FROM THE
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JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT
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HENRY BRIGHT, JR.,
who died at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1885. In the absence of such descendants, other persons are eligible to the scholarships. The will requires that this announcement shall be made in every book added to the Library under its provisions.
THE

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Sel\(\text{d}e\text{n} \text{Society}

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VOLUME III.

FOR THE YEAR 1889
Selden Society
Founded 1887
TO ENCOURAGE THE STUDY AND ADVANCE THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAW.

Patron:
Her Majesty the Queen.

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Vice-President:
The Lord Justice Fry.

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P. Edward Dove, 28 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Select Civil Pleas

VOLUME I.

A.D. 1200—1208
Select Civil Pleas

Volume I.
A.D. 1200—1208

Edited
For the Selden Society
by
William Paley Baildon

London
Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly
1890

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INTRODUCTION.

In Glanville's time, pleas were divided into 'criminal' and 'civil.'

*Placitorum, aliud est criminale, aliud civile* (Glanville, De Legibus, etc., lib. 1, cap. 1). These two classes are further defined as follows:

*Placitorum criminalium, aliud pertinet ad coronam domini Regis, aliud ad vicecomitem provinciarum, ad coronam domini Regis pertinent ista* (ib.).

*Placitum civile aliud in curia domini Regis tantum placitatur et terminatur, aliud ad vicecomites provinciarum pertinet* (cap. 3).

'Civil Pleas' are thus contrasted with 'Criminal Pleas,' including in that term all Pleas of the Crown, whether in the King's Court or the Sheriff's Court. By 'Placita Civilia,' therefore, Glanville expressed very much what we should call 'Civil Causes' or 'Common Pleas.' 'Civil Pleas' has been considered a preferable title for this volume, first, because it is Glanville's own expression, and secondly, because the alternative 'Common Pleas' might suggest some reference to the Court of Common Pleas.

In the Introduction to the first volume of the Selden Society's publications, Professor Maitland gave a full and interesting account of the early Plea Rolls, and as the cases which make up this volume have been selected from the same class of documents, and in most instances from the individual Rolls quoted by him, there is no occasion to repeat here what he has said. I have but little to add to that account. The custom of enrolling pleas heard in the
INTRODUCTION.

King's Court seems to have been instituted in the reign of Henry II., but no Rolls of that period are known. In case 155 in this volume, the defendants put themselves on the rolls of the first year of the reign of King Richard. No rolls are known to be extant for so early a year, but it is quite possible that there are such among the rolls of uncertain date. Most of these could, I believe, be accurately dated with the aid of the Feet of Fines, but until these last are all printed and indexed, it is hopeless to make the attempt. In this way I have ascertained Curia Regis Roll, No. 67 (late Coram Rege Roll, John, No. 66), which is undated, to be of Hilary Term in the fifth year.

Several rolls of Richard's reign have been identified during the recent examination and rearrangement of the Coram Rege Rolls, though none of them are of very early date. Nos. 5, 53, 55, 66 (m. 2 only) and 69 (old numbers) have now been transferred to this reign, and these, it is understood, are to be included in the Publications of the Pipe Roll Society.

The rearrangement and renumbering of the Coram Rege Rolls, though undoubtedly a great annoyance at first, may be ultimately of value. The chief drawback is that all the old references have become incorrect, and great difficulty must be expected in consequence.

Still there is no doubt that in the Coram Rege Series there were many Rolls which strictly speaking were not Coram Rege Rolls at all, and had no right to be there. Accordingly, the Coram Rege Rolls for the reigns of Richard I., John, and Henry III., and the series known as Tower Assize Rolls, or Tower Coram Rege Rolls, have now been converted into two new series. The Rolls of Pleas, whether before the Justices of the Bench or the King, are now known as Curia Regis Rolls, and are numbered consecutively through these three reigns. The Rolls of Pleas before the Justices in Eyre have now been sorted out and formed into a new series known as 'Assize Rolls, Various Series,' which are also numbered consecutively. The extracts for this volume were made and printed before the
new arrangement of the Rolls was completed, but with the help of the following table no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the new reference. The same remark applies to Professor Maitland's volume of Pleas of the Crown.

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1 Printed, Rotuli Curiae Regis, vol. ii. 2 Richard I.; no pleadings.
INTRODUCTION.

The cases in this volume, as well as those in Prof. Maitland’s Volume of Pleas of the Crown, have been collated with the volume of extracts known as ‘Abbreviatio Placitorum.’ That volume was printed by the Record Commission in 1811, and the original MS. relating to John’s reign (Chapter House Book A₂) is still preserved at the Public Record Office. The Abbreviator seems to have gone through most of the rolls of John’s reign, and it appears to have been his custom to mark each roll as he finished it. His mark will generally be found on the dorse and at the foot of one of the longer membranes, which no doubt formed the outside wrapper when each roll was literally such: thus: ‘Abbr: 1621.’ He appears to have started in 1619 and to have finished in 1626.¹ What his object was in compiling his volume I cannot conjecture, as many cases, of great interest from almost every point of view, have been omitted. He at times has left out the most interesting

¹ 17 & 18 Henry III.
² Cir. 6 Richard I.
³ Richard I., but not earlier than anno 6.
⁴ The Introduction to Abbreviatio Placitorum says that the MS. was compiled in the time of Queen Elizabeth; this is incorrect as far as the Rolls of John’s reign are concerned.
part of the case, his reading is sometimes faulty and careless (see, for example, case 80), wrong counties are put, and sometimes wrong membranes, and very many of his extracts are unfinished. Still, in the absence of anything like an index to the rolls, the book is of considerable value, and it would be more so if the compiler had given more exact references to the rolls, so that the originals could easily be found. I have attempted to supply such references in the following table, where the first column refers to the page of the Abbreviatio Placitorum, and the second column to the old number of the Coram Bege Rolls. Several blanks remain to be filled up, and several rolls were not abstracted. The rolls not abstracted are the following:

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The Civil Pleas at this period are almost all relating to real property, directly or indirectly. Writs of right, writes

The counties are here separated, but all the extracts are from the same roll.
of entry, actions for dower, and the like, and the various 'Assizea' (Mort d'anccestor, Novel disseisin, Darrein presente-
ment, etc.) are most frequent. Personal actions are com-
paratively rare, though several will be found in this
volume. I have paid particular attention to actions of this
class, and have copied nearly all I found; so that their
rarity in this volume will show what a very small propor-
tion they bear to the mass of litigation concerning land.

I am not aware that the inaccuracy of the Plea
Rolls has been touched upon before, but a word of warning
is certainly necessary. The scribes who wrote the rolls
were but mortal, and made many mistakes. It is only in
a few cases that we have anything to correct them by.
One case in this volume is a continuation of earlier pro-
ceedings which are printed in Rotuli Curie Regis. In vol.
i. p. 357, Henry de S. Quentin claims two carucates in
Ticonelebi against the Abbot of Kirkebi; in vol. ii.
p. 28, the same claims three carucates (and a half, inter-
lined) in Ticonelebi against the Abbot of Kirkested;¹ in vol.
ii. p. 383, the name of the place is spelled Timilebi; in
case 91 in this volume, it is spelled Tinelesby, and in
case 119, Tinelebi. Other examples of inaccuracy will be
found in this volume; for instance, compare cases 9
and 44.

I have followed Prof. Maitland's arrangement in
separating the cases before the Justices in Eyre from the
cases before the Courts at Westminster, but it must not
therefore be supposed that there was any difference either
in the class of cases coming before the two tribunals, or in
the procedure of the courts.

In the following remarks I have called attention to
some of the most striking cases.

Case 6 is one of gavelkind in Norfolk. The demandant
claims 'the reasonable portion which falls to him of his
father's inheritance;' this is the usual form of action
relating to a share of gavelkind lands.

¹ This of course is correct.
INTRODUCTION.

Case 61 is one of gavelkind in Rutlandshire, where I believe this custom has not before been noted; the tenant's plea is curious, that the land was a socage and could not be partitioned.

Case 7 is one of what is now called 'Boycotting'; the demandant's plea, that 'no one dare till that land because of the tenant, and that she could not deal with it in any way because of him,' is very suggestive of some of the modern cases; so is the motive which led to the boycotting—the land had been recovered against the defendant by judgment of the Court.

Case 106 is somewhat similar. There is a similar case in Select Pleas of the Crown, vol. i., No. 178.

Case 13 is one relating to the advowson of a convent, where the demandant claimed that the convent was situated in his property and that he ought to have the right of presentation of the Priors, as his ancestors, who were the founders, had.

In case 16 there is an instance of a mode of investiture very rare in England, that is, per cultellum fractum. Investiture per cultellum is not very rare in this country, several examples are given in Ducange, s.v. Investitura, and more might, no doubt, be collected; but I have not been able to find any example of the 'broken knife' being used in England, other than the one in case 16. Why a knife should be used at all as a symbol of delivery is not very clear, and why it should be broken is still more obscure. The reason given by Ducange is as follows:—At cum interdum ejusmodi traditionum symbola propter usum capi, furto subripi, vel perire posseant, ut huic caveretur incommodo, reddebantur ea inutilia, ac frangebantur; and to support this view, he quotes from William of Malmesbury a case of King Edgar who caused a staff (lituus) to be cut in two, ne eum cuiquam dare vel renderre posset quilibet. Another instance there given which supports this view is taken from the Tabularium S. Hilarii Pictaviensis; in this case the knife was placed on the altar, qui ne quando forsitan usui esset illico
nos effregimus. Ducange proceeds to give an alternative reason for the breaking of the knife; he says:—

Alteram, eamque, ut videtur, potiorem, licet assignare causam, cur ejusmodi symbola frangerentur; scilicet ut firmior constantiorque haberetur donatio aut venditio; quem- admodum enim iis fratis symbolis amplius uti non poterant; sic nusquam in res datas aut venditas quovis modo reverti se velle, indicare ipsis in animo erat; and he gives the following instances in support:—Et ipsus Merillus veniens in capitulo fecit donum de Braello, ipsus et frater ejus in manu Abbatis, cum quodam culello, et portaverunt super altare, atque ibi ad testimonium fregit Merillus ipsum cultellum (Tabularium S. Sergii); Quaedam femina nomine Bonina guerpivit calumniam quam de terrula quadam faciebat, at haec signa quod Brientius Monachus recovivit eam de beneficio monachorum cum cultello suo quem statim fregit in duos partes pro testimonio (Tabularium S. Albini Andegav.).

The following two examples of this curious custom are from Brunner, Zur Rechtsgeschichte der Römischen und Germanischen Urkunde, vol. i. p. 105. He cites a Lombardic document of A.D. 842 in which a knife with the point broken off, culello pitzio fracto, appears among the symbols; and a Frankish document of A.D. 1090 which has the following words:—haec igitur donatio . . . . per cultellum facta fuit quem fregit Bernardus capellanus regis sub pede, quia manibus frangere non potuit; per quem cultellum . . . . Willelmus . . . . et uxor ejus . . . . super altare positum hanc elemosinam firmaverunt.

