



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

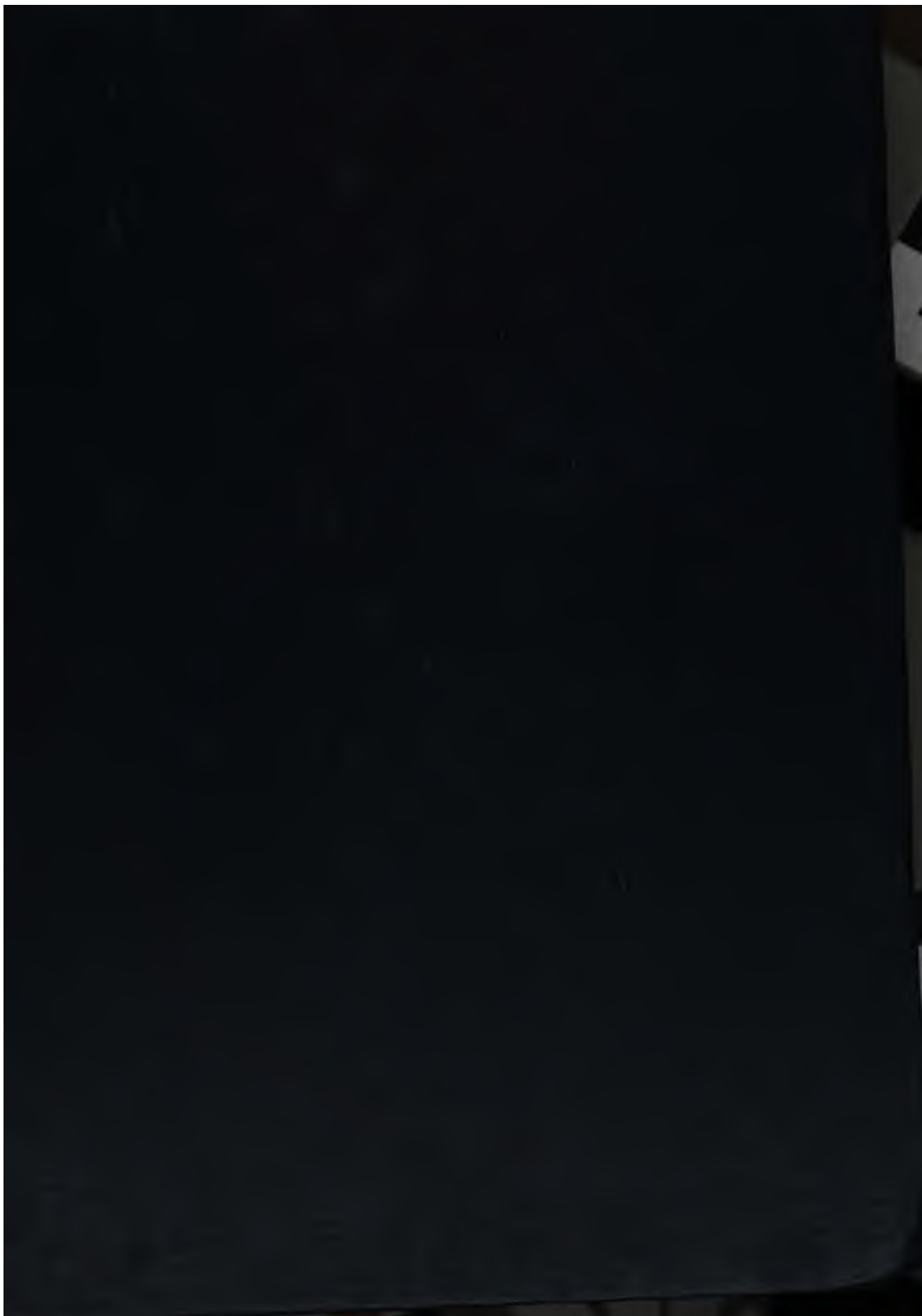
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

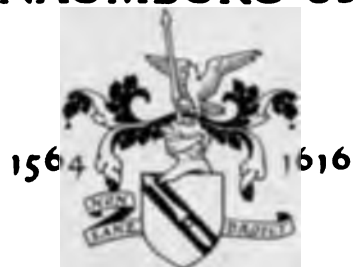
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



From the Income of
the Bequest of
**WALTER W.
NAUMBURG '89**



Harvard College Library
Br 89.3.14A

THE
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
Selden Society

περὶ παντὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν

VOLUME XV
FOR THE YEAR 1901

Selden Society

FOUNDED 1887

TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

Patrons :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

President :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD MACNAGHTEN.

Vice-Presidents :

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE STIRLING.
SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, BART.

Council :

MR. J. T. ATKINSON.	THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOYCE.
MR. HENRY ATTLEE.	SIR H. C. M. LYTE, K.C.B.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BRUCE.	MR. A. STUART MOORE.
MR. A. T. CARTER.	MR. R. PENNINGTON.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.	SIR F. POLLOCK, BART.
MR. CHADWYCK HEALY, K.C.	MR. W. C. RENNHAU, K.C.
MR. F. A. IDERWICK, K.C.	MR. T. CYPRIAN WILLIAMS.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLS.	

Literary Director :

PROFESSOR F. W. MAITLAND (Downing College, Cambridge).

Honorary Auditors :

MR. J. W. CLARK MR. HUBERT HALL.

Honorary Secretary :

MR. B. FOSBETT LOCK (11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London)

Honorary Treasurer :

MR. FRANCIS K. MUNTON (95A Queen Victoria Street, London).

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for the United States :

MR. RICHARD W. HALE (10 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.).

Select Pleas, Starrs, and other Records

FROM THE

ROLLS OF THE EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS

A.D. 1220-1284

B^A 89.3.14A
✓

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
MAY 10 1970

PREFACE

A BRIEF account of the rolls, from which the present selection is made, is given in the note on p. lxii infra.

In the Introduction I have attempted to focus the scattered lights shed upon the rolls by the Chronicles, records cited by Prynne,¹ Tovey,² Webb,³ and Madox,⁴ and other printed and unprinted documents; in which enterprise I have been greatly assisted by the labours of four Jewish scholars, viz. Dr. Gross,⁵ Mr. Joseph Jacobs,⁶ Dr. Neubauer,⁷ and Mr. B. L. Abrahams,⁸ to whom I gratefully acknowledge my obligations.

For help in deciphering the frequently enigmatical script, and in other ways, my thanks are due to Mr. S. R. Scargill-Bird, Mr. E. Salisbury, Mr. C. G. Crump, Mr. C. Johnson, and Mr. H. E. Headlam, of the Record Office; also to Mr. F. B. Bickley and Mr. H. J. Ellis, of the British Museum, and Mr. G. J. Turner, of Lincoln's Inn.

I am especially indebted to Professor Maitland for valuable suggestions during revision. It only remains for me to record my high appreciation of the sedulous care bestowed on every part of the work by the reader for the press, Mr. George J. Briscoe.

J. M. RIGG.

9 NEW SQUARE, LINCOLN'S INN.

¹ A Short Demurrer to the Jewes' long discontinued barred Remitter into England. London, 1656.

² Anglia Judaica. Oxford, 1738.

³ The Question, whether a Jew, born within the British Dominions, was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a person capable by law to purchase and hold lands to him and his heirs, fairly stated and considered. London, 1753.

⁴ History and Antiquities of the Exchequer. London, 1769.

⁵ The Exchequer of the Jews of England. (Publications of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition, London, 1888, cited as A.-J.H.E.P.)

⁶ The Jews of Angevin England, London, 1893, and The London Jewry (A.-J.H.E.P.).

⁷ Notes on the Jews in Oxford. (Collectanea, 2nd ser., Oxford Historical Society, 1890.)

⁸ The Expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290. Oxford, 1895.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	ix
 APPENDICES	
I. Recordum loquele de Judeis Norwici qui sunt in prisona apud Londoniam	xliv
II. Mandate of the King to the Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews touching certain statutes relating to the Jews in England, which are to be rigorously observed. The thirty-seventh year of King Henry. [A.D. 1253.]	xlix
III. Provisions of Jewry delivered at the Exchequer by Sir Walter de Merton. The fifty-third year of the reign of King Henry. [A.D. 1269.]	xlix
IV. Mandate of the King touching lands and fees of Jews in England. The fifty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry. [A.D. 1271.]	li
V. Articles touching the Jewry	lv
NOTE	lxii

EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS.

Charters of liberties granted and confirmed to the Jews of England in the second year of the reign of King John. [A.D. 1201.]	1
Pleas in the fourth year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John. [A.D. 1220.]	8
Pleas of Easter Term in the twenty-eighth year. [A.D. 1244.]	7
Pleas of Michaelmas Term in the twenty-eighth year and the beginning of the twenty-ninth year. [A.D. 1244-5.]	11
Starrs of Easter Term in the thirty-seventh year. [A.D. 1253.]	14
Pleas of Easter Quindene	17
Easter Three Weeks	19
Pleas of Holy Trinity Term in the fiftieth year. [A.D. 1266.]	31
Starrs acknowledged in Holy Trinity Term in the fiftieth year [A.D. 1266.] .	38
Pleas of Holy Trinity Term in the fifty-first year, nothing having been done in Easter Term by reason of the war. [A.D. 1267.]	36
Hilary Term in the fifty-second year of the reign of King Henry. [A.D. 1268.]	38
Easter Term in the fifty-second year. [A.D. 1268.]	48
Before our Lord the King on the Octave of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the fifty-fourth year, &c. [A.D. 1270.]	50
Easter Term in the fifty-fourth year. [A.D. 1270.]	51
Charters of William de Valence made in favour of Nicholas FitzMartin touching 50 marks of yearly fee-rent	56
Hilary Term in the fifty-fifth year. [A.D. 1271.]	62

	PAGE
Easter Month	68
The Octave and Morrow of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-sixth year. [A.D. 1272.]	63
The Quindene of St. John	65
Hilary Term in the first year of the reign of King Edward. [A.D. 1273.]	70
Holy Trinity Term	76
The Month and Morrow of All Souls in the first and the beginning of the second year. [A.D. 1273-4.]	78
Holy Trinity Term in the second year. [A.D. 1274.]	78
Michaelmas Term in the second and the beginning of the third year. [A.D. 1274-5.]	81
Hilary Term in the third year. [A.D. 1275.]	84
Easter Month	86
Holy Trinity Term	87
The Octave of St. Martin in the third and the beginning of the fourth year. [A.D. 1275-6.]	89
Holy Trinity Term in the fourth year. [A.D. 1276.]	91
Hilary Term in the fifth year. [A.D. 1277.]	92
Easter Term	93
Pleas resumed on the Octave of Holy Trinity by reason of the advance of the King's army on Wales in the fifth year. [A.D. 1277.]	95
Michaelmas Term in the fifth and the beginning of the sixth year. [A.D. 1277-8.]	100
Pleas of the Octave of St. Hilary in the sixth year. [A.D. 1278.]	101
Easter Month and Five Weeks	103
Holy Trinity Term	105
Holy Trinity Term in the seventh year. [A.D. 1279.]	106
Hilary Term in the eighth year. [A.D. 1280.]	107
Easter Term	109
Easter Term in the ninth year. [A.D. 1281.]	114
Holy Trinity Quindene	115
The Quindene of St. John the Baptist	116
Hilary Quindene in the tenth year. [A.D. 1282.]	117
Michaelmas Term in the tenth and the beginning of the eleventh year. [A.D. 1282-3.]	120
The Quindene of St. Hilary and the Morrow of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the eleventh year. [A.D. 1283.]	124
Easter Term in the eleventh year	125
Inquest taken before Haimo Hauteyn at the Tower of London on the Morrow of the Close of Easter	125
Holy Trinity Term. At the Exchequer of the Jews at Shrewsbury	129
Holy Trinity Term in the twelfth year. [A.D. 1284.]	130
Michaelmas Term in the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth year. [A.D. 1284-5.]	133
GLOSSARY	135
INDEX OF MATTERS	137
INDEX OF PERSONS: CHRISTIANS	141
INDEX OF PERSONS: JEWS	147
INDEX OF PLACES	151

INTRODUCTION

GRIEVOUS indeed, and by degrees more grievous, became the burden of the Jews under the sway of the barbarians, whom the collapse of the Roman Empire had made the arbiters of their destiny; for it was the burden of a people that could neither hope to adjust its environment to itself, nor even on honourable terms succeed in adjusting itself to its environment. Alien by race, by religion, by culture, by caste, dispersed throughout a fierce and licentious society in communities which by their wealth and weakness invited spoliation, Israel had nothing to expect from a Christendom reshaped in feudalism, retempered in the Crusades, but the lot of the outcast, the oppressed, and the persecuted. Founded in birthright, and cemented by fealty, feudal society inevitably excluded the Semite from its rigid aristocratic organisation. To domicile, even when hereditary, it attached little or no importance. Villeinage, unless released by way of *guedon* for some extraordinary service, descended from father to son in indefinite succession with only such slight modifications of its harsher features as use and wont silently and imperceptibly introduced.

Resident aliens were not only without political rights and incapable of holding an estate of inheritance in land, but were liable to exceptional taxation, and subject to expulsion at a moment's notice. The clause in *Magna Carta* (§ 41) for the protection of foreign traders from personal violence and pecuniary exactions shows the risks to which they were then exposed, and was probably dictated as much by a sense of common interest as by an enlightened appreciation of the benefits of commerce.

Moreover, it was perfectly possible for alienage, like villeinage, to be hereditary, notwithstanding permanent domiciliation; for birth within a dominion did not of itself confer capacity to do fealty to its

lord ; and to men who lacked this capacity, their native land proved a dura matrix, which refused to own them as legitimate offspring.

Such was the position in which the Jews found themselves wherever feudalism gained secure possession of the field. By their inability to take an oath of fealty, they forfeited the position of freemen, and, thus excluded from the body politic, they remained subject to all the disabilities of aliens without the claims to consideration which other aliens derived from international comity and membership in the Catholic Church. They escaped villeinage, it is true, but they became a sort of social estrays, the devoted spoil of whoever might have the will and the power—and where the power was, the will was not likely to be wanting—to appropriate them.

In England, where feudalism was qualified by an extremely high prerogative, the Jews were far too valuable a prey to be left by the Crown to indiscriminate appropriation, or to be surrendered by the Baronage without a struggle. Of the process by which they were delivered from the tyranny of the *Front de Bœufs* of the period, and subjected to the exclusive dominion of the Crown, we know nothing ; but it is evident from an ordinance which forms part of the so-called *Laws of Edward*, that the royal prerogative had not been established without a struggle, though the victory of the Crown had been decisive.

‘ Be it known,’ so runs this early Statute of Jewry, ‘ that all Jews, wheresoever they may be in the realm, are of right under the tutelage and protection of the King ; nor is it lawful for any of them to subject himself to any wealthy person without the King’s license. Jews and all their effects are the King’s property, and if any one withhold their money from them, let the King recover it as his own.’

Whatever may be the precise date of this statute, it had acquired in the early thirteenth century sufficient authority to be associated by Hoveden with the great name of Ranulf Glanvill, and is thus conclusive as to the status of the Jews in his day. They were already in the same category as treasure trove, a perquisite of the Crown.¹

The origins of the English Jewry are wrapt in obscurity, and possibly date from a period considerably anterior to the Norman Conquest. That event, however, certainly caused a large influx of Jews from the Continent, who established themselves in force in London and Oxford during the reign of the Red King, by whom they were sedulously cultivated as a thorn in the side of the Church, encouraged in their denial of the Christian Faith, and perhaps employed as farmers

¹ Hoveden (*Rolls Ser.*) ii. 137, 231. 1840, p. 195. Liebermann, *Über die Leges Antient Laws of England*, ed. Thorpe. *Edwardi Confessoris* (1896), p. 66.

of vacant abbeys and sees. Under the tutelage and patronage of his successors the Jewry enlarged its borders, so that at the time when Hoveden wrote there were probably few important towns in England where there was not a considerable and more or less wealthy Jewish community. A little earlier, in 1177, Henry II. had granted to the provincial Jewries an important concession—the right of burying their dead outside the walls of the towns in which they resided, instead of bringing the bodies, as had previously been the law, to the London cemetery in Cripplegate for interment.¹

This mortuary law excepted, the Jews seem, during the first period of their sojourn in England, to have enjoyed a comparative immunity from vexatious regulations. They were as yet compelled to wear no distinctive badge; nor was it until 1181 that they were disarmed. Though they resided in separate quarters, the Jewries were as yet no Ghetti, and frequently contained a number of mansions imposing both by their dimensions and their massive stone architecture, domestic fortresses furnished with an Oriental magnificence too apt to suggest to the Crusader—half free-lance, half devotee—that good blows might be struck and rich booty gotten in the holy cause at less than the cost of a journey to Damascus. They practised with some success as physicians, and plied the craft of the goldsmith.² Probably other crafts were open to them, for the craft-gild system does not appear to have been so far developed at the time of their first settlement in England as to preclude the formation by them of such associations, for which their wealth and solidarity would have facilitated the acquisition of the necessary charters. On the other hand, the sphere of their trading operations was seriously restricted by the gilds merchant. They had not the full *jus commercii*; they could not go into the market and compete freely as vendors and purchasers.³ The readiest and most lucrative way in which they could employ their capital was, therefore, to lend it, and their operations received from a very early period the countenance and encouragement of the Crown. The privileges which they enjoyed were derived from a Charter granted by Henry I. to a particular magnate, his family and dependents, which was confirmed to his

¹ Pet. Bles., *Cont. ad Hist. Ingulf.* (pseud.) an. 1100; Eadmer (*Rolls Ser.*), pp. 99–101; Will. Malmesb., *Gesta Reg.* (*Rolls Ser.*) ii. 371; *Gesta Reg. Hen. II.* (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 182; Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, Book iii. 54, 88.

² A Jewish goldsmith named Leo was patronised by King John, and received a

charter from him. See *Rot. Chart.* p. 62.

³ Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages*, 3rd ed. p. 336 et seq.; Ashley, *Introduction to English Economic History and Theory*, 2nd ed. i. 76; Gross, *The Gild Merchant*, i. 41.

posterity by Henry II. and Richard I. The Charter was probably from the first construed with considerable latitude, for it was not to the interest of the Crown to limit its scope; and it was expressly extended to the entire community by John (10 April 1201).

By virtue of this patent the Jews were free to travel and settle where they would, and to receive and purchase whatever might be brought to them, except things pertaining to the Church and blood-stained cloth,¹ throughout the length and breadth of England and Normandy, were authorised to sell their 'vadia' or securities after a year and a day's possession, were exempted from tolls and customs, including the wine duty, and from all jurisdiction except that of the King himself, or his castellans; were entitled to be tried by their peers, to be sworn on the Pentateuch, and to certain other privileges. The Charter prescribed that in all cases between Christian and Jew the plaintiff should produce two witnesses, a Christian and a Jew. This was fair enough, for it was doubtless as hard for a Jew to obtain Christian evidence against a Christian as for a Christian to obtain Jewish evidence against a Jew. But the Charter proceeded to distinguish: If a Jew were impleaded by a Christian who failed to produce testimony, he might purge himself by his bare oath on the Pentateuch, whereas in a similar case a Christian, as the law then stood, might be required to wage his law twelve-handed—i.e. with eleven compurgators.² Thus immensely more weight was attached to the oath of a Jew than to the oath of a Christian. Nor was this all. The Charter gave to a writ in the hands of a Jew an evidential value which it did not accord to a writ in the hands of a Christian. The effect was to place the Jew at a great advantage over the Christian both for attack and for defence. The intention was to use the Jewry as a reservoir equally open to receive and close to retain the surplus wealth of the surrounding population, so that the Crown might never lack a fund on which to draw in the hour of need. In an action on a loan the Jew had but to prove the advance, and the onus lay upon the debtor to dispute the interest. As to the rate of interest the Charter is silent, but from an incidental statement in the 'Dialogus de Scaccario'³ we gather that in the reign of Henry II. the ordinary rate

¹ See Glossary, 'Pannus sanguinolentus.'

² See Select Civil Pleas (Selden Soc.), i. 3, case 7, and cf. Magna Carta, § 38, 'Nullus ballivus ponat de cetero aliquem ad legem simplici loquela sua sine testibus fidelibus ad hoc inductis.' For the text of the Charter of the Jews, see p. 1, *infra*.

³ Lib. ii. § x. The rate was not fixed at

Oxford until 1248; and it is noticeable that four years before the Oxford Jewry, one of the most splendid in the country, had been looted by the scholars. Collectanea, sec. ser. (Oxford Hist. Soc.) p. 285; Mun. Acad. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 778. Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 91.

was 2*d.* a pound a week, or 49½ per cent. per annum, which in the thirteenth century was recognised as the legal maximum, compound interest being strictly forbidden. The gage, or 'vadium,' charged the debtor's lands as well as his chattels with the principal and interest, and lands of any tenure were chargeable until 1294, when exception was made of demesne estates of the Crown held in socage or villeinage.¹

On default in payment the creditor was entitled to seisin by a summary process, and might either sell the lands after a year's possession or hold them until he had satisfied himself out of the profits. On the other hand, if the land were freehold, he was impeachable for waste, and no laches or lapse of time was apparently pleadable in bar to a writ of account. Magna Carta (§ 10) further restricted his rights by suspending the accruer of interest during the minority of an heir, and this clause was incorporated in the Provisions of Merton (1236). Moreover, his position was precarious at the best, for the King might at any moment assign his security or release the debtor from the bond. It was also, as regarded feudal hereditaments, anomalous, for it was only as gagee that he could be seised of them at all.² The privilege which he enjoyed in the courts of swearing on the Pentateuch was not extended to the ceremony of investiture, so that he could not do either homage or fealty, and it was not lawful for Christians to do homage or fealty to him. He was not deemed worthy to hold a place of honour in the feudal system. We shall see later on that it was not until 1275 that he was legally capable of holding so much as a ten years' agricultural lease, and the license then granted was subject to the express reservation that he received no homage or fealty from Christians. It was only land tenable by rent in money or kind that he was entitled to hold at common law, and the 'mortua vadia,' which are rarely and barely mentioned in the rolls, were probably rentcharges.

Though not technically a 'liberty,' the Jewry enjoyed a qualified autonomy in matters juridical. Within its borders the King's writ did not ordinarily run except in pleas of the Crown or between Christians and Jews. Cases in which Jews alone were concerned were as a rule left to the cognisance of their own tribunals. These privileges are recognised in a separate Charter granted by John to the English Jewry concurrently with the Charter already mentioned, and were probably of no less ancient origin. The office of Chief

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus. 18 Hen. III. m. 9 dorso. Joh. (Rec. Comm.) pp. 35, 42, 44, 48, 73,

² Rot. de Lib. ac de Mis. et Præst. regn. 98; Webb, App. No. 3.

Rabbi (a freehold) lay, at least from the accession of John, in royal grant; but there is no evidence that the Jewish Church as such suffered at the hands of the Crown until the reign of Henry III, when, as we shall see, the number of synagogues was first limited. The relations of the Jews with the Christian Church appear also to have been on the whole fairly harmonious until some years after the Fourth Council of Lateran (1215); but it must not on that account be supposed that English anti-Semitism was of foreign importation. At Norwich, in 1144, we encounter the first unmistakable imputation of ritual murder, and the horrible accusation is repeated at Gloucester in 1168, at Bury St. Edmunds in 1181, at Winchester in 1192 and 1232, at London in 1244, and at Lincoln in 1255. Similar stories circulated on the Continent, where indeed the tradition continues to this day; but none is of equal antiquity with that of St. William of Norwich, recently edited from the long lost manuscript of Thomas of Monmouth by eminent scholars. With the exception of the last, which will be dealt with in its proper place, these need not be discussed. They were not subjected to judicial scrutiny, and therefore it is only as illustrative of the atmosphere of suspicion in which the English Jews of this period lived and moved that they fall within our purview. At present we may rest satisfied to note the bare fact that a belief was at this time generally prevalent in England that the Jews were accustomed periodically to kidnap or purchase a Christian boy, and, after circumcising him and retaining him for some days in a state of semi-starvation, to enact an infamous travesty of the Passion of Christ by mocking, scourging, crucifying, and stabbing him to death. The Jews were also believed to treat with cruel indignity such Christian women as entered their employ as nurses; and therefore as early as 1235 they were forbidden, at least in Norfolk, to engage such servants. The dark strangers from the East, with their peculiar rites and mysterious language, were, moreover, reputed adepts in the black art, and all kinds of occult science and secret villainy. Graver and more tangible were the charges of forgery, and clipping and counterfeiting the coin of the realm, which were from time to time brought against them. Much of the feeling against the Jews was doubtless due to instinctive antipathy to the alien, and some part of it must be credited to clerical influence; but though the clergy may lead, direct, and accelerate, they cannot generate a vast volume of popular passion, and the crusading spirit which predisposed to belief in the rumours of ritual murder, though fomented by ecclesiastics, was itself the spontaneous outcome of age-long racial as

well as religious antagonism. The charge of coin-clipping, at any rate, was one which the clergy had no special interest in aggravating; yet it ranks only second, if second, to ritual murder in the indictment against the Jews. In 1204 summary measures were taken against persons found in possession of light coin, and whereas Christians were allowed bail, it was expressly denied to Jews; and this differential treatment is the more remarkable because the Jews were at this time under the special protection of the Crown. The record of these proceedings is not forthcoming; but they were certainly not without effect, for we hear much less of frauds on the currency for many years. From this, however, we cannot infer that the suspicion cast upon the Jews was justified by the event; indeed, were it not that the information vouchsafed by the chroniclers is at this period, on all matters, extremely meagre, we might safely conclude from their total silence on this that few, if any, Jews were convicted.¹

For the chroniclers certainly do not err by partiality to the Jews. Not that they were intentionally calumnious or habitually careless, these early historians of England: on the contrary, they strove to be veracious; their accuracy is on the whole remarkable, and their credulity, though great, was by no means boundless. Like the Jews, they were men of peace and belonged to an order which had much to lose, and from time to time lost much by the exactions of the Crown. In a dark and tempestuous age they kept alive the sacred fire of learning, and were the pioneers of the progressive culture of the modern world. Yet, with the sole, though important, exception of Matthew Paris, they have little sympathy or charity to spare for the Jewish people, if they do not rather evince a hostile spirit, and it is therefore much to be deplored that the secular literary remains of the English Jewry of this period are so scanty that we can only be said to know the Christian side of the question. An Anglo-Jewish chronicle on the scale of that of St. Albans, and written in the same language and with equal care, would have been of inestimable historical value; nor does it appear that the rabbis lacked either the leisure or

¹ Tovey, p. 55, 104; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 95, 274, 293, App. p. 7; Labbe, *Concil.* xxii. 1054-6, 1172; Rad. de Coggeshall (*Rolls Ser.*), i. 191; *Life and Miracles of St. William of Norwich by Thomas of Monmouth*, ed. Jessopp and James (1896); *Trivet* (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*), pp. 18, 68, 245; *Flor. Wigorn.* (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*) ii. 155; *Chron. Steph.*, Hen. II., and

Ric. I. (*Rolls Ser.*) iii. 435, iv. 251; *Gervas. Cantuar.* (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 296; *Chron. Petroburg.* (*Camden Soc.*) pp. 2, 3; *Ric. Divis.* (*Eng. Hist. Soc.*) p. 63; *Hist. Monast. S. Pet. Glouc.* (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 20; *Ann. Monast.* (*Rolls Ser.*) i. 340, ii. 86, 296, iv. 24; *Raynald. Ann. Eccl.* (ed. 1747) ii. 395; *Rot. Lit. Pat.* (*Rec. Comm.*) p. 47.

the means of information required for its production. From the Arabians, the Europe of the Middle Ages received a potent intellectual stimulus and a positive intellectual bequest: to the contemporary Jews it acknowledged only pecuniary indebtedness.¹ The sense of this indebtedness reinforced, if it did not generate, the popular anti-Semitism; for embarrassed men seldom survey their position philosophically, so long as they have anything to lose or any means of retrieving their losses. The usurer in a rude state of society inevitably risks something dearer to him even than his money; and in England the general odium in which the Jews were held was immeasurably intensified by their exemption from the ordinary taxation, and their other privileges, indebtedness to a creature of the Crown being of all forms of indebtedness the most galling. Their liability to contribute to the revenue individually, as occasion demanded and means permitted, was probably as old as their connection with the Crown; but it was not until 1168 that they were subjected to collective talliage. Henry II. then demanded from them an aid of 5,000 marks, and as they owed their footing in the country and the greater portion of their already vast wealth to the protection and privileges which the Crown guaranteed them, the impost was by no means exorbitant. It met, however, with a resistance which provoked the King to banish the more opulent members of the community. In these circumstances it is not surprising that, notwithstanding the royal veto on Strongbow's Irish expedition, a Jewish loan supplied the adventurers with the sinews of war; but the discovery of the fact did not tend to conciliate the King, and the Jews then stood in especial need of royal favour, for the tide of anti-Semitism was setting in as a flood.²

The Crusade had failed and Christendom sought a salve for its wounded pride in reprisals upon the Jews. Twenty years or more had elapsed since St. Bernard of Clairvaux, with partial success, had protested that the war should be confined to the Levant. St. Bernard was now dead, and had left no spiritual successor. The Jews had thus no advocate in Europe, at a crisis in their fortunes of exceptional gravity. In France, in 1180, the entire Jewry, no inconsider-

¹ Maimonides, the one great Jewish thinker of the Middle Ages, was doubtless felt as a stimulus in the Christian schools; but the character of his metaphysic was essentially uncongenial to the Western mind. The Jewry produced no rival to Roger Bacon, and except in the South had no considerable secular culture of any

kind. See Abrahams, *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages*, pp. 361-71, 405-6.

² *Mag. Rot. Scacc. (Rec. Comm.)* pp. 53, 146-9; *Mag. Rot. Pip. (Rec. Comm.)* 2 Hen. II. p. 36, 5 Hen. II. (*Pipe Roll Ser.*) pp. 3, 4, 6, 53, 14 Hen. II. p. 222, 16 Hen. II. p. 78; *Gervas. Cantuar. (Rolls Ser.)* i. 205.

able portion of the population of Philippe Auguste's dominions, was arrested, committed to close custody, and held to ransom in fifteen thousand marks; and this harsh measure was but the prelude to the banishment of the community from the realm two years later. It is probable that the decree was to a large extent anticipated by voluntary emigration, that not a few of the refugees found a home in England, and that it was this influx of needy foreigners which led to the disarming of the Jewry in 1181.

Henry II. had not hitherto shown himself disposed to deal harshly with the Jews; but in 1188, when Saladin's tithe was imposed to repair the losses in the East, no sense of incongruity deterred him from compelling them to contribute their quota to the maintenance of a cause in which they had, if any, only an adverse interest. Nor do we now hear of recalcitrance; there is no longer any need to resort to banishment or other strong measures; the submissive people furnish £60,000, little less than half the supply raised from the country at large; nor was the amount of their talliage readily forgotten.¹

The conspicuous disparity between such wealth and the numbers of its possessors, the questionable—and, to the stauncher sort of Catholics, unholy—means by which much, if not most, of it had been acquired, and its as yet free, if not ostentatious, display, kindled the worst passions of a populace smarting under a sense of defeat, blinded with bigotry, ebullient with fanatical zeal. The sequel is one of the most deplorable chapters in our annals. While the disaster of Tiberias was still unavenged Henry II. died at Chinon on 6 July 1189. The magnates of the Jewry, who naturally wished to propitiate his successor, attended the coronation in great state (3 September). They were forbidden to enter the church, and as, after the religious ceremony was done, they thronged the precincts of the palace in the hope of catching sight of the King, they were thrust back by some of the crowd. A fray ensued, which soon became a general *mêlée*. The Christians pursued the fugitive Jews to their quarters, and finding the houses impregnable to assault, set fire to them, and, massacring such as attempted resistance, commenced a general sack. The Justiciar Ranulf Glanvill arrived on the scene too late to arrest or retard the work of desolation, which only terminated when the rioters were fairly sated with blood and plunder; nor did any adequate retribution follow this signal breach of the peace. The example set by London was followed

¹ Migne, *Patrolog.* (Lat.) tom. clxxxii. 565; *Rer. Gallic. Script.* xvii. 9; Gervas. *Can-*
tuar. (Rolls Ser.), ii. 4; Bouquet, *tuar.* (Rolls Ser.) i. 422; Tovey, p. 14.

in the provinces, and the Lenten season of 1190 was marked in red letters by a series of attacks upon the Jewries of the eastern counties, at Lynn, at Norwich, at Bury St. Edmunds, at Stamford, at Lincoln, and at York—where, in Passion Week, some hundreds of refugees beleaguered in the castle preferred self-immolation or mutual slaughter to surrender. The residue were ruthlessly massacred by the infuriated insurgents, who then broke into the cathedral, and burned the bonds, which, according to the custom of the time, their victims had placed for security in the chapter-house.

This ostensibly religious persecution was suspected at the time to have been at bottom but 'a new way to pay old debts;' and the suspicion is confirmed by unimpeachable documentary evidence, which affords ground for supposing that one of the prime movers in the York affair, Richard de Malebysse, had abundant reason for seeking such an adjustment of accounts. The sack of a castle was too grave a matter to be ignored, and so the circumstances were investigated by a special commission, with the result that the city was amerced and the Sheriff and Castellan were superseded. Malebysse was also fined, but most of the offenders escaped scot-free. Cœur-de-Lion was already on his way to the East, and Regent Longchamp was engrossed with other matters than the vindication of the law against the murderers of the Jews.¹

But the loss of the bonds was grave—indeed irreparable; for the Crown possessed no duplicates. It was, therefore, of paramount importance to prevent the recurrence of disturbances which tended so seriously to depreciate the King's chattels; nor was it long before the necessary measures of precaution were taken. The embarrassments of the King on his return from captivity were extreme. Most things taxable were taxed, and yet the inexorable problem of ways and means remained unsolved—truly a humiliating position for a lion-hearted monarch with a taste for magnificence. But there was still balm in Gilead. The Jews were assembled at Northampton and induced to contribute a liberal aid. The King appreciated their generosity, and took steps to secure their bonds against the exceptional risks to which, as recent events had shown, they were subject. For this purpose there were established in London and other principal towns of Jewry 'Archæ,' or, as we should now say, registries of bonds. Each Archa was administered by four chirographers, two

¹ Will. Parv. de Novoburgo (Eng. Hist. Soc.), ii. 1-30; Walt. de Hemingb. (Eng. Hist. Soc.) i. 137-147; Rad. de Diceto (Rolls Ser.), ii. 75; Rad. de Coggeshall (Rolls Ser.),

pp. 26-8; Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 42-44; Jocel. de Brakelonda (Camden Soc.), pp. 33, 123; Davis, שטרות (A.-J.H.E.P.), p. 288; Madox, i. 473, 483.

of whom were Christians and two Jews, assisted by two copyists (scriptores) and the clerks of the escheats. The chirographers were chosen by juries summoned by the Sheriffs, and on election were sworn and required to find sureties for their trustworthiness. In their presence, in future, all contracts of loan between Christians and Jews were to be reduced into legal shape, and they were to retain an exact copy of every such contract under triple lock and seal. In practice bond and memorial were written on the same skin, which, being folded on the blank space, was cut in an irregular line, so that the two parts corresponded as tallies. The original chirograph was sealed by the debtor and delivered to the creditor.¹

Three rolls of receipt were also to be kept, one by the Christian, another by the Jewish chirographers, and a third by one of the clerks. A fourth roll, containing a record of every chirograph and of all dealings therewith, was to be kept by the clerks of the escheats. The presence of a majority of the officials was to be essential to the validity of any transaction in any way affecting the rights of the parties, and the keys and seals were to be so distributed as that the muniment chest should be always in joint control. How far these minute and stringent regulations were actually observed it is impossible to say.

The Jew's acquittances or assignments of loans were made out in the form to which he was accustomed in his dealings with his own people, and were termed *starra*, from the Hebrew שטר, *shetar* (memorial or record). They were written sometimes in Hebrew with a Latin transcript, sometimes in Latin alone, occasionally in Latin in Hebrew characters, and occasionally in Norman French. They were signed by the creditor in Hebrew, and further authenticated by his seal. A *starr* of acquittance entitled the debtor to cancellation and delivery of the duplicate or 'foot' (*pes*) of the chirograph, but was not valid unless enrolled in the Exchequer. It is probable that this was not the original rule, but it was already established in the middle of the thirteenth century; and hence transcripts of these

¹ In the middle of the thirteenth century the practice was altered, the sealed part being retained by the chirographers, and a counterpart issued to the creditor as well as to the debtor. A few of the chirographs have thus been preserved, of which the following may serve as a sample:

'Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus, filius Radulfi de Hertheby, debeo Jacobo, filio Jacobi, Judeo, duas marcas argenti reddendas ad octabas Sancti

Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, quadragesimo quarto, et nisi tunc reddidero, dabo ei unaquaque ebdomada pro libra duos denarios de lucro quamdiu dictum debitum per grantum suum tenuero, et ideo invadiavi ei omnes terras meas et catalla. Actum die Mercurii proxima post diem Palmarum anno eodem.' (Accounts, Exch. Q. R., Bundle 249, No. 7.)

documents appear with frequency upon the Plea Rolls.¹ It only remains to add that the debtor was answerable to the Crown upon an unregistered chirograph or a chirograph privily acquitted, and that, though executed with all due formalities, both chirograph and starr remained impeachable for fraud, which, however, was hardly possible without collusion or culpable negligence on the part of the officials.²

By this admirably contrived system the creditor was placed entirely at the mercy of the Crown. Henceforth whenever the Barons were more than ordinarily hard-fisted, the king had but to order a general scrutiny of the Archæ, and having thus ascertained the financial position of his chattels, could proceed to talliage them with scientific precision, and, if they proved refractory, attach their bonds and persons until his demands were satisfied. During the scrutiny the register was closed under triple lock and seal, and all business was suspended. The organisation within the Court of Exchequer of a separate tribunal for the trial of Jewish causes was the natural sequel to the establishment of the Archæ. The connection indeed of the Jews with the Court of Exchequer was probably as old as the Court itself; for as chattels of the King, holding all that they possessed at his bare good will and pleasure, they were in a permanent condition of indebtedness to the Crown, and were therefore in all civil cases properly impleaded in the forum of account; but of the specific Scaccarium Judeorum or Judaisimi, Exchequer of the Jews or Jewry, as it came to be called, records there are none before 1218, nor any trace of its existence until the last year of Richard I. We then (1198) encounter four 'Custodes Judeorum,' 'Wardens of the Jews,' who are associated with the Barons of the Exchequer, and are in fact Barons in all but the name. These first Justices of the Jews to adopt the title which afterwards became most usual—were Simon de Pateshull, Henry de Wichenton, Benedict de Talemunt, and Joseph Aaron. Not only Aaron, but Talemunt, was a Jew; but there is no subsequent instance of a Jewish Justice of the Jews throughout the history of the Court. The Chief Rabbi, however, was expected to attend the justices as their assistant, and we read of certain rolls which he kept, though the nature of their contents does not appear. There was also a Jewish escheator, and the office of Clerk of the

¹ The identification of the historic Star Chamber with the room in which the starrs were deposited when brought to Westminster for scrutiny is purely conjectural, and gratuitous. See Baldon, *The Court of*

Star Chamber (1891), p. 11.

² Hoveden (*Rolls Ser.*), iii. 266; Madox, i. 240-6; Tovey, pp. 32-41; Gross (*A. J. H.E.P.*), § ii.

Court was held by a Jew, usually, it would seem, one of the chirographers of the London Archa.¹

In the Charters granted to the Jewry by King John the Justices of the Jews are ignored. 'Et Judei non intrabunt in placitum nisi coram Nobis aut coram illis qui turres nostras custodierint, in quorum ballivis Judei manserint.' 'And Jews shall not enter into plea except before Us or before those who have ward of our castles, in whose bailiwicks Jews dwell.' Such is still the language employed. The 'coram Nobis' is wide enough to include all the Justices of the King's Court, and the subsequent practice is on the whole consistent with this large construction. An appeal of murder by Robert of Sutton against Bonefand, a Jew of Bedford, was tried before the Justices on the Bedfordshire Eyre in 1202; and two other appeals of murder arising out of the death of a Jewess of York, one by her husband, Milo, against three Christians, another by her brother, Benedict, against Milo himself, are among the Crown Pleas of Trinity Term, 1208. Whether they were tried at York or Westminster is uncertain, but their presence among the Crown Pleas is enough to show that they were not tried before the Justices of the Jews.² It is plain, therefore, that at that date the Justices of the Jews had at least in criminal matters no exclusive jurisdiction as against the Justices of the King's Court.

The Charters of John were never expressly confirmed by Henry III.; but they did not therefore lapse. They lived on as part—the most essential part—of the *Consuetudo et Assisa Judaismi*, of which the Justices of the Jews were the official guardians. The position of the Justices was, however, one which demanded no small vigilance. They had to defend the privileges of their protégés against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical Courts, and the clergy, though always defeated, were slow to relinquish the contest. The exemption of the Jews from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the advantage which their own Assize gave them, if pleaded either before the Sheriff or in the Exchequer, were indeed the theme of one of the Articles of Grievance drawn up by the prelates in May 1257. It would seem that the Jew was never required to wage his law with more than two compurgators, of whom one might be of his own race and religion, and it is probable that the distinction between an oath on the Pentateuch and an affirmation was not very apparent

¹ Madox, i. Exch. i. 235, ii. 315: Form. Anglican. cxlii.; Rot. Lit. Claus. 21 Hen. III. m. 18, 33 Hen. III. m. 6, 7, 44 Hen. III.

m. 9; Prynne, ii. 38, 69.

² Select Pleas of the Crown (Selden Soc.), i. Nos. 59, 103.

to most Englishmen of that day, whether lay or clerical. Moreover, as the Justices of the Jews did not ordinarily hold pleas in the provinces, a suitor who could not obtain redress against a Jew in the Sheriff's Court might be put to the expense of a journey to Westminster. In these circumstances the Justices in Eyre naturally refused to recognise the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Jews as exclusive of their own. From the Annals of Dunstable it appears that Martin de Pateshull presided at the trial in 1221 of Moses the forger, and though the record of this case appears upon the roll of the Exchequer of the Jews, it is certain that Martin de Pateshull was not one of the Justices of that Court.¹

In the Norwich circumcision case hereafter (p. xxvii) noticed, proceedings were instituted before the Justices in Eyre (1234), nor did the Jews plead to the jurisdiction. The case was adjourned pending an investigation by the King in Council and a reference to the Ordinary. The Jews procured a view by an oblation of ten marks, and afterwards applied for a mixed jury; but the Justices certifying that this concession would render a verdict impossible, the case was eventually tried by them with an ordinary jury, and the prisoners were found guilty and executed. That at no stage in these protracted proceedings was the jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre so much as questioned is proof positive that it was not as yet open to question. In 1250 pleas of disseisin of tenements within the City of London were withdrawn from the cognisance of the Justices of the Jews, and assigned for trial 'coram civibus,' i.e. in the Mayor's Court. Subsequently such cases appear to have been tried in the Chancery; but in 1271 they were definitively reassigned to the Exchequer. These notes of practice suffice to show that the exclusive jurisdiction from time to time affirmed for the Justices of the Jews was subject to certain important limitations. The claim is asserted in a writ of 7 January 1257, whereby the Justices on the Lincoln Eyre are prohibited from trying Jewish causes 'quia Rex non vult quod Judei sui placitent vel implacentur alibi quam coram Justiciariis Regis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis,' but from a writ of 14 February 1263 it appears that two Jews indicted before the Justices in Eyre in Sussex for receiving stolen goods, and outlawed for absconding, had then submitted to their jurisdiction. Exclusive jurisdiction is reaffirmed for the Justices of the Jews in the most ample terms on the accession of Edward I., but nevertheless in 1276 the London Jewry purchased exemption from the jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre by a fine of

¹ Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) vi. 360. 1; Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) lii. 66.

50*l.*, and in the great coin-clipping case of 1279 the Jews were tried with the other offenders before a special commission, 'ad placita transgressionis monete audienda,' which included no Justice of the Jews.

Moreover, the Justices of the Jews were at all times subordinate to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, who corrected their 'excesses,' and with whom in cases of exceptional difficulty they were accustomed to confer. An instance in point is the case of *Charlecote v. Licorice*, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III., *infra*. In short, the Exchequer of the Jews, though it had its own seal and separate staff of officers, was not so much a separate Court as a branch of the Great Exchequer, invested with a jurisdiction never very precisely defined, and which never became, though it gradually tended to become, exclusive of that of the King's Court.

Its procedure did not differ materially from that of the Great Exchequer, except so far as it was modified by the *Assisa Judaismi*, of which the most important feature was the right of a Jew to trial by a panel 'de medietate' when impleaded by a Christian upon a cause of action arising within the Jewry.

The wealth of the Jews, their monopoly, only temporarily invaded by the Cahorsins of the moneylending business, and the frequency with which they were talliaged or otherwise mulcted by the Crown, provided the Court with abundance of occupation, and political causes gave it, as we shall see, during great part of the reign of Henry III. an altogether exceptional importance. During the reign of John, the Justices of the Jews were William de Warenne, of Wormgay, in Norfolk, Geoffrey de Norwich, and Thomas de Neville. William de Albini was also appointed, but held office only for a short period. Warenne and Albini were both great barons. The other two men are hardly to be identified.¹

Under the tutelage of these worthies the Jews fared at first somewhat better than in the preceding reign; for John had far too shrewd an eye to his own interest to permit his chattels to suffer by any but himself, or to refuse them such indulgence as might be necessary to enable them to replenish their coffers. He was, therefore, content with 4,000 marks as the price of the confirmation of their privileges, and sternly repressed the recrudescent anti-Semitism which in 1203 threatened a fresh sack of the London Jewry, admonishing the Mayor

¹ Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec. Comm.) i. 34-5, 87-8, 107; Rot. Chart. (Rec. Comm.) p. 61; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 16; 41 Hen. III. m. 12; 47 Hen. III. m. 11; Bymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 489, 570; Addit. Roll (Brit. Mus.) 7218, m. 9; Cal. Close Rolls (Rolls Ser.), 1272-9, p. 265; Madox, i. 254.

and Barons with characteristic superciliousness that his promise of protection, though it were granted to a dog, ought to be held inviolate; and when, after the rupture with Rome, his hand was heavy on the Church, another 4,000 marks was all that he at first deemed it expedient to exact from Israel.¹

But when the crisis was at last come, when, discredited and almost desperate, he stood among his mutinous nobles and disaffected people, and computed his resources for the final struggle, then was the time to draw upon the reserve which had silently accumulated in the hands of his chattels, and rich was the reward which he reaped from his wise economy.

On his return from Ireland in the autumn of 1210 he caused the entire Jewish community throughout the kingdom to be arrested and collected at Bristol, where on All Saints Day (1 November) it was rated for talliage at 66,000 marks. The sum was considerably less than that which Henry II. had levied in 1188, but the Jews had suffered much since then, and all the respite accorded them had not sufficed to restore them to their former opulence.

The officers who had made the scrutiny of the Archæ had apparently exaggerated the value of their contents, and the proceeds of the sale or redemption of the bonds did not answer to their estimate. The money was therefore not readily forthcoming. But the King would not bate a jot of his demands, though to enforce them strained the resources of even his tyranny. The methods used to extort the balance were of the most ruthless character, nor did the victims fail to give signal proof of the stubborn endurance which has ever been characteristic of their race. In some cases the King's methods were ultimately successful, as in the well-known instance recorded by Wendover, of the wealthy magnate who deferred payment until seven of his teeth had been wrenched from his jaw, and then paid in full to save the residue;² but in other cases mutilation or death was the penalty of invincible obduracy, or perhaps of inability to disclose treasures which the sufferers did not possess.

This reign of terror caused a large exodus of Jews from the country. One chronicle speaks of a general edict of banishment, but no such measure was strictly enforced. The Jewry retained a footing in the country, though reduced to comparative insignificance, for the places of William de Warenne and Geoffrey de Norwich,

¹ Rot. de Obl. et Fin. (Rec. Comm.) pp. 133, 402, 418; Hardy, Description of Patent Rolls (Rec. Comm.), p. 61.

² Rog. de Wendover (Rolls Ser.), ii. 54;

Gervas. Cantuar. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 105; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 528; Rot. Scacc. de Recept. (Jud.) 14 Job.;

Madox, i. 223.

both of which became vacant about this time, were not filled up until the accession of Henry III., when the exiles began to return to the country in considerable numbers. They met on the whole with encouragement. The Earl of Pembroke, who acted as Protector during the minority of the King, assured them of the King's 'firm peace,' expressly exempted them from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and in towns where they were likely to meet with molestation caused twenty-four burgesses to be sworn in to protect them. At the same time each male Jew was required to wear a badge consisting of two strips of white linen or parchment whenever he was seen in public, and immigrants were ordered to enrol themselves forthwith in the Court of Exchequer.¹

These measures were not without effect. The stream of Jewish immigration continued, increased in volume, and spread itself far and wide over the country. The immigrants were perhaps nowhere welcome; and it was the policy of the Crown to confine them to comparatively few localities. They were thus excluded by royal mandate from Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1234, from Wycombe in 1235, from Southampton in 1236, from Newbury in 1244, and in 1253, as we shall see, an ordinance was passed which definitively prohibited the formation of any new Jewry. This edict was rigorously enforced by the dispersal of such new settlements as the Jews from time to time ventured to establish (at Winchelsea, e.g., in 1273, at Bridgnorth in 1274, at Windsor in 1283), and the arrest and amercement of any Jew who changed his residence without license. The distribution of the Jewries will appear with tolerable completeness from the cases which follow; here it is enough to observe that on the further side of the river Trent, a great landmark in those days, they were mainly confined to the counties of Nottingham and York; but that otherwise they were to be found in most of the English counties. With Wales, which when conquered was placed under a separate jurisdiction, we are not concerned.

By Magna Carta (§ 10), the right of the Crown in Jewish credits was expressly limited to the principal money. We may be sure that this article was at least no better observed than the rest of the Charter; but the first talliage laid upon the Jewry by Henry III. (in 1226) amounted to no more than 4,000 marks, and, though it was soon followed by one of 6,000 marks, the payment of the latter sum was respited until 1230.² So long indeed as Hubert de Burgh

¹ Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 151-2; Comm.) i. 112, 186.
² *Recept. de Tall. Jud. 10 Hen. III., Rot. Prynne*, ii. 21, 24; *Rot. Lit. Claus. (Rec.*

remained Justiciar, the Jews were secure against inordinate exactions. Their history during this period is accordingly characterised by a wholesome dulness. Their Exchequer was administered by comparatively obscure men, Richard de Dol, Alexander de Dorset, Elias de Sunninges.¹ As these men owed their places to Burgh, they were doubtless sound lawyers and upright judges, but, though the records of the Court now begin, they are as yet too defective to shed much light upon its inner history. This must nevertheless have been a period of silent growth, during which the functions of the Court both fiscal and judicial acquired increased importance, and its practice assumed definite shape.

In 1232 the Poitevin adventurer, Pierre des Roches, who masqueraded as Bishop of Winchester and flattered the King's hopes of recovering the lost Continental dominions, gained the ascendancy. Burgh was dismissed, and Des Roches became the real minister, with Stephen de Segrave as nominal Justiciar. The place of Treasurer of the Exchequer was given, with many other offices, to Des Roches's nephew or son, Pierre de Rievaulx, who chose as under-treasurer Robert Passelewe, a former retainer of the infamous Falkes de Breaté. The Exchequer of the Jews thus passed under the control of a rapacious junto, who neglected no means of enriching themselves at the expense of the suitors and their Sovereign. They were dismissed for various misfeasances in 1234, but not until two fresh talliages—one of 8,000 marks, the other of 10,000 marks—had been laid upon the Jewry; and, despite the influence of the patriotic Primate, Edmund Rich, who for a time had the King's confidence, Segrave, Rievaulx, and Passelewe were soon restored to favour, though not to their former offices. The King dispensed with a Justiciar, and was satisfied with a clerk for Treasurer.

The system of talliaging was now perfected, a few wealthy persons being held primarily responsible for the required amount, and empowered to make the assessment upon the community, and enforce their demands by distress. The magnates sometimes received substantial tokens of royal favour, and were also flattered by being associated with the Justices in the administration of the law. Thus in 1238, when Elias de Sunninges and his colleagues Philip Assell and William Le Breton went circuit under a special commission for the trial of coin-clipping, larceny, and cognate cases, Aaron and

Lit. Claus. 10 Hen. III. m. 16, 19 Hen. III. pars i. m. 23, 20 Hen. III. m. 11, 28 Hen. III. m. 16; Madox, i. 224, 260; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 503, 634; Cal. Close

Rolls (Rolls Ser.), 1272-9, p. 130.

¹ Appointed on 8 May, 1218. Rot. Lit. Pat. 2 Hen. III. m. 3; Prynne, ii. 21.

Leo of York, David of Oxford, Benedict Crespin, Aaron Blund, Aaron, son of Abraham, Jacob Crespin, and Elias le Eveske were named in the commission as assessors.

The policy evidently was to establish a Court faction within the Jewry, by which the rest of the community might be rendered entirely subservient to the King's will: and it was a prescient policy, for the King was only beginning to realise the difficulties of his position. He had made an unpopular marriage. Queen Eleanor drew in her train her uncles Boniface and Pierre de Savoie, for whom it was necessary to make honourable provision. They were followed by Henry's half-brothers, Guy, Geoffrey and Aymer de Lusignan and William de Valence, who were received at Court with no less distinction. England was not then a hospitable country, and the honours lavished on the newcomers excited intense disgust among the Norman nobles. The Barons were by no means a united party, and Henry might perhaps have evaded the Charter with impunity, had not his open preference for his foreign relations given strength and cohesion to the opposition. In the baronial programme of reform the extrusion of the foreign faction from the Court and the country was always closely associated with the appointment of a Justiciar and the confirmation of the Charter. Till these demands were granted no satisfactory solution of the problem of ways and means was to be looked for from the Barons; and thus the King, weak, lavish, and despotic, was reduced to replenish his treasury by arbitrary methods, and particularly by the now time-honoured expedient of talliaging the Jews.¹

In 1237 the last arrears of the assessment of 10,000 marks were exacted with the utmost rigour; and the assessment was doubled in 1241, when a so-called Jewish Parliament—which was, in fact, merely a convention of notables from the several Jewries—met at Worcester to arrange details. In the interval we read of sore tribulation suffered by the community at the hands of Geoffrey the Templar, one of the King's most trusted advisers, and of other outrages at Norwich connected with the circumcision case.

The procedure in this case has been already described, and the record is printed in the Appendix. There is therefore no need to enter minutely into its nauseous details. The record assigns that Odard, son of Benedict, a physician of Norwich, had been kidnapped and circumcised by certain Jews some four years before the indict-

¹ Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Hen. III. m. 6, 7, Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 21 Hen. III. m. 9, 22 Hen. III. m. 2, 220, 292-6, 306, 368; Prynne, ii. 30-37. 33 Hen. III. m. 4, 34 Hen. III. m. 3;

ment was laid. The case is therefore, *prima facie*, suspicious; but, on the other hand, the evidence was abundant and consistent; the Justices certified, after a view, that the boy had been circumcised, and a subsequent view, had at the instance of the Jews at the close of the proceedings before the Council, did not affect the decision. It is evident, therefore, that we must make our option between fact and fabrication; nor, on the latter hypothesis, is it easy, or perhaps possible, to clear either the Justices or the Council of a very serious imputation.

Henry was now fairly launched on that course of ruinous extravagance and reckless adventure which eventually provoked the revolt of the Barons. His rule was despotism tempered by debt, and that he was so long able to postpone the day of reckoning was in great measure due to the enforced liberality of his Jewry. On his return in 1243 from his bootless campaign in Poitou, he discovered a mine of wealth in the Chief Rabbi, Aaron of York. Aaron had the misfortune to be impleaded for forgery, and the King was thus able to draw from him in the course of seven years sums amounting in the whole to 32,000 marks. The Chief Rabbi thus escaped the gaol at the cost of the bulk of his princely fortune. In 1244 a singular piece of treasure trove added vastly to the King's resources. The corpse of a boy was exhumed in London, whereon were discovered certain marks of rough usage, and some punctures resembling Hebrew letters, which, with the aid of some converted Jews, were construed to signify that the child had been sold to the Jews. The case was plain; London rang with the news of another ritual murder, the corpse was interred with great solemnity in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Jews were talliaged in 60,000 marks payable in five years.

This immense sum was hardly got in before the Justices of the Jews received a royal mandate to make a domiciliary visitation of the Jewries to search out the hidden treasures which they were thought to contain. The Justices accordingly rode forth attended by a renegade Jew, who acted as inquisitor, and took a malign delight in compelling discovery of secret hoards and doubling the talliage upon the owners. On the basis of this census a tax of a third was laid upon the community in the summer of 1253.

But the King was not content merely to extort money from the Jews. It was evidently his deliberate design to degrade their status to the uttermost. Even the Synagogue had by this time lost all freedom of action, so that the Masters of the Law could not even excommunicate a defaulter in graveyard dues without first applying for a royal license; and in 1253 a royal ordinance hedged the Jewry

about with a series of vexatious regulations. The ordinance began with a threat. No Jew, it affirmed, should thenceforth remain in England unless he served the King in some way. It then forbade the erection of synagogues on sites not already dedicated to the purpose in the reign of John, enjoined the worshippers to recite their offices in a low tone so as not to offend Christian ears, and subjected them to the authority of the parish priest, not only in secular matters, but in the article of the observance of Lent. It proceeded to debar the Jews not only from the services of Christians, but from all friendly and familiar intercourse with them, closed the churches to them except for purposes of transit, and, having thus deprived them of all reasonable hope of conversion, admonished them in no way to hinder that salutary process. It concluded by forbidding them to change their residence without special royal license.

In certain respects this ordinance did but renew and reinforce provisions made by the Council of Oxford in 1222, in which year a nameless deacon, who had apostatised for love of a Jewess, expiated his offence at the stake; but the canons of an assembly of ecclesiastics stood even in that age on a very different footing from a royal edict, and it is doubtful whether the canons in question had not been allowed to become almost a dead letter. Henry's edict, on the other hand, went far towards converting the Jewry into a Ghetto. It was doubtless inspired by Boniface de Savoie, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who may have thought thereby to atone for his scandalous neglect of his spiritual duties; but it would hardly have been promulgated had not the capacity of the Jews to serve the King in the accustomed way begun to show signs of declension. The threat of expulsion was, however, merely 'in terrorem.'

Henry had acted as if the Jews possessed the purse of Fortunatus, and the discovery of his error had caused him bitter disappointment; but the Jews, though impoverished by his merciless exactions, were still far too valuable a property to be discarded in a fit of the spleen. Their condition was depicted in the darkest colours by Chief Rabbi Elias, when Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who acted as Regent during the King's absence in Gascony, laid a new talliage of 10,000 marks upon them in 1254. His Majesty, he passionately declared, might flay, might mutilate, might massacre them, but he could not compel them to yield that which they no longer possessed; and he therefore craved for himself and his people a safe-conduct to the coast. The rhetoric was excellent, but Earl Richard was one of the hardest and keenest men of a merciless age: he saw that the Chief Rabbi pro-

tested too much, he refused the safe-conduct, and he got the 10,000 marks, or a substantial fraction of the sum, without resorting to the extreme measures which Elias had suggested.

On his return from Gascony, towards the close of 1254, Henry began to realise that he had almost touched the limit of his financial resources. He was desperately in need of funds to equip the grand army which was to seat Prince Edmund on the throne of the Sicilies. The project was in the last degree distasteful to the Barons, and the King was therefore driven once more to have recourse to the Jews. Early in 1255 he summoned their chief notables to the council table and demanded 8,000 marks. Recent experience had evidently taught the magnates the futility of declamation, for they now contented themselves with a dry and curt 'non possumus,' to which the weak King found no answer. He was fain to mortgage the entire community with all its arrears of talliage to Earl Richard, for the trifling sum of 5,000 marks (24 Feb.). Earl Richard's wealth was enormous; but his resources were likely to be severely strained by his intended canvass of the Imperial Electoral College; and thus the would-be King of the Romans and Emperor of the West did not disdain to wring a paltry subsidy from the impoverished Jewry of England.¹

About Michaelmas, 1255, the King on his southward progress from the Scottish border reached Lincoln, and tarried to investigate a supposed case of ritual murder, with which the city was ringing. He had already heard from the lips of Beatrix, the bereaved mother, how her boy Hugh, a child of nine years, had been missing since the vigil of St. Peter's Chains (31 July), and how the place where he had been last seen, and an unusual concourse of Jews which had been lately observed in the city, had raised a suspicion that he had met his fate at their hands. He had at once directed the inquest to be taken by John de Lexington,² then Chief Justice of the Forest on the further side of Trent, a man, we are told, of great sagacity and discretion. Search had been made, and on 29 August a body, which was identified with that of the missing lad, had been discovered in a well, bearing the stigmata and other scars indicative of death by ritual murder; but as the case rested on merely circumstantial evidence, nothing

¹ Recept. de Tall. Jud. 17, 38 Hen. III.; Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Hen. III. m. 6; 21 Hen. III. m. 6, 9; 34 Hen. III. m. 3, 6; Rot. Lit. Claus. 21 Hen. III. m. 19; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) pp. 19, 21; Madox, i. 224, 67, v. 360; Norfolk Antiq. Misc. i. 331; Matt. Paris. Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) m. 543. iv. 30, 88, 260, 377, v. 115, 441, 487, 8; Ann.

Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 63; Rymer. Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 274, 293, 315; Prynne, ii. 39, 43.

² In the contemporary authorities Lexington, or Lessinton; but it has seemed best to modernise the spelling. A brief life of the judge is given in the Dictionary of National Biography.

further had as yet been done. Upon his arrival Henry gave orders for a general arrest of the suspects, who made a stout resistance, compelling the officers of the law to force their houses, and defending themselves desperately, so that they were dragged to the court in chains. In the course of the subsequent investigation Lexington fixed upon one who was apparently a man of some consequence, and is said to have been a rabbi, as a possible approver. This witness, whose name is given as Joppin, or Copin, but was probably Joscepin, he therefore reserved for private examination. Joscepin was not tortured, nor had he reasonable cause to apprehend torture, which, though practised by King John, formed no part of the regular course of judicial procedure. His life was in no immediate danger; he was not kept for any considerable time in confinement, and it is impossible to understand how Lexington could subject him to any pressure which might not have been resisted by a man of ordinary firmness. Nevertheless, relying on Lexington's proffered interest to secure his immunity if he disclosed the facts, he made a deposition incriminating himself and a multitude of other Jews in the ritual murder of the boy. The deposition was taken as conclusive of the informer's own guilt, and the immunity suggested by Lexington was denied him by the King: The wretch was therefore executed on the spot. The associates whom he had incriminated, to the number of ninety-two, were indicted and sent to London for trial. Eighteen of them, regarding conviction as a foregone conclusion, unless they were allowed a mixed jury, refused to put themselves upon the country. This was construed as a confession of guilt, and on their arrival in London they were summarily sentenced and executed (22-3 November). The trial of the rest was fixed for the following Hilary Term, a jury of twenty-four knights and as many burgesses being summoned from Lincoln for the purpose. Two of the prisoners were pardoned before the case came on. The rest, all save one, were convicted and sentenced, but the Dominican Order, at the cost of much obloquy, was instant in the cause of mercy, and the powerful intercession of Earl Richard at length (Easter Term) procured the release of all the prisoners. The earl's intervention was alleged at the time to have been bought by the Jewry, and unfortunately we cannot discredit the story.

The record of this case is not forthcoming; but the circumstantial account furnished by the Annalist of Burton-on-Trent is borne out in all material particulars by Matthew Paris. The concealment of the corpse in the well is certainly not a probable circumstance, nor is the narrative free from miraculous incident; but the explanation

given by the Jews of their unusual strength in the city—a great wedding—is recorded, and the writer's apparent accuracy and general sobriety of tone suggest that he was both well informed and conscientious. In this case, therefore, as in the Norwich circumcision case, we are confronted by a very ugly alternative. Either Josepin spoke the truth, or the charge to which he deposed was a fabrication. No refuge can be found in a mythical theory. The wounds on the boy's body might conceivably, if the death were accidental, have been inflicted post mortem by other than Jewish hands, but it would be irrational to suppose that there were no such wounds. Moreover, the myth would be wanting in the reproductive power characteristic of myths. Little Hugh's remains were interred with a martyr's rites in Lincoln Minster; his shrine became famous, his story a theme for ballads. On the mythical hypothesis such celebrity ought to have been a prolific source of similar charges, whereas the subsequent history of the English Jewry furnishes only two such cases, in one of which the accused were acquitted, and in the other convicted. This circumstance also tells against the hypothesis of fabrication, unless indeed we are to assume that the Crown possessed and jealously guarded a monopoly of the manufacture, for otherwise success might have been expected to stimulate production. On the other hand it is perhaps hardly possible for any but a Jew to appreciate the full weight of the presumption which the character of the Rabbinical Law and the conservative instincts of the Jewish people combine to raise against the hypothesis of ritual murder, even though the practice be supposed to have been confined to a small and obscure sect of fanatical zealots.¹

We must therefore be content to suspend judgment on this singular case until some document shall leap to light which may enable us to pronounce decisively as to its merits. We are in no better position in regard to another cause célèbre, which must have painfully agitated the London Jewry in 1257, the trial of Chief Rabbi Elias for a trespass against the King and Earl Richard. The trial took place in the Exchequer of the Jews before Sir Philip Basset, who had but just been appointed, Sir Philip Lovel, the Treasurer, Sir Henry de Bath, and Sir Simon Passelewe. Lovel, originally a clerk in the Exchequer, had been appointed Treasurer in 1252. He

¹ Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) i. 340; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) v. 516-19, 546; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 23; Royal and Historical Letters, ed. Shirley (Rolls Ser.), ii. 110; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 335, 344; Excerpt. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Comm.) ii. 240, 255. A few other records

are printed in the Appendix to Mr. Joseph Jacobs's ingenious dissertation, 'Little St. Hugh of Lincoln,' in the Transactions of the Jewish Historical Society of England, 1893-4. For subsequent cases, see Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I. 1272-9, p. 273, and Bart. de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), p. 159.

was an able man, and though convicted of forgery and removed from office, had found the means to procure his restoration to favour and place.¹ Bath and Passelewe were both, like Lovel, thoroughly unscrupulous men, and Basset, the Falkland of the age, as he has well been termed,² must have felt singularly out of his element in such a tribunal. The record of the proceedings is again lost, nor does the precise nature of the charge appear from other sources. We know only that the Chief Rabbi was deprived of his office, and that his brothers Cresse and Hagin procured by a fine of three marks of gold a patent confirming the deprivation in perpetuity, and throwing the office open to free election. The choice of the people fell upon Hagin. Elias is said to have been soon afterwards baptized,³ but if so, his conversion was as superficial as it was sudden, for he not only throve as a money-lender but actually held office in the Synagogue as Master of the Law, and at his death his by no means inconsiderable estate was administered in the Exchequer of the Jews. (See the Records of Trinity Term, 3 Ed. I., and Trinity Term, 12 Ed. I., *infra*.) His successful rival became involved in financial transactions which led to his committal to gaol and the confiscation of his estate in the third year of Edward I. (*ib.* Easter Term, 8 Ed. I. *infra*).

