cases.
 pasnaḡ { *pasnagium and its*
 cases.
 passaḡ { *passagium and its*
 cases.
 pať *pater.*
 paťi *patri.*
 pateñ *patella and its cases.*
 paťis *patris.*
 patrū *patrum.*
 paťis *patris.*

paup̄tate *paupertate.*
 p̄bať *probator and its cases.*
 p̄batoꝝ *probatorum.*
 p̄batoris *probatoris.*
 p̄batř { *probatricis and other*
 cases.
 p̄bendař { *prebendarius and*
 its cases.
 p̄bendariis } *prebendariis.*
 p̄bendario *prebendario.*
 p̄bendeꝝ *prebende.*
 p̄br̄ *presbyter.*
 p̄bri *presbyteri.*
 p̄bro *presbytero.*
 p̄cepto *precepto.*
 p̄ceptū *preceptum.*
 p̄cio *precio.*
 p̄cipiat *precipiat.*
 p̄cipit *precipit.*
 p̄curatiōe *procuracione.*
 p̄curatori *procuratori.*
 p̄đ { *predictus, a, um, and*
 cases.
 p̄đ *perdona and its cases.*
 p̄dicta *predicta.*
 p̄dictis *predictis.*
 p̄doñ *perdona and its cases.*
 p̄donaret *perdonaret.*
 p̄donavit *perdonavit.*
 p̄donet *perdonet.*
 p̄donis *perdonis.*
 p̄^oea *postea.*
 peĉ { *pecia and its cases.*
 pecunia and its cases.
 peccať *peccator and its cases.*

peccatū *peccatum.*
 pecuniā *pecuniam.*
 pedicār *pedicarum.*
 pēnis *pennis.*
 pens̄ { *pensa and its cases.*
 pensus, a, um, and
 cases.
 Pent̄ } *Pentecostes.*
 Penteč̄ }
 p̄ficī *proficuum and its cases.*
 pficiend̄ { *perficiendum and*
 its cases.
 perficiendus, a,
 um, and cases.
 pficuo *proficuo.*
 pficuū *proficuum.*
 pinč̄ *pincerna and its cases.*
 pinč̄na *pincerna.*
 pinč̄ne *pincernæ.*
 pipe *piperis.*
 pipis *piperis.*
 piscar̄ { *piscaria and its*
 cases.
 pistor̄ { *pistoris and other*
 cases.
 plač̄ } *placitum and its*
 placit̄ } *cases.*
 pleḡ *plegius and its cases.*
 plegi^o *plegius.*
 pleñ { *plenius.*
 plenus, a, um, and
 cases.
 plenū *plenum.*
 plūbi *plumbi.*
 p^omit^o *primitus.*
 p^o *post.*

pond^o *pondus.*
 pondis *ponderis.*
 ponend̄ { *ponendum and its*
 cases.
 ponendus, a, um,
 and cases.
 pont̄ *pontis and other cases.*
 pontē *pontem.*
 p^orior *prior.*
 porcell^o *porcellus.*
 porcož̄ *porcorum.*
 p^oriori *priori.*
 p^orioris *prioris.*
 port̄ { *porta and its cases.*
 portarius and its
 cases.
 portandum and its
 cases.
 portandus, a, um,
 and cases.
 portar̄ { *portarius and its*
 cases.
 portarum.
 portari^o *portarius.*
 portatorib₃ *portatoribus.*
 portavit *portavit.*
 posit^o *positus.*
 potar̄ *potarius and its cases.*
 poř̄int *poterint.*
 pottari^o *pottarius.*
 p̄posit^o *prepositus.*
 p̄positi *prepositi.*
 ppriis *propriis.*
 pp̄t̄ } *propter.*
 p̄pter }
 p^oq^a *postquam.*

prebendarioꝝ	{	prebendario-	prētītis	preteritis.
		rum.	prētīto	} preterito.
prē			prētītō	
prē			prētītōꝝ	preteritorum.
prēx	}	porrexit.	p ^{at} 's	patris.
prexit				
prisonū		prisonum.	q̄	} que.
prēsenti		presenti.	q̄	
p ^{ri} son̄	{	prisona and its cases.	q	} quam.
		prisonarius and its cases.	q ^a	
		cases.	q ⁱ	
p ^{ri} sones		prisones.	q ^o	quibus.
p ^{ri} sonis		prisonis.	q ^a	qua.
p ^{ri} sonū		prisonum.	q ⁱ	qui.
prēst̄	{	prestītit.	q ^o	quo.
		prestītitus, a, um, and cases.	q ^o ꝝ	quoque.
prēstīt̄	{	prestītus, a, um, and cases.	q ^{ia}	quia.
		cases.	q ^{ibꝝ}	quibus.
prēstīto		prestīto.	q ⁱ q ^a	quicquam.
prēst̄nend̄	{	prosternendum and its cases.	q̄d	} quod.
		prosternendus, a, um, and cases.	q̄d̄	
			q ^a dā	quadam.
prēt̄	}	preteritus, a, um, and cases.	q ^o dā	quodam.
prēt̄			q ^a diu	quamdiu.
prētea		preteia.	q ⁱ et ^o	quietus.
p ^{ti} n̄	{	pertinencia and its cases.	q ⁱ eta	quieta.
		pertinere and its tenses.	q ⁱ etationē	quietationem.
			q ⁱ eti	quieti.
p ^{ti} nēb̄		pertinebat.	q ^a m	quam.
p ^{ti} nen̄ciis		pertinenciis.	q ^{n̄}	quando.
p ^{ti} nen̄t		pertinent.	q ^a ndo	quando.
p ^{ti} nen̄tiis		pertinentiis.	q ^a rta	quarta.
p ^{ti} net		pertinet.	q ^a rtā	quartam.
prētioso		pretioso.	q ^a rta	quarta.
prētīti		preteriti.	q ^a rti	quarti.
			q ^a s	quas.
			q ^o s	quos.

q[̄] quater.

q[̄].xx. quater viginti (80).

quē quem.

quibꝫ quibus.

quibꝫdā quibusdam.

quidā quidam.

quiet⁹ quietus.

quietā quietam.

quietationibꝫ quietationibus.

quietū quietum.

quodā quodam.

q^ousqꝫ quousque.

R̄ } Rex and its cases.

ṛ

ṛ { reddere and its tenses.
regnum, and its cases.

rapueṛ rapuerunt.

rebꝫ rebus.

recep̄ recepit, &c.

recepunt receperunt.

recipiend̄ { recipiendus, a,
um, and cases.

rectā rectam.

rectū rectum.

recupand̄ { recuperandus, a,
um, and cases.

recupanda recuperanda.

recupare recuperare.

redd̄ reddere and its tenses.

redde reddere.

reddid̄ reddidit, &c.

reddider̄ reddiderunt.

reddidit reddiderit.

reddiṛ { redditus, a, um,
and cases.

redditibꝫ redditibus.

redd̄t reddit.

redēptione redemptione.

redeund̄ { redeundum and
its cases.

rediṁdo redimendo.

refect̄ { refectus and its
cases.

reficiend̄ { reficiendus, a, um,
and cases.

refutauit refutavit.

reḡ regis and other cases.

regē regem.

regibꝫ regibus.

regū regum.

rehabend̄ { rehabendus, a,
um, and cases.

rehat rehabeat.

reḷ { relevatio and its cases.
relevium and its cases.

releṽ { relevamen and its
cases.

releṽ { relevatio and its
cases.

releṽ { relevium and its
cases.

releuam̄ { relevamen and its
cases.

releuamine relevamine.

releuat̄ { relevatio and its
cases.

relevatione relevatione.

releṽone } relevatione.

releuat̄ relevatio and its cases.

reṽ remanere and its tenses.

remañ { *remanens and its cases.*
remanere and its tenses.

remanserēt *remanserunt.*

repandī *reparandum.*

reparať } *reparatio and its cases.*

repatione *reparatione.*

req̄rebant̄r̄ *requirebantur.*

resaisiat̄r̄ *resaisiatur.*

resaisit̄^o *resaisitus.*

resp̄ } *respectus and its cases.*

respectū *respectum.*

respondet̄ *responderet.*

restaur̄ { *restauratio and its cases.*

restaurañi { *restauramentum and its cases.*

restaurať { *restauratio and its cases.*

restaurañone *restauracione.*

ret̄^o *retro.*

retiñ *retinere and its tenses.*

rob̄toꝝ *robatorum.*

roť *rotulus.*

š *solidus and its cases.*

Š } *summa and its cases.*

s̄ } *sed or set.*

sacā *sacram.*

sac̄dotis *sacerdotis.*

sac̄m̄tis *sacramentis.*

sac̄m̄tū *sacramentum.*

saisit̄^o *saisitus.*

saisitionē *saisitionem.*

salandī { *salandus, a, um, and cases.*

saliendī { *saliendus, a, um, and cases.*

samicť { *samicium and its cases.*

s̄ca *sancta.*

scac̄ } *scaccarium and its cases.*

s̄c̄dm̄ *secundum.*

sc̄do *secundo.*

s̄c̄e *sancte.*

s̄c̄e *sanctæ.*

scedul̄ *scedula and its cases.*

s̄ci *sancti.*

s̄c̄imoñ { *sanctimonialis and its cases.*

s̄c̄imonialibꝫ { *sanctimonialibus.*

sciproꝝ *sciprorum.*

s̄co *sancto.*

sc̄ptori *scriptori.*

sc̄r̄ } *scira.*

SCR̄ }

scriproꝝ *scriprorum.*

script̄ { *scriptor and its cases.*

scutaĝ { *scutagium and its cases.*

scutellar̄ { *scutellarius and its cases.*

secū *secum.*

sedet̄ *sederet.*

sell *sella* and its cases.

sepat̃ { *separatio* and its
cases.

sepulchrū *sepulchrum*.

seruiciū *servicium*.

seruient̃ { *servientis* and
other cases.

seruientis *servientis*.

servient̃ { *servientis* and
other cases.

servientibꝫ *servientibus*.

servientiū *servientium*.

servit̃ *servitium* and its cases.

siĉ *sicut*.

similr̃ } *similiter*.

siq's *siquis*.

smalemañis *smalemannis*.

soĉ *socius* and its cases.

socā *socam*.

sochemñi { *sochemannus* and
its cases.

sochemānis *sochemannis*.

socioꝝ *sociorum*.

solidā { *solidata* and its cases.
solidus and its cases.

solidā *solidata* and its cases.

solt̃ *solta* and its cases.

soltā *soltam*.

sororē *sororem*.

sorori^o *sororius*.

sororiū *sororium*.

s̃r̃ *super*.

šs̃ *suis*.

št̃ } *sunt*.

št̃ }

stabulañ *stabularius*.

stañi for stañ { *stannarium*
and its cases.

suā *suam*.

suarū *suarum*.

sudañ *sudarium* and its cases.

s'uicio *servicio*.

s'uiens *serviens*.

s'uienti *servienti*.

s'uientibꝫ *servientibus*.

s'uientū } *servientum*.

suñia *summa*.

suñarii *summarii*.

suñariis *summariis*.

suñario *summario*.

suñerañ *summerarius*.

suñis *summis*.

suñoneat^r *summonetur*.

suñoneri *summoneri*.

suñoniĉone *summonitione*.

suoz̃ *suorum*.

sup̃ *super*.

suphidaĝ̃ { *superhidagium*
and its cases.

suphidagio *superhidagio*.

supi^o *superius*.

suppl^o *superplus*.

suū *suum*.

švieñ { *servientis* and other
cases.

ť { *tunc*
etiam.

tainoꝝ *tainorum*.

taĭ	{	tallia and its cases.
tallĭ		tallagium and its cases.
tantū		tantum.
t'ĭb	{	tribus.
t'ib;}		
ĭc		tunc.
tĉ		et cetera.
ĉcia		tercia.
ĉcii		tercii.
ĉcio		tercio.
t ^a ctet'		tractetur.
telarioꝝ		telariorum.
temē		temere.
tempe		tempore.
tenē	{	tenementum and its cases.
		tenens and its cases.
		tenere and its tenses.
teñe		tenere.
teneb		tenebat.
teñet		teneret.
tēpe		tempore.
tēplo		templo.
tēpř		tempore.
terř		terra and its cases.
tesĭ	{	testis and its cases.
		testimonium and its cases.
testim̃	{	testimonium and its cases.
tĥ		thesaurus and its cases.
tĥaur̃	{	thesaurus and its cases.
		thesaurarius and its cases.

tĥaurar̃	{	thesaurarius and its cases.
tĥaurario		thesaurario.
tĥauri		thesauri.
tĥauro	{	thesauro.
tĥawꝝ		
theloñ		thelonium and its cases.
tĥm		thesaurum.
tĥrario		thesaurario.
tĥri		thesauri.
tĥro		thesauro.
ĉmino		termino.
T ⁿ itatis		Trinitatis.
t ^a nsacti		transacti.
t ^a nsfret̃		transfretatio.
t ^a nsfretand̃	{	transfretandum.
		transfretandus, a, um, and cases.
t ^a nsfretationē	{	transfretationem.
t ^a nsfretone		transfretatione.
t ^a nsfretionib;}	{	transfretationibus.
t ^a nsfřtand̃	{	transfretandum.
		transfretandus, a, um, and cases.
t ^a nsitu		transitu.
t ^a nsivit		transiuit.
toneĭĭ		tonellum and its cases.
torñ		tornator and its cases.
toti ^o		totius.
t'ipode		tripode.
řpř		tempore.
řra		terra.

trā }
tram } *terram.*

transfretatiōib₃ } *transfreta-*
tionibus.
transfretationib₃ } *transfreta-*
tionibus.

trār }
trarū } *terrarum.*

tras *terras.*

trē *terræ.*

trib₃ *tribus.*

Triniē *Trinitas and its cases.*

Trinitatē } *Trinitatis and*
other cases.

tris *terris.*

t^ris *turris.*

triū *trium.*

trre *terræ.*

turrī *turrim.*

ualeat *valeat.*

ualet *valet.*

ualle *valle.*

uasta *vasta.*

ueñ } *venire and its tenses.*
 } *veniens and its cases.*

ueniendo *veniendo.*

ueniret *veniret.*

uenit *venit.*

uers^o *versus.*

ueī *veteri.*

ui *vi.*

uicto *victo.*

uillē *villa and its cases.*

uilla *villa.*

uillę *villæ.*

uineę *vineæ.*

uini *vini.*

uirg } *virga and its cases.*
 } *virgata and its cases.*
uirg } *virgultum and its*
 } *cases.*

uis^o *visus.*

uixerit *vixerit.*

uixit } *vicerit.*
uixit }

ul vel.

ult^a *ultra.*

unē *unde.*

unaq^a *unaquam.*

unč *uncia and its cases.*

uni^o *unius.*

uoluerit *voluerit.*

usq_b *usque.*

ūsus *versus.*

uxorē *uxorem.*

vaccē *vacca and its cases.*

vaccarē } *vaccaria.*
 } *vaccarum.*

vaccariarū *vaccariarum.*

vadiñ } *vadimonium and*
vadimoñ } *its cases.*

vavassorib₃ *vavassoribus.*

velt^ria *veltruria.*

venatē *venatio and its cases.*

venationē *venationem.*

venatoꝝ *venatorum.*

venatorib₃ *venatoribus.*

veñonis *venationis.*

verbato *verberato.*

vers^o *versus.*

veteř *veteris and other cases.*

veřes *veteres.*

veři *veteri.*

veřib } *veteribus.*
veřibz }

veřis *veteris.*

vič } *vicecomes and its*
viceč } *cases.*
vicecoři }

vicecomitatū *vicecomitatum.*

vicecomitibz *vicecomitibus.*

vicečtisse *vicecomitissæ.*

vicin⁹ *vicinus.*

videlič } *videlicet.*
viděc }

vigil *vigilis and its cases.*

vigilibz *vigilibus.*

vigilū *vigilum.*

viglibz *vigilibus.*

viglis *vigilis.*

villaň *villanus and its cases.*

vinitař { *vinitarius and its*
cases.

vinitari⁹ *vinitarius.*

vinū *vinum.*

virgař *virgata and its cases.*

virgult { *virgultum and its*
cases.

virū *virum.*

vis⁹ *visus.*

viuař *vivarium and its cases.*

viuarii *vivarii.*

viuo *vivo.*

viřit *vixerit.*

vlnis *ulnis.*

vň *unde.*

vna *una.*

vnč *uncia and its cases.*

vncta *uncta.*

vni⁹ *unius.*

vno *uno.*

volucrū *volucrum.*

vrlis *urlis.*

vrarioř *ursariorum.*

vrsoř *ursorum.*

vtlagoř *utlagorum.*

vxor *uxor.*

vxore *uxore.*

vxore *uxorem.*

vxori *uxori.*

vxoris *uxoris.*

Walensū *Walensum.*

wardā *wardam.*

wareň { *wareнна and its*
cases.

wareň { *warennarius and*
its cases.

wareň { *warennarius and*
its cases.

wareň { *warennarum.*

warř *warpenna and its cases.*

warpeňā *warpenna.*

wař *wastum.*

wasta *vasta.*

Xři *Christi.*

II. THE SYSTEM OF THE EXCHEQUER.

It is proposed in the following pages to explain briefly and clearly the actual practice which prevailed during the reign of Henry II. in all the essential details of the passing of the Sheriff's Account.* For which purpose it will be necessary to ascertain:—(1) Before whom and between whom that Account was taken. (2) The matter which it contained and the manner of its arrangement. (3) When and where it was appointed to be taken. (4) The force and effect of the King's directions for its administration. (5) The nature of the payments made in specie, and the respective values assigned to them. (6) The current credits awarded to the Accountant by a system of checks, with their interpretation.

Under each of these heads it is believed that existing knowledge will be rendered more easily available to unskilled students of early finance, that some difficulties of long standing will be fully explained, and that much additional information will be brought to light.

THE EXCHEQUER.

On the morrow of the Close of Easter, or on that of the Feast of St. Michael (the opening days of the two working

* For this account of the procedure in the Exchequer, the Society is indebted to Mr. Hubert Hall, of H.M. Public Record Office, the author of *A History of the Custom Revenue in England*. Mr. Hall's explanation of the Exchequer practice is throughout based on the ancient *Dialogus de Scaccario* and other original Exchequer records.

terms of the always short official year), the business of the Exchequer was in full operation.