Sometimes the knife was not broken, but bent or folded, e.g. per cultellum in hujus rei memoriam plicatum; cultellum quendam pro signo plicavit; per cultellum . . . . quem . . . . manu propria complicavit (Ducange).

Case 31 is curious. Odo Tirell was summoned to answer Hugo Tirell in a plea of land; the writ was by mistake made out in the name of the Abbot of Tewkesbury and his sisters of the Eyre, instead of his fellows of the

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1 This may be compared with the Chinese oath by breaking a plate or saucer.
Eyre (sororum instead of sociorum). The writ was therefore void, and Odo went without day, but Hugo, the demandant, had permission to get another writ.

Case 38 seems to be in the nature of an appeal from a judgment in the County Court with regard to a debt; the judgment was confirmed.

Case 146 is interesting. The debt was due to the plaintiff’s father for salmon and other fish, and the plaintiff produced his bill in the form of a tally.

Case 174, a priest’s wine bill.

Case 76 is noteworthy. The demandant offers to prove his plea by a sectator, who offers to prove the same as of the sight and by the command of his father. This delegated evidence, though by no means common, seems to have been well recognised as a means of perpetuating testimony. The duty and capacity of bearing testimony on a particular point could be assigned by charter. Such a charter has been preserved by Dodsworth, and an abstract of it will be found in one of the volumes of transcripts of his MSS. at the British Museum (Harleian MSS. 798, fo. 75d). The abstract is as follows:—John de Peningeston, etc. Know that I was present with other lawful witnesses, to wit, etc., where Henry de Woolley made his devise to S. Oswald for his soule with his body, of half the mill of Woolley. And because I purpose to take a journey to Jerusalem, I have put in my place William my brother, who is the guardian of my land and my heire, that he may witness these things in my stede.

Case 85. I am unable to offer any suggestion as to the curious word in this case. It occurred to me that it might possibly be a clerical error for per finem factum, but a careful search in the Feet of Fines for Northamptonshire for the reign of Richard I. and the early part of John’s reign has failed to produce any such Fine. There is, however, a Fine between the parties dated on the Thursday after Martinmas, a° 4 John (No. 150) between Emma widow of Hugh son of Robert, demandant, and Robert de Bella aqua and Margaret his wife, and William de Bella aqua and Alice his wife,
tenants, touching Emma's dower in Northampton, Flore, Upton, Herlston, Picteslee and Westbri; Emma quit-claims to Robert and Margaret, and William and Alice, and the heirs of Margaret and Alice; and they give Emma six marks.

Case 87. When a case was doubtful, and the Justices did not care to decide it at the hearing, it seems to have been the practice to have a consultation on the matter. In one case (No. 87) the King is to be consulted whether the assize ought to proceed or not. The 'King' here probably means the King in Council. In another case (No. 190), a point of law was reserved to be discussed by the Council (discussiatur per concilium); this seems clearly to mean the King's Council. In a case in a later roll, Coram Bege Roll, No. 17 (now Assize Roll, Various Series, 80), m. 14d, the Justices in Eyre adjourned the case in order to consult Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter, the Chief Justiciar. See also case 181. There are several cases in Bracton's Note Book; in No. 262, the King and the Justiciar are to be consulted; see also Nos. 1154, 1168, 1236, 1766.

Case 120 is very obscure, and I venture to suggest the following explanation. The Abbots of Westminster and Pershore had seisin of the Hundred of Pershore. The Abbot of Westminster had also a piece of land in Pershore where he was wont to hold his Hundred Court. This piece of land apparently adjoined the Abbey Church of Pershore. The Abbot of Pershore claimed this land as the churchyard of his church, and, in pursuance of this claim, the Dean buried a corpse there. The Abbot of Westminster complained of this, and brought an assize of nocel disseisin. The Abbot of Pershore first pleaded that the land was his churchyard, but he afterwards abandoned that plea, and admitted the land to be the Abbot of Westminster's free tenement and the site of his Hundred Court.

1 The Council occasionally heard pleas (see Introduction to Abb. Plac. p. ix).
2 See Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii, p. 283: 'Dicunt quod Abbas West-
nonasteriensis et [Abbas] Persore tenent hundredum de Persore, ne-
sciant quo warranto.'
3 Decanus Episcopi is the Rural Dean; the Deanery of Worcester, in
which diocese Pershore is situated, was not founded until 1542.
Cases 185, 186. An account of these disputes is given by Jocelin de Brakelond (Camd. Soc. 1840, p. 98).

Case 188 is a good example of the *recognition*. The recognition consisted of certain specific questions or issues put to the jury of the grand assize. The forms of course varied in different cases.¹ The particular question here left to the jury was, 'Was William seised before the death of Richard, and on the day that Richard died, or not?' Many examples will be found in Madox's History of the Exchequer, Bracton's Note Book, etc.

Case 181, in which the plaintiff sues for damages on account of a false appeal of robbery brought against him by the defendant, is interesting. There had been a duel between the present plaintiff in person and the champion of the defendant, and it would appear that the champion had been defeated. The King had been consulted, and it was decided that the appeal of robbery had been made through hate and spite. So the person appealed brought an action for damages. The result, as in so many cases, does not appear.

In case 190 the heir to certain property had been abroad for twenty years, and had not been seen or heard of during that time. His brother therefore claimed as heir to his father; and a great part of the county testified that the elder brother had not been seen for twenty years, and therefore it was believed that he was dead. The case was adjourned, in order that it might be discussed by the Council, whether the heir's twenty years' absence raised such a presumption of his death as would enable the younger brother to sue as heir. Further evidence was to be obtained if possible.

Compare this with case 156, where a seven years' absence was considered not to raise a presumption of death.

¹ The most common form was the general issue, which of the two had the greater right; but in some cases a certain special issue was submitted to the jury, e.g. Was A seised on the day and year that King Henry was quick and dead?
INTRODUCTION.

Cases of partition are not numerous. Cases 57 and 60 are simple cases. Case 121 is partition of a wood held in common by the parties. In case 112, it was pleaded that the land in question was held in serjeancy by the service of finding half a ship for the King's service, and that it could be partitioned, and the eldest sister claimed the whole of it by right of esnechy. Compare this with case 61, where the plea was put in that a socage could not be partitioned.

In case 204 is a curious use of the word visnetum: the demandant claims the neighbourhood of Little Bernardsley, visnetum de Parva Bernardesle.

The following actions and writs are noteworthy; I have been unable to find other examples of them.

Case 115, placitum inveniendi fratribus et sororibus suis necessaria sua.

Case 180, placitum quare fundaverunt abbaciam.

Case 175, breve de leverio, as to which see note on page 71.

Cases 84 and 86, placitum quare vexat eum injuste; in No. 86, which is part of the same case, this plea is expanded to mean that the defendant had unjustly seized and sold the plaintiff's oxen, and had troubled the plaintiff in other ways, on account of which his land was untitled, and he had sustained damage to the value of twenty marks.1

For an explanation of the various marginal notes, see Introduction to Pleas of the Crown, vol. i. p. xxv, and as to such technical terms as considerare, defendere, recognoscere, see p. xxvi of the same volume.

The editor gratefully acknowledges much kind help from Professor Maitland, Mr. John A. C. Vincent, and the Society's Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. Edward Dove.

1 This seems to be a variation of Glanville's writ me injuste vexes (lib. xii. cap. 10).
ERRATA.

Page 4, case 9, for 'names' read 'pledges,' and delete note 4 on right-hand page.

,, 11, ,, 26, for 'Archdeacon' read 'Archer.'

,, 38, ,, 85, for 'Gunnora' read 'Emma.'

,, 39, ,, 91, for 'Tevilby' read 'Thimbleby,' and delete note 1 on right-hand page.

50, ,, 125, for 'Wino' read 'Wint.'
PLACITA CIVILIA.

CIVIL PLEAS.
PLACITA CIVILIA.

I. PLACITA CORAM JUSTITIARIIS DE BANCO REGNANTE REGE JOHANNE.

1 PLAÖ A° 2DO REG JOHIS DE DIVERSIS TERMINIS.

T° Sći Johis Bapf.

1. Ass veñ reç si Will fēr Galiene fuit saisit° i dnic suo ut de feudo de . j. hidc fre cū ptiū in Morland die q° obiit t si obiit ifra ass. t si prim Galien ppinq'or hes ei° . Q°m ita Will Torell teũ. q° veñ t dič q as t ñ deũ in f'li. q. że ; fē prim Galien. t fē prim Will. t Galien h id cognoũ. t dič q ita ei descend ex pte ñris sue. t 'ni ex pte prsi Will Torell. t ofert dũo B' . x. l. sot. p ñnq iũ juũ de legalibũ höibũ. utõ fra itt t dei descẽe ex pte ñris sue an ipi Will ex pte prsi sui. Ass capiat°. Juũ dič q itt ñra itt descẽe pdiẽ Galien ex pte ñris sue cui data fuit it maritaũ. Galien hat iũ saisinũ suũ.
CIVIL PLEAS.

I. PLEAS BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF THE BENCH IN THE REIGN OF KING JOHN.

PLEAS OF DIVERS TERMS IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1200].

Term of S. John the Baptist.

1. The assize comes to recognise if William, the brother of Galienna, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with the appurtenances in Morland the day that he died, and if he died within the assize, and if the said Galienna is his next heir; which land William Torell holds; and he comes, and says that the assize ought not to be made, because he is the brother of Galienna and of the aforesaid William. Galienna admitted this, and she says that the land descended to her from the side of her mother, and not from the side of the father of William Torell; and she offers 40 shillings to the King for having a jury of lawful men [to say] whether the land ought to descend to her from her mother's side, or to William [Torell] from his father's side. Let the assize be taken. The Jury say that the land ought to descend to Galienna in right of her mother to whom it was given in [frank-]marriage. Let Galienna have her seisin thereof.
P^2 viq aploq.

2. \footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{3} Dies dat\footnote{1} s\footnote{2} fr\footnote{3} hospit\footnote{1} t J\footnote{2} \footnote{3} Philippo de Buchebi de pt de War\footnote{2} \footnote{3} Carf. a die Sc\footnote{2} \footnote{3} Mich in . iiij . sept.