In 1258 Henry's embarrassments had so far increased that he found himself confronted by an opposition which left him no resource but capitulation. A Committee of Government was established, composed in equal proportion of King's men and constitutionalists, who elected a Council of State without whose advice the King was to do nothing. The Justiciar's place was revived and given to Hugh Bigod as representative of the Barons, with whom Basset was afterwards associated on the part of the King. Lovel, Bath, and Passelewe were removed, and the reform of the Exchequer was projected. In the meantime two Justices, Adam de Greinville and Thomas Sperun, sufficed for the work of the Jewish department. The new system soon proved unworkable. The Barons were divided among themselves, the King chafed under their tutelage, and at Whitsuntide 1261 dismissed Bigod's successor, Hugh Le Despenser, and appointed Basset in his place. A slender supply which he had meanwhile succeeded in wringing from the Jewry constituted in his desperate straits a substantial aid; and for the trifling supplement of 25 marks of gold

¹ His less fortunate associate in iniquity, Robert de la Ho, failed to procure his reinstatement. *Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.)* v. 320, 345. Two others of Lovel's subordinates appear in the case of

Charlecote v. Licorice, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III., *infra*.

² See Mr. Round's admirable notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

³ *Prynne*, i. 34, ii. 79.

he had been pleased to promise his victims a five years' respite from extortion, to commence at Easter 1261. This, however, did not prevent him from assigning them in July 1262 to Prince Edward, by whom they were subdemised in discharge of a loan to Messrs. Beraud Brothers, one of the now numerous firms of Christian merchants, who understood how to reconcile the practice of usury with the precepts of the Canon Law. In his speech to the Council Chief Rabbi Elias had made a caustic reference to the Papal usurers, by whom the Jews were now supplanted and impoverished. Edward was determined that the Jewry should pay dearly for that gibe. The King ratified the demise (11 June 1263), but in a fit of suspicion or the spleen revoked his grant and took the community into his own hand before the expiration of the lease.

These transactions occasioned corresponding changes in the judicial staff, the Court being reconstituted as soon as the King recovered his freedom of action, and again, on the assignment of the Jewry to the Prince. Edward's Justices were, first, Sir Hamo Hauteyn and William de Haselbech, then Adam de Winton and Robert de Crepping. Winton was dismissed and Haselbech reinstated when the Jewry once more passed into the hand of the King; but neither he nor Crepping continued long in office. Their successors were Sir Robert de Fulham, John Le Moynes, and William de Orlaveston. The two latter soon quitted office, but Sir Robert de Fulham retained it until 1272, when he and his colleagues William de Watford and William de Thurlaeston were removed for corruption. Fulk Peyforer and Ralph de St. Osyth, who were in office at Henry's death (16 November 1272), were not continued by Edward I. Their successors, Sir Hamo Hauteyn and Sir Robert de Ludham, were doubtless chosen with a view to competence and character; but even they failed to withstand the seductive influences to which they were exposed, and in 1287 were dismissed for corruption. Their places were taken by William de Carleton and Henry de Bray, who were joined, or Bray was replaced, by Peter de Leicester in 1290 on the eve of the events which closed the Exchequer of the Jews for ever.¹

These changes in the personnel of the Court have been detailed because they illustrate its character. Few of the judges, by whom it

¹ Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) i. 447-9, 479; Rot. Lit. Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 11, 13, 47 Hen. III. m. 9; Rot. Lit. Claus. 44 Hen. III. m. 13, 45 Hen. III. m. 22, 46 Hen. III. m. 4; Q.R. Mem. 49 Hen. III. m. 16; Madox, i. 229-57, ii. 254, 320; Recept. de Tall. Jud. 44 Hen. III.;

Accounts, Exch. Q.R. Bundle 249 No. 10; Rot. Scacc. de Plac. 53-54 Hen. III. m. 3 dorso, 4, 8, 10 dorso, 11, 13 dorso, 17 dorso; Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 55, 58, 94; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 362, 407; Prynn, ii. 48, 52; Gross (A.-J.H.E.P.), App. A.

was administered during the latter half of Henry III.'s reign, were long in office, and none could count on being so. In such circumstances they must have been men of rare integrity if they risked or renounced much in the interest of pure justice. Moreover, the law which they had to administer was such as could not but accustom them to regard the Jews as beings hardly entitled to justice, but rather as mere pensioners upon the bounty of the Crown. For the burden of talliage, and the indignity of arbitrary transference from master to master, were not the sole, though undoubtedly they were the most salient, features of the degraded status of the Jewry. Except so far as their chartered or customary privileges extended, the Plantagenet régime recognised no law for the Jews but the King's will, the King's caprice. It is a small matter, but significant, that their court fees were higher than those charged to Christians. Where, e.g., a Christian ordinarily paid half a mark for initiating legal process, a Jew would pay 20s. Throughout the reigns of John and Henry III. the writs of seisin which they obtained at the Exchequer for the enforcement of their securities against defaulting debtors appear to have been of very little use, for they were accustomed to fortify them by letters royal, for which the Crown charged a commission of 10 per cent. (a bezant, 2s., per pound) on the amount claimed (see *Charlecote v. Licorice*, Easter Term, 37 Hen. III. *infra*); and if justice was not actually sold to them, yet, Magna Carta notwithstanding, they were expected to smooth its course, and did so by handsome presents, which were received by the Justices 'ad opus Regis,' but did not always reach the King's hands. Even in the reign of Edward I. traces of corrupt practices are apparent.

By the ordinance of 1253 the Jews were, as we have seen, expressly forbidden to change their residence without special royal license. The object of this rule was to prevent evasion of talliage, for which, accordingly, they were required to give security before departure. The rule was not entirely novel, and had probably been observed for some considerable time; nor was it ever abrogated.¹

If a Jew were excommunicated by the Synagogue, and failed to make submission within forty days, the Crown evinced its solicitude for the due observance of the Jewish Law, and asserted its supremacy in matters synagoga by confiscating the offender's property.

The same measure was meted out with true royal impartiality

¹ *Mag. Rot. Pip. (Rec. Comm.)* 33 Hen. I. pp. 53, 146-9; *1 Ric. I.* pp. 43-5, 50, 229; *ib. (Pipe Roll Ser.)* 6 Hen. II. p. 50, 7 Hen. II. p. 60; *Rot. Obl. et Fin. temp. Johan. (Rec. Comm.)* pp. 201, 210, 216, 236; *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin. (Rec. Comm.)* ii. 68, 171; *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 36 Hen. III. m. 6; *Prynne*, ii. 68.

to the convert from Judaism to Christianity. He had wilfully sought his own salvation, and thereby had committed temporal suicide.

Nor did any portion of the convert's estate survive to his wife if she refused to follow his example, for the Crown 'as censor morum' was sedulous to vindicate the 'jus mariti.' 'Tu non pensavi ch' io loico fossi' (Inf. xxvii. 123): 'Thou reckedst not that I could logic chop.' So Dante's Black Cherub mocks the soul whose fate he has sealed by syllogistic process; and truly had the great Florentine known much of the logic of the Plantagenet Crown lawyers, he might well have been pardoned his implicit aspersion of a noble science.

This monstrous and anti-Christian prerogative explains the coldly charitable provision made by Henry III. in 1232 of a *Domus Conversorum*, or hospice for the maintenance of Jewish converts. The hospice occupied a site adjoining New Street, now Chancery Lane, and on its eventual escheat for want of inmates was appropriated (1377) to the use of the Master of the Rolls. The chapel was only in our time pulled down to make room for the new block added to the Record Office.

The harshness of the law was somewhat mitigated in the eighth year of Edward I. (1280), when for a term of seven years the converts were allowed to retain one moiety of their property, the other moiety being applied to the endowment of the hospice.

On the death of a Jew his whole estate passed into the King's hand; its value was liquidated by a mixed jury and the representatives of the deceased, and if no ground of partial or total forfeiture could be made out by the Crown lawyers, a third part was appropriated 'ad opus Regis,' the residue being suffered to devolve according to testamentary disposition or the custom of the Jewry. By special grace the King sometimes commuted his third for a fine payable by annual instalments, and released the entire estate on security given for their due payment. Such was the general course of administration not only under John and Henry III., but under Edward I. The confiscation was not a posthumous penalty for the practice of usury, for the Canon Law had no more application to Jews dead than to Jews living, and we have seen that in 1218 the Jewry was expressly exempted from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts. The relief was levied on all Jewish successions alike, and has its true counterpart in the *Droit d'Aubaine*, or prerogative of sequestering alien estates, which occupies so prominent a place in the history of French law. If the deceased left infant children, the King, of course, had their wardship, and the consequent prerogative of taking toll of their

marriages, whether they were male or female. Equally of course the release of the wardship was rarely granted except for a substantial fine. In this respect the Jews did not differ from tenants in chief; but it is evident that in a large sense their status was one of perpetual wardship. The King through his Justices gave them his tutelage, and there was no ultimate limit but his will to the number and nature of the restrictions and exactions which he might impose upon them.¹

Talliages, reliefs, fines, forfeitures, escheats, notwithstanding, some portion, at any rate, of the Jewish community continued to thrive. They had introduced the practice of securing their loans by rent-charges upon feudal hereditaments, and one of the grievances complained of by the Barons at Oxford in 1258 was that by collusion with powerful personages—a veiled reflection on the King—they contrived to defer indefinitely the redemption of these securities, thus compassing by sharp practice what we now call foreclosure. Hence an attack on the London Jewry precluded the Civil War, and during its progress the Jews suffered severely at the hands of the insurgents not only in London (1264), but at Worcester (1263), at Northampton and Canterbury (1264), and at Lincoln and throughout the Isle of Ely (1266). The Jewries were sacked, the Archæ were seized, and after the battle of Lewes their contents were impounded by order of Simon de Montfort, who proclaimed *novæ tabulæ* between Christian and Jew. The Jews therefore hailed the restoration of peace with unmixed satisfaction, and even began to cherish fantastic hopes of a better future. The war had wrought great havoc among the nobles, and not a few of their estates had passed or were passing into Jewish hands. The new men were quick to see and seize their advantage. They began to assume baronial state, claiming for themselves wardships, escheats, and even advowsons. This bold push for social and political emancipation united against them the full force of caste prejudice and religious antipathy; nor were these the sole sources of the bitter opposition which the Jews now encountered.²

Acquiescence would have involved a grave political peril; for every fee acquired by the Jews passed potentially into the hand of the King. Anti-Semitism thus combined with constitutionalism in a movement which, headed by Prince Edward and the Chancellor, Walter de Merton, gathered irresistible force, and resulted in most drastic measures. An ordinance of 1269 invalidated all rentcharges held by Jews upon

¹ Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 151, 201, 274; *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Comm.) i. 297, ii. 14, 47, 60, 84, 87, 148, 238; *Madox*, i. 227; *Tovey*, pp. 216-226.

² *Prynne* ii. 102; *Ann. Monast.* (Rolls Ser.) i. 442, 451, ii. 101, 363, 371, iii. 230, iv. 448; Rymer, *Fœdera* ed. Clarke, i. 441.

feudal hereditaments and provided for the cancellation and delivery to the debtors of the chirographs in which they were embodied, except such as had already been assigned to Christians; nor was any Jew thenceforth to assign any debt due to him by a Christian without special royal license, or the assignment to carry anything more than the bare principal. This measure was followed in 1271 by an enactment by which the Jews were disseised of all that they possessed in the way of feudal hereditaments, and expressly incapacitated from acquiring feudal seisin in the future.¹ After this it is not surprising that a talliage of 6,000 marks, by which the Jewry was to furnish Prince Edward with ways and means for the Crusade, fell short by 2,000 marks. The deficit was made good by the King of the Romans upon the security of a year's lease of the community, commencing at Michaelmas 1271. The King of the Romans did not, however, live to realise his security, and on his death (2 April 1272) the King once more took the Jewry into his own hand and laid upon it a talliage of 5,000 marks, of which one-fifth was assigned to Poncius de La More, the King's purveyor, in part payment of his disbursements on account of the royal table.²

On the accession of Edward I. an important alteration was made in the procedure of the Court; the Jew's privilege of trial by a panel *de medietate* was invaded, a preponderance being given to the Christian element if otherwise unanimity was deemed impossible. This measure, which was but a temporary expedient, the old practice being soon restored and never, so far as the Plea Rolls show, again altered, was followed almost immediately by the Statute of Jewry (3 Ed. I. 1274-5), by which interest was made irrecoverable by legal process, and execution for the principal debt limited to one moiety of the debtor's lands and chattels. By way of compensation the Jews were authorised to trade, to purchase house property in the cities and boroughs in which they resided, and to take farms for terms not exceeding ten years, provided they received no homage or fealty from Christians. The last concession was to hold good for only fifteen years. At the same time their servile status was expressly reaffirmed, a poll-tax of 3d. per annum laid upon them, and a new badge prescribed to be worn by both sexes. Usury, however, proved more easy to prohibit than to prevent. Interest might be veiled under expenses

¹ For the ordinances see Appendices III. and IV. It will be observed that the terms of that of 1271 are very sweeping; but the Plea Rolls show that 'seisina ut de vadio,' i.e. for the mere purpose of levying a debt, continued to be granted to the Jews 'per receptum Regis.'

² Lib. Rub. de Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 976; Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 409, 489; Rot. Lit. Pat. 56 Hen. III. m. 6, 57 Hen. III. m. 2, dorso; Walsingham, *Gesta Abbat. Monast. S. Alban.* (Rolls Ser.) i. 400-6; De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) App. 284; Receipt. de Tall. Jud. 56 Hen. III.

of recovery, or a contract for the periodical delivery of so much merchandise with a pecuniary penalty for every default, and the bond being now enrolled in court instead of being registered, the debtor's plight might easily be made worse than before.¹

But if the statute failed to afford adequate protection to the debtor, it went far to deprive the Jew of all lawful means of subsistence. It was idle to expect him to take to agriculture. Fifteen years would not suffice to change the character of a people. It was almost a mockery to invite him to trade, for the mart was all but closed to him by the gild merchant. Moreover the gild system was now being applied to the crafts, so that the most he could hope for was to hold his own in such crafts as were open to him.

It might therefore have been anticipated that the prohibition of usury, so far as it might be effective, would compel the Jews to resort in increasing numbers to other illicit occupations, and especially to those operations on the currency in which they were already suspected to be largely engaged.

Such, at any rate, was the result. The prohibition of usury was followed by a progressive and ruinous mutilation of the coin of the realm, which soon rendered strong measures imperatively necessary. A general arrest of persons suspected of being engaged in the nefarious business was accordingly ordered.

The whole Jewry was held suspect and thrown into prison (18 November 1278). The subsequent proceedings resulted in the conviction of two hundred and ninety-three of the prisoners. Some Jews were also executed about the same time on a charge of ritual murder—the last, happily, to which we shall have occasion to advert. The effect of these events was, of course, greatly to inflame the popular anti-Semitism. Of that feeling the clergy, to their honour, had hitherto manifested far less than the laity. Archbishop Boniface had, indeed, in 1261 laid an interdict on delinquent Jews—i.e. on Jews who pleaded privilege to a citation by an ecclesiastical court. In 1268, for an insult to the Cross by one of the zealots

¹ Statutes of the Realm, i. 221. Embedded in a fragment of a legal treatise preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 32085, f. 122) is the draft of a statute designed to correct these abuses by a restoration of the old system with certain modifications, of which the most important are the prohibition of more than three years' interest, and the limitation of four years for action upon the debt. The draft is undated; and the survey of the Plea

Rolls made for the purpose of the present work leaves it doubtful when, or indeed whether, it ever came into operation. As, however, the series does not reach beyond the fourteenth year of Ed. I., the Statute may have been passed after that date, and the fact that a new Archa was established in London in 1287 renders it not improbable that some change in the law was then made or projected. Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 96.

of the Oxford Jewry, that entire community had been unjustly compelled to make reparation by the provision of two crucifixes—one of silver, for use in processions, the other of marble, to be set up on a site selected by the University. In 1272 a London synagogue had been closed and given to the Friars Penitentiars. Beyond this the Church had not as yet ventured to go. Now, however, the clergy adopted a distinctly persecuting policy. The Dominicans sought and obtained the aid of the law to coerce the Jews into attendance and enforce their orderly behaviour at services specially designed for their conversion (2 Jan. 1280); and in 1282 Archbishop Peckham secured the closure of all the London synagogues save one. These methods of persuasion proved as ineffectual as they were iniquitous, and in 1286 Pope Honorius IV. was fain to stimulate the flagging zeal of the clergy by a hortatory bull.

Little now remains to tell; and that little is very sorrowful. The suspicion of coin-clipping and the secret practice of usury clove to the Jewry like a Nessus shirt. On 2 May 1287 it was again arrested en masse, and, though no convictions appear to have resulted, was amerced in 12,000*l.*—an enormous ransom to be levied upon a community which only a few years later did not number 18,000 souls. In 1288 Edward gave warning of what was to come by expelling the Jews from Gascony. In the summer of 1290 he issued a decree consigning the Jewry of England to perpetual banishment. Parliament was then sitting, and the approval of the burgesses was evinced by the alacrity and liberality with which they voted supply. To their fifteenth the clergy added a tenth, and the pitiless tone in which the chroniclers record these events affords a further evidence of the general sense of the nation.¹

The grounds upon which the King proceeded appear from the following writ, commonly but erroneously termed the 'Statutum de Judeis exiundis [sic] Regnum Anglie: '—

Edwardus, etc. Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario salutem. Cum dudum in Parlamento nostro apud Westmonasterium in quindena S. Michaelis anno regni nostri tercio, ad honorem Dei et populi regni nostri utilitatem, ordinaverimus et statuerimus quod nullus Judeus ejusdem regni extunc aliquid sub usura Christiano alicui mutuaret super terris, redditibus seu rebus aliis, set per negotiationes et labores suos ducerent vitam suam;

¹ Cal. Close Rolls, Ed. I., 1272-9, pp. 516 et seq.; Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 88; Capgrave (Rolls Ser.), p. 164; Job. de Oxenedes (Rolls Ser.), pp. 252-3; Bart. de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), pp. 157-9; Florent. Wigorn. (Eng. Hist. Soc.) ii. 210,

220-1; Wilkins, Concilia, i. 751; Collectanea, 2nd ser. (Oxford Hist. Soc.), p. 286; Regist. Epist. F. Joh. Peckham (Rolls Ser.), ii. 407; Raynald. Ann. Eccl. (1749) iv. 10; Bymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 576; Tovey, pp. 200-18, 230-44.

ac iidem Judei, postmodum maliciose inter se deliberantes, usure genus indeterius quod curialitatem¹ nuncuparunt inmutantes, populum nostrum predictum sub colore hujusmodi circumquaque depresserint, errore ultimo priorem dupplicante; per quod Nos ob scelera sua et honorem Crucifixi Judeos illos tamquam perfidos exire fecimus regnum nostrum: Nos priori opcioni nostre fieri nolentes inconformes, set potius eam imitantes, penas omnimodas, et usuras, et quodlibet genus earundem que actionibus ratione Judaismi a Christianis aliquibus regni nostri exigi poterint de temporibus quibuscumque, totaliter dissipamus et annullamus. Nolentes quod aliquid a Christianis predictis ratione debitorum predictorum modo aliquo exigatur preterquam debita principalia tantum que a Judeis predictis receperunt; quorum quidem debitorum quantitatem volumus quod Christiani predicti per sacramentum trium proborum et legalium hominum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, verificent coram vobis, et eas extunc Nobis solvant terminis competentibus eis per vos statuendis. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod gratiam nostram predictam sic pie factam in Scaccario predicto legi, et in rotulis ejusdem Scaccarii irrotulari, et firmiter teneri faciatis, juxta formam superius annotatam. Teste Me ipso apud Kyngesclpstonam, v. die Novembris anno regni nostri xvij^{mo}.²

Edward, etc. To the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer greeting. Whereas in our Parliament holden at Westminster on the quindene of St. Michael in the third year of our reign, We, moved by solicitude for the honour of God and the wellbeing of the people of our realm, did ordain and decree that no Jew should thenceforth lend to any Christian at usury upon security of lands, rents, or aught else, but that they should live by their own commerce and labour; and whereas the said Jews did thereafter wickedly conspire and contrive a new species of usury more pernicious than the old, which contrivance they have termed curialitas, and have made use of the specious device to the abasement of our said people on every side, thereby making their last offence twice as heinous as the first; for which cause We, in requital of their crimes and for the honour of the Crucified, have banished them our realm as traitors: Now We, being minded in nowise to swerve from our former intent, but rather to follow it, do hereby make totally null and void all penalties and usuries, and whatsoever else in those kinds may be claimed on account of the Jewry by actions at what time soever arising against any subjects of our realm. Being minded that nothing may in any wise be claimed from the said Christians on account of the said debts except only the principal sums which they have received from the said Jews; of which debts We decree that the said Christians do verify the amount before you by the oath of three true and lawful men, by whom the truth of the matter may the better be known, and thereafter pay the amount to Us at such convenient times as may be determined by you. And to that intent

¹ See Glossary.

² First edited in Law Mag. and Rev. Aug. 1896, by Mr. G. I. Turner, after colla-

tion of Close Roll 112, m. 1, Memoranda Roll, Q.R. 65 m. 4, and Addit. MS. 32085, f. 122.

We command you that you cause this our grace so benevolently granted to be read, and to be enrolled in the said Exchequer, and strictly observed, according to the form above indicated. Witness Myself at King's Clipstone, 5 Nov., in the 18th year of our reign.

From the wording of this self-denying ordinance it is probable that the expulsion of the Jews had been meditated in 1275, and that the fifteen years allowed by the Statute of Jewry for the acquisition of farms was but a term of grace. In any case the measure was no freak of passion, but an act of well-considered policy. It is evident that Edward felt as a good Catholic on the question of usury, and that as a statesman he did not regard people who could hardly live by any other means as useful members of a community which he desired to see prosper by agriculture, commerce, and the crafts.

A tradition lingers among the Jews to this day that the decree was not carried out to the letter. But the executive in those days did not lack vigour, and the expulsion of a community so small, so separate from the rest of the population, and so well known to the officers of the Crown that its apprehension en masse was a matter not only feasible but easy and quite recently carried into effect, could have presented no obstacle to wholesale deportation, and though a remnant may have continued to lurk in the recesses of the country, it probably owed its security to its insignificance.

The exiles were provided with safe-conducts, and by special grace were permitted to take with them their corporeal chattels; the rest of their property was confiscated. The exodus was to be complete by All Saints' Day (1 November). Jews found thereafter in the country were liable to capital punishment. The more wealthy of the London Jews took ship in the Thames on 10 October, and perished off Queenborough by the treachery of the master, who by a ruse induced them to land on a sandbank at low tide, and deserted them at the flood. It is satisfactory to learn that he and his accomplices were convicted and hanged.

The expatriation of a people, however small and however uncongenial to the majority of the community, after a sojourn of several generations under the sanction of formal Acts of State, is out of harmony with the liberal spirit of modern England. But we cannot, without manifest incongruity, apply our standards to our forefathers of the thirteenth century, and whatever may be thought of the policy of the measure, it is impossible to deny that it was strictly constitutional. The Jews were, as we have seen, nothing more in law than the King's chattels, tenants at the royal will of all that they possessed;

and the Charters under which they had lived, and for a time thriven, were merely concessions made rather in his interest than theirs, and revocable at any moment at his own entirely unfettered discretion. The causes which made the Jews unpopular were economic rather than religious, for Judaism is no heresy, and the propagation of the Faith, as distinct from the suppression of heresy, by force was then, as now, against the law of the Church ; so that had the Jews been able to find an honourable place within the economic system, there is no reason to suppose that they would ever have lost it. Feudal society could not be expected to transform itself in their interest, and as they could not disarm its hostility, their continued presence in the country could but have served to perpetuate a social sore.¹

The exiles owed to Edward's stern decree their deliverance from a yoke of circumstance hardly less oppressive than the tyranny of the Pharaohs. Other way of deliverance there was none. Centuries must pass and the feudal give place to the industrial order before Israel could hope to find in England a secure refuge from persecution and an abiding heritage.

¹ Matt. Westm. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 70 ; Lib. Hemingburgh (Eng. Hist. Soc.), ii. 20-22 ;
Rub. Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) p. 1066 ; Bart. Coke, Second Inst., ed 1642, p. 508.
de Cotton (Rolls Ser.), p. 178 ; Walter de

APPENDICES.

I.

THE following pièce justificative is from Plac. Cur. Reg. 18 Hen. III. m. 21. The record is much frayed at the edges, but the lacunæ have been supplied with tolerable certainty from the abridgment printed in Prynne's 'Short Demurrer,' i. 19-21. The words thus introduced are enclosed in brackets. Conjectural readings are indicated by the note of interrogation. It has not been thought necessary to translate the case. The heading is from the dorse.

RECORDUM LOQUELE DE JUDEIS NORWICI QUI SUNT IN
PRISONA APUD LONDONIAM.

Benedictus, fisicus, appellat Jacobum de Norwico Judeum, quod, cum Odardus, filius suus, puer etatis v annorum, ivit ludendo [in via ville] Norwici vigilia S. Egidii quatuor annis elapsis, venit idem Jacobus, Judeus, et cepit eundem Odardum et eum portavit [usque] ad domum suam, et circumcidit eum in membro suo, et voluit ipsum facere Judeum, et eum retinuit per unum diem et [unam] noctem in domo sua, quousque per clamorem vicinorum venit ad quandam domum, et illum invenit in manibus ipsius Jacobi, et sic ipsum puerum circumcisum monstravit officiali archidiaconi et coronatoribus ipso die; qui presentes sunt et hoc die testantur; qui dicunt, quod viderunt predictum puerum circumcisum, et qui habuit membrum suum grossum et valde inflatum, et ita aturnatum sicut predictum est. Et quod hoc nequiter fecit et in felonia, et in despectu Crucifixi et Christianitatis et [in] pace Domini Regis, et quod ipse non potuit habere ipsum puerum nisi per forciam Christianorum, offert disracionare versus eum sicut Curia consideraverit. Et postquam circumciderant eum vocavit eum Jurnepin. Et puer visus est coram Justiciariis, et liquidum est quod circumcisus erat.

Idem appellat de forcia et consilio Leonem, filium Margarete, Senioret, filium Joscei, Deudone, Joppe, filium Th . . . , Eliam, filium Vivonis, Mosse, filium Salomonis, Simonem Cok, filium Sarre, Sampsonem, filium Ursel, Benedictum, filium Avegay, Mossy, filium Abraham, Isaac Parvum, Diaia Le Cat; qui omnes veniunt preter Deudone, Joppe, Benedictum, Mosse et Isaac et hoc totum defendunt sicut Judei versus Christianum.

Postea predictus puer, qui tunc fuit etatis v annorum, et modo est etatis ix annorum, requisitus quomodo circumciderunt eum, dicit, quod ceperunt eum et adduxerunt eum usque ad domum ipsius Jacobi, et unus illorum tenuit eum et cooperuit oculos suos, et quidam alius circumcidit eum quodam cultello; et postea ceperunt peciam illam quam sciderant de membro suo, et posuerunt in quodam bacyno cum sabellone, et quesierunt eam cum parvis fusselsletis,¹ quousque quidam Judeus, qui vocabatur Jurnepin, invenit eam primo. Et quia idem Jurnepin invenit eam primo, vocaverunt eum Jurnepin.

Et officialis archidiaconi venit coram Justiciariis cum magna secta sacerdotum, qui omnes dixerunt in Verbo Dei quod predictus puer ita circumciscus fuit, sicut predictum est, et per predictos Judeos, et quod viderunt predictum puerum recenter circumciscum, habentem membrum suum grossum, et valde inflatum et sanguinolentum.

Et coronatores de Comitatu et coronatores de Civitate Norwici, et xxxvj homines de villata de Norwico hoc die veniunt, et dicunt super sacramentum suum precise, quod predictus puer ita circumciscus fuit, sicut predictum est, et hoc sciunt pro certo quod, quando ita fuit circumciscus, idem puer evasit de manibus Judeorum, et inventus fuit sedens [juxta] ripam Norwici per quandam Matildem de Bernham et filiam ejus, et que invenerunt eum plorantem, et ululantem, et dicentem quod erat Judeus, ita quod eadem Matildis cepit eundem puerum per amorem Dei, et duxit eum ad domum suam, et hospitata est eum tota nocte usque in crastinum; et cum Judei hoc audiverunt, venerunt ad domum predictae Matildis, et voluerunt vi capere eum, quia dixerunt ipsum esse Judeum suum, et vocaverunt eum Jurnepin, audientibus predictis Matilde, et filia sua, et pluribus aliis tunc presentibus; et cum non potuerunt habere eum, venerunt postea cum magna multitudine Judeorum ad predictam domum, et magna vi voluerunt adducere eum secum; et cum hoc audiverunt vicini, scilicet circa meridiem (?), venerunt ad domum illam, et bene audiverunt, quod predicti Judei vocaverunt predictum Judeum puerum suum,² et quod vocaverunt eum Jurnepin; et quando Judei non potuerunt habere eum propter Christianos, prohibuerunt eidem Matildi ne [daret] ei carnem porcinam ad manducandum, quia dixerunt ipsum esse Judeum, ita quod per vim venerunt Christiani, et abstulerunt puerum predictum a manibus Judeorum.

Et predicta Matildis, in cujus domo puer inventus fuit, venit coram Justiciariis, et cum ea filia ejus. Similiter jurate —³ et hoc cognoscunt, dicentes quod ita invenerunt predictum puerum plorantem sicut predictum est, et quod per amorem Dei tenuerunt eum in domo sua, quia nescierunt cujus filius puer ille erat, et quia viderunt eundem puerum ita infirmum quod estimabant eum cito mori, et quod Judei ita venerunt in crastinum sicut predictum est, set nescierunt cujus filius puer ille esset nisi per quandam mulierem, que dixit eum esse filium Magistri Benedicti, fisici, et ad mandatum predictarum mulierum venit predictus Benedictus, fisicus, et

¹ See Glossary.

² Sic: an evident transposition. Read,

'predictum puerum Judeum suum.'

³ Supply 'sunt.'

abscondit se in camera ipsius Matildis, ut audiret quid predicti Judei locuti essent cum filio suo, et cum audiret quod vocaverunt eum filium suum, et Jurnepin, et Judeum suum, statim exivit de camera contradicens eis et quesivit a puero quomodo vocaretur : qui dixit propter timorem Judeorum, quod vocabatur Jurnepin, et percepto patre suo gavisus dixit, quod fuit Odardus, filius suus. Et ideo omnes Judei sunt in prisona apud Norwicum, preter illos qui fuerunt apud Londoniam quando hec inquisicio facta fuit. Et omnes juratores, requisiti qui interfuerunt ad circumcisionem illam, dicunt quod omnes predicti Judei fuerunt consentientes facto illo preter Mossy, filium Salomonis.

[Hec] autem omnia facta fuerunt in Curia Domini Regis apud Norwicum coram Justiciariis, presentibus Priore Norwici, et Fratribus Predicatoribus, et Fratribus Minoribus et pluribus aliis tam clericis quam laicis.

Postea apud Catteshill¹ venit coram Justiciariis apud Catteshill Ricardus de Fresingfeld, qui tunc temporis fuit Constabularius Norwici, et cognovit coram iisdem Justiciariis, quod, cum ipse fuit ad Castrum Norwici, venerunt Judei ad eum, et questi fuerunt, quod Christiani voluerunt auferre eis Judeum suum ; et hoc audito ivit ipse ad querelam eorum ad domum predictae Matildis, et invenit ibi congregacionem magnam Christianorum et Judeorum ; et predicti Judei ostenderunt ei, quod Christiani voluerunt auferre eis Judeum suum, et cum hoc audivit predictus Benedictus, fiscus, contradixit eis dicens, quod erat Odardus, filius suus ; et unde bene dixit, quod vidit predictum Odardum, filium predicti Benedicti, habentem membrum suum abscisum, sanguinolentum, et grossum inflatum, et bene dixit quod Christiani ceperunt eundem Odardum, et eum abstulerunt a manibus eorum.

Simon de Berstrete et Nicholaus Chese, qui tunc fuerunt ballivi Norwici, venerunt coram Justiciariis, et cognoverunt, quod ad querelam predictorum Judeorum venerunt ad predictam domum ; et dixerunt, quod hoc totum viderunt de predicto facto (?), sicut predictum est.

[Postea] coram Domino Rege et Domino Cantuariensi et majori parte Episcoporum, Comitum et Baronum Anglie, quia casus iste nunquam [prius] acciderit in Curia Domini Regis, et preterea quia factum illud primo tangit Deum et Sanctam Ecclesiam, eo quod circumcisio et baptismum sunt pertinencia ad Fidem, et preterea non est ibi talis felonia, nec amissio membri, nec mahemium, nec plaga [mortalis], vel alia felonia laica que possit hominem dampnare sine mandato Sancte Ecclesie : consideratum est quod factum (?) istud in primo tractetur in Sancta Ecclesia, et per ordinarium loci inquiratur rei veritas, et mandetur Domino Regi ut . . . faciat quod facere debet.

Posthac (?) venerunt omnes Judei in communi, et optulerunt Domino Regi unam marcam auri per sic quod puer videatur coram ipsis (?) Judeis, si circumcoisus fuerit vel non, et recipitur. Et visus est puer, et membrum ejus visum est pelle coopertum ante in capite ;² et in tali statu liberatur patri

¹ Or Catteshall, within the Liberty of St. Edmund. The proceedings probably took place in the Abbot's Hall of Pleas.

Gage, Suffolk (Thingoe Hundred), p. xi.

² These words present some difficulty. If they were intended to negative circum-

suo, ut eum [habeat] coram Judicibus Ecclesiasticis, et ipsi Judei remanent in prisona.

The subsequent course of proceedings appears from the following writs, dated respectively 18 Jan. and 21 Feb. 1240 :—

Rex Willelmo de Eboraco et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norwici salutem : Sciatis quod Mosse Mock et Aaron Henn, et quidam alii Judei nostri de Norwico, qui rettati sunt de circumcissione cujusdam pueri de Norwico, finem fecerunt per xx l. ut deducantur coram vobis secundum Legem Judeorum, scilicet per Judeos et Christianos, et ideo vobis mandamus quod ita fieri faciatis, et quod non ponantur in default in itinere vestro propter absentiam suam, quia ipsos hucusque retinimus penes Nos. Teste, etc.—Rot. Lit. Claus. 24 Hen. III. m. 17.

Rex Willelmo de Eboraco et sociis suis Justiciariis Itinerantibus in Comitatu Norwici salutem : Ex tenore literarum vestrarum didicimus quod circumventi fuimus per finem quem Judei de Norwico Nobiscum fecerunt, quibus imponebatur, quod circumcidisse debuissent¹ quendam puerum Christianum apud Norwicum, ut ipsi deducerentur coram vobis secundum Legem Judeorum, scilicet per Judeos et Christianos, et quod istud negotium nulla ratione debito modo coram vobis terminari poterit si Judei Christianis adjungantur; et ideo vobis mandamus quod, non obstante fine predicto quem predicti Judei Nobiscum fecerunt, celerem justiciam super circumcissione prefata, prout melius videritis expedire, faciatis. Teste, etc.²—Ib. m. 16.

cision, the 'ante' would be redundant; and it is evident from the sequel that they were not so understood. 'Ante' would therefore seem to be here used in the sense of 'short of,' unless the view is wrongly recorded.

¹ A common idiom when it is intended to insinuate a doubt.

² Four prisoners, probably all that were

tried, were convicted and executed. Death is a heavy penalty for mayhem; but it must be borne in mind that the deed was believed to have been done in despectu Crucifixi et Christianitatis, i.e. as preliminary to a ritual murder. Rog. de Wendover (Rolls Ser.), iii. 101; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.) iv. 30.

II.

MANDATUM REGIS JUSTICIARIIS AD CUSTODIAM JUDEORUM
 ASSIGNATIS DE QUIBUSDAM STATUTIS PER JUDEOS IN
 ANGLIA FIRMITER OBSERVANDIS. ANNO REGNI REGIS
 HENRICI TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Rex providit et statuit, etc. :—Quod nullus Judeus maneat in Anglia nisi servicium Regis faciat ; et quam cito aliquis Judeus natus fuerit, sive sit masculus sive femina, serviat Nobis in aliquo. Et quod nulle scole Judeorum¹ sint in Anglia nisi in locis illis in quibus hujusmodi scole fuerunt tempore Domini Johannis Regis, patris Regis. Et quod universi Judei in synagogis suis celebrent submissa voce secundum ritum eorum, ita quod Christiani hoc non audiant. Et quod quilibet Judeus respondeat rectori ecclesie, in cujus parochia manent,² de omnibus parochialibus ad domum ipsius Judei spectantibus. Et quod nulla nutrix Christiana de cetero lactet aut nutriat puerum alicujus Judei, nec aliquis Christianus vel Christiana serviat alicui Judeo vel Judee, nec cum ipsis comedat, vel in domo sua commoretur. Et quod nullus Judeus vel Judea comedat aut emat carnes in Quadragesima. Et quod nullus Judeus detrahat Fidei Christiane, vel publice disputet de eadem. Et quod nullus Judeus habeat secretam familiaritatem cum aliqua Christiana, nec aliquis Christianus cum Judea. Et quod quilibet Judeus ferat in pectore suo manifestam tabulam. Et quod nullus Judeus ingrediatur aliquam ecclesiam vel aliquam capellam nisi transeundo, nec in eis moretur in vituperium Christi. Et quod nullus Judeus impediatur aliquo modo alium Judeum volentem ad Fidem Christi convertere. Et quod nullus Judeus receptetur in aliqua villa sine speciali licentia Regis, nisi in villis illis in quibus Judei manere consueverunt.

Et mandatum est Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, quod sic fieri, et sub incursione bonorum predictorum Judeorum firmiter teneri faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxxj. die Jan. Per Regem et Consilium.³

III.

PROVISIONES DE JUDAISMO LIBERATE AD SCACCARIUM PER
 DOMINUM WALTERUM DE MERTONE. ANNO REGNI REGIS
 HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO TERTIO.

A la feste de Seynt Hillayre del Aan du regne le Rey Henry, fiz le Rey Johan, cinkaunte tierz, purveu est par memes le Rey, et par le cunseyl Sire Edward, sun fiz eyne, et de ses autres prodes hommes, a lamendement de la

¹ See Glossary, 'Scola Judeorum.'

² Sic: the construction being ad sensum.

³ Rot. Lit. Claus. 37 Hen. III. m. 18 ; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 293.

II.

MANDATE OF THE KING TO THE JUSTICES ASSIGNED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE JEWS TOUCHING CERTAIN STATUTES RELATING TO THE JEWS IN ENGLAND WHICH ARE TO BE RIGOROUSLY OBSERVED. THE THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1253.

The King has provided and ordained etc.: That no Jew remain in England unless he do the King service, and that from the hour of birth every Jew, whether male or female, serve Us in some way. And that there be no synagogues of the Jews in England save in those places in which such synagogues were in the time of King John, the King's father. And that in their synagogues the Jews, one and all, subdue their voices in performing their ritual offices, that Christians may not hear them. And that all Jews answer to the rector of the church of the parish in which they dwell touching all dues parochial relating to their houses. And that no Christian nurse in future suckle or nourish the male child of any Jew, nor any Christian man or woman serve any Jew or Jewess, or eat with them or tarry in their houses. And that no Jew or Jewess eat or buy meat in Lent. And that no Jew disparage the Christian Faith, or publicly dispute concerning the same. And that no Jew have secret familiar intercourse with any Christian woman, and no Christian man with a Jewess. And that every Jew wear his badge conspicuously on his breast. And that no Jew enter any church or chapel save for purpose of transit, or linger in them in dishonour of Christ. And that no Jew place any hindrance in the way of another Jew desirous of turning to the Christian Faith. And that no Jew be received in any town but by special license of the King, save only in those towns in which Jews have been wont to dwell.

And the Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews are commanded that they cause these provisions to be carried into effect, and rigorously observed on pain of forfeiture of the chattels of the said Jews. Witness the King at Westminster, on the 31st day of January. By King and Council.

III.

PROVISIONS OF JEWRY DELIVERED AT THE EXCHEQUER BY SIR WALTER DE MERTON. THE FIFTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1269.

At the feast of St. Hilary in the fifty-third year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, it is provided by the King himself, with the advice of the Lord Edward, his eldest son, and his other trusty lieges, for the better

tere, et relever le Crestiens des grevaunces que il unt eu par la Juerye de Engleterre : ke totes les dettes a Gyus ke sunt feez, et ke aparmemes sunt as meyns des Gyus et ne sunt donez a Crestien ne vendu, issi ke avaunt ceo jur seent confirme par le Rey ou a roule al Eschequer, seent quites a Crestiens ke les deyvent et a lur eyrs a tuz jurs, ensement o les arrerâges ; et les chartres, par la ou eles serrunt trovees, des avant dites dettes de feez, seent renduz a Crestiens de ky les dettes sunt dues, ou a lur eyrs. Et si par aventure akune chartre fust mise en Huche ou trove desoremes, nullu ne tyene. Et ke nul Gyu de ceo jur en avant teu manere de dette de fee ne ne preygne, ne ne face.

Et ensement ke nul Gyu tel fee a Crestien ne vende de cest jur en avaunt, sur forfeiture de vie et de chatel ; ne Crestien ne lachate, sur forfeiture de sun chatel et de sun heritage.

Et ensement est purveu par lavant dit Rey, et par le cunseil Sire Edward et des avant diz prodes hommes, ke nul Gyu desoremes ne puse vendre sa dette, si il ne eyt primes le cunge le Rey. Et si Crestien lachate par le cunge le Rey, rien ne puisse plus aver ke le Rey ne avereyt si la dette eust en sa meyn ; ceo est a saver, le chatel ke est trove en chartre, saunz usure.¹

IV.

MANDATUM REGIS SUPER TERRIS ET FEODIS JUDEORUM IN ANGLIA. ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO.

Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Majori et Vicecomitibus suis Londonie, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, ad quos etc. salutem :---Sciatis quod ad honorem Dei et Universalis Ecclesie, ac emendacionem et utilitacionem terre nostre, et relevacionem Christianorum de dampnis et gravaminibus, que sustinuerunt occasione liberorum tenementorum, que Judei regni nostri clamabant habere in terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus et aliis tenuris ; et ne Nobis, seu communitati regni nostri, vel ipsi regno possit de cetero prejudicium generari : Providimus de consilio prelatorum, magnatum et procerum, qui sunt de conelilio nostro, ac eciam ordinavimus et statuimus pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod nullus Judeus liberum tenementum habeat in maneriis, terris, tenementis, feodis, redditibus vel tenuris quibuscumque per cartam, donum, feoffamentum, confirmacionem, seu quamcumque aliam obligacionem, seu quocumque alio modo : ita tamen quod domos suas quas ipsimet inhabi-

¹ Lib. Rub. de Scacc. (Rolls Ser.) p. 978.

ordering of the land and the relief of the Christians from the burdens laid upon them by the Jewry of England: that all debts to Jews which are fees, and which are at present in the hands of the Jews and are not assigned or sold to Christians, provided that before this day they have been confirmed by the King or enrolled at the Exchequer, be quit to the Christians by whom they are owing, and to their heirs for ever, with their arrears; and that the charters of the fee-debts aforesaid, wherever they shall be found, be returned to the Christians by whom the debts are owing, or to their heirs. And if perchance any such charter be hereafter placed or found in Chest, let it be held of none. And let no Jew from this day forth take or make any such fee-debt.

And in like manner it is provided that no Jew from this day forth sell any such fee to a Christian on pain of forfeiture of life and chattels, and that no Christian purchase it, on pain of forfeiture of his chattels and his inheritance.

And in like manner it is provided by the aforesaid King, by the advice of the Lord Edward and the aforesaid trusty lieges, that no Jew hereafter may sell his debt, unless he have first obtained license of the King. And if a Christian purchase it by license of the King, let him have no more thereof than the King would have if the debt were in his hand; that is to say, the chattel that is found in the charter, without interest.

IV.

MANDATE OF THE KING TOUCHING LANDS AND FEES OF
JEWS IN ENGLAND. THE FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF KING HENRY. A.D. 1271.

The King to his dear lieges the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, and to all his bailiffs and lieges, to whom etc. greeting:—Know that for the honour of God and the Catholic Church, the better ordering and increased prosperity of our land, and the relief of the Christians from the losses and burdens, which they have sustained by reason of the freeholds which the Jews of our realm claimed to have in lands, tenements, fees, rents and other tenures; and lest mischief should grow therefrom in future to Us, or the people of our realm, or the realm itself: We have provided, by the advice of the prelates, magnates and nobles, who are of our council, and We also have ordained and decreed for Ourselves and our heirs, that no Jew do have a freehold in manors, lands, tenements, fees, rents or tenures of any kind whatsoever by charter, grant, feoffment, confirmation, or any other kind of obligation, or in any other manner: so nevertheless that they may continue to dwell in the houses in

tant in civitatibus, burgis seu aliis villis, inhabitent de cetero, et eas habeant sicut habere consueverunt temporibus retroactis; et etiam alias domos suas quas locandas habent, licite locare possint Judeis tantum, et non Christianis. Ita tamen quod non liceat Judeis nostris Londonie plures domos quam nunc habent emere, sive quocumque alio modo perquirere, in Civitate nostra Londonie, per quod ecclesie parochiales ejusdem Civitatis vel rectores earundem jacturam incurrant. Poterunt tamen iidem Judei Londonie domos et edificia sua antiqua prius diruta et destructa reparare, et in statum pristinum redigere ad voluntatem suam. Providimus etiam et statuimus de eodem consilio nostro, quod de domibus suis predictis inhabitandis vel locandis, ut predictum est, nullus Judeus placitet vel placitare possit per brevia nostra originalia de Cancellaria, set tantum modo coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis per brevia Judaismi consueta et hactenus usitata. De terris autem et tenuris de quibus Judei ante presens Statutum feoffati fuerunt, et quas nunc tenent, volumus quod hujusmodi infeodaciones et dona penitus adnullentur, et terre et tenementa illa Christianis, qui sibi ea dimiserint, remaneant: ita tamen quod Christiani satisfaciant ipsis Judeis de pecunia seu catallo contento in cartis et cirographis suis sine usura, quod Judei pro hujusmodi dono vel infeodacione dederint Christianis: hac etiam adjecta condicione, ut si Christiani illi incontinenti inde satisfacere non possint, liceat Judeis predictis tenementa illa aliis Christianis dimittere, donec inde per rationabilem extentam secundum verum valorem eorundem catalla sua sine usura levare possint, salvo tamen Christianis herbergagio suo: ita quod Judeus pecuniam seu catallum suum per manus Christianorum, et non Judeorum, inde recipiat, sicut predictum est. Et si contingat Judeum aliquem feoffamentum amodo recipere a quovis Christiano de aliquo feodo seu tenemento contra presens Statutum, Judeus ipse dictum tenementum seu feodum penitus amittat, et in manum nostram capiatur et salvo custodiatur, et Christiani illi vel eorum heredes terram vel tenementum illud de manu nostra rehabeant. Ita tamen quod totam pecuniam, quam ab ipsis Judeis pro hujusmodi feoffamento receperint, Nobis tunc solvant; vel si eorum facultates ad hoc non sufficiant, tunc verum valorem tenementorum vel feodorum illorum Nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim reddant ad Scaccarium nostrum, per veram et rationabilem extentam eorundem, donec de hujusmodi pecunia seu catallo Nobis plene fuerit satisfactum.

De nutricibus autem parvulorum, pistoribus, braciatoribus et cocis Judeorum, quia Judei et Christiani in cultu fidei dispares sunt, providimus et statuimus, quod nullus Christianus vel Christiana eis ministrare presumat in ministeriis predictis.

Et quia Judei quosdam redditus de terris et tenementis Christianorum tanquam perpetuos dudum recipere solent per manus Christianorum, qui etiam feoda dicebantur, volumus et statuimus quod Statutum tunc inde per Nos factum firmitatis robur optineat, nec ei per presens Statutum in aliquo derogetur.

Et ideo vobis precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod Provisionem, Ordina-

which they dwell in cities, boroughs or other towns, and have them as they have been wont in time past ; and also that if they have other houses to let, they may lawfully let them to Jews alone, and not to Christians. So nevertheless that it be not lawful for our Jews of London to buy, or in any other manner acquire, more houses in our City of London than they now have, whereby the parish churches of the said City or their rectors might incur loss. Nevertheless the said Jews of London shall have power to repair their ancient houses and buildings lately demolished and destroyed, and to restore them to their former condition at their pleasure. We have also provided and ordained, by the advice aforesaid, that touching the houses which they have, whether to dwell in or to let, as aforesaid, no Jew implead or be able to implead by original writs issuing from our Chancery, but only before our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews by the writs of Jewry hitherto wont to be used. Touching lands and tenures, however, of which Jews were enfeoffed before the present Statute, and which they now hold, it is our pleasure that such infeudations and grants be altogether annulled, and that those lands and tenements remain to the Christians who demised them to the Jews: so nevertheless that the Christians discharge what is due to the Jews on account of the money or chattels contained in their charters and chirographs, and given to them by the Jews for such grant or feoffment, without interest: with this further condition, that if the Christians be not able forthwith to discharge the debt, it be lawful for the said Jews to demise the tenements to other Christians, until their chattels be raised by reasonable extent according to the true value of the said tenements without interest, but so however that the Christians be not disseised of their dwelling-houses: so that the Jew may receive thence his money or chattel by the hands of Christians, and not of Jews, as aforesaid. And if it so happen that in time to come a Jew receive from a Christian feoffment of any fee or tenement against the present Statute, let the Jew lose the said tenement or fee altogether, and let it be taken into our hand and be kept safe, and let the Christians or their heirs have the land or tenement again from our hand. So nevertheless that they then pay Us the whole sum of money which they received from the Jews for such feoffment; or if their means do not suffice therefor, then pay to Us and our heirs yearly at our Exchequer the true yearly value of those tenements or fees by true and just extent thereof made, until full discharge be made to Us of such money or chattel.

Touching persons in the employ of Jews as nurses of children, bakers, brewers, and cooks, since Jews and Christians differ in faith, We have provided and decreed, that no Christian man or woman presume to serve them in the said offices.

And whereas Jews have long been wont to receive by the hands of Christians rents of lands and tenements of Christians as in perpetuity, which rents were also called fees, it is our pleasure and decree that the Statute of late made by Us touching the same have force of settled law, and be in no degree impaired by this present Statute. Wherefore We command and rigorously enjoin you to cause the said Provision, Ordinance, and

cionem, et Statutum predictum publice per totam ballivam vestram proclamari, et firmiter teneri et observari faciatis.

In cujus etc.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xxv Julii.

Eodem modo mandatam est singulis Vicecomitibus per Angliam.¹

V.

CHAPITLES TUCHAUNZ LA GYUERIE.

De Gyus fausurs e tundurs de monee e de lur rescetturs ki achatent le argent en plates funduz de retundure.

De Crestiens e Gyus chaungauns ensemble bone monee pur monee restundu.

De chartres e lettres patentes ou taylles fetz a aukuns² a Gyus hors de Huche esteaunz, e de chartres retenuz par cyrographers hors de Huche utre dis jurs.

De Gyus rescettaunz larcynes dras moystes de sanc³ ou ornemenz de Seinte Eglise.

De Gyus usures apres le Statutz purveus, etc.

De mesons de Gyus e rentes venduz saunz conge nostre Seignur le Rey, etc.

De delivrance de Gyus pris ou detenuz par viscontes pur trespas contre la pees ou pur retundure, saunz comaundement nostre Seignur le Rey.

De viscontes et autres bailiffs prenaunz amerciemenz de Gyus utre la summe de deus souz, etc.

De treseur trove de suz terre en mesons de Gyus, ou ayllurs, apres la mort des Gyus.

De chateus des Gyus morz conceles, de queus le Rey ne eit la terce partie.

De Gyus morz, pur ki chateus e mesons nul fin ne fit de denz lan, etc.

De Gyus eyaunz charnele cuple od femmes Crestiens, etc.

De turnes a la Fey Crestiene e apres turne a Lay de Gyu.

De Gyus utlages e rescettes en la Gyuerie, etc.

De Gyus eiaunz Crestiens eus deservaunz cuchaunz e levaunz od Gyus.

Ja ceo ke aprest usurer par Gyus de nostre reaume en tens de nos auncestres Reys de Engleterre soleit estre fet e suffre, e a ceus nos auncestres kaunt a issue de nostre Gyuerie muntz de ceo profitz eient venuz, e Nos pur amur de Deu amenes, e les traces de Seinte Eglise plus devotement aerdaunz, eyums fetz defendre a tuz e chescuns Gyus de nostre reaume ki par teus

¹ Rot. Lit. Pat. 55 Hen, III. m. 10 dorso ; Rymer, Fœdera, ed. Clarke, i. 489 ; cf. De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) App. p. 234.

² Sic ; but perhaps corrupt, as the legis-

tration law applied only to transactions in which both Christians and Jews were concerned.

³ See Glossary, ' Pannus sanguinolentus.'

Statute to be published by proclamation throughout your bailiwick, and to be rigorously kept and observed.

In witness &c.

Witness the King at Westminster, on the 25th day of July.

The same mandate is given to all the Sheriffs throughout England.

V.

ARTICLES TOUCHING THE JEWRY.

Touching Jews who falsify and clip coin, and receivers who buy from them silver in plates fused from the clippings.

Touching Christians and Jews who give and receive in exchange good money for clipped money.

Touching charters, letters patent or tallies, which though made in favour of Jews are outside the Chest, and charters kept outside the Chest by chirographers for more than ten days.

Touching Jews who receive stolen cloth moist with blood or ornaments of Holy Church.

Touching Jews practising usury since the Statutes made, etc.

Touching houses of Jews and rents sold by them without license of our Lord the King, etc.

Touching discharge of Jews arrested or kept in prison by sheriffs for trespass against the peace or for coin-clipping, without warrant of our Lord the King.

Touching sheriffs and other bailiffs taking amercements from Jews above the sum of 2s., etc.

Touching treasure trove underground in houses of Jews, or elsewhere, after the death of Jews.

Touching chattels of Jews concealed after their death, of which the King has not the third part.

Touching Jews for whose chattels and houses no fine has been made within a year after their death, etc.

Touching Jews having carnal intercourse with Christian women, etc.

Touching converts to the Christian Faith who afterwards revert to the Jewish Law.

Touching Jews outlawed and received in the Jewry, etc.

Touching Jews who have Christian servants couchant and levant with them.

Whereas loans at usury by Jews of our realm were wont to be made and allowed in the time of our ancestors, Kings of England, and our ancestors had large profits thereby as issues of our Jewry, and We, led by the love of God and more devoutly mindful of the way of Holy Church, did ordain that all Jews whosoever of our realm that had viciously lived by

maners aprests visiosement eient vesquy, ke nul de eus de cel hure usures ou prest usurer en aukune manere mespreyngnent haunter, mes par autres bo-soyngnes e marchaundises congees vivre a eus queren e lur sustenaunces eient, nomenclent cum par favour de Sainte Eglise meyndre e vivre en Crestiens seient suffre. Eus, nekeden, apres, par le malure espirist esvugles, ke par seine pensee avom estable turnaunz en mal suz colur de marchaundises e de boyngnes contracts e covenauunz, novelement e mauyement purpenseaunz funt od Crestiens par obligacions e divers estrumenz ke vers les Gyus demurent, e en queus double, treble ou quatreble plus mettent ke en enprest bayllent a Crestiens de une meysme dette ou contract, le noun de usure utre portaunz en peynes, de queus selement syut confusion e destruccion grant del puple e au dereyn deseriteson de plusurs. Nus pur ceo de teus manere Gyus les malices en teu manere troves e peyne issi trove ausi e usure oster voyllaunz, sur les douns e contracts entre Crestiens e Gyus a feres en teu manere ordinoums; ceo est a saver, ke Gyus pur aprest de vint souz des orems ne resceyvent par an de Crestiens en noun de purvenue for demy marc ou viij. souz e viij. deners, e pur karante souz un marc ou diseset souz e quatre deners, e de plus, plus, e de meins, meins, pur ferm de contract e dette. E cest aprest seit fet par escript entre les parties contreyaunz par meyns de aukun clerc a ceo especiaument assigne e jure, fet endente, dount le une partie en la quele la cire pent seit mys en la Huche de Cyrographes, e la meyte remeyne au Gyu, e la terce partie au Crestien, dount le tenur del bref ert tel : Sacent tuz ke Jeo tel dei a teu Gyu taunt a rendre a teu jur, e si Jeo ne face Jeo grant ke de mes biens e chateus e de les issues de mes terres en ki meyns ke il devyent seient fet e leves, e a ceo Jeo oblige mei e mes heirs : en tesmonage de queu chose, etc. Done, etc. Le quel escript seit mys en la Huche de Cyrographes de suz les clefs de treis leaus cyrographers Crestiens e deus Gyus a ceo especiaument jures. E ceo ke vient, cum dit est, de Gyus a resceyvre utre le espace de treis aunz del tens del avaunt dit contract ne dura, ne ne purra le Gyu apres les treis aunz avaunt ditz aukune chose demaunde ou chalenger de Crestien, for sulement le sort del aprest e ceo ke vient de ceo ki en le meyn tens, ceo est par les avaunt ditz treis aunz ly tuchaunz, seient dues par la reyson de aprest ou contract avaunt conge; nekeden eit le Gyu apres les treis aunz avaunt ditz sa dette ensemblement od tut ceo ke vient de ceo del tens passe demaunder e par dreit recoverer au pleyn; ceo adjuste : ke si Crestien le avaunt dit dette rendre ne puse, ou par aventure ne voille, de denz les treis aunz avaunt ditz, mes unkore rendre purloyngne par lan procheyn siuvaunt, dunt cure la dette, ensemblement od son amount juste la forme e condicion del premer contract par cel an, e ne nyent plus. E si il aveyne Gyu ou Gyuesse contre la forme e estatut

such loans should from that hour no more mischievously have recourse to usury or usurious loans of any kind whatever, but should by other business and licensed trading seek their living and have their sustenance, especially since by favour of Holy Church they are suffered to abide and live with Christians; but they, nevertheless, did afterwards, blinded by the malice of their hearts, convert to an evil purpose that which We had enacted with sound intent, and by a new and wicked device, under colour of trading and good contracts and covenants, have dealings with Christians by bonds and divers instruments which remain in the hands of the Jews, and in which they stipulate for twice, thrice, or four times as much as they part with to Christians in one and the same transaction of debt or contract, avoiding the use of the term 'usury' by means of penalties, whence only confusion, and the ruin of a great part of the people, and the ultimate disherison of many can ensue. We therefore, to the intent to oust the wicked practices of such Jews thus discovered, and their pains and usuries likewise discovered, do now, touching grants and contracts henceforth to be made between Christians and Jews, ordain on this wise: that is to say, that in future Jews receive from Christians for a loan of 20s. no more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, or 8s. 8d. a year, and for 40s. 1 mark or 17s. 4d., and for more, more, and for less, less, as 'purvenue' by way of rent of contract and debt; and that the loan be made by writing between the contracting parties by the hand of a clerk specially assigned and sworn for the purpose, and be indented, the part from which the seal is pendent to be placed in the Chirograph-Chest, the middle part to remain with the Jew, and the third part with the Christian, and the tenor in brief to be as follows:—Know all that I, so and so, owe such cr such a Jew so much, payable on such and such a day. And if I shall make default, I grant that the amount be made and levied from my goods and chattels, and from the issues of my lands, in whose hands soever they may be. And thereto I bind myself and my heirs. In witness whereof, &c. Given, &c. Which writing is to be placed in the Chirograph-Chest under the keys of three lawful Christian chirographers and two Jews specially sworn for the purpose. And that which is to be received, as aforesaid, by the Jew shall be only for the space of three years from the date of the said contract, nor shall the Jew after the said three years be able to demand or claim aught from a Christian, except only the principal debt and what arises from what may be due in the meantime, i.e. during the said three years of the debt's duration, on account of the loan or contract before authorised; so nevertheless that the Jew may after the three years aforesaid demand his debt with all that arises therefrom in the time past, and recover it in full by law; provided that if the Christian be unable, or perchance unwilling, to pay the said debt within the three years aforesaid, then the Jew may also extend the time of payment of the debt with its exact amount, according to the form and condition of the former contract, for the space of a year next following the period for which the debt runs, and no more.¹ And

¹ The clause is clumsily worded, but apparently the debt is to be enforced on the expiration of the fourth year at the latest.

avaunt dit prest fere a aukun ou encontre cest nostre Estatut convenir, ke il seit a la volunte nostre Seignur de vie e membres, e de tuz lur biens e chateus.

Purveu est sur ceo, ke nul escrit de aprest ou de aukun contract desoremes seit fet entre aukun Crestien e Gyu, for sur noun de un Crestien e un Gyu ; issi ke nul Gyu nule rien demaunder ou chalenger pusse de cel contract, for cel Gyu od ki est fet le contract e nome seit en lescrist avaunt dit, e ke cel Crestien ke contreit a aukun de cele dette respoynge for solement a cel Gyu ke est nome en lescrist, ou a son heir.

Ausi desoremes conge neit nul Gyu de doner ou vendre sa dette a Crestien ou Gyu for de especial conge le Rey.

Ausi nul Gyu ne baille pecunye a nul autre Gyu en aprest de bailler a divers Crestiens, dunt nostre Seignur le Rey le meyns pusse estre certifie de lur chateus ; e si il le funt, de cel heure les biens e chateus des Gyus issi baillaunz seient forfeit au Rey de tutentut, e lur cors nekeden a sa volunte.

Ausi, pur ceo ke nostre Seygnur en tens passe gref dampmage ad eu kaunt a la terce partie des biens des Gyus mors recoverer e kaunt a tayllage sur eus assen ; pur ceo ausi ke Crestiens sovent unt perdu lur gages par encheison de aprest entre eus e Gyus privement contracts ; purveu est, ke nul Gyu ne Gyuesse desoremes apreste a Crestiens sus nul gage utre la somme de vint souz, fors en presense de un cyrographer e clerc jure e a ceo especiaument assigne e jure, issi ke les gages e prest avaunt dit de un clerc par vewe e temonage de un cyrographer destinctement e apertement seient enroule, e ke cel roule remeyne en la garde de un suz le seal del autre, e ke cel aprest issi sur gage baille a semblable privement,¹ e peyne cum est avaunt dit seit estendu.

Seit ausi purveu especiaument e destinctement, ke cyrographers e clers jures a enrouler les gages e aprests avaunt ditz ne se rendent durs a lur office a eus en ceste partie enjuynt, kaunt e de kicunkes sur ceo seient requis a perempler ; e ke les cyrographers Crestiens al entre del escrit nyent ne preynnent, mes al hors treyre meymes ces cyrographers Crestiens preynnent treys deners ; mes les cyrographers Gyus nyent ne preynnent ne al entree, e al hors treyre ; e ke les clers pur le escripture de les treis avaunt dit parties del escrist preynnent deus deners.

Ausi, pur ceo ke Gyus gages a eus privement e saunz tesmonage de Crestiens baille mauyusement concelee, e les aver resceu denyent, e kaunt Gyus sur ceo en la Cure le Rey seient enpleyde, eus de custume dekes en ca usee par lur propre serment tuz sey de lavant dite resceyte delyverent, e quites departent, par quei les Crestiens gref dammage e perte unt eu ; purveu est, ke si pleynte ou play en cest cas entre Crestiens e Gyus avyene estre meeue, cest a saver, de aprest fet devaunt cest Estatut, e ausi desoremes de meyndre somme ke de vint souz, le Gyu ne serra pas creu par son propre

¹ Sic : but the text is evidently corrupt. Perhaps we should supply 'forfeit seit.

should it so happen that Jew or Jewess make loan or contract with any against the statutory form aforesaid or against this our Statute, let him or her be at the mercy of our Lord the King touching life and limb, and all his or her goods and chattels.

It is further provided, that no writing of loan or contract be in future made between Christian and Jew save in the names of one Christian and one Jew ; so that no Jew may be able to demand or claim aught upon that contract, except that Jew with whom the contract is made and whose name is in the writing aforesaid, and that the Christian who contracts with any for that debt answer only to that Jew whose name is in the writing, or to his heir.

Also for the future no Jew is allowed to grant or sell his debt to Christian or Jew without special license of the King.

Also let no Jew lend money to any other Jew to lend to Christians, unless it so be that our Lord the King may be certified of their chattels ; and should they so do, from that hour let the goods and chattels of such Jews so lending be wholly forfeit to the King, and their bodies none the less be at his mercy.

Also, whereas our Lord has in time past had grievous loss in respect of the recovery of the third part of the goods of deceased Jews and the assessment of talliage upon them ; whereas also Christians have often lost their gages by reason of contracts of loan privily made between them and Jews ; it is provided, that no Jew or Jewess for the future lend to Christians on any gage more than the sum of 20s., except in presence of a chirographer and a clerk specially assigned and sworn for the purpose, so that the gages and loan aforesaid may be plainly and openly enrolled by a clerk in the view and with the attestation of a chirographer. And let that roll remain in the keeping of the one under the seal of the other. And let the loan made on gage after such secret manner be forfeit, and the penalty have the same extent as aforesaid.

Be it also specially and plainly provided, that the chirographers and their clerks sworn to enrol the gages and loans aforesaid do not deal harshly in discharge of the duties laid upon them in this regard, when and by whomsoever they be required to perform them ; and that the Christian chirographers take nothing for entering the writing, but take 3d. on its withdrawal ; the Jewish chirographers, however, are to take nothing either on the entry or the withdrawal ; and let the clerks take 2d. for penning the three parts aforesaid of the writing.

Also, whereas Jews wickedly conceal and deny that they have received gages delivered to them privily, no Christian witness being present, and when they are impleaded thereof in the King's Court they, by virtue of the custom hitherto observed, do all purge themselves by their own oath of the said receipt, and depart quit, whereby the Christians have had grievous damage and loss ; therefore it is provided, that if there should be plaint or plea in process between Christians and Jews in such a case, to wit, touching a loan made before this Statute, and also in future touching a sum less than 20s., the

serment ; mes seit enquis la verite sur ceo par Crestiens e Gyus, fors si le Crestien puisse pruver leaument par Crestiens e par Gyus le bail de son gage, kar donkes estera lem a sa pruve.

Ausi, pur ceo ke en enquestes ke sunt fet ou ke deyvent estre fet par Crestiens e par Gyus sur plays e pleyntes tuchaunz dette e trespas en la Gyuerie dedusts, custume est dekes en ca taunz de Gyus ke de Crestiens e sur owel nombre resceyvre, ke a peyne acorderunt ensemble, par quei dreytüre sovent est restardu e dampmages a parties viengnent de ceo ; purveu est, ke kaunt teu descord e nee entre Crestiens e Gyus mys en cele enqueste, seit justisee e relectefie la bosoyngne par plusurs Crestiens de leaute seit par deserte a creere, e ausi, si mester seit, par plusurs Gyus, solom discrecion e ordinaunce des Justices, e ke len estera al dit de plusurs ou de la greyndre partie de eus.

Estre ceo, pur ceo ke les Huches de Cyrographes par comaundement nostre Seygnur le Rey lungement unt este closes e enselees, par quey Crestiens lur chartres ke il acquiterent onkore aver ne purrunt, purveu est, ke cestes Huches par cyrographers seient translatez dekes a Londres a certeyn jur et lyu, e ilukes seient overes e cerches, e les dettes en ceus trovees seient purgees, e les chartres ke sunt aquitees seient lyveres a Crestiens, e quite-ment dampnes, e les autres chartres ke en meymes les Huches sunt, seient mys en une huche par eus ou nostre seignur le Rey e son conseyl ordinerunt.