If any of us could have peered through the woollen hangings, or the flaxen drapery of the mullioned windows, into the great chamber where sat the Barons as arbiters of the mimic contest between Treasurer and Accountant, the strange sight would have been presented to his eyes of a score or so of grave and reverend officials, for the most part ecclesiastics, seated on low benches round what might, at first sight, appear to be a billiard-table, with a dark instead of a green cloth.

In this last object he would recognise the famous Exchequer table, which seems to have given its name both to the apartment and revenue, much as the decorated ceiling of another chamber is supposed to have suggested the name for a later famous tribunal.*

The central object of the chamber, then, was a table ten feet long by five in width, bordered by a ledge four inches high, and covered with dark cloth, divided into strips by white wands strained from side to side one foot or so apart; † the spaces thus formed representing, not the chequered squares of a chess-board (as in Fig. I.), but simply columns of Account, within each of which a sum deposited had a certain numerical value, according to its position towards the left hand of the reckoner; the column furthest to the



FIG. I.—Design of a Chess-board from the Memoranda Roll, 19 Henry III., with inlaid *Virgæ* on the margins.

* *Camera Stellata*, or Star Chamber.

† Or simply marked out with chalk, if that view of the meaning of "virgæ" is preferred.

right representing pence, the next shillings, the next pounds, and the remaining spaces scores, hundreds, and thousands of pounds, respectively, as seen in Fig. II.

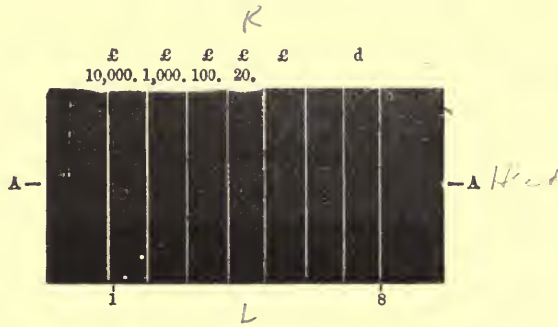


FIG. II.—Original Diagram of the actual Exchequer Table. 1—8, white wands, or chalk-lines, marking the columns of Account; A A, terminal spaces external to the Chess-board proper.

Around this “Chess-board” sat the officials and their subordinates. At the head of the board, in the middle, the President or Justiciar. To his left the Chancellor, by virtue of his office. Beside him, the Constable. Next, the two Chamberlains, according to their seniority; and, last of this bench, the Marshal.

On the second bench, along the left side of the table, sat, first, the clerk of the Chamberlains, with the counter-tallies ready for use. Below him a few subordinates and such courtiers as might attend by the King’s wish. At about half-way down the table’s length sat the Calculator; and at the end of the bench the Clerk of the Rolls.

On the third bench, to the President’s right, sat, usually, the Treasurer; below him his scribe with the Great Roll; next the latter the Chancellor’s scribe with the Antigraph of the Roll, and at his elbow the Chancellor’s clerk. Last of the row the Constable’s clerk, or his deputy.

The fourth bench was usually reserved for the Accountant and his suite, who thus faced the President (Fig. III.).

On settles round the walls were grouped the Accountant’s debtors, or creditors, as the case might be—armed with their

private vouchers for the debts paid by them to the Crown through its officer, in case the latter should attempt to shift the responsibility for some deficit upon them—together with any other persons interested in the proceedings.

Of the above officials, the President was normally the Justiciar, who represented the Sovereign in this as in other capacities. He had the exercise of patronage, from the appointment of an usher to the farm of a manor; held Exchequer pleas; and supervised the issue of writs of Allowance,* &c., to Accountants on behalf of the Crown.

The Chancellor represented the equitable jurisdiction of the *Curia* in the Exchequer. There he was the nominal custodian of the Great Seal; and he checked the accuracy of the Treasurer's Records in the composition of his own rescripts. At his disposal was a scribe who copied the Great Roll, word for word, from the Treasurer's clerk, to form the Antigraph known as the Chancellor's Roll.† Together with this scribe, the Chancellor owned a clerk whose chief duty it was to overlook his brother of the pen, to ensure additional accuracy; for such was the authority of the Great Roll that its *dictum* would have been maintained, in spite of manifest right and equity, were it not possible to check its accuracy by means of this careful rescript. Then, if the Chancellor challenged the authority of the leading Record, the question at issue was argued before the Barons and decided by them.‡

* These writs were of three kinds, "Liberate," "Computate," and "Perdono," of which the exact significance is explained in the Glossary [BREVE] and *infra*. Frequent examples will be found amongst the *Brevia* in the Memoranda Rolls.

† It will be remembered that many of these duplicates were once acquired by the Trustees of the British Museum, and were subsequently restored to the Public Record Office when their true nature had been ascertained.

‡ "Coram baronibus arguere ut ab eis quid fieri debeat iudicetur."—*Dialog.* i. 5.

The Constable was actively employed, with the assistance of his clerk, in paying stipends out of the Issue of the Exchequer to royal officers and others, after duly investigating their claims. He was also called upon to attest writs with the Justiciar.

The Marshal's duty was to keep the writs and tallies handed in by the Sheriffs, in bundles for each county; also to take charge of offenders committed to his custody for contempt of Court; and to take the Accountant's oath. It was, moreover, his duty to assist the Constable in paying the salaries of the King's officers. In certain cases where these latter were experts, the coinage of the period being none of the finest, it was found necessary to ordain that, if any official noticed a wrong amount or indifferent coinage in the payment made to him, on the spot, he might seek redress; but once beyond the door none of his money was ever exchanged.*

The Chamberlains were the two principal officials who assisted the Treasurer in his arduous labours, and shared the responsibilities of his office.

The Clerk of the Rolls provided suitable scribes and superintended their labours.

The office of the Treasurer was the most important of all. He had the superintendence of every department, but his especial care was in the matter and composition of the Great Roll. This was written by his clerk on sheep-skins specially selected. Each roll was usually composed of two large membranes, and had lines ruled across it from top to bottom. The headings and entries were made at regular intervals and according to established form and order. In case of a clerical error, no erasure was ever permitted; but, instead, every word was underlined and written afresh when

* "Si vero, lege sibi propositâ, ostium thesauri egressus fuerit, quæcunque fuerit persona, vel quantacunque jactura, non ei respondeatur."—*Dialog.* i. 3,

necessary, to which regulation the use of sheep-skins is attributable, these being most sensitive to erasure.*

Besides these important officials, there were two other fiscal experts nominated by the Justiciar or Treasurer: the Master of Assays, and the Assayer.

Four Tellers—officers of greater dignity in Tudor and Stuart times—and a few menial attendants completed the ordinary staff.

In one aspect these bishops, knights and chamberlains—in their robes of scarlet or black, with their subordinates grouped around them—might be taken to represent the greater pieces of the game with their attendant pawns, and the resemblance has had an undoubted share in suggesting an allegorical description of the proceedings. But, apart from this similitude, a more immediate likeness to the chess-game was apparent in the arrangement of the board itself.

And now the “game” has been opened. The Treasurer speaks first, slowly and distinctly, and asks his adversary if he is ready to render his Account. The latter replies in the affirmative, and is immediately challenged upon the first item of his reckoning. Hereupon a general commotion ensues. The clerks turn the membranes of their Rolls to compare the entries of previous years, and the Chamberlains’ serjeants heap upon the table rouleaux of silver, counter-tallies, and warrants, representing the Accountant’s credit in the treasury. Then the Calculator, rising in his place, prepares to make the moves of the game as they are dictated from the contents of the Great Roll.

The sum of each separate entry of the Farm of the County being announced, he leans over and arranges, on the side farthest from him, the amount quoted, in specie or in

* “Non presumat abradere, sed linea subtili subducta cancellet, et scribat in serie quod oportet.”—*Dialog.* i. 5.

“Et ob hoc cautum est ut de pellibus ovinis fiant; quia non facile . . . rasuræ cedunt.”—*Ibid.*

counters, within the appropriate columns. Next, he sorts out the credit before him into heaps in the same columns below this dummy treasure, and, when everything is complete, subtracts pence from pence, shillings from shillings, and pounds from pounds, till the corresponding pieces on both sides are exhausted by the exchange. Then, unless the Accountant is quit, so much as is left on either side represents the advantage or loss of each, respectively; he making good the deficit, or being allowed the surplus, as the case might be.*

Meanwhile, the tallies held by the Sheriff's servants have been carefully compared with the foils preserved in the Exchequer, to guard against a forgery or even a slip of the knife,—and woe betide him if any such flaw be discovered, for then he would be forthwith handed over to the Marshal for safe custody in the Fleet, unless he could fasten the fraud upon his deputy or attorney.†

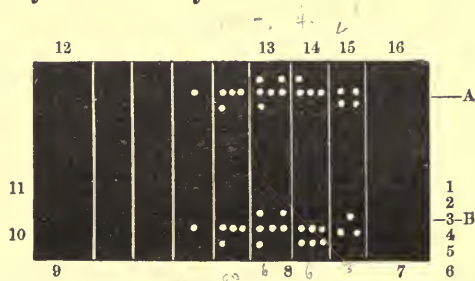


FIG. III.—The Exchequer "Chess-board" with the "men" set. A the Treasurer's side, B the Accountant's side. 1, President; 2, Chancellor; 3, Constable; 4 and 5, Chamberlains; 6, Marshal; 7, Chamberlains' Serjeant; 8, Calculator; 9, Clerk of the Rolls; 10, Sheriff's suite; 11, Sheriff; 12, Constable's clerk; 13, Chancellor's clerk; 14, Chancellor's scribe with the Antigraph; 15, Treasurer's scribe with the Great Roll; 16, Treasurer. State of the game—the Sheriff is in debt 6^s 8^d on the Sum of his Account.

And so the contest is slowly waged, the piles of silver, gold and metal counters, sticks and scrolls, being mar-

* "Et Quietus est"; "Et Debet"; "Et habet de superplus."

† Memoranda Roll. (Exch. Q.R.). "Communia." Mich. 25-26 Edward I. rot. 22^a.

shalled, advanced, and swept off the board, just as the pieces or pawns of the real game would have been played, till the Account of the Farm is concluded, and the mimic warfare terminates in a truce between the parties for another six months at least. *

THE GREAT ROLL.

The Treasurer's Roll, which figures in the above description of the Michaelmas audit of the Sum of the Sheriff's Account, was that commonly known as the Great or Annual Roll of the Exchequer. The still more familiar appellation of "Pipe Roll" is a later and less exact synonym for the authoritative enrolment compiled by the Treasurer's scribe. The etymology of the word "Pipe" remains a subject of discussion to the present day amongst antiquaries. The name may have been applied from the obvious resemblance of these compact Rolls to sections of a tubular drain or pipe; again, an origin can be found for the simile in the favourite comparison of the Public Treasury to a reservoir, into which every branch of the Revenue flows through one main conduit—"quasi per ductum (seu *pipam*) aquæ." †

The Great Roll being, as we have learnt, the official

* Till the "view" of the account at the close of Easter following.

† A manuscript in the possession of the Honorary Treasurer of this Society, written, apparently, in the reign of James I., contains the following statement with regard to the derivation of the word "Pipe":—

"The Platforme of the Exchequer.	}	The best and comon received opinion is that our Ancesto ^r s in the Instituc ^o n of this Court (for the better and more safe conveyance of the revenue into his Ma ^{tes} Coffers), tooke their plott from an <i>Aqueduct</i> . That as water is derived from many springes to heades, and from heades guided into a pipe, and by that carried into the Cesterne of a greate house or pallace, where it is to bee expended accordinge to the necessitie and use of every office. Soe, this silver streame, growing out of divers natures, might bee drawne
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Register of all debts of the Crown answerable at the Exchequer (just as the Domesday Survey was the unalterable evidence of the extent of the demesnes from which this annual revenue of the Sovereign was mainly derived), a new edition had to be annually prepared, embracing such alterations as were necessitated by the varying conditions of the County farms, and the extraordinary or casual Revenue estimated for the current year.

As the Exchequer itself was a Court of supreme jurisdiction in all matters relating to the Revenue of the Crown, in which (technically speaking) the King was plaintiff, and his debtors defendants, the greatest care was exercised, from the earliest times, to ensure the infallibility of its decisions upon all questions as to facts. The means to this end were, firstly, the permanent appointment of a great official, the Treasurer; and, secondly, the committal of the Great Roll and all its appurtenances into his sole custody. Thus, the Crown was enabled to rely with almost absolute certainty upon the accuracy of its official instrument, in the case of any financial detail in dispute, from the knowledge that every part of it was compiled from the dictation, and under the immediate supervision, of an official who was also one of the foremost scholars and statesmen of his day. For, as we have seen, the scribe of the Great Roll was seated at the Exchequer table by the Treasurer's side, writing at his dictation and under his immediate supervision. Not only so, but a further safeguard was employed by the Crown in the designation of its

from its springes, w^{ch} are the severall Courtes from whence it ariseth, to certaine heades, from thence collected into one pipe, and by that conveyed into the Cesterne, w^{ch} is his Ma^{tes} receipte.

“The concept of this was, that it might not bee left in any man's curtesy to deceive the Kinge.

“For if the pipe received in his due at the one end, it would be casilie comptrolled, seeing the Cisterne joyneth to the other.

“Hereuppon that office in the Exchequer, called the Pipe, first obteyned and to this day holdeth its name.”

Chancellor to represent the equitable jurisdiction of the Sovereign at the Exchequer as a foil to official callousness or rapacity. This latter official may have put in an appearance only on certain high days, but his watchful clerk was always at his post, on the other side of the scribe of the Antigraph, who transcribed faithfully from the Treasurer's scribe, the last-named now working under the double check of his own chief and of the Chancellor's representative.

Not content with these precautions, an additional scribe sat, in the early days of the Exchequer, with a third Roll, under the direction of an extraordinary representative of the King—the famous “Magister Thomas Brunus,” a Sicilian refugee, reported to be without an equal in Europe for his knowledge of statecraft. He, therefore, attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the King, while his scribe made notes of the points affecting the Royal prerogative. The latter was present, also, at the Exchequer of Receipt, to check the entries of all returns and disbursements there made.

In reality, it was due to the active presence of one and all of these great officials at the Exchequer that the severity of its financial system was acquiesced in by the nation during the reigns of Henry II. and his sons.

For the preparation of the Great Roll the Treasurer's scribe was required to provide himself with suitable parchment out of the 5s. annually allowed him for the whole service of his office in this particular. The material, as we have said, was bound to be of sheep-skins, so selected for their superior size that two membranes might suffice for the length of each rotulet; while their normal width was to be fifteen inches. On each of these rotulets lines were ruled, ample space being left between each and also between the top and bottom of the joint membranes. Then, on the top line, were inscribed the names of the Shires or Bailiwicks whose issues were first in order to be answered, according to the groups under which they happened to fall; and below these the first name of the group was boldly written in the centre of the membrane.

At the commencement of the following line the Accountant's name figured as rendering an Account of the farm of that Shire. Then, at the end of this statement, the words "In Thesauro" were put, and a space left blank.

On the next line were entered the Fixed Alms (*Eleemosynæ constitutæ*) of that County, with the amount expended thereon by the Sheriff; and, similarly, the Fixed Tithes (*Decimæ constitutæ*) in like form. Next, the Fixed Disbursements (*Liberationes constitutæ*) made by him, with their amount, together with the Lands Granted (*Terræ Data*) by the Crown within the county proper, were entered in the same manner. Lastly, were entered the casual disbursements made by the Accountant out of his Farm in the King's service (*Liberationes per breve Regis*), as well as the necessary expenses incurred by him, chiefly in the execution of his legal functions (*conductus probatorum, &c.*). Thus:—

A—scira, et B—scira, et C—scira.

A—scira.

[Vicecomes] reddit comptum de firma de A—scira.

In Thesauro; —

Et in Elemosynis Constitutis, —

Et in Decimis Constitutis, —

Et in Liberationibus Constitutis, —

Et in Terris Datis, —

Et in Liberatione per breve Regis, —

Et in Liberatione, (probatori, etc.) —

The whole of the above entries may be classified thus:—

(1) The Farm of the county which forms the Accountant's charge.

(2) His Allowance, the six subsequent entries, which is subdivisible, as:—

(i.) Fixed Allowances, namely Alms, Tithes, Liveries, and Lands.

(ii.) Casual Disbursements (authorised by the King's writ).

(iii.) Casual Disbursements (authorised by the Custom of the Exchequer).

Below this statement of the Charge and Allowance for the farm of the County was entered that relating to the farm of Purprestures and Escheats; the state of the Sheriff's Account herein being specified as for so much paid into the Treasury, and his quittance or indebtedness thereupon, as the case might be. Thus:—

De Purpresturis et Escaetis.

Idem Vicecomes reddit comptum de firma Purpresturarum et Escaetarum, etc. In thesauro —, et debet —; *vel* In thesauro libera-
vit et quietus est.

After this came the similar statement for the Issues of the Royal Forests, unless these were already assigned for the Fixed Allowances in the body of the County. Thus:—

Idem Vicecomes reddit comptum de — de censu nemoris de —,
vel brollii de —, *vel* foreste de —, *vel* bosci de —.

In Thesauro, etc.

Next were entered Pleas and Conventions of all sorts, the former being nominally Judicial Fines or Amerciaments, and the latter Oblations, tendered usually for a specific purpose, the Sheriff answering for all issues from the Danegeld, &c., or from Murders within the Hundred, and as to the rest, the individuals charged therewith, in their own names. Thus:—

Idem Vicecomes reddit comptum de Danegeldo.

Idem Vicecomes reddit comptum de Murdro.

A. B. reddit comptum (*vel* Idem Vicecomes reddit comptum
pro A. B.) de — (*vel* pro —).

In each of the above instances, the charge was answered in one of the following forms:—

- (1) Et quietus est.
- (2) Et debet.
- (3) In Thesauro —, et debet —.
- (4) Liberavit in Thesauro.
- (5) Et in Soltis, per breve Regis, —.
- (6) Et in Perdonis, per breve Regis, —.

The statement of the Sheriff's Account usually concluded with the entries of these Pleas and Oblations, all the recent items of which were consolidated under the comprehensive title of "Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones" as a distinct heading. Moreover, their position was somewhat an anomalous one, the Sheriff being responsible only for the due collection of the sums in charge, and each individual charged being severally allowed, or continuing to be indebted in his own name. Hence, these separate entries are more fitly regarded as an appendix to the Sheriff's personal Account, forming a register of the King's debtors for whom *collectively* he answered.