3. \footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{3} Galf Cauteis t Alan\footnote{1} Marteft \footnote{2} cord st s\footnote{3} q Galf de\footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{3} Mar\footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{3} fit su\footnote{1} t he\footnote{2} Alan \footnote{3} pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{3} tot t. sua i Norma\footnote{1} . t e\footnote{1} to\footnote{3} fra sua de Deu\footnote{1} i Angt ido Alan\footnote{1} desponsa\footnote{1} a s\footnote{1} do natali p\footnote{1} p\footnote{3} m\footnote{1} coro\footnote{1} Re\footnote{1} Johis i . vj . an\footnote{1} t si \footnote{3} tig\footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{1} Galf\footnote{1} pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{1} hat \footnote{1} he\footnote{1} mas\footnote{1} ifra \footnote{1} pd\footnote{1} cm \footnote{1} \footnote{2} m\footnote{1} . vl q pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{1} Alan\footnote{1} s\footnote{1} desponsare nuluerit id Alan\footnote{1} redd\footnote{1} e\footnote{3} Galf\footnote{1} fit sua \footnote{1} \footnote{2} e\footnote{3} q\footnote{1} t\footnote{1} . t pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{1} fras i ma\footnote{1} sua tenebit usq ad \footnote{1} m\footnote{1} \footnote{1} xj \footnote{1} anno\footnote{2} p sept xx mar\footnote{2} arg q\footnote{3} s Judis redd p e\footnote{2} o\footnote{2} Galf\footnote{1}. Ita pd\footnote{3} c\footnote{3} ve\footnote{1} t statut t i\footnote{1} eos q pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{1} Galf\footnote{1} n dabit n\footnote{2} ivadiabit n\footnote{2} vend\footnote{2} alicui aliq t\footnote{2} sine c\footnote{1} s\footnote{1} i\footnote{1} i p\footnote{1} Alani. t si p ne\footnote{3} sist\footnote{2} tate facie debu\footnote{1} t Alan cici\footnote{1} v\footnote{3} dat vl ivad q\footnote{2} alio\footnote{1} a\footnote{1} Alan\footnote{1} aff q n qet art\footnote{1} vl i\footnote{1} n\footnote{1} i\footnote{1} i\footnote{1} Galf a\footnote{2} m pt\footnote{3} fre amitt\footnote{1} at q\footnote{1} i\footnote{1} manu sua retineat q\footnote{2} diu vixerit.

A festo Sc\footnote{2} Johis In xv. dies.

4. \footnote{1} \footnote{2} \footnote{3} Ass. v\footnote{3} re. si Walf fit Aldeth t osb putto\footnote{3} t pagan\footnote{1} fit Seled t Rad Albe ii\footnote{2} te t si\footnote{1} Ju\footnote{2} levaver\footnote{1} q\footnote{2} fossa i Welles ad noci\footnote{1} libi te\footnote{1} organ\footnote{4} fit Alci t Pet\footnote{1} Aluri\footnote{1} fri\footnote{2} e\footnote{1} i Welles p\footnote{2} fe\footnote{2} sc\footnote{2} Mich px\footnote{1} a\footnote{1} coro\footnote{1} R Joh. \footnote{1} Ju\footnote{1} d\footnote{1} t q pd\footnote{1} c\footnote{2} ita levaver\footnote{1} fossa il\footnote{1} t. \footnote{4} Ju\footnote{2} fossa il\footnote{1} t pd\footnote{1} nt\footnote{1} t i\footnote{1} m\footnote{1} reddant dampn. sof xx sof. [sic]. Mia Walf di\footnote{1} m\footnote{1} mar\footnote{2}. osb . x . sof t pagan\footnote{1} j. mar\footnote{2}. Rad n'\footnote{1} ht.

\footnotesize{1 A, m. 2.} \footnotesize{2 A, m. 2; Abb. Plac. p. 29.} \footnotesize{3 A, m. d d.}
After the Vigil of the Apostles.

2. A day is given in three weeks from Michaelmas to the Brothers of the Hospital of Jerusalem, and to Philip de Buckby touching a plea of warranty of charters.

3. Geoffrey Canuteis and Alan Martell make a concord, to wit, that Geoffrey shall give Margery, his daughter and heir, to the said Alan with all his land in Normandy, and with all his land of Dean [?] in England. Alan shall marry her in six years from the second Christmas after the first coronation of King John; and if it shall happen that Geoffrey has a male heir within that time, or that Alan is unwilling to marry her, Alan may send back to Geoffrey his daughter entirely quit, and may hold the said lands in his hand for the term of sixteen years for seven score marks of silver which he has given to the Jews for the said Geoffrey. The said agreement is also so appointed between them that Geoffrey shall not give nor pledge nor sell to anyone any land without the advice of Alan; and if he shall be obliged to do so, he shall rather sell or pledge to Alan than to any other. And Alan pledges faith that he will not seek any artifice or device by which Geoffrey may lose any part of the land which he may retain in his hand, as long as he lives.

On the Quindene of S. John.

4. The assize comes to recognise if Walter son of Aldeth, Osbert Puttock, Pagan son of Seleth and Ralph Albe have unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dyke in Wells to the injury of the free tenement of Organia daughter of Alcher, and Peter, and Aluric his brother in Wells, after Michaelmas next before the coronation of King John. The jury say that the said persons have so raised the dyke. Judgment: let the dyke be knocked down, and they are in mercy. Let them give damages, 20 shillings. Walter is amerced, half a mark; Osbert, ten shillings, and Pagan, one mark. Ralph has nothing.
5. "Simi Mansippe opt se qûr̂ die ̂ Alaη carp̊ntaη d pt v. acη ̂ ṝt̂ ĉ pt̂ ṝt̂ i Sorte%. q̂ î p̂ m calύ̂ pniat% fuit d Bastard. ûn archêpo siĝη q p . . . . fuit. q legîtîm nat% ̂, t Alwin% carp̊ntari% n̂ v̂ t̂ e se ̂t̂ huit sûm ad aûc Jud sû . Ido ̂ cŝidaη ̂ q Simh hat in saisîn sû .

6. "Joh de Frit ̂ po. lo. Rad fris sui pet ̂ Petm d Frit q̂'nt̂a pt̂ . j . car̂t̂ ṝt̂ ĉ pt̂ ṝt̂ i Tileneia sic rō̂nabît portion q̂ e û̂ st̂ ing ex hēditaη pr̂is sui. t Petm v̂ t̂ pet în visū. ̂ Hat. dies dat% ̂ eis a sĉi Mich i . v . sept n° Just t̂ t̂ . t in̂ tim fiat visus.

7. "Matii ̂ q fuit ûx Roγ le Passuη. q ̂r̂t c Joh d Mewic ei ̂ d̂forciat ̂ suη i Frunhā. q̂ a recup̂aη Jud Cura ̂ ̂η eη. ̂ Ita q̂ ̂ ullus ansus ̂ colere ̂ ṝt̂ ηt̂ p eo. n° aliq negociu poñ in̂ face p eo. t Joh vēn ̂ t̂ defiñd vim ̂ t̂ iûriη. ̂ t tot. t q̂ ̂ viç testat% fuit q̂ v̂êm ̂ didηt q̂ ̂ ipa dīx. ̂ cŝidaη fuit q Joh defiñd se ̂ ĉ xii mān franč. ̂ In . v . sept p° fest scη Mich. pt leg ̂ ̂ Roγ d Binetre.

8. "Joh Malt ̂vers pet sûs Wal̂t de Tr̂baviη ̂ t Alîc ûx e η\textsuperscript{2} duas Cartas. H. Roγ avi η t . j . dηi Roγ Joh. t . j . Carta Coηm d St ̂ guηl. q ̂ s Alîc huit i custod. t Wal̂t d Trbaη fi η t̂ recog ̃i η se huîsse cartas ift. S ̂ 3 diç illas robbetas 7 eis fuisses cù dom η ̂ sue ̂ îbure ̂nt% ûn ap̂p̂it ip ̂s ̂ ̂ labour ̂ stores dom η ̂

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{1} A. m. 6. \textsuperscript{2} Sic. \textsuperscript{3} A. m. 6. \textsuperscript{4} A. m. 6. \textsuperscript{5} A. m. 8 d.; B. m. 2 d.; C. m. 1. \textsuperscript{6} et combustas, B.}
5. Simon Mansippe offered himself on the fourth day against Alan the carpenter of a plea of five acres of land with the appurtenances in Sortef, [which Alan] had alleged against him that he was a Bastard; whereof it was signified by the Archbishop . . . . that he was legitimate. And Alwin the carpenter did not come or essoin himself, and had a summons to hear his judgment. Therefore it is considered that Simon may have his seisin thereof.

6. John de Frith, put in the place of Ralph his brother, demands against Peter de Frith the fifth part of one carucate of land with the appurtenances in Tilney, as the reasonable portion which falls to him of the inheritance of his father. And Peter comes and prays a view thereof. Let him have it. A day is given them in five weeks from Michaelmas, unless the Justices, etc.; and in the meantime let a view be made.

7. Matilda, who was the wife of Roger le Passur, complains that John de Mewic has deforedo her of her land in Fransham [?] which she recovered against him by judgment of the Court; so that no one dare till that land because of him, nor could she deal with it in any way because of him. John comes and defends the force and injury and all of it; and because the Sheriff testified that he believed what she said to be true, it is considered that John do defend himself with the twelfth free hand, in five weeks after Michaelmas. Pledge of the law, Roger de Bintree.

8. John Maltravers demands against Walter de Turberville and Alice his wife two charters of King Henry the grandfather and one of our lord King John, and one charter of the Earl of Striguil, which Alice had in her keeping; and Walter de Turberville comes and admits that he had those charters, but he says that they were stolen from them and burnt when his house was burnt, whereof he appealed the burners of his house, [and] whereof the said John was
sue. uñ id Joh appñat 2 1 ā t ipe Joh peñ 0 sus eos . v. loricas q* s iπi iiuste eis 2 detinēt q fuert Joh pris sui. ā Walē deñid q nūq* fuert loricas illas. ā q Joh ār ϋděi Joh nēm huit loricā ̃i unā solā. q* dedit cui dūt suo ẽ . x. lib yq septimo anno añ obiit suū. ā Joh veñ ā diē q ār ei 0 illas . v. loricas huit i q'dā exercitu Wallie. q. ppf yq suā totiē debet. ā pfert sectā iñ sufficiēnt. scīt Reg de Argentē q ẽ eas vidit. ā peñ sibi allocari q Walē recognē se huiisse cart illas. ā q amisīe fuert sub custod sua p 0 q* texit eū i plaē. Consid 3 q Walē sit i c'stīn scī Mich ad aud jud suū d loricīs. ā jud d cartis ad eũd ùniē. ā e essoñ se Walē ā n fuit ess. quia ipe recessit siū liē. ā n expectāv jud suū. ā attach fuit ā n veñ. ād qsidāt  ā q Joh disrōna v loricas suas p defcm. ā qrelā carta v suarū.
appealed. And he, John, demands against them five breastplates, which they unjustly detain, [and] which belonged to John his father. And Walter defends that they never had those breast-plates, and that John, the father of the said John, had no breast-plate but one only, which he gave to a certain son of his, with ten librates of land, in the seventh year before his death. And John comes and says that his father had those five breast-plates in a certain Welsh war, and was bound by the tenure of his land to have them; and he produces sufficient suit thereof, to wit, Reginald de Argentine, who saw them; and he craves that it may be allowed in his favour that Walter admits that he had the charters, and that they were lost under his charge after that [John] brought him in the plea. It is considered that Walter shall be [here] on the morrow of S. Michael to hear his judgment touching the breast-plates, and the judgment touching the charters at the same term. And then Walter essoined himself, and was not essoined because he withdrew without licence; and he did not wait for his judgment; and he was attached, and did not come. Therefore it is considered that John has deraigned his breast-plates by default, also the complaint of his charters.