Ore est a parler de escrists obligatories ke ore remeyngnent vers les Gyus en lur gardes.

EXPLICIT.¹

¹ Addit. MS. 32085, ff. 120-1.

Jew shall not be believed on his own oath ; but let inquest be had of the truth of the matter by Christians and Jews, unless the Christian be able lawfully by Christians and Jews to prove the delivery of his gage, for then it shall rest on his proof.

Also, whereas in inquests made or to be made by Christians and Jews of pleas and complaints brought touching debt and trespass laid in the Jewry, the custom has hitherto been to admit as jurors as well Christians as Jews and in equal numbers, who are hardly able to agree, whereby justice is often delayed and damage thence results to the parties ; it is provided, that when there is such discord arisen between Christians and Jews placed on the inquest, the matter be tried and adjudged by several lawful Christians of known credit, and also, if need be, by several Jews, according to the discretion and direction of the Justices. And let it rest on the verdict of several or the more part of them.

And moreover, whereas the Chirograph-Chests have long been closed and sealed by command of our Lord the King,¹ whereby Christians cannot yet have their charters of which they have had acquittance, it is provided, that these Chests be brought by the chirographers to London on a day and to a place certain, and be there opened and searched, and that the debts therein found be cleared, and the charters which are acquit be delivered to the Christians quit and cancelled, and the other charters which are in the same Chests be placed in a chest by themselves where our Lord the King and his Council shall ordain.

It now remains to speak of writings obligatory that remain with the Jews in their custody.

FINIS.

¹ A royal mandate for a general closure of the Archæ until further order was issued on 28 Jan. 1284 : Rot. Lit. Claus. 12 Ed. I. m. 8. Commissioners were appointed to

reopen the London Archa on 28 Feb. 1286. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.) 1281-92, p. 227. Cf. Commun. Trin. 14 Ed. I. (T. R.) m. 13, dorso.

NOTE.

THE charters of King John which precede the transcripts from the Exchequer Rolls are printed in Rot. Chart. (Rec. Comm.) p. 93.

The archives of the Exchequer of the Jews at the Record Office comprise three collections: (1) Rolls of the Exchequer of Receipt, Joh.—Ed. I.; (2) a heterogeneous assortment of documents, indexed as Accounts, &c. (Exchequer, Q.R.) Bundles 249-50, including memoranda relating to the Domus Conversorum; (3) Plea Rolls. The two former sources have furnished matter for the Introduction; the selections which follow are taken exclusively from Plea Rolls. The records are sparse during the reign of Henry III., being distributed as follows: 3 & 4 Hen. III., one roll, printed in Documents illustrative of English History in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries (Rec. Comm.), 1844; 28-29 Hen. III., three rolls; 37 Hen. III., two rolls; 50-52 Hen. III., four rolls; 54 Hen. III., one roll; 56 Hen. III., one roll. Some of these rolls are in a very indifferent condition. The rolls of Edward I.'s reign, on the other hand, form a series with comparatively few breaks from the first to the fourteenth year inclusive, and are on the whole in excellent preservation. Their full tale is thirty-eight rolls, making, with the twelve rolls of Henry III.'s reign, fifty rolls in all. This reckoning includes three rolls which have not hitherto been classed as rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews, but really are so; to wit, Curia Regis Roll 188 (Hil. 52 Hen. III.), De Banco Roll 40 (Easter, 9 Ed. I.), and Assize Roll 788 (Mich. 10-11 Ed. I.). The old numbering of the rolls has, however, been retained in the marginal references. A moderately full roll will contain from eight to ten membranes, covered on both sides with an extremely abbreviated script. One of the gaps in the Edwardian series is supplied by the very fine Addit. Roll 7218 (Hil. 5 Ed. I.) at the British Museum; and a single membrane in the same collection, Addit. Roll 19299, contains a few pleas of Easter Term, 55 Hen. III.

In the transcript, clerical and the grosser sort of grammatical errors have for the most part been silently corrected, rubrics have been sometimes curtailed, sometimes amplified, dates and terms of account abbreviated, figures occasionally substituted for words, and vice versa; but otherwise no material alteration has been wittingly made in the text, except the explication of the contractions, which has been forborne wherever attended by reasonable doubt. Obliterata are indicated by dots, and suppressed terminations by raised commas.

The Latinity of the scribes is throughout exceptionally bad, and sometimes such as to defy emendation.

SCACCARIUM JUDEORUM

EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS

CARTE LIBERTATUM CONCESSARUM ET CONFIRMATARUM
JUDEIS ANGLIE ANNO REGNI REGIS JOHANNIS
SECUNDO.

Johannes, Dei gratia etc. Sciatis Nos concessisse omnibus Judeis Anglie et Normannie libere et honorifice habere residenciam in terra nostra, et omnia illa de Nobis tenenda que tenuerunt de Rege Henrico, avo patris nostri, et omnia illa que modo racionabiliter tenent in terris et feodis et vadiis et akatis suis, et quod habeant omnes libertates et consuetudines suas, sicut eas habuerunt tempore predicti Regis Henrici, avi patris nostri, melius et quocius et honorabilius.

Rot. Cart. 4.
m. 6.

Et si querela orta fuerit inter Christianum et Judeum, ille qui alium appellaverit ad querelam suam diracionandam habeat testes, scilicet, legitimum Christianum et legitimum Judeum. Et si Judeus de querela sua breve habuerit, breve suum erit ei testis; et si Christianus habuerit querelam adversus Judeum, sit judicata per pares Judei.

Et cum Judeus obierit, non detineatur corpus suum super terram, set habeat heres suus pecuniam suam et debita sua; ita quod inde non disturbetur si habuerit heredem, qui pro ipso respondeat et rectum faciat de debitis suis et de forisfacto suo.

Et liceat Judeis omnia que eis apportata fuerint sine occasione accipere et emere, exceptis illis que de Ecclesia sunt et panno sanguinolento.

Et si Judeus ab aliquo appellatus fuerit sine teste, de illo appellatu erit quietus solo sacramento suo super Librum suum. Et de appellatu illarum rerum que ad Coronam nostram pertinent similiter quietus erit solo sacramento suo super Rotulum suum.

Et si inter Christianum et Judeum fuerit dissensio de accommodatione alicujus pecunie, Judeus probabit catallum suum et Christianus lucrum.

CHARTERS OF LIBERTIES GRANTED AND CONFIRMED
TO THE JEWS OF ENGLAND IN THE SECOND YEAR
OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1201.]

John, by the grace of God etc. Know that We have granted to all Jews of England and Normandy that they reside in freedom and honour in our land, and hold of Us all that they held of King Henry, our father's grandfather, and all that they now rightfully hold in lands, fees, gages and purchases, and that they have all their franchises and customs, as they had them in the time of the said King Henry, our father's grandfather, in better and more peaceful and honourable enjoyment.

And as often as cause of action shall have arisen between Christian and Jew, let him who shall have appealed the other for the deraignment of his cause have witnesses, to wit, a lawful Christian and a lawful Jew. And if the Jew shall have a writ touching his cause, his writ shall be to him for witness; and if a Christian shall have cause of action against a Jew, let it be tried by the Jew's peers.

And when a Jew be dead, let not his body be detained above ground, but let his heir have his money and his debts; so that thereof he may have peace if he have an heir to answer for him and to do right touching his debts and his forfeiture.¹

And be it lawful for Jews without let to receive and buy all things brought to them, except those which pertain to the Church and blood-stained cloth.

And if a Jew be appealed by any without witness, he shall be quit of that appeal by his bare oath upon his Book. And in like manner he shall be quit of an appeal touching those things that pertain unto our Crown by his bare oath upon his Roll.

And as often as there shall be dispute between Christian and Jew touching a loan of money, the Jew shall prove his principal and the Christian the interest.

¹ This shows that it had been the custom way of security for the discharge of the to attach the bodies of deceased Jews by claims of the Crown upon their estates.

Et liceat Judeo quiete vendere vadium suum postquam certum erit eum illud unum annum integrum et unum diem tenuisse.

Et Judei non intrabunt in placitum nisi coram Nobis, vel coram illis qui turres nostras custodierint, in quorum ballivis Judei manserint.

Et ubicunque Judei fuerint, liceat eis ire quocunque voluerint cum omnibus catallis eorum, sicut res nostre proprie, et nulli liceat eos retinere neque hoc eis prohibere.

Et precipimus, quod ipsi quieti sint per totam Angliam et Normanniam de omnibus consuetudinibus et theloneis et modulatione vini, sicut nostrum proprium catallum. Et mandamus vobis et precipimus, quod eos custodiat et defendatis et manuteneatis.

Et prohibemus, ne quis contra Cartam istam de hiis supradictis eos in placitum ponat super forisfacturam nostram, sicut Carta Regis Henrici,¹ patris nostri, racionabiliter testatur. Testibus: Gaufrido filio Petri, Comite Essexe; Willelmo Marescallo, Comite de Penbroc; Henrico de Bohum, Comite de Herefordia; Roberto de Turnham, Willelmo Briwerr', etc. Data per manum Simonis, Wellensis Archidiaconi, apud Merleberge, decimo die Aprilis anno regni nostri secundo.

ib. m. 4.

Johannes, Dei gratia etc. Sciatis Nos concessisse et presenti Carta nostra confirmasse Judeis nostris in Anglia ut excessus qui inter eos emergerint, exceptis hiis qui ad Coronam et Justiciam nostram pertinent, ut de morte hominis et mahemio, et de assaltu premeditato, et de fractura domus, et de raptu, et de latrocinio, et de combustione, et de thesauro, inter eos deducantur secundum Legem suam et emendentur, et justiciam suam inter se inde faciant. Concedimus etiam eis quod, si quis eorum alium appellaverit de querela que ad eos pertineat, Nos neminem compellemus ad testimonium cuique eorum contra alium exhibendum; set si appellator racionabilem et idoneum testem habere poterit, eum secum adducat. Siquidem vero opus scelerosum et apertum inter eos emergerit, quod ad Coronam vel Justiciam nostram pertineat, sicut de predictis Placitis Corone, licet nullus eorum inde appellator fuerit, Nos ipsam querelam faciemus per legales Judeos nostros Anglie inquiri, sicut Carta Regis Henrici, patris nostri, racionabiliter testatur. Testibus: Gaufrido filio Petri, Comite Essexe; Willelmo Marescallo, Comite de Penbroc; Henrico de Bohum, Comite de Herefordia; Petro de Pratellis; Roberto de Turnham; Willelmo de Warrenn'; Hugone de Nevill'; Roberto de Veteri

¹ The charter of Richard I., for which see Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. 51, is doubtless intentionally ignored.

de Vipont. Given by the hand of Simon, Archdeacon of Wells, at Marlborough, on the tenth day of April in the second year of our reign.

EXCHEQUER OF THE JEWS.

PLEAS IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING
HENRY SON OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1210.]

Norw.

Isaac of Norwich, Jew, demands from Gilbert, son of Walter of Thorpe, a debt of £14, with interest, by chirograph under the name of the said Walter. The said Gilbert comes and says, that the debt is demanded of him unlawfully, because, when all the debts due to the Jews were in the hand of the King after the arrest at Bristol,¹ he, being distrained for the debt, came and said, that he was distrained therefor unlawfully, because Walter, his father, never borrowed the money, and he then put himself upon the inquest of the country, whether the said Walter, his father, borrowed the money, or no; and the inquest came and said, that the money was not borrowed by the said Walter, but by another Walter of Thorpe—so he says—and he still puts himself upon the inquest of the country. The said Isaac comes and demands the debt, which, he says, was a loan by him to the said Walter, father of the said Gilbert, by chirograph. He also says that after the arrest of the Jews at Bristol, when the debts due to them were in the hand of the King, the Justices for the time being were in doubt whether the debt was owing by the said Walter, father of the said Gilbert, or by the other Walter, of whom mention is made, and sent to him, Isaac, who was then a prisoner in the Tower of London, that they might know from his own mouth, whether the debt was owing by Walter, father of the said Gilbert, or by another Walter; and he said that the debt was a loan by him to the said Walter, Gilbert's father, and that it was owing by the same Walter. And he says, that as to this he does not put himself upon an inquest touching his debt by chirograph. A day is given them, a month after Easter, to hear their judgment. And it is adjudged, that Gilbert of Thorpe answer Isaac of his debt, unless he say somewhat else than he has said. And this is so adjudged, because, before the general arrest of the Jews, Isaac always demanded the debt from Walter the father,

¹ See Introduction, p. xxiv.

patre ipsius Gilberti, et modo exigit ab ipso Gilberto, et inquisicio facta inde sine eo, tempore quo debitum illud fuit in manu Domini Regis, nichil debet ei nocere.

ib. m. 7.
Oxon.

Ricardus, Prior de Dunestaplia, questus est quod Mosseus, filius Brun, profert quandam cartam xxiiij l., sub nomine Thome, Prioris, et Conventus Dunestaplie et Brun, patris ejusdem Mossei, que loquitur de anno proximo post mortem Regis Henrici, quam non intelligit legalem esse, nec intelligit quod ad eam debeat respondere, et pluribus de causis. In primis dicit, quod dictus Thomas, Prior, bonus et discretus clericus fuit, et peroptimus, nec aliquam cartam conficeret cum falso Latino, sicut continetur in ista. Preterea dicit, quod tempore ejusdem Prioris et adhuc est consuetudo quod sigillum Conventus includitur sub v clavibus, nec erat aliqua carta scripta nisi de manu alicujus canonici ejusdem domus; et producit quandam canonicum, qui xl annis transactis omnes cartas ejusdem domus propria manu scripsit, de cujus manu littera illa non est. Dicit eciam, quod alia de causa intelligit quod falsa est, quia postquam fuit Prior, fecit cuidam homini suo de Berkhamstede cartam confirmationis domus sue de tenemento suo signatam signo Conventus et contrasignatam sigillo ejusdem Prioris, quod factum fuit postquam idem Ricardus factus fuit Prior; et homo ille necessitate compulsus invadiavit eidem Mosseo cartam illam et supertunicam pro v s., et ad terminum statutum solvit eidem Mosseo v s., et Judeus reddidit eidem homini supertunicam et retinuit cartam. Et ideo intelligit quod de carta illa fecit dictus Judeus falsinam istam; nam intelligit quod lota est, et postea dealbata, ita quod in plicitis illius carte apparet albedo crete, et quod littera denigrata est, sicut esset de pinguidine,¹ ut littera illa ita vetus appareat. Preterea dicit, quod apparet manifestissime Christianis et Judeis quod est falsa, et ideo quia carta dicti Thome Prioris loquitur de xxx annis transactis vel amplius, et iste Ricardus Prior, cujus sigillum invenitur contra sigillum illius carte non fuit Prior nisi xvij annis jam transactis. Prior ponit loco suo ad audiendum judicium suum Willelmum de Glovernia.

Mosseus, Judeus, venit et defendit falsinam, feloniam, loturam et invadiationem illius carte, et omnem falsinam de verbo in verbum, sicut ei objicitur, prout Curia consideraverit. Requisitus a Justiciariis

¹ Sic.

quomodo carta illa ei venerit, dicit quod Brun, pater ejus, aliquando dives erat, et plures cartas amisit, et quando concessum fuit quod omnes carte conclate inrotularentur et ostenderentur, emit cartam illam de quodam serviente, et fecit eam inrotulari; set de debito illo distringendo nunquam alias litteras perquisivit; et dicit quod nescivit in eo aliquam falsinam, nec adhuc scit, set eam protulit ut heres. Interrogatum fuit ab eo nomen servientis et quis serviens ille est. Dicit quod ignorat nomen suum, nec scit ille est.¹ Interrogatus si dictum servientem vocavit ad warantum, dicit, quod nescit quis est serviens ille, nec ubi est.

Dies datus est Priori ad audiendum judicium suum a crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli in xv dies; et idem Mosseus missus est apud Turrim Londonie.

Lond. Dies datus est Willelmo de Mandevilla, Comiti Essexe, Henrico Aurifabro, et Ricardo, fratri suo, de placito terre, ad audiendum judicium suum, in crastino Apostolorum Petri et Pauli.

ib. m. 8.
Lond. Dies datus est Willelmo Blundo a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies ad habendum coram Justiciariis Judeorum apud Westmonasterium Willelmum de Mandevilla, quem vocavit ad warantum de domibus que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri in parochia S. Laurentii in Londonia. Idem Willelmus Blundus petit auxilium Curie ad habendum dictum Willelmum, quem dixit warantum suum esse, coram eisdem Justiciariis. Dictus Comes summonitus fuit, et venit ad diem ei datum, et warantizavit dicto Willelmo Blundo domos que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri in parochia S. Laurentii, quas dicto Willelmo Blundo vendidit. Justiciarii veniunt et exigunt, quo modo et quo waranto dictus Willelmus, Comes, ingressus est in domos que fuerunt vadia Domini Regis pro iii^{xx} et vj m. et dim., quas Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, super predictas domos. Dictus Willelmus de Mandevilla venit et dicit, quod injuste ab eo debitum illud exigitur, et ideo injuste quia Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, implacitatus erat de eodem placito tempore Willelmi de Warenne et sociorum suorum; ita quod Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, posuit se super inquisitionem et veredictum Civitatis Londonie; et quod per inquisitionem et veredictum illud recessit predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, quietus de predicto debito; et quod prefatus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, non

¹ Sic: supply 'quis.'

clamabat domos illas per Robertum filium Walteri, nec per heredes suos; et quod per iudicium et considerationem Curie disracionavit domos illas sicut jus suum. Et de hoc ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum tunc temporis existentium. Henricus Aurifaber et Ricardus de Colechirche, frater ejus, qui districti fuerunt pro predicto debito per impetrationem predicti Willelmi Blundi, veniunt et dicunt, quod injuste per inquisitionem et veredictum Civitatis Londonie recessit dictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, quietus de predicto debito, quia in Civitate Londonie inquisicio non habetur nec veredictum. Et de hoc ponunt se super probos homines Civitatis. Et de hoc quod dictus Willelmus de Mandevilla dicit, quod ponit se super rotulos Justiciariorum tunc existentium, ponunt se super eosdem rotulos, utrum predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, recessit quietus de debito Sampsonis, Judei, vel non; et de hoc quod dicit, quod Gaufridus filius Petri, pater ejus, disracionavit domos illas tempore illo sicut jus suum, ad hoc respondent quod injuste dicit, quia Cancellarius Willelmus de Longchamp, tunc Justiciarius Anglie, cepit in manum suam domos illas pro debito Domini Regis sicut Justiciarius; et postea, tempore Archiepiscopi de Rothomago, uxor predicti Roberti filii Walteri venit et posuit se in domos illas sicut in francum bancum suum, et postea ita tenuit se dum Hubertus Walterus fuit Justiciarius Anglie; et postea venit Gaufridus filius Petri et cepit predictas domos sicut Justiciarius pro debito Domini Regis, et eas vi tenuit, set non sicut jus suum. Et dicunt, quod sunt propinquiores heredes Roberti filii Walteri, et hoc bene testificatum fuit in pleno folkemot, et in La Gyhaulla, et, desicut propinquiores heredes Roberti filii Walteri sunt, petunt Justiciarios ut deliberent eis predictas domos, et respondebunt Domino Regi de predicto debito sicut heredes, et per sic dabunt Domino Regi c s.

Predictus Willelmus de Mandevilla venit, et defendit jus suum ubi debebit et quando debebit. Predicti vero Henricus et Ricardus veniunt, et exigunt domos illas sicut recti heredes Roberti filii Walteri, sicut illas unde Robertus filius Walteri fuit vestitus toto tempore suo sicut de hereditate sua, et illam invadiavit Sampsoni, Judeo, sicut hereditatem suam; dicentes quod predictus Gaufridus filius Petri, pater predicti Willelmi, cepit seisinam domuum illarum sicut Justiciarius, et eos extra illas injuste tenuit. Et petunt quod possunt respondere Domino Regi de ⁱⁱⁱⁱ et vj m. et dim. Et bene ponunt se super rotulos predictos, si unquam placitum fuit coram eisdem Justiciariis vel inquisicio de debito

illo quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, cujus nomine debitum illud debetur. Dies datus est eis in octabis S. Michaelis ad audiendum iudicium suum. Ad hunc diem venerunt, et petierunt iudicium suum. Comes petit quod sit quietus de debito illo,¹ et quod predicti Henricus et Ricardus, qui recognoscunt se esse heredes, solvant debitum, desicut nichil habet, vel clamat per Robertum filium Walteri, et desicut pater suus quietus recessit de debito illo per inquisitionem. Predicti Henricus et Ricardus veniunt, et petunt quod eis allocetur quod nunquam summoniti fuerunt ad aliquam inquisitionem inde audiendam; dicentes, quod inquisicio nullam mencionem facit de debito quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, de quo Sampsoni debitum illud movet, set de Abraham, filio Rabi, cujus nomine non exigitur. Et bene ponunt se super rotulos, et dicunt quod inquisicio illa non debet eis nocere, desicut inquisicio illa nullam mencionem facit de debito quod Robertus filius Walteri debuit Sampsoni, Judeo, cujus nomine debitum illud exigitur, et exigunt consideracionem si debeant respondere de predicto debito, desicut non tenent aliquas terras que fuerunt Roberti filii Walteri; set adhuc petunt, quod predictae domus eis deliberentur, et de predicto debito respondebunt. Et Justiciarii exigunt, si inquisicio que facta est sine precepto Domini Regis debet ei nocere de debito vel vadiis suis habendis. Dies datus est eis de die in diem usque in octabis S. Martini. Comes ponit loco suo Henricum Luvel, Willelmum Blundum, vel Rogerum de Bungeya. Henricus et Ricardus uterque ponit alterum. Dies datus est eis a die S. Hillarii in xv dies ad audiendum iudicium suum.

Item, dies datus est a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum iudicium suum.

PLACITA DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO.

Rot. 2, m. 1.
Lond.

Martinus, Prior de Benetlega, fecit summonere Mosseum Crespin et Isaac, fratrem suum, ad respondendum ei de placito, quod injuste fecerant eum distringi pro debito, quod eis non debet, ut dicit; unde dampnificatus est ad valenciam x m. Et Judei veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et dicunt, quod non injuste set juste, et proferunt duo ciro-

¹ The text has here been cleared of a piece of incoherent circumlocution which impeded the course of the narrative.

grapha ; in quorum uno continetur, quod dictus Prior de Benetlega et ejusdem loci Conventus debent Mosseo, filio Jacobi Crespin, ij m. et dim., reddendas ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici xxiiij^o : acto viij^o die Decembris proximo ante : et in alio continetur, quod dictus Prior et ejusdem loci Conventus debent Isaac Crespin lx s., reddendo inde ad festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Henrici xxvj^o x s., et ad Pascha post l s. : acto viij^o die Feb. anno xxv^o.

Ad hoc dicit dictus Prior, quod ad debitum lx s. non debet respondere, eo quod nunquam debitum illud a dicto Isaac mutuo cepit, nec aliqua pars est in Archa Cirographorum, et quod hoc sit verum ponit se super Archam Cirographorum Londonie. Et Judeus similiter. Ideo consideratum est, quod Archa scrutetur.

Ad debitum ij m. et dim. dicit dictus Prior, quod injuste fecit eum distringi pro debito illo, quia prece parcium datus fuit dies a die Pasche in unum mensem, et quod hoc sit verum ponit se super rotulos. Ad hoc dicit dictus Judeus, quod nunquam fuit dies datus inter eos prece parcium, nisi de lx s. Dies datus est eis a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum judicium suum ; et interim averia replegantur. Postea concordati sunt per licenciam Justiciariorum, et Prior dat dim. marcam pro licencia concordandi.

Sussex.

Robertus Cristfinesse queritur, quod, cum venisset ad domum Diaie, filii Soleil, die Dominica ante Exaltacionem S. Crucis, ad mutuandum iij s. super unum ciphum de mazer cum pede argenteo et duo firmacula argentea, et venit Bona, uxor dicti Diaie, in presencia sua et per preceptum suum, et tradidit ei iij s. retonsatos super predicta vadia ; et ex quo recessit a domo dicti Diaie obviavit Roberto, ballivo Cicestre, qui vidit dictum Robertum deferentem denarios retonsatos, et attachiavit denarios illos ; et requisitus quis ei denarios illos tradidit, dixit quod eos mutuo cepit de dicta Judea. Ad hoc dicit dictus Diaie pro se et uxore sua, quod nunquam denarios illos ei tradidit, nec aliquos denarios ab eo super dicta vadia mutuo cepit, nec denarios illos

retonsavit ; et de hoc ponit se super Henricum Ketelbern, Gaufridum de Westrete et Radulfum de La Sende (et Robertus similiter) ; set quod illud factum fuit maliciose per Jacobum de Custanciis, Judeum, et quod illos denarios retonsavit, et non ipse, se ponit super predictos Henricum, Gaufridum et Radulfum, et dat Domino Regi dim. marcam ut habeat veredictum predictorum. Et dicti Henricus et alii jurati dicunt quod credunt bene, quod dictus Robertus dictos denarios mutuo cepit de dicta Bona super dicta vadia, set non in presencia ipsius Diaie, quia non fuit in villa, ut credunt. Dicunt eciam quod dictus Robertus questus fuit per consilium Jacobi de Custanciis. Et quia idem Jacobus habebatur suspectus de retonsurā, invenit plegios, si aliquis versus eum loqui voluerit, scilicet, Jacobum, filium Flurie, Deulecresse, filium Gente, Manasserum de Bedford, Aaron de Colecestria. Postea finivit dictus Diaie cum dicto Roberto per x s. pro vadio et dampno, solvandos in crastino Ascensionis.

Kanc. et
Lond.

Clamatum fuit per scolas¹ Judeorum Londonie, quod si aliquis Judeus vel Judea aliquod debitum exigere posset de Willelmo Belhuncle quod esset coram Justiciariis, etc. a die Pasche in unum mensem. Et nullus venit preter Eliam Le Blund, qui protulit duo cirographa ; in quorum uno continetur, quod dictus Willelmus debet dicto Elie iiij l., reddendo ad festum S. Michaelis anno xxvj^o xx s., et ad quindenam Purificationis B. Marie lx s. ; et in alio continetur, quod dictus Willelmus debet dicto Elie xx s., reddendos ad Natale anno xxvij^o. Et dictus Elias concedit, quod, nisi cirographa illa inrotulentur in rotulis de itinere Gilberti de Preston et sociorum suorum, quod debita illa quietā sint.

ib. m. 2,
dorso. Essex.

Johanna, que fuit uxor Rogeri Bacun, fecit summonere Isaac, filium Benedicti de Colecestria, ad respondendum ei de placito, quod injuste exigit ab ea debitum quod ei non debet, ut dicit, et ea occasione fecit eam distringi in autumpno anno xxvj^o, et cepit averia sua, unde dampnificata est ad valenciam xl s. ; et inde producit sectam. Et Judeus venit et defendit vim etc. et injustam districcionem et dicit, quod non injuste set juste exigit ab ea debitum illud ; scilicet, xx s. per quoddam cirographum quod protulit, in quo continetur, quod dicta Johanna debet dicto Benedicto de Colecestria et Isaac de Warwico xx s., solvendos ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici xxj^o.

¹ See Glossary.

Ad hoc dicit Johanna, quod injuste exigit debitum illud, quia ipsa illud nunquam mutuavit, nec aliquid inde debet esse in Archa, eo quod, quando scrutinium factum fuit per fratrem Gaufridum de catallis Judeorum, nichil inde fuit inventum nec inrotulatum; et quod hoc sit verum, se ponit super rotulos. Et quia scrutatis rotulis nichil inde fuit inventum, consideratum est, quod ipsa Johanna respondeat Domino Regi de debito illo, et Judeus in misericordia pro injusta districtione, et reddat ipsi Johanne dampna sua. Et mandandum est Cirographariis Colecestrio, quod sint coram Justiciariis in octabis S. Trinitatis ad respondendum, quo modo et per quem dictum cirographum intravit in Archam, cum confectum esset ante predictum scrutinium, et in scrutinio illo non inventum, set postea per Vicecomitem Essexe, qui illud extraxit ab Archa illa per preceptum Domini Regis, et protulit coram Justiciariis.

STARRA.

ib. m. 3.
Essex.

Ursellus de Colecestria recognovit per starrum suum, quod Philippus Basset et Fulco Basset, et heredes eorum et sui assignati, et omnes terre quas tenent de Willelmo de Reymes, quieti sunt versus eum et heredes suos de omnibus debitis, querelis, demandis, que dictus Willelmus unquam ei debuit a creacione seculi usque ad finem; et si aliquis veniat et deferat cirographum, talliam, vel aliud instrumentum sub nominibus ipsius Willelmi et dicti Judei, recognovit, quod quietum sit et nullius vigoris.

Kanc.

Aaron, filius Abrahe, recognovit per starrum suum, quod quietum clamavit et perdonavit Roberto de Mares et heredibus suis et assignatis suis totum manerium de Akemere, quod emit de Johanne de Mares, fratre ipsius Roberti; ita quod ipse vel heredes sui nichil poterunt exigere vel clamare super predictum manerium cum pertinentiis, occasione alicujus debiti quod dictus Johannes ei debuit, a creacione seculi usque ad finem.

MEMORANDUM.

Northamp-
ton.

The Sheriff of Northamptonshire was commanded, that by oath of twelve etc. he cause to be chosen two Christians proper to have charge of the keys of the Chirograph-Chest, of which Robert de Leicester, who is dead, and Ralph Passelewe, who was unfit, as was said, had charge; and that he take safe pledges for their fidelity, and notify the names of them when chosen, and of their pledges, on the Monday next after the Ascension of the Lord. The Sheriff returned the writ on the day assigned, and notified, that Roger FitzTheobald, and Robert Le Despenser were chosen, and found pledges; to wit, Roger found Philip FitzRichard, of Northampton, and Henry de Leicester, of the same place; and Robert found Adam Le Brun, of Northampton, and Henry FitzRobert, of the same place.

PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE TWENTY-EIGHTH
YEAR AND THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTY-NINTH
YEAR. [A.D. 1244-5.]

Warwick.

By mandate of our Lord the King came Peter de La Leye before the Justices, and brought before them Leo, son of Deuleben, Antera, his daughter, and his son-in-law Elias, and Sigge, his wife, and Elias, son of Deuleben, taken on appeal of breach of our Lord the King's peace. And the Sheriff notified by letter, that Elias, son of Isaac Lumbard, is a coin-clipper, and so convict by inquest had thereof, and that clippings were found in his house in a pit underground. The Sheriff further notified, that Solomon, son of Res, is a thief of the worst character. And the said bailiff, to wit, Peter, was asked where the said clippings were, and said that he knew not. Let him therefore be in custody until that question be answered. And let the said Jews be committed to prison. And the Sheriff is to be commanded to have the said clippings before the Justices etc. on the Monday next after the feast of St. Martin, and therewith the matter of larceny on which the said Solomon was taken. And the mandate of our Lord the King is delivered to the said Peter.

Elias of Warwick afterwards came, and appealed the said Leo and others, for that on Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, a little after none, they met Bessa, his wife, in the high street of Warwick, and took and beat her and so maltreated her that

infantem suum, abortivum, frustratum abs se abjecit, et abstulerunt ei unum firmaculum aureum et octo anulos aureos precii x m. ; et hoc paratus est probare, debeat per patriam, debeat per corpus suum, sive quocunque alio modo Curia consideraverit. Et Leo et alii veniunt et defendunt vim etc. et totum quod eis impositum verbo ad verbum, et dicunt quod non videtur eis, quod debeant ei respondere, desicut loquitur versus eos de facto illato uxori sue, que in vita est, et posset sequi, et non sequitur; et petunt sibi allocari quod non loquitur versus eos de visu sive auditu. Et Elias dicit, quod loquitur versus eum de felonia facta infanti suo, et de catallis suis robbatis uxori sue; et hoc petit sibi allocari. Postea veniunt Leo et alii et defendunt totum ut supra, et petunt sibi allocari de hoc quod non fuerunt inventi seisisi de aliqua parte dictorum catallorum. Set veritatem volunt recognoscere; et dicunt quod, cum Antera, filia ipsius Leonis, iter ageret per villam de Warwik', venit predicta Bessa cum aliis, et cepit ipsam Anteram, et ipsam verberavit et male tractavit, ita quod comedit nasum suum et auriculas. Ita quod uxor ipsius Leonis venit et succursum fecit predicte Antere. Set quod ipse Leo, et alii in ipsam manum non miserunt, petunt quod inquiretur per patriam. Preterea dicunt, quod predicta Bessa, postquam ita tractaverat ipsam Anteram, obivit domum, et incubuit super lectum suum, et fecit se sanguinolentam de sanguine animalium, et sanguinem fecit infundere circa lectum suum. Et quod hoc sit verum, petunt quod inquiretur per patriam. Postea consideratum est, quod appellum predicti Elie nullum est. Set Dominus Rex vult sequi inquisitionem. Ideo fiat inquisicio in pleno Comitatu per sex tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de forinseco comitatu, et per sex tam milites quam alios liberos et legales homines de villa de Warwik', et veniat inquisicio in octabis S. Hillarii. Et interim Leo predictus et Antera et Sigge, filie sue, appellati, traditi sunt constabulario.

ib. m. 4.
Suth.

Clamatum fuit per scholas Judeorum Wintonie, quod si aliquis Judeus vel Judea aliquod debitum exigere posset de Willelmo Bardulf, de debito suo proprio, vel de debito Willelmi de Warenne de Wurmegay, quod esset ad certum diem cum instrumentis etc. Ad diem non venit aliquis preter Eliam, filium Chere. Postea, die Lune proxima post diem Animarum venit dictus Elias et dicit, quod tenetur ei de debito Willelmi de Warenne per cartas, set illas non habet ad manus; nec

those charters he has not at hand ; nor would he say in how much he is bound. And the Justices demand of the said Elias, whether he did service¹ to our Lord the King on the said debt in the scrutiny made by Brother Geoffrey, and he says that he did service thereon by his starr ; and the starrs being examined, nothing is found. He afterwards says that he did service thereon in the scrutiny made by Thomas de Newark and Ralph de Leicester.

Essex.

Robert de Brus caused summon Aaron Le Blund to answer him touching a plea, that Aaron had caused him to be distrained for a debt of £100 unlawfully, inasmuch as he owes him only 100s. yearly on a mortgage for the stallage² of the said debt ; and thereof he produces his, Aaron's, starr, and says that by reason of that distress he is damnified to the amount of £40, and thereof he produces suit. And the Jew comes and denies the summons. So let him wage Robert law ; and a day is given, the Monday next before the feast of St. Andrew, to make the law, and to answer touching the main plea. Pledge, Samuel Le Blund.

Norfolk.

William Bardulf caused summon Elias, son of Chera, and his coparceners of the inheritance of Isaac the Chirographer and Chera, of Winchester, to show by what instruments and by what warrant they make demand of debt upon him for a debt of William de Warenne of Wormgay.

And Elias, son of Chera, and Aaron, son of the said Isaac the Chirographer, come and produce two chirographs, to wit, one, in which it is contained, that William de Warenne, son of Reginald, owes Isaac the Chirographer £140, payable in the course of a year by instalments of £35 at each of the four terms, those, to wit, of St. Hilary, Easter, St. John, and St. Michael, beginning with the feast of St. Hilary next after the death of Geoffrey de Muschamp, Bishop of Chester ;³ in which chirograph there is nothing in the nature of a gage, except that he pledged his own faith and that of his heirs, and confirmed it by his seal ; and another chirograph, in which it is contained, that the same William owes Chera of Winchester 23 marks, of which the first term of payment was the feast of St. Michael next but one after the death of Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester ;⁴ in which there is likewise nothing in the nature of a gage, except as above.

¹ I.e., whether he became bound to the King for any proportion of the claim.

² See Glossary.

³ Died 1208. Cf. Walt. de Coventr. (Rolls Ser.) ii. 199.

⁴ Godfrey de Lucy, d. 1204, ib. ii. 197.

Et Willelmus venit et dicit, quod ad debita illa non debet respondero eis, eo quod in inquisitione facta per Fratrem Galfridum de catallis Judeorum, et iterum per Thomam de Neuwerk' et Radulfum de Leicestria, nulla fuit mencio facta de debitis illis, nec aliquid inrotulatum nec in Archa inventum. Unde si vera essent et bona, deberent esse Domino Regi, et non Judeis. Preterea dicit, quod desicut nichil continetur vadii pro predictis debitis in dictis cirographis, nisi tantum modo fides, petit iudicium si debeat alicui inde respondere, necne. Et quia nulla facta fuit mencio in inquisitionibus predictis de debitis illis, nec aliquid inde inrotulatum nec in Archa inventum, consideratum est, quod dictus Willelmus respondeat inde Domino Regi, si inde respondere debeat. Et dicta cirographa capta sunt in manum Domini Regis, et posita in . . .¹ Thome. Et datus est dies eidem Willelmo a die S. Hillarii in tres septimanas. Postea, eodem die, postquam dictus Willelmus recessit, protulerunt dicti Judei quoddam cirographum in quo continetur, quod dictus Willelmus de Warenno debet Abrahe, filio Avegaye, et Ieaac Cirographario xx m., unde terminus solucionis fuit ad festum S. Michaelis proximum post obitum Willelmi de Bleys, Lincolnensis Episcopi, de x m., et ad Pascha proximum post, x m.; in quo nichil continetur vadii, nisi ut supra. Postea datus est dies a die Pasche in unum mensem ad audiendum iudicium suum.

STARRA DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO TRICESIMO SEPTIMO.

Rot. 6. Lib.

Elias, filius Magistri Mossei,² recognovit per starrum suum pro se et pro Pucele, uxore ejus, quod Willelmus, filius Philippi de Kyme, et heredes et antecessores sui, quieti sunt versus eos et heredes suos, antecessores et pueros suos, de omnibus debitis, querelis, demandis et plegagiis, a creacione seculi usque ad Pentecosten anno xxxvij^o, adeo bene de debitis, que debebantur Leoni de Eboraco, vel Samueli, filio

¹ The lacuna cannot be supplied with precision.

² The Chief Rabbi appointed in succession to Aaron of York in 1243. Rot. Lit. Claus. 27-28 Hen. III. m. 2. Cf. Introduction, p. xxix supra. The not very common name of Pucelle was borne by a

daughter of Aaron, son of Abraham, mentioned in a Hebrew starr of uncertain date addressed to the chirographers of Nottingham. It is probable that this Pucelle was the Chief Rabbi's wife. Hebrew Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis (A.-J.H.E.P.) p. 279. Cf. p. 17 infra.

proximo sequentis, xv l.; et totum predictum debitum cccxl l. acquietavit Philippus de Columbers, filius predicti Philippi, per c et xxx l., videlicet reddendo ad hos terminos, ad quindenam S. Hillarii anno xliiij^o, xv l., et ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentis xv l., et sic de anno in annum, de termino in terminum, xxx l. per annum ad terminos predictos usque ad finem solucionis predicti debiti c et xxx l.; et propter predictam acquietanciam dedit predictus Philippus, filius dicti Philippi, c m., quas recepit, et unde quietus est; et ideo recognovit, quod ipse nec heredes sui nichil exigere vel clamare poterunt de toto predicto debito cccxl l., nisi cxxx l., reddendo ad terminos predictos; et concessum est quod qua hora predictus Philippus, pater predicti Philippi, venerit apud Londoniam, et cartam suam voluerit mutare, et componere novam cartam cxxx l. ad terminos predictos, et ponere in Archa Ciographorum apud Londoniam secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi, tunc tenetur dictus Aaron extrahere ab Archa Ciographorum predictum ciographum cccxl l. et predicto Philippo quietum reddere. Istud starrum compositum fuit die Lune proxima post Ascensionem Domini.

Lond.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Aaron, filius Abrahe, Judeus, de Londonia, dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi et presenti carta confirmavi Galfrido Godard, civi Londonie, sex marcatas¹ et novemdecim denariatas quieti redditus annui in Civitate Londonie, percipiendas in locis subscriptis, scilicet, de terra et platea et domo quam Warner de Walebrok' tenuit in parochia S. Stephani, decem solidos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Ricardus Marscallus tenuit in eadem parochia, octo solidos et tres obolos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Jacobus Le Mazeliner tenet in eadem parochia, decem solidos et tres obolos, et de tota terra et platea et domibus in parochia S. Petri Parvi, Lond', que est inter Daneborgate versus Orientem et terram Johannis Persone versus Occidentem, et que extendit se a vico regio versus Aquilonem et² Tamisiam versus Austrum, quatuor marcatas, scilicet, de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Henricus de Hamme tenet, duas marcatas, et de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Willelmus Le Cuner tenet, duas marcatas (et sciendum est, quod dicte sex marcate et novemdecim denariate solvi debent ad quatuor anni terminos principales) habendas et tenendas predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis, et cuicumque dare, dimittere, legare vel assignare voluerit, et eorum heredibus, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace

¹ See Glossary.

² Sic.

proximo sequentis, xv l.; et totum predictum debitum cccxl l. acquietavit Philippus de Columbers, filius predicti Philippi, per e et xxx l., videlicet reddendo ad hos terminos, ad quindenam S. Hillarii anno xliij^o, xv l., et ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste proximo sequentis xv l., et sic de anno in annum, de termino in terminum, xxx l. per annum ad terminos predictos usque ad finem solutionis predicti debiti e et xxx l.; et propter predictam acquietanciam dedit predictus Philippus, filius dicti Philippi, e m., quas recepit, et unde quietus est; et ideo recognovit, quod ipse nec heredes sui nichil exigere vel clamare poterunt de toto predicto debito cccxl l., nisi cxxx l., reddendo ad terminos predictos; et concessum est quod qua hora predictus Philippus, pater predicti Philippi, venerit apud Londoniam, et cartam suam voluerit mutare, et componere novam cartam cxxx l. ad terminos predictos, et ponere in Archa Ciographorum apud Londoniam secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi, tunc tenetur dictus Aaron extrahere ab Archa Ciographorum predictum ciographum cccxl l. et predicto Philippo quietum reddere. Istud starrum compositum fuit die Lune proxima post Ascensionem Domini.

Lonl.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Aaron, filius Abrahe, Judeus, de Lendoniam, dedi, concessi et quietum clamavi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Galfrido Godard, civi Londonie, sex marcatas¹ et novemdecim denariatas quieti redditus annui in Civitate Londonie, percipiendas in locis subscriptis, scilicet, de terra et platea et domo quam Warner de Walebrok² tenuit in parochia S. Stephani, decem solidos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Ricardus Marscallus tenuit in eadem parochia, octo solidos et tres obolos, et de terra et platea et domo quam Jacobus Le Mazeliner tenet in eadem parochia, decem solidos et tres obolos, et de tota terra et platea et domibus in parochia S. Petri Parvi, Lond', que est inter Daneborgate versus Orientem et terram Johannis Persone versus Occidentem, et que extendit se a vico regio versus Aquilonem et² Tamisiam versus Austrum, quatuor marcatas, scilicet, de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Henricus de Hamme tenet, duas marcatas, et de terra et platea et domibus et kaya quas Willelmus Le Cuner tenet, duas marcatas (et sciendum est, quod dicte sex marcate et novemdecim denariate solvi debent ad quatuor anni terminos principales) habendas et tenendas predicto Galfrido et heredibus suis, et cuicumque dare, dimittere, legare vel assignare voluerit, et eorum heredibus, de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, bene et in pace

¹ See Glossary.

² See.

paying thereout yearly to Andrew de La Breth' or his heirs, 1d., or one pair of white gloves, at Easter, and to Laurence, son of William, son of Benedict, or his heirs, 2d. a year at Easter, in lieu of all services, customs and demands, and all matters whatsoever without any let ; so nevertheless that neither I, the said Aaron, nor my heirs, nor any one through us or for us, may aught exact, take, have or claim in the said 6 marcates and 19 denariates of yearly quit-rent for ever. And for the greater security of this charter I, the said Aaron, for me and my heirs, have surrendered and restored to the said Geoffrey all the charters which I had touching the said 6 marcates and 19 denariates of yearly quit-rent, made touching the said Andrew and William de Marny, with all their powers. For this gift, grant, demise and quitclaim, and the assurance thereof by the present charter, the said Geoffrey has given me 55 marks of silver by way of fine. In witness whereof I have sealed this present charter with my seal, in the presence of the following witnesses : to wit, Sir William Le Breton, Sir John de Wyvill, Sir Simon Passelewe, Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews ; John de Tolossan, then Mayor of London, and William de Donholm and Thomas de Wimborne, Sheriffs of London ; Adam de Basinges, alderman ; Thomas FitzRichard, alderman, and Alexander Le Ferun, alderman ; Thomas de Donholm, alderman ; Odo, smith ; John Adrion, draper ; William FitzRoger ; Austin of Hadstock ; Reginald Butcher ; Jolan, son of Thomas of Donelm ; William of H ; Ralph of Canterbury, clerk, and others.¹

PLEAS OF EASTER QUINDENE.

Hants.

Diaia, son of Soleil, Jew, of Winchester, caused summon Henry de Farley, Sheriff of Hampshire, touching a plea, that he should return him four spoons of the value of 4s., a robe of the value of 1 mark, a cape of bluet of the value of 4s., a brazen pot of the

¹ Aaron, son of Abraham, was the recognised 'socius' or associate of the Chief Rabbi at the Exchequer, where at this date only three other Jews, Abraham, son of Vives, who succeeded Abraham, son of Muriel, as 'clericus Regis' in 1249, Jacob le Eveske, and Jacob, son of Fluria, were permitted to hold subordinate office. He was thus a person of some civic consequence. Rot. Lit. Claus. 33 Hen.

III., m. 6, 7 ; 44 Hen. III., m. 9. The name of the Lord Mayor, which is somewhat puzzling, but suggests that his ancestors came from Toulouse, is given as Tulesan in De Antiq. Leg. (Camden Soc.) p. 18. Donholm may perhaps be identified with Downham, Norfolk, and Donelm is probably a mere variant for Dunelm, Durham.

librum Ebraicum qui vocatur Gamaliel, de precio xx s., Glozas de Quinque Libris Moysis de precio v s., unum ciphum de mazre de precio v s., et unum librum continentem Quinque Libros Moysis, sicut etc.; que omnia dictus Diaie tradidit dicto Henrico pro tallagio suo, quod Domino Regi debuit, ad Quadragesimam anno xxxvj^{to}, unde ei postea satisfecit; et que omnia predicta dictus Henricus ei injuste detinet ad dampnum suum, c s.

Et dictus Henricus venit et defendit vim etc. et quandam veritatem recognoscit; que talis est, quod dictus Judeus in arreragio tenebatur de xxxij s. iiij d. occasione tallagii sui de terminis prius preteritis, et insimul de xxv s. ad dictam Quadragesimam; unde postea satisfecit, et nondum de predictis xxxij s. iiij d., pro quibus dicta vadia ei tradidit custodienda et vendenda nisi inde satisfaceret ad diem in quodam starro contentum inde Vicecomiti predicto facto, preter unum librum de Quinque Libris Moysis de precio x s., quem cepit pro tallagio Bonevie de Nyweb', qui tallatus fuit in dimidia marca, unde nondum satisfecit. Et dictus Henricus, Vicecomes, protulit starrum in quo continebatur, quod dictus Judeus predicta vadia ei spontanea voluntate sua dicta vadia tradidit ad vendendum nisi ei satisfecisset ad festum S. Trinitatis anno etc. xxxvj^{to} de xxvj s. Et Judeus venit, et recognovit se fecisse dictum starrum, set ad illud faciendum compulsus fuit per Vicecomitem predictum; super quo optulit sectam; qui examinati fuerunt, et inde testimonium perhibere noluerunt. Ideo ad iudicium, quod Judeus pro falso clamore in misericordia, et pro falso testimonio quod optulit super Vicecomitis summonicionem corpus ejus committitur in prisonam. Postea finivit per duo bisancia, que solvit, et quietus est.

ij lra. mlv'.
et quiet' est.

14. m. 2.
Wilton.

Willelmus de Insula fecit venire Abraham Russell, Judeum, Wiltonie, ad compotum cum eodem Willelmo de debito quod ab eo exigere poterit occasione terrarum Rogeri de Molendino in Mannesbrig', quas tenet. Et dictus Abraham venit et protulit unum cirographum de viij m. confectum sub nomine suo et dicti Rogeri, reddendis ad Pascha anno etc. xxxvj^{to}; actum in vigilia Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno xxxv^{to}. Et per istud cirographum exigit dictus Abraham totum dictum debitum cum lucro super dictas terras. Et Willelmus venit et dixit, quod ad istud debitum non tenetur respondere, eo quod ipse ante dictum actum de dictis terris in Mannesbrig' fuit feofatus;

ever it may have been made, it was not placed in the Chirograph-Chest until after the feoffment made to him, William ; and as to this he put himself upon inquest of the country and upon the Chirographers of Wilton. It is therefore ordered, that an inquest of the country be had touching that feoffment, and that the Chirographers do on the same day certify the day on which the said chirograph was placed in the Chest. And let the inquest come on the octave of Holy Trinity. On the day appointed the inquest touching the said feoffment came, but the said Abraham did not come. It is therefore ordered, that the Sheriff do cause Abraham to come on the octave of St. Michael to hear the record and the judgment etc. And the said William puts in his place John Le Yres ; and let the said Jew be ready at the same time to answer why he did not keep his day etc.

EASTER THREE WEEKS.

Hants.

Thomas, son of Thomas de Charlecote, by writ of account brought Licorice, Jewess, of Winchester, to account with the said Thomas touching a debt of his father ; and Licorice was ordered that she have with her the chirographs and tallies, by which etc. Licorice came and produced a chirograph, made under her own name and the name of the said Thomas, for £400, payable on the feast of St. Michael in the 38th year of the reign. And in the chirograph it is contained, that for this term of payment of the said £400 he is to give her during the preceding six years 20 marks a year, at two terms of the year, to wit, 10 marks at Easter and 10 marks at Michaelmas in the 38rd year, and so year by year and term by term to the end of the said six years, every year 20 marks at the two said terms ; and should he miss any term, then he is to give her every week 2d. on the pound interest for such terms as he may have ; and in like manner, should he miss the term of payment of the said £400, he is to give her every week 2d. on the pound interest for such terms as he may have ; and should it so happen that he die during the said six years, then, after the lapse of forty days from his death, it shall be lawful for the said Licorice to recover all the said debt of £400 from his heirs, no further term being allowed ; and to distrain them for the said debt, taking interest thereon at the rate of 2d. on the pound a week for such terms as they may have in regard thereto. And so in gage therefor he gave her all his lands, rents and chattels, which had already been given her in gage for a debt of £180, which was never acquit ; from which debt this debt

de anno regni Regis Henrici etc. xxxj°; et hoc pro se et heredibus suis affidavit, et sigillo suo confirmavit: actum in vigilia Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij°. Et iterum aliud cirographum profert de lx l. etc., reddendo inde ad Pascha anno xxxij° xli., et ad festum S. Michaelis proximo sequens xx l.; et in eodem cirographo continetur, quod si dictus Thomas tunc non reddiderit, dabit singulis septimanis ij d. de lucro ad libram pro terminis quos habere poterit. Et propter hoc invadiavit omnes terras suas, redditus et catalla, et hoc ei affidavit et heredibus suis pro se et heredibus suis, et sigillo suo confirmavit: actum in crastino Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij°.

Et predicta Licoriccia de Thoma, filio Thome de Cherlecote, dicta debita in duobus cirographis contenta cum lucro exigit, salvo tamen quod ipsa eidem Thome allocabit omne illud quod perceperit de bonis et catallis dicti Thome, debitoris sui, post mortem ipsius Thome, in seisina quam habuit de terris et catallis ipsius Thome pro predictis debitis.

Et idem Thomas venit et dicit, quod ad cirographum cccc l. non tenetur respondere, quia in eodem cirographo continetur, quod dictum debitum cccc l. emergit de quodam debito ix^{xx} l. quod nunquam fuit acquietatum, videlicet, de anno etc. xxxj°; et dictum cirographum cccc l. confectum fuit in vigilia Exaltacionis etc. anno etc. xxxij°, et in tam parvo tempore de ix^{xx} l. emergere non potuerunt cccc l., desicut pro libra Judeus secundum Statuta Judaismi percipere non potest nisi tantummodo ij d. de lucro pro terminis quos habere poterit, et sic istud cirographum contra Statuta predicta restat confectum; unde petit sibi iudicium etc.

Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictam Licoricciam, quod modo debito confectum est dictum cirographum, quum illud confectum fuit in vigilia Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij°, et terminus solucionis de dictis cccc l. solvendis restat ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xxxvij°, et sic de dictis ix^{xx} l. reddendis anno xxxj° cum lucro inde emergere potuerunt cccc l. infra predictum tempus per ij d. de lucro singulis septimanis per annum.

Ad hoc responsum fuit per dictum Thomam, quod dictum cirographum debito modo non est confectum, desicut in eodem cirographo continetur, quod dictus Thomas debet dicte Licoriccie dictas cccc l. reddendas ad festum S. Michaelis anno predicto, et insimul in eodem cirographo continetur, quod si dictus Thomas infra sex annos decesserit, qui in anno xxxij° decessit, tunc bene licebit dicte Licoriccie xl diebus

said Licorice, after the lapse of forty days from his decease, to recover all the said debt of £400 from his heirs, whereas that debt could not arise from the said debt of £180, though it is so contained in the said chirograph. And again in the said chirograph it is contained, that for having the term of payment of the said £400 the said Thomas should give the said Jewess during the six years preceding 20 marks at two terms of the year, as it is contained in the said chirograph, to the end of the six years, and that, should he miss any one of the said terms, he should give interest at the rate of 2d. on the pound a week, the same rate which is contained in the said chirograph for the said £400, and so the said 20 marks, which are interest, bear interest as if they were principal, which is against the Statutes of Jewry.

The said Thomas also made answer, that shortly after ¹ the said chirograph was made, the said Thomas, his father, was maliciously put to death, which deed the said Licorice laid to the charge of Thomas of Charlecote, the said Thomas's seneschal, who had the said Thomas's seal in his custody, and caused the said chirograph to be made to the end that Licorice might leave him in peace, and to the disherison of the heirs of the said Thomas; wherefore the said Thomas the seneschal was impleaded in our Lord the King's Court for detinue of the said seal, and surrendered it shortly before Christmas in the 37th year of the reign; and the said Thomas the seneschal had the seisin which he had with the said Licorice of the lands of the said Thomas as his serjeant; and as to this the said Thomas gives our Lord the King $\frac{1}{2}$ mark of gold, that the truth thereof may be attaint, and that the chirograph-clerk may come before the Justices, to wit, Peter, who wrote the chirograph, with the other chirograph-clerks and the Keepers of the Chirograph-Chest of Winchester, that the truth may be attaint; and it is accepted.

As to the chirograph for £60 the said Thomas made answer, that he could not deny that debt, but that the said Licorice took seisin of the lands and chattels at Michaelmas in the 33rd year of the reign, and is still seised thereof for £20, which she demanded on account of the said £60; and by the prises which, being so seised, she has taken the said Thomas is quit of the said debt of £60, since the prises so taken by her greatly exceed the value of £60; and he adds that she took seisin for so small a sum fraudulently by reason of the bezants etc.²

¹ This is evidently ironical. The suggestion is that the chirograph was forged after the murder.

² He means that Licorice represented

her claim as only £20 in order that she might have the less poundage to pay to the King. See Introduction, p. xxxv.

And Licorice came and admitted, that she took seisin of the said lands for the said debt, but denied that, being so seised, she has yet taken more than £30. And the said Thomas thereupon craved judgment, for that the said Licorice acknowledged that she took the said seisin for only £20, and had received £30, and is still seised of the said lands for the same £20 against etc. To this the said Licorice made answer, that she was and is seised of the lands by virtue of our Lord the King's writ made at the Exchequer of the Jews and our Lord the King's letters patent, having taken seisin over a guardian, and that she gave bezants to our Lord the King to have the letters patent, and must have paid the bezants at the Exchequer; but she could not say in what year she took the said seisin.

As to the said seisin the said Thomas made answer, that she certainly did not take it over his guardian, but took the seisin which she has at Michaelmas aforesaid, straightway after the death of his father; and as to that he craves judgment etc. And as the said Jewess could not speak with exactitude as to the said year, therefore the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded that by the oath of twelve free men, etc. he inquire what and how much the said lands in Charlecote may be worth by the year, and what and how much the said Thomas had in the vill of Charlecote in demesne rents and villan services, and what they may be worth by the year, saving the service of the lords of the fee; and that he do also inquire in what year the said Jewess took the said seisin; and let the said inquest come on the octave of Holy Trinity; and let the Sheriff have on the same day our Lord the King's writ if he received any writ to effect the said seisin; and Licorice has the same day to have her letters patent. Pledges, Hak of Worcester and Moses of Hereford. And it is commanded, that on the same day the Chirographers and the chirograph-clerks of Winchester do come to certify the Justices of the making of the said chirograph for £400, and to answer to the same Justices touching the matters for which the Justices may convene them on the part of our Lord the King, and that they do likewise have all the chirographs, tallies etc. found in the Chirograph-Chest under the name of the said Thomas. On the day appointed came the said Licorice, and produced letters patent of our Lord the King to the effect following:—Henry, by God's grace, etc. to all his bailiffs and lieges, to whom the present letters may come, greeting:—Know that We have granted to Licorice, Jewess, of Winchester, that she have full seisin of all the lands, rents and tenements which belonged to Thomas de Charlecote, which she,

Licorice, has as gages, and that she be not thereof disseised until the debts which are due to her upon them be fully paid her, or she be thereof disseised by judgment of the King's Court. In witness whereof We have caused the said letters patent to be made for behoof of the said Licorice. Witness the King himself at Westminster, on the 28th day of January in the 34th year of his reign.

The said Licorice was asked, whether she took the said seisin for the two debts of £400 and £60 or for a part thereof; and she answered, that she took seisin for the whole of the said debt by the said letters patent. To this the said Thomas made answer, that it was not by the said letters patent that she had the said seisin in the first instance (and so it is recorded in the inquest taken by consent of both parties), since she took the said seisin for £20 (and so it is recorded as above), and in the said inquest it is recorded, that she had the said seisin on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle in the 34th year of the reign, and being so seised she took of the goods and chattels of the said Thomas £100 6s. 7d.; and the lands of the said Thomas are of the yearly value of £20, saving the service of the lords of the fee; all which the said Thomas craves may be allowed in his favour, and that she may answer to our Lord the King for the bezants, which amount to £46 at the least by the admission of the said Licorice, seeing that she had seisin, as she says, for the whole debt, and in the first instance she acknowledged that she was seised for no more than £20, and seeing that, being so seised, she sued out the said letters patent as if she were not seised at all. On the day appointed the Chirographers came and acknowledged upon their oath, that the said Thomas de Charlecote came to Winchester, and there caused to be made the said chirographs, which they produced before the Justices. The Chirographers were John Edgar, Peter, chirograph-clerk, Benedict of Hereford, and Deulegard of Exeter (Hugh Silvester, formerly chirographer, was recently dead). It was asked whether the said Peter wrote the said chirographs, and the said Peter admitted that he had done so. He was also asked how he came to write them against the Statutes of Jewry, and he answered that he wrote them after an exemplar which Licorice handed to him. The said Chirographers were asked how they came to place the said chirographs made against the Statutes of Jewry in the Chirograph-Chest, and they said that they did so on delivery by the said Thomas and the said Peter, the clerk, and that they were not read in their presence before they were placed in the said Chest etc.; and afterwards the said Thomas came of full age, and claimed seisin of the lands which were

tunc bene licebit dicte Licoricie, xl diebus elapsis post obitum suum, totum predictum debitum ecce l. cum lucro super heredes suos recuperare sine allocacione alicujus termini, et ipsos pro predicto debito distringere etc.; quod est penitus contra Assisam Judaismi.

Postea, in crastino S. Margarete anno etc. xxxvij°, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis per breve suum factum apud Portsmue xxj° die Julii anno predicto, quod ipsi cartam de ecce l. confectam sub nominibus Thome de Cherlecote et Licoricie, Judee, ordinatam contra Assisam Judaismi sui, ut dicitur, et quam ea occasione in manum Domini Regis ceperunt, eidem Licoricie liberari et in Archa Judaica poni unde abstracta fuit, sine dilacione facerent, quia dictam transgressionem dicte Licoricie perdonavit, et seisinam quam habuit de terris et possessionibus quondam Thome de Cherlecote vult quod habeat tempore heredum predicti Thome, et teneat quousque plene perceperit de eisdem totam pecuniam contentam in cartis predicti Thome cum lucro, sicut de vadio suo; et si dicta Licoricia disseisita fuerit de predictis terris et possessionibus, sine dilacione ei seisina sua restitueretur; taliter se haberent in hoc precepto exequendo ne dicta Licoricia ob defectum illorum de catallis suis in predictis terris inventis detrimentum pateretur. Ob quod breve predictum de seisina facienda de terris predictis etc. retornatum fuit Vicecomiti Warrewic' ad illud exequendum. Quo executo Dominus Rex mandavit Baronibus de Scaccario et Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis per breve suum, in quo Dominus Ricardus, Comes Cornubie, in fine ejusdem brevis testis apponitur, quod recordo loquele inter predictos Thomam et Licoriciam audito et considerato, salvo jure Domini Regis, tam predicto Thome quam predictae Licoricie justum judicium facerent sine dilacione, de hoc quod idem Thomas legitime etatis instanter petiit seisinam de terris suis, quarum per judicium secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi seisinam recuperavit, et injuste et sine judicio fuit disseisitus occasione quarundam litterarum subrepticarum quas Dominus Rex dictis Justiciariis misit, processum negocii ignorans. Iccirco, recordo predictae loquele audito et considerato, adjudicatum fuit per eadem verba illud idem judicium quod prius per Justiciarios adjudicatum fuit. Et preceptum est, quod facta sit inquisicio per sacramentum xij proborum etc. de Comitatu etc., per quos rei veritas etc., et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo, etc., ad sciendum quid et

tunc bene licebit dicte Licoricie, xl diebus elapsis post obitum suum, totum predictum debitum ecce l. cum lucro super heredes suos recuperare sine allocacione alicujus termini, et ipsos pro predicto debito distringere etc.; quod est penitus contra Assisam Judaismi.

Postea, in crastino S. Margarete anno etc. xxxvij^o, Dominus Rex mandavit Justiciariis per breve suum factum apud Portsmue xxj^o die Julii anno predicto, quod ipsi cartam de ecce l. confectam sub nominibus Thome de Cherlecote et Licoricie, Judee, ordinatam contra Assisam Judaismi sui, ut dicitur, et quam ea occasione in manum Domini Regis ceperunt, eidem Licoricie liberari et in Archa Judaica poni unde abstracta fuit, sine dilacione facerent, quia dictam transgressionem dicte Licoricie perdonavit, et seisinam quam habuit de terris et possessionibus quondam Thome de Cherlecote vult quod habeat tempore heredum predicti Thome, et teneat quousque plene perceperit de eisdem totam pecuniam contentam in cartis predicti Thome cum lucro, sicut de vadio suo; et si dicta Licoricia disseisita fuerit de predictis terris et possessionibus, sine dilacione ei seisina sua restitueretur; taliter se haberent in hoc precepto exequendo ne dicta Licoricia ob defectum illorum de catallis suis in predictis terris inventis detrimentum pateretur. Ob quod breve predictum de seisina facienda de terris predictis etc. retornatum fuit Vicecomiti Warrewic' ad illud exequendum. Quo executo Dominus Rex mandavit Baronibus de Scaccario et Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis per breve suum, in quo Dominus Ricardus, Comes Cornubie, in fine ejusdem brevis testis apponitur, quod recordo loquele inter predictos Thomam et Licoriciam audito et considerato, salvo jure Domini Regis, tam predicto Thome quam predictae Licoricie justum judicium facerent sine dilacione, de hoc quod idem Thomas legitime etatis instanter petiit seisinam de terris suis, quarum per judicium secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi seisinam recuperavit, et injuste et sine judicio fuit disseisitus occasione quarundam litterarum subrepticarum quas Dominus Rex dictis Justiciariis misit, processum negocii ignorans. Itcirco, recordo predictae loquele audito et considerato, adjudicatum fuit per eadem verba illud idem judicium quod prius per Justiciarios adjudicatum fuit. Et preceptum est, quod facta sit inquisicio per sacramentum xij proborum etc. de Comitatu etc., per quos rei veritas etc., et qui nulla affinitate vel alio modo, etc., ad sciendum quid et

quantum per quinquennium dicta ceperit Judea de terris et catallis quondam predicti Thome in Cherlecote et Wyttenes tempore predicto occasione supradicti debiti, et tam de placitis quam perquisitis; et per sacramentum eorundem extendi faciat Vicecomes terras etc.; ita quod tali die scire faciat etc. quid etc. ceperit dicta Judea tam de exitibus quam perquisitis: super quibus venit inquisicio etc., prout in rotulo huic rotulo annexo continetur.

Summa extente terrarum quondam Thome de Cherlecote in Hassleeye per annum, salvo servicio dominorum feodi: xv l. iij s. et x d.

Summa extente terrarum ejusdem Thome in Wyttenes per annum, salvo etc.: x l. ij d.

Summa totius summarum exituum earundem terrarum per quinquennium: vj^{ss} et vj l., quas Licoricia, que fuit uxor David Oxonie, percepit tempore predicto occasione debiti predicti Thome.

Summa summarum de placitis et perquisitis in predictis locis per idem tempus: xxv l. xiiij s. ij d., quas predicta similiter percepit, sicut in inquisitione inde facta et aliis predictis continetur.

Summa summarum predictarum tam de exitibus quam de perquisitis: clj l. xiiij s. ij d., de quibus subtractis lx l., in quibus dictus Thomas tenebatur dicte Licoricie per cirographum inter eos confectum, remanent ad allocandum heredi ipsius Thome iij^{ss} xj l. xiiij s. ij d. in quodam debito cece l. facto contra Statuta Judaismi, quod emergit de quodam debito ix^{ss} l., si adjudicatum fuerit, quod debitum illud sit liquidum, sin autem—idem Thomas petit, quod salvum sit suum recuperare versus Licoriciam.

Postea inspecto tenore de predicto cirographo cece l. nondum facto modo debito secundum Statuta Judaismi, prout videri poterit in eodem cirographo, eo quod dictum cirographum facit mencionem quod dicta Judea percipere debuit usuras de usuris, videlicet, de xx m. que in dicto cirographo apponuntur cum predictis cece l., fenerando libra de dictis xx m. in qualibet septimana ij d.; et iterum de dictis ix^{ss} l. in predicto cirographo contentis et nunquam acquietatis, de anno xxxj^o usque ad vigiliam Exaltacionis S. Crucis anno etc. xxxij^o emergere non potuit predictum debitum cece l., fenerando libra qualibet septimana ij d. de lucro secundum Assisam etc., et facta est mencio in supradicto cirographo, quod penitus emereunt predictae cece l. de predictis ix^{ss} l.;

consideratum est per Dominos Philippum Lavel, Rogerum de Turkelby, Henricum de Bathonia, Johannem de Wyvill et Simonem Passelewe, quod Thomas de Cherlecote, filius et heres predicti Thome, non respondeat nisi de dictis ix^{xx} l. cum lucro quod inde emergere poterit ab anno etc. xxxj^o, cessantibus usuris a tempore quo pater dicti Thome obiit, secundum Assisam etc., eo quod idem Thomas tunc temporis fuit infra etatem, et quousque etatem habuit ad terram suam habendam, unde habuit seisinam xvij^o die Feb. anno etc. xxxvij^o per breve Domini Regis secundum iudicium Baronum de Scaccario et Justiciariorum Judeorum; ita tamen quod si quid de dictis xx m. per dictam Judeam captum fuerit, et illud distincte et aperte dictus Thomas monstrare poterit, id ei in dicto debito ix^{xx} l. allocabitur una cum prisus factis, sicut in supradicta inquisitione continetur; et iterum consideratum est quod extincte sunt usure de dicto debito cccc l. postquam idem debitum captum fuit in manum Domini Regis, ut patet supra, ita quod amodo revivisci non poterunt.