As soon as the last entry of the assessed or casual charges outside the "body" of the County had been filled in, and certified as acquitted, or otherwise, the sum of the main Account remained to be taken in the manner before described, namely, by a final test of the specie or credits paid in, followed by a display of the result of the net charge, and corresponding allowance, in counters upon the board by the Calculator.

Then a subtraction of the bottom line of "chess-men" from the top line left the result manifest to the eyes of all present in the Chamber. If the Charge and Allowance balanced one another, the scribe of the Great Roll, turning back to the initial entry, filled in the blank left after the words "In Thesauro" with the amount paid into the Treasury, and wrote in bold characters at the end of this first Charge and Allowance, that is to say, below the allowance for customary Disbursements, the result as:—"Et Quietus est."

Or, if the Payment and Allowances aforesaid did not satisfy the Charge, he wrote instead:—"Et Debet —."

But, if the Accountant were actually to the good on these transactions, the entry was made:—"Et habet de Superplus —."

In this latter event, however, the excess usually arose from payments to Assignees of the Crown beyond the amount of the Farm of the County, in which case no pay-

ment whatever was made "In Thesauro," the form in question remaining blank, or being omitted entirely.

The above form of entry of the various items of the Sheriff's Charge and Allowance, whether within or without the "body" of the County, is, it must be remembered, only the typical one in use at the Exchequer in the early period. An examination of the Rolls will show that it was varied at times in many particulars; but these variations, on the other hand, will be found to be due chiefly to omissions of certain of these normal entries, and to be in the main unimportant.

For example, an analysis of the Staffordshire Account in the Great Roll for the 5th year of Henry II. shows as follows:—

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Robert de Stafford renders his Account for the Farm of Staffordshire, and pays into the Treasury £55. 15s. 10d., blank, in two tallies, showing that he has already made a Profer to that amount in cash at the Easter Exchequer, and for which he will now be allowed.

(1) But he has also disbursed, recently, in Fixed Alms to the Templars 13s. 4d.

(2) [Here the entry for Fixed Tithes should have been made, but none such had been disbursed.]

(3) He has also disbursed 30s. and 5d. for the Livery of the Keeper of certain of the King's houses. (This apparently should have been specified as a Fixed Livery, and the entry should also have been commenced on a separate line.—*Dialogus.*)

(4) He also craves allowance for certain Lands Granted out of his County, to the value of £48.

(5) And he has disbursed, by the King's writ, for work executed £25. 2s. 4d., and as a gift to Geoffrey Marmion 20 marks. (These entries for disbursements by the King's

writ should have been commenced on a separate line and at a slight distance below the preceding entries.—*Dialogus.*)

(6) [Here should have followed the entries for disbursements made by virtue of his office, but none such had been made.]

The above entries constitute the Charge and Allowance of the Sheriff for the “body” of his County, and at the close of this, the principal portion of his Account, appears the certificate of his quittance. We have now, therefore, to ascertain how this result was arrived at.

In the first place, the Charge of the Farm is not specified, either for this or any preceding year. We know, however, that the Sheriff had made a Profer of £55. 15s. 10d., blank; and we also know that it was usual to pay in about half the total amount of a Farm on such occasions; and we are able to calculate, further, that the total of the Charge amounted to £112. 7s. 11d., blank, for this and the following year.

Against this, he is allowed for 13s. 4d. in Fixed Alms; and for £1. 10s. 5d. in Fixed Livery; and for £48 in Lands Granted; and for £38. 9s. in Disbursements by the King’s writ; making a total Allowance of £88. 12s. 9d. But he is not actually allowed for £30 of the £48 for Lands Granted, because William de Beauchamp is charged with the same (and has been so charged, we discover, by the Rolls, since the beginning of the reign). This reduces the Allowance to £58. 12s. 9d., which quits the Account. How? Because this latter sum has to be *blanched*, being subject to a deduction of 12d. from a sum of £40. 12s. 9d. disbursed by the King’s writs. When it has been blanched the Allowance should correspond nearly with the other half of the Farm already paid in the Profer, making two sums of £55. 15s. 10d. and £56. 12s. 1d., which being allowed, the one in two tallies, and the other in (supposed) dealbated bullion, added together, will balance the Charge of £112. 7s. 11d. for the Farm of the County.

Therefore, after each payment had been satisfactorily proved, the Calculator would have arranged on the side of the table opposite to him the following combination in counters, and below that its duplicate (each being made up from the evidence of the *Rotulus Exactorius*), the former to represent the Charge, and the latter the Allowance of the Accountant. Thus:—

£. 20	£.	s.	d.
• • •	• •	• •	•
• •			• •
			•
• • •	• •	• •	•
• •			• •
			•

The result of the subtraction of the bottom line from the top line left the Sheriff neither indebted nor in surplusage; therefore he was quit.*

The remaining entries are those for *Nova Placita et Nova Conventiones*; that is, Pleas and Conventions, chargeable since or outside the last Account. These, it will be seen, are all acquitted to the Accountant as his Summons is proceeded with; † and, except the last, they are all of the nature of conventions, namely, voluntary oblations, as opposed to assessed issues of Pleas. The last entry is, probably, for the issues of Pleas of the Crown holden by Bertram de Verdun, who

* For the explanation of the "dot" system employed here and on p. 41 (Fig. III.) see an article in the *Antiquary* for May, 1884.

† The third entry records the remission of £3 to three of the Bishop's Knights, which balances that individual Account.

(we know)* was a famous Justice during this reign. Here the Sheriff pays in three Tallies for £12 which he has delivered into the Treasury in cash with his Profer. He claims the King's writ of *Perdono*, laid up in the Exchequer, acquitting Bertram of 20 marks more, and he is indebted for Bertram in two marks, which the latter pays himself, and for which he is acquitted in the Roll of the following year.

BALANCE SHEET

of the Staffordshire Account in the Great Roll 5 Henry II.

Dr.			Cr.				
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Farm of the County ...	112.	7.	11	Profer of the Farm made before this Account (represented by two tallies)	55.	15.	10
	(blank)				(blank)		
Blanching the Allowances made to the Sheriff out of the Farm ...	2.	0.	8	Profer for the Pleas of Bertram de Verdun (represented by three tallies)...	12.	0.	0
Issues of early Pleas and Conventions ...	26.	13.	4	Allowances out of the Farm	58.	12.	9
Issues of recent Pleas and Conventions ...	102.	6.	8	Paid into Treasury in cash	99.	6.	8
				Discharged by the King's writ	16.	6.	8
Total ...	243.	8.	7	Total ...	242.	1.	11
Total Charge ...	£243.	8.	7				
Total Allowance ...	242.	1.	11				
Balance against Accountant ...	£1.	6.	8				

At the Exchequer there appears to have been no settled sequence observed with regard to the attendance of the Sheriffs to pass their Accounts, as the following tabular view of the position of the leading counties on the Rolls of 31 Hen. I. and 2 to 6 Hen. II. will show; with this we may conclude our account of the Great Roll of the Exchequer.

* From later Pipe Rolls.

Table of Counties, showing the position of each on the Rolls for the years 31 Hen. I. and 2 to 6 Hen. II.

COUNTY.	NUMERICAL ORDER ON THE ROLL.					
	31 Hen. I.	2 Hen. II.	3 Hen. II.	4 Hen. II.	5 Hen. II.	6 Hen. II.
Bedford ...	17	5	—	8	7	18
Berks ...	20	11	6	4	16	8
Bucks ...	17	5	—	8	7	18
Cambridge ...	7	3	18	21	24	15
Derby ...	2	13	13	14	23	21
Devon ...	23	19	2	17	18	24
Dorset ...	3	10	21	16	19	20
Essex ...	10	4	1	6	2	4
Gloucester ...	14	20	20	22	12	12
Hants ...	6	22	25	24	21	23
Hereford ...	—	21	15	10	22	13
Herts ...	10	4	1	6	3	4
Hunts ...	8	3	17	20	25	16
Kent ...	11	26	23	26	27	25
Leicester ...	15	18	11	28	20	17
Lincoln ...	19	6	8	7	30	22
London, &c. ...	22	1	—	1	1	5
Norfolk ...	16	2	3	5	4	1
Northampton ...	15	14	24	9	6	18
Northumberland	5	7	9	25	5	27
Notts ...	2	13	13	14	23	21
Oxford ...	1	12	7	13	15	3
Rutland ...	21	15	26	11	9	19
Salop ...	—	16	12	23	29	11
Somerset ...	—	9	22	3	8	28
Stafford ...	13	8	19	18	13	2
Suffolk ...	16	2	3	5	4	1
Surrey ...	9	3	16	19	26	14
Sussex ...	12	24	5	27	28	25
Warwick ...	18	17	10	29	11	17
Wilts ...	3	23	4	2	17	7
Worcester ...	—	25	14	15	10	10
Yorks ...	4	7	9	12	14	6

THE SUMMONSES OF THE EXCHEQUER.

In the Exchequer Chamber were assembled at the opening of the two great sessions of the fiscal year both parties interested in the Audit of the revenues of the Crown; one (as it were) on the Bench, the other at the Bar. That is to say, the periodical Summons served upon the Sheriffs and debtors at large of the Crown equally occasioned the meeting of the Barons for the despatch of the business in

hand. The summons of the Accountants to answer for the issues of the King's farms, debts, and casual revenue was thus the only motive for the session of the Exchequer, and the sole legal occasion for the same in early times. Hence we may account for the circumstance that only two sessions of the Court were holden, namely, for the terms of Easter and Michaelmas—the two “Exchequers,” as, in fact, they were called, of those respective dates. But in the intervening vacations the official staff was not idle, being engaged in the arduous work of preparing the Summonses of the Sheriffs to the forthcoming “Exchequer.”

For this purpose the Great Roll was consulted by the Treasurer, or by his clerk for him, who extracted therefrom, on the model of the entries for the preceding year, the charge of each Accountant for the current financial period. These headings, when taxed by the Barons, were engrossed by the Chancellor's clerk, and were then ready to be issued for service on the provincial Accountants.

The form of the Summons was that of a missive Patent; on which account perfect accuracy of detail and regularity of penmanship were essential, to guard against evasion or forgery. Thus, no cancelled or elided entries were permitted on the Patent, but all clerical errors were cleanly erased. Still further to prevent the possibility of fraud, it was the practice, at one time, to copy all Summonses in duplicate, so that when the Sheriff returned his Summons at Michaelmas the latter document might be compared with the rescript remaining in the Exchequer, to make sure that it had not been tampered with. In any case, however, the existence of the originals from which the Summons was prepared would have made the destruction or forgery of the latter a suicidal act on the part of the Sheriff; for, from the authority of the Exchequer Records there was no appeal, and any discrepancy in an Accountant's warrants or tallies was not only disallowed, but heavily punished as a presumptive fraud.

The Summons, then, of the Exchequer was a schedule

of the headings of entries composing the whole of the Sheriff's charge for the current term. This was derived from two official Records, the Great Roll and the Rolls of the Justices Itinerant estreated into the Exchequer. In the first place the King sent greeting to the Sheriff by name, enjoining him, under certain pains, to be at the Exchequer on the day specified, and to have with him what was due from the Farm of his County, or from the debtors of the Crown whose names were therein set forth, as recorded in the Great Roll.

Next, the debts assessed in the Justices' Rolls were extracted in due order, and the Summons concluded with a fresh injunction to have all of the above forthcoming in specie, tallies, warrants, and vouchers, or any one of them. The Summons was then attested at the Exchequer by the Justiciar and Constable, or two other officials, and delivered to the Marshal, to be handed over by him, in turn, to the Usher, for service in each County.

It was said that there were two Sessions of the Exchequer, each convoked by a Summons of the nature described above; but it should be added that the form of the Summons differed materially in either case. At the Easter Session not the Account itself of the Sheriff was taken, but the View of his Account only. That is to say, he was summoned for half of his Farm and any other accessible credits, at the discretion of the officials or the pressing need of the Crown.

The method by which these Profers were allowed to the Accountant may be gathered from the wording of the second, or greater Summons,—namely, that for the Michaelmas Session. He is required, as we have seen, to have with him in money, tallies, or writs, &c., all the items of Charge specified in that Summons. This plan of payment supposes the existence of a previous transaction, while at the same time superseding it; for, otherwise, the Sheriff would make his payments at Michaelmas in cash, and would, moreover,

having already answered the charge of the Easter Summons in like manner, have no further concern on the score of the latter transaction. In fact, however, his responsibilities were not laid aside till the whole sum of his annual charge was acquitted, on the following grounds.

Supposing that the Sheriff were summoned for a view of his farm of £200 at Easter, this would necessitate a Profer to be made by him of £100. This he makes accordingly at the Easter Exchequer in cash, but is not yet acquitted for the same, being only allowed for it by a tally struck for that amount (the counter or foil of which is laid up at the Receipt), or by the King's writ or writs authorising the disbursement of an equivalent sum in the public service.

The Sheriff having returned home with this tally, receives shortly afterwards another Summons, that for the Michaelmas Exchequer, by which he is required to answer the same sum of £200, regardless of his recent Profer. At the opening of the next term he betakes himself accordingly before the Barons, and pays in, *not* the clear £200, but £100 in cash and the other £100 in the tally (or warrant) before delivered to him, as the receipt for his Profer (or disbursement), thus satisfying the command of the Summons for payment to be made "in money or in tallies," &c.

It was expected of the Sheriff, and so expressed in his Summons, that, if a debtor of the Crown, for whom he was held to answer in his Account, had no lands or goods in his bailiwick, but was known to have such in another county, a missive should be despatched by him to his brother official and delivered in the County Court, or some other public place, so that the debtor in question might have no opportunity (through a previous intimation) of fraudulently disposing of his possessions, but might be attached then and there where he stood in court to find security for the debt.*

* So, in the Stuart period, the Orders of the Court of Exchequer were always served in the provinces at the Quarter Sessions when possible.

So, too, it was always understood that, if the Fine or Oblation, &c., of a debtor were assessed by the Justices at a lower sum than should have been required of him, they were liable for the deficit, and therefore were charged by name with all such debts of the Crown, in the first instance, in the Great Roll.

Thus we find A., the Sheriff, answering for the Pleas of B., the Justice, who assesses the Fine of C., the King's debtor, or the nominal defendant. Yet, here, B. is the immediate bailee for C., though A. renders the Account for both.

A remaining point of procedure to be noticed is that Oblations, tendered by individuals in the shape of Hawks, were rarely entered in the Easter Summons of the Sheriff, as it would have been a useless expense to the Crown to keep the birds in mew during the moulting period of the summer months, the royal hawking season extending from November till March.

In order to comply fully with the wording of the Summons, the personal attendance of the Sheriff was requisite at the Exchequer.* On the appointed day, therefore, the Sheriff appeared at the place where the Exchequer was holden and presented himself to the President or Treasurer. Then, after saluting the Barons, he withdrew, to put in a similar appearance each day until his turn arrived for rendering his Account. In default of such appearance he might be fined, 100 shillings for the first day, £10 for the second and third days, and on the fourth was placed at the King's mercy. This meant that his goods were answerable by distress for the charge of his Farm and Debts, and his own person liable to be attached by the Marshal for contempt.

* He was required first to give notice by proclamation within his bailiwick of the date and place of Summons, that his debtors might have an opportunity of watching his operations.

The absence of the Sheriff might, however, be excused on certain grounds. On account of sickness, for instance, which he must notify to the Barons; or by virtue of the King's writ in his behalf addressed to the Treasurer or Barons. In the former case he might despatch attorneys to render the Account in his stead, provided they were qualified by relationship or rank. In all other cases, only his eldest son might answer for him, except by the King's writ. But in any case the cause of his absence must be a valid one.

THE WRITS OF THE EXCHEQUER.

It was an accepted principle at the Exchequer that no part of the Sovereign's treasure might be expended or allowed without the express sanction of the King's writ.*

The former of these restrictions was obviously necessary to guard against the gravest abuses of extravagance or even of peculation; and hence no moneys passed into a subject's hands at the Issue of the Exchequer without the authority of a Royal warrant, in the shape of a writ of Liberate, for ordinary purposes tested at the Exchequer, to distinguish it from writs made in the King's Court,—a distinction which was soon lost sight of. The following is a rare example of a writ "de exitu thesauri" of the reign of Henry II.:—

H. Dei gratia Rex, etc., R. Thesaurario et Willelmo Malduit et Warino filio Giroldi, Camerariis suis, Salutem. Liberate de thesauro meo xxv marcas Fratribus Cartusie, de illis L marcis quas do eis annuatim per Cartam meam. Teste Willelmo de Sancte Mariæ Ecclesia apud Westmonasterium.†

* Except for disbursements made by the Sheriff in discharge of his legal functions, &c., which (as we have seen) were allowed to him, by the custom of the Exchequer, without the King's writ.

† From an original Exchequer rescript printed by Madox, chap. x. section 13, note.

For the purposes of allowance to an Accountant the existence of the King's writ was equally essential, though here this might be expressed in several different forms.

Thus, when the King's writ was made out at the Exchequer directing the Accountant's acquittal for any sum expended by him in the public service, the scribe always made a rescript of the same, which was carefully laid up against the Michaelmas Audit. Then, when the Sheriff or other debtor of the Crown claimed allowance for any item of his charge, by producing the King's writ, either directed to him, or issued on his behalf, before that allowance was made, the rescript at the Exchequer was compared with the original to guard against a forgery.

But in most cases of disbursements by the Accountant, by the King's writ, a more complicated process had to be gone through. As stated above, the Sheriff would claim allowance by producing the King's writ directed to, or made out for him, but the nature of these two instruments differed widely.

The writ directed to the Accountant by name was not an official but an Original writ, tested, that is, by the Sovereign himself, and simply commanding the Sheriff to pay so much, or provide such and such necessaries "*ad opus Regis*" out of his Farm; adding, at the close of the Precept, "and it shall be computed to you at the Exchequer." Usually, too, he was required in this writ to make the provision mentioned "by the view" of persons mentioned by name therein, who were, in most cases, agents of the Crown, royal taskers, purveyors (*captores et emptores*), and the like.