9. The assize comes to recognise if Henry de la Pomeroy has unjustly and without judgment disseised John Russell and Rohese his wife of their free tenement in Upottery, Ashcombe, and Stocklinch, within the assize. The jury say that he has not disseised them, because they made a concord in the county [court], in this way; that Ashcombe and Stocklinch remained to John and Rohese, and Upottery to Henry de la Pomeroy, so that John became his sworn man. And John says that he is disseised of Stocklinch and Ashcombe. It is considered that John may have what the jury testified, and he remains in mercy for a false claim; and he may have a writ to the Sheriff to deliver his names.

1 i.e. after the commencement of the action.
2 Co. Devon.
3 Co. Somerset.
4 i.e. of the jurors.

A die Scii Mich in tres septi.


12. 9 ff. Roig capet po. l. Roig de Baifeld op ci. iiii. die q' Roig cap. p. l. Riic de Baifeld d. pt med. advoe echie d. Brado. i' ipe no' veii vil se ess. Walt ipetierat ei curia xpianitatis. tc Roig pq'sierat b'r ad deffedec pt i ead curia. t' n' pseuet in i cur dni R. Cosecat q' Walt hat b'r ad Judices suos q'd pcedat in i curi xpianitatis.

13. 11 ff. Thoim d. Areic 12 erit q' eyvent d. Noketo. q' assensii t' litta suae. eleg q' pensav p'ore dno Linic. qui eui admisit. cui n debet. q' domq ift sita q' hediat sua. t' auncssores sui qui fueri fudatores. eleg'ut q' pensavut. tc. 1 ff. Dies dat. 7 eic Thoim i C'siin sci Eadmi 13 cora dno Roig. t' q'dai Canonic;
10. A day is given, in one month from Easter-day, unless the Justices [before that date come into the County], to William de Marco, Simon de Hebdon, and Hugo de Mitton, three knights, who ought to testify the view of the infirmity of Guy de Arches, whereof he essoined himself against Matilda, Countess of Warwick. The same day is given to Walter le Aleman by Simon, son of William, his essoiniator.

In three weeks from S. Michael's Day.

11. Our lord the King commands the Justices of the Bench by his writ, that the assize of mort d'ancestor between Peter de Sandiacre and Walter Malet touching land in Horsley, be put before him, on the quindene of All Saints.

12. Walter the Chaplain, put in the place of Roger de Bayfield, offered himself on the fourth day against Roger the Chaplain, put in the place of Richard de Bayfield, of a plea of half the advowson of the church of Brandon; and [Roger the Chaplain] did not come or essoin himself; and Walter had impeached him in the Court Christian; and Roger had obtained a writ to defend the plea in that court, and has not prosecuted his suit in the Court of our lord the King. It is considered that Walter may have a writ to his Judges that they proceed in the matter in the Court Christian.

13. Thomas d'Arcy complains that the Convent of Nocton, against his consent and liberty, elected and presented a Prior to the Lord [Bishop] of Lincoln, who admitted him, when they ought not, because that house is situate in his inheritance, and his ancestors, who were the founders, elected and presented. A day is given to Thomas on the morrow of S. Edmund before the King; and a certain
veni. t dix q p domo sua vestat ad respondend. t n fuit suffic tce pdes dies dat p epm Norwici.

**Placita Civilia.**

14. Edita q fuit uX Galfr fit Rad pet v Bals fit Ailwine. Ra d fit Rob ronabit dom sua q e aetig d libo tenezm q fuit ipi Galfr qnd vir sui i farnha. s. cea pt. j. vlg fr. i. i. acr t ipi venit d dicit q n debut ei dom fage. q. tenent i vilagen ad furca t flagell d Dno suo Ric d Cami. Esth po. lo. suo Ric firi sui. gcoord st. p sic. Quod ipa qte clami eis totu jus t clami sui q in vs eos h. t ipi dant ei. xx. soth Redden in x. soth ad feis ci andR t. x. soth die ci Thosh apli. t in ptg Rad d la Stoh.

A die Scci Michi in unum Mensem.

15. Edi d seco Yvoi uX Ric de Bernae pet v Huig d Bnaec q voe ad wa Ric Wiffr d Bnaec (ceia pte toti p fuit Ric viri sui P) d Bnaec uX Ric ea dotavi die q ea despons. t Wiffr veni t dieq q nuq fuit dotata d er it vI a alia. q. nuq fuit despss t ipa dieq quod Ric ea desponsavi in tce. Hn Bref ad epem lineq i qrat uim despssata fuit vl noq t mandent Rei veritaR Justice.


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1 A, m. 13 d.; B, m. 7; C. m. 5;
2 'Bernaco,' B and C.
3 'Gileb,' B.
4 Supplied from C.
5 A, m. 15 d.; B, m. 8.
6 'Amic' q fuit uX Johis de
7 A, m. 15 d.; B, m. 8; C, m.8.
Canon came, and said that he had come to answer for his house, and he did not suffice, etc. The aforesaid day is given by the Bishop of Norwich.

14. Edith, who was wife of Geoffrey son of Ralph, demands against Baldwin son of Alwin and Ralph son of Robert her reasonable dower which falls to her of the free tenement which belonged to Geoffrey, her late husband, in Farnham, to wit, the third part of one virgate of land and of two acres of land; and [Baldwin and Ralph] come and say that they ought not to give dower to her, because they hold in villenage at the fork and flail of their lord, Richard de Camvill. Edith puts in her place Richard her brother. They make a concord in this way, that [Edith] quitclaims to [Baldwin and Ralph] all her right and claim that she has therein against them, and they give to her twenty shillings, paying ten shillings thereof at the Feast of S. Andrew and ten shillings at the day of S. Thomas the Apostle; and the pledge thereof is Ralph de la Stokes.

In one month from Michaelmas.

15. Edith de St. Ives, wife of Richard de Barnack, demands against Hugh de Barnack (who vouched to warranty William de Barnack), the third part of all the land which belonged to Richard, her husband, in Barnack, whereof Richard endowed her on the day he married her. William comes and says that she never was endowed of that land, or of any other, because she never was married; and [Edith] says that Richard did marry her, and thereof, etc. Let her have a writ to the Bishop of Lincoln to inquire whether she was married or not; and let them return the truth of the matter to the Justices.

16. Gilbert Avenell and Amice his wife, who was [formerly] the wife of John de Eston, demand against Matthew de Eston half the town of Normanton and half the town of Eston, as the reasonable dower of Amice, which she ought
doct ej?d Amò q* hre deb ex dono Joh viri sui p volutañ t assensu ãris ãdçi Joh qui eo die q° îpa desponsata fuit fit suo ãr ãt ãcessit t deñ ad dotandum îpam. t in Joh saisit? fuit t eã in dotawy. t p ãnq cultell fractû q° îpa ostãd ad hostiû eccie in ei saisîn ãcõ. t Math veñ t defuît q pr ej? nûq° ãt în fit suo ãcessit n° debet? n° fit suas in saisit? fuit n° pr ej? despótâcoñ ej? îtfit n° çcede n° dare potuit q, îr în° fuit heditañ t miris sue q eã çtîq? p portone sua ãsas sorores suas g q, fueñt viîj sorores6 t îr ît fit porto miris sue. t dîc q Joh vir ej? nûq° huit saisîn d ãr în. t q p° obit îpìº Joh pr ej? tenuit îr în x. annis t p° obit ãris sui ênr ej? tenuit îr ît xîq annis. t îpa Math ja teñ în x anis t p° obit miris sue. 7 t Amiç dîc q justè h° defuît îq veñ sîc sup° dictû s poñ se sup° juç paté.9 t peñ juç în paté. t si juç în hre ã peñ off h° disfôrane p vivâ vocè q huc id optut disfôrane. 10 t Math toç defuît. t peñ q ei allocet q bê ã loqû n° d ãnabilî doct q* eã çtîq hre inNormatoñ. t îpa peñ ore medieñ vît d Normatoñ t meñ vît d Estoñ. Consideñ t q t q, alid peñ ore q° p Bê casset? ilt Bê t quat aliud eî voluerit. 11 Consideñ t q Respond huic Bê. Ido sîñ die. querat aliud Bê si voluit.

11 Not in B, which runs: 't saisîn ãnq fit suo p q° nà cultellî q° îpa oständ.'
* 'dedit ut illa in dotaret,' B.
* 'qdà pe tre illi°,' B.
* 'hitagiû,' B.
* 'ad fonalibilî ptè sua inç sorores suas,' B.
* Add, t ptè fueñt heditañtè sua int se ita q octava pt ãsas sue remâ.
to have of the gift of John, her [late] husband, by the wish and consent of the said John's father, who on the day that she was married gave and granted that land to his son to endow her;¹ and John was seised thereof, and endowed her thereof, and gave her seisin thereof at the church porch by a certain broken knife, which she shows. And Matthew comes and defends that [John's] father never granted that land to his son, nor gave it, nor was his son seised thereof, nor was [John's] father present at that wedding, nor could he grant or give that land, because [a certain part of] it was the inheritance of [John's] mother, which fell to her in her reasonable portion against her sisters, because there were eight sisters, and they partitioned their inheritance amongst them, so that the eighth part remained to his mother; and [Matthew] says that John, her husband, never had seisin of that land, and that after the death of John his father held that land for ten years, and after the death of his father his mother held that land twelve years; and he, Matthew, after the death of his mother has now held it ten years; and he says that he afterwards [made] an agreement with his aunts, so that the whole of the land which belonged to the said sisters remained to him. And Amice says that he unjustly defends this, and that the truth is as is said above; she puts herself on a lawful Jury of the country, whether she was endowed as aforesaid, and craves a Jury of the country thereof; and if she cannot have a Jury of the country thereof, she offers to deraign this by living voice, who offers to deraign the same. And Matthew defends the whole of it, and prays that it may be allowed in his favour that the writ only speaks of reasonable dower which it falls to her to have in Normanton, and she seeks by word of mouth half the town of Normanton and half the town of Eston. It is considered that the writ be quashed because she demands by word of mouth another thing than she demands by her writ; and let her seek

¹ 'and made seisin thereof to his son by a certain knife, which she shows,' B.
In Ocē Omniū Sēcoā.

17. \[\text{Nec Theob, d. Fering peñ. iij. hid fr. cu ptiñ i Batchessea} \]
\[\text{t Wandlewreth. Ric d. Dot sic jux suū t hec unh Augod fr} \]
\[\text{ej sais fuit ut d. food t. jur die t. anno q. Hnū Rex avus} \]
\[\text{Obiit capiend expò. ad valne. v. sol t. plus Ric veñ t. defect} \]
\[\text{jux suū. t poñ se i magū as q's eoq maj jus hat i vr ill.} \]
\[\text{Dies dat}, eis i adv. Justē tce. t. te. veñ iiij mit ad elig. xij.} \]

In Crastiī Sēci Marī.