MEMORANDUM.

1b. m. 8.

Rex etc. Quia per commune consilium nostrum provisum est quod de statu Judaismi nostri certificati simus, tibi precipimus firmiter injungentes in fide qua Nobis teneris, quod, sicut corpus tuum et animam tuam diligas, habeas coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium in crastino S. Dunstani corpora omnium Judeorum et Judearum de balliva tua, qui aliqua catalla habeant, per que aliquo modo talliari poterunt, ad audiendum et faciendum preceptum nostrum, et interim scire facias eisdem Judeis nostris quod sibi provideant ad certificandum dictos Justiciarios nostros ad dictum diem et locum distincte et aperte per starra sua, quid et quantum habeant in cirographis, talliis, tam infra Archam Cirographorum quam extra, in auro, argento, jocalibus, terris, domibus, redditibus, vadiis et omnibus aliis catallis, tam mobilibus quam immo-

bilibus, super vindictam corporum et omnium bonorum suorum foris-
facturam; et habeas ibi nomina Judeorum, et hoc breve. Teste Johanne
de Wyvill apud Westmonasterium v^{to} die Maii anno regni nostri xxxvij^o.

Devon.

Memorandum, quod Baldewinus de Wayford venit coram Justiciariis
die S. Augustini anno etc. xxxvij^o, et obligavit se ad solvendum
Domino Regi xx m. in crastino S. Trinitatis pro Cokerell, Judeo, et
Licoriccia, matre sua, Judea, Wintonie, que eos contingunt de tallagio
ad instans Pentecosten anno predicto, sub incursione unius marce auri
ad opus Domini Regis, nisi dictam solucionem fecerit sine aliqua
condicione. Et ad dictum diem fieri facit dictus Baldewinus quoddam
cirographum vij m., reddendarum a dicto in crastino in unum
mensem, et sic per dictas xxvij m. eidem¹ Cokerell solutas, et pro
matre sua, ut predictum est, quietus erit dictus Baldewinus de quodam
debito xx l., reddendarum ad quindenam Pasche anno etc. xxxvij^o,
acto xvij^o die Feb. anno eodem. Et si dicta convencio non fuerit
completa ad dictum diem, tunc dictus Judeus ad debitum xx l.
recuperabit, ita quod perdonacio erit nulla.

Winton.
iiiij bis solv^r
et quiet^r est.

Isaac Le Franceys dat Domino Regi iiiij^o bis., ut ipse cum familia
sua transire possit a Civitate Wintonie simul cum catallis suis, et
manere apud Oxoniam, quamdiu etc. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti
Oxon^r, quod ipsum Isaac recipiat, et apud Oxoniam manere permittat,
quamdiu etc.

Gloc. e.

Memorandum, quod Elias, filius Bonenfaunt, Judeus, Gloucestrie,
venit coram Justiciariis in crastino S. Augustini anno regni Regis
etc. xxxvij^o et recognovit, quod amisit partem suam de quodam ciro-
grapho de l s., confecto sub nomine suo et Ricardi de Saunford, et
Galfridi, fratris sui. Iccirco preceptum est Cirographariis Gloucestrie,
quod ipsi sine presencia predicti Elie contra-cirographum predicti
cirographi extrahere non permittant etc.

London.

Memorandum, quod Salomon le Evesk^r venit coram Justiciariis
et recognovit, quod ipse tenetur Willelmo de Gloucestria in xxiiij l. ei
reddendis vel Bernardo Nicholas infra nundinas S. Botulfi anno etc.

¹ Sic: instead of 'pro eodem.'

xxxvij^o, et nisi fecerit, concessit, quod dictus Willelmus de Gloucestria liberam habeat administracionem de quodam cirographo de xlvj l. j m. sub nominibus dicti Salomonis, et Ricardi, filii Henrici Aucheri, reddendis ad quindenam Pasche anno xxxvij^o; de quo cirographo dictus Willelmus penes se possidet partem cirographi quam Judeus penes se habuit, sicut in quadam convencione inter eos continetur in quodam starro inter eos confecto; et si dicte xxiiij l., ut predictum est, fuerint solute, tunc dictus Judeus dictum cirographum aretro optinebit, et alia scripta inter ipsum et dictum Willelmum confecta, et unam cartam de xxiiij l. de Stephano de Ostregate.

Kanc.

Quia coram Domino Rege quoddam tallagium assisum fuit super Salle, Judeum, de Kancia, Domino Regi reddendum die Mercurii proxima ante Pentecosten anno etc. xxxvij^o sine ulteriori dilacione, et idem Salle tallagium illud non reddidit, preceptum est Cirographariis Cantuarie, quod visis litteris Domini Regis accedant ad Archam Cirographorum, et omnia cirographa, tallias etc. sub nomine dicti Salle inventa in Archa illa extrahant, et illa habeant sub sigillis suis et sigillo Vicecomitis Kancie apud Westmonasterium coram Justiciariis in ultimo S. Trinitatis, cum brevi Domini Regis.

Wiltes.

Quia datur intelligi pro Isaac, filio Isaac, Judeo, Justiciariis, quod Abraham Russel, qui habet unam clavem etc., non est residens ad officium etc. secundum quod deberet, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod loco etc. eligi faciat etc., et scire faciat a die S. Trinitatis in unum mensem nomen illius electi etc.

Kanc.

Rex etc. Vicecomiti Kancie etc. :—Scias quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus quoddam tallagium super Salle, Judeum, Nobis reddendum die Mercurii proxima ante Pentecosten anno etc. xxxvij^o, et quia idem Judeus Nobis ad dictum diem tallagium suum non reddidit, et eodem die recepit ex parte nostra mandatum coram Justiciariis etc., quod infra tercium diem post predictum diem Mercurii exiret a regno nostro Anglie, et iter suum arriperet ad portum Dovor' cum uxore sua ibidem exiturus, et numquam rediturus, salvis Nobis terris etc.; tibi precipimus, quod per sacramentum xij etc. diligenter inquiras quas terras etc. habuit dicto die, et quis vel qui etc.¹ valeant salvo servicio

¹ Sic: some words have here fallen out. See the parallel clause in the next writ but one.

etc. et quantum valeant ad vendendum; inquiras eciam per sacramentum etc. que catalla habuit in omnibus extra Archam cirographis, et quid valeant et in quorum manus devenerint, et clamari facias quod nullus ex debitoribus ipsius Salle ei decetero aliquem denarium reddat, in singulis hundredis, civitatibus etc. facta sit clamacio, et omnes terras, redditus et tenementa et catalla predicta in manum nostram capias, et salvo etc., donec etc.; et veniat inquisicio in crastino S. Trinitatis.

Bristoll'.

Rex etc. Cirographariis Christianis et Judeis Bristoll' salutem: Sciatis quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus super Eliam de Chipham vj m., Nobis reddendas in crastino S. Trinitatis anno regni nostri xxxvij^m sine ulteriori dilacione; et quia idem Elias tallagium illud non reddidit; vobis precipimus, quod statim visis litteris istis accedatis ad Archam Cirographorum et ab Archa illa extrahatis omnia cirographa, tallias et alia instrumenta in Archa illa inventa sub nomine predicti Elie, et illa habeatis coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies sub sigillis vestris et sigillo Constabularii nostri Bristoll', et hoc breve. Teste Johanne de Wyvill apud Westmonasterium xvij die Junii anno regni nostri xxxvij^o.

Rex etc. Vicecomiti Gloucestr' salutem: — Scias quod coram Nobis assideri fecimus sex marcas super Eliam de Chipham, Judeum, Bristoll', Nobis reddendas in crastino S. Trinitatis anno regni nostri xxxvij sine ulteriori dilacione; et quia idem Elias Nobis ad dictum diem tallagium suum non reddidit; tibi precipimus, quod statim visis litteris istis clamari facias per totum Comitatum tuum in singulis hundredis, civitatibus et burgis, quod super forisfacturam nostram nullus ex debitoribus ipsius Elie ei decetero aliquem denarium reddat, eo quod in manum nostram cepimus omnia catalla predicti Elie occasione predicta, ubicumque in regno nostro Anglie fuerint inventa, et corpus dicti Elie si inveniri poterit in Comitatu tuo, illud habeas coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis apud Westmonasterium sine ulteriori dilacione, ad faciendum de eo judicium tamquam de illo qui furtive catalla nostra propria asportavit; et per sacramentum xij proborum et legalium hominum, tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit,

diligenter inquiras, quas terras, redditus et tenementa dictus Elias habuit vel tenuit dicto die, et quis vel qui terras illas, redditus et tenementa modo teneat, et quantum porcio singulorum tenentium valeat per annum, et modo ad vendendum, salvo servicio dominorum feodi; inquiras eciam per sacramentum eorundem que catalla dictus Elias habuit dicto die in omnibus extra Archam cirographis inventa, et quid et quantum catalla illa valeant ad vendendum, et in quorum manus devenierint, et omnes terras, redditus, tenementa et catalla predicta in manum nostram capias et salvo custodiri facias, donec aliud inde precepimus, et inquisitionem inde factam distincte et aperte scire facias dictis Justiciariis apud Westmonasterium a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies per litteras tuas sigillatas, in quibus una cum sigillo tuo sigilla eorum dependeant per quos facta fuerit illa inquisicio; et habeas ibi nomina inquisitorum et hoc breve.

Glouc.

Illud idem breve confectum est et liberatum fuit Vicecomiti Lincoln' pro Benedicto, filio Leonis, qui tallagium suum non reddidit; et veniat inquisicio a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies.

PLACITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO
QUINQUAGESIMO.

Rot. 7, m. 1,
cloro. Surr.

Johannes Harding, attachiatus ad respondendum Aaron de Kingestona de placito, quod ei reddat duos ciphos de mazero, precii xx s., quos ei tradidit custodiendos die Pasche Florum anno etc. xlvij, et quos ei injuste detinet, ut dicit; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Johannes venit et recognovit, quod ipse recepit predictos ciphos de predicto Judeo, et eosdem ciphos per intersigna que fuerunt inter ipsum Johannem et predictum Judeum Johanni Aufred liberavit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam, et ipsum Johannem Aufred. Et predictus Judeus similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat xij de villa de Kingestona, et xij de visneto ejusdem ville, ad recognoscendum etc., die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Barnabe Apostoli, quia tam etc.

Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, que dicit, quod predictus Johannes, filius Johannis Aufrey,¹ dictos ciphos de mazero dicto Aaron invadiavit pro iij s., et dictus Aaron postmodum dedit eidem Johanni intersigna, scilicet, quod posuit manum suam in sinu suo, et illis intersignis

¹ Sic. The scribe could not make up his mind whether to spell the name Aufred or Aufrey, or, as appears from the next case, Alured or Alurey.

dictus Johannes Harding dictos ciphos liberavit Johanni Aufrey, et quod de dictis iiij s. solvit predicto Aaron x d., de quibus locavit unam caretam ad bona carienda apud Windsoram; set si de denariis residuis aliquid solutum fuerit, necne, nichil sciunt. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Johannes Aufrey reddat predicto Judeo iij s. ijd., et alius Johannes sit inde quietus, et predictus Judeus in misericordia.

ma.

Surr.

Johannes Aurifaber, attachiatus ad respondendum predicto Aaron de Kingestona, Judeo, de placito, quod ei reddat unum saccum cum pannis, mappis, manutergiis, tunicis et supertunicis, et pluribus aliis pannis, tam lineis quam laneis, quos ei tradidit custodiendos, propter turbacionem in regno habitam, predictis die et anno, ad valenciam sex m.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Johannes venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod de predicto Aaron nichil recepit; recognovit, tamen, quod hujusmodi bona recepit de quodam Judeo, nomine Hak' de Kingestona, genero predicti Aaron, cui quamdam partem predictorum bonorum postmodum liberavit, et aliam partem liberavit Johanni Alured per preceptum dicti Hak', excepta una pelice, quam dicit quod uxor sua habet ex dono predicti Hak'.

Predictus Judeus dicit, quod predicta bona non fuerunt predicti Hak', nec per predictum Hak' fuerunt liberata predicto Johanni et predicto Hak', nec predictam pelicem dare potuit, ut predictus Johannes dicit; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Johannes similiter. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc. xij probos etc., ad recognoscendum etc., si etc., ad predictum diem, quia tam etc.

Postea venit predictus Johannes Alurey coram etc., et recognovit se recepisse predictos pannos de predicto Hak', scilicet, unam medietatem sicut vadia sua propria, et aliam medietatem pro xx s., per quos dictus Judeus finem fecit cum eodem Johanne, ut salvo conduceret eum et familiam suam usque Windsoram; recognovit eciam se recepisse predictos ciphos de Johanne Harding per intersigna predicta; et de hoc ponit se super patriam.

Recognitores veniunt et dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod per finem predictum pro salvo conductu habendo idem Judeus remisit predicto Johanni vadia sua, et residuum dictorum vadiorum ei liberavit pro predictis xx s., et ipsum salvo apud Windsoram conduxit, et quod predictus Johannes per predicta intersigna vera

recepit predictos ciphos de prefato Johanne Harding, et per voluntatem dicti Judei. Ideo ad iudicium, quod dictus Johannes Aurifaber inde quietus sit, et dictus Judeus pro falsa querela in misericordia.

Surr. Matildis Peper et Rogerus de Maldona attachiati ad respondendum dicto Aaron, Judeo, de placito, quod ei reddant ollas ereas, patellas, tapeta, chalones, lintheamina et alia utensilia, que eis tradidit custodienda predictis die et anno, et unde queritur, quod ea injuste detinent, ad dampnum suum, v m.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Rogerus venit et defendit vim etc. et dicit, quod nunquam aliquid de predictis bonis recepit; et de hoc ponit se super vicinos suos.

Predicta vero Matildis venit et recognovit, quod ipsa ignorante et ad ecclesiam existente venit dictus Judeus ad domum suam et quedam bona ibidem abscondit sub pallea; et postmodum venerunt quidam depredatores Londonie, et dicta bona asportaverunt. Iudicium, quod inquiratur, ut supra.

Recognitores dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Aaron nunquam tradidit predicta bona predicto Rogero, sicut ei imposuit, et quod ignorante predicta Matilde posita fuerunt predicta bona predicti Judei in domo sua, de quibus una cum bonis suis propriis predicta Matildis depredata fuit die SS. Philippi et Jacobi per Henricum de Monte Forti, et per Henricum de Hastings et alios malefactores Londonie, ita quod nichil penes ipsam remansit. Ideo ad iudicium, quod predicti Rogerus et Matildis inde sint quieti, et dictus Judeus pro falsa querela in misericordia.

ma.

STARRA RECOGNITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO.

*Rot. 8, m. 6.
Lond.*

Memorandum, quod ad instanciam Petri Beraud et Hagini de Lincolnia quedam carta sub nominibus eorundem confecta in hec verba inrotulatur:—Omnibus etc. Petrus Beraud, civis et mercator Caturcensis, salutem:—Noverit universitas vestra me teneri Hagino de Lincolnia, Judeo, Londonie, vel certo attornato suo, mihi hoc scriptum liberanti, in c et iiij^{xx} l. vj s. et viij d. sterlingorum, facto compoto inter me et eundem Haginum apud Londoniam die Mercurii proxima ante festum S. Oswaldi, Regis et Martyris, anno gracie m^occ^olxvj mense Augusti; scilicet, de remanente D l. in quibus dicto Hagino et Cokko, Judeis, Londonie, tenebar per cartam meam obligatoriam

inrotulatam ad Scaccarium Judeorum coram etc., solvendo dicto Hagino, vel certo attornato suo, dictam pecuniam, de claro debito quod remanet de dictis D l., et de omnibus aliis rebus quas dictis Judeis unquam a principio seculi debui usque in hodiernum diem; videlicet, de prima solutione quam Dominus Edwardus, Regis primogenitus, mihi, vel attornatis meis, faciet vel solvet de debito in quo mihi tenetur; subjeci inde me et heredes meos et omnia bona mea, mobilia et immobilia, ubicumque fuerint inventa, sponte et non coactus, pro voluntate sua compellendus, si in dicta solutione defecero, ut predictum est; renunciando ad hoc omni excepcioni, cavillationi, regie prohibicioni et omni juris remedio, quod contra hanc obligacionem mihi possit valere infringendam; et ad istam convencionem etc. huic scripto sigillum meum apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Johanne de Lynda, Johanne Walleraund, tunc temporis Custodibus Turris Londonie; Willelmo filio Ricardi; Ricardo de Ewell; Waltero Hervy; Reginaldo de Suffolcia; Edwardo Le Blund, etc.

Lond. Item, ad instanciam eorundem littera subscripta inrotulatur in hec verba:—Omnibus etc. Petrus Beraud etc. salutem:—Noverit universitas vestra me plenarie recepisse xl saccos lane de Hagino et Cokko, Judeis, Londonie, in quibus mihi tenebantur per starrum suum inrotulatum ad Scaccarium Judeorum coram etc., de quibus voco solutum et integre pacatum, et dictos Judeos, pro me et heredibus meis, de dictis xl saccis lane omnino quietos clamavi; ita quod ego nec aliquis nomine meo aliquid de dictis xl saccis lane de dictis Judeis vel heredibus eorum decetero exigere poterimus vel habere. In cujus etc. presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum Londonie die Jovis mense Augusti anno M^oCC^oLXV^o.

Lond. Haginus de Lincolnia recognovit per starrum suum, pro se et Cok', filio Aaron, quod Petrus Beraud satisfecit eis de toto debito D l. quod eis debuit per litteras patentes quas dictus Haginus habuit; et eas eidem Petro nunquam reddidit, eo quod eas amisit; unde concedit quod dicte littere nullam vim habeant, nec sibi nec heredibus suis aliquid valere possint, nec alicui ex parte sua venienti, a creacione seculi usque ad finem.

Idem Haginus recognovit, pro se et Cok', filio Aaron, quod de uno

that of a debt of £500, which Pierre Beraud, merchant, owed them by letters patent enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews, the said Pierre and his heirs and his partners are quit as to them and their heirs and all their assigns, from the creation to the end of the world ; and of all other debts, demands and claims which the said Pierre owed them, except a debt of £184 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark which the said Pierre still owes the said Hagin by his letters patent enrolled at the Exchequer of the Jews, they the said Pierre and his heirs and his partners are quit as to them and their heirs, from the creation of the world to the day of St. Peter's Chains in the fiftieth year of the reign.

And this acknowledgment Hagin made for himself and the heirs of the said Cok, because he, Hagin, has the wardship of the heirs of the said Cok and of their chattels by mandate of the King.¹

Cambr. Sarah, wife that was of Isaac of Senlis, paid by Manser, son of Abraham, $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which she ought to have paid on Easter quindene in the fiftieth year, on account of a fine which she made for possession of the chattels of her said husband.

She paid to Robert de Fulham. And she owes $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks at the feast of St. Michael, and the residue, as it is recorded in the great roll of the fifty-first year.

London. Be it had in remembrance, that Cresse, son of Genta, came before etc., and acknowledged, that he has granted to Bonevie of Newbury, Jew, the fourth part of two charters, to wit, one for £20 and 2 quarters of corn under the names of Geoffrey Chamberlain and Cresse, son of Genta, and another for £15 under the names aforesaid. And Cresse has also granted, that the said Bonevie may procure writs to distrain for the said fourth part, and to deal with it as his own.

Belford. Belia, wife that was of Pictavin of Bedford, Jewess, gives our Lord the King 2 bezants for writs in regard of her debtors' terre-tenants, to constrain them to come. And she will pay the said bezants on Michaelmas quindene.

Kent. The community of the Jews of Canterbury, whose seals are set to this starr, acknowledged by their starr, that they have come to the resolution, and thereto bound themselves by oath, that no Jew of any

¹ This passage, taken in connection with the inquest upon the administration of the wardship recorded in Hilary Term, 1 Ed. I.,

Rot. 12, m. 7, *infra*, serves to identify Hagin of Lincoln with the Chief Rabbi elected in 1257. Cf. Introduction, p. xxxiii.

Cantuaria manebit in eadem villa, scilicet, homo mentitor, inidoneus et accusator; et si ita evenerit quod aliquis venisset ad manendum ibidem per breve Domini Regis, extunc concessit tota predicta communitas ad donandum Domino Regi id quod Salle, filius Joscei, Abraham, filius Leonis, et Vives de Wintonia, similiter in hoc starro sigillati, ipsam communitatem talliabunt, ut idem Rex deponat ipsum qui tale breve impetrabit; et si sit aliquis de predicta communitate rebellis ad deponendum ipsum Judeum qui mentitor, inidoneus et accusator extiterit, vel eum qui breve Regis impetraverit, ut predictum est, idem deponatur cum eodem. Et sunt Judei in predicto starro sigillati: Magister Mosseus; Salle, filius Joscei; Abraham, filius Leonis; Jacobus, filius Miles; Benedictus, filius Isaac; Leo, filius Abrahe; Isaac, filius Abrahe; Benedictus, filius Cresse; Isaac, filius Isaac; Meir, filius Edra; Sampson, presbiterus; Salomon, filius Isaac; Josceus, filius Salomonis; Aaron, filius Salle; Josceus, filius Abrahe; Mosseus, filius Abrahe; et Jacobus, filius Joscei.

PLACITA DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS QUINQUAGESIMO
PRIMO, QUIA IN TERMINO PASCHE NICIL ACTUM
FUIT PROPTER GUERRAM.

Rot. 9, m. 1.
Cantebr.

Bartholomeus, filius Johannis, qui cum Johanne, filio Ade, peciebat versus Abraham, filium Antere, et Salomonem Bigelin, tria messuagia cum pertinenciis in Cantebrigia, de quibus Adam Umel, avus dicti Bartholomei et consanguineus dicti Johannis, cujus heredes ipsi sunt, fuit seisisus in dominico suo, ut de feodo, die quo obiit, ut patet in Termino S. Michaelis anno incipiente 1^{mo}, et postea Judei habuerunt visum terre, ad hunc diem venit; set nec primo die, secundo, tercio, quarto nec sexto die aliquid versus dictos Judeos loqui voluit. Ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Judei inde sine die, et quod dictus Bartholomeus nichil capiat per istud breve, set sit in misericordia.

mā.

Kanc.

Per licenciam Justiciariorum, Johannes Le Moyne, querens, et Juliana de Ponte, de Cantuaria, de placito xij s. et iij d. concordati sub hac forma, quod predicta Juliana venit coram etc., et solvit Rogero de Kyntona, attornato predicti Johannis, x s., et iij s. et iij d. residuos solvet ad quindenam S. Michaelis proximo sequentem, si monstrare poterit quod predicti iij s. iij d. debentur.

onlen.

Hugh de Dernestall¹ and Sarah, his wife, are attached to answer Isaac of Warwick and Ivetta, his wife, touching a plea of detinue of chattels, whereof he complains, that on Sunday in Mid-Lent in the fifty-first year of the reign he delivered to them a vesture of gris of the value of 100s. and a casket of jewels, to wit, six gold rings of the value of 1 mark, a silver stand of the value of 10s., six silver spoons of the value of . . . s., two buckles of the value of 2s., and a bowl of mazer-wood of the value of 2s., for safe keeping by the said Hugh and Sarah, who unlawfully detain his said chattels, to his damage, 10 marks.

The said Hugh and Sarah come and defend the force etc. and acknowledge, that they received a vesture and a casket with chattels therein for safe keeping, and that after the arrival of the Earl of Gloucester in the City of London on Easter quindene Thomas de Haweye and Henry de Knaresborough, soldiers of the said Earl, came, with many others unknown, to the house of the said Hugh and Sarah, and told them, as from the said Earl, that they were to deliver to them the chattels of the Jews which were in their keeping, as they had been informed, as they valued life and limb; and they utterly denied that they had any chattels of any Jews. And the said soldiers took them, and would have haled them to prison, and searched their house, and under the bed of the said Hugh and Sarah found the said vesture and casket, and asked, to whom the chattels thus hidden belonged; and they averred that they were their own chattels. And the said soldiers gave them no credence thereof, and so put them to their oath; and by their oath they acknowledged that the said chattels belonged to the said Isaac and Ivetta. And so against their will the soldiers took away the said vesture and casket, but not all that the casket had contained; for a certain Alan Le Hurer had come on the octave of Easter, by order of the said Ivetta, with the key of the said casket, and had told them, that they were to let him have access to the said casket, and for token he showed that the said key fitted the casket so given into their keeping; and the said Alan opened the said casket, and took away what he would. And so they are not bound to answer touching the said taking away, because our Lord the King, by the peace made between him and the Earl of Gloucester, pardoned all men of the City of London all depredations, robberies, and other trespasses done by them during the said time, so nevertheless that merchants who took no part in the war should not lose their

¹ Perhaps Dunstall.

salva tamen mercatoribus accione sua qui de guerra non fuerunt. Et si hoc eis valere non possit, prompti sunt verificare per quicquid etc., quod predicta catalla fuerunt sibi capta et asportata ; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam.

Predicti Isaac et Ivetta dicunt, quod predicta clavis predicti scrinii per ipsos eisdem missa nunquam, et de hoc prompti sunt facere quicquid etc. quod Judeus facere debeat versus Christianum. Dicunt eciam, et petunt iudicium, de hoc, quod predicti Hugo et Sarra recognoscunt predictum coopertorium et forcerium¹ recepisse custodienda, et dicunt ea esse asportata et ab eis depredata, et omnia bona sua propria salvata. Et de hoc habent diem usque diem Lune proximam ante festum S. Margarete. Ad quem diem predicti Hugo et Sarra veniunt, et predicti Judei, sepius vocati, non veniunt. Ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Hugo et Sarra inde sine die, et predicti Judei in misericordia.

ma.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO REGNI REGIS HENRICI QUINQUAGESIMO SECUNDO.

Rot. Cur.
Reg. 183.
m. 2. Essex.

Cresse,² filius Gente, optulit se iiij^o die versus Ricardum de Culleworth de placito, quod, cum Robertus de Culleworth tempore guerre habite in regno Domini Regis, et eciam tempore destruccionis Judaismi Domini Regis Londonie, habuisset custodiam Turris Londonie per Hugonem Le Despenser, et ab Archa Ciographorum Londonie, eo tempore in Turri predicta existente, extrahi fecisset quandam cartam continentem xl l. de feodo, sub nominibus Ricardi de Culleworth, fratris predicti Roberti, et ipsius Cresse confectam, et eidem Ricardo de Culleworth contra voluntatem ipsius Judei per starrum suum quietam liberari, in qua continebatur, quod predictus Ricardus tenebatur predicto Judeo in xli., et postmodum predictum Judeum, ad instanciam dicti Ricardi, ita coegit, quod metu mortis partem suam una cum starro acquietancie de predicto debito ei liberavit. Et ipse non venit ; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsum venire faceret. Et Vicecomes mandat, quod Ricardus Bregeman, de Machinges, et Johannes Trestel, de eadem, manuceperunt predictum Ricardum, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Iudicium, quod distringatur

¹ See Glossary.

² More properly Deulecresse (i.e. Deus eum crescat, a barbarous Latinisation of

the Hebrew גִּדְיָהוּ, Gedaliah). A.-J.H.E.P. i. 269.

etc., so that neither he etc., and that the Sheriff have his body before etc. on Easter quindene, to answer etc., and to hear etc.

York.

The Prior of Gisburn was distrained for £40 of debt due to Joce of Kent to the use of the Lord Edward by charter sealed with the seal of John of Overton, Prior of Gisburn, and the seal of the Convent of the same place, which charter was delivered to the Lord Edward at the time when the Jewry was in his hand, and is to the effect following:—Know all present and to come, that I, John of Overton, Prior of Gisburn, and the Convent of the same place owe to Joce of Kent, Jew, of York, £40¹ of silver, and are to pay £20 and 10 quarters of wheat at Pentecost in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John, and £20 and 6 cows at Martinmas in Winter next following, and so year by year and term by term to the end of ten years, and if we shall then have made default, we will give him every week 1d. on the pound by way of interest, as long as we shall hold that debt by his grant, and therefore we have given him in gage all our lands, rents, and chattels, wheresoever they may be, until we have paid the said debt and interest in full, and this grant we have made on the Word of God, and have confirmed it by our conventual seal: dated the morrow of St. Wilfrid next before [Martinmas, in the thirty-second year of the reign of King Henry]. And by the said charter the attorney of the Lord Edward demands from the said Prior and Convent all the said debt.

The said Prior came and craved inspection of the said charter, and had it, and said, that there was never any prior in the said house of Gisburn who bore the name of John of Overton; he also says, that the said charter is not, as according to the Assize of Jewry it should be, in one of the Chirograph-Chests of the Jews; wherefore he is not bound to answer touching the said debt.

The said Prior further says, that the said charter is no good and true charter, nor was it ever made by any prior of the said house or the community, nor was it with his consent sealed with the [conventual] seal; and this he is ready to verify in whatever way the Court of our Lord the King shall award, by the country, or otherwise.

The attorney of the Lord Edward says, that the said charter is the Prior's deed and sealed with his seal, and offers to verify this

¹ I.e., as immediately appears, £400, payable by annual instalments of £40.

quid Curia Domini Regis consideraverit, per collacionem sigilli, vel alio modo.

Et predictus Prior dicit, quod predicta carta non est bona, immo falsa, nec ex conciencia¹ ipsorum numquam emanavit, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et nullum aliud responsum ad sigillum dedit, nec aliquam rationem de falsitate predictae carte assignavit, nisi quod tantummodo dixit, quod totum predictum factum est falsum.

Et attornatus prefati Domini Edwardi peccit iudicium de predicto Priore et Conventu, tanquam indefensis, eo quod ad sigillum nullum responsum dederunt, nec aliquam rationem monstraverunt de hoc quod dixerunt predictam cartam esse falsam, nisi tantummodo quod dictum factum est falsum, et de hoc vellent verificare per patriam; desicut attornatus predicti Domini Edwardi promptus fuit attingere per collacionem sigilli, vel alio modo, prout Curia Domini Regis considerabit. Et super hoc habent diem, cras.

cras.

Ad quem diem venit dictus Prior et defendit totum factum et scripturam, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et attornatus predicti Domini Edwardi dicit, quod predicta carta est factum dicti Prioris et Conventus, et sigillum dicto scripto appensum est predictae domus, et de hoc promptus est verificare, ut supra.

Et postea, ad petitionem attornati prefati Domini Edwardi, Justiciarii adierunt Scaccarium Domini Regis coram Thesaurario et Baronibus Domini Regis, et tota predicta querela coram eis fuit reiterata et audita, et per eos dictum fuit predicto Priori, quod ad sigillum responderet. Et tunc predictus Prior dixit, quod aliquo tempore predictum sigillum fuit impressio sigilli sui, set tamen predicta cera, agnicio predicti scripti, maliciose apposita fuit, et de hoc ponit se super discrecionem predictorum Thesaurarii, Baronum et Justiciariorum.

Et postea predictus Prior venit in presencia Roberti Burnel, Domini Edwardi Cancellarii, et aliorum de Consilio Domini Edwardi, et finem fecit cum eodem Domino Edwardo per ccc m., solvendas eidem ad terminos subscriptos, videlicet, ad quindenam Pasche anno etc. liij^o, primo termino incipiente, c m., ad quindenam S. Martini proximo sequentem c m., et ad quindenam Pasche proximo sequentem c m. Et si in aliquo termino defecerit, concessit quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

¹ See Glossary.

ambr.

Henry de Whaddon, by writ of proclamation, caused Moses of Clare, Jew, of Lincoln, to come with chirograph, tally etc., to account etc. The said Moses came and produced a chirograph for £4 of yearly fee-rent under the names of Thomas de Whaddon and him, Moses, payable at Michaelmas in the forty-eighth year of the reign, and so year by year for ever: dated the morrow of Pope St. Gregory in the same year. And by the said chirograph he demands from the said Henry, brother and heir of the said Thomas, the said fee with arrears, the part from which the seal was pendent having been in the Lincoln Chirograph-Chest.

And the said Henry comes and says, that he demands the said fee from him unlawfully, because the part of the said chirograph from which the seal was pendent was not in the Lincoln Chest at the time when the said Chest was burned; and touching this he puts himself upon the Christian and Jewish Chirographers. And the said Jew likewise. And the Sheriff of Lincolnshire is commanded, that by oath of the Chirographers Christian and Jewish etc., if etc., because as well etc., and the inquest etc. three weeks after Easter. On which day came the inquest under the seals of the said Chirographers, as well Christians as Jews, who say upon their oath, that the said charter for £4 of yearly fee-rent, under the names of Thomas de Whaddon and the said Moses, was in the Lincoln Chirograph-Chest on the day when it was burned by the King's enemies. And as the said Henry did not come, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire is commanded to cause him to come on the octave of Holy Trinity, to hear his judgment and record.

cent.

Abbe of Canterbury, Jew, attached to answer Robert de Marsden touching a plea of trespass, whereof he complains, that the said Abbe did at London, about the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the forty-sixth year etc., suborn Adam of Bassishaw and John of Ironmonger Lane wickedly and falsely to attest the name of Robert, son of Augustine de Marsden, whereby the said Jew caused to be made a charter for 13 marks under the names of the said Robert and the said Abbe, and caused it to be placed in the London Chirograph-Chest, whereas the said Robert was not in those parts when the said charter was made, to his, Robert's, very great loss and disherison; and this he offers etc.

The said Abbe comes and defends the force etc. and all of it word by word, that he is not guilty thereof, and as to this he is ready to verify in what way soever the Court of our Lord the King shall award. And touching this they have a day, to-morrow.

On which day came the said Robert, and by leave of the Justices withdrew from his writ. And afterwards by leave of the Justices the said Robert and Abbe made fine in form following; to wit, that the said Robert renounced all right of action which he had against the said Abbe in regard of all his trespasses, and distrains unlawfully made upon him, and the said Jew released to the said Robert all the said debt, and all other debts which he ever owed him from the beginning of the world to the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary in the fifty-second year etc. And the said Abbe will give the said Robert 5 marks by render at the terms underwritten, to wit, one moiety on the octave of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-second year at our Lord the King's Exchequer of Jewry, and the other moiety at that Exchequer on the octave of St. Michael next following. And in regard thereof the said Jew granted to the said Robert all the houses which he has in Canterbury, to hold until the said Jew shall have paid the said Robert the said 5 marks; so that if the said Jew shall make default at any one of the said terms, then he granted that the said houses remain in the possession of the said Robert until he shall have paid the said 5 marks in full. And thereafter the said Abbe gives our Lord the King 2 marks for release of the King's suit, and will pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ mark thereof at the feast of St. Hilary in the fifty-third year, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark at Easter in the fifty-third year of the reign.

etc. Be it had in remembrance, that Nicholas Wichard gives our Lord the King 2s. for a writ of account against Moses of Pavely and Abbe, son of Jacob. And the Sheriff is commanded to cause them to come before etc. on Easter quindene with chirographs etc., to account, and in the meantime peace etc.

endon. Be it had in remembrance, that Antera, wife that was of Master Moses, Jewess, came before etc., and paid 10s. on account of a fine for the chattels of her said husband.

Tit. arth. Be it had in remembrance, that Jospin, son of Solomon of Marlborough came before etc. on the morrow of Ash Wednesday, and did the Justices to wit, that the said Solomon's son Lumbard, his, Jospin's, brother, had a daughter, Joiette by name, married to Solomon, son

of Lumbard of Cricklade; which Joiette had in the Marlborough Chirograph-Chest a chirograph for 32 marks under the names of herself and Hugh Lovel, rector of Radbourn church, and was afterwards converted to the Christian Faith, and that after her conversion the said Lumbard changed the said charter for a new charter in his own name, which the said Hugh Lovel made for him, and delivered quit to the said Hugh the said charter for 32 marks; which charter belonged to our Lord the King by reason of the conversion of the said Joiette. And he binds all his goods and chattels to our Lord the King for the attain of the truth of all the said matters; so that, if the said matters be not true, all his goods and chattels may remain to our Lord the King quit. And the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause the said Hugh, and the Christian Chirographers of the Marlborough Chirograph-Chest, and six Christians of Marlborough to come on Easter quindene, to certify etc. And the said Jospin was bidden continue his suit day by day against the said Lumbard. And Jospin is in default in prosecution: therefore all the chattels of the said Jospin are to be taken into the hand of our Lord the King, as he bound them. And the Sheriff and the Chirographers are commanded to have all his chattels before etc. on Easter quindene. And the said Lumbard was charged on the premises, and touching this he puts himself upon the said Hugh and the Chirographers and other Christians; and let him have the said day by pledges; Isaac, son of Isaac of Wilton, and Solomon, son of Lumbard.

Canterbury. Whereas the Justices are informed and hold it for certain, that Salle of Canterbury, Jew, has a charter for £35 under his name and that of Theobald of Helle outside the Chirograph-Chest, against the Assize of Jewry, the Sheriff of Kent was commanded, that he distrain the guardian of the son and heir of the said Theobald for the said £35, so that he have the money before etc. on Hilary quindene, as appears in the writs then returned. And the Sheriff did nought in pursuance thereof. Therefore, mandate as before, for Easter quindene. And let the Sheriff etc.

North. Master Elias, son of Master Moses, for himself and his heirs [and assigns], acknowledged by his starr, that he has sold to Sir Alan La Zouch and Helen La Zouch, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, the debts [and yearly fees] underwritten; to wit, a debt of £54 of yearly fee-rent under the names of David de Ashby, son of William, of the

Northampton, et predicti Magistri Elie, reddendis in crastino Epiphanie anno etc. xlvij^o, actum v^{to} die Martii anno etc. xlvij^o; et unum debitum xx l. sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendarum a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem anno etc. xlvij^o, actum xvj^o die Septembris anno etc. xlvij^o; et unum debitum iv^{xx} l., sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendo medietatem ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste anno etc. xlvij^o, et aliam medietatem ad quindenam S. Michaelis sequentem, actum xvj^o die Septembris anno xlvij^o; et unum debitum xl l. annui redditus de feodo sub nominibus predictorum David et Magistri Elie, reddendarum a die S. Michaelis in vj septimanas anno etc. xlvij^o, actum xv^o die Septembris anno etc. xlvij^o; et est summa omnium predictorum debitorum, tam de sorte quam de lucro, cum arreragiis, tam debitorum quam feodorum, usque ad confectionem predicti starri, De l. et amplius, salvis terminis de predictis feodis venturis; que quidem feoda et debita predicta fuerunt extracta ab Archa Cirographorum Londonie tempore Comitis Leicestrie per ejus voluntatem et preceptum; et postea fuerunt revocate per breve Domini Regis patens hujusmodi perdonaciones, ita quod hujusmodi factum nichil debitoribus Judeorum valere posset nec Judeis obesse, et quod Judei Anglie possent habere recuperaciones suas versus debitores suos per partes suas, unde cere fuerunt extracte tempore predicti Comitis; et unde predictus David, et heredes et sui assignati, tenentur in omnibus debitis et feodis predictis reddendis, desicut dictus Magister Elias habet partes omnium predictorum debitorum et feodorum, et sunt inrotulate in rotulis de Scaccario Judaismi; et omnia predicta debita et feoda cum omnibus obligacionibus, arreragiis, et omnibus aliis que inde emergere possent, predictus Magister Elias vendidit predicto Alano et Elene, uxori ejus, et heredibus et suis assignatis bona vendicione et perpetua, pro se et heredibus et suis assignatis, tanquam bona debita et feoda integraliter debita et fideliter facta secundum Consuetudinem Judaismi; et quod de cetero sit potestas predicti Alani et Elene, uxoris sue, et heredum et assignatorum suorum in omnibus debitis et feodis predictis tanquam dicti Elie, et factum suum tanquam factum predicti Elie, ad ea vendenda, donanda, invadianda et acquietanda quibuscumque voluerint, ad faciendum inde voluntatem suam, salvis¹ tamen quod ipsi domos prosternere nec boscos, gardinos vastare nec destruere possint; et per istam vendicionem habeant predicti Alanus et Elena, et heredes et sui assignati, potestatem ad omnia predicta debita et

Alanus La
Zuche.

¹ Sic.

not demolish houses or waste or destroy woods or gardens ; and to the intent that by this sale the said Alan and Helen, and their heirs and assigns, may have entire and uncontestable power to get in all the said debts and fees from the manors of Ashby and Chaddeston, which are in the County of Northampton, and from all other lands and tenements which belonged to the said David on the day of the making of the said starr ; and the said Master Elias, and his heirs, will warrant and defend the right in all the said debts and fees of the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, against all Jews and Jewesses of England, who may demand aught by reason of any debt which the said David owed them, from the creation to the end of the world ; seeing that he of his own accord, for himself and his heirs, has sold to the said Alan and Helen, and their heirs and assigns, all the said debts and fees for ever, so that neither the said Master Elias nor his heirs may aught demand or claim in the said debts and fees ; and the said Master Elias likewise granted that he neither has made nor will make any starr or aught else that may impede the said sale, either in whole or in part ; and as often as the said Alan and Helen, his wife, and their heirs and assigns have need of the said Master Elias, or his heirs, for the enforcement of their claim to the said debts and fees, it lies upon the said Master Elias and his heirs to act and proceed on that account according to the custom of Jewry, at the expense of the said Alan and Helen and their heirs. The said starr was made on the 19th day of December in the 52nd year of the reign.

North.

Master Elias, son of Master Moses, acknowledged by his starr, that he has sold to Sir Alan La Zouch, and his heirs and assigns, all the right, claim and demand and power which he had, or might have, in a debt of £54 of yearly fee-rent under the names of David de Ashby and the said Elias, payable in the 46th year ; and in future the said Master Elias shall have neither right nor power in the said debt, or in aught that may arise thereout, because the said Master Elias, for himself and his heirs, has sold the said debt to the said Sir Alan and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The King's confirmation of the said debts pertaining to the said Alan is enrolled among the Memoranda of Hilary Term in the 54th year of the reign.

London.

Samuel Mutun acknowledged by his starr, that he has granted and

dimisit et per starrum suum confirmavit Willelmo de Manalale, cepario, xxxij d. annui redditus, quos predictus Willelmus solvere solebat predicto Judeo de tenemento suo de feodo Hugonis de Neyvill in parochia S. Michaelis in Bassinghag' versus West, habend' et tenend' predicto Willelmo de Manalale, vel cui vel quibus dare, vendere, legare vel assignare voluerit, eidem Willelmo, heredibus vel assignatis suis, de predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, hereditarie, libere, bene et in pace in perpetuum; reddendo inde predictus Willelmus, heredes vel assignati sui, predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, unum clavum garriofili ad Pascha pro omnibus serviciis et secularibus demandis. Et predictus Judeus, heredes et assignati sui, warantizabunt predictos xxxij d. annui redditus de feodo predicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes homines et feminas, tam Christianos quam Judeos; et pro predicto servicio predictus Judeus, heredes et assignati sui, warantizabunt predictos xxxij d. annui redditus de feodo predicto Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum. Et pro ista dimisione et concessione predictus Willelmus dedit predicto Judeo xx s. et v d. in gersumam propriis manibus. Et ut omnia prescripta rata sint et stabilia in perpetuum, predictus Judeus fecit predicto Willelmo starrum suum in loquela Ebraica; quod quidem starrum duplicatum est in loquela Latina. Hiis testibus: Domino Willelmo de Orlavestona, Domino Roberto de Fuleham, Magistro Willelmo de Watford, tunc Justiciariis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis; Roberto Le Bret, Domino Johanne de Laufar, tunc Cirographariis; Vives, filio Magistri,¹ Manuac, filii Aaron, tunc Cirographariis; Bartholomeo de Castro, tunc custode de balliva que vocatur Aldermanesgarde, et aliis. Actum v. die Januarii anno regni Regis Henrici lij^o.

ib. m. 12.
Linc.

Gamaliel de Oxonia recognovit per starrum suum, quod vendidit Baldewino Wake, et heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus suum, demandam et calumpniam, que habet in una carta xxxvij l. et x s. contra Reginaldum de Everemue de debito sub nominibus predicti Reginaldi et predicti Gamaliel, unde carta est in Archa Cirographorum Judeorum Londonie, una cum toto lucro inde emergente usque ad diem confectionis hujus starri; quod quidem lucrum et debitum estimatur ad c et xx l.: totum predictum debitum et lucrum vero pro se, heredibus et assignatis suis, predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, bona et stabilia vendidit in perpetuum, pro lx l., quas predictus Baldewinus solvet eidem Judeo infra quatuor annos,

¹ Sic: perhaps 'Mossei' should be supplied.

prout continetur in quodam starro inde inter eos confecto; ita quod de cetero idem Baldewinus, et heredes et assignati sui, habeant potestatem in predicto debito ad acquietandum, recipiendum, donandum, vendendum, et ad pacem faciendam, et ad distringendum predictum Reginaldum nomine predicti Judei, et ad seisiendum terras et catalla sua, ubicunque fuerint, que sunt vadia predicti Judei pro debito secundum Assisam et Legem Judaismi; excepto hoc, quod predictus Baldewinus non possit extirpare vel destruere domos vel gardinos, nec amputare, vendere nec alienare boscos in predicta terra existentes; et, si ita evenerit vel contingat quod predictus Reginaldus venit et ostendit aliquod starrum de acquietancia vel solucione, sub nominibus predicti Reginaldi et predicti Judei, de predicto debito eidem Baldewino sic per predictum Judeum vendito, et predictus Judeus non possit adnichilare predictum starrum, tunc idem Judeus tenetur remittere predicto Baldewino tantum quantum contentum fuerit in eodem starro de predicto debito in quo idem Baldewinus est obligatus predicto Judeo pro predicta vendicione, totum illud predictum debitum, sine aliqua contradiccione vel calumpnia, in predicto starro contentum, si quid idem Reginaldus ostendit sicut predictum est. Et si ita contingat quod predictus Reginaldus aliquod exigit vel calumpniat versus predictum Baldewinum, occasione alicujus starri, quod sit sub nomine predicti Judei, quod possit vivere predictum debitum eidem Baldewino per predictum Judeum sic venditum, usque post solucionem predictarum lx l. quas predictus Baldewinus debet predicto Judeo pro predicta vendicione, tunc idem Judeus et heredes sui tenentur ad respondendum predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, secundum quantitatem illius debiti; et predictus Judeus jurat, quod non fecit aliquod starrum venditionis vel invadiationis de predicto debito, de toto nec de parte, alicui Christiano nec Judeo, homini vel femine, nec de cetero faciet aliquod starrum de acquietancia de predicto debito sine licencia et voluntate et assensu predicti Baldewini, heredum et assignatorum suorum. Et predictus Judeus, pro se et heredibus suis, tenetur ad warantizandum totum predictum debitum predicto Baldewino, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes Judeos et Judeas. Actum die S. Hillarii anno regni Regis Henrici liij°.

ib. m. 7,
dorso.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, omnibus ballivis et fidelibus, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Dimisionem et concessionem quas Gamaliel

Judeus noster, Londonie, fecit dilecto et fideli nostro, Baldewino Wake, de debito xxx et vij l. et x s., in quo Reginaldus de Evermue eidem Judeo tenebatur per cartam suam, habend' eidem Baldewino et heredibus vel assignatis suis, ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut scriptum inde inter eos confectum racionabiliter testatur. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxvii^o die Januarii anno regni nostri lij^o.

ib. m. 12,
dorso.
Norf.

Haginus de Lincolnia¹ recognovit per starrum suum, quod si ita est quod Dominus Ricardus de Stauns solvat lvj l., videlicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten anno etc. lij^o, et medietatem ad festum S. Martini proximo sequens, tunc est super predictum Haginum solvere predicto Domino Ricardo xx l. de feodo, cum arreragiis, super quoddam feodum c l.; et illud feodum erit in loco certo; quod quidem feodum erit sufficiens vadium ad predictas xx l. cum arreragiis; et istam conventionem cepit predictus Judeus super se plenariam facere infra Pentecosten, si predictus Judeus invenire possit sufficiens vadium de predicto debito.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SECUNDO.

North.²

Jacob, le fiz Peyuteuyn,² et Beneyt, fiz Peyuteuyn, de Bed', Judei, veniunt coram etc. et recognoscunt starrum subscriptum in hec verba:—Jeo, ky suy de suz encele, reconeys pur mey et tesmoynge pur ma mere, Bele, de Bedford, jadis femme Peyuteuyn, le fiz Isaac, de Bedford, ke nous avums lesse e vendu al honorable Gilbert de Clare, Counte de Gloucestre, et a ses heys e a ses assignez, tut le dreyt et le cleyrn, challenge et obligation et le poer ke nus avyum, ou aver poyum, sur touz les dettes ke Willam de Whyston ou nul de ses auncestres deveyent al avaunt dist Peyuteuyn, mon pere, ou a acun de ses auncestres, del comencement del mound jesk' al jour de cest estarr fu fet; ceo est a saver, iiij dettes, une dette de xx l. en le noun del avant dit Willam de Whyston et Peyuteuyn, mon pere, dount le terme fu a la Tyffayngne, le an xlij de regne nostre Seignur ly Rey Henry, fiz ly Rey Johan, et une dette de xx l. en les nouns de les avant diz Willam et Peyuteuyn, dount le terme de la paye fu a la

¹ Cf. p. 34 supra, and Records of Trinity Term, 5 Ed. I., infra.

² Sic: but evidently for Peitevin or Peitavinus. See p. 35 supra; and cf. Hebrew

Deeds of English Jews before 1290, ed. Davis, Index.

³ Transferred from Rot. 33, m. 5, dorso (Easter, 7 Ed. I.).

payment was Easter in the forty-second year of the said reign, and a debt of £78 and six seams of wheat in the names of the said William and Peitevin, to wit, to render £26 and two seams of wheat at the feast of St. Nicholas in the forty-second year of the said reign, and £26 and two seams of wheat at Candlemas following, and £26 and two seams of wheat at Hokeday following, and 100s. of yearly fee-rent, of which the terms were, as to one moiety the octave of Easter in the forty-third year of the said reign, and as to the other moiety the feast of St. Michael following, to wit, 50s. at each term, and so, term by term, year by year, to the end of the world; all which said debts were in our Lord the King's Chirograph-Chest at Bedford, which was taken and burned by the King's enemies when the realm was distraught with war: all the said debts in full, with the interest accrued to the day when this starr was made, to wit, 1,000 marks in principal and interest, all this sum we, for ourselves and for our heirs and for our assigns, have leased to the said Honourable Earl, and his heirs and his assigns, in sale complete, sure, and perpetual, as debts altogether due and lawful, as made by the King's sworn chirograph-clerk, and received into the said Chirograph-Chest at Bedford according to the Custom and Law of Jewry. And for myself and my mother I warrant that we neither have received nor will receive aught of all the debts aforesaid, either of principal or of interest, and that we neither have made nor will make in favour of the said William, or his heirs or his assigns, any starr of acquittance, save by leave and with the knowledge and by the order of the said Honourable Earl; and if any Jew or Christian bring any starr of acquittance of the said debts, or of part of the principal or interest, either in the name of my said father, Peitevin, or in our names, I for myself and my mother acknowledge that it is false, and that we are bound to prove and establish that it is so, and to abate the error by the Law and Custom of Jewry. And if there come Jew or Christian and set up claim of right, and by reason of the said claim put the said Earl to any expense, we and our heirs are bound to make good to him all his expenses, with the damage and loss which he may have sustained by our default; and whensoever the said Earl shall be minded, that we sue out the King's writ against the said William or his heirs, whether writ of summons or writ of distress, by the Law and Custom of Jewry, we will forthwith sue out the same at his expense. And we are bound to warrant and defend to the said Earl all the said debts, with the interest, in whatever manner is due, for us and for our heirs and our assigns to him and his heirs and

his assigns, against all those who may make claim thereto through my father, Peitevin, or through us. And as to all the lands, rents and tenements which the said William de Whiston has sold, to whomsoever he has sold them, to wit, from the day when the said four debts were made, we and our heirs are bound to cause them come to plea, whenever the said Honourable Earl shall be so minded, to wit, at his expense, to answer him according to the Custom and Usage of Jewry, for the several portions of the debts resting upon each of them, according to the price and value of the lands, rents and tenements which they shall have purchased since our said debts were made. And for this sale, warranty, and defence aforesaid we have bound our lands, rents and chattels, movable and immovable. And for myself and my mother, Belle, aforesaid, I warrant and witness that the four said debts under the names of William de Whiston and Peitevin, aforesaid, were enrolled in the rolls of Simon Passelewe, when he went to enroll the contents of some of the Chirograph-Chests of England, and were liquidated in the time¹ of John de Caux, Abbot of Peterborough, then Treasurer of the Exchequer. And we, and our heirs and our assigns, are bound to the said Honourable Earl, and his heirs and his assigns, to keep all the said covenants unbroken and unimpaired, and all the said covenants I have made and sealed for myself and my mother, Belle, and for our heirs, and for our assigns. This starr was made on the morrow of Hokeday in the fifty-second year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John. And that which I have granted I have sealed for myself and witnessed for my mother, Belle.

BEFORE OUR LORD THE KING ON THE OCTAVE OF THE
PURIFICATION OF BLESSED MARY IN THE FIFTY-
FOURTH YEAR ETC. [A.D. 1270.]

Kent.

Our Lord the King commands his Justices assigned to the pleas of the Jews to send hither on this day the plea and record, touching an acquittance of 10 marks, had before them between Thomas Malemeyns, plaintiff, and Mabel Malemeyns and William de Ponton and Peter de Ponton, executors of the will of Henry Malemeyns. On which day the said Justices sent the said plea and record. Afterwards came the said Thomas Malemeyns, and craved leave to make fine with the said Mabel and others. Let him have it at the instance of our Lady the Queen. And the fine is so, that the said Thomas released

¹ 45-47 Hen. III., 1260-2. *Madox*, ii. 319.

donavit et remisit prefatis Mabillie et aliis omnem accionem quam habuit versus eos petendi predictas x m., pro debito prefati Henrici Malemeyns, in quo aliquando tenebatur Vives, filio Magistri Mossei, Judeo, Londonie. Pro hac autem perdonacione et remissione dabunt prefati Mabillia et alii prefato Thome vj m., reddendas eidem Thome ad Pascha proximo sequens. Et nisi fecerint, concedunt, quod Vicecomes faciat de terris et catallis etc. Postea venit attornatus predictae Mabillie, et solvit Thome Malemeyns ij m., et petit, quod nulla districtio fiat super eam de cetero pro residuo, quia predicti Willelmus de Pontona et Petrus de eadem satis habent unde solvere. Et predictus Thomas hoc bene concedit.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUARTO.

Rot. 10, m. 1,
dorso.
Kanc.

Rex optulit se iii^o die versus Radulfum Haket, Johannem de Pecham, Johannem de La Haye, Johannem de Ostregate, Laurentium de Neusel', Hugonem de S. Gregorio, Willelmum de Stonham, Rogerum de Tudesham, Thomam de Farle, Reginaldum de Blancmuster, Radulfum de Byham, Rogerum de Tilmannestona, Nicholaum Barrok' et Mainardum Wimund, de placito, quod nuper tempore turbacionis pacis in regno habite venerunt ad domum Simonis Paable in Cantuaria, et Archam Cirographorum Cantuarie in domo illa existentem vi et armis amoveri et asportari fecerunt, contra pacem etc. Et ipsi non venerunt. Et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsos attachiari faceret, ita quod haberet corpora eorum coram etc. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Willelmus Haket et Elias de Betleshangre manuceperunt predictum Radulfum Haket, et Elias Le Paumer et Nigellus de Chetham manuceperunt Johannem de Pecham, et Willelmus filius Willelmi, de Orlavestona, et Edmundus Waryn manuceperunt Laurentium de Neusel', et Willelmus de Tudesham et Petrus de Berklinden' manuceperunt Rogerum de Tudesham et Rogerus Cocus, de Wereham, et Edmundus Molendinarius, de Orlavestona, manuceperunt Nicholaum Barrok', et Ricardus, filius Nicholai de La Broke, et Adam, filius Nicholai de eadem, manuceperunt Mainardum Wimund, quos non habuerunt (ideo in misericordia), et quod Johannes de La Haye, Johannes de Ostregate, Hugo de S. Gregorio, Willelmus de Stonham, Rogerus Blancmuster, Radulfus de Byham nichil habent in balliva sua per quod possint distringi. Judicium, quod predicti Radulfus Haket et alii distringantur per terras et catalla etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod de exitibus etc.,

et quod haberet corpora eorum coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc., et quod predicti Johannes de La Haye et alii attachientur.

ib. m. 4.
North.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, optulit se iiij^o die versus Thomam Kyme, de Northamptona, de placito, quod ei reddat rationabilem dotem suam, que eam contingit de libero tenemento quod fuit predicti Aaron, quondam viri sui, in Northamptona, unde nichil habet, ut dicit, et unde queritur quod predictus Thomas vi deforciat. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsum summoneret quod esset coram etc. ad hunc diem. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornatum fuit ballivis Libertatis Northamptona, qui nichil inde responderunt. Judicium, quod non omittat propter predictam Libertatem, quin eam etc., et ipsum summeat etc., quod sit coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies, ad respondendum etc.

Ebor.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, Judea, que tulit breve super Adam de Normanvilla, tenentem quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Radulfi de Normanvilla, de placito debiti non est prosecuta. Ipsa Henna et Isaac, nepos Aaron, Samuel, filius Isaac, Judei, Eboraci, plegii sui, in misericordia.

m̄a.

Ebor.

Henna, que fuit uxor Aaron de Eboraco, Judea, optulit se iiij^o die versus Abbatem de Fontibus, Walterum de Merkefeld et Johannem Le Walays, tenentes terras que fuerunt Nicholai de Bohum, de placito, quod ei reddant vj l. quas ei debent occasione finis facti cum Rege pro catallis que fuerunt Samuelis, filii Aaron, Judei, fratris ipsius Henne, et occasione predictarum terrarum quas tenent, et que sunt vadium suum pro predicto debito secundum convencionem factam inter predictum Nicholaum et predictum Samuelem per cirographum vj l., unde altera pars etc. fuit in Thesauro Regis, que tempore turbacionis regni depredata fuit, ut dicitur. Et ipsi non venerunt; et preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod ipsos venire faceret. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod Robertus, filius Alexandri de Usburna, et Johannes de Graftona manuceperunt predictum Abbatem, et quod Thomas ad Portam de Munketona, pistor, de eadem, manuceperunt predictum Johannem, quos non habent (ideo in misericordia), et quod Walterus de Merkefeld non fuit inventus postquam breve venit. Judicium, quod distingat per terras etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis, ad respondendum etc., et ad audiendum etc.

m̄a.

York.

Henna, wife that was of Aaron of York, Jewess, offered herself on the fourth day against Adam, son of Richard de Scouteby,¹ touching a plea, that he pay her 109s., likewise against Hugh de Huckerby as to 60s., and Robert, son of Thomas de Etton, as to £6, which moneys they owe her in respect of a fine which the said Henna made with the King for the chattels of Samuel, son of Leo, Jew, deceased, her brother, pursuant to an agreement made between the said Adam, Hugh, Robert, and the said Samuel by three chirographs, the parts of which, being in the King's Treasury during the late disorders of the realm, were thence stolen, so it is said. And they did not come; and the Sheriff was commanded to cause them to come. And the Sheriff sent word, that Robert Scitals, of Morland, and Thomas Le Escote, of Huckerby, mainperned the said Hugh, and have him not—so in mercy. And as to the said Adam and Robert mandate was given to the bailiffs of the Liberty of Tickhill, and the bailiffs, Andrew de Killingholme and Roger Pasant, who did nothing in regard thereof. Judgment, that the said Hugh be distrained by lands etc., so that neither he etc., and that the Sheriff have his body before etc. on the octave of Holy Trinity, to answer etc., and hear etc., and that he omit not by reason of the said Liberty to enter etc., and cause the said Adam and Robert to come before etc. on the same day, to answer etc.

Cambr.

Moses of Senlis and Samuel of Senlis, sons and heirs of Isaac of Senlis, were attached to answer Geoffrey de Sawston touching a plea of acquittance of debt, whereof he complains, that the said Moses and Samuel unlawfully refuse him acquittance of 9½ marks, which are demanded from him by summons etc. to the use of the King, in respect of lands which belonged to William de Burgh, of which he is tenant, to his damage, 100s.; and this he offers etc.

The said Moses and Samuel come and defend the force etc. and crave to know, what he has to show that they are bound to acquit him of the said debt. The said Geoffrey produced a starr to the effect following:—That Isaac of Senlis acknowledged, that he and his heirs are bound to acquit William de Burgh, of Sawston, of all debts, in which he was ever bound to the said Isaac or any other Jew, by chirographs in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest, from the creation of the world to the feast of St. John the Baptist in the forty-third year of the reign, except only debts due to Abraham, son of Samuel, towards whom they are not bound to make any acquittance. And by virtue of the said starr the said Geoffrey, as tenant of part of the lands of the said William, craved from the said Jews acquittance of the said debt.

¹ Perhaps Scoteby. Thoroton, Nottinghamshire, ed. Throsby, ii. 809.

The said Jews say, that they are not bound to answer the writ of the said Geoffrey, because neither in his writ nor in his count is it contained, that they are bound to acquit him against any Jew, but only against demands made upon him by summons of the Exchequer of the Jews, and in the starr it is contained, that they are bound to acquit the said William of debts of the Jews by chirographs in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest; and they say, that they are not bound to answer him, because the said starr is made touching acquittance for the said William, and the said Geoffrey sought acquittance to be made to himself, and of this he (Moses) craved judgment. And the said Geoffrey craves to know, whether they have aught else to say, and whether their countor, Isaac of Southwark, be avowed. And the said Moses says, that he has not avowed Isaac at all, but he says, that they are not bound to answer the said Geoffrey, because they, Moses and Samuel, have a third brother and heir, in whose absence they are not bound to answer; and as to this he craves judgment.

The said Geoffrey says, that the said Moses by himself, without his brothers, is bound to acquit him of the said debt, seeing that he, Moses, by himself has all the chattels which belonged to the said Isaac, their father, by virtue of a fine which he made before the Justices etc. after his father's death; and seeing that he by himself has his father's goods and chattels, he by himself is bound to make such acquittance; and as to this he puts himself upon the King's Fine Rolls and upon the Justices.

The said Moses could not deny, that he by himself made fine with the King for all the goods and chattels which belonged to his said father, Isaac; and in the King's Fine Roll it is recorded, that he by himself made fine with the King for the said chattels. So it is adjudged, that the said Moses acquit the said debt of 8½ marks, and be in mercy, and that he make good to the said Geoffrey his damages, which are taxed at 2 marks. And the said Isaac, his countor, because he is disavowed by the said Moses, is in mercy.

Lond.

Abraham, son of Joice, Jew, was attached to answer Thomas de Basinges, son and heir of Adam de Basinges, and Joan, his wife, touching a plea of trespass, whereof the said Thomas complains, that, whereas William de Dyne was at one time bound to the said Abraham in a debt of 40 marks by his charter, which was in the York Chirograph-Chest, under the names of the said William and Abraham, the said Abraham did, on the Thursday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the 48th year of the reign, sell to the said Joan the said debt of 40 marks, and £65 of arrears, as a good and

lawful debt, for £91, which he received from her in full, and he was to warrant a charter in the York Chirograph-Chest by his starr, which he made to the said Joan; howbeit the said Abraham, before the said sale to the said Joan so made, had acquitted the said debt of 40 marks to the said William, and had caused the charter thereof to be taken out of the said Chest and cancelled, to the defrauding and cheating of the said Joan and her heirs, to their no small loss and damage, against the peace, and to the damage of the said Thomas, £100; and this he offers etc.

The said Abraham comes and defends the force etc. and craves to know, what the said Thomas had in evidence of the said sale.

The said Thomas produced a starr of the said Abraham to the effect:—That the said Abraham acknowledged by his starr, that, for himself and his heirs, he has sold and demised to Joan de Basinges, wife that was of Adam de Basinges, and her heirs and assigns, a debt of 40 marks, principal, and £65, interest, as a good and lawful debt, the chirograph whereof is in the York Chirograph-Chest, and that he neither has made nor will make any starr thereof or aught else that may cause loss or delay to the said Joan, her heirs or assigns, touching the said debt and interest, either in whole or in part; and the said Abraham is bound, for himself and his heirs, to warrant all the said debt, principal and interest, to the said Joan, her heirs and assigns, as a lawful and clear debt, and whereof the charter is in the York Chirograph-Chest duly made according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry; which starr is acknowledged and enrolled in the roll of Hilary Term in the 48th year of the reign, before Sir Hamo Hauteyn and William de Haselbech, then Justices.

The said Jew came and acknowledged the said starr and all the clauses in the said starr contained, and craved to know, in what clause he had gone counter to the said agreement.

The said Thomas says, that, when the said Abraham sold to the said Joan the said debt of 40 marks as a good and lawful debt, of which the chirograph was in the York Chirograph-Chest, to wit, on the Thursday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the 48th year, the said charter had then for four years before the said sale been withdrawn from the York Chest and acquitted; and as to this he puts himself upon the rolls of Sir Roger de La Leye, who, by order of the King, made the scrutiny of the York Chirograph-Chest in the 46th year.

The said Jew says, that on the day of the said sale the said charter

was in the York Chirograph-Chest, good, lawful, and duly made, and was not withdrawn from the said Chest before the said sale nor yet at any time afterwards by him, the Jew ; and this he is ready to verify etc. ; and he says, that he is not bound to put himself upon the Chirographers of the said Chest, nor ought the attain to be made by them, because if there were aught of fraud connected with the withdrawal of the said charter from the Chest, they would be parties thereto, for the charter could not have been withdrawn except by the hands of the said Chirographers.

And a day is given to the parties to have a certificate of the premises by the rolls of the said Roger de La Leye, if it be possible, on the octave of Holy Trinity ; and if by scrutiny of the said rolls inquest may not be had, then let the inquest be had by the country.

And Joce, son of Fluria, Moses of Wilton, and Manser, son of Hak, Jews, mainperned the said Abraham to have him present on the said day. On which day the said parties came, and the said Roger de La Leye came and in presence of the Treasurer said and bore record, that by order of the King he made in the autumn of the 45th year of the reign a scrutiny of the York Chirograph-Chest, and found in the said Chest a charter for 40 marks under the names of William de Dyne and Abraham, son of Joce, and on the liquidation of the chattels of the said Chest the Chirographers of the said Chest said and bore record and witnessed, that the said charter was quit ; for which cause, on the word and by the record of the Chirographers themselves, he suffered the said charter to be withdrawn from the said Chest.

And because by the record of the said Roger touching the said scrutiny it is attain, that the said charter was quit in the 45th year, and was withdrawn from the Chest, and the said Abraham sold the debt contained in that charter three years afterwards to the said Joan, to wit, in the 48th year, it is adjudged, that for the said fraud the said Abraham shall be committed to prison. And he is sent to the prison of the Tower of London under custody of Hugh FitzOtto. And let him (Thomas) have his recovery of the said £91 which the said Joan gave the said Jew for the said debt, and also of her damages which are not taxed.