Now, when the Sheriff cast the sum of his Account at the Exchequer, he was not allowed for this disbursement or provision by merely producing his Precept. He had first to prove the execution of the same, and also that he had done it satisfactorily; for which purpose his "viewers" were examined before the Barons on their oaths,—an early form of sworn representation (for these viewers were at times

local jurors) for purposes of Imperial taxation, which seems to have escaped the attention of historians.

When these preliminary proceedings had terminated successfully for the Sheriff, he received his allowance, *not* on his Original precept, but by a new writ tested at the Exchequer, thus fulfilling the words of the Royal guarantee, “*et computabitur tibi ad Scaccarium.*”

Rex, etc., Willelmo de Faleis, etc. Inveni de firma tua hoc quod necessarium fuerit, per visum et testimonium legalium hominum, ad faciendum muhas apud Fereford, et ad reparandum chimineos apud Theoċ et fenestras. Et computabitur tibi ad Scaccarium. Teste me ipso apud Wintoniam vij die Maii.*

When Allowance had been thus made to the Accountant, both the writs in question,—Original and Official, were laid up in the Marshal’s County-bags. If, however, the transaction were incomplete, the Sheriff was allowed *de tanto*, and permitted to keep the Original for the time being; though the Official writ was stored up.

Writs of Allowance were as a rule of three kinds, namely, *Compute*, *Allocate*, and *Perdono*; which purported to express the King’s wishes, as communicated to the Barons, with respect to the case before them. All of them were addressed to the Treasurer, or Treasurer and Barons jointly, authorising allowance or discharge to be respectively made, and were tested at the Exchequer, formerly, by two of the greater officials. In the later period dormant, or permanent writs of *Allocate*, &c., were often made out for an Accountant, and kept on hand instead of being put aside on the conclusion of an isolated transaction. So, too, partial writs of alleviation might be authorised by the Crown for a debtor to have respite or attermination of his Account till the following term, or even still later. These

* Liberate Roll, 3 John, membr. 5.

Official writs were all made out at the Exchequer by the Chancellor's scribe, who kept the rescripts thereof on behalf of the Crown.

Rex, etc., baronibus, etc. Computate Johanni de Builli in firma sua de Scardeburuĝ id quod posuerit in necessaria reparacione domorum nostrarum de Scardeburč, per visum et testimonium legalium hominum, secundum consuetudinem Scaccarii nostri. Teste me ipso apud Rupem Aurivaff xxij die Marcii.*

It was held to be essential that all Original precepts should either express the amount of the outlay authorised, or that the satisfaction of the tenor of the precept should be proved on the part of the Accountant. In the same way all Official writs of allowance or discharge must absolutely specify the sum allowed or discharged, respectively. Otherwise, the holder of them was not acquitted at the Exchequer.

In case of the King's absence, the Justiciar was *ex officio* Regent of the kingdom, and at such times all writs, Original or Official, ran in his name, and were then tested by him and by the Treasurer and Constable, for the two kinds respectively. As long, however, as the King was in England Original writs ran in his name and were tested by him alone; while Official writs ran also in his name, but were tested by the Justiciar and Constable, or two other of the greater officials.

THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.

The Lower Chamber, or Exchequer of Receipt, was managed by certain officials who were both subordinate and also subservient to the greater officers; that is, Barons, of the Upper Chamber, or Exchequer of State. Such were the Treasurer's clerk, the two knights of the Chamberlains, and the Usher, who may be considered as the deputy of the

* Liberate Roll, 3 John, membr. 1.

Marshal in the Upper Chamber. But, besides these, the clerical officials of the staff, there were others employed as experts, in connexion with the necessary manipulation of the currency itself, to wit, a Knight, by rank,—who may be called the Master of the Assays,*—his working subordinate, the Assayer, and four Tellers.

The latter were solely occupied in counting the silver pennies poured into the treasury in *rouleaux* of £100, which were then placed in bags, sealed and labelled by the Treasurer's clerk. The only test of the standard of the currency applied in this numeration was, first, to mix the coinage impartially, and then to weigh each counted pound separately, 6*d.* each librate being allowed as the limit for any deficiency in weight; under which standard no receipts were admitted by tale.

It is said that in the earliest times,—previously, that is, to the reorganisation of the Exchequer under Henry I.,—the revenue of the Sovereign was answered in two forms, namely, in specie and in kind; the former drawn from judicial fines and farms of towns, and the latter rendered, at an arbitrary assessment, by the cultivators of Royal demesne. However, the ever-increasing needs of the Crown, together with the temptations for official exactions, which were offered by an arbitrary tallage in kind, caused the latter plan to be commuted for by an assessment, in specie alone, upon each of the King's farms in demesne. Then all of these, being at length consolidated into one Farm for each County, were entrusted to the administration of a Sheriff or Custos, who answered for the same at the Exchequer, as well as for the judicial issues of his bailiwick.† At first, this agent of

* Literally the "Knight-Silverer."

† Thus the simplest distinction primarily made between Sheriffs, who rendered their Accounts by Tale or in Blank, respectively, was by taking into consideration whether the Issues of Courts of Justice, *i.e.*, of the Hundred, &c., were consolidated with the Farm of the County or retained in the King's hand. In the former case the payment was in Blank; in the latter, by Tale.

the Crown paid in the revenue of his County by Tale with the proviso added, that he should make good a presumed deficiency in weight on every counted pound by a vantage-payment of 6*d.* Later, this modest compensation was found inadequate to protect the Crown from loss through a depreciated standard of currency; therefore, instead of making such a payment *ad scalam*, as the vantage-money system* was called, the Sheriff was now required to account for the actual weight of every counted pound paid in by him,—which was known as the payment *ad pensum*,—or to compound with a shilling in the pound for vantage-money in lieu thereof. Later still, when not only the weight but even the fineness of the currency had begun to suffer a depreciation, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, the leading spirit of Henry I.'s financial innovations, introduced the further expedient of blanching the farms of the Counties,—that is to say, of requiring them to be paid either in tested bullion, or in specie which must be reduced to that condition, before it was admitted at the Exchequer. This regulation was forthwith carried out, except in the case of a few Counties privileged chiefly on account of the non-existence or paucity of local moneys. Some time, however, naturally elapsed before the reform could be carried into universal effect.

Thus in the 31st year of Henry I. we find a dozen or so of the principal Counties accounted for in Blank, and about the same number by Weight, with half that number by Tale. Yet some, such as Lincoln and Warwick, are answered for both in Blank and by Weight; others, to wit, Bucks and Beds, in Blank and by Tale; others, again, for example Kent, by Weight and Tale; and one, Lincoln, by all three methods of account.

In the 6th year of Henry II., however, the system had become far more uniform in favour of payments in Blank or,

* The payment *ad scalam* differed from that by Tale, in that the former was subject in all cases to the deduction of 6*d.* on each librate.

apparently, by its equivalent of scale, when no other arrangement was specified, which represented a uniform deduction of 6*d.* from every pound. In some few cases, however, as in that of Kent, the Farm was answered both in Blank and by Tale.

Whenever it happened that the treasure paid into the Receipt fell below the standard of weight—which deficiency was established by weighing every heap of 1200 pence in a wooden coffer, 30 pence being thrown in to turn the scale if necessary—or if it was paid in on account of a Farm liable to be blanché, the following ceremony was performed. The Master of Assays, taking possession of a coffer containing 44 shillings' worth of coin chosen at random out of the Farm paid in by the Sheriff, which coffer was first sealed with the latter's seal, carried it forthwith into the upper Exchequer and emptied its contents on the Table. Then, the coin being again mixed by hand, a pound's worth of the whole was carefully weighed against a Pound weight of the Realm in the Exchequer scale. This done, the librate was counted to ascertain whether it contained 240 pence. If the result of this scrutiny were satisfactory, the Sheriff was next required to proceed to the Assay, pre-paying the Assayer's fee of 2*d.* out of his own pocket.

Besides the Sheriff and the Master of Assays with his subordinate, two other Sheriffs, nominated by the Treasurer, were present at the ceremony as witnesses. Together, this party repaired to the furnace, whither the Assayer had preceded them, to make the necessary preparations. Arrived there, the coffer containing the trial librate was once more emptied and counted afresh by the expert, the rest standing by and watching his operations. When counted, the coins were thrown into the melting-pot, reduced to a liquid mass, and the dross skimmed by the Assayer under the critical gaze of the officials and the Sheriffs, each side keen to note, on behalf of its conflicting interests, whether the metal were, on the one hand, insufficiently purified, or, on the other, over-refined by the negligence of the Melter. But, as a rule,

the expert caught the pot from the charcoal at the exact juncture prescribed by the rules of his art, and emptied its contents into a vessel; which was carried then by the Master of Assays, accompanied by the rest of the party, before the Barons. If, however, the expert declared the Assay to have failed, or if the experiment were challenged by either party, the whole ceremony was gone through again, with another librate out of the surplus store, the Assayer, however, receiving no fresh fee in this case.

In the upper Chamber of State, the silver bullion resulting from the Assay was weighed in the scale against a standard pound, and the loss by the fire made up by the Sheriff by throwing in sufficient pence out of the surplus in the Pyx to turn the scale. Thereupon the refined librate was put aside, endorsed with the name of the County to which it appertained, together with a certificate of the number of pence which had been required to make up the loss by the Assay; whereby it was established how many pence were to be deducted from every pound which the Farm contained before it could be allowed as "blanched,"—a deduction amounting on an average to five *per cent.* on the whole sum paid in, whether in cash or tallies.

THE EXCHEQUER TALLIES.

The Tallies proper in use at the Exchequer were a primitive form of chirograph or indented writing, recommended by their superior durability, from being composed of seasoned wood instead of parchment or paper; an advantage fully borne out by the perfect condition of such as have survived, on which every mark made by the knife stands out as clean and true as on the day when it was cut by the Chamberlain's Serjeant more than 600 years ago.

These rude Memoranda were indeed invaluable auxiliaries of the hard-worked official staff at the Exchequer of Receipt.



B
In hoc anno... de...
men...
ad...

5

A
In hoc anno...
de...
ad...

2

A
Omnia...
de...
ad...

1

3

4

C
In hoc anno...
de...
ad...
anno 1551.

6

The high-born, or well-to-do, but yet often illiterate Sheriff of the Crown, who came before the Barons with his Profer during Easter term, had but to pay in his treasure into the Receipt and take an acknowledgment for it in the shape of a small piece of wood inscribed with a figure-writing intelligible at a glance to the meanest comprehension. Then, when he returned at Michaelmas to conclude his annual account, this indestructible voucher was readily forthcoming from his wallet to be compared, or rather matched, with its official counterpart, and allowed to him for its equivalent in sterling money of the realm. Or, the same process was continued lower down in the official scale—the Sheriff delivering to the King's debtors a Tally of receipt on which he was bound to acquit them at the Exchequer.

Usually, however, Tallies proper were cut only at the Exchequer, and against the principal accountants; the subsidiary or provincial "Tallies" being "indented writings of receipt," such as were delivered by agents of the Crown to local producers, whose corn or cattle had been "bought" or "taken" *ad opus Regis et suorum*. These so-called Tallies might also be in the form of letters of receipt made out by an itinerant scribe of the Exchequer under the direction of the royal purveyors, or even be made out under the Great Seal at the Exchequer.

It sometimes happened too that, through the department devoted to the financial superintendence of the Jews, Tallies came into the Exchequer struck for those usurers against their Christian debtors, of which nature are those shown in the accompanying Plate (Figs. 3 and 5).

We thus see that the word Tally was often loosely applied. But we are here concerned only with the traditional form of that instrument, which was of the following nature.

A narrow shaft of box, willow, or other hard wood, was shaped more or less square with the knife, and cut to the length of 8 or 9 inches, being allowed to taper somewhat at

one extremity. On the obverse surface of this shaft was cut the principal numeral of the sum in one bold notch, and no more. Then, on the reverse surface, were cut the subsidiary numerals of the sum required to be inscribed, with a suitable interval between each denomination. Moreover, the notches which represented figures of greatest value were always cut at the thickest end of the wedge-shaped shaft; those of least value towards the thinnest end.

Thus, £1,000 was cut in one deep notch, of the width of a man's palm, along the obverse of the Tally; £100, when that was the highest figure present, was likewise cut alone on that side, but with a notch no wider than a thumb-mark; £20 was cut in the same way, as broad as the little finger; and £1 with as deep a notch as would contain a barley-corn. Shillings and pence, on the other hand, were either cut on the reverse, when the above figures were present, or might be placed on either side, when the sum was below the value of a pound.

It was always permitted, however, to cut the half of the value of any sum above one pound, on the same side, with a single deep incision, that is to say, without removing any wood to make a perfect notch; or it might be set forth at large, if preferred, on the reverse side.

On the two remaining faces of the shaft was a superscription setting forth the object and nature of the Tally, and sometimes even its amount, as :

Contra vicecomitem de Salopscira de denariis receptis de —.

Thus, at Fig. 1 of the Plate we see a very perfect specimen of a Tally, with eleven slanting notches (not unlike the teeth of a saw), cut from right to left, beginning at the bluntest end of the shaft. Each of these notches represents a pound, and they are followed (on the same surface, according to the practice alluded to above) by a single deep incision (*a*), as though a twelfth notch was intended to be added, but was left incomplete. This single cut represents half the value

of a full-sized notch, or 10s. On the reverse side (not shown in the Figure) are eight slanting notches of considerably smaller size, also cut from right to left. These subsidiary units are shillings, which, being added to the ten shillings on the obverse of the Tally, make eighteen in all. To the left of these are two fine cuts, made without removing any of the wood, each of which stands for a penny; and in the same row is a third cut, not a clean one, but a slight incision, somewhat more oblique, which represents a halfpenny. Here, then, we have a sum which we can count up on our fingers as being equal to £11. 18s. 2½d.

Fig. 2, in the same Plate, shows a Tally with twelve notches on the upper side, each representing a pound, and four notches, each, for shillings and pence respectively, on the under side.

Fig. 3 shows a Tally bearing one large notch on the obverse side, for one pound, together with seven smaller notches and eight fine cuts on the reverse side, for shillings and pence respectively. This is a Jewish tally, and is also perforated at one end, probably for filing the accompanying bonds.

Fig. 4 shows a remarkably small Tally, and one for nine shillings only, being for the arrears of a single farmer, which may account for its insignificant appearance.

Fig. 5 gives a view of a very perfect Tally, in the super-
scription of which can still be distinguished the figures of xxx^s, represented by the notches for one pound and half-a-pound on the upper side. This is another Jewish tally and is perforated.

Fig. 6 shows another small Tally, being for six shillings, one half-shilling (*b*), and two pence.

Beneath are given the inscriptions which appear on five of those we have figured as specimens in the plate:—

1. Cont^a ppositū de Ledecum^b de denař ab eo recept^o die sčoz
Ařloř Petⁱ t Pauli anⁱ .L. sexto. s de firma t de redditu sči Johis.

[EXTENDED: *Contra prepositum de Ledecumbe de denariis ab eo receptis die sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno .L. sexto., scilicet, de firma et de redditu sancti Johannis.*]

2. 9^a p̄pm d̄ Led̄ d̄ d̄ r̄ d̄ firma Annūciācois ⁊ reddū Hoked̄ anno .lvj.° p̄ manū Johis armig^oi ⁊ Radi Hare. [EXTENDED: *Contra prepositum de Ledecumbe de denariis receptis de firma Annunciacionis et redditu Hokeday anno .lvj.° per manum Johannis armigeri et Radulphi Hare.*]

4. 9^a p̄pōitū de Ledecumb̄ de denař ab eo recept̄ de arreraḡ vnus firmarii añi .L. sexto. [EXTENDED: *Contra prepositum de Ledecumbe de denariis ab eo receptis de arreragiis unius firmarii anno .L. sexto.*]

5. Thoñ Godesire deb̄ Jocy de Kanč, Juđ, .xxx. s., sčz, Međ ad festū Sči Mich̄ anno gr̄e .m.cc. Vices Nono. ⁊ Međ ad festū Sči Martiñ p̄x seq̄ns p̄ cursū ciř p̄ Andř de Mickelgať. [EXTENDED: *Thomas Godesire debet Jocy de Kancia, Judeo, .xxx. s., scilicet, Medietatem ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno gracie .m.cc. Vicesimo Nono. et Medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini proximo sequens per cursum cirographi—plegius Andreas de Mikelgate.*]

6. 9^a p̄pm de Led̄ d̄ d̄ r̄ de Hynnoc anno .lvj. [EXTENDED: *Contra prepositum de Ledecumbe de denariis receptis de Hynnoc anno .lvj.*]

Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6, it will be seen, were Tallies made at the Receipt to the Reeve there mentioned, in token that he was to be acquitted of the sums in question at the Exchequer.

There were two kinds of Tallies proper at the Exchequer; one the ordinary Tally of receipt, the other that which was amended to record the deduction of the Assay from the gross value of the Sheriff's credit. In order to effect this latter object, the following remarkable and complicated process was carried out.

First, the deduction to be made for blanching the Michaelmas Profer was deducted from the Tally made out to him on that score, this deduction being also at the same time entered on a very short Tally by itself. Then the Easter Profer was added to the Michaelmas Tally (fresh notches being cut on the latter to a corresponding amount), and another entry was made, of the deduction from blanching

the Easter profer, upon the same small Tally which already recorded the Michaelmas deduction.

Thus there were two Tallies which recorded the total of the Sheriff's payment, one of about two-thirds of the length of an ordinary Tally, on which were cut the receipts both of the Easter and Michaelmas Profers, making together the Sum of his Account; the other, about a third of the length of an ordinary Tally, on which were cut the deductions made for blanching both the above Profers. These two Tallies, when spliced together, therefore, formed one whole Tally of the usual length, which was stored up in that position amongst the Marshal's Records—the larger portion as a voucher of the Sheriff's discharge (for as long as a Tally was in his possession he was still accountable for his Farm, &c); the smaller as a voucher of the Treasurer's discharge for the blanching of the same.

Though in the days of Richard, Bishop of London, 9 inches was length enough to enable any reasonable Account to be entered on a Tally, yet in later times the size of the Tallies increased in proportion with the Revenue of the Crown, till a Tally of the present century had attained the dimensions, and presented somewhat the appearance, of one of the wooden swords of the South Sea islanders.