18. \[\text{Et Fr. Elias po. lo. Steff Majri Hospitat Sic Barth Lond} \]
\[\text{opt se iiij die vs Walt Malreward d. pt. j. mesaq cu ptiñ i} \]
\[\text{Wuttoq. t ipe n. vē vē se est. t. fr capta fuit i mañ dni} \]
\[\text{t. detenta p. xv dies. ita q. nullus eā p. pleviñ petiti.} \]
\[\text{Dies. Steff hat in saisiñ. t. Walt hat talē Recupaconē q.ē ēre debeat.} \]

In Ocē Sēci Marī.

\[\text{peep suū aē Nottinghā. in Ocē scī Marī t. q. absen} \]
\[\text{tia sua n. pdeē t. q. justē ponēt ei die Rōnabit. t. sciend t. q. ipe Petē} \]
\[\text{fuit petens. Walt fit Hūfr d. pt. ër. Dies dat}, eis i Ocē} \]
\[\text{scī Hilīrā.} \]
another [writ] if she will. It is considered that Matthew has answered this writ [?]; therefore, without day. Let her seek another writ if she will.

On the Octave of All Saints.

17. Theobald de Ferring demands two hides of land with appurtenances in Battersea and Wandsworth against Richard de Dol' as his right and inheritance; whereof Augod, his father, was seised as of fee and right the day and year in which King Henry the grandfather died, taking issues to the value of five shillings and more. Richard comes and defends [Theobald's] right; and puts himself on the great assize which of them has the greater right in the land. A day is given them in the advent of the Justices, etc.; and let four knights then come to elect twelve.

On the Morrow of S. Martin.

18. Brother Elias, put in the place of Stephen, Master of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, offered himself on the fourth day against William Malreward of a plea of one messuage with appurtenances in Whitton. And [William] did not come or essoin himself. And the land was taken into the King's hand, and detained for fifteen days, so that no one demanded it by plevin. Judgment: let Stephen have seisin thereof; and let Walter have such recovery as he ought to have.

On the Octave of S. Martin.

19. The King commanded by his writ that Peter de Nereford was by his precept at Nottingham on the Octave of S. Martin and that [he is] not [to be] a loser for his absence, and that the Justices do give him a reasonable day. And be it known that he, Peter, was demandant against Walter son of Humfrey touching a plea of land. A day is given to them on the Octave of S. Hilary.
20. Rög de Stæford po. lo. Cecit uX sue opf se iiiij. die
7 Barth d Elinto 2 t Alië uX suß d. j. v’g d cù ptiñ i San-
drestoñ 3 t ësus Isabella (q fuit uX Witt) 4 d Sëa Fid d pt
iiiij’6 ptis. j9. v’g d cù ptiñ i Sandresdoñ. t ëre capte fueñ i
man dni Reç t Retente t ë petite ifx xv dies captonis. Ido
çasdañ t q ipî bant saiñ suß.

21. Asa d Nova disst in3 Witt d Swasfa peñ t ë Osbt d
Swasfa t Huig disst d libo teñ ipi9 Witt i Swasfa pon’i
Reç usq i Oct sci Hillir p deñu Reç q q’dà ess se. t viç tot
appñ Reç ass ë Rennañ t Riç fit Eustaç . j. Reç delectë q,
csang’neus t ut’usq ptis.

22. Asa veñ Reç si alex d Cleidene Injust 1 siñ juð disst
Anselm d Cleideñ d libo teñ suo i Dertförder infra ast. Alex-
veñ t diç q ipe fr 7 Anselm 2 q ipe tuñ Brë d Recto i Cur-
dni epi Rouescestë. t diñonañ ër q’dà vë cù p juð Cur. t in
voç Cur itt ad wañ. Hat eå ad warañ à die pasche i. iiiij
sept.

23. Gilb d Mapteshat peñ vs Riç fit Egelina d Peencurñ
. iiiij. Hid t t iiiij. v’g fr cù pfr i Fañeshã 8 ic. t ipe Riç
dic q ën deñ ei Respode de sic Brë suñ ë loq1tr d ipo 7 Egelina

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1 A. m. 19; B, m. 6 d.; C, m. 12. 2 A. m. 21.
3 'Elington,' B. 4 Called 'Framersham' in the
4 A. m. 22. previous entry on the Roll.
20. Roger de Stamford put in the place of Cecilia his wife offered himself on the fourth day against Bartholomew de Ellington and Alice his wife touching one virgate of land with appurtenances in Saunderton, and against Isabel de S. Faith touching a plea of the fourth part of one virgate of land with appurtenances in Saunderton. And the lands were taken into the hands of the King, and retained, and not demanded within fifteen days of the taking. Therefore it is considered that [Roger and Cecilia] may have their seisin.

21. The assize of novel disseisin between William de Swaffham plaintiff and Osbert de Swaffham and Hugh disseisors of the free tenement of William in Swaffham is put in respite until the Octave of S. Hilary for the default of the recognitors, because some of them essoined themselves. And let the sheriff appoint so many recognitors [that] the assize do not remain. And let Richard son of Eustace, one of the recognitors, be struck out, because he is a kinsman of each party.

PLEAS OF HILARY TERM AT WESTMINSTER IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1201].

22. The assize comes to recognise if Alexander de Claydon unjustly and without judgment disseised Anseim de Claydon of his free tenement in Dartford, within the assize. Alexander comes and says that he is the brother of Anseim, against whom he brought a writ of right in the Court of the Bishop of Rochester, and he deraigned certain land against [Anseim] by the judgment of the Court, and thereof he vouched that Court to warranty. Let him have [the Court] to warrant in three weeks from Easter Day.

23. Gilbert de Meppershall demands against Richard son of Egelina de Peencurt four hides of land and four virgates of land with appurtenances in Flemarsham, etc. And Richard says that he ought not to answer him, because his writ does not speak of him and Egelina his mother, and
mat* sua ṭ n distinguit q*nī ṭ q'sq's eoq in teneat. ṭ ipa secc se ess d mat lē ṭ n ṭ visa. uñ dies dat9 j a die pasch i. iij. sept ṭ ipe diē q n'1 teñ n' p mat' suā.


25. 2 ff Milo d Hastiṅg deb Brieñ fit Rad. xx. març. Scitt . x. fn i Oct pasch. ṭ x. marc ad Nativīt Sce Marie v'q. ṭ in poñ ei pt ṭr suā ṭ Hokintoñ q* teñ d feoxt Wiff d Hastiṅg. ṭ Sciend ṭ q est d fn fn a Cnū dni Reg.

PLAĈ CAPTA AĖ WESTĪ IN . XV . DIES P9 PASĈ ANNO REGNI REG JÔN SCDO.

26. 3 f Rad fit Huḡ po. lo. Huḡ Archi peč 9 philippī d Sūni ṭcia ptē feoxt j. Mit i Sausetūn ṭ i Niwelande. ṭ ŝcia ptē . ij. v'gař ṭ cū ptin in Dudehov sic ilī ṭr q ht ei descende a cecilia fit Rad d Suivivt cū Einescia cuj9 hes ipē pxm9 j Philippī veñ ṭ definj jus ej9d Huḡ ṭ pfert Carē q*nd Huḡ

1 A. m. 22 ; B. m. 4 d.; Abb. 2 A. m. 22.
Plac. 31. 3 A. m. 24 d.; Abb. Plac. 31.
does not distinguish how much land thereof each of them holds. And she had herself essoined de malo lecti and has not been viewed; whereof a day is given in three weeks from Easter Day. And [Gilbert] says that he holds nothing except through his mother.

24. Brother Walter, put in the place of the Prior of Kenilworth, demands against the Knights of the Brotherhood of the Temple, the hermitage of Fletchamstead, as that which King Henry the grandfather gave to the church of Kenilworth in pure alms by a charter, which [Walter] shows. And the Brethren crave the consideration of the Court whether they ought to answer, because the writ does not speak of their Master. And moreover they show a charter of King Henry the Second in which it is contained that he has given that hermitage to the Brethren of the Temple, and a confirmation of King Richard. A day is given to them in one month after Easter to hear their Judgment.

25. Miles de Hastings, owes to Brian, son of Ralph, twenty marks; to wit, ten marks on the Octave of Easter, and ten marks at the Nativity of S. Mary the Virgin; and thereof [Miles] places in pledge to him his land of Hokinton, which he holds of the fee of William de Hastings. And be it known that it is touching a fine made in the King's Court.

PLEAS HELD AT WESTMINSTER ON THE QUINDENE OF EASTER IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1201].

26. Ralph, son of Hugh, put in the place of Hugh Archer, demands against Philip de Sumeri the third part of the fee of one knight in Sawston and Newland, and the third part of two virgates of land with the appurtenances in Dudehov, as that land which ought to descend to him from Cecilia daughter of Ralph de Sumerville with eseney, whose next heir he is. Philip comes and defends the right of Hugh and proffers a certain charter of Hugh the Arch-
Archī i q⁴ ctinet⁵ q id Huḡ fit Cecit p q⁵ ipe philipp pef pœcam ṭ illa vendidit ṭ qœt Clam philipp d Suni t hed suis tof jus q huit i ea p x x sof t j j pallio viride i cur Roĥ d Suni. ṭ pœta dic si illa carf ṭ suffic phā habebit suffic q in fuit venditōm ut dic. ṭ Raď deñf carf ṭ vendone īta fcam. ṭ si videt Cur Roĥ d Suni pœzet se sup ilit. ṭ pœta dic ipm fecisse cartas divīsas divīsas hōub3 ṭ poň se ṭr cartas ilit. q sigitt isti p carte ſ verū s3 falsū s ṭ si b n suffic deñf p qndā ¹ ṭ Philipp d Suni ſogat² utr iſ finis fca ſet inc eos p Bre Reg ṭl Just dicit ³ q n fuit lis Inc eos p aliq Bre s3 p volūtār ut³⁵ q.

cord it.