CHARTERS OF WILLIAM DE VALENCE MADE IN FAVOUR OF
NICHOLAS FITZMARTIN TOUCHING 50 MARKS OF YEARLY FEE-
RENT.

Know present and to come, that I, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke and brother of our illustrious Lord King Henry, have given,

concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Domino Nicholao filio Martini, et Isabelle, uxori ejus, pro serviciis suis, l m. annui redditus sibi et heredibus eorum de dicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis percipiendas annuatim de terris et tenementis que quondam fuerunt Domini Petri filii Mathei et heredum ipsius Petri, videlicet, ad Pascha xxv m. et ad festum S. Michaelis xxv m., in quibus predictus Petrus aliquando tenebatur per cartam suam Aaron, filio Abrahe, Judeo, Londonie, et quas habui de dono et concessione Domini Henrici Regis predicti, prout in carta sua de scotamento quam mihi fecit liberius, plenius, et melius continetur, pro quadringentis et quater viginti libris sterlingorum quas predicti Nicholaus et Isabella, uxor sua, mihi dederunt pre manibus, tenendas et habendas predictas l marcas annui redditus sibi et heredibus de predicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis, de me et heredibus et assignatis meis, libere, quiete, pacifice et integre, jure hereditatis, in perpetuum, et quod predicti Nicholaus et Isabella, uxor sua, predictas l marcas annui redditus poterunt dare, legare, vendere et assignare quodocunque et cuicunque voluerint; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus et assignatis meis unam rosam, ad Nativitatem S. Johannis Baptiste, apud Erlestok' in Comitatu Wiltesyra, si tunc pro eadem rosa transmisero, pro omnibus serviciis, sectis, exactionibus, wardis, releviis, auxiliis, et omnibus aliis secularibus demandis, tam nominatis quam nominandis. Et ego, predictus Willelmus de Valencia, et heredes mei et assignati, predictis Domino Nicholao et Isabelle, uxori sue, et heredibus de predicta Isabella procreatis, vel eorum assignatis, predictas l m. annui redditus per predictum servicium, ut predictum est, contra omnes Christianos et Judeos warrantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio, concessio, et presentis carte mee confirmacio omni tempore perseverent, presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi apponendum. Hiis testibus: Dominis Ricardo de Middeltone, tunc Cancellario Domini Regis Anglie; Willelmo de Wyntershull', tunc Senescallo ejusdem Domini Regis; Willelmo La Zuche; Johanne de Sancto Valerico; Roberto de Bruwes; Andrea Wake; Petro de Coudray; Johanne Peverel; Warino de Sicca Villa, et aliis.

Item, alia
carta.

Sciunt etc. quod ego, Willelmus de Valencia etc., dedi, remisi et penitus quietumclamavi, pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis, Domino Nicholao filio Martini et heredibus, assignatis et executoribus suis imperpetuum, omnia arreragia que mihi debita fuerunt, vel aliquo tempore deberi potuerunt, videlicet, quadringentas libras

I had a grant of our Lord the King, to be gotten from the lands and tenements which formerly belonged to Sir Peter FitzMatthew and his heirs; in which 50 marks, payable yearly, the said Peter was aforetime bound by his charter to Aaron, son of Abraham, Jew, of London; so, to wit, that neither I, William, nor my heirs, assigns or executors, nor any in my name, may have power in future to assert any right or claim in the said £400, arrears on account of detinue of the said rent, against the heirs of the said Peter FitzMatthew, or against Sir Nicholas FitzMartin, guardian of the heirs of the said Peter, or any others; seeing that I, William, for myself and my heirs and assigns, have given, made over, and quitclaimed to the said Nicholas and his heirs and assigns all the right and claim which I had, or in any manner might have, in the said £400 which were aforetime owing to me on account of arrears of the said 50 marks of yearly rent. Moreover, it is my pleasure, and for myself and my heirs or assigns I grant, that the said Nicholas, his heirs and assigns, and also his executors, have such right and the same right of action touching all and singular the said lands and tenements which formerly belonged to the said Peter or his, Peter's, heirs, and for the recovery of all arrears of the said rent due to me, as if I had retained the said rent in my own hands. And for this gift, grant, and quitclaim the said Nicholas has given me 720 marks in hand. In witness whereof etc., as above.

Henry, by the grace of God King of England etc., to Archbishops, bishops, etc., and all his bailiffs and lieges, greeting:—We have inspected the charter which our dear brother and liege, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke, made in favour of Nicholas FitzMartin and Isabella, his wife, to the effect following:—Know etc. that I, William de Valence, Lord of Pembroke, and brother of our illustrious Lord, Henry King of England, have given, granted and by this my present charter confirmed to Sir Nicholas FitzMartin and Isabella, his wife etc., word by word, as contained in the earlier charter above written, to the end of the witnesses; which said gift, grant, and confirmation it is our pleasure to ratify; and We therefore, for Ourself and our heirs, as far as in Us is, make grant and confirmation according as it is witnessed in the said charter. Witness: the Venerable Fathers, Walter,¹ Archbishop of York, Primate of England,

¹ Giffard, a former chancellor. Archbishop Boniface being bound with Prince

Edward for the Crusade, the See of Canterbury was virtually vacant.

Anglie Primate, Godefrido, Wigorniensis Episcopo; Philippo Basset; Roberto Walleraund; Roberto Aguillun; Willelmo de Aete; Willelmo Belet; Rogero de Wautona; Willelmo de Faukeham, et aliis. *Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, vij^o die Feb. anno regni nostri l^o quarto.*

ib. m. 9.
Item alia
carta.

Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie etc., Archiepiscopis etc., et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem:—Inspeximus cartam quam quondam fieri fecimus dilecto fratri nostro et fidei nostro, Willelmo de Valencia, in hec verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie etc., Archiepiscopis etc., salutem:—Sciatis Nos dedisse et concessisse dilecto fratri et fidei nostro, Willelmo de Valencia, et heredibus vel assignatis suis, l m. annui redditus, in quibus Petrus filius Mathei, pro se et heredibus suis, tenebatur Aaron, filio Abrahe, Judeo, Londonie, et heredibus suis, usque ad finem seculi, per cirographum inter eos factum; quas quidem l m. annuas idem Aaron Nobis reddidit et concessit, pro se et heredibus suis, pro debitis que eidem Aaron concessimus et assignavimus; quas eciam l m. annuas prius dedimus dilecto militi nostro, Petro Everard, qui eas Nobis postea remisit et quietas clamavit de se et heredibus suis imperpetuum; volentes et concedentes, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictus Willelmus et heredes vel assignati sui recipiant predictas l m. annuas de cetero de Johanne filio Mathei, fratre et herede dicti Petri filii Mathei, et heredibus suis imperpetuum, ad eosdem terminos ad quos idem Aaron illas percipere debebat, secundum tenorem carte sue quam habuit de predicto Petro, et que est in Thesauro nostro apud Westmonasterium inter cartas de Judaismo nostro, videlicet, ad Pascha xxv m., et ad festum S. Michaelis xxv m.; et si forte contingat terras vel tenementa predicti Johannis, vel heredum aut aliquorum successorum suorum, racione custodie vel quocunque alio modo ad manus nostras devenire, volumus et concedimus, pro Nobis et heredibus nostris, quod predictus Willelmus et heredes vel assignati sui, vel eorum ballivi, levare possint et recipere de catallis in predictis terris inventis l m. annuas predictas sine impedimento nostro, vel heredum vel ballivorum nostrorum. Preterea, si contingat predictum Johannem vel aliquem antecessorum¹ suorum predictas terras suas, vel

¹ Sic: perhaps the title was regarded as doubtful. The right of distraint against successors was virtually given already.

manner our pleasure, and for Ourselves and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on the said lands, according to the Assize of our Jewry, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent; and whereas the said John acknowledged before Simon Passelewe, Adam de Greinville, and Thomas Sperun, our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, that the said 50 marks of yearly rent were owing by him to the end of the world, by reason of a bond which the said Peter, his brother, made thereof to the said Aaron, and in addition bound all his lands and tenements, which he had or might have, to be distrainable for the said 50 marks of yearly rent, if he should make default in payment at any term, it is our pleasure, and for Ourselves and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on all the said lands, or on any part of the same, at their pleasure, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent, as aforesaid, whoever may hold those lands; and the said yearly fee of 50 marks We and our heirs will warrant and acquit and defend to the said William and his heirs or assigns for ever, according to the Assize of Jewry. Witness: The Venerable Father Aymer, Elect of Winchester; Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan, our brothers; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Pierre de Savoie; John FitzGeoffrey; Robert Walerand; Peter de Montfort; John de Gatesden; Guy de Rochfort; Elias de Rabayn; Imbert Pucheis; William Chabbeneyns, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 28th day of December in the 41st year of our reign.

This was the tenor under our former seal which We then used, but because it has since been changed, We have deemed it meet to seal this our present charter with our seal which We now use. Witness, as above at the close of the charter next hereto written. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 7th day of February in the 54th year of our reign.

Heref.

Sum of the chattels of Elias le Eveske,¹ Jew, deceased, as well movables etc., £10 17s. 4d., whereof the King's third part is 72s. 5½d.; for which chattels Sapphira, wife that was of the said Elias, made fine with the King in 3 bezants, paying therefor to the Justices 7s. And she will pay the said 72s. 5½d. at the terms underwritten, to wit, 10s. on Michaelmas quindene in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, and 10s. on Easter quindene next following, and so etc.

Not Chief Rabbi Elias, who died at a much later date. See Introduction, p. xxxiii.

manner our pleasure, and for Ourself and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on the said lands, according to the Assize of our Jewry, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent; and whereas the said John acknowledged before Simon Passelewe, Adam de Greinville, and Thomas Sperun, our Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, that the said 50 marks of yearly rent were owing by him to the end of the world, by reason of a bond which the said Peter, his brother, made thereof to the said Aaron, and in addition bound all his lands and tenements, which he had or might have, to be distrainable for the said 50 marks of yearly rent, if he should make default in payment at any term, it is our pleasure, and for Ourself and our heirs We grant, that the said William and his heirs or assigns, or their bailiffs, may make distresses on all the said lands, or on any part of the same, at their pleasure, for the levy and receipt of the said 50 marks of yearly rent, as aforesaid, whoever may hold those lands; and the said yearly fee of 50 marks We and our heirs will warrant and acquit and defend to the said William and his heirs or assigns for ever, according to the Assize of Jewry. Witness: The Venerable Father Aymer, Elect of Winchester; Guy and Geoffrey de Lusignan, our brothers; Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; Pierre de Savoie; John FitzGeoffrey; Robert Walerand; Peter de Montfort; John de Gatesden; Guy de Rochfort; Elias de Rabayn; Imbert Pucheis; William Chabbeneyes, and others. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 28th day of December in the 41st year of our reign.

This was the tenor under our former seal which We then used, but because it has since been changed, We have deemed it meet to seal this our present charter with our seal which We now use. Witness, as above at the close of the charter next hereto written. Given by our hand at Westminster on the 7th day of February in the 54th year of our reign.

Heref.

Sum of the chattels of Elias le Eveske,¹ Jew, deceased, as well movables etc., £10 17s. 4d., whereof the King's third part is 72s. 5½d.; for which chattels Sapphira, wife that was of the said Elias, made fine with the King in 3 bezants, paying therefor to the Justices 7s. And she will pay the said 72s. 5½d. at the terms underwritten, to wit, 10s. on Michaelmas quindene in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, and 10s. on Easter quindene next following, and so etc.

Not Chief Rabbi Elias, who died at a much later date. See Introduction, p. xxxiii.

m. 10.
North.

Memorandum, quod breve emanavit pro Johanne de Warenne, Comite Sussexe, in hec verba:—Henricus, Dei gratia etc., Vicecomiti Northampt' salutem:—Monstravit Justiciariis nostris etc. dilectus et fidelis noster, Johannes de Warenne, Comes Sussexe, graviter conquerendo, quod, cum nuper coram Nobis in Curia nostra recuperasset custodiam quarundam partium terrarum que fuerunt David de Esseby in Esseby una cum custodia Isabelle, filie Stephani, filii et heredis dicti David de Esseby, versus Alanum La Zuche et Elenam, uxorem ejus, qui terram illam injuste occupaverant, ut idem Comes dicit; predicti Alanus et Elena, per quamdam suggestionem factam Justiciariis nostris predictis, breve nostrum tibi directum impetraverunt, ut de predictis terris eis seisinam habere faceres pro quodam debito quod idem Alanus et Elena exigebant de terris predictis tanquam attornati Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, Londonie, et in quo debito predictus David tenebatur predicto Judeo per cartam suam, ut dicitur; et quia secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri nullus Christianus distringi debet pro aliquo debito Judeorum, nec pro debito suo proprio, antequam in Curia nostra coram prefatis Justiciariis nostris, secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, discussum fuerit, utrum ad solutionem hujus debiti teneatur, necne; tibi precipimus, quod talem seisinam qualem prius predictus Comes coram Nobis recuperavit, per preceptum nostrum ei rehabere facias, et ipsum in seisina illa custodias et manuteneas, quousque inter eos, secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi predicti, discussum fuerit, si idem Comes ad solutionem predicti debiti teneri debeat, necne. Teste Roberto de Fuleham apud Westmonasterium xxviiij^o die Maii anno regni nostri liiiij^o.¹

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO QUINTO.

Per breve Domini Regis in hec verba:—Henricus etc., omnibus etc., salutem:—Cum dederimus et concesserimus Eademundo, filio nostro carissimo, Aaron, filium Vives, Judeum, Londoniarum, cum omnibus bonis et catallis suis, et aliis que ad Nos pertinere poterunt de Judeo predicto; Nos, ad instanciam prefati filii nostri, predicto Aaron gratiam uberiolem facere volentes, concedimus quod, in omnibus placitis pro eodem Aaron vel contra ipsum motis vel movendis, aliquis ex parte et voluntate ipsius filii nostri deputatus associetur Justiciariis

¹ Means were apparently found to defeat or delay this writ, for shortly afterwards Zouch was assassinated by Sussex in open court in Westminster Hall. Chron. Ed. I. and Ed. II. (Rolls Ser.) i. 81.

determining of those pleas according to the Law and Custom of Jewry. We have also granted to the said Jew that by license of our said son he be at liberty to give and sell debts owing to him to whomsoever he will, and that all the world be at liberty to buy them, notwithstanding the recent Provision, that no Jew be at liberty to sell debts owing to him to any Christians, nor any Christian to buy them, without our license and authority. In witness whereof etc. Witness Myself at Westminster on the — day of January in the fifty-fifth year of our reign.

EASTER MONTH.

Surr. and
Sus.

Nicholas Le Gras, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to William Mauduit, of Terling,¹ who vouched to warranty Cecilia Le Gras against Samuel of Lohum,² Jew, touching a plea, that she acquit him against Samuel of 40s. with interest thereon arisen, in respect of the lands etc.,³ which the said Samuel demanded from him, in respect of the lands etc., on account of a debt of Aaron, son of Jacob, Jew, by a charter for £7 and $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, which is in the London Chirograph-Chest, neither came nor had his warrantor at court, and has made default in prosecution according to the Custom of Jewry: therefore it is adjudged, that the said Samuel have his recovery against the said Nicholas of the said 40s. with interest. And the Sheriff of Essex is commanded, that he command the said Nicholas, that without delay he render to the said Samuel the said 40s. with interest, and if he make default, seisin etc. of gage etc. Thereafter the said Samuel came and granted that the said Nicholas have his plea against his warrantor, and withdrew himself from the said judgment.

THE OCTAVE AND MORROW OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
IN THE FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. [A.D. 1272.]

Oxford.

Bonevie of Oxford, Jew, caused Ralph Le Walle to come to answer him touching a plea of unlawful detinue of chattels, whereof he

¹ In Essex.² Elsewhere spelt Lohun and Loun; perhaps for Lynn, which appears in

Domesday Book both as Lena and as Lun.

³ I.e. by virtue of his tenure, the debt running with the land. Cf. p. 53, supra.

complains, that the said Ralph unlawfully detains against him a bowl of mazer-wood with a silver rim, but without foot, value $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, which he delivered to Ralph by way of pledge for a horse which he hired from him on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-fourth year of the reign, which he afterwards made quit as to Ralph, who unlawfully detains the pledge against him, to his damage, 20s. ; and this he offers etc.

The said Ralph comes and defends the force etc. and says, that the said Bonevie hired from him a horse on the said Wednesday for the journey to London, for 16d., which he paid him, and delivered to him a bowl of mazer-wood by way of pledge for the performance of the rest of the agreement made between them according to the custom of the town of Oxford ; to wit, that, if the said Bonevie should exceed the stipulated days, he should give the said Ralph for every further day 1d., and the said Bonevie kept the horse for twelve days, whereby he was bound to pay 12d. for so keeping him ; and afterwards the wife of the said Bonevie pledged the said bowl to the said Ralph for 6d. lent by him ; and that on a subsequent occasion he had the said horse at Wallingford for 10d., and there lost the said horse's bridle, value $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; which moneys he owes him : and Ralph for these reasons detains the said bowl, and not unlawfully, and as to this he puts himself upon the country.

The said Jew says, that he owes the said Ralph nothing for the said horse or on any other account, nor did he hire the said horse for the journey to Wallingford ; but that he made the said bowl quit of Ralph's horse, and owes him nought upon the said bowl ; and he puts himself upon the country. And the Sheriff is commanded, that by oath he inquire, if etc., and cause the inquest etc. on the octave of St. Michael. On which day the Sheriff returned the inquest made by oath of John Culvert, Richard Wander, and other Christians, and by oath of Lumbard of Cricklade and other Jews, as it appears among the inquests returned in Michaelmas Term next ensuing. And the Christians say, that the said Ralph Le Walle detains against the said Bonevie a bowl of mazer-wood, for default in payment of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. owing to him by virtue of an agreement made between them for the hire of a horse. And the Jews say, that the said Bonevie made the said bowl quit as to the said Ralph. And as the Christians and Jews do not agree, the Sheriff is commanded to cause the said inquest to come before etc., and so many and such etc., on Martinmas quindene, to recognise etc.

DE QUINDENA S. JOHANNIS.

ib. m. 3.
Lond.

Abraham, filius Joscei, Judeus, per attornatum suum fecit venire Priorem Novi Hospitalis extra Bissopesgate, quem Robertus Sewelhod, tenens quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt Diei, filii Benedicti, Judei, vocat ad warantum, ad respondendum ei de placito debiti; et exigit a predicto Priore occasione etc. xij l. et lucrum, per quoddam starrum-cirographum in Archa Ciographorum Londonie factum inter predictum Abraham et dictum Diei, quod protulit coram etc., in hec verba:—Diei le Evesk', Judeus, recognovit per starrum suum, quod tenetur Abrahe, filio Joscei, de Eboraco, in xij l. sterlingorum, reddendis ei, vel cuicumque presens starrum deferenti, ad festum S. Michaelis anno etc. xxxvj^o, et si dictum terminum transierit, dicto Abrahe licebit mutuo accipere dictos denarios per manum alicujus Christiani ad usuram, videlicet, pro una libra ij denarios in septimana; et pro toto predicto debito et lucro dictus Diei obligavit dicto Abrahe unam domum quam habet in Ismongerelane in Civitate Londonie, que quidem est inter domum Ricardi de Wylehale et domum Pictavini Le Joevene; et dictam domum obligavit dicto Abrahe ad recipiendum inde dictum debitum et lucrum, et quod dictus Abraham possit distringere dictum Diei in quacumque curia voluerit, vel in Curia Christiana vel in Curia Judaica; dum dictus Abraham vel aliqui assignatorum suorum habeant dictum starrum, dictus Diei non possit alienare aliquam acquietanciam de predicto debito nisi aliquod starrum de acquietancia inde facta per predictum Abraham; et istam obligationem dictus Diei tenetur pro se et heredibus suis facere fideliter, secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi de omnibus starris mutui ad recognoscendum. Actum v^o die Aprilis anno predicto.

Predictus Prior venit et dicit, quod de predicto debito ei respondere non tenetur, desicut predictus Diei, qui est principalis debitor, superstes est, et satis habet unde de predicto debito satisfacere potest. Item dicit, quod, desicut secundum Statuta Judaismi Judeus non debet capere usuram de Judeo, prout secundum Legem Terre nullus

Land Christian may not take usury from Christian ; and in the said starr it is contained, that Jew should take usury from Jew. He says again, that according to the Statutes and Custom of Jewry every writing and chirograph by which a Jew may make demand of debt from a Christian ought to be placed in the Jews' Chest, the said chirographs and writings ought to be written by the hand of a sworn clerk elected for the purpose by oath of true and lawful men, and to be placed in the Chest by the hands of Christian Chirographers, and ought to be legible to one of the Christian Chirographers or the said clerk ; and the said chirograph is not written by the hand of a sworn clerk, nor in a character which is legible to either the said Chirographer or the clerk, but is in the Hebrew character, against the said Assize ; and touching this he craves judgment.

He says furthermore, that, as the date of the making of the said starr is the 5th day of April in the 36th year, and by our Lord the King's command divers scrutines have since been made of all the Chests of the Jews in England, and especially in the 53rd year by John de Weston, Walter de La Croix, and William de Middleton, our Lord the King by the said scrutiny desiring to know all the chattels of the Jews that were in the Chirograph-Chests, and thereby to list the Jews for the talliage to be laid upon them, and at the said scrutiny the said chirograph was not found, he puts himself upon the record of the said rolls of the said scrutiny.

The said Jew says, that, though Diaia be alive and have the means to acquit the said debt, yet he, the said Abraham, may claim all the said debt of the said Christian, because he holds the gages named in the said starr. Thereto he adds, that, though in the said starr it is contained, that, if Diaia do not pay the said £12 at the term aforesaid, he may take usury therefor, to wit, 2d. a pound a week, by a Christian hand, if this seem to the said Prior to be unjust to him, let him go before the Masters of his Law in chapter, and implead him there, because matters of this sort touching his Law ought not to be corrected elsewhere. Again, he says, that Jews may have starrs of this kind by way of chirograph of debt between Jews and Jews written and placed in the Jews' Chest by the hands of their own clerks.

The said Abraham adds, that, though the said starr be not on the rolls of the said scrutines, he ought not to suffer thereby, because starrs of debt of this kind ought not nor have been wont to be enrolled, inasmuch as the King makes the scrutiny, that he may know the debts of the Christians, and not that he may know debts between Jew and Jew ; and on all the premises he craves judgment. And the said

Et predictus Prior similiter. Et super hoc habent diem, cras, coram Thesaurario et Baronibus. Ad quem diem dictus Prior et alii veniunt et petunt iudicium. Et quia predictus Diei, qui est principalis debitor, superstes est, et satis habet ad satisfaciendum de predicto debito, et quia usura continetur in dicto starro, et est contra Assisam Judaismi, et quia predictum starrum non est scriptum de manu clerici jurati, et ponitur in Archa Cirographorum Judeorum, et similiter quia predictum debitum non est inventum in rotulis in ultimo scrutinio; consideratum est, quod predictus Prior de predicto debito sit quietus, et quod predictae domus,¹ que fuerunt dicti Prioris et dicti Diei, pro predicto debito non onerentur. Et predictus Abraham pro confectioe dicti starri contra Assisam Judaismi committitur prisone; et quod predictum debitum sit Regis. Et similiter consideratum est, quod Cirographarii, qui fuerunt in anno xxxvj^o, tempore quo dictum starrum positum fuit in Archa Cirographorum, veniant coram etc., ad respondendum Regi de hoc, quod predictum starrum contra Assisam Judaismi posuerunt in Archa; et similiter preceptum est Cirographariis, qui nunc sunt, quod habeant dictum starrum coram etc. in octabis S. Michaelis, ad levandum inde de predicto Diei predictas xij l. ad opus Regis.

ib. m. 4,
verso.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod, cum Johannes de Watele, clericus Domine Regine Anglie, petiisset c l. a Cok, filio Cresse,² Judeo, Londonie, quas dictus Cok debet Domine Regine in denariis numerandis, et dictus Judeus venit et dixit et recognovit se teneri prefate Regine in c libratis³ debitorum, et non in denariis numerandis, et de hoc ponit se super Consilium Regis; predictus Johannes dicit, quod dictus Judeus tenetur prefate Regine in c l. de denariis numerandis, et non de debitis, et de hoc ponit se super Consilium Regis et prefate Regine, et super illos qui fuerunt convencioni inter ipsos confecte. Postea dictus Cok recognovit, quod satisfaciet prefate Regine de ll. de predictis c l. a die S. Jacobi Apostoli anno etc. lvj^{to} in xv dies, et de aliis ll. a die S. Michaelis in xv dies proximo sequente; et ad istam solucionem ad predictos terminos faciendam invenit manucaptors, videlicet, Benedictum de Wintonia, Cresse, filium Gente, Jacobum Le Clerk, et

¹ Sic: the one house being treated as two houses, because held in co-ownership. Diaia had evidently assigned his share, or it would have been taken into the King's hand.

² Cresse, son of Master Moses and brother of Chief Rabbi Elias. He appears to have been an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, for on his death the

King (29 Sept. 1270) confirmed his devise of his houses in Milk Street, London, to his son Cok, on the express ground, 'quod nunquam in vita sua in aliquo deliquit contra Nos, set tanquam bonus et fidelis Judeus bene et fideliter, more Judeorum, vixit. Rot. Lit. Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 3.

³ See Glossary, 'marcata.'

Clerk, and Gamaliel of Oxford, Jews, that so it should be that, if the said Cok do not pay the said moneys at the said terms, the said mainpernors be distrained for the said moneys by all their lands, debts owing to them, and chattels, and also by their bodies, until full payment be made of the said £100; and in like manner the said Cok bound himself and all his goods and chattels to make compensation to the said Queen for the trespass against her, should he fail to observe the term of payment of the said £100, if the said Queen should see fit to complain thereof.

E. sex.

Be it had in remembrance, that it is recorded by Ralph de St. Osyth and Fulk Peyforer, Justices, that Walter, son of Humfrey de Pentenhawe, came and acknowledged before them, that he is bound to John de Radeswell, clerk, in 40 marks, which the said John lent the said Walter to enable a certain payment to be made to Cok, son of Cresse, Jew, payment to be made to the said John of 100s. at the feast of All Saints in the fifty-sixth year of the reign, 100s. at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following, 100s. at the feast of All Saints next following, 100s. at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following, and 10 marks at the feast of All Saints next following; and if he make default, he grants, that of his lands and chattels there be made etc.

Kent.

Be it had in remembrance, that William de Orlaveston, formerly Justice of the Jews, came before etc. on Friday, St. John the Baptist's day three weeks, in the fifty-sixth year of the reign, and produced two rolls of Pleas of Jewry, to wit, a roll of Pleas, Essoins, and Memoranda of Easter Term in the forty-second year, Simon Passelewe and Thomas Sperun being then Justices, and a roll of Pleas, Essoins, and Memoranda of Hilary Term in the fiftieth year, in the time of John Le Moyne. And the said rolls remain in the keeping of William de Middleton.

Cambr.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Cambridge 8s., upon the Jews of Huntingdon 3s., upon the Jews of Bottisham 2s., and upon the Jews of Holm 2s., to the use of Henry de Winton, upon account of 4 marks of gold which the said Henry lent to Hagin, son of Master Moses, and Master Elias, to the use of the King, which marks were assessed upon the entire community of the Jews of England at the feast of St. John the Baptist in the fifty-third year of the reign; so that he have those moneys before etc. three

tres septimanas S. Johannis, dicto Henrico liberandos. Ad quem diem Vicecomes misit predictos viij s. de Judeis de Cantebrigia, et iij s. de Judeis Huntedone, quos solvit Ricardo de Wykeham, attornato dicti Henrici, et inde quietus est; et mandavit, quod ballivi Comitisse de Gloucestria non permittunt ipsum intrare Libertatem de Bodekesham; et ballivi Eadmundi, filii Regis Allemannie, non permittunt ipsum aliquem denarium levare de Judeis de Holm. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod non omittat, propter predictas Libertates, quin eas etc., et dictos denarios de Judeis de Bodekesham et de Holm fieri faciat; ita quod eos habeat coram etc. in octabis S. Michaelis.

Wiltes.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod de Judeis de Wiltonia levare faceret dim. m., de Judeis de Crikelad iij s., et de Judeis de Devises ij s., ad opus Henrici de Wintonia, pro quatuor marcis auri quas dictus Henricus mutuo commisit ut supra; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad instantes tres septimanas S. Johannis Baptiste, predicto Henrico liberandos. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornavit breve ballivis Libertatum Wiltonie, Crikelad et Devises, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Et quia constat Justiciariis, quod predicti Judei sunt in potestate ipsius Vicecomitis, et non in potestate ballivorum aliquarum Libertatum, ideo ipse Vicecomes, scilicet —, ¹ in misericordia. Et preceptum est ei, quod non omittat, propter predictas Libertates, quin eas etc.; et sicut alias, a die S. Michaelis in xv dies. Et Vicecomes sciat se etc.

Surr.

Eodem modo et pro eodem preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Surreie et Sussexe, quod de Judeis de Geldeford levare faceret iij s., de Judeis Cicestrie iij s., de Judeis de Arondell' iij s., de Judeis de Lewes ij s., de Judeis de Saford ij s., et de Judeis de Hacesham ij s.; ita quod denarios illos haberet coram etc. ad predictum diem, predicto Henrico liberandos. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod communitas Judeorum solvit Roberto Tayllard, nuper Constabulario Geldeford, iij s., ad opus dicti Henrici, et idem Robertus amotus est a balliva sua, et nichil habet in bonis, nec est inventus in patria; et quod Judei Cicestrie sunt de Libertate Eadmundi, filii Regis Allemannie, cujus ballivi, qui habue-

¹ The name is omitted because the office was in fact vacant, the duties being discharged by a locum tenens. See List of Sheriffs (P.R.O.) p. 152.

weeks after St. John the Baptist's day instant, to be delivered to the said Henry. On which day the Sheriff sent the said 8s. levied upon the Jews of Cambridge, and 8s. levied upon the Jews of Huntingdon, which he paid to Richard of Wykeham, the said Henry's attorney, and thereof is quit; and he sent word, that the bailiffs of the Countess of Gloucester do not permit him to enter the Liberty of Bottisham; and that the bailiffs of Edmund,¹ son of the King of Germany, do not permit him to levy any money upon the Jews of Holm. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the said Liberties, to enter etc., and to cause the said moneys to be made of the chattels of the Jews of Bottisham and Holm; so that he have them before etc. on Michaelmas octave.

Wilt.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Wilton $\frac{1}{2}$ mark, upon the Jews of Cricklade 8s., and upon the Jews of Devizes 2s., to the use of Henry de Winton, upon account of the 4 marks of gold which the said Henry lent as aforesaid; so that he have those moneys before etc. three weeks after St. John the Baptist's day instant, to be delivered to the said Henry. And the Sheriff sent word, that he returned the writ to the bailiffs of the Liberties of Wilton, Cricklade, and Devizes, who did nought in execution thereof. And as the Justices are satisfied, that the said Jews are in the jurisdiction of the Sheriff, and not in the jurisdiction of the bailiffs of any Liberties, therefore the Sheriff, to wit —, is in mercy. And he is commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the said Liberties, to enter etc.; and mandate, as before, for Michaelmas quindene. And let the Sheriff know that he etc.

Surr

In the same way and on the same account the Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex was commanded, that he cause to be levied upon the Jews of Guildford 8s., upon the Jews of Chichester 8s., upon the Jews of Arundel 8s., upon the Jews of Lewes 2s., upon the Jews of Seaford 2s., and upon the Jews of Hatcham 2s.; so that he have those moneys before etc. on the said day, to be delivered to the said Henry. And the Sheriff sent word, that the community of the Jews paid Robert Tayllard, late Constable of Guildford, 8s., to the use of the said Henry, and the said Robert is removed from his bailiwick, and has nought in goods, and is not found in the country; and that the Jews of Chichester belong to the Liberty of Edmund, son of the King of Germany, whose bailiffs had the return, and did nought in execution

¹ Richard's successor in the earldom of Cornwall, but not yet invested.

Comiti predicto impenso, predictus Samuel eundem Rogerum verbis contumeliosis infestavit et insultavit, imponendo ei crimen seductionis, et dicendo ipsum vidisse ubi dictus Rogerus cepit sex denarios ad seducendum quendam Christianum in quodam placito xl m., per quod idem Rogerus diffamatus est erga dictum Comitem et suos, et etiam versus plures alios, per quod non potest ab eodem Comite salarium suum pro servicio suo sibi prestito percipere, ad dampnum ipsius Rogeri, c. l.; et unde produxit sectam.

Predictus Samuel et defendit vim etc. et de transgressione et infestacione verborum promptus est se acquietare per quicquid Curia Regis consideraverit, quod ipsum acquietare debeat; et petit, quod commune jus et Communis Lex super hoc exhibeatur.

Et predictus Rogerus dicit, quod predictam infestacionem promptus est verificare per Christianos et Judeos qui ibidem interfuerant; et petit, quod per auxilium Curie inquiretur per eosdem.

Lex. Et quia dictus Rogerus nichil dicit, quin dictus Judeus esset ad legem suam, consideratum est, quod dictus Samuel invadiet ei legem ad faciendum a die Pasche in tres septimanas, per plegiagium Jacobi le Evesk' et Joscei, filii Sleme. Ad quem diem predictus Samuel venit et fecit se² sola manu legem; et requisitus, si aliquem alium secum duxerit ad legem illam secum faciendam, dicit, quod non. Et predictus Rogerus petit iudicium, desicnt predictus Samuel petiit Legem Communem, et eam habuit, et invadiavit ad faciendum ad hunc diem, et eam secundum Communem Legem non fecit, nisi se
cras. sola manu. Et super hoc habent iudicium suum, cras.

Et postea, per licenciam Justiciariorum, concordati sunt sub forma, quod dictus Samuel dabit dicto Rogero jm., unde solvit incontinenti dim. m., et aliam dim. m. solvet in octabis S. Trinitatis, per plegiagium Manseri, filii Aaron, Judei. Et nisi fecerit, dicti Judei concedunt, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

ib. m. 6.
Lond.

Memorandum, quod, cum Leo, filius Preciose, Judeus, mortuus, teneretur Domine Regine, matris³ Domini Regis, in xv m. et dim., de diversis particulis de Auro⁴ ejusdem Regine, assignatum est eidem Domine Regine unum debitum xx l., in quo Walterus filius Bernardi,

² Sic. The apt turn thus given to the formula is not peculiar to this case.

³ Sic. The sense is the same, whether we suppose that 'matris' is a clerical error

for matri, or that 'ad opus' has been omitted before 'Domine Regine.'

⁴ See Glossary.

bound to the said Leo, to the intent that of the said debt of £20 the said 15½ marks be raised to the use of our said Lady the Queen, and that the residue of that debt of £20 do remain to his, Leo's, heirs. And the charter for the said £20 is given to John de Whately, Keeper of the said Queen's Gold, that he may raise the said 15½ marks.

London.

Sum of all the chattels of Leo, son of Preciosa, Jew, deceased, after liquidation made by the wife and heirs of the said Leo, as well of movables as of immovables, £507 11s. 4d., from which said chattels deduction is made to the use of the King of £40 16s. 8d.; and the charters containing the said £40 16s. 8d. are placed in the King's Treasury; and so there remain clear £466 14s. 8d.; of which the third part belongs to the King, to wit, £155 11s. 6½d. For which third part, and for the talliage of the said Leo, the Justices took to the King's use twenty-one charters of the better and clearer debts owing to the said Leo, which contain the said sum.

Surr.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas a charter for £10 under the names of James Haunsard, of the County of Surrey, and Leo, son of Preciosa, Jew, deceased, was in the hand of our Lord the King by reason of the death of the said Leo, the Prior of St. Mary of Southwark, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to the said James, came before etc., and produced the said Jew's part of a chirograph for the said debt cancelled, and a starr to this effect:—That Leo, son of Preciosa, released and acquitted to James Haunsard, and his heirs and assigns, the said debt of £10, and all other debts in which the said James was bound to the said Jew from the beginning of the world to the feast of St. Peter's Chains in the fifty-sixth year of King Henry. Which starr—so the said Prior said—bore the said Leo's seal and sign-manual in the Hebrew character, as is the custom of the Jews. And because the Justices were in doubt, whether the said Leo sealed the said starr with his hand, or no, inquest was made by Benedict of Winchester, Gamaliel of Oxford, Cresse, son of Genta, Isaac of Berkhamsted, and Aaron of Rye, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the said Leo sealed the said starr with his hand. So the charter for the said debt, having the seal attached, which came from the London Chirograph-Chest by reason of the death of the said Leo, and was in the King's Treasury, is in full Exchequer delivered to the said Prior quit and cancelled.

fb. m. 7,
dorso,
Lond.

Memorandum, quod istud breve subscriptum emanavit pro Cirographariis Christianis Londonie:—Edwardus etc. Majori et Vicecomitibus Londonie salutem:—Quia per antiqua statuta et libertates predecesorum nostrorum, Regum Anglie, ministris, et omnibus qui officium habent, in Scaccario nostro Judeorum, concessa et confirmata et hactenus usitata, iidem ministri, et alii qui officium habent, quieti sunt a prestacione tallagii; vobis mandamus, quod Johannem Skip et Robertum Hayrun de tallagio quietos permittatis, quamdiu fuerint in officio illo, distraccionem super ipsos, si quam ea occasione feceritis, relaxantes.

Lond.

Quia datum fuit intelligi Justiciariis, quod Cok', filius Aaron, Judeus, interfectus, habuit iij filios et heredes suos, inter quos omnia bona sua ratione hereditatis deberent esse partita, et unus ex ipsis, scilicet, Manserus nomine, obiit infra ij vel tres annos post mortem dicti Cok'; unde Rex de jure et secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi debuerat habuisse terciam partem bonorum suorum ad ipsos spectantium; et Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, qui juratus fuit Domino Regi in Scaccario Judeorum ad Justiciariis Domini Regis fideliter consulendum et jura Regis exprimenda, et qui habuit custodiam dicti Manseri, mortem ipsius defuncti maliciose et falso contra sacramentum suum concealavit, et post mortem dicti Manseri defuncti idem Haginus catalla ad ipsum Manserum defunctum ad Regem spectantia inter duos alios fratres superstites dicti defuncti partiti fecit, et unum fratrem fecit desponsare filiam suam, et alterum fratrem concessit Aaron Crespin ad desponsandum filiam suam, et hac ratione concessit predicto Aaron, eo quod dictus Aaron noctanter, post interfectionem dicti Cok', una cum Christianis et Judeis adivit in quodam curtilagio juxta domum dicti Cok', ubi thesaurus dicti Cok' fuit absconditus, et ibi cepit, ut in auro, argento, cuppis aureis et argenteis, anulis, zonis et frustis auri, ad valenciam m l., et predictum thesaurum noctanter portari fecit apud Turrim Londonie, ubi dictus Haginus tunc temporis moram fecit, et ibidem inter eos fuit partitus; et de toto predicto thesauro Dominus Rex de jure debuit habuisse terciam partem per mortem predicti Cok'. Unde super morte dicti Manseri, filii Cok', facta est inquisicio, sed de thesauro predicti Cok' nichil factum est, propter dominium dicti Hagini, usque adventum Domini Regis in Anglia; videlicet, per Benedictum de Wintonia, Aaron Potago, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Isaac de Warrewico, Isaac le

Evesk', Diei le Evesk', Vives, filium Abrahe, Aaron de La Rye, Magistrum Samuelem, de Lohun, Aaron, filium Salle, Deudone de Wintonia, et Diei, filium Abrahe, juratores. De quibus Benedictus de Wintonia, juratus per se, dicit, quod Cok', filius Aaron, die quo interfectus fuit, scilicet, circa Mediam Quadragesimam anno Regis Henrici xlvij^o, habuit iij filios, scilicet, Benedictum, filium Cok', qui desponsavit filiam predicti Hagini, et Abraham, filium Cok', qui desponsavit filiam Aaron Crespin, et tercium filium, cujus nomen fuit Manserus, et fuit etatis circiter unius quarterii anni unius quando predictus Cok' obiit. Et idem filius fuit ad domum cujusdam burgensis, nomine Henrici; et postea idem filius in autumpno sequente missus fuit ad partes transmarinas in societate Magistri Mossei, Vives, filii Mossei, Aaron Potage,¹ Gamaliel de Oxonia et aliorum Judeorum, qui tunc transfretaverunt, et fuit cum quibusdam Judeis ibidem per unum annum; et tunc dictus Magister Mosseus et alii Judei redierunt ad Angliam, et predictus puer moram fecit postea in partibus transmarinis per dimidium annum. Et postea quidam Willelmus de Mortimer, de Istelworth, per predictum Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, cum brevibus Domini Regis ivit ad querendum predictum puerum, et ipsum duxit in Angliam; et postquam idem puer venit in Angliam obiit apud Cantuariam.

Aaron Potage, juratus, dicit, et in omnibus concordat cum predicto Benedicto, preter quod nescit, utrum Willelmus de Mortimer ivit ultra mare pro predicto puero, necne; set bene scit, quod predictus puer in societate sua transfretavit mare, et postea rediit.

Gamaliel de Oxonia dicit, quod dictus Cok' non habuit nisi duos filios, qui modo sunt superstites, videlicet, Benedictum et Abraham.

Isaac de Warrewico dicit, quod dictus Cok' non habuit nisi duos filios, et concordat cum Gamaliel in omnibus.

Isaac le Evesk' dicit, quod predictus Cok' habuit iij filios, et in omnibus concordat cum predictis Benedicto et Aaron; et dicit, quod tercium filium obiit, ut intelligit, apud Cantuariam, et fuit baptizatus, ut credit, et fuit circiter iij annorum quando obiit; et dicit, quod dictus Willelmus de Mortimer, de Istelworth, habuit x m. quando transfretavit ad querendum predictum puerum.

Diei le Evesk' dicit, quod predictus Cok' habuit iij filios, et concordat cum Isaac le Evesk', preter hoc, quod nescit, si fuit

¹ This name is terminated indifferently with an 'o' or an 'e.'

was baptized, or no, and whether he died at Canterbury, or no ; but he testifies, that he died in England.

Vives, son of Abraham, testifies, that Cok had three sons, and the third was called, as he believes, Manser, and he agrees in all points with Aaron Potage, except that he knows not, whether William de Mortimer went oversea to seek the said boy, or no ; and he testifies, that he died at Canterbury.

Aaron of Rye would only testify, that Cok had two sons ; and he was asked to testify upon his conscience, whether he had more sons, but he would not answer.

Master Samuel was oversea at the time, and knows not, whether the said Cok had three sons, or no.

Aaron, son of Salle, testifies, that Cok had three sons, to wit, Benedict and Abraham, and a third son — who was taken oversea after his father's death, and is dead.

Deudoné of Winchester testifies, that he was at Winchester all the time, and knows not, whether Cok had three sons, or no, because he is a stranger.

Diaia, son of Abraham, testifies, that the said Cok had three sons, to wit, Benedict and Abraham, and a third, who was taken oversea after the said Cok's death, and lived about two years.

Afterwards, on the Friday next after the Purification of Blessed Mary in the first year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, inquest was had touching the premises by Benedict of Winchester and all the other said Jews ; who, being sworn, testify with one assent upon their oath, that the said Cok, who was slain in Lent before the battle of Lewes in the forty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry, had three sons, to wit, Benedict, son of Cok, and Abraham, son of Cok, who are now living, and a third named Manser, who was born at Christmas before the said Cok was slain, to wit, in the forty-eighth year. And after the said Cok was slain, the said third son was at the house of a certain Christian, of London, in the care of a Jewish nurse until after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next following ; and then, taking alarm at the troublous state of the realm, divers Jews went oversea, and the said boy went with his nurse in their company to Normandy, and was there at Neuf Chastel at the house of Jacob Le François, and in the care of the said Jacob Le François, from Michaelmas following to Michaelmas of the next year, and for the ensuing half-year. And then Hagin, son of Master Moses, sent one William de Mortimer, of Isleworth, to Neuf Chastel in Normandy to seek for the said boy, by whom the said boy was brought back to England ;

and the said boy afterwards died at Canterbury, and his age on the day of his death was about three years and a quarter of a year.

Touching which matter speech must be had of our Lord the King and his Council, because it is recognised by the said inquest, that the said Manser, son of the said Cok, is dead; and of right and according to the Custom of the Jews he had the third part of all the chattels of the said Cok, his father; and after his, Manser's, death no one sued to make fine for the said chattels, and declare to the King his third part; but all the said chattels, as well those which concerned the King as the rest, remain in the possession of the said Hagin, son of Master Moses, and the said Benedict and Abraham, sons of the said Cok, as it is well established etc.¹

HOLY TRINITY TERM.

Cambr.

Be it had in remembrance, that, whereas in the fifty-first year of the reign of King Henry, the realm being then in a troublous state, the enemies of the King, who were in the Isle of Ely, came to Cambridge, and did carry away the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest there being, with divers charters of the Jews, to the Isle of Ely, and afterwards, in the first year of the reign of King Edward, a scrutiny of the chattels of the Jews in the Cambridge Chirograph-Chest was made by Robert de Ludham, Justice etc., and in the said chest there were found divers charters made before the seizure of the said Chest in the fifty-first year etc., and the dates of the said charters were prior, to wit, —. Wherefore the Chirographers were commanded to have before the Justices on the morrow of St. Margaret the King's warrants, if any they have, for the retention of the said charters or their replacement in the Chest. On which day the Chirographers came and produced two writs of King Henry to the effect following:— Henry, by the grace of God etc., to the Chirographers, Christian and Jewish, of the Chirograph-Chest of Cambridge, greeting:—We command you, that all the charters which, during the late disorders of our realm, were carried from our town of Cambridge in our Chirograph-Chest to the Isle of Ely by the Disinherited, who were then in the said Isle, you recover, in whose hands soever you may be able to discover them, and place them in our Chirograph-Chest at Cambridge,

¹ How the Chief Rabbi extricated himself from this affair does not appear. We shall meet with him again in an embarrass-

ing situation from which he failed to extricate himself. See p. 109, infra.

if you may be satisfied, that the said charters were in the said Chest before it was carried into the said Isle by the said Disinherited at the time aforesaid. Witness Robert de Fulham, at Westminster, on the twenty-fourth day of January in the fifty-second year of our reign. And another writ to the effect following:—Henry etc. to the Chirographers etc., of Cambridge, greeting:—We command you, that according to the tenor ———¹

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that in the week of Pentecost Hagin, son of Master Moses, Cok Hagin, Cok, son of Hagin, Benedict, son of Cok, Benedict of Lincoln, and Vives, son of Master Moses, gave the King 17 bezants, that their talliage assessed upon them for Easter Term in the first year of the reign of King Edward may be respited until the octave of Holy Trinity; when they will severally pay the talliage, each discharging the portion resting upon him; and each for himself agreed to give the King 40 bezants, if they should make default in payment of their several portions on the said day. On which day the said Jews paid neither their talliage nor the said bezants. So the said Jews will give the King the said bezants to which they bound themselves. They paid 240 gold bezants.

London.
Stamf.

Sum of the chattels of Saunta, son of Aaron, Jew, deceased, on account of chattels within the Chirograph-Chest, £26 3s. 4d., clear after liquidation made by Fluria, wife that was of the said Saunta; whereof the King's third part is £8 14s. 5½d. In regard of which third part the King has recourse to a debt of £12 under the names of William de Hocolt and the said Saunta, which is liquidated at £8; and the balance, 14s. 5½d., she paid in coin in the Receipt of the King. And the Chirographers are commanded to suffer her to have free administration of the residue of the charters, and they are to have the said charter for £12 before etc. on the octave of St. Michael, that it may be placed in the Treasury to the use of the King.

The battle of Evesham was followed at no long interval by a proscription of the leaders of the baronial party. Most of them submitted; but the more determined

held out in the Isle of Ely and were known as the Exheredati or Disinherited. Ann. Monast. (Rolls Ser.) iii. 243.

DE MENSE ET IN CRASTINO ANIMARUM ANNO PRIMO
INCIPIENTE SECUNDO.

Rot. 16, m.
5, dorso.
Lond.

Robertus de Bradefeud appellat Hak' Poleyn, Judeum.

Per breve Domini Regis directum Johanni de Cobham in hec verba :—Edwardus etc. dilecto et fidei suo, Johanni de Cobham, Justiciario suo ad gaolam de Neugate deliberandam assignato, salutem :—Cum ex antiqua consuetudine et concessione predecessorum nostrorum, Regum Anglie, Judeis nostris hactenus concessa et confirmata, iidem Judei placitare non debeant aut implacitari, appellare vel appellari, nisi coram Justiciariis nostris ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis, ac Robertus de Bradefeud per appellum factum coram vobis, de una roba ei depredata, erga quendam Christianum, qui Hak' Poleyn, Judeum, Londonie, de eadem roba vocat ad warrantum, fuerit persecutus, ut accepimus; vobis mandamus, quod si hujusmodi appellum coram vobis factum fuerit, tunc illud, cum processu et omnibus aliis idem appellum tangentibus, mittatis coram prefatis Justiciariis nostris apud Westmonasterium die Mercurii proxima post festum S. Martini, sub sigillo vestro, ibidem secundum Legem Regni nostri et Assisam et Consuetudinem ¹ terminandum, et scire faciatis omnibus appellum illud tangentibus, quod tunc sint ibi, si sibi videbitur expedire, plenam justiciam super hiis recepturi, et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste H. Hauteyn apud Westmonasterium xiiij^o die Novembris anno regni nostri primo.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO SECUNDO.

Rot. 16,
m. 9a, dorso.
North.

Giva, que fuit uxor Sadekini, filii Vives, et Bonenfaunt de Kancia habuerunt hunc diem ad respondendum Regi de xx l. quas habuerunt de catallis dicti Sadekini, Judei, mortui et intestati, prout continetur in Memorandis de Termino S. Trinitatis anno Regis Edwardi primo, et postea in Termino S. Michaelis, et postea in Termino S. Hillarii proximo preterito. Ad quem diem predicta Giva venit et dicit, quod nichil habuit de bonis vel catallis dicti viri sui post mortem ejus, et dicit, quod non obiit intestatus, set dicit, quod domina Regina Anglie dedit eidem Give c s. de gratia sua; et de premissis ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Bonenfaunt similiter ponit se super patriam,

¹ Supply 'Judaismi.'

quod nichil habuit de bonis vel catallis predicti Sadekini post mortem suam; set dicit, quod eadem Giva dedit cum filia sua in matrimonio quandam pecunie summam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Northantescire, quod non omittat, propter Libertatem Northampton, quin eam etc., et venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem, xij Christianos et vj Judeos; et Vicecomiti Bedfordscire, quod venire faciat vj Judeos Bedford; et Constabulario Turris Londonie, vj Judeos Londonie; et Vicecomiti Oxon', vj Judeos Oxonie, ad recognoscendum etc. Et Benedictus le Evesk', Isaac le Evesk' de Berkhamsted, Judei, Londonie, et Pietavinus Notingham' manuceperunt predictam Judeam ad predictum diem. Et Benedictus de Wintonia manucepit ad hunc diem predictum Bonensaunt. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, sicut patet inter Memoranda de Termino Michaelis proximo sequente.

Rot. 16,
m. 9 a, charta x.
Lond.

Summa catallorum Vives, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, mortui, tam mobilium quam immobilium, et tam infra Archam Cirographorum quam extra, cix l. ij s. iiij d.; unde tertia pars Regis est xxxvj l. vij s. vd.; unde Rex tenet se ad unum debitum xl m. sub nominibus Rogeri de Pathesworth et ipsius Vives, ad unum debitum iiij' l. sub nominibus Thome Malemeys et dicti Vives, et ad unum debitum xxvij l. sub nominibus Johannis de Fulney et Abrahe, filii Muriel, in quo debito predictus Vives habuit xx l., et residuum, scilicet, viij l. et x s., sunt Regis. Et etiam, de predictis xx l., Rex capit se ad cxiiij s. j d. ad performandum terciam partem Regem contingentem, ita quod, si Rex non possit de predicto debito xx l. levare predictos cxiiij s. j d. citra tres septimanas S. Michaelis, quod Rex illos recipiat de debito in quo Petrus de Malo Lacu tenebatur dicto Vives. Et preter hoc Rex capit in manum suam pro xx l. vij et xs. iiij d., quos dictus Vives debuit Regi, tam de arreragiis de tallagio quam de aliis debitis et amerciamentis, prout continetur in rotulis Tallagiorum et Amerciamentorum, unum debitum xx l. sub nominibus Johannis de Pathesworth et dicti Vives, et unum debitum xl m. sub nominibus eorundem Johannis et Vives, que quidem duo debita apurantur ad xl l. per Anteram, que fuit uxor dicti Vives. Et residuum predictorum catallorum, tam mobilium quam immobilium, liberantur predictae Antere, et per sic

predicta Antera dat Regi x biss., que solvit in Recepta Regis, sicut patet in rotulis Bissanciorum. Et preceptum est Constabulariis, quod de denariis et redditibus que fuerunt dicti Vives liberam permittant ipsam Anteram habere administracionem, et Cirographariis, quod de residuis cartis liberam permittant habere administracionem, et predictas cartas, que sunt Regis, habeant coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas, Justiciariis liberandas, ad ponendum in Thesauro Regis. Ad quem diem predicti Cirographarii venerunt et protulerunt cartas predictas, quas Rex habet pro tercia parte sua, pro debito et tallagio suo, et ponuntur in Thesauro Regis.

ib. m. 12a.

Aaron, filius Vives, recognovit per starrum suum, quod remisit et concessit Johanni de Pycheford, militi, totum jus et clamium et calumpniam que habuit, vel habere potuit, in tribus debitis subscriptis; videlicet, unum debitum de dc l. sub nominibus Willelmi de Evereus et ejusdem Aaron, et aliud debitum, de c l. per vj m. de mortuo vadio per annum, sub nominibus eorum, et aliud debitum, de xx l., sub eisdem nominibus; unde partes ceree in Archa Cirographorum Londonie die quo istud starrum factum fuit. Totum jus et clamium seu calumpniam que habuit, vel habere potuit, in predictis tribus debitis predictus Aaron concessit et remisit predicto Johanni cum debitis factis secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi, et que nunc existunt, die quo istud starrum factum fuit, in Archa Cirographorum predictorum; ita quod amodo predictus Johannes habeat plenam potestatem et vim et factum, ut predictus Aaron, ad dictam pecuniam predictorum debitorum levandam de manerio de Lynehales secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi, tali condicione quod dictus Johannes, nec aliquis nomine suo nec per ipsum, boscum suum pessum dabit, nec domum prosternet, nec aliquod aliud vastum faciet contra Consuetudinem Judaismi; et quandocumque dictus Johannes voluerit impetrare breve Domini Regis ad dicta debita levanda super dictum manerium secundum Consuetudinem et Legem Judaismi, predictus Aaron tenetur predictum breve impetrare sump-tibus dicti Johannis, vel heredis, vel aliorum. Similiter recognovit idem Aaron et concessit eidem Johanni, quod nec fecit aliquod starrum de quieta clamancia de predictis debitis, de parte nec de toto, nec

either in whole or in part, nor received, nor will get in aught of the said debts, nor will henceforth make any starr touching the said debts, without license of the said John; and whensoever the said John shall be minded, that the said Aaron acquit the said William of the said debts, as soon as this starr shall have been delivered to the said Aaron, and the license, which the said John shall give the said Aaron to make the quittance to the said William, shall have been enrolled in the rolls of the Exchequer of Jewry, then the said Aaron is bound to acquit the said William of all the said debts, in such manner that there be neither dispute nor demur on the part of any, whether Christians or Jews. And whereas the said Aaron had license of the King,¹ that by his charter he may grant or demise his debts to whomsoever he will, the said Aaron has granted and made over to the said John all the said debts by license and with the assent of Sir Robert Burnell² and the Justices assigned to the custody of the Jews, provided the sealed parts of the chirographs of the said debts are in the Chirograph-Chest. Done on the Tuesday next after the feast of Holy Trinity in the second year of the reign of King Edward. Furthermore, the said Aaron for himself and his heirs sealed and in the Hebrew tongue subscribed what of his own accord he acknowledged, that he will hold it good to the said John and his heirs.

MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE SECOND AND THE
BEGINNING OF THE THIRD YEAR. [A.D. 1274-5.]

Lincoln.
Stamford.

Whereas it is notified to the Justices, that Hugh de Torrington, who has one of the keys of the Chirograph-Chest of Stamford, received divers charters without the concurrence of his Christian colleague, John Ploughman, and kept them outside the Chest against his oath and the Assize and Custom of Jewry, and that Sampson, son of Master Elias (?), and Elias of Doncaster, Jews, who have two keys of the same Chest, are in prison in the Tower of London, so that they are unable to exercise their office, and the said John Ploughman came and acknowledged his office before the Justices, and found pledges, to wit, Ralph de Kirkby and Pictavin, son of Isaac, that he will be before the Justices on the morrow of St. Andrew to answer the King in the matter of any breach of his official duty; and Pictavin, son of Isaac, Jew, came before etc., and made oath, that he will bear himself

¹ Cf. p. 63 supra. Henry's grant to Prince Edmund had been confirmed by Edward I. Rot. Lit. Claus. 4 Ed. I. m. 17.

² The Chancellor-designate. He received

the Great Seal on 21 September following. His concurrence was doubtless deemed necessary to authenticate the license.

mentum, quod fideliter se habebit in officio predicto loco unius ex dictis Judeis, et invenit plegios, videlicet, Cresse, filium Magistri Elie, Jacobum Le Clerk, Isaac le Evesk', Samuelem de Staunford; ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Lincoln', quod ipsum Pictavinum loco dicti Sampsonis admittat, et duos Christianos et unum alium Judeum eligi faciat loco predictorum Hugonis et Johannis et Elie, et scire faciat nomina eorum et plegios eorum etc. ad predictum diem, et quod attachiari faciat predictum Hugonem, ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. ad predictum diem, ad respondendum etc. Ad quem diem predicti Hugo et Johannes venerunt et recognoverunt, quod diversas cartas retinuerunt extra Archam per multum tempus contra Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi. Et quia super hoc convicti sunt per recognitionem suam propriam, ideo committuntur prisone. Postea, concessum est eisdem ad instanciam Thesaurarii, quod de predicta transgressione quieti sint per unam marcam, in quibus eorum est plegius alter alterius. Et Vicecomes mandat, quod Andreas Arketel, Willelmus filius Petri, de Staunford, Christiani, et Thomas, filius Aaron, Judeus, electi sunt ad officium predictum; et quod Isaac Lucas et Robertus Le Taylur sunt plegii dicti Andree, et quod Willelmus Le Noreis et Johannes Le Noble sunt plegii Willelmi filii Petri, et quod Mosseus, filius Salamonis, et Elias, filius Manseri, sunt plegii Thome, filii Aaron, quod fideliter se habebunt in officio predicto etc.

Prisone. j m.

ib. m. 4.
Essex.

Memorandum, quod Jocus Bundy, de Relega, recognovit coram etc., quod jamdiu manens existit apud Reylegham sine waranto vel licencia Regis. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti Essexe, quod non omittat, propter Libertatem de Rocheford, quin eam etc., et omnia bona et catalla predicti Joci in manum Regis capiat, et ea vendi faciat, ita quod valorem eorundem habeat coram etc. in octabis S. Hillarii, tanquam forisfacta. Et dictus Jocus debet respondere Regi de hoc, quod pecuniam suam per albas tallias mutuo tradidit Christianis. Et committitur prisone. Postea traditus fuit Benedicto de Wintonia et Cok' Hagin, Judeis, ita quod ipsum haberent coram etc. die S. Andree. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus fugit in partibus Essexe ad elongandum

chattels, so as to avoid the King's distress. So the said Benedict and Cok are in mercy.

Devon.

David Taylor, Chirographer of the Exeter Chest, Christian, Jacob Copin, and Jacob Crespin, Chirographers of the same Chest, are attached to answer Hugh, son of Robert Fitchet, touching a plea of trespass and fraud, whereof he complains that, though his father, the said Robert, was never bound to Solomon, son of Solomon, Jew, in any debt, the said David, Jacob, and Jacob, with their co-Chirographer Richard, did place in the said Chest a charter for £80, falsely and fraudulently written by Adam, clerk of the said Chest, after the death of his said father, Robert, at his, Solomon's, instigation, and to his, Hugh's, disherison, and against the peace, and to his damage, £100.

The said David, Jacob, and Jacob come and defend the force etc. And the said David says, that he put no such charter nor any other under the names of the said Robert and Samuel in the Chest; but he says, that a charter which they produced before the Justices etc., as appears above, he found in the said Chest when he first came into his office, the said charter having been placed there as a good and legal charter by his co-Chirographers before he came into that office. And that he never put such a charter, or any other under the names of the said Robert and Samuel, in the said Chest, but only found a charter under their names in the said Chest, thereof he puts himself upon the country.

The said Hugh says, that he, David, put the said charter in the said Chest falsely and fraudulently, and in like manner he puts himself upon the country. So the Sheriff of Devon is commanded, as above, that he cause to come before etc. twelve Christians and eight Jews of the City of Exeter, who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc., if etc., on the morrow of St. Andrew, and six of the venue of Exeter; because as well etc. And John of Exeter, Richard of Oxton, John of Ashby, and John Floyr mainperned the said David, that he shall be present on the said day. On which day the inquest came by the said jurors, as appears above, and by the said judgment the said David went quit thereof, as appears in the same place.

And the said Jews come and say, that the said charter, which the said Chirographers produced, is the deed of the said Robert, and is good and legal, and was placed in the said Chest with the consent and by the will of him, Robert, according to the Assize and Custom of Jewry; and that it was not written after the death of the said Robert,

Archa fraudulenter posita, nec aliqua alia carta in eadem Archa fuit sub nominibus existentibus, ponunt se super patriam.

Et predictus Hugo dicit, quod predicti Judei, una cum predictis Cirographariis, sociis suis Christianis, unam cartam quater viginti librarum sub nominibus predictorum Roberti et Salamonis, falso et fraudulenter confectam post mortem ipsius Roberti, in Archa predicta posuerunt, unde acta illius carte fuit post mortem ipsius Roberti; et postea eandem cartam extraxerunt, una cum sociis suis predictis, ab Archa predicta, et unam aliam, quam coram Justiciariis protulerunt, eodem modo falso et fraudulenter confectam, et datam illius in eadem positam ac si esset facta ante mortem predicti Roberti in eadem maliciose, ad exheredacionem ipsius Hugonis, posuerunt una cum sociis suis predictis; et de hoc ponit se similiter super patriam. Et predicti Judei similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat ad predictum diem xij Christianos et xij Judeos de Civitate Exonie, et sex etc. de visneto ejusdem, ad recognoscendum etc., et xij etc. de visneto de Oxtona ad predictum diem; quia tam etc. Et Benedictus de Wintonia, Bonevie de Oxonia, Jacobus Le Clerk, Elias de Cornhull', Aaron, filius Vives, et Isaac de Sutwerk' manuceperunt predictos Jacobum et Jacobum, quod erunt ad dictum diem. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio, et predicti Jacobus et Jacobus per inquisitionem illam recesserunt quieti.

1b. m. 11.
durin.
Lond.

Thomas de Tycheseye per attornatum suum optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito compoti. Et predictus Haginus non venit; et Constabularius Turris Londonie mandat, quod dictus Haginus captus est, et detentus in prisiona apud Windesoram. Judicium, sicut alias, in crastino S. Andree.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO TERCIO.

Rot. 10, m. 6.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito transgressionis et falsitatis. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod ipsum attachiaret, ita quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc. ad hunc diem; et Constabularius mandavit, quod predictus Haginus est in prisiona, et sine speciali precepto Regis a prisiona non potest recedere. Ideo, sicut alias, a die Pasche in v septimanas.

ib. m. 9.

Per breve Domini Regis Justiciariis directum in hec verba : — Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., Justiciariis etc. salutem :—Cum per litteras nostras patentes concesserimus carissime matri nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, quod nullus Judeus habitet vel moretur in quibuscumque villis quas ipsa mater nostra habet in dotem ex assignatione Domini Henrici Regis, patris nostri, et nostra, infra regnum nostrum, quamdiu eadem ville fuerint in manu ipsius matris nostre ; et propter hoc providerimus, quod Judei Merleberg' usque ad villam nostram de Divisiis, Judei Gloucestrie usque ad villam nostram de Bristoll', Judei Wigornie usque ad villam nostram Herefordie, et Judei Cantebrie usque ad Civitatem nostram Norwici, cum Archis Ciographorum suorum, et cum omnibus bonis suis transferantur, in predictis villis et civitate de cetero habitent et morentur inter ceteros Judeos nostros ibidem ; vobis mandamus, quod predictos Judeos Merleberg', Gloucestrie, Wigornie et Cantebrie ab eisdem villis absque dampna sibi de corporibus vel bonis suis inferendo amoveri, et eos se cum Archis Ciographorum suorum transferre faciatis ad loca supradicta, prout securius ad opus nostrum videritis fore faciendum. Teste Me ipso apud Clarendonam xvj^o die Januarii anno regni nostri tercio.

Preceptum est Vicecomitibus supradictorum Comitatum et Constabulariis, quod Judeos predictos transferri faciant ad loca predicta.

ib. m. 11.
Canteb.

Sabina, que fuit uxor Roberti Hubert, Agnes de Bertona, et Johannes Portehores fuerunt attachiati ad respondendum Regi de diversis bonis et catallis, que fuerunt Sauloti Mutun, que ad manus ipsius Regis pervenisse debuerunt post mortem predicti Sauloti, et unde Rex exigit a predicta Sabina x libratas, et a predicta Agnete x l., et a predicto Johanne xiiij l., quas Regi injuste detinent. Predicti Sabina, Agnes, et Johannes veniunt et dicunt, quod Rex injuste ab eis exigit predicta catalla, eo quod nichil habent de catallis que umquam fuerunt ipsius Sauloti ; set aliquo tempore habuerunt quedam catalla in custodia sua, que fuerunt Sauloti predicti, et ea liberaverunt Roberto de Fulham, quondam Justiciario etc., et Aaron, filio Vives, Judeo, per preceptum ejusdem Roberti ; et hoc offerunt verificare per patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc. xij Christianos et vj Judeos, ad recognoscendum etc., a die

Pasche in xv dies etc., nisi interim in partes illas aliquis Justiciarius venerit.

Et quia preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod distringeret Priorem de Cruce Roesie, Abraham Biscop, et Murielem, que fuit uxor Sauloti Mutun, ad respondendum Regi de diversis debitis, et idem Vicecomes nichil inde significavit, nec ipsos distrinxit, ideo ipse Vicecomes, scilicet, Walterus de Scherfangel, in misericordia. Et postea per Justiciarios dictus Prior habet diem ad respondendum Regi in premissis, in octabis S. Michaelis.

A DIE PASCHE IN UNUM MENSEM.

Rot. 19, m. 1.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iij^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, de placito transgressionis et falsitatis. Et ipse non venit; et preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod ipsum attacharet, ita quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc. ad hunc diem. Et Constabularius mandavit, quod Cokerell, Judeus, et Abraham de Horndona manuceperunt Haginum, quem non habuerunt. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, quod distringatur per terras etc., in crastino S. Johannis Baptiste, ad respondendum etc. et audiendum etc.

ib. m. 8,
dorso.
Lond.
x biss.