III. GLOSSARY.

IN the ensuing List short explanations are given of some technical words and phrases used in the Pipe Rolls. The reader, who desires fuller or more exact information with regard to any of the subjoined entries, may be referred, *inter alia*, to the following works:—

- MADOX. History and Antiquities of the Exchequer.
 STUBBS. The Constitutional History of England; Select Charters (*Glossary*).
 PRICE. A treatise on the Law of the Exchequer. 8vo. 1830.
 RAYNER (J.). Translation of the Ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer. 4to. 1758.
 THOMAS (F. S.). The Ancient Exchequer of England. 8vo. 1848.
 JACOB. Law Dictionary.
 COWELL. The Interpreter.
 BLACKSTONE. Commentaries on the Laws of England.
 REEVE. History of the English Law.
 DU CANGE. Glossarium ad Scriptores Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis.
 SPELMAN. Glossarium Archæologicum.

It should be clearly understood that this glossary has been compiled from ordinary authorities for general purposes, and is in no way intended to apply solely to the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry the Second. The preparation of a glossary applicable only to the Rolls of that reign is at present impracticable, as but five of the Rolls in question are as yet printed.

ACHATUM, achat, signifies a purchase, contract or bargain. Purveyors were called Achators.

AMANDA, an almond.

ANNONA. Usually the year's increase from land. A man's allowance of victuals for a year, or less time. Hence provisions, chiefly corn, but also flesh, wine, &c.

ANNUS, a year. The year, for which the Sheriffs rendered their accounts at the Exchequer, extended from Michaelmas to Michaelmas.

APPARATUS, equipment (for a duel or for war); armour, &c.

ARCA, }
ARCHA, } a chest.

ARCHA JUDÆORUM. When a Jew entered into a contract or charter with a Christian, one part of such contract or chirograph (known as the *Pes chirographi*) was publicly deposited in a chest kept for that purpose (termed indifferently the *archa chirographorum* and *archa Judæorum*), and if this counterpart was not found there, when required, the contract was void. These chests, whether in London or other places, were kept with great care, and were only opened in the presence of the Sheriff, Chirographers and Cofferers, or in London of the Barons of the Exchequer, or other qualified officers.

The probable reasons for requiring these duplicates to be deposited in custody was to prevent forgery and to enable the King more readily to obtain possession of the moneys, &c., of the Jews.

The clerks who wrote such chirographs and the keepers of the chests were styled respectively *Chirographarii* and *Coffrarii*.

ARGENTUM, VIVUM, quicksilver.

ARMATURA, armour, harness; the exercising or training of soldiers; the soldiers themselves.

ARRERAGIUM, arrears, arrearage; such money as remains due but unpaid at the date of rendering an account.

ASSARTUM, land cleared of wood and rendered arable. To assart land in the forest without licence was a grave offence, for, whereas waste of the forest consisted in cutting down trees that might grow again, assart was plucking them up by the roots and destroying them for ever. Where ground was assarted by licence from the Crown, such ground was subject to Assart Rents.

ASSISA. A statute or decree was formerly termed an assize—as THE ASSIZE OF THE FOREST; THE ASSIZE OF CLARENDON.

ASSISA was also used to define any certainty, viz., in the sense of a definite time, *infra assisam domini Regis*, i.e., *infra tempus constitutum*; for a certain or fixed number as in a jury, because the number of men in a jury (according to the nature of the suit) was fixed at 12, 15, 25, &c.; with reference to pay or wages it stood for a fixed quantity, quality, weight, measure, or price; as a tribute, tax, or rent, being a fixed or certain sum; for a fine or mulct for a similar reason.

ASSISA in the sense of a jury was of two kinds: *Magna seu grandis assisa*, Grand Assize, was that jury selected from the Knights who assembled to try a writ of right. Such jury was not chosen by the Sheriff, but by four of the Knights themselves. *Assisa minor seu ordinaria vel parva*, Petit Assize, was an ordinary jury selected by the Sheriff to try questions of possession.

ASSISA PANIS ET CERVISIÆ,
 ASSISA PONDERUM ET MENSURARUM. } Assize in this sense was the privilege
 or power of assigning or adjusting the
 weights and measures of bread and ale, and of fixing other standard
 weights and measures. It was an offence to break the assize, *i. e.*, to
 sell by any other weight or measure.

ASSISA *pro* CURIA. Assize originally used in this sense indicated a Court
 held at no stated time, but for some special occasion. Its Justices,
 styled *Justiciarii Assisarum*, were appointed by special commission to
 dispatch controversies of possession. In process of time their authority
 was extended until they superseded the Justices in Eyre.

ASSISÆ *seu* BREVIA. Assize was also used with the same signification as writ.
 Such assizes were those touching the royal prerogatives and formulas
 for litigation, *viz.*, *Assisa novæ disseisincæ*; *Assisa de morte antecessoris*;
Assisa ultimæ presentationis.

ASSISÆ TERRÆ, assessed or rented lands; being lands let out to tenants, as
 distinguished from the demesne lands.

ASSISUS, A, UM, assised; rented or farmed at a fixed assessed rent in money
 or kind.

ASSISUS REDDITUS are fixed rents.

ATTEMINARI, to be attermed. Attermination is the granting of certain
 terms or days for the payment of a debt, which the debtor could not
 conveniently or was unable to pay in one payment.

AURIFRISIUM, } Orphrays. Bands of rich embroidery, with which state
 AURIFRIXIUM, } garments were bordered.

AURUM REGINÆ, Queen-gold, is a royal revenue belonging to every Queen
 Consort during her marriage with the King, and due from every person
 making a voluntary offering or fine to the King, amounting to ten
marks or upwards, for and in consideration of any privileges, grants,
 licences, pardons, or other matter of royal favour conferred upon him
 by the King. It is due in the proportion of one-tenth part more, over
 and above the entire offering or fine made to the King, and becomes an
 actual debt of record to the Queen's Majesty by the mere recording of
 the fine.

The duty of Queen-gold is supposed to have been originally granted
 as an addition to her income, those matters of grace and favour, out of
 which it arose, being frequently obtained by her intercession. There
 are traces of its payments, though obscure ones, in Domesday Book.
 In the reign of Henry II. the manner of collecting it appears to
 have been well understood. From that date it was enjoyed by all
 Queen Consorts till the death of Henry VIII.; though, after the
 accession of the Tudors, the collecting of it was much neglected;
 and, there being no Queen Consort afterwards till the accession of
 James I., its nature and quantity became a matter of such doubt that
 his Queen, though she claimed it, never thought proper to exact it.
 Charles I. issued a writ for its collection, which he afterwards with-
 drew. The abolition of feudal tenures at the Restoration reduced

the little that remained of it as a source of revenue to a mere nominal amount.

AUXILIUM, an aid. Aids were originally mere benevolences granted by the tenant to his lord in times of distress, but in process of time they grew to be considered a matter of right, and not of discretion. These aids were principally three, viz., to ransom the lord's person, if taken prisoner, the neglect of which was punished by forfeiture; to make the lord's eldest son a knight, which aid could not be exacted until the son was fifteen, or capable of bearing arms; and to marry the lord's eldest daughter by giving her a suitable portion. From these Aids no rank or profession was exempt, the monasteries even contributing to the knighting of the Founder's male heir and the marriage of his female descendants. Other Aids were at times exacted, but Magna Charta ordained that none save these three should in future be taken by inferior lords, and that the King could only levy them with the consent of Parliament.

AVERA, a day's work.

AVERIA, cattle, properly signified oxen or horses for the plough, but was used, in a more general sense, of any cattle.

AVERIA PONDERIS, fine goods, or *avoirs-du-poids*, goods weighed by the pound weight.

AVERIUM, aver, *i. e.*, goods, merchandise, and sometimes the royal treasure itself.

BALLIVA, a bailiwick. Under the term bailiwick was comprised any office, jurisdiction or territory committed to the care of a subordinate official; a County intrusted to a Sheriff was termed his bailiwick; the jurisdiction over which the authority of an Escheator ran was spoken of as the bailiwick in his charge, &c.

BALLIVUS, a bailiff. Bailiff was the name given to any officer who was deputed to look after the property of another. The Sheriff was the King's bailiff with regard to his County, which was frequently spoken of as his bailiwick. Bailiff was applied indifferently to the officers who looked after castles, towns, manors, hundreds, &c.

BARHUTA, a barehide.

BARONES, Barons. A baron was that vassal who held his lands immediately from the King by military service, and possessed within his lordship many privileges and liberties, as gallows, assize of bread and beer, soc, sac, toll, and others.

BARONES SCACCARII—see under **SCACCARIUM**.

BARONIA, a Barony. A lordship or manor so styled consisted of one or more manors with the Knights' fees dependent on them (anciently thirteen Knights' fees and a quarter made up a tenure *per baroniam*). A barony could not be divided, and its court was called the *Curia Baronis* or Court-Baron.

BARUTELLUM, a sieve ; a cask.

BELLUM—see DUELLUM.

BIZANTIUM, } a Bisant, Bezant or Bizantine, an old coin both in gold and
BIZANTIUS, } silver, so called from having been minted at Byzantium. The
silver Bezant passed current for 2s. or thereabouts.

BLANCUM [*argentum*], Blank. The fineness of money paid in by the King's farmers was tested by Combustion, or trial by fire. This combustion was either real or nominal. Real when either a sample or the whole was melted down ; nominal when, in lieu of the actual test by melting, one shilling extra was paid for every twenty shillings. In the former case the payment was said to be in blank, or blanched money.

BLANCUM FIRME, blanch farm.

BOLENDIGARIUS, }
BOLENGARIUS, } a baker.

BORGBRECH—see BURGBRECH.

BREVE REGIS, payments by writs or mandates from the King. Payments were made by virtue of the King's writ or mandate directed to the Justiciar and Barons, or more generally to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of the Receipt. The writ ordinarily used was the *Liberate* (so called from the use of that word). *Liberates* were of two kinds, the first for paying a certain sum at a particular time ; the second, called dormant or current, was for a continual payment, or payments oftener than once. This writ was superseded by that of *Solvatis*, which nevertheless, if current, was indorsed *Liberate*. The writ styled *Allocate* was one which directed the Exchequer to allow an accountant such sums as he had by reason of his office lawfully and reasonably expended.

BROLIUM, } a wood, or grove ; generally a wood which contains beasts of
BROLLIUM, } the chase, and is enclosed.

BURGBRECH, BURGHBRECH, BORGBRECH, a fine imposed on a town or hundred for breach of the peace.

BURGRIGHT, } This was a custom which existed in Somersetshire, but
BURHGERITHA. } its exact nature is unknown. It is also mentioned in
connection with Taunton, viz., *istæ consuetudines pertinent ad Tauntone, Bergheristh, latrones, pacis infractio, hainfare*. Spelman suggests it may be another form of Burghbrech.

BURI, husbandmen.

BUSCIA, underwood, brushwood.

CALUMNIA, } a challenge or claim ; an action in law by which a person
CALUMPNIA, } lays claim to anything.

CALUMNIARE, }
CALUMPNIARE, } to claim, challenge, cite.

CAMBIUM, a mint.

- CAMERA, a Chamber in the Palace. Though the Exchequer was the principal place at which the King's revenue was paid in, yet payments were entered as made *in Cameram Curie* or *in Cameram Regis*. In this sense *Camera* was probably the King's Court or Palace, especially as payments so made were certified to the Barons of the Exchequer as made *per breve Regis*, and were allowed accordingly, whilst payments into the Exchequer were accounted for by tallies; and, further, payments are entered as made "*in Cameram*" and "*in thesauro*," as if paid in at different places.
- CAMERARIUS, a Chamberlain, an officer of the King's Court. The Chamberlains of the Exchequer had charge of the receipts and issues, and also of the standards of money.
- CANCELLARIUS DE SCACCARIO, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He seems to have been appointed as a check upon the Treasurer. His Rolls (*Rotuli Cancellarii*) were counter Rolls to those of the Treasurer, and served as checks to the latter.
- CARBONES, Charcoal.
- CENSUS, a tribute, tax, issue.
- CENSUS FORESTÆ, the profits of a forest for which the Sheriff accounted.
- CHACEA, a chase. A chase differs from a park in that it is not enclosed, and also that a man may have a chase in another man's grounds, as well as his own; being, indeed, the liberty of keeping beasts of the chase or royal game therein, protected even from the owner of the land, with a power of hunting them thereon [*Blackstone*]. A chase occupied an intermediate position between a forest and a park, being less in extent than a forest and not having so many liberties (to wit, the Courts of Attachment, Swainmote and Justice-seat), yet of greater extent and stored with more game than a park. A forest granted away by the Crown almost ceased to be a forest, for though it might retain Attachment and Swainmote, and a Court answering to Justice-seat, yet the true Courts disappeared, none being able to create a Lord Chief Justice in Eyre in the forest but the King.
- CHIROGRAPHARIJ, Chirographers or writers of Chirographs—see under
ARCHA JUDÆORUM.
- CLAMARE, to demand, claim, challenge.
- CLAMEUM, a claim or challenge.
- COFFRARIJ, Cofferers, or Keepers of the *Archa Judæorum*—see under
ARCHA JUDÆORUM.
- COMBUSTIO, Combustion. This was the testing the fineness of money by melting it down. Payments made at the Exchequer subject to the test of Combustion were of two kinds, real and nominal. In nominal combustion a supplemental 1s. for every twenty was paid in lieu of the actual test. In real combustion the money, or some part of it, was actually tested by fire, and the payment was then said to be made in blank, or blanched money. When a Sheriff had to test money by combustion, an allowance was made to him for doing so.

COMPOTUS, or COMPUTUS, an account.

In early times the Sheriffs were the chief persons answerable for the collection of the Royal revenue. They presented their accounts at the Exchequer at Michaelmas term in each year. These accounts were not summary, some considerable time intervening between the Profer and the Sum, and they passed through three stages, the Profer, the View, and the Sum. The Profer (*profrum*) was that prepayment made by the Sheriff out of the issues of his bailiwick twice in the year, at Easter and Michaelmas, which terms were known as the *duo Scaccaria*. Sheriffs who failed to make their profers at the proper day were heavily amerced.

The View (*visus Compoti*) was the entrance or forepart of the Account which stood whilst the Sheriff was producing his warrants and vouchers for all such payments as he had made and for which he was entitled to allowance. There were also the settled alms, liveries, and tenths [see ELEEMOSYNÆ, LIBERATIONES, and DECIMÆ], and other payments and expenses for which he usually obtained an allowance without the production of such warrants.

After the View the Sheriff made or cast up the sum of his accounts, but this he could not do until he had fully accounted for all the Summonses of the Exchequer and for all the Receipts of his County.

If upon casting the Sheriff's accounts they balanced, then the Clerk of the Pipe made out his *Quietus*, which was a copy of the whole Record, both of the charge and discharge. If the Sheriff happened to be in debt to the Crown, he could not have his *Quietus* until he paid the balance. On the other hand, if the balance was in favour of the Sheriff, it was termed a superplusage (*superplus vel superplusagium*) and he was credited with the amount.

For the various sources of revenue accounted for by the Sheriffs, see under the following terms, viz., CORPUS COMITATUS, CREMENTUM, PROFICUUM, ESCAETA, PURPRESTURA, FINES, OBLATA, CONVENTIONES, PLACITA, AMERCIAMENTA, SCUTAGIUM, AUXILIUM, TALLAGIUM, DONUM, FIRMA, MISERICORDIA, &c.

CONCESSIO, a grant; also the payment by the vassal to the lord for obtaining his consent to the alienation of a fief.

CONCESSIONES, NOVÆ. The new grants during the current year of the Sheriff's account, or rather the revenue derived from such grants, were so entered by him.

CONCORDIA, a concord, an agreement. A concord (in Common Law) is the agreement between parties that intend the levying of a fine of lands. one to the other, how and in what manner the land shall pass. A concord was also an agreement made between two or more parties when any trespass had been committed.

CONDUCTENDUM THESAURUM, AD. } When the King's money, treasure, &c.,
CONDUCTUS. } was conveyed from any one part of the
Kingdom to another, an allowance was made for the expenses of

such conveyance. Sometimes the Sheriff was intrusted with this task, whilst on other occasions specially selected persons were so employed.

CONSTITUTUS, A, UM, settled, fixed, constituted. Out of the revenues of the King, to be accounted for in the farm of the *Corpus Comitatus*, there was generally some fixed amount set aside for alms, liveries, and tenths, to be charged on his manors and lands, which was accounted for by the Sheriffs under the heads of *Eleemosynæ Constitutæ*, *Liberationes Constitutæ*, and *Decimæ Constitutæ*. Payments under these heads were allowed at the Exchequer without a writ or warrant being issued or produced in respect of them.

CONTRACTUS, one who is maimed.

CONTRATALIATOR, the counter-talleyer of the Exchequer.

CONVENTIO, convention, agreement, covenant.

CONVENTIONES, NOVÆ. The covenants for the current year of the account, or rather, in the Pipe Rolls, the revenue of the Crown for that year derived from licensing such covenants. But under the heading of *Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones* are found many miscellaneous entries—see PLACITA, NOVÆ.

CORNAGIUM. Cornage was a kind of tenure in Grand Serjeanty, which was to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots or other enemies was perceived. It was commuted into a money payment, which the Sheriff accounted for under the heading of *Cornagium*.

CORPUS COMITATUS consisted of those manors and lands lying within the Sheriff's County for the issues of which in money or kind he was responsible, either as farmer or bailiff. In the former case he was absolutely charged with the farm or *firma Corporis Comitatus*, but subject to a deduction of such moneys as he had paid away either in fixed charges, usual deductions, or in compliance with the King's writ; such balance being termed in the one case *Remanens firmæ Corporis Comitatus*, and in the other *Remanens Corporis Comitatus*. The fixed or settled charges consisted of those settled alms, liveries, and tenths [see, respectively, ELEEMOSYNÆ, LIBERATIONES, and DECIMÆ CONSTITUTÆ], the payment of which the King had charged on his manors and lands. Another deduction was allowed to the Sheriff in consideration of the King having granted away lands which no longer contributed their *quota* to the revenue of the County; this deduction was accounted for under the various headings of *Terræ date vel missæ vel positæ extra Comitatum*. A further deduction was such sums of which the King had remitted payment, and which were allowed for under the style of *In perdonis*. And, lastly, all payments made in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the King's writs to that effect. With regard to the settled alms, liveries, and tenths, and the *Terræ datæ*, it was usual to allow the Sheriff for them, when rendering his account at the Exchequer, without the production of warrants or vouchers for such payments.