27. ² f Burgens d Norh Qīt⁴ q abb d Torenī ſust cēp ab eis teloň ṭ ſustas ſueutud i foro suo d Wudestowė. ṭ d Jakesle. ṭ q⁴ carf dņi Reg Joh q⁴ hnt ṭ pſeñt. i q⁴ ctinet⁵ i/pm ſeesset eis q sint q'eli p tof Angl d Thelone. ṭ si q's ab iſt cepit. ṭ ipe deſet d rto: ſpōsit³ d Norh Namiũ Capet aṗ Norh. ṭ Thomī d Hūted po. lo. abb veň ṭ dic q antiq⁴ d dono Witt Reg ćistoris huerť ſcatā aṗ Jakesle ĉ theloň ṭ aliis ſueť libis. ṭ pſeñt carf. H. Reg avi ṭ H. Reg pris se ćifmatės Et q⁴ Burg dičnt q ſust aṗ Wdestoň cēp ab ſueť ab hōub3 ṭ Norh ĉ carf sue q⁴ pſeñt n'l loq⁴nt³ d Wdestoň. ṭ pœta dičnt q antiq⁴ aṗ Jukesť ſuevit cape

¹ Blank in original. ² Sic. ³ A. m. 24 d.
deacon, in which it is contained that the said Hugh son of Cecilia, through whom Philip demands that land, sold it and quit-claimed to Philip de Sumerley and his heirs all the right which he had in it for ten shillings and a cloak of vair, in the Court of Roger de Sumerley. And he says moreover, if that charter will not suffice, he will have sufficient proof, who was present at the sale, as he says. And Ralph defends the charter and sale so made; and if he shall see the Court of Roger de Sumerley, he will put himself on it; and moreover he says that he has made divers charters to divers men, and he puts himself upon those charters, that the seal of this charter is not true, but it is false; and if this will not suffice, he will defend by a certain ——. And Philip de Sumerley being asked whether that fine was made between them by writ of the King or of the Justices, says that there was not a suit between them by any writ, but by the will of each. They make a compromise.

27. The Burgesses of Northampton complain that the Abbot of Thorney unjustly took from them toll and unjust customs in his fair of Woodston and of Yaxley,¹ and contrary to the charter of our lord King John, which they have and profer, in which it is contained that he has granted to them that they may be quit of all toll throughout all England, and if anyone shall take [toll] from them, and shall fail to do right, the reeve of Northampton may take distress [from him] at Northampton. And Thomas de Huntingdon put in the place of the Abbot comes and says that of old of the gift of King William the Conqueror they had a market at Yaxley with toll and other free customs, and he produces charters of King Henry the grandfather and King Henry the father so confirming. And against this the Burgesses say that the Abbot unjustly took custom of the men of Northampton at Woodston, whereas the charters which he produces say nothing of Woodston, and moreover they say that of old at Yaxley [the Abbot] was

¹ These places are both in the county of Huntingdon. See Chronicon Petroburgense, pp. 11, 140; Camden Soc., vol. 47, 1849.
d carecta q*libet . j . d. d sūmagio c²lib7. t equo . j. ob. t d sumag hōis . j . q*drač. t m° duppacavit çsuët. Et ç* Thom¾ dìc q tpe. H. R. þrís cepunt d carectis sic sup* dcm ⊥ . ij . dēn. t d sum eq1. j . d t d sum hōis . j. ob. t In poñ se sř leģ višn. t q p petiitonē hoũ d Norh t p Occasion ściati sui d Jakesle cēp çsuët debitæ ap Wdestoñ t simili m° po. se in sř juř pat'ẽ. qm mēli° potuēt carcae t discar-care ap Wdestoñ q* ap Jaket. t ðs'ét dnicũ Abbis p tni ad Jakt. iipi defndût q nūq° p volûtač eqq veneît ap Wdestoñ t offeī disrōnare p Barth Kempe vil Thom¾ q ijuste ţc. t qm n°l dīc abb q vér déb capé çsuët ap Wdestoñ m° carî hî in : çsidāq ; q abb ; i mia p ijusta capçone çsuët. Et q, abb dìc q tpe. H. R. þrís cep çsuët. s . ij . d d Carecta t . j . d de eq° : t d hoĭe ob. t iipi ñ post² h ç*diče abb teneat i pace.

In Tres Sept.
28. 1 f Ric d Hidenee opř se q Gilb d Aq'la d pç as² novel dist d libo teneêm ej²d Ric i Marisco d Willedene. t Dns. G. mand p Bře suũ Justiĉ d Banco q pacē eï Gilpto faciant hre d ead q pp tⁿasř ej²d Gilb. t Dns Rex mand q divise

1 A, 25 d.
accustomed to take for each cart one penny, for each load and horse one halfpenny, and for the load of a man one farthing, and that now he had doubled the customs. And against this Thomas says that in the time of King Henry the father they took for carts as aforesaid twopence, and for the load of a horse one penny, and for the load of a man one halfpenny, and thereof he puts himself upon lawful men of the neighbourhood; and that on the petition of the men of Northampton, and by reason of his market at Yaxley, he took the customs due at Woodston, he in the same way puts himself thereof on a jury of the country, since they could load and unload better at Woodston than at Yaxley; and moreover the Abbot's demesne pertains to Yaxley. They [the burgesses] defend that never by their will have they come to Woodston and they offer to dersaign by Bartholomew Kempe or Thomas that unjustly, etc. And since the Abbot says nothing why he ought to take customs at Woodston, nor has he a charter thereof, it is considered that the Abbot is in mercy for the unjust taking of customs; and because the Abbot says that in the time of King Henry the father he took customs, to wit, two pence for a cart, and one penny for a horse, and one halfpenny for a man, and [the burgesses] cannot contradict this, let the Abbot hold in peace [the right given by his charters].

In three weeks.

28. Richard de Hydney ¹ offered himself against Gilbert de Aquila of a plea of an assize of novel disseisin of Richard's free tenement in the marsh of Willdon; and Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter, the chief justiciar] sends by his writ to the Justices of the Bench that they should cause Gilbert to have peace touching the same land, because the said Gilbert is across the sea; and the King commands that the bounds

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¹ Hydney, now no longer in existence, is believed to have been situate on lands bearing the names of Great Hydney, etc., in the parish of Willingdon, near Eastbourne.
pambulent' Inf. & Ric. d Heidene & Ric. d Burnardi & tras Edelini d Ausla & Gilb fit ej & qu inf'm sint i pace ire ille.

29. 1 | As se ven Rech si Jord pal Pascanie & Janin saisi fuit i
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{Bed}}}
\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{B}}}\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{K}}}\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{H}}}\]

\[\text{\textit{\textbf{Bed}}}
\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{K}}}\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{H}}}\]

31. 3 | Ric. Biggar. po. lo. Odo Trel Rerec saisi die &
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{Bed}}}
\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{K}}}\]
\[\text{\textit{\textbf{H}}}\]

1 A. 25 d.
2 A. 26; Abb. Plac. 81.
3 A. m. 26 d.
4 Blank in original.

* Sororum, for Sociorum; this appears to be the reason why the writ was considered void.
are to be perambulated between the land of Richard de Hydney and Robert Bernard and the lands of Edelin de Aquila and Gilbert his son, and that in the meantime those lands may be in peace.

29. The assize comes to recognise if Jordan the father of Pascania and Janin was seised in his demesne as of fee of two parts of half a hide of land with appurtenances in Studham the day he died, and if he died, etc., which land Ralph de Hook holds. Ralph comes, and says that they have an elder sister, and it does not seem to him that he ought to answer them without her. Let them have another writ touching her portion; and let their assize come on the Vigil of the Ascension.

30. Robert Miller, John de Lambeth, Hamo son of Karlman, Godwin son of John, Richard son of Godwin, Gerard of the Chamber, John Smith, John Oxman, William son of Osbert, William Wood, Harvey son of Osbert, and Anketill, — sent for the Court of the Bishop of Rochester to say whether Alexander de Cleindon deraigned the land of Derhurst against Anselm his brother in that Court, by a writ of right, whereof Anselm brought a writ of novel disseisin against Alexander, — say, for the Court, that by a concord made between them in the Court, and by licence of the lord Bishop, [Anselm] recovered seisin of a certain parcel of land so that his reasonable portion remained to him, and not by the judgment of the Court. A day is given them on the Morrow of Holy Trinity to hear their judgment.

31. Roceline Biggard, put in the place of Odo Tirel, goes without day against Hugo Tirel touching the land of ———, because the writ, by which the said Odo was summoned, was made in the name of the Abbot of Tewkesbury and his sisters of the eyre. Let him seek another writ if he wishes.
A Die Pasch In Vnū Mensem.

32. 1 f. Will Hansasd q̄r q Rob d Bucci exig ab eo 3vič qnte ptis . j̄. mit d  Grave sua i Kingestoñ q.s d eo tenet. uñ nhm 3vič ei debet p annū n'ām duos solid p omsi 3vič. Rob ven t Recognoq q sepī. cēp a misery sua p 3vič . v. ptis . j̄. mit q Will avus ej̄.d Will Hansasd tenuit d Rob d Bucci avo ej̄.d Rob. t Will ṣr Will tenū d Huģ ṗre ej̄. t id Will p̄sae feč eid Rob Humaģ. t h offert disfonna v eũ p Huģ d Ēwrth parē iipī. Will q̄ id offic'. t tce. ut d visu suo q̄. Inifuit ut dic u'i ei feč Humaģ note . v. ptis feod. j̄. mit. Ita q ipe cēp 3vič pt_dī ad īld. feod. scelt iiiī. sot d scutağ t si voluit h negare neoq̄ h negat h h offq̄ t pbara p corp̄ suī. Will defnd toč p q̄nd libem suī petē d Rugeberge q̄ id tce. t si ad hũ potest sufficē p corp̄ suī. t Sciend t q Joh Boucintē dīx q petē t capio locat q̄. tũ pdūx sectā in ido Remanyn t Mīa. Dies dat̄ t eis ad aud Jud suũ i Očt sce t'nič.

33. 2 f. Hũr de Alneto peć v Hũr d Alneto ṣt allam nōmāv (totā viet d Maideford) s ic jus suī t hec. uñ Gerard avus suus ū saisī. ic d juŷ suī sib̄ dieb̄ vite sue. t p̄ eũ Ric̄ fit iipī. Gerard ṣr iipī. Hũr ū saisī. ū de foed t juŷ suī. Tpe. H. Reḡ āris. Capiend īn expt ad valenč . x . sot. t . j . d . t plus . t h offq̄ t pbara p qndā libem suũ. s3

1 A, m. 27 d. 2 A, m. 38; Abb. Plac. 82. 3 Interlined.
In one month from Easter.

32. William Hansard complains that Robert de Bucci required from him the service of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee] from the land in Kingston which [William] holds of [Robert], whereof he owes no annual service to him except only two shillings for all service. Robert came and asserted that he often seised [William's] chattels for the service of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee] which William, grandfather of the said William Hansard, held of Robert de Bucci, grandfather of the said Robert, and [which] William, father of William, held of Hugh, father of [Robert], and moreover that the said William did homage to the said Robert, and this he offers to deraign against him by Hugh de Everworth, the peer of William, which [Hugh] offers [to prove] the same as of his view who was present, as he says, when [William] did homage to [Robert] in the name of the fifth part of one Knight's [fee], so that [Robert] took the service pertaining to that fee, to wit, four shillings for scutage. And if [William] wishes to deny this, he wickedly denies it; and this he offers to prove by his body. William defends the whole of it by a certain free man of his, Peter de Rugeberge, who the same, etc., and if [Peter] cannot suffice for this, by his [William's] body. And be it known that John Bocuinte said that Peter was a hired champion and thereof he did not produce suit; therefore he remains in mercy. A day is given them on the Octave of Holy Trinity to hear their judgment.