Memorandum, quod Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, Judeus, dat Regi x biss. per sic quod Justiciarii etc. accedant ad scholas Judeorum Londonie, et per sacramentum Judeorum inquirant, si aliquam sententiam promulgaverint, seu promulgari fecerint, in quoscumque auxiliantes, gravantes vel nocentes Bonamy de Eboraco, Judeum, in negociis que Rex prosequitur versus eundem Bonamy de quodam mutuo facto Abbati de Fontibus. Qui quidem Justiciarii accesserunt ad scholas illas, et in plena congregacione Judeorum, juratis Judeis super Rotulos Judeorum, per sacramentum eorum invenerunt, quod nullam sententiam promulgaverint contra predictum Bonamy, nec quoscumque sibi auxiliantes vel nocentes, nec pro eis aliqua facta fuit mencio de hujus modi sententia promulganda. Et facta fuit inquisicio illa per sacramentum Magistri Elie de Norwico, Aaron de La Reye, Magistri Samuelis, de Loun, Samuelis de Norwico, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Mossei, fratris ejus, Isaac de Berkhamstede, Benedicti, filii Cresse, Magistri Jocei de Alemannia, Deulecresse de

Stamford, Joscei de Lincolnia, Jocei, filii Sleme, Vives Le Chapelein, Benedicti Levi, Isaac, filii Benedicti, Samuelis Levi, Samuelis de Herford, Mossei de Herford, Leonis, filii Benedicti, Mossei de Oxonia, Abrahe, filii Benedicti, Mossei Le Blunt, Isaac le Evesk', Benedicti de Evesham, Abrahe de Burdeus, Samuelis le Evesk', Mossei Poteman, Isaac, filii Hagini, Manseri, filii Isaac, et multorum aliorum Judeorum.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 20, n. 3.
Lond. Pro
Regina.

Per breve Regis de Magno Sigillo Justiciariis directum :—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis etc. salutem :—Sciatis quod dedimus et concessimus carissime Consorti nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, omnia debita, bona et catalla Cok' Hagini, Judei, Londonie, que quidem debita, bona et catalla ad Nos tanquam forisfacta spectant, eo quod idem Judeus excommunicatus est, et secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, jamdiu est, justiciari non permisit, nec permittit; que quidem debita et catalla predicta sunt in tallagio nostro pro tallagio predicti Judei; vobis mandamus, quod eidem Alienore debita, bona et catalla predicta de dono nostro habere faciatis, sicut alias in casu consimili fieri consueverit, proviso quod eadem Consors nostra de arreragiis tallagii super ipsum Judeum ultimo assessi Nobis, si necesse fuerit, satisfaciat citra festum Natalis Domini proximo futurum. Teste Me ipso apud Windlesoram, xv^o die Julii anno regni nostri tercio.

Et quia Justiciarii super hoc certiorari non potuerunt per aliquam inspectionem rotulorum de Scaccario Judaismi, quod alias in consimili casu fieri consueverat, nisi tantummodo quod in eisdem rotulis inventum fuerat quoddam breve Regis Henrici Justiciariis suis directum in hec verba :—Henricus, Dei gratia Rex Anglie etc., Justiciariis suis etc. salutem :—Cum testificatum sit coram Nobis per Judeos nostrqs Londonie, quod Sadekinus de Northamptona, Judeus, pro culpa sua juxta Rectum et Consuetudinem Judaismi dudum excommunicatus fuerit, et in ipsa excommunicatione per xl dies et amplius perseveraverit, propter quod omnia bona et catalla sua secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri nostra esse debeant, ut accepimus, et Nos bona et catalla predicta carissime Consorti nostre, Alienore, Regine Anglie, ad quedam debita sua acquietanda dederimus; vobis mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quod si ita est, tunc bona et catalla ipsa eidem Regine nostre plenarie

et sine dilacione habere faciatis, et hoc nullatenus omittatis. Teste Me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xxx^o die Januarii anno regni nostri liii^o. Per quod quidem breve iidem Justiciarii plenarie adhuc non potuerunt certificare. Ideo per sacramentum Gamaliel de Oxonia, Sampsonis de Northamptona, Aaron de La Reye, Benedicti de Wintonia, Pictavini de Northamptona, Isaac de Loudona, Peteman de Northamptona, Manseri, filii Aaron, Isaac le Evesk', Salomonis Bunting, Bonenfaunt de Cruce Roesie, et Mossei Le Blund, Judeorum, juratorum, inquisita est veritas super premissis. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Sadekinus de Northamptona, tempore predicti Regis Henrici, pro culpa sua contra Legem suam facta excommunicatus fuit, et in ipsa excommunicatione per xl dies et amplius perseveravit; et quod Magister Ricardus de Stanes hoc scire fecit predicto Domino Regi Henrici, et idem Dominus Rex Magistro Elie, filio Magistri Mossei, demandavit ut ad ipsum veniret; et idem Magister Elias venit coram eodem Rege, et testabatur, quod dictus Sadekinus excommunicatus fuit pro culpa contra Legem suam facta, et in excommunicatione illa perseveraverat per xl dies et amplius; et per testificationem illam idem Dominus Rex dedit omnia bona et catalla ejusdem Sadekini Alienore, Consorti sue, tanquam forisfacta. Et quia attinctum est per inquisitionem predictam, et per predictum breve Domini Regis Henrici, quod omnia bona et catalla predicti Sadekini per predictum Dominum Regem data fuerunt prefate Regine per excommunicationem predictam; et nunc Dominus Rex significavit Justiciariis suis, quod predictus Cok' Haginus excommunicatus est pro culpa consimili, et in illa excommunicatione jam per xl dies et amplius perseveravit; et Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, qui est Magister Legis Judaice, hoc coram Justiciariis predictis testificabatur; ideo per illud mandatum liberata sunt Waltero de Cantea, Custodi Auri predictae Regine, nunc ad opus Regine, Consortis Regis, debita et catalla predicti Cok' subscripta, que fuerunt in Thesaurio Regis pro tallagio ipsius Judei;¹ videlicet unum debitum cel m. sub nominibus Nicholai Tregoz de Comitatu Norfolcie, et Hagini, filii Deulecresse, reddendo etc.

ib. m. 17,
dorso.
Norf.

Abraham, filius Deulecresse, Judeus, attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Simoni de Greynvilla et Isabelle, uxori sue, de placito

¹ There follows a list of debts owing to Hagin, son of Deulecresse, who is thus identified with Cok Hagin. His excommunication was probably due to the temporary triumph of a faction in the Synagogue,

as he was subsequently Chief Rabbi, his election being confirmed at the instance of Queen Eleanor on 15 May 1281. See Rymer, *Fœdera*, ed. Clarke, i. pt. ii. 591.

transgressionis, et unde queritur, quod, cum eadem Isabella antequam dictus Simon eam desponsaverat, tradidisset Abrahe, filio Deulecresse, de Norwico, Judeo, quedam jocalia et alia bona et catalla sua, ad valenciam xxj l., ad custodiendum; et idem Abraham cum quodam vadlecto suo et quodam garcione et duobus equis suis ad domum dicte Isabelle sumptibus ipsius Isabelle perhendinaverat per xvij septimanas una vice, et postea alia vice per xvij septimanas; per quod dictus Abraham eidem Simoni et Isabelle per perhendinacionem predictam solvisse debuit xix l., idem Abraham eadem bona et catalla sua, ad valenciam xxj l., et predictas xix l. pro predicta perhendinacione, ad dampnum suum, c l.

Predictus Abraham venit et defendit vim etc. et totum, et dedit de verbo ad verbum, et de hoc est ad legem suam faciendam a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem. Plegii de lege, Cresseus, filius Gente, et Josceus, filius Sleme. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus venit et fecit legem suam, se sola manu super Librum suum de Lege Judaica. Et predictus Simon petiit iudicium de hoc, quod dictus Judeus non fecit legem suam sicut facere debet, quia secundum Consuetudinem Regni venire debeat se duodecima manu ad legem faciendam; et de hoc petiit iudicium. Et predictus Judeus dicit, quod fecit legem suam ea forma qua Judeus facere debet versus Christianum, et similiter super hoc petiit iudicium. Et dictus Simon similiter. Et quia dictus Judeus fecit legem suam, sicut Judeus facere debet versus Christianum, videlicet, se sola manu super Librum suum, ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Abraham inde recedat quietus. Et predictus Simon in misericordia, sicut patet in Termino S. Michaelis proximo sequente.

m̄ia

IN OCTABIS S. MARTINI ANNO TERCIO INCIPIENTE QUARTO.

Rot. 21, m. 7.
Lond.

Ricardus de Redleye fecit venire Benedictum, filium Jacobi, Judeum, cum cirographo ad computandum etc.

Predictus Benedictus venit et protulit quoddam cirographum in hec verba:--Quod Ricardus de Redleye, filius Petri, de Comitatu Essexe, debet Benedicto, filio Jacobi, de Lincolnia, Judeo, xl l., reddendas eidem ad Natale Domini anno Regis Edwardi secundo: actum xx^o die Aprilis anno eodem; et per predictum cirographum predictus Judeus exigit de predicto Ricardo totum predictum debitum, et lucrum.

The said Richard says, that he demands the said debt of him unlawfully, because the said Benedict made him his starr, which he produced, to the effect following:—Benedict, son of Jacob, of Lincoln, acknowledged by his starr, that Richard de Radley is quit of a debt of £40, which is in the London Chirograph-Chest under the names of him, Richard, and Benedict; by which starr he, Richard, says, that he is quit of the said debt.

The said Jew came and craved inspection of the said starr, and had it, and says, that the said starr was never his deed, nor did he ever see or seal that starr; but he says, that that starr was falsely made in his name; and thereof he puts himself upon Jews who know his hand; and this he offers to verify.

And the said Richard says, that the said Benedict made him that starr, and signed it with his hand in the Hebrew character; and this he offers to verify by those who were present at the making of that starr, and in what way soever the Court shall award; and he says, that Martin Taylor and John Butcher, of London, were present where the said Jew made him the said starr. So the Constable is commanded, that he cause to come before etc. twelve Jews; and the Sheriffs of London are commanded, that they cause the said Martin and John to come to certify etc. on the morrow of St. Nicholas. On which day the inquest came by Abraham Motun, Jacob Le Clerk, Master Isaac, of Oxford, Abraham Gabbay, Master Samuel, of Lynn (?), Isaac le Eveske, Sampson, son of Isaac, — of Winchester, Abraham of Norwich, Meir, nephew of Leo, Isaac of Berkhamsted, and Meir, son of Gamaliel, Jews, jurors. Who say upon their oath, that the said starr was never the deed of him, Benedict, or sealed with his seal, or written with his hand. And the said Christians, to wit, Martin Taylor and John Butcher, examined touching the making of that starr, say, that they well remember the said Jew writing on a slip of parchment, and saying in their presence, that the said Richard paid him about 12 marks; but of the said starr they had no knowledge, nor of aught regarding it. And because the said Christians know nothing of the making of the said starr, nor have any knowledge of aught regarding it, and the said Jews say upon their oath, that the said starr was never his, Benedict's, deed, but they well know that that starr is false; therefore it is adjudged, that the said Benedict recover all the said debt, and interest, and the said Richard, because he produced

protulit predictum starrum falsum, committitur prisone. Postea idem Ricardus finem fecit per c s., quos ipse Ricardus et Hugo de Coleworth et Johannes de Neketona concesserunt solvere Regi terminis subscriptis, videlicet, medietatem ad quindenam Purificacionis B. Marie, et aliam medietatem in quindena S. Johannis; et nisi fecerint, concedunt, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant.

ib. dorso.
Lond.

Willelmus de Leyburn optulit se iiii^{to} die versus Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum; et ipse non venit. Et preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod ipsum distringeret per terras etc. Et Constabularius mandavit, quod Cok', filius Hagini, et Benedictus, filius Hak', manuceperunt predictum Haginum, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, sicut alias, in crastino Purificationis B. Marie.

ma

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO QUARTO.

Rot. 22, m.
14, dorso.
Bristol.

Preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod sub salvo et securo conductu venire faceret corpora cujusdam mercatoris Wasconiensis et quorundam Judeorum captorum et detentorum in prisona Bristoll', cum quadam falsa plata fundata tanquam argentea; et Constabularius, scilicet, Bartholomeus Le Jofne, venit et duxit corpora Reymund de La Barbane, mercatoris Wasconiensis, Hake, filii Meiro, et Swetman, filii Meiro, Judeorum, cum diversis platis argenti in una pucha sub sigillo suo; et dicit, quod invenit easdem platas subtus lectum predicti mercatoris absconditas; et dicit, quod in manu ejusdem mercatoris predictam falsam platam invenit, et ponderabat l s.; et ea occasione ipsum arestavit.

Plate
argenti.

Et predictus mercator, inde allocutus per Justiciarios, dicit, quod predictam falsam platam bene cognoscit, et quod eam legaliter emit de predicto Swetman, Judeo, et pro eadem solvit ei per manum predicti Hake in arris xxx s., et eam detulit cuidam aurifabro Bristoll' ad faciendum examen, utrum eadem plata fuit legalis, necne; et quia invenit eandem platam falsam, ideo eam retradisisse voluit prefato Swetman. Dicit eciam, quod predictas pecias argenti inventas sub lecto suo bene cognoscit, tanquam legale catallum suum, eo quod eas emit in Normannia et eas secum detulit usque Bristoll'. Et predicti Judei dicunt, quod predictam falsam platam nunquam viderunt, nec dicto mercatori vendiderunt, nec unquam aliquis contractus fuit inter

between them touching such plates; and as to this they put themselves upon the country. So the Constable of Bristol is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on Michaelmas quindene, twelve Christians and twelve Jews, to recognise, etc.

HILARY TERM IN THE FIFTH YEAR. [A.D. 1277.]

Lon lon.

By writ of our Lord the King under the Great Seal addressed to the Justices to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting:—Whereas at the instance of our mother, Eleanor, Queen of England, We have released to Ralph de Gorges £40, in which the said Ralph was bound by his charter to Cresse, son of Master Elias, Jew, for which cause We heretofore sent you our writ, commanding you to cause to be made to the said Cresse, or to any other Jew at his pleasure, allowance in the debts which he owes to Us, of the said £40, or delivery to the said Cresse of the clearer debts owing to Us in the Treasury of our Jewry to the amount of £40, and you, as We have heard, have not yet done so; We therefore command you, that, if so it is, you cause the said allowance or delivery of debts to the said amount to be made to the said Cresse, unless such delivery or allowance be earlier made him by another our writ. Witness Myself at Odiham on the 6th day of August in the fourth year of our reign.

There are delivered to the said Cresse the debts underwritten: to wit, a debt of £10 under the names of Nicholas de Staveneby¹ and Samuel, son of Diaia; a debt of £6 under the names of Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Wick, and Solomon, son of Aaron; and a debt of £10 under the names of Cresse, son of Milo [and another]; and a debt of £10 under the names of Margery de Bolam and Cresse, son of Milo; and a debt of 7 marks under the names of Reginald de Bolam and Cresse, son of Milo. Sum, £40 1 mark.

Surr.

William de La Leye came before etc., and acknowledged, that he owes Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, £40 of silver, whereof he is to pay the said Jew 100s. at the feast of St. Hilary in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward, and 100s. at Hokeday next following, and 100s. at the feast of St. Peter's Chains next following, and 100s. on Michaelmas quindene next following, and so, year by year and term by term, £20 yearly, until the said £40 be fully paid him; and if he

¹ Perhaps Stainby, Lincolnshire.

Willelmus concedit, quod de terris et catallis suis fiant, una cum expensis¹ etc.; et per istam recognitionem predictus Willelmus quietus est de xl l., in quibus predictus Willelmus tenebatur per ij cartas que sunt in Archa Cirographorum Londonie.

Derb.
Glouc.

Memorandum, quod Henricus de Birkeley, miles, de Comitatu Gloucestrie, recognovit, quod dimisit et tradidit eidem Aaron totum manerium suum de Stanle, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis etc. in extensione xvj l. per annum, tenendum a festo Purificationis B. Marie Virginis anno Regis Edwardi quinto usque ad finem x annorum proximo sequentium, completorum.

Glouc.

Henricus de Birkeley, miles, venit coram etc., et recognovit se teneri Aaron, filio Vives, in cccc l., solvendo eidem Judeo terminis subscriptis, videlicet, ad festum Purificationis B. Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto sexies xx l., in quindena Pasche proximo sequente c s., et in quindena S. Michaelis proximo sequente c s., et sic de anno in annum etc.; et nisi etc. concedit etc.

DE TERMINO PASCHE.

Rot. 28,
m. 7, doran.
Kanz.

Cum Robertus de Gravelo districtus fuisset pro e s., quos Dominus Rex ab eo exigebat de debito Magistri Mossei, Judei, defuncti, idem Robertus venit et protulit unum starrum in hec verba:—Magister Mosseus, Judeus, recognovit per starrum suum, quod Robertus de Gravelo et heredes sui quieti sunt de ipso et heredibus suis de omnibus debitis et calumpniis a creacione usque ad Pentecosten anno Regis Henrici xliij^o. Et quia Justiciarii scire voluerunt, utrum starrum istud fuit factum ipsius Mossei, necne; ideo per sacramentum Cressei, filii Gente, Gamaliel de Oxonia, Jacobi Le Clerk, Isaac le Evesk', Aaron Crespin, Bonevie de Bedford, Mossei Lovere, Salamonis Bunting, Aaron Potage, Bonami de Kent, Abrahe Gabbay, et Abrahe de La Gelnseye, Judeorum, Londonie, inquisita fuit veritas de confectione istius starri. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Mosseus fecit predictum starrum. Et quia predicta carta confecta fuit ante predictum festum Pentecostes, ideo consideratum est, quod idem Robertus inde sit quietus, et predicta carta eidem liberetur quiete dampnata.

¹ As to the real meaning of this term see Introduction, pp. xxxviii-lx.

z.
f.

To all who shall have sight or hearing of this writing, Master Adam de Filby, canon of St. Martin's Le Grand, London, eternal health in the Lord :—Know that by the present writing I am held bound to Cresse, son of Master Elias, Jew, of London, in twelve sacks of good wool, clean and well washed, without cot,¹ gare, or any cheap fleece, whereof two sacks shall be from Maldon, in the County of Essex, two from Denham, in the County of Buckingham, four from Hertford, and four from Stafford, the wool to be such as is grown in the said parts and counties, and to be delivered to the said Cresse, or his proper attorney, at his house in London, in full tale and without any delay, before the quindene next following Lammas day,² in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward. For which delivery, faithfully and fully to be made to the said Cresse at the place and time assigned, I have found this surety, to wit, Ralph Burrell (?), of the County of Norfolk, who has made himself, jointly with me, principal debtor in the said debt. And should it so, as I trust it may not, happen, that I make default in delivery of the said wool, in whole or in part, at the place and time assigned, then I, the said Adam, and Ralph bind ourselves severally, and our heirs and executors, for the whole, to lie under distraint by any sheriff or bailiff whom the said Cresse or his attorney may see fit to choose; and he may distraint us by all our goods, movable and immovable, wheresoever they may be found, and raise the said wool or its value to the use of the said Cresse without any dispute or demur: we are consenting, also, that, if we should pay the debt of nature before delivery made to the said Cresse, or his attorney, of the said wool or its value, there be no execution of our will or distribution of our goods or payment of any of our debts, until delivery be fully made to the said Cresse, or his attorney, of the said wool, together with the damages and expenses, if any, which the said Cresse may have sustained by reason of the said wool not being delivered at the place and time assigned. We are furthermore consenting, and we grant, that the said sheriff or bailiff, who, the said wool not being delivered at the place and time assigned, shall make distraint upon us or upon one of us, may take and have of our proper goods 40s. for every distraint which he may have made, and nevertheless that the said Cresse or his attorney be believed as to his said damages and expenses on his mere word, without oath or other burden of proof. And by way of further security for the said delivery faithfully to be made, we, Adam and Ralph, pledge our faith and add our oath, and have also deemed meet to fortify the present writing

¹ See Glossary.

² 1 August.

trorum munimine duximus roborandum. Hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn, Roberto de Ludham, tunc Justiciariis etc.; Willelmo de Bonevilla; Willelmo de Billokeby; Willelmo de Sreusb'; et aliis.

PLACITA RESUMPTA IN OCTABIS S. TRINITATIS PROPTER
EXERCITUM MOTUM VERSUS WALLIAM ANNO QUINTO.

Rot. 24, m. 2.
Oxon.

Josceus Bundy, captus pro receptamento unius missalis furati de Priore Nywenham per quendam Christianum, socium suum, latronem, suspensum, et pro retonsura monete, et quibusdam particulis argenti fusi per ipsum Judeum traditis Constabulario Castri Oxonie impositis fraudulentem super Vives Le Chapelein, Judeum, Oxonie, qui inde recessit quietus per Curiam Regis, et de hoc, quod coram Justiciariis etc., apud Oxoniam, presentatum fuit per Majorem et ballivos Oxonie quod idem Josceus fuit publicus receptator latrociniorum et retonsor monete Domini Regis, et de hoc, quod est utlagatus in diversis comitatibus Anglie pro tallagio super ipsum assesso in Comitatu Cantebrie sub nomine Joscei, filii Benedicti, venit coram Justiciariis etc., et totum delicit de verbo ad verbum, et quod inde non sit culpabilis, ponit se super Judeos. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario Turris Londonie etc., quod venire faciat coram etc., in vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, xij Judeos de Oxonia, qui nunc sunt in Civitate Londonie, ad recognoscendum etc. Ad quem diem venit inquisicio per Benjamin de Oxonia, Vives Le Petit, Manserum de Oxonia, Benedictum le Eveske, Isaac, generum Lombardi, Josceum de Oxonia, Bonevie de Bedford, Josceum, filium Mossei, Josceum, filium Salle, Meir de Bruges, Isaac le Eveske, Isaac de Berkhamstede, Judeos, juratos; qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod quedam retonsura monete et particule argenti fusi posite fuerunt et sparse ante ostium Vives Le Chapelein in Oxonia per manus cujusdam Christiani, ad procuracionem predicti Joscei, eo quod ipsum Christianum locavit ad hoc faciendum pro quadam summa pecunie; et quod idem Vives de eadem retonsura nec de particulis argenti fusi non est culpabilis. Requisiti super hoc, si eadem retonsura et argentum fusum fuit ipsius Joscei, et tradita prefato Christiano per eundem Josceum ad ibidem spargendum, dicunt, quod eadem retonsura et argentum fuit predicti Christiani, et non factum ipsius Joscei.

Oxford.

Whereas Joce Bundy, Jew, was taxed with divers trespasses by him done against the peace etc., and it was witnessed before the Justices, that he lived not after the manner of a Jew, nor according to the Law of Moses, he was asked by the Justices etc., whether he was minded to cleave to the Christian or to the Jewish Law; and he craved respite for his answer from Friday to the Monday next following. And as it was witnessed by the Masters of the Law and the entire community of the Jews, that, if any Jew were by any one asked, of what Law he was, and did not forthwith answer, that he was a Jew, he would thenceforth no more be held by them as a Jew; therefore they say, that he is no Jew, nor of any Law; for which cause they witness, that all his chattels are forfeit to the use of the King. So inquest is had of his chattels by oath of Benedict of Winchester and Bonevie of Oxford, who find, that, when he was taken, he had chattels to the value of £30, of which £20 came to the hands of Isaac of Calne, and £10 to the hands of Meirof, brother of the said Joce's wife. So the Sheriff is commanded, that he arrest the said Jews, so that he have their bodies before etc. at Shrewsbury on Michaelmas quindene etc. And the said Joce is in the meantime to be committed to prison etc.

London.

Be it had in remembrance, that Master Elias, son of Master Moses, and Cresse, his son, came before etc., and produced a writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following:—Edward, by the grace of God etc., to his Justices etc.:—Know that We have granted to Master Elias, son of Moses, and Cresse, son of the said Elias, Jews, of London, that to any Jews whomsoever, as they may be so minded, they may give power to act as the attorneys of them, Elias and Cresse, for loss or gain, in all pleas and plaints touching our Jewry, which are or may be in process for or against them before you, from Michaelmas next until Easter next following. And therefore We command you, that the Jews, to whom the said Elias and Cresse shall have given that power, you admit to that office before you in the place, as aforesaid, of them, Elias and Cresse. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 3rd day of June in the fifth year of our reign.

London.
Oxford.

Joce, son of Pigge, Jew, was attached to answer the Abbot of Pershore touching a plea of the falsity of a certain charter, whereof the Abbot complains, that, whereas there was never any abbot in that house who was ever called Elias, the said Joce caused a charter to be made under the name of a certain Abbot Elias to this effect:—To all liegemen of Christ, to whom this present letter

Dei gratia, salutem in Domino sempiternam:—Noverit universitas vestra has litteras visura, quod recepi observandas et salvandas de Hake, Judeo, ex Wigornia, xxxv l. argenti, et ij m. auri ponderati, et lv coclearia argentea, et iiij ciphos argenteos sine pedibus, de ponderacione de lx s. Hec omnia prenominata recepi de manu Hake, Judei, ad salvanda sibi et heredibus suis, qui istam obligationem nobis asportaverint, et quos nos istam obligationem nequimus contradicere antequam sit detracta. In hujus rei testimonium ego, prenominate Elias, Abbas, et ejus loci Conventus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data apud Pershoram die Jovis proxima ante festum B. Marie in Assumpcione anno regni Regis Henrici xlv. Et dicit, quod numquam scriptum factum fuit per aliquem abbatem ejusdem domus; set sine assensu et voluntate ipsius Abbatis, vel predecessorum suorum, idem Judeus predictum scriptum fecit, ad dampnum suum, c m., et contra pacem etc.

Predictus Joseeus venit et defendit vim etc., et quicquid etc., et dicit, quod aliquo tempore habuit quoddam scriptum hujusmodi sigillo Abbatis de Persore consignatum, et illud scriptum habuit ex tradizione Isaac de Warrewico, Judei, et inde vocat ipsum ad warrantum. Ideo preceptum est Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod attachiari faciat predictum Isaac, ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. a die S. Johannis Baptiste in xv dies etc. Ad quem diem predictus Abbas venit per attornatum suum, et predictus Joseeus similiter, et predictus Isaac non venit; et Constabularius mandavit, quod Sakerell et Hake Gruel, Judei, manuceperunt predictum Isaac, quem non habent. Ideo in misericordia. Judicium, quod distingat per terras etc., ita quod nec ipsi etc., et quod de exitibus etc., et quod habeat corpus ejus coram etc. a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem etc. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Wigorn', quod venire faciat vj milites et xij alios etc., ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum, si unquam fuit aliquis Abbas de Persore qui vocabatur Elias. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Hereford', quod venire faciat vj legales Judeos Herefordie, ad recognoscendum etc. ad predictum diem etc. Et interim predictus Joseeus committitur prisone. Ad quem diem, scilicet, a die S. Michaelis in unum mensem, venit inquisicio per Willelmum Le Poor, et alios, tam milites etc., et per Benedictum de Wintonia, Isaac le Evesk', Sampsonem de Wigornia, Aaron, filium Hake, et Manserum, filium Joseei, Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod numquam fuit aliquis abbas in abbacia predicta qui vocabatur Elias. Ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Abbas, quoad debitum contentum in predicto scripto, sit quietus. Et pre-

distrain him not for the said debt. And the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded, that he take Joce Pigge, and the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he take the said Isaac of Warwick etc., so that they have their bodies before etc. on Hilary quindene etc.

Leic.
Warw.

By writ of our Lord the King under the Great Seal addressed to the Justices to the effect following:—Edward etc. to his Justices etc. greeting:—We command you, that if John Mansel, of Torrington, be able to show before you by starr made between him and Hagin, son of Master Moses, Jew, reasonable and adequate quittance of all debts under the names of the said John and Hagin, then, whether the charters by which the said John was bound in those debts be in the Chirograph-Chest of Jewry, or in our Treasury, you do cause the same to be taken out and delivered to the said Christian according to the Law and Custom of our Jewry, and this omit not by reason of the closure of the said Chest, provided the starr of that quittance was made in due time and form, and before We caused the Jew's chattels to be taken into our hand. Witness Myself at Windsor on the 25th day of May in the fifth year of our reign.

Inquest was made of the truth touching a starr, which the said John produced, to the effect following:—Hagin of Lincoln acknowledged by his starr, that John Mansel, of Torrington, and his heirs are quit as to him, Hagin, and his heirs, of a debt of £100 under the names of the said John and Hagin, and of all other debts, demands, claims, and pledgeries, for which the said John or his heirs is or may be answerable to the said Hagin or his heirs, from the beginning to the end of the world; and if charter, tally, or any other instrument be found within or without the Chirograph-Chest, the said Hagin, for himself and his heirs, acknowledges that, wherever it be found, it is quit and of no validity. And the said Hagin, for £50 paid to him in hand by the said John, made him this quittance, dated on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the first year of the reign of King Edward. And this inquest was made by Solomon Bunting, Sampson, son of Vives, Cressandin, Isaac of Oxford, Diaia le Eveske, Joce Le Levere, Manser le Eveske, Manser La Pape, Elias of Cornhill, Benedict, son of Cok, Isaac le Eveske, Gamaliel of Oxford, and Aaron Crespin, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the said Hagin made the said starr in favour of the said John on the morrow of St. John the Baptist in the first year. And moreover the said Jew acknowledged the said starr. And because it is attaint by that inquest that the

illam quod predictum starrum factum fuit die predicto, quod fuit ante quam tallagium fuisset assessum super Judeos Anglie, eo quod tallagium fuit assessum in anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti secundo, pro quo quidem tallagio catalla illa fuerunt capta in manum Regis; ideo consideratum est, quod predicta carta e l., que capta fuit in manum Regis pro eodem tallagio, predicto Johanni liberetur quiete dampnata etc.

10. m. 7.
d. 10. m. 7.
Lond.

Cum Dominus Rex peteret versus Aaron Crespin, Judeum, medietatem unius messuagii, cum pertinenciis, in Londonia, quod fuit cujusdam Melkane, converse, et quod¹ idem Dominus Rex exigebat occasione conversionis ipsius Melkane, et idem Aaron vocaret ad warantum Haginum, filium Magistri Mossei, Judeum, et idem Haginus invenisset et inde vocasset ad warantum Jorninum, filium Abrahe, Judeum, et placitum inde cessasset ad hunc diem, videlicet, ad quindenam S. Johannis Baptiste, occasione exercitus Domini Regis moti versus Walliam; predictus Aaron venit coram etc., et protulit quoddam breve Domini Regis in hec verba:—Edwardus, Dei gratia etc., Justiciariis etc.:—Monstravit Nobis Aaron Crespin, Judeus, Londonie, quod, cum placitum sit coram vobis inter Nos et ipsum Aaron de medietate unius messuagii, cum pertinenciis, in Civitate Londonie, quam ab eo exigimus tanquam eschaetam nostram, racione conversionis Melkane, uxoris Sakerell, Judi, Londonie, adhuc Judei superstitis, idem Aaron super hoc vexatur indebite, pro eo, maxime, quod predicta Melkana numquam fuerat conversa; et quia predicto Aaron super premissis nolumus injuriari, vobis mandamus, quod, si per inquisitionem, vel alio modo legitimo, vobis constare poterit predictam Melkanam conversam non esse, et Nos alia racione medietatem messuagii predicti clamare non possumus, nisi racione conversionis predictae, et idem Aaron confirmationem Domini Henrici Regis, patris nostri, Hagino, filio Magistri Mossei, Judeo, super empcionem medietatis messuagii predicti confectam vobis ostenderit, a quo quidem Hagino predictus Aaron predictam medietatem messuagii predicti emit, ut dicitur; tunc prefato Aaron de placito predicto pacem habere permittatis, et hoc, licet idem Aaron predictum Haginum inde vocaverit ad warantum, non omittatis. Teste Me ipso apud Windesoram xxv^o die Maii anno regni nostri v^o. Cujus quidem tenore mandati preceptum fuit Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire facerent coram etc., xij etc. de Civitate Londonie, et xij legales Judeos,

¹ Sic: but, as subsequently appears, the King in fact claimed only half the messuage.

ad recognoscendum veritatem in premissis. Que quidem inquisicio venit per Robertum Hauteyn, Willelmum Knight, Galfridum Le Batur, Robertum Le Crespin, Johannem Le Batur, Rogerum Le Chaundeler, Johannem Attechirche, Thomam Le Pundur, Thomam de La Cornere, Johannem Le Cofrer, Robertum Senehod, et Vrynnot Le Bokeler, Christianos; et per Salamonem Bunting, Sampsonem, filium Vives, Cressandin, Isaac de Oxonia, Diei le Eveske, Manserum le Eveske, Joceum Le Levere, Manserum La Pape, Eliam de Cornhill. Benedictum, filium Cok, Isaac le Eveske, et Gamaliel de Oxonia. Judeos. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predicta Melkana numquam fuit Christiana nec conversa, set a tempore nativitatis sue Judea fuit, et adhuc est. Ideo consideratum est, quod Dominus Rex nichil capiat per breve istud, set predictus Aaron predictum messuagium in pace retineat.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO QUINTO INCIPIENTE
SEXTO.

Rot. 96,
no. 2, verso.
Dorset.

Cum Samuel, filius Sampsonis, et Genta, uxor ejus, exigent de Ricardo de Loverle, et Joscea, uxore ejus, sicut patet in Termino Pasche proximo preterito, occasione cujusdam partis terrarum que fuerunt Willelmi Poynz, quam tenent, xxv m., et iidem Ricardus et Joscea venerunt coram Justiciariis et recognoverunt se esse tenentes quandam partem terrarum que fuerunt predicti Willelmi, et per auxilium Curie vocaverunt ad warantum Johannem, filium Willelmi Refegeray, qui ipsos inde acquietare debet, ut dicunt; propter quod preceptum fuit Vicecomiti Somersete et Dorsete, quod ipsum venire faceret ad acquietandum etc. in octabis S. Trinitatis; ad quem diem nichil factum fuit propter statum Wallie: ideo preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod venire faceret predictum Johannem ad acquietandum etc. in octabis S. Michaelis, et quod venire faceret predictos Ricardum et Josceam ad audiendum recordum et judicium suum in loquela predicta. Ad quem diem predicti Samuel et Genta per attornatum suum venerunt, et predicti Ricardus et Joscea non venerunt, nec

etiam predictus Johannes venit. Et predicti Judei petunt iudicium de defalta predictorum Ricardi et Josce, qui vocaverunt ad warantum predictum Johannem de acquietancia predicti debiti, et de hoc, quod non prosequuntur versus warantum suum. Et quia iidem Ricardus et Joscea, qui vocaverunt ad warantum predictum Johannem, non venerunt, nec prosecuti sunt versus warantum suum; ideo consideratum est, quod predicti Judei habeant recuperare suum versus predictos Ricardum et Josceam de predictis xxv m. secundum Assisam et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, et predicti Ricardus et Joscea sint in misericordia. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod habere faciat predictis Samueli et Gente seisinam medietatis terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt predicti Willelmi, de quibus iidem Ricardus et Joscea nunc habent seisinam, et seisinam medietatis catallorum in eisdem terris inventorum, ad valenciam predictarum xxv m., et ipsos etc. quosque etc.

PLACITA DE OCTABIS S. HILLARII ANNO SEXTO.

Rot. 27.
m. 2. Norf.

Josceus, filius Deulecresse, et Leo, filius Bonenfaunt, attachiati ad respondendum Johanni filio Herviei, de placito transgressionis, et unde queritur, quod, cum idem Josceus nuper breve Regis detulisset Vicecomiti Norfoleie, ad habendum medietatem catallorum ipsius Johannis pro debito quod idem Judeus ab eo exigebat, dictus Josceus una cum Leone, filio Bonenfaunt, Judeo, die Jovis proxima post festum Natalis B. Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto, catalla predicti Johannis, apud Hemstede existencia, ad valenciam lx s. ultra medietatem predictam cepit et asportavit, contra Assisam et Provisionem factam de Judaismo, et ad dampnum suum, c s.

Predictus Josceus, per attornatum suum, et Leo, filius Bonenfaunt, defendunt vim, etc. et bene recognoscunt, quod idem Josceus percepit c s. de bonis et catallis ipsius Johannis; set dicunt, quod ea percepit de consensu et bona voluntate ipsius Johannis, eo quod, cum idem Josceus detulisset Vicecomiti predicto breve Regis, ac cum iidem Judei venissent cum ballivo Regis, scilicet, Johanne de Wytendona, ad habendum medietatem catallorum dicti Johannis pro predicto debito, idem Johannes non permisit, quod bona et catalla sua appreciata

goods and chattels to be appraised and divided, but of his good pleasure and without any distraint delivered 100 shillings' worth of his goods and chattels to the said Jew under a certain condition, to wit, that, if the said John should pay the said Jew 100s. before a certain term therefor provided and assigned between them, to wit, before the next County Court held at Norwich after the said Thursday, then the said Jew should return the said goods and chattels, and cause the said John to have them again ; and this he offers etc.

The said John says, that the said Jew never got the said chattels by his consent or good pleasure, nor did he ever deliver the said goods and chattels to the said Jew under the condition aforesaid ; and touching this he puts himself upon the country. And the said Jews likewise. Therefore the Sheriff is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on Easter quindene etc., twelve etc., as well Christians as Jews etc., who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc., unless Hamo Hauteyn or Robert de Ludham in the meantime etc.

London.

Robert Rynel caused Moses, son of Jacob, to come with chirograph, tally etc. to account etc. The said Jew comes and demands of the said Robert £80, and £40 interest, by a certain charter containing the said debt, to this effect :—Know all that I, Robert Rynel, of Crendon in the County of Buckingham, owe Benedict, son of Jacob, of Oxford, Jew, £80 sterling, payable at Pentecost in the second year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Henry, and if I shall then make default, I owe him week by week for each pound two pence of interest, as long as I shall hold them by his grant ; and so I have given him in gage all my lands, tenements and rents etc. : done on Innocents' Day in the year aforesaid.

The said Robert says, that the said chirograph is his deed, and he cannot deny, that he is bound in the said £80, but as to the said interest he says, that the said Jew cannot claim any interest, for that the said chirograph was taken for his, the Jew's, talliage, and remained in the King's Treasury from the time when that interest should have arisen to the day when, by the King's Statutes of Jewry,¹ usury was forbidden to be taken by any Jew whomsoever.

And the said Jew says that, though the said debt was taken into the King's hand for his, the Jew's, talliage, yet the said debt was not a debt owing to the King himself, but was only his gage for the said talliage ; for which cause he deems, that the taking of the debt into the King's hand ought not to disadvantage him so as that he should

¹ The same statute, the several enactments being reckoned each a statute.

supradicto ; et de hoc ponit se super discrecionem Justiciariorum. Et quia satis liquet ex cognicione dicti Judei, quod predictum debitum captum fuit in manum Regis pro tallagio ipsius Judei, positum fuit in Thesauro Regis apud Westmonasterium, et infra Thesaurum fuit per multum tempus, quo tempore nulla usura emergere potuit ; ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Judeus nichil usure capiat de tempore predicto, set quod habeat usuram a die quo predictum debitum solviase debuit usque ad capcionem ejusdem debiti in manum Regis, a die quo dicta carta liberata fuit predicto Judeo usque ad diem confectionis predicti Statuti.

PLACITA DE MENSE ET QUINQUE SEPTIMANIS PASCHE.

Rot. 29.
m. l. Oxon.

Frater Henricus de Wynepol, unus de Conventu Fratrum de Monte Carmel, Oxonie, venit coram etc., et exigit nomine Fratrum predictorum de Margarina, Judea, Oxonie, que presens fuit, tres libros eidem Judee per ipsos Fratres invadiatos, videlicet, Epistolas Pauli glosatas, precii xls., Matheum glosatum, precii vij s., et Sententias,¹ precii xs. ; quos injuste detinet ad dampnum ipsorum Fratrum, xx l.

Et predicta Margarina venit sine brevi et defendit etc. et precise dixit, quod hujusmodi libros nunquam habuit de eisdem Fratribus, nec habet, nec aliquos alios libros ; et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predicti Fratres, quod eadem Margarina predictos libros habuit, ponunt se similiter super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod per sacramentum etc. xij, tam Christianorum etc., inquirat etc., et inquisicionem etc. scire faciat etc. a die S. Johannis in xv dies etc. Ad quem diem retornata fuit inquisicio, in qua continetur, quod Christiani et Judei concordare non potuerunt, quia Christiani dicunt, quod prefati Fratres invadiarunt prefate Margarine libros quos ab ipsa petunt, set precium eorundem ignorant, et Judei dicunt contrarium. Et quia Justiciarii recordantur, quod dicta Margarina coram eis recognovit, quod predictos libros a dictis Fratribus in vadium

¹ Doubtless the theological treatise, so entitled, by Peter Lombard.

recepit, et postea per lapsum temporis eos vendidit, preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod per sacramentum etc., tam Christianorum quam Judeorum, per quos etc., diligenter inquirat, quantum singuli libri valuerint tempore invadiacionis predicte, et inquisitionem etc. scire faciat Justiciariis etc. in crastino S. Jacobi. Ad quem diem partes venerunt. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod retornavit breve ballivis Libertatis Oxonie, qui nichil inde fecerunt. Et ideo preceptum est ei, quod non omittat propter Libertatem etc., quin eam etc., et inquirat etc., ut supra, et inquisitionem etc. habeat coram etc. a die S. Michaelis in xv dies etc.

Willel.

Isabella de Lokerle appellat Cresseum, filium Lombardi, de Windesora, quod cum ipsa Isabella, in pace Dei et Regis, fuisset in Wiltonia die Jovis proxima post festum S. Mathei Apostoli, hora ignitogii, anno regni Regis nunc sexto, et per vicum de Eastrete in parte orientali pontis de Halbrigge, in eadem villa, transisset, predictus Cresseus eandem Isabellam felonice insultavit, et eam tamquam felonus depredabatur de una supertunica de blueto, furrata de strandling, precii xv s., et de quadam alia supertunica de viridi, furrata de scirell, precii vjs.; et postea idem Cresseus, de felonia ista non contentus, predictam Isabellam tota vi sua in domum suam propriam in qua habitavit in Eastrete traxit, et ipsam invite intrare fecit in domum illam, et statim ipsam in quodam celario in domo sua ex parte orientali traxit, et tanquam felonus ipsam ad terram prostravit, et guttur suum strinxit, et vi sua gambas ipsius Isabelle cum manu sua sinistra felonice aperuit, et ipsam ibidem, contra pacem Domini Regis, vi oppressit et sanguinolentam fecit; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Cresseus venit et defendit omnem feloniam etc., et quod in nullo inde est culpabilis, ponit se super patriam; et predicta Isabella similiter. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies, xij Christianos de Wiltonia et xij Judeos, tam de villa de Wiltonia quam alibi de Comitatu suo, qui nulla affinitate etc.; quia tam etc. Ad quem diem dictus Judeus venit, et prefata Isabella non venit. Ideo consideratum est, quod Judeus est inde sine die. Et idem Judeus dat Regi pro secta sua relaxanda dim. m.

dim. m.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS.

Rot. 30, m. 8.
Lond.

Inquisicio facta de terris, redditibus, domibus et aliis tenementis, que Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, habuit infra Civitatem Londonie tercio die Maii anno regni Regis Edwardi tercio, per Robertum de Muntpelers, Johannem Le Cofrer, et alios Christianos, et per Aaron de La Rye, Isaac le Eveske, et alios Judeos, prout patet inter inquisitiones in hoc Termino retornatas etc. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Haginus predictis die et anno habuit quoddam mesuagium in Londonia, quod se abutat super vicum de Colechurchstrete, versus Orientem, et super vicum de Ismongerelane, versus Occidentem, et super Murum Londonie versus Cimiterium S. Martini de Ismongerelane, versus Austrum, et super domos Cok, filii Hagini, que se abutant super vicum de Cattetstrete, versus Aquilonem. Et quia suspicio habebatur super domibus predicti Cok quas tenet ibidem, quod essent predictis die et anno prefati Hagini, pro eo quod idem Haginus habuit liberum ingressum et exitum per medias domos prefati Cok, quas tenet, per quoddam posternum quod se extendit a predicto capitali mesuagio prefati Hagini, requisiti sunt, a quo, seu a quibus, predictus Cok feoffatus fuit de predictis domibus quas ibidem tenet, et si predictus Haginus feodum vel liberum tenementum habuit in predictis domibus, quas Cok, filius ejus, modo tenet, die et anno supradictis. Dicunt, quod predictus Cok, filius predicti Hagini, feoffatus fuit de predictis domibus, quas tenet, per multum tempus ante diem et annum supradictos per diversas particulas quas emit de Deudone, filio Isaac, et Jacobo Le Clerk, et predictus Haginus nunquam feodum vel liberum tenementum habuit in predictis domibus, set quod idem Haginus ingressum et exitum habuit per medias domos ipsius Cok per posternum ipsius Hagini, usque ad scolas que adhuc sunt in predictis domibus ipsius Cok, tantummodo ex licencia et voluntate ipsius Cok, et non aliter.

ib. m. 9.
Lond.

Hake de Cantuaria et Abraham de Dorking, rettati de morte Mathei de Okham, interfecti in vico S. Laurentii in Judaismo, sicut patet inter Memoranda hujus Termini, posuerunt se super patriam, quod non sunt culpabiles de morte predicta; unde venit inquisicio per Henricum Le Rus, Alexandrum Le Taylur, Andream Le Orfevre, et alios Christianos, et per Salomonem Bunting, Eliam de Cornhill, et alios Judeos, qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predicti Hake et Abraham non sunt culpabiles de morte predicti Mathei.

whether they knew who was or were guilty of the said death, they say, that they know not, by reason that the said Matthew was going by night alone along St. Laurence Lane, in the middle of the road, when certain malefactors sprang upon and wounded him ; and though he lived for three weeks after, and was often asked by his friends and neighbours, who they were that thus sprang upon him, he confessed, that he knew nought thereof. Therefore it is adjudged, that the said Hak and Abraham are quit of the charge of the said death.

HOLY TRINITY TERM IN THE SEVENTH YEAR. [A.D. 1279.]

London.

Joel of Blois, goldsmith, caused to come Cresse, son of Cresse, Jew, and complains, that he detains against him unlawfully a bowl of silver encrusted with gold, value 5 marks, which he pledged with the said Jew for 20s., whereof he paid him 16s., and afterwards went to the house of the said Jew to pay the 4s. that remained to complete the payment of the said 20s. ; but, so he complains, the said Cresse wickedly absented himself, with intent and to the effect of detaining the said pledge, to the damage of him, Joel, 40s.

Cresse came and made defence to the force etc. and acknowledged, that he received the said bowl in pledge for 46s., whereof he received 16s., and there remain 30s. to be paid on account of the said debt. And the said Joel says, that he had the said pledge for no more than 20s., as aforesaid ; and as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the Jew says, that he is not bound to put himself upon the country touching his principal.¹ And because he acknowledged, that he received the said pledge for a loan which in part was repaid him, it is adjudged, that inquest be had of the truth in the premises. And the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on the Monday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, twelve lawful Jews ; and the Sheriffs of London are commanded, that they cause to come on the same day twelve true and lawful men of the venue of St. Laurence Lane, who by no affinity etc., to recognise etc. On which day the inquest came by John Le Coffrer, Martin Le Butler, and other Christians, as appears among the returns of the writs of this Term, which Christians, by reason of the Liberty of London, are charged with the duty of

¹ The law probably was that the principal must be secured to the satisfaction of the Justices, for the protection not of the

creditor but of the Crown, before the case went to the country.

veritate dicenda super sacramentum quod Regi fecerint; et per Sampsonem de Staundona, Eliam de Cornhill, et alios, Judeos, juratos, sicut patet inter brevia predicta. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod, cum prefatus Joel impignorasset quoddam firmaculum aureum, precii viij m., Cresseo, filio Cressei, pro xlvj s., per manum Jocci Bundi, postea dictus Joel tradidit dicto Judeo unum ciphum argenteum deauratum, precii v m., pro predictis xlvj s., et extraxit firmaculum predictum, et in parte solucionis predicti debiti idem Joel solvit prefato Judeo xvj s. tantum. Ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Judeus teneat vadium suum donec de xxx s., qui ei a retro sunt, fuerit satisfactum.

DE TERMINO S. HILLARII ANNO OCTAVO.

Rot. 35, m. 6.
Lond.

Walterus de Kancia, attornatus Regine-Consortis, fecit venire Copinum de Troyes, mercatorem, et exigit ab eo ad opus predictae Regine v anulos aureos, et iij anulos aureos alios majores, cum saphiris et aliis lapidibus preciosis, precii x l., quos Jacobus de Oxonia, Judens, sibi tradidit custodiendos, cujus bona et catalla Rex dedit predictae Regine etc.¹

Predictus Copinus venit et recognovit se recepisse de catallis predicti Jacobi predictos anulos in vadium pro xxij s. et vj d., per talliam hac condicione, quod, si aliquis dictam pecuniam cum dicta tallia sibi deferret, predictos anulos ei traderet; et postea Benedictus, filius predicti Jacobi, predictos xxij s. vj d. et dictam talliam sibi attulit, et idem Copinus dictos denarios recepit, et predictos viij anulos predicto Benedicto tradidit, et talliam inde confectam fregit.

Predictus Benedictus venit et defendit totum etc. et dicit, quod predictos denarios cum dicta tallia inde confecta, sicut dictus Copinus dicit, ei non portavit, nec dictos viij anulos recepit ab eo, nec eos vidit, et de hoc paratus est facere etc. secundum Legem Judaismi, et vadiare inde dicto Copino legem: quam statim fecit de omnibus articulis pre-nominatis. Ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Benedictus inde sit quietus, et dictus Copinus de precio dictorum viij anulorum respondeat. Et quia dictus Copinus dicit, quod predictos anulos, quando ei impignorabantur pro predictis xxij s. vj d., vicinis suis monstravit, preceptum est Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire faciant coram etc., in

¹ For default in payment of talliage, as appears from a contemporaneous record

He was a son of Master Moses, and thus brother of Chief Rabbi Hagin.

Ash Wednesday, 12 true etc. of the ward of Nicholas de Winton, to recognise etc. On which day the inquest came by William Wood, Thomas Bonvin, and other Christians, as appears among the returns of this Term's writs. Who say upon their oath, that the said eight rings were only worth 2 marks at the time when they were pledged. So it is adjudged, that the said Copin pay the said Queen the said 2 marks ; and he has a day by consent of Walter de Kent until Easter quindene.

Cambr.

Belassez, wife that was of Leo, son of Preciosa, caused to come Roger de Caux, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to William de Bussy, and demands from him £15 by chirograph for £28 under the names of the said William and Leo, payable at Pentecost in the 27th year of King Henry, the chirograph being dated the 3rd day of December in the same year, and £10, interest etc.

The said Roger comes and says, that it is not his deed, and craves time to consider it, and has it to Easter month etc.

London.

Floria, wife that was of Isaac of Berkhamsted, offered herself on the fourth day against John Gill touching a plea of debt. And he did not come. And the Sheriffs were commanded to cause him to come before etc. on this day. And the Sheriffs send word, that the said John was not found in their bailiwick after the receipt of this mandate. So mandate to them, as before, for Easter quindene.

The said Floria caused Hugh de Boulogne to come, and demands from him 20 marks of silver, a silver bowl and a supertunic of blood-red dye, trimmed with fur, value 5 marks, which she gave to him and Agnes Le Callester, his wife's mother, to keep safe ; which goods and chattels came on the death of the said Agnes into the hands of the said Hugh, as the principal executor of her will, and which goods and chattels he now, after sentence passed on the said Isaac, her husband, unlawfully detains against the King and her, Floria, to her damage, 10 marks. etc. ; and thereof she, for the King and herself, craves inquest by the country.

The said Hugh comes and makes defence to the force etc. and says, that from the said Floria and her husband he received nothing, in money and other chattels, as she counts against him, either in the presence of the said Agnes, his wife's mother, or in her absence, nor did her goods come into his hands after her death, nor is he the executor of her will ; and he offers that this be verified by the country. And the said Floria, as to her count, that the said goods and

manus ejus devenerint, ut predictum est, ponit se similiter super patriam. Ideo preceptum est Vicecomitibus Londonie, quod venire faciant coram etc., a die Pasche in xv dies, xij etc. de visneto de Grascherich, et qui etc.; et Constabulario Turris Londonie, quod venire faciat etc., ad eundem diem, xij legales Judeos, et qui etc., ad recognoscendum super sacramentum suum super premissis veritatem etc. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Ricardum de Hornede, Willelmum de Boxle, et alios Christianos, Sampsonem de Ralee, Manserum Levi, et alios Judeos, sicut patet inter brevia Termini Pasche proximo sequentis retornata. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod predictus Hugo nichil habuit nec recepit de bonis predictorum Isaac vel Florie, nec predicta Agnes, nisi tantummodo unam ollam eneam, precii xv d., unum lavacrum, precii x d., unam patellam veterem, precii vij d., unam supertunicam de cameloto, precii v s., unam lintheamen et unum tapetum, precii vj d., et unum eiphum de mazere, precii xij d.; que bona dicta Agnes recognita coram Justiciariis de bonis Judeorum dampnatorum ad inquirendum deputatis liberavit. Et ideo consideratum est, quod dictus Hugo inde eat quietus, et dicta Floria pro falso clamore in misericordia.

DE TERMINO PASCHE.

Rot. 36, m. 4. Walterus de Kancia fecit venire Adam de Novo Mercato, et exigit ab eo tanquam attornatus Regine-Consortis Regis quadringentas et quadraginta libras, quas debet prefate Regine de debitis Hagini, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, cujus debita predicta Regina habet ex dono Regis etc.

Et predictus Adam venit et dicit, quod Robertus Tybetot per breve Regis de Scaccario Judeorum recepit de eo c m, que sibi debent allocari in eodem debito. Et predictus Robertus, qui presens fuit, testatur, se recepisse predictas c m. de predicto Adam, quas Rex sibi concessit per breve Regis directum Justiciariis etc. Et de residuo protulit quoddam starrum in quo continetur, quod Haginus, filius Magistri Mossei, perdonavit et quietavit Ade de Novo Mercato medietatem cujusdam debiti quadringentarum et quadraginta librarum sub nominibus ipsorum Ade et Hagini; et unum starrum in quo continetur, quod idem Haginus recepit quatuordecim marcas de predicto Adam de debitis in quibus ei tenetur; et unum starrum in quo continetur, quod dictus Haginus recepit sex marcas de predicto Adam

to the residue he says, that some time ago the said Hagin sold him certain houses in the cities of Lincoln and York, which the Queen took into her hand, in which she has since retained them, before he had been cited or summoned to answer touching this matter; and he craves, that the said starrs, according to their purport, and the value of the said houses be allowed him in the said debt.

And the said Walter comes and says, that the said Hagin had no right or power to sell the said houses, when he sold them to the said Adam, inasmuch as he had already sold them to Stephen de Chenduit, whose right the said Queen now has; for which cause that sale is null and void, and it does not appear that the value of those houses ought to be allowed him; and touching the starrs he craves to know the time when they were made. And the said Adam says, that the said starrs were made about Michaelmas in the third year of the reign of King Edward.

And the said Walter comes and craves judgment, for that in the third year all the debts owing to and chattels of the said Hagin were taken into the hand of the King, and the said Hagin was imprisoned, so that he had no control or power over debts owing to him or his chattels, whereby he could make release or quittance of the said debts.

And Hagin, who was present, comes and says, that in the third year he was imprisoned for a debt which he, Hagin, owed to one Odin, a merchant, but afterwards by license of our Lord the King he was discharged from prison, so that he could speak with his debtors, and receive his debts from them, and thereby discharge his debt to the said merchant, and make starrs of acquittance at his will of debts owing to him; for which cause it appears, that those starrs ought to be good and unimpeachable. Asked, what he has in his possession by way of license from the King for the release and acquittance of debts owing to him, the said Hagin had nothing to show, or produced nothing of the kind. And because it is attaint, that the said starrs, which the said Adam produced, were made at the time when the said Hagin had no control or power over debts owing to him, nor could in any way release or acquit them, nor could sell the said houses; it is adjudged, that the said Queen do recover the said debts, except the 100 m., against the said Adam, and that the said Adam do recover against the said Hagin so much of the said debt as he paid etc., and the said Hagin, because he fraudulently received the said money, is committed to prison etc.¹

¹ Cf. Cal. Close Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I., 1272-9, pp. 152, 259, 458, 501, 547. The unhappy Chief Rabbi died soon after this affair, the election of his successor Hagin,

In. m. s.
Lond.

Benedictus, filius Magistri Elie, Judeus, attachiatus ad respondendum Willelmo de Mortuo Mari de placito injuste detencionis catallorum, et unde queritur, quod, cum ipse invadiasset predicto Benedicto quedam bona et catalla sua, ad valenciã 1 l., die Mercurii proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno regni Regis Edwardi vij^o, in domo Magistri Galfridi de Mortuo Mari, pro xxvij m., quas ab eo mutuo recepit, que bona adhuc injuste detinet etc.; videlicet, aurum ponderis duarum marcarum, duos anulos aureos cum saphiris, conjunctos cum quadam cathena argentea, unum firmaculum aureum, tres zonas de serico argento subaurato barratas, xij coclearia argentea, ij ciphos argento platos, et unum supercooperitorium de scarleto, furratum de minuto verio, precii 1 l., et ideo injuste etc., quia, die dominica proxima ante festum Purificacionis B. Marie proximo sequentem, venit predictus Willelmus ad predictum Benedictum, et peciit visum vadiorum suorum, promptus ad satisfaciendum pro vadiis predictis, et predictus Benedictus dixit, quod vadia illa ei non ostenderet, nisi aliquos denarios ei pre manibus solveret, et idem Willelmus incontinenti solvit eidem Benedicto ij m. et dim. et postea peciit visum vadiorum suorum, et idem Benedictus dixit, quod visum omnium vadiorum suorum ei ostendere non potuit, eo quod predictum aurum ponderis ij m. vendidit pro xxiiij m. et dim.; de qua vendicione idem Willelmus bene fuit contentus, et dicebat, quod predictum debitum per eandem xxiiij m. et dim., et per ij m. et dim. quas eidem Benedicto tunc solverat, erat eidem Benedicto plenarie satisfactum, et peciit residuum vadiorum suorum, et idem Benedictus ea reddere contradicebat, et ea adhuc ei injuste detinet, ad dampnum suum, c l.; et hoc offert etc.

Predictus Benedictus venit et defendit vim etc., quando etc., et recognovit se recepisse predictum aurum ponderis duarum marcarum per manus cujusdam Willelmi de Bauns ut pignus pro xxiiij m. quas super dictum aurum mutuavit, et per licenciam predicti Willelmi predictum aurum vendidit pro xxiiij m. et dim., quas allocavit in debito supradicto; et insuper idem Benedictus recognovit, quod omnia predicta vadia recepit, set non tanti valoris quam predictus Willelmus dicit, et ea adhuc preterquam predictum aurum, quod

the said gold, which he sold ; upon which pledges the said Benedict says, that he lent the said William, shortly after the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary last past, 8 marks 3s. 4d., for which said moneys he retains the said pledges as his lawful pledge, and touching the $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which the said William says, that he paid him, he says, that he received no part thereof. And the said William says, that he paid the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks to the said Benedict, as aforesaid, and says, that by the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and the $24\frac{1}{2}$ marks, which Benedict received by the sale of the said gold, he is fully recouped the 27 marks which he, William, borrowed from him ; and he says, that he did not receive a penny from the said Jew after the feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary aforesaid ; for which cause he owes him nought upon the said pledges, which he still detains against him unlawfully. And touching this he puts himself upon the verdict of Geoffrey de Soham, William Le François, and Master Elias, father of the said Benedict, who were present when the said agreement and payment were made between them. And the said Benedict says, that he lent him the said 8 marks 3s. 4d. upon the said pledges, and did not receive the said $2\frac{1}{2}$ marks from the said William ; and touching this he likewise puts himself upon the said Geoffrey, William, and Elias. So the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire is commanded, that he cause to come before etc., on the octave of Holy Trinity, the said Geoffrey and William ; and the Constable of the Tower of London is commanded, that he cause to come, on the same day, Master Elias, to recognise etc.

ondon.

Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, brought writ of the King under the Great Seal to the effect following :—Edward etc. to his dear lieges, John de Cobham, and his Justices assigned to the custody etc., and his dear clerk, Adam de Winton, greeting :—Whereas Aaron, son of Vives, Jew, of London, has given and granted to our dearest Consort, Eleanor, Queen of England, the debts in which Gilbert Pecche is bound to the said Jew by his charters and writings obligatory, and We, being minded that provision be made for his, the Jew's, indemnification and recompense, have granted, that of the clearer debts and obligations of condemned or other Jews which are in our hand, or may come to be in our hand, there be assigned to the said Jew debts, to the amount of the debts contained in the charters and writings obligatory of the said Gilbert, in compensation for the said debt, and that those debts be levied in our name to the use of the said Jew, and be delivered to him ; provided that, if aught of the said debts which are in our hand, or which may come to be in our hand, as aforesaid, should chance to be found

nostram accidere contigerit, ut predictum est, quietum inveniri contingat post liberacionem sibi factam, tunc eidem Judeo aliquod debitum loco ejusdem assignari faciatis; vobis mandamus, quod premissa fieri faciatis in forma predicta. Et quia accepimus, quod postquam Judeos regni nostri capi fecimus, quedam false facte sunt acquietancie, et etiam starra, inter Christianos et Judeos, vobis mandamus, quod si contingat debitores quoscunque acquietancias vel starra aliqua debitorum quorumcumque coram vobis proferre, tunc nullam quietanciam vel liberacionem hujusmodi debitoribus, quousque legitime vobis constare possit, acquietancias vel starra illa fideliter et legitime fuisse facta secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Scaccarii Judaismi predicti. Teste Me ipso apud Merleberg' xxvj^o die Feb. anno regni nostri octavo.

16. n. 5.
Lond.

Johannes Le Clerk, aurifaber, et Willelmus Le Conversus, Fratres Domus Conversorum Londonie, assignati per breve Regis ad colligendum chevagium Judeorum Anglie anno regni Regis Edwardi sexto per capita singulorum Judeorum habentium etatem xij annorum et ultra, quod quidem chevagium Dominus Rex concessit Fratribus predictae Domus, venerunt coram etc., et reddiderunt computum suum de predicto chevagio etc.

Iidem reddiderunt computum de xl. iij s. ix d., de chevagio Decem iij^o et xv Judeorum et Judearum per capita per diversa loca Anglie, sicut continetur in quadam cedula quam predicti Johannes et Willelmus liberaverunt predictis Justiciariis, videlicet, de singulis Judeis iij d., secundum Statutum Judeorum; et non responderunt de chevagio Judeorum Londonie, nec Cantuarie, de anno predicto, quia Hugo de Dyngnetona ipsam chevagium collegit, unde debet respondere, sicut patet inter inquisitiones hujus Terminis retornatas per predictam cedulam etc.

Summa, xl. iij s. ix d.; que liberaverunt Johanni de Sancto Dionisio, Custodi predictae Domus, in parte solucionis xxix l. iij s. et iij d. ad comparacionem capelle predictae Domus faciendam ex concessione Regis per breve Regis de Magno Sigillo; et sic quieti fuerunt.

¹ Sic: supply 'valere permittatis,' or words to the same effect.

DE TERMINO PASCHIE ANNO NONO.

Reg. de
Hæro 60,
m. 7. Lowl.

Johannes de S. Dionisio, Custos Domus Conversorum, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis etc. salutem:—Ex parte Conversorum Domus nostre Londonie Nobis est ostensum, quod, cum medietas bonorum et catallorum conversorum seu convertendorum ad Fidem Catholicam ad Conversos Domus nostre predictæ ratione concessionis nostre eis inde facte pertineat, alia medietate illis qui se a tempore concessionis nostre predictæ converterint reservata; ac Belassez et Hittecote, Judee, Oxonie, nuper ad Fidem Catholicam se converterunt; per quod Conversi Domus nostre predictæ medietatem bonorum et catallorum ipsarum, juxta formam concessionis nostre predictæ, petiverunt a vobis sibi liberari; vos, ut accepimus, pro eo quod dictæ Judee parum ante tempus hujus concessionis nostre se ad Fidem Catholicam converterunt, predictam medietatem Conversis dictæ Domus liberare contradicitis: Nos autem, ad necessitatem dictorum Conversorum parvum respectum habentes, et gratiam eis facere volentes, vobis mandamus, quod bona et catalla predictarum Judearum, seu valorem eorundem, si alicui alii de precepto nostro prius assignata non fuerint, dilecto clerico nostro, Johanni de S. Dionisio, Custodi Domus predictæ, vel ejus attorney, plenarie liberari faciatis; et unam medietatem ad sustentacionem Conversorum dictæ Domus retineat, et aliam medietatem eidem Belassez et Hittecote faciat assignari, juxta formam concessionis nostre supradictæ. Teste Me ipso apud Wodestok' xxvij^o die Aprilis anno regni nostri nono.

Per hoc breve liberantur eidem Johanni bona et catalla subscripta; videlicet, de bonis et catallis predictarum conversarum, unus liber Prisciani Constr', precii xij d.; unus Grecismus, precii vj d.; una Logica vetus, precii x d.; unum Doctrinale magnum, precii ij d.; quidam liber Institutionum, precii iij s.; quidam Codex, precii xvj s.; quoddam Inforceiatum, precii xvj s.; liber Nature, precii viij s.; quidam Grecismus, precii xij d.; et xs in denariis pro pannis qui fuerunt predictarum conversarum venditis etc.

HOLY TRINITY QUINDENE.

London.

Moses of Dog Street and Bona, his wife, are attached to answer Matilda La Megre touching a plea of unlawful detinue of pledges, whereof she makes complaint to the effect following:—Whereas, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Benedict in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward, she had pledged with them and Belasez 7 ells of burnet,¹ price 3s. the ell, for 6s., on condition that, if on any day before the quindene after the said delivery in pledge she should discharge the said 6s. owing to the said Jews, the said pledge should be delivered to her for the said 6s.; and whereas before the said quindene the said Matilda came to the house of the said Jews, and offered them the said 6s., and the said Belasez accepted 3s. thereof, for 3s. which she had lent the said Matilda upon the said pledge; they, the said Moses and Bona, refused to accept the other 3s., demanding from her 10s. in principal and interest on account of the said 3s., against the King's Statutes, and refused to return her pledge, unless she would pay therefor the said 10s., and still detain the said pledge against her unlawfully, to her damage, £40, and against the King's Statutes; and this she offers to verify.

The said Moses and Bona come and make defence to the force etc., and deny in set terms, that they received aught from the said Matilda, or have aught of her goods by her delivery, but they say, that the said Belasez pledged with them a piece of burnet cloth for 8s. 9d., on receipt of which 8s. 9d., for which the said cloth was pledged, they would have returned the said cloth to the said Matilda; and touching this, that the said cloth was pledged for such a sum of money, they crave, that the Justices inquire of the said Belasez, who was present before etc.