CORREDIUM, } a corody. A pension, or board and lodging, payable by a
CORRODIUM, } monastery to the founder's nominee.

COTERELLUS. The *Coterelli* were servile tenants, and seem to have held in mere villenage; their persons, issues, and goods were disposable at the pleasure of their lords.

CRASSUS PISCIS—see PISCIS.

CREMENTUM, improvement, increase. When Sheriffs rendered their accounts of the issues of their Counties, the increase over the yield of the old farm of the County was accounted for under this head. If the Sheriff held the County in custody, he accounted for it as the *Crementum Comitatus*, but if as a farmer then as the *Firma de Cremento Comitatus*.

CUNEUS, a mint, place to coin money; the die or stamp used in coining.

CURIA REGIS, the King's Court. This phrase has a twofold application, being used to specify the King's Palace and also the chief or sovereign Court of Justice. As *Curia Regis* it was distinguished from the minor Courts, such as *Curia Baronis*, *Curia Comitatus*, *Hundredi*, &c. The Exchequer was sometimes called *Curia Regis ad Scaccarium*.

CUSTAMENTUM, cost, charge.

CUSTODES ESCAETRIÆ vel ESCAETORUM—see ESCHEATOR.

CUSTODES JUDEORUM—see JUDEI.

CUSTODIA, custody, wardship. If an heir, being a male, was under the age of twenty-one years, or, being a female, under that of fourteen, the lord was entitled to the wardship of the heir, and was called the guardian in chivalry. Such wardship consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir, without rendering any account of the profits, till the age of twenty-one in males, and sixteen in females. When the heir arrived at his or her full age, they might sue out their livery, or *ousterlemain*—that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands. For this they paid a fine of half a year's profit of the land; but, in consideration of the wardship, they were excused all reliefs, and the King's tenants' primer seisins. In order to ascertain the profits that arose to the Crown by these fruits of tenure, and to grant the heir his livery, the itinerant justices, or justices in eyre, had it formerly in charge to make inquisition (*inquisitio post mortem*) as to the value of the estate, the tenure by which it was holden, and who was the next heir, and what was his age.

CUSTOS, a custodian, guardian, warden or keeper. An officer appointed by the King to any office or post of trust, for which he was responsible.

DANEGELDUM, Danegeld. This was a tax of the Anglo-Saxon times, and it was accounted for, as if it had been a settled revenue, by the Sheriffs for many years after the Conquest. In the Counties it was paid under the name of Danegeld, and was originally a fixed tax on every hide of land.

DAPIFER, a cupbearer, or sewer. By degrees the description was applied to any trusty servant, especially the chief steward or head bailiff of a

manor, &c. The *Dapifer Regis* was probably the steward of the King's household.

DECIMÆ, tithes. Tithes are defined to be the tenth part of the increase yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants; the first being called predial, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood; the second mixed, as of wool, milk, pigs, &c., consisting of natural products, but nurtured and preserved in part by the care of man, and of these the tenth must be paid in gross; the third personal, as of trades, occupations, fisheries, and the like, and of these only a tenth of the clear gains and profits. Tithes were also divided into great and small tithes; the former comprehending corn, pease and beans, hay and wood; the latter all other predial, mixed, and personal tithes. But anything that was of the substance of the earth, or was not of annual or periodical increase, as stone, lime, &c., and also all *ferre nature*, were exempt from tithes. Tithes were payable in money and kind.

DECIMÆ CONSTITUTE, the fixed or settled tithes. The tithes so known were those that the King had granted away chargeable on his manors and lands. Allowance for their payment was made to the Sheriffs when rendering their accounts at the Exchequer, where it was customary to allow the entries under that head without the Sheriffs producing any warrants authorising them to make such payments.

DEFALTA, default, defect, negligence.

DEFORCIARE, to distrain; to seize; to keep a man out of his own by force.

DENARIUS, a penny, money. *Tertius denarius Comitatus* or *tertius denarius de placitis Comitatus* stood for one-third part of the profits of those matters entered under the heading of *Nova Placita* in the Sheriff's account of the issues of his County—see PLACITA, NOVA.

DEODANDUM, a deodand. By this was meant whatever personal chattel immediately occasioned the death of any reasonable creature, and was therefore forfeited to the Crown.

DIFFACERE, }
DISFACERE, } to destroy, to mutilate.

DOMINICO, SEISIRI IN, to be seized in demesne. He was said to be so seized who held his lands and tenements for the term of his life. But he who held the same hereditarily, that is to him and his heirs, or to him and his successors, was said to hold *in dominico suo ut de feodo*; *feodum* being in such sense equivalent with *hereditas*.

DOMINICO, TENERE IN, to hold lands or tenements in demesne was to hold the same as the demesne lands of the manor.

DOMINICUM, demesne. *Dominicum* signifies *Patrimonium Domini*. Demesnes were in common speech the lord's chief manor place with the lands belonging to it, which he kept in his own hands; all parts of the manor, except what was in the hands of the freeholders, were so called. The word was generally applied to lands held in fee, whereby it meant that,

although held by the tenant to him and his heirs, it depended upon a superior lord. But this was not true demesne, the lands strictly held as such being those that belonged to the Crown.

DOMINICUM REGIS, ANTIQUM. The King's ancient demesne (the *Terra Regis* of Domesday) consisted of such Royal manors as were reserved to the Crown to yield provision for the King's household, and were let out in socage for farms, or in serjeanty for some domestic services.

DOMINIUM, authority, jurisdiction, power.

DONUM was a word used with great latitude, and signified in general either Aid, Scutage, or Tallage, but in later times it was used chiefly for Tallage.

DUELLUM, battle, trial by battle. Trial by battle was introduced by the Normans, but was only used in three cases; in the court martial or court of chivalry and honour; in appeals of felony; and upon issue joined in a writ of right. It was a single combat (by way of an appeal to Providence), by the result of which the innocence or right of the defendant was determined. In cases of felony, the defendant might engage a champion to fight his battle; whilst, with reference to a writ of right, he could only appear by his champion, and not personally.

ELEEMOSYNA, Alms.

ELEEMOSYNA LIBERA, Frank-almoign. Frank-almoign was the tenure or title of lands or tenements given to those persons who had devoted themselves to the service of God, for pure and perpetual alms, and from which the feoffors could not demand any terrestrial service.

ELEEMOSYNARIUS, an almoner, or officer who distributed alms.

ELEEMOSYNÆ CONSTITUTÆ. When the King granted settled sums, chargeable on his manors and lands, to be paid as alms, such sums were entered in the Sheriff's account under this heading, and allowance was made for these payments when he rendered his account at the Exchequer. It was customary to grant such allowance for the settled alms without the production of a warrant for their payment.

EMENTULATUS, emasculated.

ESCAETA, ESCAETTA, ESCAETUM, an escheat. An escheat was the determination of a tenure from the extinction of the blood of the tenant, either by his dying without heirs, or his attainder for treason or felony. In such cases the land escheated or fell back to the lord of the fee. In the Sheriffs' accounts the entries under the heading *De Escaetis et Purpresturis* comprised the revenue arising from Escheats and Purprestures.

ESCAETOR, ESCHAETOR, an Escheator. The Escheator was that officer who was accountable for the escheats due to the King in the County wherein he held office. After the deaths of any of the King's tenants, who held by Knight service or otherwise, he held an inquisition, which he certified into the Exchequer. In the reign of Henry III. England was

divided into two escheatrics, *Citra Trentam* and *Ultra Trentam*. When Escheators were first appointed they were termed *Custodes Escaetarum*, or *Custodes Escaetrice*.

ESCAETTUS, A, UM, escheated.

ESCAMBIUM, an exchange. In the Pipe Rolls standing, rather, for the payment for the licence to make such exchange.

ESCHAETOR—see ESCAETOR.

ESCUAGE—see SCUTAGIUM.

ESNECCA, a kind of ship.

ESSARTUM—see ASSARTUM.

ESTOVERIUM, an estover. Estover properly signifies nourishment or maintenance. Common of estovers was the tenant's right to take wood necessary for the use of his farm or house from off his lord's estate. These estovers were known as house-bote, cart-bote, fire-bote, plough-bote, and hay or hedge-bote, according to the purposes for which they were required. *Estoverium* was also used of an allowance in meat and cloth. Bracton used it for that sustenance which a man accused of felony is to have during his imprisonment out of his lands for himself and his family.

EXTRAHURA, estrays, are such valuable animals as might be found wandering in any manor, lordship, &c., and of which the owner was unknown; but animals of no value were not deemed to be such. All estrays belonged originally to the King, but he most commonly granted them away to the lords of manors.

FALSONARIUS, a forger.

FALSUS, false, spurious; *falsum judicium*, a false judgment.

FAMILIA, all servants belonging to one master; also a quantity of land.

FAMULUS, a servant; *famulus feodalis*, a vassal.

FEODI FIRMA, fee farm, is, in a legal sense, land held of another in fee, that is, in perpetuity at a yearly rent, but without homage, fealty, or other service than is named in the feoffment; and should the rent remain unpaid the feoffor has a right to recover the land.

FEODUM vel FEUDUM, a fee or fief. A fee is that right which a tenant has in lands, or some immovable thing held of his lord, to use the same and take the profits hereditarily, rendering unto the lord such feudal duties and services as belong to knight service.

FEODUM ANTIQUM was that fee which had descended to a vassal from his ancestors, and which could descend to his descendants, and, failing such, to his collaterals.

FEODUM FRANCIUM vel LIBERUM, frank fee. A frank fee is freehold land held exempt from all services, but not from homage. It is also defined as a tenure pleadable at common law, and not in ancient demesne; being that fee held at common law, and not by such service as is required in ancient demesne according to the custom of the manor.

FEODUM LAICUM, a lay fee, or land held of a lay lord by military tenure.

FEODUM MILITARE, a knight's fee.

FEODUM NOVUM was that fee that a vassal had himself acquired, and which originally could not descend to any except his own offspring, but subsequently was made descendable to his collaterals by being granted to hold "*ut feodum antiquum.*"

FEODUM TALLIATUM, a fee-tail. An estate with limitation, to the holder and the heirs of his body.

FERIA, a fair. It was one of the Royal prerogatives to grant the right of holding fairs and levying tolls. In these grants the times at which such fairs were to be held was specified, and their duration was also limited.

FIRMA, a farm. Farm or feorme is an old Saxon word signifying provisions; it came to be used for rent, or render, because anciently the greater part of rents were reserved in provisions, corn, poultry, &c., till the use of money became more frequent. In process of time the word farm came to signify the very estate or land so held upon farm or rent.

FIRMA COMITATUS—see **VICECOMITILIA**.

FIRMA FEODI—see **FEODI FIRMA**.

FIRMA LIBERA, frank farm, was land or tenements from which neither homage, marriage, relief, nor any service not reserved in the feoffment, could be demanded.

FIRMARIUS, a farmer, one who was to pay a rent or farm.

FOLIUM, a foil—see under **TALLIA**.

FORESTA, a forest. A forest consisted of those woods and waste lands that had been afforested, or brought under forest laws, and wherein no man might hunt the game without the King's licence. The properties of a forest were special. First, strictly to be a forest it must be in the hands of the Sovereign, for no man except the King could grant commission to be a Justice in Eyre in the forest. Secondly, it was distinguished by its Courts, as the Justice-seat every three years, the Swainmote thrice a year, the Attachment or Woodmote once every forty days, and the Court of Regard or Survey of dogs, held every third year for the lawing of dogs. Thirdly, it was distinguished by its officers, viz., the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verderers, foresters, agistors, regards, bailiffs and the like. If the King granted a forest to a subject, it lost its true character, and differed but little from a chase; for, though the grant might be so large that it included Attachment and Swainmote, and a Court equivalent to a Justice-seat, yet, as no subject could appoint a Justice, that Court in reality ceased.

FORESTARIUS, a forester. A forester was a sworn officer of the forest, appointed by letters patent, to walk the forest, watch both vert and venison, and to attach and present all trespasses against them within his bailiwick.

FORESTÆ, CENSUS. The revenue arising from a forest was answered for under this name, when a Sheriff rendered his account at the Exchequer.

FORISFACTURA, forfeiture. Forfeiture was one of the sources of Royal revenue. It was the confiscation of a person's lands and goods into the hands of the Crown, and was incurred either by being guilty of treason, or being attainted for felony.

FUGITIVORUM, BONA, the goods of a fugitive from the law, were the right of the Crown, though frequently granted as a franchise to lords of manors.

FUSOR, the fusour or melter of the Exchequer, who conducted the testing of money by combustion.

GARCIO, a follower, servant, the attendant on a soldier.

GELDARE, GILDARE, to pay a tax, to be accountable for.

GELDUM, GILDUM, tribute, tax, compensation for a crime, amerciament.

GERSUMA, GERSOMA, a fine, or amerciament; a reward.

GILDA, a guild. Before the Conquest guilds of different trades had established themselves in the seaports and other towns of importance in the kingdom. These fraternities, or companies, as they were generally termed after the Norman era, having obtained from the Crown not only exclusive privileges of trading but exemptions from many tolls and dues, it became of great importance to belong to one of them; in most cases it was impossible to carry on business at all without being entitled by such membership to enjoy the franchises obtained thereby. In return for these privileges they seem to have made various payments towards the Royal revenue, for which the Sheriffs answered in their accounts.

GILDARE—see **GELDARE**.

GILDUM—see **GELDUM**.

GIRFALCO, a gerfalcon. Frequently received at the Exchequer as the rent due to the King for lands let out to tenants.

HAIA, a hedge; sometimes a park or enclosure.

HERIOTUM, a heriot. A heriot was, in the Saxon times, a tribute given to the lord for his better preparation for war; but by the laws of Canute at the death of a lord so many horses and arms were to be paid as he in his lifetime was obliged to keep for the King's service. After the Conquest it was the best beast (horse, ox, &c.) that a tenant had in his possession at the time of his death; or, in some manors, the best piece of plate, jewel, &c. Heriots were taken either by heriot-service, or heriot-custom; the former were those due upon a reservation in a grant or lease of land; the latter, those that had been paid time out of mind by custom.

HIDAGIUM, hidage. This assessment was of the same nature as scutage levied upon Knights' fees; it was assessed upon all lands that were not held by military tenure, a certain amount for every hide.

HOMINES. The men described in the Pipe Rolls as *Homines* were those feudatory tenants who claimed a privilege of having their causes and persons tried only in the Courts of their lords.

HONOR. An honor was a superior lordship, on which other inferior lordships and manors depended by the performance of certain customs or services to the lords of those honors. Originally all such honors belonged to the King, but were from time to time granted away.

HOSPITALE, a hospital, or religious house; a palace.

HOSPITIUM, the King's household; a mansion house.

HUNDREDUM, a Hundred. The Hundred is a subdivision of a County, so called either because each old Hundred or ten Tithings found 100 *Fidejussores* of the King's peace, or else because it found 100 able men for war. All persons living within a Hundred fit to serve on juries were called hundredors (*hundredarii*). Hundredor sometimes was applied to the bailiff of a Hundred. Each Hundred had its independent Court.

INCLUSUS, INCLUSA, a recluse; a religious person vowed to a solitary life.

INCREMENTUM—see **CREMENTUM**.

INGENIATOR, an architect or engineer.

INSTAURAMENTUM, commonly used for the whole stock upon a farm, *i. e.*, cattle, wagons, ploughs, &c.; *terra instaurata* was land ready stocked. It was the duty of the Sheriff to stock the King's manors and lands within his County, for which allowance was made to him when rendering his accounts for money so expended.

INSULARIUS, a door-keeper, house-keeper, porter, servant.

INVENTIO,

INVENTIO THESAURI, } see **THESAURUS INVENTUS**.

JUDEI, the Jews. The Jews settled in England were a source of considerable revenue to the King, derived from tallages, fines relating to law proceedings, amerciaments imposed on them for misdemeanors, fines for ransoms, and other compositions which they were forced to pay for the King's favour and protection, for licences to trade, and for discharges from imprisonment. At times the Sovereign would tallage the whole body of the Jews, and make them answer not only for their separate shares, but for the sum due from them collectively. The Receipt, or place for the management of the revenue derived from the Jews, was called the Exchequer of the Jews (*Scaccarium Judæorum* or *Judaismi*) and business was transacted there in a similar manner to that of the Great Exchequer, of which it was a branch, and to which it was subordinate. The curators of this revenue were styled *Custodes* or *Justiciarii Judæorum*. They recorded before the Barons of the Exchequer, of which they were considered officers, enjoyed the usual privileges of such,

and were, with the chirographers and cofferers, under their control. Although the business of the Jews was in this manner kept separate from the general business of the Great Exchequer, yet many entries referring to them are found upon its rolls. The Jews, too, when they entered into contracts or covenants with Christians, had to lodge a counterpart (known as the *Pes Chirographi*) of such covenant in the public chest called the *Archa Judæorum*—see ARCHÆ JUDÆORUM.

JUDICIUM, a judgment; also a jurisdiction, or the territory embraced by a jurisdiction.

JURATORES, Jurats, persons sworn to perform some duty.

JUSTICIA, justice, judgment, sentence; a jurisdiction; also a tribute, or tax. The Justiciary was at times styled *Justicia*, or *Justicia Regis*.

JUSTICIARIUS, the Justiciary, the greatest officer of the King's Court, and next to him in power and authority. When the King was beyond the seas the Justiciary acted as viceroy. He presided both in the *Curia Regis* as chief Judge in criminal and civil cases, and in the Exchequer where he had the care of the regal revenue. He was variously styled *Justicia Regis*, *Justiciarius Regis*, and also *Justicia*, and *Justiciarius*.

JUSTICIARII JUDÆORUM—see JUDÆI.

LANDGABLUM, Landgable, a tax or rent issuing out of land.

LESTAGIUM, LASTAGIUM. Lastage was a custom, or payment exacted in fairs and markets for being allowed to carry away things bought in such fair or market. Also a custom paid for wares sold by the *last*.

LIBERARE, to pay, make payment. *Liberare in thesauro* was the phrase used in recording payments into the Exchequer.