33. Henry Dawney demanded against Henry Dawney [certain] land as his right and inheritance, but named none, (the whole town of Maidford); whereof Gerard his grandfather was seised as of right, all the days of his life; and after Gerard, Richard his son, father of Henry [the demandant], was seised as of fee and right, in the time of King Henry the father, taking the issues thereof to the value of ten shillings and a penny, and more; and this he offers to prove by a certain free man of his, (but does not
noiät illū 1 qʰ h opf ṣbař. ṭ Hnř tenens vēn ṭ defiņd jus suū. ṭ saisiņ aņcessoris sui p q illā clain. d sič iginal ĭr noiať. ṭ ipe Hnř peť dič. q ipe peť ĭr ḥ Maideford ĭ ptiņ. s. feod. j . Mit. un visus fes ; ṭ ipe Hnř teņ defiņd toč jus suū. ṭ dič q Huŋ Burdet qʰ vēn a cįstu angt ded ĭr iīf pagañ ĭ Alneto atavo suo ipe H. Ręg avi. ṭ illā teņ anno qʰ. H. Ręx ĭvus obiit. ṭ ab illo ipe aņcessores sui tenuer ĭr iš sič jus suū ṭ heď. ṭ de h po. se i Magni ĭs dīi ḥ. ĭ peť in Ręč fʰ) qʰ ĭs eņ Maj² Jus ĭat in. ṭ Hnř peť sitr. Dies dat² ĭ eis ĭ Ocf sceu ĭniń ṭ Hnř peť hat Br ĭad vič ĭd suņ . iijj . Mit ĭd eliģ xij . Hnř ḥ Alneto po. lo. suo Raď ĭt Osbtī si ipe ičce ń pot.
name him), who offered to prove this. And Henry the tenant comes and defends his right and the seisin of his ancestor through whom [the demandant] claims, [and prays judgment] because of this that [the demandant] named no land. And Henry the demandant says that he demands the land of Maidford with appurtenances, to wit, the fee of one knight, whereof a view was made. And Henry the tenant defends all his right, and says that Hugh Burdet, who came at the Conquest of England, gave that land to Pagan Dawney his great-great-grandfather in the time of King Henry the grandfather, and he held it in the year in which King Henry the grandfather died, and from that time his ancestors had held that land as their right and inheritance, and touching this he puts himself in the great assize of the King, and craves a recognition to be made thereof, which of them has the greater right therein; and Henry the demandant similarly [puts himself, etc.]. A day is given them on the Octave of Holy Trinity; and let Henry the demandant have a writ to the Sheriff to summon four Knights to elect twelve. Henry Dawney puts in his place Ralph son of Osbert, if he himself is not able to be present.

In five weeks from Easter-day.

84. The assize comes to recognise if Adam son of Alan, uncle of Robert son of John, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with appurtenances in Cuddington the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize]; and William de Midhuret, who holds that land, says that the assize ought not to proceed, because the said Robert impleaded him, William, of the same land, by a writ of right, in the Court of his lord William de S. Michael, and there [Robert] relinquished that writ and plea, and therefore [William] went without day against him. And Robert came and admitted that he could not prosecute that plea, [and] therefore he sought a writ of assize. And because [Robert] did not deny that he brought a writ of right, let [William] go without day.
1 PLACITA DE TERMINO SANCTI MICHAELIS ANNO
REGNI REGIS JOHANNIS SECUNDO.  

35.  

Bedef  

* De Gaufr de Bocet * Decan * Ecclie Linc \( \text{p\text{ët}} \) \( \text{Vs} \) Priorë de Dunestapt adv ecclìe Beate Maë de Bedef ut jus suû ptinës ad ecclìa de Linc \( \text{t \ osðndit cart\a Reg Wi} \text{t \ ò testat} \) i\( \text{p\text{m}} \) dedisse ecclìe de Linc ecclìa ècë Maë de Bed. \( \text{t \ cof\text{\'m}a\text{-cônë} \ H. reg \ òris. P\'or \ ven \ t \ ò deñndit jus \ e\text{\'oj. } \text{t \ dië \ qd \ ecclìa sua \ de } \text{Donestapt } \text{t \ ecclìam ill}} \text{a \ ex } \text{dono Reg. } \text{H. avi. } \text{t \ in } \text{\p\text{\'r}t \ cart\a } \text{ej \ i\text{\d{\text{o}}} testantë } \text{t \ cffmaçoñ. H. reg \ òris. } \text{t \ dië \ qd \ ipe } \text{t \ canoniç ecclìe sue } \text{p\text{\'d}cë } \text{ecclìe sunt } \text{t \ qd Ma} \text{\^r Warin \text{\p\text{\'n}}} \text{\p\text{\'c}ari } \text{e} \text{\'q} \text{ein } \text{redd } \text{p annû xx. sof. Dies dat \text{\p\text{\'e}}} \text{\text{\p\text{\'s}}} ; \text{eis } \text{t . iij . se\text{\text{\p\text{\'e}}} \text{\p\text{\'p} } \text{Pasch } \text{ad aud jud.} 


PLAC A\text{\text{\p\text{\'o}}} 2\text{\text{\p\text{\'d}}} REGIS JOHIS. 

In Octa\text{\text{\p\text{\'v}}} S\text{\text{\p\text{\'c}}} Mich.  

36.  

* Hunsind  

* De Dins G. fit Pet \( \text{significa} \) \text{\p\text{\'e} \text{Justiç } \text{p Wi} \text{t de } \text{Warenñ \q} \text{d Co} \text{\text{\p\text{\'i}}} \text{Dav} \text{\text{\text{\p\text{\'d}}} \text{\text{\p\text{\'e}\text{\text{\p\text{\'c}}} \text{suû } \text{i \svico } \text{Reg. } \text{t } \q} \text{d } \text{ipe } \text{pacë } \text{hat } \text{de o} \text{\text{\text{\p\text{\'m}ib} \text{suñoniçonib} } \text{t } \text{pt } \text{\text{\p\text{\'q}e\text{\text{\p\text{\'t}}} } } } \text{Demand donec } \text{ipe } \text{redierit.} 

37.  

* Warf  

* De Loq\text{\text{\p\text{\'l}}} in\text{\text{\p\text{\'i}}} Avenel Pinç\text{\text{\p\text{\'n}}} \text{t } \text{moniales de And\text{\text{\p\text{\'wic}}} de ecclìa de } \text{Dunnischirch } \text{q } \text{ipe } \text{Moniales clamabat } \text{Vs } \text{e} \text{\text{\p\text{\'u} ex } } \text{dono } \text{i\text{\d{\text{o}}}us Avene} \text{\text{\p\text{\'t } } \text{cart\a } } \text{suã } \text{remanet quoueq } \text{Jord } \text{fit 

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\text{1 Coram Rege Roll No. 7 collated with Nos. 6 and 8 (here indicated by A, B, and C, respectively) and with the Abbreviatio Placitorum. For pleas of the crown on this roll, see Select Pleas of the Crown, p. 38. This heading is taken from Abb. Plac. 27. A, m. 1; C, m. 3 d.; Abb. Plac. 26, 27. A, m. 2 d.; B, m. 9; C, m. 1. Supplied from B. 'mandavit,' B. 'peceptu dni Reg,' B. 'Dunneschirech,' B.}
PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1200].

35. Geoffrey de Buckley and the Dean of the Church [cathedral] of Lincoln demand against the Prior of Dunstable the advowson of the church of the Blessed Mary of Bedford as their right belonging to the church of Lincoln; and he shows a charter of King William which testifies that [William] gave to the church of Lincoln the church of S. Mary of Bedford; and [he shows] a confirmation of King Henry, the father. The Prior comes and defends their right, and says that his church has that church of the gift of King Henry the grandfather, and he produces his charter thereof testifying the same, and the confirmation of King Henry, the father; and he says that he and the Canons of his church are the parson of the aforesaid church, and that Master Warin is their Vicar thereof, rendering 20 shillings per annum. A day is given them in three weeks after Easter to hear judgment.

PLEAS OF THE SECOND YEAR OF KING JOHN.

On the Octave of S. Michael.

36. Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter made known to the Justices, by William de Warenne, that Earl David has gone to Scotland by his precept on the King's service, and that he may have peace from all summons and pleas, complaints [and] demands until he shall return.

37. The case between Avenel Butler and the Nuns of Ankerwyke, touching the church of Dunchurch, which the Nuns claim against the said Avenel of his gift by his charter, remains until Jordan, son of Avenel and of Christiana, wife

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1 David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William, King of Scotland, ob. 1219.
PLACITA CIVILIA.

Avenett † X'ane u̯ i̯pius Avenett de cujº hereditate ĺdča eoctia ‡ cujº hese i̯pe Jord ‡ hat etatê placitandi. † i̯pe Avenel reddat eis'ét Monialibž xx. sof quos eis oĉcessit reddndos annuatî donº eoctia de Dunnisch vacas fuit. u̯ i̯pe cartâ i̯piº Avenet ptulešt quâ i̯pe concessit (Et loqła itt ‡ i̯ Rotut Sê Mich añi Regã Reg Ric Xmº).

Placita a die Sê Mich in . xv . dies.

38.  ‡ Ñ Huê de Hasting. Bogº de Bello campo. Dunecanº de Lacet. Thom de Richeñt missi p Comitatº Cumblanº ad faciendu recordu Inº Ric ñt Ric Trint [?] ³ Ivonê de Stokes de plaç debiti (v març) ⁴ Qui Ivo clâñ væº eunç Ric i Comit. ù uñ iñ Ric diê falsi fãm fuisse judiciu. ũnt ñt p suffientes testes iñ Ivo dîronavit illud debiti (p jud) ⁴ ñt coñsiâνonè comitaitº Ric ven ñt defnitz ñt nûqº recordu ñt tuntur fãm fuit ei i Comitatº ss novu recordu ñt falsu ñt tuntur. ñt h offt phare p qºndã libum hosem suñ ss nemine pduç. [t Quia nominæ pduç nec] ñt Quia nît alîu recordu apposuit qº recordatû fuit p milites ñt illi record cont'dîx : ñt nîmam sectâ pduç ad defnitz ñl pharê dêm suñ consïatû ñt solvat debiti ñt sit i mia.

39.  ‡ Ñ Dûs Rex mandavit liès suiñ ñt Reinerº de Meineler ū ū i sîvico suõ. ñt ñt Dûs G. faciæ loqlàm pçeðe ñt iñ ípım ñt Com de Fºrarrís de tra i Bartõn scdm cõsuetudinæ Angâ.