She says, that on one occasion she was asked by the said Matilda to lend her 5s. upon the said cloth, and that, not then having the said money, she asked Bona, the wife of the said Moses, to join with her in lending, each a moiety of the said 5s., to the said Matilda upon the said pledge, and that Bona then lent the said Matilda 2s. 6d., and she, Belasez, lent her 2s. 6d. thereon; and that on another occasion the said Bona and Belasez lent the said Matilda 12d. upon the same pledge, so that in the whole she had from them 6s., of which 3s. were lent by the said Bona, and 3s. by the said Belasez, for which she pledged the said cloth to both of them. And the said Belasez says, that she told

¹ See Glossary, 'Bluetum.'

the said Moses and Bona to deliver the said cloth to the said Matilda on receipt of the 3s. which they had lent the said Matilda, because she had discharged to her, Belasez, the 3s. which she had lent, and they refused to return the said cloth, unless the said Matilda would pay them 10s. for the said cloth. And because by the verdict of the said Belasez, upon which the said Moses and Bona, his wife, put themselves, it is disproved, that the said Matilda owed them 8s. 9d. upon the said cloth, seeing that she did not borrow from them more than 3s., for which they demanded 10s. by way of usury, against the King's Statutes, therefore the said Moses and Bona are committed to the prison of the Tower of London, there to be kept safe, until they shall have made amend to the King for the said trespass, and the said cloth is delivered to the said Matilda on payment of the 3s., borrowed as aforesaid.

THE QUINDENE OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

Kent.

William de Brockhull in mercy for several defaults.

The Sheriff was commanded, that he omit not, by reason of the Liberty of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, to enter etc., and distrain William de Brockhull by lands etc., and have his body before etc. on this day, to answer the King touching a bowl of mazer-wood with a silver foot of the value of £4, and other goods and chattels to the value of £13, which came to the said William's hands of the goods and chattels which belonged to Moses of Dog Street, Jew, being forfeited for trespass on the coinage.

The said William comes and defends the force etc. and says, that of the chattels of the said Moses, whether moneys, bowls, or other chattels, nought came to his hands; and as to this he puts himself upon the country. And the country was there present by Roger Burrell, Roger de Leicester, and other Christians, Samuel Le François, Joco Molekin, and other Jews, as appears among the returns of writs of this Term in the writ touching Dionisia, wife that was of Stephen Taylor, of Canterbury. Who, being sworn, could not agree.¹ And a day is given them to recognise the truth touching the premises, to wit, Michaelmas three weeks, unless in the meantime Roger de Northwood² shall have come into those parts etc.

¹ Cf. p. 104, supra, note, which is equally applicable to the present case.

² Northwood was not a regular Justice

of the Jews, but one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

DE QUINDENA S. HILLARII ANNO DECIMO.

Rot. 40, m. 6.
dorso. Lond.

C'ok' Hagin, Judeus, venire fecit Rogerum de Ling. tenentem quandam partem terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Thome Le Fuster, et exigit ab eo ij m. et dim. de catallo, et lucrum inde emersum ante Statuta Regis, quas ei debet occasione predictarum terrarum etc., et per cirographum ij m. et dim., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie, ut dicit.

Predictus Rogerus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet in crastino Cinerum.

Gloss.

Robertus de Bradestona pro pluribus defaultis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, Judeus, venire fecit eundem Robertum, et exigit ab eo x s. de catallo et iiij m. de lucro, quos ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Robertus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

Gloss.

Henricus de Actona pro pluribus defaultis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, venire fecit eundem Henricum, et exigit ab eo j m. de catallo et v m. de lucro, quas ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Henricus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

Gloss.

Petrus de Stintescumb pro pluribus defaultis in misericordia.

Aaron, filius Elie, venire fecit eundem Petrum, et exigit ab eo xx s. de catallo et iiij m. de lucro, quos ei debet occasione cujusdam partis terrarum quas tenet, que fuerunt Willelmi Maudut, per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Herefordie, ut dicit.

Predictus Petrus venit et petit diem premeditandi, et habet a die Pasche in tres septimanas.

Cambr.

John Hamelin in mercy for several defaults.

Moses of Clare, by his attorney, caused to come the said John, tenant of part of the lands which belonged to Thomas Hamelin, and demands from him £4, principal, and £10, interest, which he owes him in respect of the said lands etc., by virtue of a chirograph for £20, of which the other part is in the Sudbury Chirograph-Chest, so he says.

The said John comes and craves time to consider of it, and has it by adjournment to Easter month.

London.

Cok Hagin, Jew, came before etc., and acknowledged this under-written writing:—To all, to whose notice the present writing shall come, Cok Hagin, son of Deulecresse, Jew, of London, greeting:—Know that I, for myself, my heirs and assigns, have given, granted, demised, and acquitted to Sir Robert de Basinge, citizen of London, all my term, which I had on the day when this instrument was made, in the farm of the manor of Ginges Le Munteny, in the County of Essex, with its appurtenances, which farm I had by livery of Sir Robert de Munteny, knight, on account of divers debts in which he was bound to me, and for the payment of which by the said farm he made fine with me, as it is more fully contained in the letters touching this made and enrolled in the Exchequer of Jewry; the term, to wit, of the demise of the said farm to begin at Christmas in the tenth year of King Edward, and to last to the end of the nine years next following complete and concluded: to have and to hold to the said Sir Robert de Basinge, and his heirs or assigns, the said manor, with all its appurtenances, in lands, rents, messuages, meadows, pastures, roads, paths, wardships, reliefs, escheats, heriots, services, as well of freemen as of villeins, preserves, fishponds, ponds, woods, and all other appurtenances, named or not named, howsoever or by what right soever hereunto regardant, no less freely, quietly, well, and in peace, for all the said term of nine years, than I had, held, or was to hold the said manor by the demise of the said Sir Robert de Munteny, and as in a writing made by way of chirograph between us it is more fully detailed and specified, without any abatement or reservation. And I, the said Cok Hagin, and my heirs will warrant, acquit, and defend the said manor, with all its appurtenances, as aforesaid, to the said Sir Robert de Basinge and his heirs or assigns whomsoever, for the said term of nine years, against all Christians and Jews. For which term so by me given, granted, demised, and acquitted,

concessione, dimissione et acquietacione dedit michi predictus Robertus terras et edificia, que et quas habuit, cum suis pertinenciis, in parochiis Sancte Marie Magdalene de Milkstrate et Sancti Michaelis de Hoggelane, Londonie, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum littera mea Ebraica consignavi. Actum Londonie die Mercurii proxima post Purificationem Beate Marie anno regni Regis Edwardi decimo.

Et Walterus de Kancia, clericus et attornatus Domino Regine Consortis Regis, nunc presens fuit, et ex parte ipsius Regine recognitioni predicti scripti assensum et consensum prebuit.

Lat. 1.

Memorandum, quod Robertus de Basinge venit coram etc., et recognovit scriptum subscriptum in hec verba: -- Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Robertus de Basinge, civis Londoniensis, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Cok' Hagino, filio Deulecresse, Judeo, Londonie, totam illam terram meam, cum domo superedificata et aliis pertinenciis suis, que jacet in parochia Sancte Marie Magdalene de Melkestrete, Londonie, que se extendit in longitudine inter tenementum Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, Judei, versus Aquilonem, et tenementum Jacobi Le Clerc, Judei, versus Austrum, et in latitudine a vico regio, qui vocatur Milkestrete, ex parte orientali, usque ad vicum regium, qui vocatur Wodestrete, ex parte occidentali. Dedi etiam et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi predicto Cok' totam illam terram meam, cum domo superedificata et omnibus pertinenciis suis, que jacet in parochia Sancti Michaelis de Hoggelane, Londonie, que se extendit in longitudine inter tenementum quondam Roberti Le Blunt versus Aquilonem et tenementum quondam Johannis de Benetlega versus Austrum, et in latitudine a vico regio, qui vocatur Wodestrete, ex parte occidentali, usque ad vicum regium, qui vocatur Milkestrete, ex parte orientali; scilicet, quicquid infra bundas prenotatas in predictis vicis et parochiis habui, seu habere potui aut debui, quocunque jure, ut in terris, lignis, lapidibus et rebus cunctis, sine aliqua diminutione seu ullo retenemento: habendum et tenendum predicto Cok' et

heredibus suis, et cuique seu quibuscumque et quando dare, vendere, legare, seu alio modo assignare voluerit, de me et heredibus meis, libere, quiete, integre, bene et in pace, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum: reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum clavum gariofilli ad Pascha, faciendo eciam, pro me et heredibus meis, capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta, pro omnibus serviciis secularibus, consuetudinibus, exactionibus, demandis et rebus cunctis. Et ego, predictus Robertus, et heredes mei predictas terras, cum domibus et ceteris suis pertinentiis, predicto Judeo, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes homines, Christianos et Judeos, per predicta servicia warantizabimus, defendemus et acquietabimus in perpetuum. Pro hac autem donacione, warantizacione, defensione, acquietacione et presentis carte mee confirmacione dedit mihi predictus Judeus terminum, scilicet, novem annorum, quem habuit die confectionis presentis carte, in firma manerii de Ginges Munteny, in Comitatu Essexe, sub modo et forma quibus idem Judeus idem manerium receperat de Domino Roberto de Munteny, milite, una cum e. l. sterlingorum in gersumam. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn et Roberto de Ludham, tunc Justiciariis Judeorum; Domino Benedicto Le Waleys, tunc Maiore Londonie; Willelmo Le Mazelyner et Ricardo de Chikewell, tunc Vicecomitibus Londonie; Johanne Skyp, Roberto Herun, Cirographariis Arche Cirographorum Londonie; Henrico de Frowyk', Galfrido de Rokesl', Johanne Horn, Thoma de Basinge, Willelmo de Dunolm, Willelmo de Farndona, Nicholao de Wintonia, Radulfo Le Blunt, Roberto de Meldeburn', Ricardo de Muntpelers, Waltero de Watford, Willelmo de Red et Johanne de Shordych, Christianis; Magistro Elia, filio Magistri Mossei, Aaron, filio Vives, Mansero, filio Aaron, Cresseo, filio Gente, Jacobo Le Clerc, Cresseo, filio Cressci, Isaac, filio Creasei, Benedicto Bateman, Judeis, et aliis.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO DECIMO INCIPIENTE
UNDECIMO.

Rot. 41, m. 2.
Bristol.

Preceptum fuit Constabulario, quod, si Aaron de Hibernia, Judeus, quem in prisa Castri Bristoll' detinuit, inveniret sibi manucaptore, quod esset coram etc. ad quindenam S. Michaelis nunc, ad standum recto de omnibus de ipso conqueri etc.,¹ tunc ipsum a prisa deliberraret, nisi captus fuisset per speciale preceptum Domini Regis, vel pro

¹ Supply 'volentibus.' Cf. p. 125, infra.

the Crown etc., and do the Justices to wit etc., for what cause he had arrested him. And the said Aaron does not come, and the Constable sends word, that, on the Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of Blessed John the Baptist in the tenth year of the reign of King Edward, the said Aaron came to the shop of Robert of Arras, goldsmith, and offered him a plate of silver for sale before the eyes of many Christians who were present in that same place; in whose presence the said Robert received the said plate from the said Jew, and when he had weighed it, charged the said Jew, that the said plate was fused from coin-clippings, and when the said Jew heard this, he snatched the said plate from the hands of the said Robert, and ran off with it to the bridge over the water which is called Avon, and threw the said plate into the water, being followed by many Christians, who saw what he did; and by reason of the concourse and the general clamour the said affair came to his, the Constable's, notice, and for that cause he arrested the Jew and detained him in prison; and pursuant to the said writ he delivered the body of the said Aaron to Cresse, son of Isaac, Cresse le Prestre, and Abraham Honprud, Jews, who mainperned him, Aaron, to have his body before etc., and have him not. And therefore the Constable is commanded, that he arrest them with the said Aaron, and keep them safe, so that he have their bodies before etc., to answer to the King, why they have not the said Aaron, and touching certain charges to be made against them etc. On which day Cresse, son of Isaac, and Abraham Honprud came and made fine for the said mainprise, as appears in the roll of Holy Trinity Term next following. And the said Aaron came, and was charged as to the said plate, and divers other trespasses etc.; and, being asked, how he would acquit himself thereof, says, that this infamy is laid to his charge by persons who have a grudge against him, and he craves leave to acquit himself by Jews alone, and not by Christians. And because he refuses to acquit himself by Christians and Jews, according to the Law and Custom of Jewry, he is committed into the custody of John de La Heth and Adam Prodhome, to take him to Hereford Gaol, and there to deliver him to the Sheriff, to be kept in gaol, until etc. Thereafter he made fine with our Lord the King for release of suit, as appears in the roll of the Term next following.

London.

Martin, son of Gilbert Le Bas, citizen of London, came before etc., and made acknowledgment by the underwritten writing to the effect following:—To all who shall see or hear this writing Martin, son of Gilbert Le Bas, citizen of London, greeting in the Lord:—Know that,

hac presenti carta omnino, de me et heredibus meis et assignatis, **quieta** clamasse in perpetuum Magistro Elie, filio Magistri Mossei, **Judeo**, Londonie, et toti communitati Judeorum Anglie, et heredibus eorum et assignatis, pro x m. quas mihi dederunt pro manibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel habere potui, in tota terra, cum domibus superedificatis, quam Ricardus, filius Gilberti Le Bas, frater meus, aliquando habuit in parochia S. Egidii extra Crepilgate, inter terram que tunc fuit Magistri Johannis Rosemund (?) et nunc est Thome S. Laurentii, versus Aquilonem, et venellam, sicut vertitur ad Fossatum Londonie, versus Austrum, et vicum Regis versus Orientem, et Cimiterium totius communitatis Judeorum Anglie versus Occidentem, et illam totam integre et plenarie dicto Magistro Elie dedit et carta sua confirmavit sine ullis sibi retenementis, habendam sibi et communitati predictae, heredibus suis et assignatis, libere, quiete, bene, integre et in pace in perpetuum; ita quod nec ego, heredes mei nec assignati, nec aliqui alii per nos nec pro nobis, aliquod jus vel clamium in predicta terra, cum domibus superedificatis, nec in aliquo ad eam pertinente, aliquo modo exigere poterimus de cetero vel vindicare; et ut hec mea concessio et quieta clamancia rata et stabilis in perpetuum permaneat, huic quiete clamancio sigilli mei impressionem apposui: hiis testibus: Dominis Hamone Hauteyn et Roberto de Ludham, Justiciariis etc.

Rot. 41, m. 9.
Assize Roll
734, m. 7.
Warr. Letic.

Thomas de Bromwich, a quo exiguntur xx l. de debito Mossei, filii Leonis, Judei dampnati, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba: Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis salutem. Ex querela Thome filii Rogeri, de Bromwich, accepimus, quod, cum ipse Mosseo, filio Leonis, Judeo nostro, Warrewici, parum antequam idem Judeus pro retonsione monete nostre suspensus fuisset, de tresdecim marcis, in quibus eidem Judeo tenebatur per quoddam scriptum continens xx l., quod in Archa Cirographorum adhuc residet, sicut rationabiliter monstrare coram vobis paratus est, satisfecerit, vos, nichilominus, occasione suspensionis predicti Judei, et captionis debitorum et aliorum bonorum suorum in manum nostram, jam post mortem ejus predictam pecuniam pretextu predicti scripti ab eodem

of the said Thomas do demand the said money to our use, and do cause him to be therefor distrained, to his, Thomas's, no small damage and grievance. And because We would be certified touching the premises, We command you, that you inspect the rolls of the said Exchequer, and thereof make careful inquest, if need be, by oath of true and lawful men, to wit, as well Christians as Jews, by whom the truth of the matter may be the better known, whether the said Thomas did, before the debts due to the said Jew and his other goods and chattels came to our hand, discharge the said debt to the said Jew, or no, and if he did so, in what year, and when, and by whom, and how and in what manner, and in whose presence, and the said inquest, wherein its effect shall plainly appear, do send to Us without delay under your seals and the seals of those by whom it shall have been made, and this writ, and in the meantime discharge the distress made upon him for that cause. Witness Myself at Rhuddlan on the 8th day of October in the tenth year of our reign. By the King himself.

Pursuant to this writ the Sheriff of Warwickshire is commanded to cause to come before etc. at Shrewsbury, on Easter quindene, six true and lawful men of the town of Warwick, and the Sheriff of Northamptonshire is commanded to cause to come before etc., on the same day, six lawful Jews of those who used to reside at Warwick, to make inquest of the truth touching the premises in form aforesaid, and the distress etc.

On which day the inquest did not come, and the Sheriff had mandate, as before, for the quindene of St. John the Baptist. On which day the inquest did not come, and the Sheriff had mandate, as once and again, for Michaelmas three weeks, unless in the meantime Hamo Hauteyn, Henry de Bray,¹ or Robert de Ludham etc.

And the said Henry de Bray and Robert de Ludham came to those parts, and took inquest of the matter by oath of Henry de Bromwich, Richard FitzHenry, Simon de Rokeby, Henry Woodard, Roger de Studley, Nicholas de Bruer, Christians; Isaac, son of Isaac, Abraham of Rothwell, Saunta of Lincoln, Sampson, son of Samuel, Moses, son of Avegay, and Benedict Le Chapelein, Jews. Who say upon their oath, that the starr, which the said Thomas produced before etc., is good and lawful, and that thereby he is to be quit of the said debt of £20 for 13 marks, and that he paid the said 13 marks to the said Moses in presence of William Hamlyn, then Sheriff, and Peter de

¹ Escheator for the hither side of Trent, not at this time a regular Justice of the Jews. Cal. Patent Rolls (Rolls Ser.), Ed. I. 1281-92, pp. 35 et seq.

Petri de Leicestria, videlicet, in duobus equis, precii ix m., et iiij m. in denariis, quos idem Thomas solvit dicto Judeo in crastino S. Hillarii anno Regis Edwardi quarto. Et ista inquisicio capta fuit die Marti in festo S. Margarete anno Regis Edwardi xj, apud Northamptonam. coram predictis Roberto de Ludham et Henrico de Bray.

DE QUINDENA S. HILLARII ET IN CRASTINO PURIFICATIONIS BEATE MARIE ANNO UNDECIMO.

Rot. 42. m. 3.
Suff.

Simon de Wintonia, per attornatum suum, optulit se iiij^{to} die versus Nicholaum, filium Ade Thurmund, rectorem ecclesie de Winchefeld. de placito acquietacionis debiti. Et ipse non venit. Et mandatum fuit Episcopo Wintoniensi, quod ipsum distringeret per bona sua ecclesiastica, et quod haberet corpus ejus coram etc., hic. Et officialis Wintoniensis mandavit, quod preceptum domini sui, Domini Episcopi, bona ecclesiastica dicti Nicholai sequestravit et eum citavit, quod compareat coram etc. a die Pasche in unum mensem, ad respondendum etc. Et quod Episcopus tunc sit ibi auditurus judicium suum, eo quod breve predictum non retornavit, sicut sibi mandatum fuit etc.

ib. m. 3.
Johes. Surr.
Russ.

Preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod per visum proborum et legalium hominum vendi faceret bona et catalla que cepit in manum Regis de bonis et catallis Willelmi de Heire et Matildis, uxoris sue, pro xx m. de quodam debito xxv l. quas Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeus, recuperavit versus predictos Willelmum et Matildem occasione quorundam reddituum, quos tenet, qui fuerunt Johannis de Canvile, et de denariis inde provenientius et aliis catallis dictorum Willelmi et Matildis fieri faceret predictas xx m., et eas dicto Judeo vel nuncio liberaret, et quid inde fecerit scire faceret Justiciariis etc. Et Vicecomes mandavit, quod habet in custodia sua de catallis dictorum Willelmi et Matildis fieri factas dietas xx m. Et eas habeat coram etc. a die Pasche in tres septimanas, dicto Judeo solvendas etc.

DE TERMINO PASCHE ANNO UNDECIMO.

Rot. 43, m. 2
Not.

Cum Josceus Le Clerk, de Stanford-super-Soram, Rogerus Carpentarius, de eadem, Thomas de Leyk', Johannes de Ulnethorp', manens in Stanford-super-Soram, Robertus de Hotot, manens in Stanford-super-Soram, Godefridus Carpentarius, de eadem, et Stephanus Asby, de Rempiston, tenentes quasdam partes terrarum que fuerunt Rogeri filii Rogeri, de Stanford-super-Soram, districti fuissent ad reddendum Regi porciones ipsos contingentes occasione predictarum terrarum quas tenent, que fuerunt predicti Rogeri, de quodam debito x m. de debito Samuelis, filii Mossei, de Pavely, Judei ad Fidem Christianam conversi, per Willelmum, filium Anketini, de Stanford-super-Soram, venerunt coram Justiciariis etc., et dicunt, quod non tenentur de aliqua porcione dicti debiti x m. respondere, eo quod satisfecerunt predicto Samueli de porcionibus ipsos contingentibus, tempore quo habuit liberam administracionem bonorum suorum, et antequam se convertit ad Fidem Christianam, et eis inde starrum fecit de acquietancia; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste, Cirographarios Christianos et Judeos Arche Cirographorum Nottingham', et sex probos et legales homines de visneto de Stanford-super-Soram, et sex legales Judeos de villa Nottingham', per quos etc., et qui nulla etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta etc.

INQUISICIO CAPTA CORAM H. HAUTEYN APUD TURRIM
LONDONIE IN CRASTINO CLAUSI PASCHE.ib. m. 2,
dorsum

Cum Jacobus de Bedford, Benne de Bedford, Josceus Bateok', Judei, rettati essent de quadam roberia xxvij et xij m. facta apud Bedford super quosdam mercatores extraneos, et Willelmus Le Gaoler, racione consensus hujus roberie, capti essent et imprisonati apud Bedford, preceptum fuit Vicecomiti, quod predictos Jacobum et alios sub salvo et securo conductu duci faceret usque Turrim Londonie, ita quod ipsos habeat coram etc. in crastino Clausi Pasche, ad standum recto etc., et scire faceret omnibus versus ipsos prosequi volentibus quod sint ibidem, si sibi viderint expedito etc., et

quod venire faceret coram etc., ad eundem diem, xij etc. de villa Bedford. et xij etc. de visneto forinseco etc., per quos etc., ad recognoscendum veritatem in premissis, si necesse fuerit.

Ad quem diem predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt coram etc., per Vicecomitem Bedford' etc., et patria venit etc.; et predicti Jacobus et alii inculpati per H. Hauteyn de predicta roberia per ipsos facta in partibus Bedford' super quosdam mercatores extraneos de predicta pecunia xxvij et xij m., quomodo se velint quietare.¹ Et predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt et defendunt omnem feloniam et quicquid etc., et dicunt, quod numquam aliquam roberiam fecerunt super dictos mercatores, nec alios; et de hoc ponunt se super patriam, videlicet, Christianos et Judeos. Et quia Judei non fuerunt prompti ad faciendum recognitionem cum Christianis etc., datus est dies recognitoribus in pannello Vicecomitis contentis, de die in diem usque die Dominica proxima sequenti,² et interim Joseeus Batecok' et Jacobus de Bedford tendebant dare predicto Hamoni xxx m., ut ipsos adjuvaret, et per sicut idem Joseeus faceret commodum Domini Regis ad valenciam M m., et insuper, factum suum in premissis omnino recognocerent. Et predictus Hamo predictas xxx m. recepit ad opus Domini Regis.

Postea, ad predictum diem Dominicum² patria venit, tam per Christianos quam Judeos etc.; et predicti Jacobus et alii veniunt et fatentur fecisse quandam defraudacionem quibusdam mercatoribus de predicta pecunia, et dicunt, quod illi mercatores venerunt apud Bedford, et petiebant platas emendas de retonsura monete, et ipsi, non habentes, asserebant se habere usque ad nongentas libras, videlicet, libram pro xij s.; et in subarracione dicti mercatores solverunt eis xxvij et xij m., et de residuo dicti mercatores fecerunt eisdem Judeis unum scriptum obligatorium, continens circa xxx saccos lane, sub nominibus Bonini de La Mote et Joseei Batecok' Judei; quam quidem pecuniam ita recognoscunt se recepisse, et dictos mercatores de predicta pecunia defraudarunt; et quod aliter eam non habuerunt, petunt quod inquiratur.

Et patria venit per Alanum Marescallum, Adam ad Aquam, Christianos etc., et per Isaac Cochard, Cressandinum, et alios Judeos etc., prout patet etc., juratores etc. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod

¹ 'Requisiti sunt' is implied in 'inculpati.'

² Sic.

predicti Judei non fecerunt aliquam roberiam super dictos mercatores, set quod dictam pecuniam, et plus quam potest eis ad presens constare, ratione plataram ab eisdem Judeis emendarum, tradiderunt predictis Judeis, et quod Willelmus Le Gaoler consentiens fuit predictae defraudacioni. Et quia compertum est per eandem inquisitionem, quod dicti Jacobus et alii defraudarunt predictos mercatores de predicta pecunia, et maxime per platas quas promiserunt eis vendidisse, committuntur prisone etc., quousque Dominus Rex etc. Postea requisiti predicti Judei, ubi dicta sit pecunia, et ad quorum manus devenerit. Qui dicunt, quod Benne de Bedford, unus ex predictis Judeis, recepit de Bonino de La Mote et Jakemino, socio suo, mercatoribus, xvij m., et per manum Joseci Batecok xvj m.; et hoc idem predictus Benne, qui presens fuit, recognovit. Item, Jacobus de Bedford, unus ex iisdem Judeis, recognovit se habere quoddam scriptum obligatorium sub nominibus Bonini de La Mote et Joseci Batecok de xxx saccis lane. Item, idem Jacobus recognovit se recepisse de Bonino de La Mote xl m. Item, iidem Benne, Jacobus et Josecus dicunt, quod Benne, frater Jacobi de Bedford, habuit xl s. Item, Willelmus Le Gaoler habuit x m. Quidam vadletti ipsos auxiliantes ij m. et dim. Requisiti, ubi residuum devenerit, dicunt, quod distribuabant inter se et expendiderunt, et dederunt ballivis et aliis diversis hominibus, ut ipsos adjuvarent etc.

16. m. 5. s.
Bristol.

Cum Aaron de Hibernia, Judeus, filius Benjamin de Colecestria, imprisonatus fuisset et per multum tempus in prisona detentus pro quadam plata de retonsura monete, quam projecisse debuit in Avonam apud Bristol, prout Constabularius mandat, et pro aliis transgressionibus et decepcionibus sibi impositis, pro secta Regis relaxanda dat Regi iij biss. per plegios, Isaac le Eveske, de Londonia, Pictavinum, filium Sampsonis, et Meir de Bruges, unde unusquisque eorum manucepit satisfacere de j biss.; et dat Regi viij s. redditus in Colecestria in perpetuum pro predicta secta Regis relaxanda. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti Essexe, quod diligenter inquirat quas domos, redditus etc. dictus Aaron habuit in Colecestria, et illa capiat in manum Regis, ita quod de cetero inde possit Regi respondere, et quid etc. scire faciat etc. in quindena S. Johannis. Et idem Aaron pro predicta transgressionibus sibi imposita abjuravit villam Bristol, ita quod post diem S. Johannis proximo futuram non intrabit villam Bristol sine speciali mandato Domini Regis.

17. 130

ib. m. 9.
Ebor.

Cum Willelmus Peyuteuin, de Addinglega, districtus fuisset ad reddendum Regi xx l. de debitis Mossei, filii Bonefey, pro transgressionem monete forisfactis, venit coram etc., et dicit, quod satisfecit predicto Mosseo de predictis xx l. tempore quo habuit administracionem honorum suorum, et starrum acquietancie ei inde fecit, quod protulit coram etc., in hec verba:—Ego, Mosseus, filius Bonefey, Judeus, Eboraci, recognovi per hoc presens starrum meum, quod Willelmus Peyuteuin, de Addinglega, et omnes heredes et assignati sui sunt quieti de me, dicto Mosseo, et de omnibus heredibus meis et assignatis, de quadam carta que loquitur de xl l. per Archam Cirographorum Eboraci sub nomine dicti Willelmi et nomine meo, Mossei, ab origine mundi usque ad finem seculi, et omnibus aliis debitis, in quibus dictus Willelmus unquam michi, dicto Mosseo, tenebatur, per cartas, tallias, vel per aliqua alia instrumenta, pro se ipso, vel pro aliis, sive pro plegiis aliorum ab origine mundi usque ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto; et ego, dictus Mosseus et heredes mei dictum Willelmum et heredes suos et assignatos versus omnes homines, tam Christianos quam Judeos, occasione predictae carte et occasione alicujus debiti in quo dictus Willelmus unquam michi, dicto Mosseo, usque ad festum S. Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto tenebatur, acquietabimus et indemnes inperpetuum conservabimus. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum litera mea Ebraica consignavi.

Et quod satisfecit dicto Mosseo tempore licito et debito, ut supra-dictum est, ponit se super patriam. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod distingat Thomam de Benyngburgo et alios recognitores dictae inquisicionis per terras etc., et quod habeat corpora eorum coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in xv dies etc., nisi Nicholaus de Stapiltona prius etc.

Postea Nicholaus de Stapiltona retornavit inquisicionem a die S. Trinitatis in xv dies coram eo factam per sacramentum Thome de Benyngburgo, Ade de Benyngburgo, et aliorum Christianorum, Mossei de Coltona, Jacobi Le Ruby, et aliorum Judeorum. Qui dicunt, quod Willelmus de Addinglega satisfecit Mosseo, filio Bonefey, Judeo, de quodam debito xx l., et inde idem Mosseus fecit starrum predicto Willelmo de acquietancia, uno anno elapso antequam Judei Anglie pro tonsura monete capti essent per communitatem per preceptum Regia, et eo tempore quo fecit starrum predictum, habuit liberam administracionem honorum suorum. Ideo concessum est, quod predictus Willelmus Peyuteuin de predicto debito xx l. sit quietus, et quod carta de eodem debito eidem liberetur quiete dampnata. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod pro eodem debito ipsum non distingat etc.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS. AD SCACCARIUM
JUDEORUM APUD SALOPIAM.

Rot. 44, m. 3.
Deven.
Bristol.

Cum Adam, filius Hamonis de La Mare, de Caluistona, districtus fuisset ad reddendum Regi xxxvij m., que ab eo exiguntur per summonicionem Scaccarii Judaismi, de debito Hamonis predicti, patris sui, in quo Cresseus, filius Milonis le Eveske, Judeus, Bristoll', tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judaismi assignatis salutem:—Quia Adam de La Mare clamat habere acquietanciam de xxx et vij m., que ab eo exiguntur per summonicionem Scaccarii Judaismi nostri, de debitis in quibus Hamo de La Mare, pater predicti Ade, quondam tenebatur Cresseo, filio Milonis, Judeo, Bristoll', per starrum quod idem Adam inde habet, vobis mandamus, quod, inspecto starro predicto et inquisita ulterius veritate, si vobis constare poterit, quod predictus Adam de dicta pecunia quietus esse debeat, tunc ipsum inde quietum esse faciatis, prout de jure et secundum Legem et Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri fuerit factum. Teste Me ipso apud Rothlan xxvij die Junii anno regni nostri xj".

Et per hoc breve preceptum est Vicecomiti Somersete, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Michaelis in xv dies, sex probos et legales homines de visneto de Caluistona; et Constabulario Bristoll'. quod venire faciat coram etc. sex legales Judeos de villa Bristoll', per quos etc., ad recognoscendum etc., si predictus Hamo satisfecit dicto Judeo de dicto debito, tempore quo etc., et starrum acquietancie ei fecit etc., sicut predictus Adam dicit. Ad quem diem inquisicio venit per Johannem de Berewik', Robertum de Cumptons, et alios Christianos, Isaac de Karleun, Josceum de Karleun, et alios Judeos, sicut patet inter brevia Termini S. Michaelis proximo sequentis retornata. Qui dicunt supra sacramentum suum, quod starrum, quod predictus Adam protulit coram etc., de acquietancia dicti debiti, ut dicit, in hec verba: Cresseus le Eveske recognovit per starrum suum, quod Hamo de Caluistona et heredes sui quieti sunt de ipso Judeo et heredibus suis, a creacione seculi usque S. Johannis Evangeliste

infra Natale Domini anno Regis Henrici xliij^o, de omnibus debitis et calumpniis, et eciam dictus Judeus debet acquietare dictum Hamonem de iij s., in quibus tenebatur Isaac de Karleun, Judeo, a die S. Martini in xv dies anno Regis Henrici xl^o non est factum dicti Cresset. no manu sua signatum, nec quod per predictum starrum de predictis xxxvij m. quietus esse debet. Et ideo consideratum est, quod predictus Adam de predictis xxxvij m., ut prius, remaneat oneratus, et pro predicto falso starro, quod protulit, in misericordia. Et non committitur prisone, quia dictum starrum fuit factum patris sui, et non suum.

DE TERMINO S. TRINITATIS ANNO DUODECIMO.

Rot. 45, m. 2.
Kant.

Joccus, filius Sauloti, Judeus, venire fecit Abbatem de Eynesham, tenentem quamdam partem reddituum qui fuerunt Willelmi Caperun, et exigit ab eo viginti novem solidos de catallo et lucrum inde emersum ante Statuta Regis, quos ei debet occasione predictorum reddituum etc., quos tenet per cirographum lx s., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Londonie, ut dicit.

Et predictus Abbas, per attornatum suum, venit et dicit, quod non tenet aliquem redditum in Histona quem predictus Willelmus Caperun vendere, alienare, vel invadiare potuit, et de hoc ponit se super patriam. Et predictus Joccus similiter. Et preceptum est Vicecomiti, quod venire faciat coram etc., a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas, xij etc. de visneto de Histona, per quos etc., et qui nulla etc., ad recognoscendum in forma predicta.

Willel.

Petrus de Ore pro pluribus defaultis versus Gamahel de Oxonia Judeum in misericordia.

Gamaliel de Oxonia, Judeus, venire fecit Petrum de Ore, tenentem quamdam partem terrarum que fuerunt Simonis de Ordeistona, et exigit ab eo e s. de catallo et lx s. de luero inde ante Statuta Regis emerso, quos ei debet occasione predictarum terrarum etc., per cirographum xvij m., unde altera pars est in Archa Cirographorum Oxonie, ut dicit.

Predictus Petrus venit et peciit diem premeditandi, et habet a die S. Johannis Baptiste in tres septimanas.

1b. m. 4.
Loud.

Catalla Magistri Elie, Judei, defuncti.

Inquisicio facta die Martis proxima post festum S. Barnabe Apostoli coram Johanne de Kirkeby, Thesaurario; Rogero de Northwode, Johanne de Cobbeham, Petro de Cestre, Baronibus; Philippo de Wyleuby, Cancellario de Scaccario, et Roberto de Ludham, Justiciario ad custodiam Judeorum assignato; anno regni Regis Edwardi duodecimo; de bonis et catallis que Magister Elias, filius Magistri Mossei, Judeus, defunctus, habuit die quo egrotavit etc., ut in auro et argento etc.; per sacramentum Henrici Le Cofrer, Johannis Skip, Rogeri Le Barber, Walteri Le Waleis, Johannis Le Cofrer, Thome de La Corner, Walteri Gratesfige, Nicholai de Bechesworth, Galfridi de Balesham, peletarii, Johannis de Pesemerche, bokeler', Willelmi de Notingham, peyntour, et Johannis de Roulers, hauberg', Christianorum; Gamaliel de Oxonia, Manseri, filii Aaron, Isaac de Blaungy, Isaac Le Clerk, Mossei Crespin, Isaac le Eveske, Cresse, filii Cresse, Benedicti Bateman, Diei le Eveske, Manseri Le Despenser, Elie de Cornehill et Sampsonis de Raleghe, Judeorum. Qui dicunt, quod predictus Magister Elias habuit die quo egrotavit, ut in auro et argento, jocalibus, vadiis et omnibus aliis mobilibus, ad valenciam cece m., et domos, in quibus habitare solebat, que valent per annum c s. Summa cclxxj l. xij s. iiij d. Que mobilia et domus, cum pertinenciis, post mortem dicti Judei remanserunt in manibus Florie, que fuit uxor predicti Magistri Elie. Et predicta Floria venit coram predictis Thesaurario et aliis supradictis, et finem fecit gratis pro predictis catallis habendis, et domo quam dictus Judeus inhabitare solebat, tenendis quamdiu vixerit, per cece m., solvendo Regi c m. ad Scaccarium in festo Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Edwardi xij°. et c m. ad Scaccarium ad festum S. Michaelis in Termino, anno predicto Regis xij° incipiente xij°, et c m. in festo Hillarii proximo sequente, et c m. ad Scaccarium Pasche in termino proximo sequente.

Et preceptum est Constabulario Turris, quod predicte Florie de predictis catallis et domo liberam permittat habere administracionem etc.

Floria, que fuit uxor Magistri Elie, filii Magistri Mossei, tulit breve Regis de Magno Sigillo in hec verba:—Edwardus etc. Justiciariis suis ad custodiam Judeorum assignatis salutem:—Mandamus vobis, quod

Floriam, que fuit uxor Magistri Elie, Judei, Londonie, et familiam suam in domibus, que fuerunt predicti Elie, in pace morari permittatis, donec aliud a Nobis habueritis in mandatis, et facta inquisitione de bonis et catallis ipsius Elie, et salvis Nobis hiis que ad Nos pertinent de bonis et catallis ipsius, predicte Florie dotem suam inde, juxta Consuetudinem Judaismi nostri, assignari faciatis. Teste Me ipso apud Baladeulin xviii^o die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Per hoc breve liberatur predicta Florie unum debitum sub nominibus Walteri de Bernham, militis, de Comitatu Cantie, et dicti Magistri Elie de decem saccis lane, quod appuratur ad xxx l., actum Londonie die Lune proxima ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude anno Regis Edwardi xj^o, et aliud debitum sub nominibus Milonis de Hasteng, militis, de Comitatu Lincolnie, et predicti Judei, de quater viginti l., quod appuratur ad lxxv l., actum die Veneris proxima post festum Translacionis S. Thome Martyris anno Regis Edwardi x^o: allocatis predicta Florie c l., recipiendis de illis debitis, debet restituere heredibus predicti Elie c s., que supersunt ultra summam c l.

Iidem juratores dicunt, quod predictus Elias habuit in redditibus in Civitate Londonie xix l. xvj s., preter domos quas inhabitare solebat, que conceduntur Florie, que fuit uxor ejus, tenende quoad vixerit, ut supra.

Summa xix l. xvj s.¹

ib. m. s.
dorso.
Nort. Not.
Ebor.

Jeo, qe suy ensele desuz, reconeus verreyement verreye reconey-saunce, pur moey, e pur tuz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe Sire Jordan Foliot e tuz ses heirs e tuz ses assignez quites sunt de moey, e de tuz mes heirs, e de tuz mes assignez, de tutes maneres de dettes, parlaunz en soun noun e le men, seit par escrit, par chartre en Huche, ou par obligatiun, ou par reconeysaunce, ou par tailye, ou par pleggage, ou par autre demaunde, ou par autre manere de estrument, de denz Huches de Cyrogreffes ou dehors, fetes de le comencement du seclø deskes a le endemeyn de la feste Seint Johan Baptiste, le an de le regne le Rey Edward, fiz le Rey Henri, douzime, sauve a moey mun recoverir ver Sire Ricard Foliot, e les tenaunz de ses terres, de un obligatioun de vint sacs de leyne, pris de le sac dis mars, qe parout sur les nouns le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e Sire Ricard Foliot e Sire Willieme Foliot. E si il i est trove autre dette par

¹ A long Inventory of credits follows.

escriit, par chartre en Huche, ou par obligatioun, ou par reconeysaunce, ou par pleggage, ou par tailye, ou par autre manere de estrument, sur les nouns les avaunt diz Sire Jordan e ses heirs, en mun noun, fetes avaunt la Seint Johan avaunt dit, Jeo graunt, pur moey, e pur touz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe quites seient e ren ne valyent e pur nules seient tenues, e qe le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez de tutes quites seient ; e si il i est nul homme ou femme, Crestien, Jeu ou Jueu, qe pussent ren chalenger de nule manere de dette ou de demaundes avaunt dites, hors pris le obligatiun avaunt dit de vint sacs de leyne, qe Jeo eye recoverir ver le avaunt dit Sire Ricard, issi qe le avaunt dit Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez seient quites de le avaunt dit obligatioun de vint sacs de leyne e de tutes autres dettes, sauve a moey mun recoverir de le avaunt dit obligatioun, des terres Sire Ricard Foliot e des tenanz de ses terres. E Jeo graunt, pur moey, e pur touz mes heirs, e pur touz mes assignez, qe nus seyum tenuz de eus aquiter ver tuz ceus qe ren chalenger pussent sur les avaunz diz Sire Jordan e ses heirs e ses assignez de les avaunt dite dettes solum la furme avaunt dite. E ceo, qe Jeo ay reconeu ay Jeo ensele, Aaron le Fiz Vives, de language de Ebreu.

DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO DUODECIMO
INCIPIENTE TREDECIMO.

Rot. 46, m. 1.
clerum.
Nort. Suff.

Mosseus, filius Magistri Elie, Benettus, filius Magistri Elie, Abraham, filius Magistri Elie, Isaac, filius Magistri Elie, Leo, filius Magistri Elie, et Haginus,¹ filius Cressei, custos heredum Cressei, filii Magistri Elie, recognoverunt per starrum suum, quod Robertus Houel, miles, filius Roberti Houel, et heredes sui et tenentes terrarum suarum, quieti sunt de ipsis Judeis, heredibus et assignatis eorum, de toto debito xxx l., in quo predictus Robertus, filius, tenebatur sub nominibus ipsius Roberti et Samuelis Le Blund, quod quidem debitum liberatum fuit predicto Magistro Elie, patri predictorum Judeorum, de Thesauro Domini Regis per preceptum ipsius Domini Regis: de toto debito predicto predictus Robertus Houel, filius, et heredes et assignati sui, et tenentes terrarum suarum, quieti sunt de ipsis Judeis et heredibus eorum, et de omnibus heredibus patris predictorum Judeorum, et assignatorum eorum, a creacione seculi usque ad finem. Insuper, predicti Judei concedunt, pro se et heredibus et assignatis eorum,

¹ Hagin, son of Deulecresser, the Chief Rabbi.

quod ipsi quietaverunt et perdonaverunt Domino Roberto de Ludham, clerico, et heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus, demandam, et calumpniam quod ipsi habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt, super omnes terras et tenementa, cum pertinenciis, quas vel que predictus Robertus de Ludham tenuit de predicto Roberto Houel die confectionis presentis starri, ubicunque fuerint, a principio seculi usque ad finem; et volunt predicti Judei spontanea et una voluntate sua, quod predictum debitum xxx l. sub nominibus predicti Roberti Houel et Samuelis Le Blund liberetur predicto Roberto de Ludham quietum, quia idem Robertus de Ludham satisfecit predictis Judeis de toto predicto debito integraliter. Actum die S. Margarete anno regni Regis Edwardi duodecimo.

Et per istud starrum carta predicti debiti xxx l. sub nominibus Roberti Houel, junioris, militis, et Samuelis Le Blund liberatur predicto Roberto de Ludham in pleno Scaccario quiete dampnata.

NOTE. The contents of the one remaining roll (Trin. 14 Ed. I.) are of so slight interest that our selection may here fitly terminate.

GLOSSARY

ament, or perhaps **amenc**, from the Latin 'amentia,' madness, absurdity, or flagrant error.

apurare, to liquidate, is very late Latin, if not peculiar to the idiom of the Exchequer.

attingere in thirteenth-century law parlance did not necessarily signify more than to reach a certain result; 'attainder' in the sense of conviction is a later development. Cf. New English Dictionary, ed. Murray, 'attainder.'

aurum Regine. The Queen's pecuniary perquisites were denominated her gold, though before the issue (1257) and after the withdrawal (1270) of Henry III.'s golden penny they must have been usually paid in silver. Grueber, Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum (1899), pp. 42-3. The mark of gold, in which they were reckoned, varied in exchange about ten marks of silver. Prynne, 'Aurum Reginæ' (1668), pp. 1-10. Cf. p. 111 supra.

bissancia, bezants, current coin of the Eastern Empire. The silver bezant was at this period received in England at 2s., and supplied the want of a silver coin of the realm of higher value than the denier or silver penny. (It is very doubtful whether the groats said to have been issued by Edward I. after 1279 were in general circulation before 1290. Ruding, Annals of the Coinage, 3rd ed. i. 193-4. Grueber, l. c.) The gold bezant contained from sixty-five

to seventy grains, and was thus worth rather more than 10s. Forty gold bezants were accepted by Edward I. as the talliage of a Jewish magnate. See p. 77 supra.

bluetum, cloth of a bluish tint. See New English Dictionary, ed. Murray, 'bluet,' and cf. 'burnet,' ib.

conciencia, apparently from 'conciere' (= 'concio'). The context demands the sense of 'congregation' or 'community.'

coopertorium (cf. supercoopertorium, p. 111, supra), denoted any sort of covering, from the roof downwards. Its precise meaning is therefore only to be determined or conjectured from its context. It commonly signified a coverlet. Chron. Abbat. Rames. (Rolls Ser.) p. 348; Chron. Monast. de Abingdon (Rolls Ser.), i. 384, ii. 273; Matt. Paris, Chron. Maj. (Rolls Ser.), vi. 91; Migne, Patrol. (Lat.) cliiii. 894. Cf. Du Cange.

cot (cf. German Zotte), tangled hair, or the like, used technically of a matted fleece.

Wright's English Dialect Dictionary; New English Dictionary, ed. Murray.

curialitas, largess. Du Cange. With this euphemism for usury cf. the commercial use of 'royalty.'

forcerium, any close receptacle, from a coffin to a casket. Du Cange.

fusselletum. Cf. the Italian fuscelletto or fuscellino, stalk, rod, or skewer; and the phrase 'cercar col fuscellino,' to search with extreme diligence. Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca.

- gard**, or **gare**, a fringe of thin quality depreciating the fleece, or the fleece so depreciated. Godefroy.
- grissum**, most usually **griseum**, a species of grey fur, less valuable than vair; perhaps the winter coat of the squirrel. Mun. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) II. ii. 806.
- marcata**. The final syllable is merely connective. Thus *marcata redditus* = rent to the amount of a mark. Similarly *denariata*, *librata*. Cf. *librata debitorum*, debts to the amount of a pound, p. 67 supra.
- mazer**, wood of a mottled grain, usually maple, much prized for drinking-bowls, which were frequently mounted on and rimmed with silver. See Cripps, 'Old English Plate,' p. 252. A few specimens may be seen at the British Museum.
- pannus sanguinolentus**. Cf. 'dras moyses de sanc,' p. liv supra. The prohibition is not of stuff dyed blood-red, in which Jews might lawfully deal (see p. 111 supra), but of stuff stained with actual blood. The prohibition may have been merely designed to facilitate the detection of murder, or some occult practice with the blood may have been apprehended; which would point to blood derived from a particular source, to which virtues both noxious and curative were ascribed. Cf. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxviii. 23, and Marcellus Empiricus, *De Medicament.* xxxv. 30: 'Pannum muliebrem, i.e. menstrualem, oleo madefactum excoque; deinde exprime, et ceram illi oleo sufficientem adde, ut cerotum facias, quo arthriticum vel paralyticum utiliter perunges.' See also Leviticus, xv. 19.
- scola Judeorum** certainly denotes the synagogue, but was probably used with considerable latitude, so as to include any place of meeting for purposes of instruction or serious discussion. Cf. Du Cange.
- stallare**, to provide for payment by instalments. Madox, ii. 209, n. (r.). If the *mortuum vadium* of the Jews was, as is probable, a rentcharge, it might aptly be described as *pro stallando debito*. Cf. Du Cange, 'stallagium.'
- strandling**, a species of black fur. Cf. Mun. Gildh. Lond. (Rolls Ser.) II. i. 94: 'Item pro stranglino et polan et cujuslibet alterius nigri operis v solidos vi denarios.'
- summe**, Low Lat. *sauma*, from Greek *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle; hence a horse-load, and in that sense a common measure of corn. Skeat, *Etym. Dict.*

INDEX OF MATTERS.

- Abbot of Fountains, case of, 52, 86
Account, cases of, 18, 19, 41, 42, 84, 89,
102, 113
Acknowledgment by record, 28, 34, 35, 67,
68, 77, 82, 92-4, 118-19, 121, 132.
See Starr
Acquittance, cases concerning, 50, 53, 63,
100. See Starr
Administration, see Successions, Jewish
Agriculture, opened to Jews, xiii, xxxviii
Alienage, i
Amercement, instances of, 10, 18, 32, 33,
38, 52, 54, 69, 70, 83, 86, 89, 91, 97,
101, 109, 116, 117, 130
Anti-Semitism, causes of, xiv-xvii
Assault, case of, 11
Assignment, see Starr
Attorney, appearance by, 86, 65, 84, 96,
97, 100, 101, 107, 109, 118, 125
document payable to, 83, 94
- Badge, worn by Jews, xxv, xxxviii
Barons, see Exchequer
constitutionalism of, xxvii, xxxiii,
xxxvii
the Disinherited, 77
Bezants, payments to Crown in, xxxv, 21,
60, 77, 80
Books, 18, 103, 114
Burgesses sworn in to protect Jews,
xxv
Burial of Jews, regulations concerning,
xi, 1
- Cemetery, Jewish, site of, xi, 122
Charters of Jewry, xii-xiii, 1-3
other enrolled, 56-59, 118-9, 121
- Chattels, pledge of, see Detinue
Chevage, see Poll-tax
Chirograph, form and registration of,
xix
outside chest, 19, 43, 81
fraudulent dealings with, 54, 65
Chirograph-Chests, attacks on, xxxvii, 41,
44, 49, 51, 76
closure of, lxi, 70, 98
Chirographers, election of, 11, 82
privilege of, 73
summoned to answer for alleged irregu-
lar practices, 22, 67, 82, 83
Chroniclers, antipathy of, to Jews, xv
Churches, Jews not to frequent, xxix,
xlviii
Circumcision, case of, xxii, xxvii, xlv
Clergy, attitude of, towards Jews, xiv,
xxix, xxxix
Coinage, offences against, xv, xxxix, 8, 11,
91, 95, 120, 125, 127
Conspiracy against the Crown, charge of,
73
by Christian and Jew against Jew,
charge of, 95
by chirographers, charge of, 81
Converts, harsh treatment of, xxxv-xxxvi,
42, 99, 114, 125
House of, 113-14
Countor, mentioned, 54
Court fees, higher scale of, for Jews,
xxxv
Crafts, Jewish, xi
Crown, Pleas of, 2
Culture, Jewish, xv
Customs, exemption of Jews from, xii, 2
- Damages, 9, 10, 54, 56

- Debt, actions of, 3, 9, 13, 65, 67, 93, 101, 108, 109, 117, 123, 125, 128-30
 assignability of, restricted, xxxviii, xlvi, 47, 63, 81
 assignment of, by Crown, 59, 71, 92, 112
 composition for, 13, 15
 runs with land, 18, 50, 52, 53, 63, 65, 72, 100, 108, 117, 118, 125, 130, 133
- Defamation, case of, 70
- Detinue, cases of, 17, 31-33, 37, 63, 73, 78, 85, 88, 103, 106, 107, 108, 111, 115
- Distress, unlawful, 7, 9, 13, 101
- Document payable to bearer, 65
- Dominicans, conspicuous charity and misguided zeal of, xxxi, xl
- Dower, Jewish widow entitled to, 52, 132
- Dress, articles of, 17, 32, 37, 89, 104, 109, 111, 115
- Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, Jews exempted from, xiv
- Escheat, xxxvi-xxxvii
 case of, 99
- Evesake, uncertain import of term, as applied to Jews, 15 n., 65 n.
- Exchequer of the Jews, origin and jurisdiction of, xx-xxiii
- Expenses, provision for recovery of, xxxviii, 49, 93, 94
- Faalty, Jews debarred from doing or receiving, xiii, xxxviii
- Fee-rents, xxxvii, xlix, 16, 38, 41, 43, 45, 56, 60
- Fine, inter partes, 8, 9, 36, 40, 42, 50, 71
 with Crown, 18, 35, 42, 52, 54, 60, 77, 82, 91, 104, 121
- Forfeiture, xxxv-xxxvi
 cases of, 43, 61, 78, 82, 87, 96, 107, 109, 116, 125, 128
- Forgery, charges of, 4, 39, 41, 96, 129
- Furniture, articles of, 8, 17, 33, 37, 63, 97, 106, 108, 109, 111
- Gage, nature of, xiii
 cf. Account, cases of
- Gilda, restrict range of Jewish operations, xi, xxxix
- Inquest, post-mortem, instance of, 73
 as to proceedings of synagogues, 66
 as to ownership of house property, 5, 105. Cf. Successions, Jewish
 as to validity of *starrs*, see *Starrs*, cases concerning
- Intercourse, friendly, prohibited between Christians and Jews, xxix, xlvi
- Interdict, on delinquent Jews, xxxix
- Interest, rate of, xii
 assignment of, prohibited, xxxviii
- Jew, assignment of, as personal chattel, 62
- Jewess, deacon's fatal passion for, xxix
- Jewries, outward aspect of, xi
 distribution of, xiv
- Jewry, legal status of, x-xiii, xxviii, xxxv-xxxviii, xlvi-liv
 Rolls of Pleas of, mentioned, 66
- Jewry of Canterbury, exclusiveness of, 26
- Jews, arrested en masse and cruelly handled by King John, xxiv
 assigned en masse by Henry III. to Richard of Cornwall, xxx
 assigned en masse to Prince Edward and by him subdemised, xxxiv
 reassigned to Richard of Cornwall, xxxviii
 outrages upon, xvii, xxxvii
 not to change their residence without royal licence, xxix, xxxv, xlvi, 29, 61, 82
 removed from certain towns, 65
 arrested en masse by Edward I., xxix, xl
 expelled from England, ib.
- Jury, composition of, xxiii, lxi
 cases illustrating, 64, 73, 79, 84, 85, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 103, 104, 106, 106, 108, 109, 112, 116, 121, 122, 128, 129, 129, 131
- Justices of Jews, precarious position of, xxxiv
 corruption of, xxxv, 126
- King's Third, retention of, lix
 information as to, 73
 mode of securing, 66, 73, 77, 79

- Land, pleas of, 5, 86, 65
 Larceny, cases of, 11, 78, 125
 Lawyers, diabolic logic of, xxxvi
 Lease, enrolled, 118
 Lent, to be observed by Jews, xxix, xlviii
 Liberties, no protection to Jews, 68-70
 London, City of, rents and houses held by Jews in, 16, 46, 65, 105, 119, 122, 131
 Tower of, Jews committed to, 5, 56, 116
 Chirograph-Chest secured in, 38
 oppression of Jew by Constable of, ib.
 temporary residence of Chief Rabbi, 73
- Magna Carta, clause in, affecting Jews, xiii
 Magnates, Jewish, duped and despoiled by Crown, xxvi-xxviii
 Mainprise, instances of, 51, 52, 67, 82, 83, 86, 91, 97, 121
 Manors, held by Jews in gage, 10, 19, 39, 45, 80, 93, 118
 Marriage, relief on, xxxvi-xxxvii
 Masters of Jewish Law, notices of, 36, 74, 86, 88, 96
 Memoranda, miscellaneous, 11, 35, 42-3, 60-2, 67-70, 72-3, 76-7
 Merton, Provisions of, xiii
 Mortgage, see Real Estate
 Murder, case of, 105
 ritual, charges of, xiv, xxx
- Oath on Pentateuch, xii, 1, 89
 Oblations, xlvii-vii, 6, 8, 24, 28, 35, 42, 86, 126
- Parish priest, limited authority of over Jews, xxix, xlviii
 Parliament of Jews, so called, xxvii
 Peace, appeal of breach of, 11
 Pledges, secret, lix
 frauds in connection with, see Detinue
 Poitevin policy, disastrous to Jews, xxvi
 Poll-tax, xxxviii
 Prosecution, default in, 43, 52, 63, 101, 104
- Rabbi, Chief, official status of, xiii, xx, xxxiii
 fortunes of holders of office, xxx, xxxiii, 73, 77, 84, 88, 91, 98, 99, 105, 109, 118, 122, 131
 Rabbinical rhetoric, futility of, xxix
 Rape, charge of, 104
 Real estate, how far tenable by Jews, xiii, xxxvii, xlviii-liv
 Receipt of stolen goods, 95
 Record, acknowledgment by, see Acknowledgment and Starr
 Release of suit by Crown, fine for, 42, 104, 121
 Rent, pecuniary, 16, 46. Cf. Fee-rents specific, 17, 46, 57, 120
 Rentcharge, see Real Estate
- Seisin, xiii, xxxv, xlviii-liv
 of gage by order of the Court, 63
 by writ, 22, 62. Cf. Statutes of Jewry by letters royal, 22 et seq.
 right of debtor or his heir, 25, 62
 Semitic simplicity, instance of, xxxvii
 Services of Christians, Jews debarred from, xiv, xxix, xlviii
 Sheriff, jurisdiction of, over Jews, xxi
 amercement of, 69, 86
 false charge against, 17
 Starr, form and conditions of validity of, xix
 examples of, 10, 14-16, 33, 34, 43-47, 48-50, 55, 65, 80, 90, 93, 128, 132
 cases concerning, 38, 53, 54, 65, 72, 89, 93, 98, 109, 122, 128, 129
 Statutes of Jewry, x, xiii, xxviii, xlviii-liv, 101-3, 117, 130
 Successions, Jewish, relief on, xxxvi
 cases of, 60-61, 72-9, 85, 93, 131
 Synagogue, powers of, xiv, xxviii
 effect of excommunication by, xxxv, 87, 96
 regulation of worship of, xxix, xlviii
 restricted to certain localities, ib.
 disscised in London of most of its edifices, xl
 proclamation in, 9, 12, 41
 See Inquest
- Talliage, prerogative of, how exercised, xvi, xvii, xx, xxiv, xxvi-xxx, xxxiii, xxxviii, 27-31

- Tallage, security for, 77
Tally, fraudulent use of, 82
 for goods pledged, 107
Token, for delivery of goods, 82, 87
Treasury, royal, alleged thefts from, 52-3
Trespass, pleas of, 41, 54, 70, 88, 101
Trespass and Fraud, 83, 84, 86, 109
- Usury, prohibition of, xxxviii, 101-3
 not retroactive, 102, 117, 130
 evasion of law, xl, 93-94, 115
 Jews outdone by Christians in practice
 of, xxxiv
- Usury, between Jew and Jew, 65
- Wager of Law, privilege of Jew in, xii,
 xxi, 1, 71, 89, 107
Wardship, xxxvi, 35, 73
Waste, gagee impeachable for, 45, 47
William Rufus, patronage of Jews by, x
Witnesses, two prescribed in cases
 between Christian and Jew, xii, 1
Wool trade, Jews engaged in, 84, 94
Writ, value of, in hands of a Jew,
 xii, 1
Writing obligatory, 94, 126

INDEX OF PERSONS.

[N.B.—In this Index unimportant variations of spelling are ignored.]

CHRISTIANS.