LIBERATIO, a livery or payment either in money or kind. Certain fixed payments charged on the King's lands were termed *Liberationes constituta*. For these the Sheriff, when rendering the account of the farm of his County at the Exchequer, was allowed; and it was customary to make this allowance without the production of the warrants for the payment of the sums so entered.

LIBRATA TERRE, a librate of land, *i.e.*, land worth 20s. a year; the average amount being four bovates or oxgangs.

LOQUELA, a plea, suit at law.

MANERIA VEL TERRE IN MANU REGIS. Under this phrase were comprehended the King's escheats and wardships, which, for the time being, were in his hands as though of his demesne, and were consequently liable to escuages, tallages, and suchlike exactions.

MANERIUM, a manor. An estate of which part is held in the lord's hand (demesne) and part by tenants, over whom the lord has jurisdiction for their farms, at periodical Courts.

MANUCAPTOR, a surety—see OBSER.

MARESCALLUS, a marshal. Numerous officers of the Court were called Marshal, but the officer of the Exchequer who was so styled had the custody of the King's debtors. He also assigned the Auditors before whom the Sheriffs, Escheators, Customers, and Collectors were to appear; and all the escheators' inquisitions were delivered to him to be passed on to the Remembrancer.

MARITAGIUM, marriage. Marriage was the guardian's right to offer his ward a suitable match, which if the infant refused, he or she forfeited the value of the marriage to the guardian; and, if the infants married without the guardian's consent, they were mulcted in double the value. This *valor maritaggi* was that reasonable sum which would be given for such an alliance.

MATERIA, wood, timber, building materials.

MINERIA, mines. The right to mine was anciently a source of royal revenue; if gold and silver were found in mines of base metals, the whole was said to be a Royal mine, and it belonged of right to the Sovereign.

MINISTERIUM, office, *i.e.*, the fulfilment of the duties of any office.

MINUTE PECUNIÆ, petty disbursements.

MISERICORDIA is the term used for arbitrary amerciaments imposed for any offence at the discretion of the lord or Court.

MISPRISIO, misprision. Misprisions, a term derived from the old French, *mespris*, a neglect or contempt, are, in the acceptation of our law, generally understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. Misprisions are generally divided into two sorts: negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and positive, which consist in the commission of something which ought not to be done. The first, or negative kind, is what is called *misprision of treason*, consisting in the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto: for any assent makes the party a principal traitor. *Misprision of felony* is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows, but never assented to; for, if he assented, this makes him either principal or accessory. And there is another species of negative misprisions, namely, the *concealing of treasure trove*, which belongs to the King or his grantees by prerogative royal; the concealment of which was formerly punishable by death; but now only by fine and imprisonment. Misprisions, which are merely positive, are generally denominated *contempts* or *high misdemeanors*. They are contempts against the King's prerogative, his person and government, his title, palaces and Courts.

MISSÆ, TERRÆ, equivalent with *Terræ Data*—see under **TERRÆ DATÆ**.

MOTA, a moot; a Court of Judicature, or place of assembly to debate matters. It stood for a plea, or assembly; also a fish-pond or moat.

MUNITIO, munition, ammunition, stores. It was the Sheriff's duty to keep the King's castles within his bailiwick supplied with munition of all kinds.

MURDRUM, murder; the amerciament paid for a murder. Murder was anciently only applied to the secret killing of another; for which the Vill wherein it was committed, or (if that were too poor) the whole Hundred, was liable to be amerced; which amercement itself was also denominated *murdrum*. The amercement was first, it is said, introduced by Canute; and was afterwards continued by William the Conqueror for the security of his Normans, for if the murdered person were English the country was usually excused from this burthen. In the time of Edward III. this distinction was abolished.

NATIVUS, NATIVA. The children of villeins were in the same state of bondage as their parents, whence they were called *Nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a neife.

NICHIL, } is the word the Sheriff used when rendering his account at
NIHIL, } the Exchequer of those debts which were nothing worth, and illeivable owing to the debtors not possessing the means to satisfy them.

NOVUS, A, UM, new, recent; used in connection with the Sheriff's accounts signifies current with the account, *i.e.*, *nova firma*, the farm for that year for which the account is rendered, and in distinction to *vetus*, which stood for all preceding years.

NUMERO, by tale. Payments made at the Exchequer were entered under various heads as made, to wit, *ad scalam*, *ad pensum*, and *numero*, by which last word was signified that the money paid in was simply counted at the time of payment, and not tested as to its weight and fineness.

OBLATA, gifts or offerings made to the King; which, being entered on the Fine Roll under the title of *Oblata*, and esteemed a duty, were, if not paid, put in charge to the Sheriff.

OBLATA, NOVA. In the Exchequer, under the heading of *Nova Oblata*, were set down such old debts of which the Sheriff levied something during the current year of his account, or those which were found in the Originals and esteemed clear debts. From the roll of the preceding year and the *Nova Oblata* of estreats, the Clerk of the Pipe anciently made the Annual Roll (*Gilbert*, 78).

OBSES, a hostage, surety. When a debtor had to find sureties for the payment of his debt to the King, such sureties were termed *plegii*, *obsides*, or *manu captiores*.

O. NI. In the Exchequer, as soon as the Sheriff enters into his accounts for issues, amerciaments, and mean profits, the mark **O. NI**. (*oneratur nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*) was set against such farms, rents, debts, &c., as he charged himself with. He then becomes the King's debtor, and has a *Debet* entered against him, whereupon the parties "peravayle" become debtors to the Sheriff, and are discharged against the King.

PAISSO, the same as PANNAGIUM.

PANNAGIUM, PATHNAGIUM, PAUNAGIUM, pasnage, or the liberty for hogs to run in a forest to feed on mast. Also a payment for that liberty.

PARCUS, a park. A park was land enclosed and stored with wild beasts of the chase, and was created by a grant from the Sovereign, or by immemorial prescription. A park differed from a chase, or warren, in that it had to be enclosed, and might not lie open; for, if it did so, it was a good cause of seizure into the King's hands as a thing forfeited.

PATHNAGIUM, } see PANNAGIUM.
PAUNAGIUM, }

PECUNIA, money; also cattle and other goods.

PENSUM, AD. In payments *ad pensum*, the coin was counted by weight and not by number.

PERDONARE, to pardon, to remit.

PERDONÆ, discharges, remissions. Discharges of their debts were granted to the King's debtors by writs directed to the Barons of the Exchequer. When a Sheriff was rendering his account, debts so discharged were entered under the heading of "In perdonis." At times debts were discharged without such writs.

PES CHIROGRAPHI—see under ARCHA.

PESOR, a weigher of money; an officer of the Exchequer.

PISCARIA, a fishery.

PISCARIA, COMMUNIS, a common fishery. } A free fishery, or exclusive right
PISCARIA, LIBERA, a free fishery. } of fishing in a public river, was
PISCARIA, SEPARALIS, a several fishery. } a Royal franchise. It differs from a several fishery, because he that has the latter must also be (or derive his right from) the owner of the soil, which in a free fishery is not requisite. It differs also from a common of piscary, in that the free fishery is an exclusive right, and the common of piscary is not so. In a free fishery a man has a property in a fish before it is caught, but in a common of piscary not till afterwards. Some authorities hold that a several fishery may exist distinct from the property of the soil, and that a free fishery implies no exclusive right, but is synonymous with common of piscary.

PISCATIO, fishing.

PISCIS, CRASSUS, "graspoy" (or Royal fish), a whale or sturgeon. One branch of the King's revenue was the right to Royal fish, which were the whale and sturgeon; and these, when thrown on shore or caught near the coast, are the property of the Crown.

PLACITA, NOVA. In the revenue rolls *Placita*, besides meaning pleas, does in part signify pecuniary matters, such as fines and amerciaments, for as such (*i.e.*, Revenue) they were entered. These *Placita* were fines and amerciaments entered into upon the occasion or ground of pleas depending. Hence, in the Revenue Rolls, by *Nova Placita* and *de Placitis* is meant the revenue that arose from such pleas; and in that sense *Placita* is used in other cases, viz., *tertius denarius* (*i.e.*, *de placitis*)

Comitatus, or the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the County; again, *Placita et perquisitiones Curiarum*, or the profit arising from the pleas and other perquisites of the Courts; so that the words *De Placitis ad Scaccarium* signified so much revenue as arose from pleas depending in the Exchequer. Lastly, under the heading of *Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones* are found, not only pleas and covenants, but also many miscellaneous entries which are not further specified.

PLACITUM, a plea, judgment, jurisdiction, tribunal.

PLACITUM CELATUM, plea of concealment. Concealers were persons who found concealed lands (*i.e.*, lands kept privily from the King by persons who had nothing to show for their title or estate therein) and hiding the knowledge of such concealment, thereby injuring the Royal revenue. Concealing treasure trove was an offence of this nature, and was liable to punishment as a *misprisio*—see MISPRISIO.

PLEGIUS, a surety for a debt—see OBSER.

POSITÆ, TERRÆ—see TERRÆ DATÆ.

PRÆCEPTUM, a precept or writ.

PRÆSTITO, DE, prest or imprest. Money was at times issued by way of imprest out of the Exchequer, for which account had to be rendered. Such issues seem to have been prepayments towards the expenses in carrying on the King's service, &c.

PRÆTERITUS ANNUS, the year preceding the date of the account which the Sheriff was rendering at the Exchequer.

PRISO, a prisoner.

PROBATORES REGIS, OR APPROBATORES REGIS, the King's approvers. The approvers were those officers who had the letting of the King's demesne in small manors to his best advantage. The term was sometimes applied to the Sheriffs, to the bailiffs of the lord of a franchise or manor, and to those officers sent into the Counties to increase the farms of the Hundreds. The approvers in the Marches of Wales were such as had licence to buy and sell beasts, &c.

PROBATOR, an accuser, or approver, who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. The word strictly meant an accomplice in a felony, who, to save himself, confessed the fact, and accused another person, against whom he was bound to make good the charge by duel, or by trial of his Country (*ponit se super patriam*).

PROFICUUM, profit.

PROFICUUM COMITATUS. The uncertain annual revenue of his County for which the Sheriff accounted, was called the "profit," and was made up of the following (when the Sheriff accounted as *custos* or bailiff, not as farmer), *viz.*, the fines, issues, and americiaments of the County Court, with the profits of the Sheriff's Torns or Sheriff's Leets; and also, by constant usage, of Castle-guard rents.

PROFRUM, a Profer—see under COMPOTUS.

PURPRESTURA, purpresture. Purpresture is anything done to the hurt of the King's demesnes, or highways, &c., by enclosure or building. When

a man takes to himself, or encroaches upon anything, whether it be in lands, franchises, or jurisdiction, it is a purpresture. Purprestures can be committed against the King, the lord of a fee, or a neighbour. Every encroachment on a forest by building on or enclosing part of it, or using any liberty there without a lawful warrant, is a purpresture against the forest. In the Sheriffs' accounts the entries under the heading *De Purpresturis et Escaetis* comprised the revenue arising from the amerciaements levied for this offence and from the escheats.

QUIETUS, quit, acquitted. If upon casting the Sheriff's accounts they equally balanced, the Clerk of the Pipe made out the *Quietus*, which was a copy of the whole Record, both of the Charge and Discharge. This was made out by the Clerk of the Pipe, because he was the keeper of the Great Roll. He had the accountant's tally and discharged him, whilst the Chamberlain kept the counter-tally to charge the receipt.

QUITANTIA, an acquittance; a discharge given for a debt, or upon rendering an account.

RECREANTISA, recreancy; cowardice; absenting oneself upon some grave occasion, the wager by battle especially. In the Pipe Rolls are many entries of amerciaements *pro recreantisa*,—e.g., "*garcio qui refutavit bellum*," 4 Hen. II. and 5 Hen. II. Another entry runs: "*quia absentavit se de duello*," 12 Hen. II.; and, again, in 31 Hen. II., "*quia retravit se de duello, die quo debuit pugnare*." In Glanville's treatise the essoigns *de malo veniendi* (*i.e.*, where the party was detained on the road by any causes) are entered *De recreantisa*.

RECTUM, that right which any one has in anything; a law, or custom; right, justice, duty, rent, service.

RECTUM ADVENIENS FEODI, the right of entering into possession of a fee.

REDDITUS, rent, money, or any other consideration yearly issuing out of land.

REDDITUS AD MENSAM, table rent. Table rents were those rents, paid to Bishops or religious houses, reserved for the table or housekeeping expenses. Bord Land Rents were otherwise known as Table Rents or *Redditus ad mensam*.

REDDITUS ALBUS, white rent. A white rent was of the same nature as a quit rent, and was so called from being reserved in silver that had been dealbated or blanched.

REDDITUS ASSISUS, **REDDITUS ASSISÆ**, **REDDITUS DE ASSISA**, rent of assize, was a certain and determined rent paid in a fixed sum of money, or quantity of provisions; so called because it was assessed or made certain.

REDDITUS CAPITALIS, a chief rent, *i.e.*, rent paid by a freeholder of a manor.

REDDITUS MOBILIS, a variable rent as distinguished from a rent of assize.

REDDITUS NIGRI, black rents, being those rents paid in corn, cattle, labour, or money whose fineness was untested.

REDDITUS ONERIS, rent charge, is where a person making over his estate to another, either in fee, fee tail, or term for life, reserves to himself a rent to be paid yearly, with a clause of distress for non-payment.

REDDITUS, QUIETUS, a quit-rent. A quit-rent was a small acknowledgment paid in money; so called because such payment did acquit the tenant of all other services or duties to his lord.

REDDITUS RESOLUTI, rents resolute, were those rents anciently payable to the Crown out of the lands of Abbeys and religious houses, which after the Dissolution, notwithstanding that those lands had been granted away, were yet reserved and payable to the Crown.

REDDITUS SERVICII, rent service, is where a tenant holds his land by fealty and a fixed rent; or by fealty, service, and a fixed rent; or that rent which a man, making a lease to another for a term of years, reserveth to be paid to him yearly for those lands.

REDDITUS SICCUS, rent seck. A rent seck, or dry or barren rent, is a rent reserved in a grant, but without any clause of distress.

REGINA, the Queen. The Queen had anciently some pecuniary advantages, which formed her distinct revenue; she was entitled to Queen-gold [see *AURUM REGINÆ*], and to certain reservations or rents out of the demesne lands of the Crown. These were frequently appropriated to particular purposes; to buy wool for her use, oil for her lamps, or to furnish her attire from head to foot. One of her perquisites was the tail of any whale that was taken, or cast on the shore.

RELEVIVM, a relief. A relief was incident to every feudal tenure, by way of fine or composition with the lord for taking up the estate, which had lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. At first reliefs were arbitrary and at the will of the lord, but William the Conqueror ascertained and fixed the amount of the relief; William Rufus broke through this composition and again demanded arbitrary uncertain reliefs as due by the feudal law; but in Henry the Second's reign the composition was finally fixed at 100s. for every Knight's fee. A relief was only payable if the heir at the death of his ancestor had attained full age.

REMANENS FIRME COMITATUS POST TERRAS DATAS. In the Exchequer these words signified that balance of the farm of his County for which the Sheriff had to account, after the usual deductions on account of the *Terræ Datae* had been allowed him.

RESEDENDI or **RESIDENTES AD SCACCARIUM**—see **SEDENDI AD SCACCARIUM**.

RESPECTUS, respite, was the granting a delay for the payment of such sum as the debtor was unable to pay, or could not conveniently do so, in one payment. Respites were either by the King's Writ, or Mandate, or were granted by the Barons of the Exchequer. When men were engaged in the King's service it was usual to respite their pleas, debts, or accounts.

RESTAURAMENTUM, re-stocking. It was the duty of the Sheriff to keep the King's manors within his bailiwick properly stocked and in repair.

SACA, } is a privilege or liberty which lords of manors claim to have
 SACCHA, } in their Courts, of holding pleas in causes of trespass arising
 among their tenants, and of imposing fines and americiaments touching
 the same; also used in respect of the americiament and forfeiture
 itself.

SAUGMA, } see SUMMA.
 SAUMA, }

SCACCARIA, DUO. The two chief terms of the year were so called in the
 Exchequer; they were Easter and Michaelmas.

SCACCARIUM, the Exchequer. The chief business of the early Exchequer
 was to supervise the Royal revenue, though at first it exercised
 jurisdiction in civil causes or pleas. But at a very early date there
 was a distinct separation of its fiscal and judicial business. The
 officers of the Exchequer were the Chief Justiciary, Chancellor, Trea-
 surer, the Justices (who, when itinerant, during their respective *iters*
 supervised such branches of the revenue as came within their jurisdic-
 tions), and the great officers of the King's Court, as the Marshal,
 Constable, and Chamberlains. In course of time these officials when
 sitting in the Exchequer were styled the Barons of the Exchequer, and
 also were known as the *Sedendi aut Resedendi ad Scaccarium*. The
 phrase of "sitting at the Exchequer" was at first only made use of
 with reference to the Barons and superior officers, whose attendance
 there was commonly signified by the words *sedendi ad scaccarium*.
 Afterwards *sedendi* or *resedendi* being used in a wider sense included
 both the superior and inferior officers, the latter being frequently styled
residentes or residents, who, in right of their position in the Exchequer,
 were possessed of many privileges and immunities, being free from tolls
 and suits of Court and the ordinary americiaments of the Counties or
 hundreds in which their lands lay. The duties of the Barons were to
 supervise the receipts and issues of the Royal revenue, such as the
 Sheriffs' accounts of the farms of their respective Counties, the letting
 out to farm of the King's manors and demesne lands, the assizing of
 aids, scutages, and tallages, the seizure of escheats, and the revenue
 derived from the various sources of wardship, marriage, fines, oblatas,
 estreats, debts, americiaments, customs, treasure trove, waifs, wrecks,
 estrays, the goods of felons, fugitives and outlaws, and the various other
 Royal prerogatives. Sometimes also charters of feoffment, confirmation,
 and release, and divers other charters, were made and sealed at the
 King's Exchequer, where, too, conventions and final concords were
 drawn up and ratified. In the earlier times there were several minor
 Exchequers, in addition to the great Exchequer, for the receipt and
 issue of revenue; of these the Exchequer of the Jews was the most
 prominent [see under JUDÆI]. During the reigns of our early Kings
 payments were made at the Exchequer (which was at first a general
 name, signifying the place where Revenue was supervised and managed,
 as well as that where it was paid in) both in money and in kind, as in

horses, hawks, and falcons, and cloth and oil for the Queen's use, &c. At that period the place where payments were made was styled the "*thesaurus*"; and, of him who paid, it was said *Liberavit in thesauro*; which phrase was constantly used to signify the actual payment made there; but payments are also stated to have been made at the King's palace "*in Cameram Curie vel Regis*" [for payments so made see under CAMERA]. The phrase *Liberati in thesauro* was used of Rolls either containing debts to be put in charge for the King, or Rolls to be preserved there as Records when they were delivered in. In process of time, however, the Receipt of the Exchequer was indifferently known as the "*Inferius Scaccarium*," "*Scaccarium ad Receipta*," and "*Receipta Scaccarii*." Payments in coin were made at the Exchequer *ad scalam*, *ad pensum*, *numero*, and in blank silver or *blanca*. Payments *ad scalam* and *ad pensum* were made by weight; in the former case, instead of actually weighing the money, sixpence extra for every 20*s.* was paid to cover deficiencies in weight, *i.e.*, £100 *ad scalam* meant £100 plus one hundred sixpences; in the latter case the actual deficiency in weight, whatever it might be, had to be made good. When coin so paid in was of short weight, it was spoken of as *laccum* or lacking, but if of full weight it was described as *æqualis ad libram*. *Numero* was used to denote payment by tale, and *blanca* or blank silver where the tender was made in money, the fineness of which had been tested by combustion or melting down. Combustion (*Combustio*) was of two kinds, real and nominal. In nominal combustion an extra shilling for every 20*s.* was paid to save the trouble of formally carrying out the test; whilst in real combustion the money actually paid in, or a sample of it, in some cases the supplemental shilling, was de-albated or blanché, and was then accounted for as so many pounds, &c., blank. When Sheriffs tested money by combustion, an allowance seems to have been made to them for every 20*s.* so tested, and also for the price of the coal or charcoal consumed in making the test. The coinage in use for payments consisted of marks (£6), half marks, ounces (15*s.*), and half ounces of gold; pounds (20*s.*), marks (13*s.* 4*d.*), half marks and shillings in silver; and silver Bezants which passed current at about 2*s.*

SCACCARIUM JUDÆORUM—see under JUDÆI.