- Actona, Henricus de, 117
Adrion, Johannes, 17
Aete, Willelmus de, 59
Ethelmarus, Wintoniensis Electus, 60
Aguillun, Robertus, 15, 59
Albini, William de, xxiii
Alienora, Regina, 87, 107, 109, 112
 Regina-Mater, 71-8, 85, 88, 92. Cf. xxvii
Alured or Aufred, 32
Alurey or Aufrey, ib.
Aquam, Adam ad, 126
Araz, Robertus de, 121
Arketel, Andreas, 82
Assby, Johannes de, 83
 Stephanus, 125
Assell, Philip, xxvi
Attechirche, Johannes, 100
Aurifaber, Henricus, 6
 Johannes, 32
 Ricardus, 6
- Bacun, Rogeri, Johanna uxor, 9
Balesham, Galfridus de, 131
Balon, Margeria de, 92
 Reginaldus de, ib.
Barbane, La, Reymund de, 91
Barber, Le, Rogerus, 131
Bardulf, Willelmus, 12, 13
Barrok', Nicholaus, 51
Basinge, Adam de, 17
 Robertus de, 118
 Thomas de, 54, 120
Basset, Fulco, 10
 Philippus, ib., 59. Cf. xxxii
Bassihawe, Adam de, 41
- Bathonia, Henricus de, 27. Cf. xxxii
 Herveius de, 70
Batur, Le, Galfridus, 100
 Johannes, ib.
Bauns, Willelmus de, 111
Bechesworth, Nicholaus de, 131
Belassez (conversa), 114
Belet, Willelmus, 59
Belhuncle, Willelmus, 9
Benedictus, fisticus, xlv
Benetlega, Martinus, Prior de, 7
 Johannes de, 119
Benyngburgo, Adam de, 128
 Thomas de, ib.
Beraud, Petrus, 33-5. Cf. xxxiv
Berewik', Johannes de, 129
Berklingen', Petrus de, 51
Bernard of Clairvaux, St., xvi
Bernham, Matildis de, xlv
 Walterus de, 132
Berstrete, Simon de, xlv
Bertona, Agnes de, 85
Betleshangre, Elias de, 51
Beufo, Emma de, 15
Bigod, Hugh, xxxiii
Billokeby, Willelmus de, 95
Birkeley, Henricus de, 93
Blancmuster, Reginaldus de, 51
Bleys, Willelmus de, Lincolnensis Epi-
 scopus, 14
Bloye, Joel de, 106
Blund, Le, Edwardus, 84
Blundus, Willelmus, 5, 7
Blunt, Le, Radulfus, 120
 Robertus, 119

- Bohum, Henricus de, Comes de Herefordia, 2
 Nicholaus de, 52
 Bokeler, Le, Vrynot, 100
 Bolonia, Hugo de, 108
 Bonevilla, Willelmus de, 95
 Bonvin, Thomas, 108
 Bosco, Willelmus de, 108
 Botiler, Le, Martinus, 106
 Boxle, Willelmus de, 109
 Bradefoud, Robertus de, 78
 Bradestona, Robertus de, 117
 Bray, Henricus de, 123 4. Cf. xxxiv
 Breatu', Falke de, xxvi
 Bregeman, Ricardus, 38
 Bret, Le, Robertus, 46
 Breth', La, Andreas de, 17
 Breton, Le, Willelmus, 17. Cf. xxvi
 Briwerr', Willelmus, 2
 Brill, Radulfus, 94
 Brochulle, Willelmus de, 116
 Bromwich, Henricus de, 123
 Bruer, Nicholaus de, ib.
 Brun, Le, Adam, 11
 Brus, Robertus de, 13
 Bruwes, Robertus de, 57
 Bucher, Le, Reginaldus, 17
 Bungeya, Rogerus de, 7
 Burgh, Hubert de, xv
 Burgo, Willelmus de, 53
 Burnel, Robertus de, 40
 Burrell, Rogerus, 116
 Bussey, Willelmus de, 108
 Byham, Radulfus de, 51

 Callestere, Le, Agnes, 108
 Caluistona, Hamo de, 129
 Cantia, Walterus de, see Kancia
 Cantuaria, Radulfus de, 17
 Canvile, Johannes de, 124
 Caperun, Willelmus, 130
 Carleton, William de, xxxiv
 Carnifex, Johannes de, 90
 Carpentarius, Godefridus, 125
 Rogerus, ib.
 Castro, Bartholomeus de, 46
 Cauz, Rogerus de, 108
 Cestre, Petrus de, 131
 Chabbeney, Willelmus, 60
 Chamberleg', Le, Galfridus, 35
 Chaundeler, Le, Rogerus, 100
 Chendut, Stephanus de, 110
 Cherlecote, Thomas de, 19, 21
 Chese, Nicholaus, xlv

 Chetham, Nigellus de, 51
 Chikewell, Ricardus de, 130
 Clasor, Martinus, 90
 Clare, Gilbertus de, Comes Gloucestris, 37, 48, 71
 Clerk, Le, Johannes, 113, Jocosus, 126
 Cobbeham or Cobham, Johannes de, 78, 112, 131
 Cocus, Rogerus, 51
 Cofrer, Le, Henricus, 131
 Johannes, 100, 105-6, 131
 Coleworth, Hugo de, 91
 Ricardus de, ib.
 Columbers, Philippus de, 15
 Conversus, Le, Willelmus, 113
 Corner, La, Thomas de, 100, 131
 Coudray, Petrus de, 57
 Crepping, Robert de, xxxiv
 Crespin, Le, Robertus, 100
 Cristinesse, Robertus, 8
 Croce, La, Walterus de, 68
 Cruce Rossie, Prior de, 88
 Culleworth, Ricardus de, 38
 Robertus de, ib.
 Culvert, Johannes, 64
 Cumptona, Robertus de, 129
 Cuner, Le, Willelmus, 16

 Dernestall, Hugo de, 37
 Hugonis, Sarra uxor, ib.
 Despenser, Le, Hugo, 38. Cf. xxxiii
 Robertus, 11
 Dol, Richard de, xxvi
 Donholm, Thomas de, 17
 Willelmus de, ib.
 Dorset, Alexander de, xxvi
 Dunelm, Thomas de, 17
 Dunestaplia, Ricardus, Prior de, 4
 Dunolm, Willelmus de, 120
 Dyne, Willelmus de, 54
 Dyngnetona, Hugo de, 113

 Eadmundus, see 'Filius,' Almannie Regis
 Eboraco, Willelmus de, xlvii
 Edgar, Johannes, 23
 Edwardus, Dominus, 34, 39. Cf. xxxiv, xxxvii-viii, xlviii
 Rex, 73, 78, 87, 92, 96, 99, 112, 114, 122, 131
 Escote, Le, Thomas, 53
 Esperun, see Sperun
 Esseby, David de, 43
 Everemue, Reginaldus de, 46, 48

- Evereus, Willelmus de, 80
 Ewell, Ricardus de, 84
 Exonia, Johannes de, 83
 Eynesham, Abbas de, 130
- Farle, Thomas de, 51
 Farlighth', Henricus de, 17
 Farndona, Willelmus de, 120
 Faukeham, Willelmus de, 59
 Ferun, Le, Alexander, 17
- Filia, Filius :—
 Ade, Johannes, 36
 Allemannie Regis, Eadmundus, 69
 Anketini, Willelmus, 125
 Astona Undregge, Thome de, Johannes, 61
 Aucheri, Henrici, Ricardus, 29
 Bas, Le, Gilberti, Martinus, 121
 Benedioti, Odardus, xxvii, xlv
 Bernardi, Walterus, 71
 Broke, La, Nicholai de, Adam, 51
 Ricardus, ib.
 Bromwich, Rogeri, Thomas de, 122
 Columbers Philippi de, Philippus, 16
 Donelm, Thome de, Jolanus, 17
 Esseby, David de, Stephani, Isabella, 62
 Ettona, Thome de, Robertus, 53
 Fichet, Roberti, Hugo, 83
 Galfridi, Johannes, 60
 Henrici Regis, Eadmundus, 62. Cf. xxx
 Henrici, Ricardus, 123
 Hervici, Johannes, 101
 Johannis, Bartholomeus, 36
 Kyme, Philippi de, Willelmus, 14
 Martini, Nicholaus, 57-8
 Nicholai, Isabella uxor, ib.
 Mathei, Johannes, 57-9
 Mossei, Samuel (conversus), 125
 Octonis, Hugo, 56
 Osmundi, Johannes, 61
 Pentenhawe, Humfridi de, Walterus, 68
 Petri, Gaufridus, Comes Essexe, 2, 5
 Willelmus, 82
 Poining', Thome de, Lucas, 15
 Ricardi, Philippus, 11
 Thomas, 17
 Willelmus, 34
 Roberti, Henricus, 11
 Rogeri, Rogerus, 125
 Willelmus, 17
 Scuteby, Ricardi de, Adam, 53
 Theobaldi, Rogerus, 11
- Filia, Filius :—
 Torp', Walteri, Gilbertus, 8
 Usburna, Alexandri de, Robertus, 52
 Walteri, Robertus, 5
 Willelmi, Laurentius, 17
 Willelmus, 51
 Floyr, Johannes, 83
 Foliot, Jordan, 132
 Ricard, ib.
 Willieme, ib.
 Fontibus, Abbas de, 52, 86
 Franceys, Le, Willelmus, 112
 Fresingfeld, Ricardus de, xlvi
 Frowyk', Henricus de, 120
 Fuleham, Robertus de, 35, 46, 62, 77, 85.
 Cf. xxxiv
 Fulney, Johannes de, 79
 Fuster, Le, Thomas, 117
- Galfridus, Frater, 10, 13, 14. See Geoffrey the Templar
- Gaoler, Le, Willelmus, 125
 Gatesden, Johannes de, 60
 Geoffrey the Templar, xxvii
 Giseburn', Johannes de Overtona, Prior de, 39-40
 Glanvill, Ranulf, xvii
 Gloucestria, Comitissa de, 69
 Willelmus de, 28
 Gloucestrie Comes, see Clare, Gilbertus de
 Glovernia, Willelmus de, 4
 Godard, Galfridus, 16
 Godefridus, Wintoniensis Episcopus, 13
 Wigorniensis Episcopus, 59
 Gorges, Radulfus de, 92
 Graftona, Johannes de, 52
 Gras, Le, Cecilia, Nicholaus, 63
 Gratefige, Walterus, 131
 Gravele, Robertus de, 93
 Greinvilla, Adam de, 60. Cf. xxxiii
 Greynvilla, Simon de, 88
 Simonis, Isabella uxor, ib.
 Gylle, Johannes, 108
- H . . . , Willelmus de, 17
 Hadestok', Austinus de, 17
 Haket, Radulfus, 51
 Willelmus, ib.
 Hamelin, Johannes, 118
 Willelmus, 123
 Hamme, Henricus de, 16
 Harding, Johannes, 31-33
 Haselbech, Willelmus de, 55. Cf. xxxiv

- Hasteng, Milo de, 132
 Hastings, Henricus de, 33
 Haunsard, Jacobus, 73
 Hauteyn, Hamo, 55, 78, 95, 102, 120,
 122-3, 126. Cf. xxxiv
 Robertus, 100
 Haweye, Thomas de, 37
 Haye, La, Johannes de, 51
 Hayrun, Robertus, 73
 Heire, Willelmus de, 124
 Willelmi, Matildis uxor, ib.
 Helle, Theobaldus de, 43
 Henricus, Rex, 22, 27, 29, 30, 37, 47, 49,
 50, 51, 56, 58-9, 62, 76, 87. Cf. xxv-
 xxv, xlviii-li
 Henry I., xi, 1
 Henry II., ib., xvii
 Herun, Robertus, 120
 Hery, Walterus, 34
 Heth, La, Johannes de, 121
 Hittecoote (conversa), 114
 Hocolt, Willelmus de, 77
 Honorius IV., Pope, xi
 Hormede, Ricardus de, 109
 Horn, Johannes, 120
 Hotot, Robertus de, 125
 Houel, Robertus, 133
 Hubert, Roberti, Sabina uxor, 85
 Huckerby, Hugo de, 53
 Hurer, Le, Alanus, 37

 Insula, Willelmus de, 18
 Ismongerelane, Johannes de, 41

 Jakeminus, 127
 Jofne, Le, Bartholomeus, 91
 Johannes, Rex, 1, 2. Cf. xii, xxi, xxiv
 Johannes Cornubiensis, 61
 Joiette, uxor Salomonis (conversa), 43

 Kancia, Walterus de, 88, 107-8, 109,
 119
 Kaur, Johan de, 50
 Ketelbern, Henricus, 9
 Killingholme, Andreas de, 53
 Kirkeby, Johannes de, 131
 Radulfus de, 81
 Knaresburgo, Henricus de, 37
 Knight, Willelmus, 100
 Kyme, Thomas, 52
 Kyntona, Rogerus de, 36, 70

 Laufar, Johannes de, 46
 Lauton, Cecilia de, 61

 Leicestria, Henricus de, 11
 Petrus de, 124. Cf. xxxiv
 Radulfus de, 13, 14
 Robertus de, 11
 Rogerus de, 116
 Lexington, John de, xxx
 Leyburn, Willelmus de, 84, 86, 91
 Leye, La, Petrus de, 11
 Rogerus de, 55
 Willelmus de, 92
 Leyk', Thomas de, 125
 Lezignano, Galfridus, Guydo de, 80. See
 Lusignan
 Lincoln, Hugh of, xxx
 Ling, Rogerus de, 117
 Lokerle, Isabella de, 104
 Longchamp, Willelmus de, 6
 Lovel, Henricus, 7
 Hugo, 43
 Philippus, 37. Cf. xxxii
 Loverle, Ricardus de, 100
 Ricardi, Josca uxor, ib.
 Lucas, Isaac, 83
 Ludham, Robertus de, 76, 95, 102, 120,
 122-4, 131, 134. Cf. xxxiv
 Lusignan, Aymar de, xxvii
 Geoffrey de, ib.
 Guy de, ib.
 Lynda, Johannes de, 34

 Maldona, Rogerus de, 33
 Malebyse, Richard de, xviii
 Malemeyns, Henricus, 50
 Mabillia, ib.
 Thomas, ib., 79
 Malo Lacu, Petrus de, 79
 Manalale, Willelmus de, 46
 Mandevilla, Willelmus de, Comes Essex,
 5
 Mannebrig', Molendino in, Rogerus de, 18
 Mare, La, Adam de, 129
 Hamo de, ib.
 Mars, Johannes de, 10
 Robertus de, ib.
 Marecallus, Alanus, 126
 Ricardus, 16
 Willelmus, Comes de Penbroc, 2. Cf.
 xxv
 Marsedenn, Augustinus de, 41
 Robertus de, ib.
 Marny, Andreas de, 17
 Willelmus de, ib.
 Maudut, Willelmus, 63, 117
 Maunsell, Johannes, 98

- Mazelin**, Le, **Jacobus**, 16
Willelmus, 120
Megre, La, **Matildis**, 115
Meldeburn', **Robertus** de, 120
Merkefeld, **Walterus** de, 52
Merton, **Walterus** de, xxxvii, xlvi
Middeltona, **Ricardus** de, 57
Willelmus de, 66, 68
Molendinarius, **Edmundus**, 51
Monte Forti, **Henricus** de, 33
Petrus de, 60
Simon de, Comes **Leicestrie**, 44, 60.
Cf. xxxvii
More, La, **Poncius** de, xxxviii
Mortuo Mari (**Mortimer**), **Galfridus** de, 111
Willelmus de, 74-5, 111
Mote, La, **Boninus** de, 126
Moyne, Le **Johannes**, 68. *Cf.* xxxiv
Munteny, **Robertus** de, 118, 120
Muntpelers, **Ricardus** de, 120
Robertus de, 105
Muschamp, **Galfridus** de, **Cestrensis** **Epi-**
scopus, 13

Neketona, **Johannes** de, 91
Neusel', **Laurentius** de, 51
Neuwerk', **Thomas** de, 13, 14
Neville, **Hugo** de, 2
Thomas de, xxiii
Nicholas, **Bernardus**, 28
Noble, Le, **Johannes**, 82
Noreis, Le, **Willelmus**, 82
Normanvilla, **Adam** de, 52
Radulfus de, ib.
Northamptona, **Ricardus** de, 11
Northwode, **Rogerus** de, 116, 131
Norwich, **Geoffrey** de, xxiii
Notingham, **Willelmus** de, 131
Novi Hospitalis extra Bissopesgate, **Prior**,
65
Novo Mercato, **Adam** de, 109
Nywenham, **Prior** de, 95

Odinus, 110
Odo, 17
Okham, **Matheus** de, 105
Ordeistona, **Simon** de, 130
Ore, **Petrus** de, ib.
Orfevre, Le, **Andreas**, 105
Orlavestona, **Willelmus** de, 46, 68. *Cf.*
xxxiv
Ostregate, **Johannes** de, 51
Stephanus de, 29
Oxtona, **Ricardus** de, 83

Pasent, **Rogerus**, 53
Pasellewe, **Radulfus** de, 11
Robert, xxvi
Simon, 1, 2, 50, 60, 68. *Cf.* xxxii
Pateshull, **Martin** de, xxii
Simon de, xx
Pathesworth, **Johannes** de, 79
Rogerus de, ib.
Paumer, Le, **Elias**, 51
Pavely, **Samuel** de (**conversus**), 125
Pecche, **Gilbertus**, 112
Pecham, **Johannes** de, 51
Peckham, **Archbishop**, xl
Peitevin, **Willelmus**, 128
Peper, **Matildis**, 33
Persona, **Johannes**, 16
Persore, **Abbas** de, 96
Pesemerche, **Johannes** de, 131
Petrus, clericus, 21, 23
Peverel, **Johannes**, 57
Peyforer, **Fulco**, 68. *Cf.* xxxiv
Peyuteuin, **Willelmus**, 128
Philippe Auguste, xvii
Phylleby, **Adam** de, 94
Plughman, **Johannes**, 81
Pontona, **Petrus** de, 50
Willelmus de, ib.
Poor, Le, **Willelmus**, 97
Portam de Munktona, **Thomas** ad, 52
Portehores, **Johannes**, 85
Poynz, **Willelmus**, 100
Pratellis, **Petrus** de, 2
Preston, **Gilbertus** de, 9
Prodhome, **Adam** de, 121
Pucheis, **Imbertus**, 60
Pundur, Le, **Thomas**, 100
Pycheford, **Johannes** de, 80

Rabayn, **Elias** de, 60
Radeswell, **Johannes** de, 68
Red, **Willelmus** de, 120
Redleye, **Ricardus** de, 89
Refegeray, **Willelmus**, 100
Reymes, **Willelmus** de, 10
Ricardus, Comes **Cornubie**, 25. *Cf.* xxix,
xxxii, xxxviii
Ricardus, **Prior** de **Dunestaplia**, 4
Rich, **Edmund** (**St. Edmund**), **Primate**,
xxvi, xlvi
Richard I., xi, xvii
Rievaulx, **Pierre** de, xxvi
Robertus, **ballivus** **Cicestre**, 8
Roches, **Pierre** des, xxvi
Rokey, **Simon** de, 123

- Rokeal', Galfridus de, 120
 Rosemund (?), Johannes, 122
 Rothomago, Archiepiscopus de, 6
 Roulers, Johannes de, 131
 Rupe Forti, Guydo de, 60
 Rus, Le, Henricus, 105
 Rynel, Robertus, 102
- Sabaudia, Petrus de, 60. See Savoie
 Saham, Galfridus de, 112
 S. Dionisio, Johannes de, 113, 114
 S. Gregorio, Hugo de, 51
 S. Laurentii, Thomas, 122
 S. Marie de Suwerk', Prior de, 72
 S. Ositha, Radulfus de, 68. Cf. xxxiv
 S. Valerico, Johannes de, 57
 Saunford, Galfridus de, 28
 Ricardus de, ib.
 Sausetona, Galfridus de, 53
 Savoie, Boniface de, Primas, xxvii, xxix,
 xxxix
 Pierre de, ib.
 Scherfangel, Walterus de, 86
 Scitals, Robertus, 53
 Segrave, Stephen de, xxvi
 Sende, La, Radulfus de, 9
 Senehod, Robertus, 100
 Sewelhod, Robertus, 65
 Shordych, Johannes de, 120
 Sioca Villa, Warinus de, 57
 Silvester, Hugo, 23
 Simon, Wellensis Archidiaconus, 2
 Skip, Johannes, 73, 120, 131
 Sperun, Thomas, 60, 64. Cf. xxxiii
 Brewsb', Willelmus de, 95
 Stanes or Stauns, Ricardus de, 44, 83
 Stapiltona, Nicholaus de, 128
 Staveneby, Nicholaus de, 92
 Stintescumb, Petrus de, 117
 Stodle, Rogerus de, 123
 Stonham, Willelmus de, 51
 Suffolcia, Reginaldus de, 34
 Sunninges, Elias de, xxvi
- Tayllard, Robertus, 69
 Taylor, Le, Alexander, 105
 David, 83
 Robertus, 82
 Stephani, Dionisia uxor, 116
 Thurlaeston, William de, xxxiv
 Thurmund, Nicholaus, 124
 Tilmannestona, Rogerus de, 51
 Tiryntona, Hugo de, 81
 Tolo-sano, Johannes de, 17
- Torp', Gilbertus de, 3
 Tregor, Nicholaus, 83
 Trestel, Johannes, 28
 Troyes, Copinus de, 107
 Tudesham, Rogerus de, 51
 Willelmus de, ib.
 Turkelby, Rogerus de, 37
 Turnham, Robertus de, 2
 Tybetot, Robertus, 109
 Tycheseye, Thomas de, 84
- Ulmethorp', Johannes de, 125
 Umel, Adam, 36
- Valencia, Willelmus de, Dominus Pen-
 brok', 56-9. Cf. xxvii
 Veteri Ponte, Robertus de, 2
- Wake, Andreas, 57
 Baldewinus, 46-48
 Walebrok', Warner de, 16
 Waleys, Le, Benedictus, 120
 Johannes, 52
 Walterus, 131
 Walle, Le, Radulfus, 63
 Walleraund, Johannes, 24
 Robertus, 59-60
 Walterus, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, 54
 Hubertus, 6
 Wander, Ricardus, 64
 Warene, Johannes de, Comes Susseza, 63
 Willelmus de, 2, 5, 12, 13, 14. Cf. xxxiii
 Waryn, Edmundus, 51
 Watdona, Henricus de, 41
 Thomas de, ib.
 Watele, Johannes de, see Whatlega
 Watford, Walterus de, 120
 Willelmus de, 46, 61. Cf. xxxiv
 Wautona, Rogerus, 59
 Wayford, Baldwinus, 28
 Westona, Johannes de, 66
 Westrete, Gaufridus de, 9
 Whatlega, Johannes de, 67, 72
 Whyston, Willam de, 48
 Wichard, Nicholaus, 42
 Wichenton, Henry de, 22
 Wimborn', Thomas de, 17
 Wimund, Mainardus, 51
 Winton, Adam de, xxxiv
 Wintonia, Henricus de, 68, 9
 Nicholaus de, 120
 Wodard, Henricus, 123
 Wyke, Galfridus de, 92
 Wykeham, Ricardus de, 69

Wylehale, Ricardus de, 65
 Wylenby, Philippus de, 131
 Wynepol, Henricus de, 103
 Wyntershull', Willelmus de, 57
 Wytendona, Johannes de, 101
 Wyvill, Johannes de, 17, 27, 28, 30

Yres, Le, Johannes, 19
 Zuche, La, Alanus, 43-5, 62
 Alani, Elena uxor, 43, 62
 Willelmus, 57

 JEWS.

Aaron, Joseph, xx
 Adam, clericus, 83
 Alemannia, Jocus (Mag.) de, 86
 Batecok', Josceus, 125
 Bateman, Benedictus, 120, 131
 Bedford, Benne de, 125
 Bonevie de, 93, 95
 Jacobus de, 125
 Manasserus de, 9
 Pictavinus (Peyuteuyn) de, 48
 Pictavini, Belia (Bele) uxor, 35, 48
 Belasez, 108, 115
 Benedictus le Eveske, 79, 95
 Berkhamstede, Isaac de, 72, 86, 90, 95.
 Cf. Isaac le Eveske de, 79
 Isaac, Floria uxor, 108
 Bigelin, Salomon, 36
 Biscop, Abraham, 86
 Blaungy, Isaac de, 131
 Blund, Le, Aaron, 13, 70. Cf. xxvii
 Elias, 9
 Mosseus, 88
 Samuel, 13, 133
 Blunt, Le, Mosseus, 87, 88
 Bruges, Meir de, 95, 127
 Bundy, Josceus, 82, 95, 96, 107
 Meirot, Joscei uxoris frater, 96
 Bunting, Salomon, 88, 93, 98, 100, 105
 Burdeus, Abraham de, 87
 Cantuaria, Abbe de, 41
 Hake de, 105
 Salle de, 43
 Cat, Le, Diaia, xlv
 Chapelein, Le, Benedictus, 123
 Vives, 87, 95
 Chipham, Elias de, 30
 Clare, Mosseus de, 41, 118
 Clerk, Le, Isaac, 131
 Jacobus, 67, 82, 84, 90, 93, 105, 119

Cochard, Isaac, 126
 Cok' Haginus. See Filius, Deulecresse
 Cokerell, 28, 86
 Cokkus, 34
 Colecestria, Aaron de, 9
 Benedictus de, ib.
 Ursellus de, 10
 Coltona, Mosseus de, 128
 Copin. See Joscepin
 Copin, Jacobus, 83
 Cornhull', Elias de, 84, 98, 100, 105, 107,
 131
 Crespin, Aaron, 73, 93, 98, 99
 Benedict, xxvii
 Isaac, 7
 Jacob, xxvii
 Jacobus, 83
 Mosseus, 7, 131
 Cressandinus, 98, 100, 126
 Cresseus, le Eveske, 129
 le Prestre, 121
 Cricklade. See Kricklade
 Cruce Roesie, Bonenfaunt de, 88
 Custanciis, Jacobus de, 9
 Denecastre, Elias de, 81
 Despenser, Le, Manserus, 131
 Deudone, xlv
 Diei le Eveske, 65, 74, 98, 100, 131
 Doggestrete, Mosseus de, 115, 116
 Mossei, Bona uxor, ib.
 Dorking, Abraham de, 105
 Eboraco, Aaron de. See Filius
 Aaron de, Henna uxor, 52
 Bonamy de, 86
 Leo de, 14
 Elias, gener Leonis, 11
 Elias, le Eveske, xxvii
 Elie, Saphira uxor, 60, 61
 Evesham, Benedictus de, 87
 Exonie, Deulegard, 23

- Filia, Filius** (the patronymic stands first):—
- Aaron, Cok'**, 84, 78
Manserus, 71, 88, 120, 131
Manuac, 46
Salomon, 92
Samuel, 52, 70
Saunta, 77
Saunte, Fluria uxor, ib.
Thomas, 82
- Abrahe, Aaron**, 10, 15, 16, 57. Cf. xxvii
Diei, 74
Isaac, 86
Jorninus, 99
Josceus, 86
Leo, 86
Manserus, 85
Mosseus, xiv, 36
Vives, 74
- Ade, Johannes**, 36
- Antere, Abraham**, 86
- Avegay, Benedictus**, xlv
Avegaye, Abraham, 14
Mosseus, 123
- Benedicti, Abraham**, 87
Isaac, 9, 87
Josceus, 95. Cf. Bundy, Josceus
Leo, 87
- Benjamin, Aaron**, 127. See Hibernia,
Aaron de
- Bonenfaunt, Elias**, 28
Leo, 101
- Bonefey, Mosseus**, 128
- Brun, Mosseus**, 4
- Carbini, Aaron de, Josceus**, 61
- Chere, Elias**, 12, 18
- Cok', Abraham**, 74, 76
Benedictus, ib., 98, 100
Manserus, 73, 75
- Cresei or Cresce**. See Deulecresse
- Deuleben', Elias**, 11
Leo, ib.
- Deulecresse, Abraham**, 88
Benedictus, 86, 86
Cok', Haginus, or Cok' Haginus, 67-8,
77, 82, 87, 117, 118, 119, 133
Cresseus, 106, 120
Isaac, 120
Josceus, 101
- Diei, Samuel**, 92
- Eboraco, Aaron de, Isaac nepotis**,
Samuel, 52
Leonis de, Samuel, 14
- Filia, Filius**:—
- Edra, Meir**, 36
- Elie, Aaron**, 117
(Mag.) **Abraham**, 133
Benedictus or Benettus, 111, 133
Cresseus, 82, 92, 94, 96, 133
Isaac, 133
Leo, ib.
Mosseus, ib.
(Mag.)? **Sampson**, 81
- Elie le Eveske, Hak'**, 15
- Flurie, Jacobus**, 9, 17 n.
Josceus, 56
- Gamaliel, Meir**, 90
- Gente, Cresseus (Deulecresse)**, 9, 25, 28,
67, 72, 89, 93, 120
- Hagini, Cok'**, 77, 91, 105
Isaac, 87
- Hak', Aaron**, 97
Benedictus, 91
Manserus, 56
- Herefordia, Isaac de, Samuel**, 61
- Isaac, Benedictus**, 36
Cresseus, 121
Deudone, 105
Isaac, 29, 86, 43, 123
Manserus, 87
Peyuteuyn, 48
Pictavinus, 81
Salomon, 36
Sampson, 90
Samuel, 52
- Isaac Cirographarii, Aaron**, 13
- Jacobi, Aaron**, 63
Abbe, 42
Benedictus, 89, 102, 107
Mosseus, 102
- Joscei, Abraham**, 54, 65
Jacobus, 36
Manserus, 97
Salle, 36
Senioret, xlv
- Leonis, Abraham**, 36
Antera, 12
Benedictus, 81
Mosseus, 122
Samuel, 53
Sigge, 11
- Licoricie, Cokerell**, 29
- Lumbard, Isaac, Elias**, 11
- Lumbardi, Cresce or Cresseus (Deulecresse)**, 104
Salomon, 43
Manseri, Elias, 83

- Filia, Filius:—**
 Margarete, Leo, xlv
 Meirof, Hake, 91
 Swetman, ib.
 Miles, Jacobus, 86
 Milonis, Cresseus, 92, 129
 Mossei, Abraham, 15
 Josceus, 95
 Mossei (Mag.), Cresseus, 67 n. Cf. xxxiii
 Elias (Mag.), 14, 43-5, 62, 86, 88, 96,
 112, 119, 120, 122, 131. Cf. xxix,
 xxxii, xxxiv
 Elie, Pucele uxor, 14
 Floria uxor, 131
 Hagin or Haginus, 68, 73, 77, 84,
 86, 91, 98, 99, 105, 109. Cf.
 xxxiii
 Jacobus, 107
 Vives, 46, 51, 74, 77, 79
 Antera uxor, 79
 Muriel, Abraham, 17 n., 79
 Peyuteuyn, Beneyt, 48
 Jacob, ib.
 Pigge, Josceus, 96
 Preciose, Leo, 71-2
 Leonis, Belassez uxor, 108
 Rabi, Abraham, 7
 Res', Salomon, 11
 Salle, Aaron, 36, 74
 Josceus, 95
 Salomonis, Josceus, 36
 Jospinus, 42
 Lumbardus, 42
 Mosse, xlv
 Mosseus, 82
 Salomon, 83
 Sampsonis, Pictavinus, 127
 Samuel, 100
 Samuelis, Genta uxor, 100
 Samuelis, Sampson, 123
 Sarre, Simon Cok, xlv
 Sauloti, Joceus, 130
 Sleme, Josceus, 71, 87, 89
 Soleil, Diaie, 8, 17
 Bona uxor, 8
 Th . . . Joppe, xlv
 Ursel, Sampson, xlv
 Vives, Aaron, 62, 80, 84, 85, 92, 93,
 112, 120, 132
 Abraham, 17 n.
 Sadekinus, 78
 Sadekini, Giva uxor, ib.
 Sampson, 98, 100
 Vivonis, Elias, xlv
- Franceys, Le, Isaac, 28
 Jacob, 75
 Samuel, 116
- Gabbay, Abraham, 90, 93
 Gelnseye, La, Abraham de, 93
 Gruel, Hake, 97
- Henn, Aaron, xlvii
 Herefordia, Benedictus de, 23
 Mosseus de, 22
 Herford, Mosseus de, 87
 Samuel de, ib.
 Hibernia, Aaron de, 120, 127
 Honprud, Abraham, 121
 Horndona, Abraham de, 86
- Isaac, Cirographarius, 13
 le Eveske, 74, 79, 82, 87, 88, 90, 93, 95,
 97, 98, 100, 105, 127, 131
 gener Lombardi, 95
 nepos Aaron, 52
- Jacobus, le Eveske, 17 n., 71
 Joevene, Le, Pictavinus, 65
 Josepin, xxxi
- Kancia, Bonenfaunt de, 78
 Josceus de, 39
 Salle de, 29
 Karleun, Isaac de, 129
 Josceus de, ib.
 Kaune, Isaac de, 96
 Kent, Bonami de, 93
 Kingestona, Aaron de, 81
 Aaron, Hak gener, 32
 Kricklade, Lumbardus de, 43, 64
- Levere, Mosseus, 93
 Josceus, 98, 100
 Levi, Benedictus, 87
 Manserus, 109
 Samuel, 87
 Lincolnia, Benedictus de, 77
 Haginus de, 33-5, 48, 98. See Filius,
 Mossei (Mag.), Hagin or Haginus
 Josceus de, 87
 Saunta de, 123
 Lohum, Lohun, or Loun, Samuel (Mag.)
 de, 63, 74-5, 86, 90
 Londonia, Isaac le Eveske de, 127
 Loudona, Isaac de, 88

- Manserus, le Eveske, 98, 100**
Margarina, 103
Meir, nepos Leonis, 90
Meirot, see Bundy, Josceus, and Filius
Mock, Mosse, xlvii
Molekin, Josceus, 116
Mossei (Mag.), Antera uxor, 42
Mosseus, Magister, 36, 74, 76, 93
Motun or Mutun, Samuel, 45
 Abraham, 90
 Saulot, 85
 Sauloti, Muriel uxor, 86
Moyné, Le, Johannes, 36
- Northamptona, Peteman de, 88**
 Pictavinus de, *ib.*
 Sadekinus de, 87
 Sadekini, Giva uxor, 78
 Sampson de, 88
Norwico, Abraham de, 90
 Elias (Mag.) de, 86
 Isaac de, 3
 Jacobus de, xlv, 61
 Samuel de, 86
Notingham', Pictavinus, 79
Nyweb', or Neuby', Bonevie de, 18, 35
- Oxonia, Benjamin de, 95**
 Bonevie de, 63, 84, 96
 David de, Licoricia uxor, 19, 28. *Cf.*
 xxvii
 Gamaliel de, 46, 68, 72-3, 86, 88, 93,
 98, 100, 124, 130, 131
 Gamaliel, Mosseus frater, 86
 Isaac (Mag.) de, 90, 98, 100
 Jacobus de, 107
 Josceus de, 95
 Manserus de, 95
 Mosseus de, 87
- Paable Simon, 51**
Pape, La, Manserus, 98, 100
Parvus, Isaac, xlv
Pavely, Mosseus de, 42
Petit, Le, Vives, 95
Poleyn, Hak', 78
Ponte, Juliana de, 36
- Potago, Aaron, 73-5, 98**
Poteman, Mosseus, 87
- Ralee or Raleghe, Sampson de, 109, 131**
Rothewell, Abraham de, 123
Ruby, Le, Jacobus, 128
Russell, Abraham, 18, 29
**Rye or Reye, La, Aaron de, 72, 74, 86, 88,
 105**
- Sadekinus. See Northampton and Filius,
 Vives**
Sakerell, 97, 99
 Melkana uxor, *ib.*
Salomon, le Eveske, 28
Sampson, 6
Sampson, presbyterus, 36
Samuel, le Eveske, 87
Sancto Licio, Mosseus de, 53
 Samuel de, *ib.*
 Sarra, uxor Isaac de, 35
Stamford, Deulecresse de, 86-7
Staundona, Sampson de, 107
Stauford, Samuel de, 82
Suthwerk', Isaac de, 54, 84
- Talemunt, Benedict de, xx**
- Ursellus, 70**
- Warrewico, Elias de, 11**
 Elie, Bessa uxor, *ib.*
 Isaac de, 9, 37, 73, 97
 Isaac, Ivetta uxor, 37
Wigornia, Hak' de, 22, 97
 Sampson de, 97
Wiltonia, Isaac de, 43
 Mosseus de, 56
**Wintonia, Benedictus de, 67, 72, 73, 79,
 82, 84, 88, 96, 97**
 Chera de, 13
 Deudone, 74-5
 Simon de, 124
 Vives de, 36
- York, Aaron of, xxvi-viii**
 Benedict of, xxi
 Leo of, xxvii
 Milo of, xxi. *Cf.* Eborac

INDEX OF PLACES.

—•—

[N.B.—Where a place-name serves merely to designate a person or persons named,
it is omitted from this list.]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Akemere, 10
Arondell', 69</p> <p>Baladeulin, 132
Bedford', 49, 125
Benetlega, 8
Berkhamstede, 4
Bodekesham, 68-9
Bridgnorth, xxv
Bristol', 3, 30, 85, 92, 120, 127, 129.
Cf. xxiv
Bury St. Edmunds, xiv, xviii</p> <p>Caluistona, 129
Cantebrigia, 36, 53, 54, 68-9, 76, 85, 112
Cantuaria, 29, 35, 42, 51, 74-6, 113.
Cf. xxxvii
Catteshill, xlv
Chaddestona, 45
Cherlecote, 22
Chinon, xvii
Cicestria, 69
Clarendona, 85
Colecestria, 10, 127
Crikelad, 69</p> <p>Denham, 94
Devises or Divisiis, 69, 85
Dovor', 29
Dunestaplia, 4</p> <p>Eboracum, 54-6, 110. Cf. xviii
Erlestok', 57
Eseby, 45, 62
Exonia, 83</p> <p>Faversham, 24</p> | <p>Geldelford, 69
Ginges Le Munteny, 118, 120
Giesburn', 39
Gloucestria, 28, 61, 70, 85. Cf. xiv</p> <p>Hacesham, 69
Hasseleye, 26
Hemstede, 101
Herefordia, 61, 70, 85, 117
Herford', 94
Histona, 130
Holm, 68-9
Honytona, 61
Huntedona, 68-9</p> <p>Insula Eliensis, 76. Cf. xxxvii</p> <p>Kingestona, 31
Kyngescclipstona, xli</p> <p>Lewes or Leuwys, 69, 75
Lincolnia, 41, 110. Cf. xiv, xviii, xxx, xxxvii</p> <p>Londonia, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 33-8, 41, 44, 46, 63-5, 73-5, 79, 80, 86, 90-1, 93-4, 99, 105, 130, 132. Cf. xiv, xxii, xxxvii</p> <p>Londonie Fossatum, 122
Gyhaulla, La, 6
Murus, 105
Parochie :
S. Egidii extra Crepilgate, 122
S. Laurentii, 5
S. Marie Magdalene de Melkestrete, 119
S. Michaelis in Bassinghag' versus West, 46 ; Hoggelane, 119
S. Petri Parvi, 16
S. Stephani, 16</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- Londonie Turris, 3, 5, 38, 56, 73, 79, 81,
 84, 86, 95, 97, 106-7, 112, 116
 Londonie vici etc. :
 Bissopesgate, 65
 Cattestrete, 105
 Colechurchstrete, 105
 Daneborgate, 16
 Grascherich, 109
 Ismongerelane, 65, 105
 S. Laurentii in Judaismo, 105-6
 Melkestrete, 119
 Neugate, 78
 Ostregate, 29 n.
 Wodestrete, 119
 Cimiterium S. Martini, 105
 Domus Conversorum, 113, 114. Cf.
 xxxvi
 Warda Nicholai de Wintonia, 108
 Lynehales, 80
- Maldona, 94
 Mannesbrig', 18
 Merleberg, 2, 3, 43, 85, 118
- Newbury, xxv
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, ib.
 Northamptona, 52, 79, 124. Cf. xxxvii
 Norwicum, xlv, 85, 102. Cf. xiv, xviii,
 xxvii
 Notingham, 125
 Novum Castrum, 75
- Odyngham, 92
 Oxonia, 28, 64, 79, 95, 103, 130. Cf. x,
 xii n. 3, xl
- Oxtona, 84
- Perahora, 97
 Portsmue, 25
- Queenborough, xlii
- Reylegha or Relega, 82
 Rocheford, 82
 Rothlan, 123, 129
- Saford, 69
 Salopia, 96, 123
 Southampton, xxv
 Stafford', 94
 Stanford-super-Soram, 125
 Stanle, 93
 Staunford', 81. Cf. xviii
 Subbyr', 118
- Tiberias, xvii
 Tykehill, 53
- Wallingford, 64
 Warrewicum, Warwick', 11, 123
 Westmonasterium, xl, xlviii, liv, 23, 27,
 28, 29, 30, 31, 48, 59, 60, 62-3, 77, 78,
 88
 Wigornia, 85. Cf. xxvii, xxxvii
 Wiltonia, 19, 69, 104
 Windesora, 32, 84, 87, 96, 98, 99
 Wintonia, 12, 23, 28, 75. Cf. xiv
 Wodestok', 114
 Wycombe, xxv
 Wyttenes, 26

Selden Society.

FOUNDED 1887.

TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

Patrons:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

President:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD MACNAGHTEN.

Vice-Presidents:

THE RIGHT HON. LORD JUSTICE STIRLING. SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE, BART.

Council:

MR. J. T. ATKINSON.	SIR H. C. M. LYTE, K.C.B.	MR. HENRY ATTLEE.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BRUCE.	MR. A. STUART MOORE.	MR. CHADWYCK HEALEY, K.C.
MR. A. T. CARTER.	MR. R. PENNINGTON.	MR. F. A. INDERWICK, K.C.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL.	SIR F. POLLOCK, BART.	THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOYCE.
MR. T. CYPRIAN WILLIAMS.	MR. W. C. RENSHAW, K.C.	THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLS.

Literary Director: PROFESSOR F. W. MAITLAND (Downing College, Cambridge).

Honorary Auditors: MR. J. W. CLARK, MR. HUBERT HALL.

Honorary Secretary: MR. B. FOSSETT LOCK (11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London).

Honorary Treasurer: MR. FRANCIS K. MUNTON (95A Queen Victoria Street, London).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION . . . ONE GUINEA.*

Persons becoming Members may subscribe for all or any of the preceding years of the Society's existence, and in that case will be entitled to a copy of the publications issued for each year for which they may subscribe.

Non-members can obtain the Society's publications from

Mr. B. QUARITCH, 15 Piccadilly, London, W.

* In America, \$5.¹⁸

PUBLICATIONS.

The Volumes already published are

Vol. I., for 1887. **SELECT PLEAS OF THE CROWN.** Vol. I., A.D. 1200-1225. Edited, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, by F. W. MAITLAND, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Cambridge. With Facsimile. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

A selection from the earliest records of English criminal justice. These criminal cases throw much light on the manners and customs of the people; they illustrate the working of the ordeals of fire and water, and show how a substitute was gradually found in trial by jury. They are mostly cases of felony, but care has been taken to collect whatever throws light on the procedure of the Local Courts, the system of frankpledge, the organisation of counties and boroughs for judicial purposes, &c., &c.

Vol. II., for 1888. **SELECT PLEAS IN MANORIAL AND OTHER SEIGNORIAL COURTS.** Vol. I., Henry III. and Edward I. Edited, from the earliest Rolls extant, by Professor F. W. MAITLAND. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

A selection from the oldest manorial records. These embrace the whole legal life and much of the social life of a mediæval village; including land held on villain tenure, services, rights of common, personal actions for debt and trespass, leet and criminal jurisdiction, misdemeanours, the system of local police and frankpledge, trading communities, and the law merchant as administered at a great fair. The selections are from the rolls of the manors of the Abbey of Bec in 13 counties, of the honour of the Abbot of Ramsay in seven counties, his fair of S. Ives, and his manors in Huntingdon, and of other manors in Berks and Wilts.

Vol. III., for 1889. **SELECT CIVIL PLEAS.** Vol. I., A.D. 1200-1203. Edited, from the Plea Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, by W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

A selection from the earliest records of civil litigation. These consist largely of actions relating to land, either directly, as in the various assizes, writs of right and of entry, actions for dower, &c.; or indirectly, as for feudal services, tolls, franchises, rivers, &c. Others do not concern land. The extracts illustrate the gradual evolution of the different forms of action, both real and personal.

Vol. IV., for 1890. **THE COURT BARON: PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING IN MANORIAL AND OTHER LOCAL COURTS.** Edited, from MSS. of the 14th and 15th Centuries, by Professor F. W. MAITLAND and W. PALEY BAILDON. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

This volume contains four treatises on the business of Manorial and other Local Courts, with precedents; and throws light on the procedure and pleading. To these are added some very interesting extracts from the rolls of the Court of the Bishop of Ely at Littleport in the Fens (principally during the reign of Edward II.).

Vol. V., for 1891. **THE LEET JURISDICTION IN THE CITY OF NORWICH.** Edited, from the Leet Rolls of the 13th and 14th Centuries in the possession of the Corporation, by the Rev. W. HUDSON, M.A. With Map and Facsimile. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

This volume deals with mediæval municipal life; the municipal development of a chartered borough with leet jurisdiction, the early working of the frankpledge system; and generally with the judicial, commercial, and social arrangements of one of the largest cities of the kingdom at the close of the 13th century.

Vol. VI., for 1892. **SELECT PLEAS OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY.** Vol. I., A.D. 1390-1404 and A.D. 1527-1545. Edited by REGINALD G. MARSDEN, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. With Facsimile of the ancient Seal of the Court of Admiralty. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

The business of the High Court of Admiralty was very considerable during the reigns of Henry VIII., of Elizabeth, and of the Stuarts, and played an important part in the development of commercial law. There is in the Records much curious information upon trade, navigation, and shipping, and the claims of the King of England to a lordship over the surrounding seas.

Vol. VII., for 1893. **THE MIRROR OF JUSTICES.** Edited, from the unique MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, with a new translation, by W. J. WHITTAKER, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor F. W. MAITLAND. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

The old editions of this curious work of the 13th century are corrupt, and in many places unintelligible.

Vol. VIII., for 1894. **SELECT PASSAGES FROM BRACTON AND AZO.** Edited by Professor F. W. MAITLAND. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

This volume contains those portions of Bracton's work in which he follows Azo printed in parallel columns with Azo's text. The use made by Bracton of the works of Bernard of Pavia and the canonist Tancred is also illustrated.

Vol. IX., for 1895. **SELECT CASES FROM THE CORONERS' ROLLS, A.D. 1265-1413.** Edited, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, by CHARLES GROSS, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History, Harvard University. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

The functions of the coroner were more important in this period than in modern times. The volume supplies interesting information on the history of the office of coroner, on the early development of the jury, on the jurisdiction of the hundred and county courts, on the collective responsibilities of neighbouring townships, on proof of Englishry, and on the first beginnings of elective representation.

Vol. X., for 1896. **SELECT CASES IN CHANCERY, A.D. 1364-1471.** Edited, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, by W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

These valuable records, of which few have hitherto been printed, throw new light on the connexion of the Chancery with the Council, and the gradual separation of the two; on the early jurisdiction of the Chancery, its forms and procedure, and on the development of the principles of Equity.

Vol. XI., for 1897. **SELECT PLEAS OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY.** Vol. II., A.D. 1547-1602. Edited by REGINALD G. MARSDEN, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

This volume is in continuation of Vol. VI., and covers the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth: the period of the greatest importance of the Admiralty Court, and of its most distinguished judges, Dr. David Lewes and Sir Julius Cæsar. It illustrates the foreign policy of Elizabeth, the Armada, and other matters and documents of general historical interest. The introduction treats of the Court from the 14th to the 18th century, with references to some State Papers not hitherto printed or calendared.

Vol. XII., for 1898. **SELECT CASES IN THE COURT OF REQUESTS, A.D. 1497-1569.** Edited, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, by I. S. LEADAM, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

The origin and history of this Court have not hitherto been fully investigated. Established by Henry VII. under the Lord Privy Seal, as a Court of Poor Men's Causes, and developed by Cardinal Wolsey, its valuable records illustrate forcibly the struggle between the Council and the Common Law Courts; the development of equity procedure and principle outside the Chancery; the social effect of the dissolution of the monasteries and the raising of rents; the tenure of land; the rights of copyholders; the power of guilds; and many other matters of legal and social interest. The introduction covers the whole history of the Court to its gradual extinction under the Commonwealth and Restoration.

Vol. XIII., for 1899. **SELECT PLEAS OF THE FORESTS,** edited from the Forest Eyre Rolls and other MSS. in H.M. Record Office and British Museum, by G. J. TURNER, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

The Forest Plea Rolls are very interesting and little known. They begin as early as the reign of King John, and consist of perambulations, claims, presentments and other proceedings (such as trials for poaching and trespass in the Forests) before the Justices in Eyre of the Forests. The present volume deals with the administration of the Forests in the 13th century, their judges, officers, courts, procedure, &c.; the beasts of the forest, chase and warren; the hounds and instruments of hunting; the grievances of the inhabitants, benefit of clergy, and other important matters.

Vol. XIV., for 1900. **BEVERLEY TOWN DOCUMENTS,** edited by ARTHUR F. LEACH, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Charity Commissioner. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

These records illustrate the development of Municipal Government in the 14th and 15th centuries; the communal ownership of land; the relations between the town and the trade guilds; and other interesting matters.

Vol. XV., for 1901. **SELECT PLEAS, STARRS, &C., OF THE JEWISH EXCHEQUER, A.D. 1218-1286.** Edited, from the Rolls in H.M. Record Office, by J. M. RIGG, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Crown 4to. Price to non-members, 28s.

These Rolls illustrate a department of the history of English law which has been very dark. The Justiciarii Judæorum, who had the status of Barons of the Exchequer, exercised jurisdiction in all affairs between Jews or the Jewish community on the one hand and the Crown or Christians on the other; namely, in accounts of the revenue, in some criminal matters, in pleas upon contracts and torts between Jews and Christians, and in causes or questions touching their land or goods, or their tallages, fines, and forfeitures. This involved a complete registry of deeds or 'starrs.' The Rolls constitute a striking history of the English Jewry for 70 years before their expulsion under Edward I. This volume is published in co-operation with the Jewish Historical Society of England.

The Volumes in course of preparation are

Vol. XVI., for 1902. **SELECT PLEAS of the COURT of STAR CHAMBER. Vol. I.** By I. S. LEADAM.

The Records* of this Court consist of Bills, Answers, Depositions, and other proceedings. They are of great importance as illustrating both public and private history. None of the Orders or Decrees are known to exist. In the Report of a Committee of the House of Lords made in 1719, it is stated that "the last notice of them that could be got was that they were in a house in St. Bartholomew's Close, London."

Vol. XVII., for 1903. **The YEAR BOOKS of EDWARD II. A revised text and translation. Vol. I.** By Professor F. W. MAITLAND.

It is proposed to continue these Year Books in alternate years—1905, 1907, 1909, &c.

Vol. XVIII., for 1904. **SELECT PLEAS of the COURT of STAR CHAMBER. Vol. II.** By I. S. LEADAM.

Vol. XX., for 1906. **GLANVILL. A New Edition.** By I. S. LEADAM.

The following are among the Works contemplated for future volumes:

Vol. . **SELECT PLEAS in MANORIAL and other SEIGNORIAL COURTS, Vol. II.**

Vol. . **SELECT MUNICIPAL CUSTUMALS.** By Miss MARY BATESON.

Vol. . **SELECT CIVIL PLEAS, Vol. II.**

Vol. . **SELECT CHARTERS OF TRADING COMPANIES.**

Vol. . **CONVEYANCING PRECEDENTS of the THIRTEENTH CENTURY.**

There are several interesting sets hitherto unprinted. The mercantile transactions are very curious.

Vol. . **The HISTORY of the REGISTER of ORIGINAL WRITS:**

* For further information on these Records, see the valuable and learned "Guide to the Principal Classes of Documents preserved in the Public Record Office," by S. R. SCARGILL-BIRD, F.S.A. (London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1891.)

The Council will be grateful for any information upon the contents and custody of any MSS. which may be of sufficient interest to be dealt with by the Society.

All communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary,
Mr. B. FOSSETT LOCK, 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Subscriptions should be paid, and Applications for Forms of Membership or Bankers' Orders and communications as to the issue of the publications should be made to the Honorary Treasurer,

Mr. FRANCIS K. MUNTON, 95a Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.
or, in the United States of America, to the Local Honorary
Mr. RICHARD W. HALE, 10 Tremont Street, Boston, and Treasurer,
sets.

December 1901.

Selden Society.

FOUNDED 1887.

RULES.

1. The Society shall be called the Selden Society.
2. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English Law, especially by the publication of original documents and the reprinting or editing of works of sufficient rarity or importance.
3. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription, or, in the case of life members, of the composition. Form of application is given at the foot.
4. The annual subscription shall be £1. 1s., payable in advance on or before the 1st of January in every year. A composition of £21 shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and, in the case of Libraries Societies and corporate bodies, membership for 30 years.
5. The management of the affairs and funds of the Society shall be vested in a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Council consisting of fifteen members, in addition to the *ex officio* members. The President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Literary Director, the Secretary, and the Hon. Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members. Three shall form a quorum.
6. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council shall be elected for three years. At every Annual General Meeting such one of the President and Vice-Presidents as has, and such five members of the Council as have served longest without re-election, shall retire.
7. The five vacancies in the Council shall be filled up at the Annual General Meeting in the following manner: (a) Any two Members of the Society may nominate for election any other member by a writing signed by them and the nominated member, and sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before the 14th of February. (b) Not less than fourteen days before the Annual General Meeting the Council shall nominate for election five members of the Society. (c) No person shall be eligible for election on the Council unless nominated under this Rule. (d) Any candidate may withdraw. (e) The names of the persons nominated shall

be printed in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting. (f) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, are not more than five, they shall at the Annual General Meeting be declared to have been elected. (g) If the persons nominated, and whose nomination shall not have been withdrawn, shall be more than five, an election shall take place by ballot as follows: every member of the Society present at the Meeting shall be entitled to vote by writing the names of not more than five of the candidates on a piece of paper and delivering it to the Hon. Secretary or his Deputy, at such meeting, and the five candidates who shall have a majority of votes shall be declared elected. In case of equality the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a second or casting vote. The vacancy in the office of President or Vice-President shall be filled in the same manner (*mutatis mutandis*).

8. The Council may fill casual vacancies in the Council or in the offices of President and Vice-President. Persons so appointed shall hold office so long as those in whose place they shall be appointed would have held office. The Council shall also have power to appoint Honorary Members of the Society.

9. The Council shall meet at least twice a year, and not less than seven days' notice of any meeting shall be sent by post to every member of the Council.

10. There shall be a Literary Director to be appointed and removable by the Council. The Council may make any arrangement for remunerating the Literary Director which they may think reasonable.

11. It shall be the duty of the Literary Director (but always subject to the control of the Council) to supervise the editing of the publications of the Society, to suggest suitable editors, and generally to advise the Council with respect to carrying the objects of the Society into effect.

12. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of every work published by the Society as for any year of his membership. No person other than an Honorary Member shall receive any such work until his subscription for the year as for which the same shall be published shall have been paid. Provided that Public Libraries and other Institutions approved by the Council may, on agreeing to become regular subscribers, be supplied with the past publications at such reduced subscription as the Council may from time to time determine.

13. The Council shall appoint an Hon. Secretary and also an Hon. Treasurer and such other Officers as they from time to time think fit, and shall from time to time define their respective duties.

14. The funds of the Society, including the vouchers or securities for any investments, shall be kept at a Bank, to be selected by the Council, to an account in the name of the Society. Such funds or investments shall only be dealt with by a cheque or other authority signed by the Treasurer and

countersigned by one of the Vice-Presidents or such other person as the Council may from time to time appoint.

15. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society up to the 31st of December in each year shall be audited once a year by two Auditors, to be appointed by the Society, and the report of the Auditors, with an abstract of the accounts, shall be circulated together with the notice convening the Annual Meeting.

16. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in March 1896, and thereafter in the month of March in each year. The Council may upon their own resolution and shall on the request in writing of not less than ten members call a Special General Meeting. Seven days' notice at least, specifying the object of the meeting and the time and place at which it is to be held, shall be posted to every member resident in the United Kingdom at his last known address. No member shall vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

17. The Hon. Secretary shall keep a Minute Book wherein shall be entered a record of the transactions, as well at Meetings of the Council as at General Meetings of the Society.

18. These rules may upon proper notice be repealed, added to, or modified from time to time at any meeting of the Society. But such repeal, addition, or modification, if not unanimously agreed to, shall require the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting at such meeting.

July 1901.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

To Mr. FRANCIS K. MUNTON, 95A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.,
Honorary Treasurer of the Selden Society.

I desire to become a member of the Society, and herewith send my cheque for One Guinea, the annual subscription [or £21 the life contribution] dating from the commencement of the present year. [I also desire to subscribe for the preceding years , and I add one guinea for each to my cheque.]

Name

Address

Description

Date

[NOTE.—Cheques, crossed "ROBARTS & Co., a/c of the Selden Society," should be made payable to the Honorary Treasurer, from whom forms of bankers' orders for payment of subscriptions direct to the Society's banking account can be obtained.]

Selden Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1900.

(* denotes *Life Members*; † *Members of the Council*.)

UNITED KINGDOM.

ALSOP, J. W.	16 Bidston Road, Birkenhead.
ALVERSTONE, The Right Hon. Lord	Hornton Lodge, Pitt St., Kensington, W.
ANSON, Sir W. R., Bart.	All Souls College, Oxford.
ASHBURNER, Walter	15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
ATKINSON, J. T.	Selby, Yorks.
ATLEE, Henry	10 Billiter Street, E.C.
BAILDON, W. Paley	5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
BELL & BRADFUTE	12 Bank Street, Edinburgh.
BIRKETT, P.	4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
BLAKESLEY, G. H.	18 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
BOND, Henry	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.
BRACE, L. J. K.	c/o Lloyd's Bank, 16 St. James's Street, W.
BRICE, Seward, Q.C.	5 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
BROWNE, G. F.	151 Cannon Street, E.C.
†BRUCE, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
BRUNEL, I.	15 Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
BUCKLEY, The Hon. Mr. Justice	7 Melbury Road, Kensington, W.
BYRNE, The Hon. Mr. Justice	88 Lancaster Gate, W.
CAMPBELL, R.	5 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
CARPENTER, R. H.	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
†CARTER, A. T.	Christ Church, Oxford.
CHADWICK, S. J.	Lyndhurst, Dewsbury.
†CHANNELL, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
CHARLES, Sir Arthur	Woodlands, Sevenoaks, Kent.
CLARK, J. W.	Board of Agriculture, St. James's Sq., S.W.
COHEN, A., Q.C.	26 Great Cumberland Place, W.
COLVILLE, H. K.	Bellaport Hall, Market Drayton.
*CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. The Duke of	Buckingham Palace, S.W.
COOK, C. A.	High Winkworth, Hascombe, Godalming.
COOLIDGE, Rev. W. A. B.	Magdalen College, Oxford.
COUCH, The Right Hon. Sir R.	25 Linden Gardens, W.
COZENS-HARDY, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
CRACROFT, R. W.	12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
CREWE, W. O.	Central Bdgs., North John Street, L'pool.

- CROSS, W. C. H.
 CUNLIFFE, R.
 CURREY, C. H.
- DANCKWERTS, W. O., Q.C.
 DARLING, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 DAVEY, The Right Hon. Lord
 DEES, R. R.
 *DERBY, The Right Hon. the Earl of
 DICEY, A. V., Q.C., Professor
 DONNITHORNE, Nicholas
- †ELPHINSTONE, Sir Howard W., Bart.
 ELTON, C. I., Q.C.
 EVANS, A. J.
 EVANS, Sir John
- FARWELL, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 FINLAY, Sir R. B., A.G., M.P.
 FISHER, H. A. L.
 FORD, J. Rawlinson
 FOX, G. W.
 FRY, The Right Hon. Sir E.
- GALPIN, H. F.
 *GIFFARD, Henry A., Q.C.
 GRANTHAM, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 GRAY, W. H.
 GRAY-HILL, J. E.
 GREGORY, P. S.
 GRUCHY, W. L. de
- HADFIELD, G.
 HALL, Hubert
 HALLIDAY, J.
 HARRIS, D. L.
 HARRIS, W. J.
 HASLEHURST, G. L.
 †HEALEY, C. E. H. Chadwyck, Q.C.
 *HEAP, Ralph
 HOLLAMS, J.
 HOUGHTON, Boydell
 HUDSON, Rev. W.
 HUMFRYS, W. J.
 HUNTER, John
- INDERWICK, F. A., Q.C.
- JACOBS, Herbert
 JELF, A. R., Q.C.
 JEUNE, The Right Hon. Sir Francis H.
 JOYCE, The Hon. Mr. Justice
 KEKEWICH, The Hon. Mr. Justice
- Bank Chambers, Bristol.
 48 Chancery Lane, W.C.
 14 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 18 Princes Gardens, W.
 86 Brook Street, W.
 The Hall, Wallsend, Northumberland.
 Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W.
 The Orchard, Banbury Road, Oxford.
 Fareham, Hants.
- 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 10 Cranley Place, S.W.
 65 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.
 Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
- 60 Queen's Gardens, W.
 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C.
 New College, Oxford.
 Quarrydene, Westwood, Leeds.
 14 Rochester Ter., Camden Town, N.W.
 Fairland House, Fairland, near Bristol.
- 4 George Street, Oxford.
 Braye du Valle, Guernsey.
 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
 Ormond House, 63 Qu. Victoria Street, E.C.
 10 Walter Street, Liverpool.
 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 12 Highbury Mansions, N.
- 20 St. Ann's Square, Manchester.
 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 5 Holland Park, W.
 Downing College, Cambridge.
 Sittingbourne, Kent.
 Bank Street, Lincoln.
 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 1 Brick Court, Temple, E.C.
 80 Mincing Lane, E.C.
 1 Temple Gardens, E.C.
 15 Hartfield Square, Eastbourne.
 Hereford.
 Louisa Terrace, Exmouth, Devon.
- 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- 1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 Oak House, Putney.
 37 Wimpole Street, W.
 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
- Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

- KENNEDY, The Hon. Mr. Justice
KING, H. C. 94 Westbourne Terrace, W.
17 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
- *LAKE, B. G. 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- LATHAM, W., Q.C. 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- LAWRENCE, P. O., Q.C. 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- LEWIS, Frank B. 11 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.
- †LINDLEY, The Right Hon. Lord 19 Craven Hill Gardens, W.
- LINDSAY, W. A. College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- LISTER, J. Shelden Hall, near Halifax.
- †LOCK, B. Fossett 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- LUSHINGTON, His Honour Judge Vernon 36 Kensington Square, W.
- †LYTE, Sir H. C. Maxwell Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
- MACNAGHTEN, The Right Hon. Lord 198 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- †MAITLAND, F. W. Downing College, Cambridge.
- MARSDEN, R. G. 18 Leinster Gardens, W.
- MARTIN, C. Trice 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.
- MATTHEWS, J. B. 6 Sansome Place, Worcester.
- MEARS, T. L. 9 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- †MOORE, A. Stuart 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- MOULTON, J. Fletcher, Q.C., M.P. 11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.
- †MUNTON, Francis K. Montpelier House, Twickenham.
- NASH, E. 15 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.
- NEILSON, G. 84 Granby Terrace, Glasgow.
- NICHOLS, G. J. Longfield, Bideford, North Devon.
- NORTH, The Right Hon. Sir Ford 76 Queensborough Ter., Bayswater, W.
- NORTON, H. T. 108 Lancaster Gate, W.
- *NORTON, R. F., Q.C. 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- OXFORD, The Right Rev. the Lord c/o W. W. Stubbs, Esq., Dulwich Col-
Bishop of (Exors. of) lege, S.E.
- PALMER, F. Danby 88 Hall Quay, Great Yarmouth.
- PARKER, Kenyon C. S. 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- PARKER, R. J. 9 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- †PENNINGTON, R. 64 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- POLAND, Sir H. B., Q.C. 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- †POLLOCK, Sir F., Bart. 13 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- POORE, Major R. Old Lodge, Salisbury.
- PRIEST, F. J. 168 Canning Street, Liverpool.
- PRIVY PURSE, The Keeper of H.M.'s Buckingham Palace, S.W.
- PROTHERO, G. W. 24 Bedford Square, W.C.
- RADFORD, G. H. 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.
- RAIKES, His Honour Judge The Leat House, Malton, Yorks.
- †RENSHAW, W. C., Q.C. 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- RIDLEY, The Hon. Mr. Justice 48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.
- RIGBY, The Right Hon. Lord Justice Carlyle House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
- RIGG, J. M. 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- †ROMER, The Right Hon. Lord Justice 27 Harrington Gardens, S.W.
- ROSENTHAL, Julius c/o Stevens & Haynes, 13 Bell Yard, W.C.
- ROSS, Dr. J. Carne Parsonage Nook, Whittington, Manchester

ROYCE, Rev. David	Nether Swill Vicarage, Stow-on-the-Wold.
RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN, The Rt. Hon.	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Lord (Exors. of)	
RUSSELL, C. A., Q.C.	2 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
RUTHERFORD, W.	3 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.
RYE, W.	16 Golden Square, W.
SALISBURY, The Rt. Hon. the Marquis of	20 Arlington Street, W.
SAVILL, Harry	12 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
†SCARGILL-BIRD, S. R.	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
SEEBOHM, F.	The Hermitage, Hitchin.
SHADWELL, C. L.	c/o Messrs. James Parker, Oxford.
SHARP, J. E. E. S.	Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.
SMITH, Vernon R., Q.C.	8 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
STEPHENS, H. C.	Avenue House, Finchley, N.
†STIRLING, The Right Hon. Lord Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
STIRLING, Hugh	11 Birchln Lane, E.C.
SWEET, Charles	10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
THORNEY, J. L.	5 Fenchurch Street, Liverpool.
THORNTON, C.	2 Leeds Road, Nelson, Lancashire.
THRELFALL, Henry S.	12 London Street, Southport.
TURNER, G. J.	14 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
TURTON, R. B.	Killdale Hall, Grosmont, Yorks.
*WALKER, J. Douglas, Q.C.	20 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
WALL, C. Y.	Grange House, Darlington.
WALLIS, J. P.	1 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
WALTERS, W. Melmoth	Ewell, Surrey.
WARMINGTON, C. M., Q.C.	7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
WARRINGTON, T. R., Q.C.	6 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
WATNEY, J., Sir	Mercers' Hall, E.C.
WATSON, E. J.	St. John's Arch, Bristol.
*WELBY, Edward M. E.	Norton House, Norton, Sheffield.
WESTLAKE, J., Q.C.	River House, Chelsea Embankment, S.W.
WHITAKER, F.	Duchy of Lancaster Office, W.C.
WHITE, J. Bell	2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
WHITTUCK, E. A.	77 South Audley Street, W.
WIGHTMAN, A.	Bank Chambers, George Street, Sheffield.
†WILLIAMS, T. Cyprian	7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
WILLIAMS, T. W.	Bank Chambers, Corn Street, Bristol.
†WILLS, The Hon. Mr. Justice	Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
WILSON, J. C.	Shelwood House, Oxford.
WOODS, Grosvenor, Q.C.	Mountfield, Bonchurch, I.W.

SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, &c.

BIRMINGHAM :

CENTRAL FREE LIBRARY

Ratcliff Place.

CAMBRIDGE :

TRINITY HALL.

CROYDON :

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

DUBLIN :

KING'S INN LIBRARY.

GLASGOW :FACULTY OF PROCURATORS
MITCHELL LIBRARY62 St. George's Place
21 Miller Street.**HULL :**

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

LIVERPOOL :FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY
TATE LIBRARY18 Union Court.
University College.**LONDON :**BAR LIBRARY
GUILDHALL LIBRARY
GLADSTONE LIBRARY
GRAY'S INN.
INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY
INNER TEMPLE.
LINCOLN'S INN.
LONDON LIBRARY
MIDDLE TEMPLE.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
SION COLLEGE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
TREASURY (PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL)Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Guildhall, E.C.
National Lib. Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Chancery Lane, W.C.
14 St. James's Square, S.W.
c/o Harrison & Sons, 59 Pall Mall, S.W.
c/o Eyre & Spottiswoode, Gt. New St., E.C.
Victoria Embankment, E.C.
Burlington House, W.
c/o Eyre & Spottiswoode, Gt. New St., E.C.**MANCHESTER :**FREE REFERENCE LIBRARY
MANCHESTER LAW LIBRARY
OWENS COLLEGEKing Street.
Kennedy Street.
c/o J. E. Cornish, 16 St. Ann's Square.**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE :**

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

OXFORD :

ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

YORK :

YORKSHIRE LAW SOCIETY

Guildhall.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.**DENMARK :**

ROYAL LIBRARY, Copenhagen

c/o Sampson Low & Co., Fetter Lane, E.C

DOMINION OF CANADA :ARMOUR, Hon. Chief Justice
PROUDFOOT, W.Cobourg, Ontario.
8 Queen's Park, Toronto.LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
THE SUPREME COURT, OTTAWAc/o Stevens & Haynes, 18 Bell Yard, W.C.
c/o E. G. Allen, 28 Henrietta St., W.C.
c/o E. G. Allen, 28 Henrietta St., W.C.
c/o Stevens & Haynes, 18 Bell Yard, W.C.

FRANCE :

BARCLAY, Thomas	17 Rue Pasquier, Paris.
TARDIFF, E. T.	28 Rue du Cherche-midi, Paris.
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE	Paris. } c/o Kegan Paul & Co., Paternoster
BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA FACULTÉ DE	Paris. } House, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.
DROIT	
BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ	c/o M. Picard, 82 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

GERMANY :

HÜBNER, Professor	c/o W. Muller, 59 Castle Street East, W.
BERLIN ROYAL LIBRARY	c/o Asher & Co., 13 Bedford Street, W.C.

ITALY :

JEROME, Thomas Spencer	Villa Castello, Capri.
------------------------	------------------------

NEW ZEALAND :

WILLIAMS, Mr. Justice	Supreme Court, Dunedin.
-----------------------	-------------------------

QUEENSLAND :

* GRIFFITH, Sir S. W., C.J.	Judges' Chambers, Brisbane.
QUEENSLAND PUBLIC LIBRARIES	Brisbane.

SOUTH AFRICA :

* FINNEMORE, Mr. Justice	Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
--------------------------	-----------------------------------------

SOUTH AUSTRALIA :

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE	c/o W. Muller, 59 Castle Street East, W.
------------------------	------------------------------------------

SWEDEN :

ROYAL LIBRARY, Stockholm	c/o Sampson Low & Co., Fetter Lane, E.C.
--------------------------	------------------------------------------

SWITZERLAND :

UNIVERSITÄTS-BIBLIOTHEK	Basel.
-------------------------	--------

TASMANIA :

TENISON, C. M.	Hobart.
----------------	---------

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

CALIFORNIA :	
SAN FRANCISCO LAW LIBRARY	San Francisco.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :

* FULLER, Hon. M. W.	Supreme Judicial Courts, Washington.
* GRAY, Hon. Horace	Supreme Judicial Courts, Washington.

CONNECTICUT :

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY	Hartford.
---------------------------	-----------

ILLINOIS :

BLAIR, Frank P.	46-48 Borden Block, Chicago.
-----------------	------------------------------

THE LAW INSTITUTE, CHICAGO	c/o Stevens & Haynes, 13 Bell Yard, W.C.
----------------------------	------------------------------------------

IOWA :

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY	Iowa City.
-----------------------	------------

MARYLAND :

THE BALTIMORE BAR LIBRARY	Baltimore.
---------------------------	------------

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	Baltimore.
--------------------------	------------

MASSACHUSETTS :

• ABBOT, E. H.	1101 Tremont Building, Boston.
ADAMS, Walter	S. Framingham.
• AMES, Professor James B.	Harvard Law School, Cambridge.
BEALE, Professor J. H.	18 Chauncy Street, Cambridge.
BIGELOW, Professor M. M.	944 Tremont Building, Boston.
BRANDIES, DUNBAR & NUTTER	220 Devonshire Street, Boston.
FISH, Frederick P.	40 Water Street, Boston.
GRAY, Professor J. C.	60 State Street, Boston.
HALE, Richard W.	10 Tremont Street, Boston.
HILL, A. D.	53 State Street, Room 1088, Boston.
HOLMES, Hon. W.	Court House, Boston.
LEVERETT, George V.	53 Devonshire Street, Boston.
THAYER, Professor James B.	5 Phillips Place, Cambridge.
BOSTON UNIVERSITY	Ashburton Place, Boston.
BOSTON ATHENÆUM	8 Beacon Street, Boston.
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY	c/o Kegan Paul & Co., Paternoster House,
HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY	Charing Cross Road, W.C.
• HARVARD LAW SCHOOL	Cambridge.
SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY	Court House, Boston.
WORCESTER LAW LIBRARY	Worcester.

MINNESOTA :

YOUNG, Hon. G. B.	24 Gilfillan Block, St. Paul.
THE MINNEAPOLIS BAR ASSOC.	Temple Court, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI :

SALE, M. N.	Commercial Building, St. Louis.
-------------	---------------------------------

NEW JERSEY :

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY	Princeton.
----------------------	------------

NEW YORK :

ABBOTT, Everett V.	55 William Street, New York City.
ASHLEY, Clarence D.	New York University, New York City.
BACON, Henry Selden	811 Wilder Building, Rochester.
BELL, James D.	87 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.
BRAINERD, C.	47 Cedar Street, New York City.
DAVIES, J. T.	58 William Street, New York City.
DIVEN, George M.	Elmira.
GULICK, John C.	132 Nassau Street, New York City.
KEENER, Professor W. A.	Columbia College, Sch. of Law, N.Y. City.
KENNESON, T. D.	11 William Street, New York City.
LOEWY, Benno	206 Broadway, New York City.
MILBURN, J. G. (Buffalo)	c/o B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.
NICHOLS, G. L.	49 Wall Street, New York City.
STARBUCK, Henry P.	Columbia College, New York City.
STRONG, C. E.	36 Wall Street, New York City.
BROOKLYN LAW LIBRARY	County Court House, Brooklyn.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY	c/o E. G. Allen, 28 Henrietta Street, W.C.
LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOC.	c/o B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square,
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	W.C.
NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION	42 West 44th Street, New York City.
NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE	c/o Stevens & Haynes, 18 Bell Yard, W.C.

OHIO :	
CINCINNATI LAW LIBRARY	Cincinnati.
LAW SCHOOL, CINCINNATI COLL.	Cincinnati.
PENNSYLVANIA :	
*GEST, John M.	400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
JONES, James Collins	641 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
SCHAFER, Hon. John D.	Pittsburgh.
SIMPSON, Alexander, Jr.	815 Stephen Girard Bdg., Philadelphia.
BRYN MAWR COLLEGE LIBRARY	c/o Y. J. Pentland, 88 West Smithfield, E.C.
LAW ASSOC. OF PHILADELPHIA	Room 600, City Hall, Philadelphia.
LIBRARY CO. OF PHILADELPHIA	c/o E. G. Allen, 28 Henrietta St., W.C.
PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY	Philadelphia.
VERMONT :	
HASELTON, Seneca	Burlington.
MAY, Elisha	St. Johnsbury.
MOWER, Edmund C.	Burlington.
REDMOND, John W.	Newport.
STAFFORD, The Hon. Wendell P.	St. Johnsbury.
TAFT, The Hon. R. S.	Willston.
WASHINGTON :	
SHEPARD, Charles E.	New York Building, Seattle.
WISCONSIN :	
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	c/o H. Sotheran & Co., 140 Strand, W.C.

LOCAL SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

LOCAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER :

RICHARD W. HALE 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CORRESPONDENTS :

ILLINOIS :

JOHN HENRY WIGMORE 710 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MINNESOTA :

HENRY B. WENZEL 601 New York Life Building, St. Paul.

NEW YORK :

GORDON TAYLOR HUGHES 120 Broadway, New York City.

LOCAL SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS :

DOMINION OF CANADA :

W. MCGREGOR YOUNG The Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

NEW ZEALAND :

F. REVANS CHAPMAN Dunedin.





3 2044 020

CONSERVED
02-0203
APR
HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

CONSERVED
C2-803
ABE
HARVARD COLLEGE
1994