SCACHIA—see under TALLIA.

SCUTAGIUM, scutage, escuage. Escuage originally signified a service whereby the tenant by Knight's service was bound to follow the King to the wars at his own expense. But, personal attendance in Knight service growing troublesome and inconvenient in many respects, the tenants found means of compounding for it, by first sending others in their stead, and in process of time making a pecuniary satisfaction to the lords in lieu of it. This pecuniary satisfaction at last came to be levied by assessments, on every Knight's fee; and therefore this kind of tenure was called *scutagium* in Latin, or *servitium scuti*, *scutum* being also a well-known denomination for money: and, in like

manner, it was called, in Norman-French, *escuage*, and in its most usual acceptance signified payments made in respect of the King's army, though other payments were sometimes so called. It was paid by all who held fees immediately of the King, and was also rendered for fees held of Honors and Escheats in the King's hand, for fees of lands purchased by the King, for the King's wards during the wardship, and in some cases by tenants holding *per serjanteriam*. When a tenant *in capite* paid escuage for his fees, he was entitled to receive similar payments from his tenants in proportion to their holdings. Escuage for baronies was paid in proportion to the number of Knights' fees included in the barony.

SEISINA PRIMA, primer seisin. This was a feudal burden only incident to the King's tenants *in capite*, and not to those who held of an inferior or mesne lord. It was the King's right, when any of his tenants *in capite* died seized of a Knight's fee, to receive of the heir (provided he was of full age) one year's profits of the land, if in immediate possession, or half a year's profits if the lands were in reversion expectant on an estate for life.

SERJEANTIA, serjeanty. Serjeanty signifies a service that cannot be due from a tenant to any lord but the King. It is of two kinds, Grand Serjeanty and Petit. The first of these is a tenure whereby one holds his lands of the King by such service as he ought to do in person to the King at his coronation; or by military service; or by services of honour, as being the King's butler, &c. The second is when a tenant is bound to furnish the King yearly with some small things towards his wars; being, in effect, payable as rent.

SERVIENS, a sergeant, servant, vassal; also among the religious military orders of the Templars, Hospitallers, &c., those members who, not being of noble birth or of a military order, fought in their ranks, were so termed.

SEXTARIUS, a sextary. The sextary was used both as a liquid and dry measure. It varied considerably in amount, but was usually about a pint and a half. A sextary of corn was equal to one horse-load (*Henry of Huntingdon*, vi. 21).

SNECCA—see ESNECCA.

SOCA, SOCHA, signifies the power or liberty to administer justice; also the circuit or territory in which such power is exercised. Hence a lordship enfranchised by the King with the liberty of holding or keeping a Court of Socmen.

SOCAGIUM, socage. Tenure in socage was where the tenant was bound to do work on the lord's land. Socage tenure was of two kinds: free socage, where the services were commuted for a rent in monèy; and villein socage, where the services were actually performed. A socage tenant was free from military service, but was bound to render homage to his lord. Socage tenants were liable to aids and reliefs, but free from wardship and marriage, the guardian in socage being that next

of kin who could not inherit, and who was accountable for the profits of the land at the termination of the wardship.

SOCHA—see SOCA.

SOCHEMANNUS, SOCMANNI. Socmen were those tenants who held their lands and tenements in socage. After the Conquest these tenants did not hold by servile tenure, but paid their rent to their lord, though at times they were obliged to render customary services to him—see SOCAGIUM.

SOCHEMANRIA, SOKEMANRIA, sokemanry; free tenure by socage.

SOCMANNI—see SOCHEMANNUS.

SOLIDUS, a shilling.

SOLIDATA TERRE, a solidate of land, as much land as is yearly worth a shilling.

SOLTA, a payment. Money paid away by the Sheriff was entered under the heading of *In soltis*.

STALLAGIUM, stallage. Stallage was used both for the right or liberty of erecting, or pitching stalls in a fair, or market; and for the payment made for permission to do so.

STIPES—see under TALLIA.

SUMAGIUM—see SUMMAGIUM.

SUMMA, the sum. For the sum in a Sheriff's account—see under COMPOTUS.

SUMMA, SAUGMA, SAUMA, the load of a horse; a seam. A "seam" of corn contained 8 bushels; seams were also known as *Summa Regia* (*per quam emitur et venditur in foro*), *Summa Media* (*per quam Prepositi metunt apud Burgum*), *Summa de Granario* (*per quam facta liberatio de exitu pistrini*), and *Summa Quarta* (*per quam datur Metecorn infra Curiam*). The *Summa Regia* exceeded the ordinary seam in proportion of seven to eight, and seven *Summæ Regiæ* were equal to twelve *Summæ de Granario*.

SUMMAGIUM, SUMAGIUM, sumage, *i.e.*, a horse-load; also a toll for carriage on horseback.

SUMMONITIONES SCACCARII, Summonses of the Exchequer—see INTRODUCTION, p. 52, *ante*.

SUPERHIDAGIUM, superhidage; a hidage levied on land the acreage of which is less than the average acreage of a hide, and consequently forms a heavier charge per acre than when imposed on a hide containing the average number of acres. In Domesday the hide varied in extent, as regard was paid both to acreage and value, in fixing the extent of the hides for the imposition of hidage.

SUPERPLUS, } If, when an account had been viewed and stated, the
SUPERPLUSAGIUM. } Crown was found to be indebted to the Sheriff, the
sum so found due to him was styled the Superplusage or Surplusage.

SURSUMREDDITIO, a surrender, or resigning.

TAINI, THAINI, Thanes. Among the Saxons the Thanes held their land immediately of the King, and were sometimes called *Thaini majores* or *Servientes Regis*; after the Conquest they were known as *Barones*

Regis. There were also *Thaini minores*, who were also termed *Barones*; they were lords of manors, and had particular jurisdiction within those limits, and over their own tenants in their Courts. Thane was also used in respect of a freeman, a magistrate, or some officer or minister of the King.

TALIATOR, the cutter of the tallies at the Exchequer.

TALLAGIUM, Tallage. A general word for all taxes.

TALLIA, a tally. The tallies of the Exchequer were square pieces of wood of a foot or more in length. The sum which each tally represented was cut in notches on the wood by the Cutter of the tallies of the Exchequer, and written upon on two sides by the Writer of Tallies. The Deputy Chamberlain then split the tally, the halves being called the tally (*tallia*) and counter-tally (*contratallia*), but sometimes tally and foil (*folium*), *scachia* and *contratallia*, or *stipes* and *chacia*. When brought together the two pieces of the tally fitted exactly one to the other. Tallies, as well those made at the Exchequer as used in the country (*in pais*), had noted upon them the purpose for which they were given. When one of the latter was presented at the Exchequer, an allowance was made for the sum it represented—see, also, INTRODUCTION, p. 64.

TERRÆ DATÆ. Under this title those lands were entered on a Sheriff's accounts which the King had granted away from the *Corpus Comitatus*. As the issues of such lands were no longer received by the Sheriff, he had an allowance for them when rendering his account at the Exchequer.

TERRÆ MISSÆ vel POSITÆ EXTRA COMITATUM—the same as TERRÆ DATÆ.

TERRÆ vel MANERIA IN MANU REGIS—see MANERIA.

TERTIUS DENARIUS—see DENARIUS.

THANI—see TAINI.

THESAURARIUS REGIS, the Treasurer, whose duty in early times was, in common with the other Barons of the Exchequer, to examine and control Accountants, to direct entries to be made on the Great Roll, to attest writs issued for levying the King's revenue, and to supervise the issues and receipts of the Exchequer.

THESAURUS. The place where payments were made was so styled at the Exchequer; and of him who paid it was said "*Liberavit in thesauro*," which phrase was also used to signify the actual payment. Rolls and Records which were delivered into the Exchequer were spoken of as "*Liberati in thesauro*."

THESAURUS INVENTUS, treasure trove. Treasure trove is where any money, or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion is found hidden in the earth, or other private place, the owner thereof being unknown; in which case the treasure belongs to the Crown; but if he that hid it be known, or afterwards be found, then the owner and not the Sovereign is entitled to it. If it is found in the sea or upon the earth, it does not belong to the King, but to the finder, if no owner appears. To conceal the finding of treasure trove was anciently to incur the punishment of

death, but now only fine and imprisonment. Treasure trove was at times granted as a Royal franchise to lords of manors.

UTLAGARIA, outlawry. Deprivation of legal rights, as a punishment for refusing to appear when summoned before a court of law. An outlaw was deprived of the protection of the law, and his goods became forfeited to the Crown.

UTLAGATUS, an outlaw.

VACCARIA, a vaccary; a house, or place to keep cows; a cowpasture. In Ashdown Forest it was a measure of ground.

VAVASOR, **VALVASOR**, a vavasor. The vavasors ranked next to the Barons. They were either *majores* or *minores*; the latter were sub-tenants to the former, who followed immediately after the Barons.

VETUS, old, old-standing. The word *vetus* when used in the Pipe Rolls signified of old standing, in contradistinction to *novus*, which stood for the current year of the account.

VICOMES, a Sheriff. The sciregerefa, reeve, bailiff, or officer of the shire among the Saxons, was the precursor of the *Vicomes* or Sheriff. Originally the *Vicomes* was the deputy of the *Comes* or Earl, to whom the Counties were originally committed, but in process of time the burthen of the business of the County was transferred wholly to the former, who, though entirely independent of the Earls, still retained the title of *Vicomes*. The Sheriff was the keeper of the King's peace, and during his office he was the first man in his County. It was his duty to apprehend all persons attempting to break the peace; to pursue and capture all traitors, murderers, felons, and fugitives; to defend his County against the King's enemies, for which and other purposes he could levy the *Posse Comitatus*, or power of the County. Also, as bailiff of the Sovereign, to preserve the rights of the Crown within his bailiwick (for so his County is frequently termed); to seize to the Sovereign's use all lands devolving to the Crown by attainder or escheat; to levy fines and forfeitures; and to seize and keep all waifs, wrecks, estrays, and the like, unless granted away by the Crown. To enable him to perform these various duties he was assisted by many subordinate officers. The office of Sheriff was in some cases hereditary, but generally it was held for a year, or *durante bene placito*. In the earlier times two or more Counties were sometimes committed to the same Sheriff, whilst there are cases of joint-Sheriffs answering for several Counties. In his position of bailiff to the King, the Sheriff was the accounting officer to the Royal Exchequer for so much of the revenues as passed through his hands; and it is in this character that he holds so prominent a position in the Pipe Roll Records. In early times the Sheriffs were men of great rank, frequently occupiers of some of the high offices of the Court (*i.e.*, Justiciars, &c.), to whom the King committed their respective Counties (or several Counties

in some cases) either in custody, or to arm, together with his castles and manors within their bailiwicks, the collection of his revenues, with divers powers and jurisdictions. With regard to the castles and manors, it was the Sheriff's duty to keep them supplied with all sorts of munition (for which allowance was made in his accounts), and to stock and improve the manors. With regard to the collection of revenue, his accounts embraced the revenues arising from the farms of the *Corpus Comitatus*, the *Crementum* and the *Proficuum*, if any; also those accruing from the issues of escheats, purprestures, fines, oblatas, amerciaments, escuages, aids, and tallages; together with the farms or issues of towns, burghs, guilds, or lands within his charge. When a County was committed to a Sheriff to farm he was charged, absolutely, with the farm of the *Corpus Comitatus*, and the farms of the *Crementum* and *Proficuum*; but when he accounted as *Custos* he was not absolutely charged to answer in the same manner, and had simply to account as a bailiff for the issues from those sources of revenue. [For the form of a Sheriff's account see COMPOTUS.]

VICCOMITILIA, Vicontiels or Viscontiels. Certain farms were so called for which a Sheriff paid rent to the King, and out of which he made what profit he could. Vicontiel Rents usually came under the title of *Firma Comitatus*, and the Sheriff had a particular roll of them given in to him, which he delivered back with his account. The Viscontiels included *Auxilium Vicecomitis*, *Auxilium ad Turnum Vicecomitis*, *Visus franci plegii*, *Redditus ad Turnum Hundredi*, and, likewise, Panel Silver.

VILLANUS, a villein. Villeins were those tenants who were in a state of villenage, a base and servile condition. A villein was either 'regardant' or 'in gross'; the former was bound to the lord as a member belonging and annexed to the manor; the latter was immediately bound to the person of the lord and his heirs.

VILLENAGIUM, villenage. Villenage was a base tenure of lands or tenements, whereby the tenant was bound to do such services as his lord commanded or were fit for a villein to perform. Villenage was divided into *Villenagium purum* and *villanum socagium*: by the former the tenant was bound to do whatever his lord commanded; by the latter he was bound to the performance of services agreed upon between him and his lord, such as to plough his ground, reap his harvest, &c.

VIRGATA TERRÆ, VIRGA TERRÆ, a yard-land; the quantity of land is uncertain, from 24 to 40 acres.

VIVUM ARGENTUM, quicksilver.

WAPENTAC, } a Wapentake. This was a subdivision of a County, in
WAPENTACHIA, } nature similar to the Hundred, and more frequently
WAPENTACHIUM, } adopted in the northern Counties beyond the Trent.

WARANTUM. If the Sheriff or other accountant was to have any sum allowed upon his account, such allowance was usually made *per warantum*, i.e.,

by virtue of the King's Writ on that behalf, or by the Writ or award of one of his Officers; and, in consequence, there were many writs of *Allocate* and *Computate* issued to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer directing them to make such allowances.

WARDA, } ward. Ward was the custody of a town, or castle, which the
WARDAGIUM, } tenants or inhabitants were bound to keep at their own charge.

WARENNA—see WARRENA.

WARPENNA, Wardpenny. Wardpenny is that tax contributed towards keeping watch and ward, either by the inhabitants of a town, or the tenants of a lord, in lieu of personally keeping watch at his castle.

WARRENA, WARENNA, a warren. Warren was a franchise or place privileged, either by prescription or grant from the King, to keep beasts and fowl of warren, which were hares, conies, partridges, and pheasants. A free warren (*libera warrenna*) might lie open, there being no necessity of enclosing the same as was the case in respect of a park.

WARRENNARIUS, a warrener, the keeper of a warren.

WASTUM, waste. Waste is a spoil or destruction in houses, gardens, trees, or other corporeal hereditaments, to the disherison of the heir. Waste may be committed in ponds, dove-houses, warrens, and the like; in timber, such as oak, ash, and elm; and in converting arable land, meadow, or pasture, into woodland, or the reverse.

WASTUM MANERII, the waste of a manor, *i.e.*, that part of a manor which, being uncultivated, served for roads, and for common of pasture to the lord and his tenants.

WAVIATA, waifs. *Bona waviata* or waifs were goods stolen and thrown away by the thief in his flight for fear of being apprehended. These were given to the Crown by law as a punishment on the owner for not himself pursuing the felon and recovering his goods. But if the party robbed immediately pursued, or ultimately captured and convicted the thief, he had his goods again; for waived goods did not belong to the Sovereign till seized by somebody for his use; and if the owner seized them first the Crown never had them. Stolen goods that were hidden, and the goods of foreign merchants, were never waifs. The Sovereign frequently granted waifs as a franchise to the lords of manors.

WRECCUM MARIS, wreck of the sea. Wreck was a source of Royal revenue, and, by the ancient common law, when a ship was lost at sea, and the goods or cargo were thrown on the land, they belonged to the King; it being judged that by the loss of the ship all property had gone out of the owner. Henry I. ordained that, if any person escaped alive out of the ship, it should be no wreck. Henry II. declared that, if any man or beast escaped, the owner should have his property, provided he claimed within three months; if not, it should go to the King or lord of the franchise. Richard I. conceded, that if even the owner perished, his children, or, in default of them, his brother and sister, should retain the goods; and in default of brother or sister they should

remain to the King. By the Statute of Westminster it was enacted that, if there were any man or beast surviving, the goods should be kept for a year and a day before forfeiture. This revenue of wreck was frequently granted out to lords of manors as a Royal franchise; and, in the case of the goods of the Crown being wrecked within the manor of such grantee, the Sovereign might claim them at any time within a year and a day. In order to constitute a wreck the goods had to come to land, and the Sheriff was responsible for wrecks within his bailiwick.



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