40.  ‡ Ñ Dies datº ‡ Rob de Turnhã ‡ Maãro Gregorç etico Epi Dûnmlensº de quodâ hoâe (ejºd Rob capto i cuñ Epi ñtº)

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1 Supplied from B.  27.  2 A, m. 8 ; C, m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac.
2 A, m. 8 ; B, m. 9 ; C, m. 1 d.  2 A, m. 8 ; B, m. 9 d.; C, m. 1 d.
2 A, m. 8 ; B, m. 9 ; C, m. 1 d.  3 Not in B or C.
of Avenel (the said church being Christiana’s inheritance, and Jordan being her heir), has the age of pleading. And Avenel shall render to the nuns 20 shillings, which he granted them, to be paid annually until the church of Dunchurch shall be vacant, and whereof [the nuns] produce Avenel’s charter, which he granted them. And the case is in the Roll of Michaelmas [Term] in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard.

Pleas on the Quindene of Michaelmas.

38. Hugo de Hastings, Roger de Beauchamp, Duncan de Lascelles, [and] Thomas de Richmond sent for the County of Cumberland to make the record between Richard, son of Richard Trint and Ivo de Stokes touching a plea of debt of five marks (which Ivo claims against Richard in the County [court], and whereof Richard says that the judgment was falsely made), say that by sufficient witnesses Ivo deraigned that debt, by the judgment and consideration of the County [court]. Richard comes and defends that the record which they brought was never made against him in the County [court], but it is a new record and a false which they brought. And this he offers to prove by a certain free man of his, but he produces no one. And because [Richard] set up no other record than was recorded by the knights, and they contradict [his?] record, and [because] he produced no suit to defend or prove what he said, it is considered that he do pay the debt, and be in mercy.

39. Our lord the king has announced by his letters that Reiner de Meinelere is not in his service, and that Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] may cause the case, which is between Reiner and the Earl of Ferrars touching land in Barton, to go on, according to the custom of England.

40. A day is given to Robert de Turnham and Master Gregory, the Clerk of the Bishop of Durham, on the
ip'sonato i C'stino scē Edǐndi corā dīo Rege u'ćuq3 fūt i Angt. t si n 3 aḑd Westm. t Rob poḩ loco suo Alanū de Wichtōn vl Nichof ethicū (ad lū vl pd).2

41. s f Rob de Turnhā 4 pet 3s5 Abbetem de Eboṣ advōc eccīe de Donecastī cū ptīn ut illa que ei t u x ej9 hīt descēde de Jure Rob Fossard gavi u x sue un ipe Rob fuit saisit9 tempē H. reģ avī ut de jure. t qui Rob ḏdēo. H. regi totā villā de Donecastī cū advocače ḏdēe eccīe t ē oṃib5 alīs ptīn ivadiav p D.5 m ēr quas iūd Rob de Turhā solvit dīo Reg ut dīc qui ei reddidit villā illā de Donecastī ut jus u x sue cū oīb5 ptīn.6 Abbas veņ t defndit jus suū t dīc qd eccīa de Eboṣ illā eccīam possedit t huit a conqstu Angt ex dono Nigelli Fossard patris7 ḏdēi Rob cu5 Nigelli cartā osīndit q testatq qd Nigellus illā dedit Abbie de Eboṣ i purā t ppeq elemōn t osīndit cōf'maçonē Witt Fossard (fit ḏdēi Rob) 8 q cōf'mat donaçonē ḏdēi Nigelli 9 q'm feč de ḏdēa eccīa. t Abb dīc qd hūt cartas H. reģ avī10 dūi Reg ḏ oīu Regū Angt cōf'mates donaçonē Niqgt t Witt a tēpe ipī5 H.

1 Add 'viē,' B, C.
2 * Added from B.
3 A, m. 3 ; B, m. 9 d. ; C, m. 1 d. ; Abb. Plac. 36, 37.
4 'Turnh,' B.
5 * 'V. cent,' B.
6 * Add., 'uṇ pet 3sus eund Abβm illā eccīam. t saīz ipīus eccī qīē
7 habuit Rob Fossard pdecessor ej5.
8 die quo villā de Donecastī ivadiav ut supďm ū, 'C.
9 'Avi,' B.
10 * Omit, B ; interlined, C.
11 * Add, 'avi sui,' B and C.
12 * Sic.
morrow of S. Edmund before our lord the King wherever he shall be in England; and if he is not [in England] at Westminster; touching a certain man of Robert's, seized in the Court of the Bishop and imprisoned. And Robert puts in his place Alan de Wigton or Nicholas the clerk, to gain or lose.

41. Robert de Turnham demands against the Abbot of York the advowson of the church of Doncaster with the appurtenances, as that which ought to descend to [Robert de Turnham] and his wife in right of Robert Fossard the great-grandfather of [Robert de Turnham's] wife; whereof the said Robert [Fossard] was seised in the time of King Henry the grandfather as of right, and which Robert pledged the whole of the town of Doncaster, with the advowson of the said church, and all other appurtenances, to the said King Henry for 500 marks of silver, which the said Robert de Turnham repaid to our lord the king as he says; [and the king] gave back to him the town of Doncaster with all the appurtenances, as the right of his wife. Wherefore he demands against the Abbot of that church, and his seisin of the church, as Robert Fossard, his predecessor, had it on the day that he pledged the town of Doncaster, as aforesaid. The Abbot comes and defends [Robert de Turnham's] right, and says that the church of York possessed that church and had it from the Conquest of England of the gift of Nigel Fossard, father of the said Robert, and he shows Nigel's charter, which testifies that Nigel gave that [church] to the Abbey of York in pure and perpetual alms; and he shows a confirmation of William Fossard, son of the aforesaid Robert, who confirms the gift which Nigel his grandfather made of the said church. And the Abbot says that he has charters of King Henry, grandfather of our lord the King, and of all the Kings of England, confirming the gift of Nigel and William, from the time of the said King Henry. A day is

\footnote{Sic.}
reg. Dies dat² s eis i e s tino Scī Edm. corā Reg u e cūq3 fuit i Angf. si n : apd Westm Id dies dat³ s Rob de Turnhā cont a Epm Dunlmens de pt cuj² dā hōis ip'soān corā dō Reg. " Notand Rob pdux sectā vl pēr reē visā ut rīc čs Rob fuit ita seisit⁵ de ĺdča ecclia ut sup⁶ dēm s an nō. " Abb dīc q ā ponet se sup juř de tā antiq⁷ tépe."

42. " f Reg Mallevrer. Raḍ Magni². Amfr de Frixtoñ q¹ feceēt pambone in through Epi Dunelm t Rob de Turnhaᵠ i terris de Clif. diēt qd Rob de Turnhā maj⁸ jus āt tenendi villā de Clif ē ptīn de Epo Dunelm q⁹ Epč i dncio suo. Diēt t qd ptīn de Clif sūt sič divise villār vicīnār se extendit. scīt Hemigeburg. ⁴ Duffeld. ⁵ Osgotebi ⁶ Bardenebi. ⁷ ex una pte aq¹ de Use. divisa. ⁸ diēt qd id Rob ⁹ debī fre. ¹⁰ s. redc. i q² dā frā dīr Nesse q, spīnēs ad villā de Clif.

48. " f Eustāc de Vsci peř ⁸ Scī Gaufr de Saucensmaīr ⁷ t Matīt ȗx suā villā de Rodenhā ut jus suū t hēd. ⁴ t (ȗn Eustāc fit Rīc ⁴ fuit seissit⁵ fpe H. R.) ⁹ Gaufr ven ⁷ diēq qd īpe n¹l clām i fra illa n¹ p¹⁰ ȗx suā cȗj⁹ dos fra illa ⁴ ex dono cȗj⁹ dā Wift de Tilli q²ndā viri sui. cuj⁹ hēs ; quidā Raḍ de Tilli fr ipius Wift q¹ ; ult⁵ mare q'm Raḍ īpe vocat ad warrantū. " 11 f ˚ Hat eū i crustino Scī Clefītus ap Westm. ¹
given to them in the morrow of S. Edmund, before the King wherever he shall be in England, and if he is not [in England] at Westminster. The same day is given to Robert de Turnham against the Bishop of Durham, touching a plea of the imprisonment of a certain man, before the King.

Be it noted that Robert [de Turnham] produced his suit and prayed a recognition of the neighbourhood whether the said Robert [Fossard] was so seised of the said church, as aforesaid, or not; and the Abbot says that he will not put himself on a jury touching so ancient a time.

42. Roger Mauleverer, Ralph Magnius, Humfrey de Fryston, who made a perambulation between the lands of the Bishop of Durham and of Robert de Turnham, in the lands of Cliffe, say that Robert de Turnham has more right to hold the town of Cliffe with the appurtenances of the Bishop of Durham, than the Bishop [to hold] in demeane. They say also that the appurtenances of Cliffe are according as the boundaries of the neighbouring towns extend themselves, to wit, Hemingbrough and Duffield and Osgodby, and Barby, and on one part the water of Ouse [is] the boundary. And they say that the same Robert ought to have 40 shillings rent in certain land which is called Nesse, because it appertains to the town of Cliffe.

43. Eustace de Vesci demands against Geoffrey de Sau-marez [?]. 1 and Matilda his wife the town of Rodenham as his right and inheritance, and of which Eustace son of Richard was seised in the time of King Henry. Geoffrey comes and says that he claims nothing in that land except through Matilda his wife, whose dower that land is, of the gift of one William de Tili, formerly her husband, whose heir is one Ralph de Tilli, brother of the said William, and he is beyond the sea; Geoffrey vouches the said Ralph to warranty. Let him have him at Westminster in the

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1 Perhaps Saltmarth.
Matiff poñ loco suo viñ suñ vl Jord de Brakebi 1 iñ. t si Gaufr intesse n possit. poñ eund Jord loco suo.

44. 2 Assisa veñ reç si Hûr de Pûñal 4 iusç t suñ just diss Joñem 6 Russel 7 Rohesia uñ ejp de libo teñ suo i Upoteri. 
7 i Aiscüb 6 infi assisam. 8 Juñ eñt qd n ita disseisivit [sic] eos. Quia reva ut dict cotencio fuit inl eos de pçcis 
fris 9 p 9 veñüt i Com 7 cöveñ inl eos qd concord remanet 
ipis Joh 7 uñ sue Uppoñi 7 Aiscüb. 7 ipe Joh in deveñ 
affidat 12 Hûr. 7 ipq quieç clam Hûr Stoket. 9 Judm. Joh i 
mia p fo clam. 7 hat qd jurata testat. 7

45. 8 Rob fit Walli 7 Gunnora uñ ejp peñ 8 de 9 Abb Sêi 
Albani 10 Bosc 11 de Norhâg ç pint sic jus 7 heed Gunnor pççe 
qd ht et descend a Rob 12 pççe Gunnore q1 in seesit 9 fuit 
tempe. H. Regi 13 pris ut de feud jure capiendo in expxt ad 
val 14 xl 7 o t de padnag 15 aliis exitib 9 Bosci. 9 h 
offt p bare p corp 2 cuñ 2 då libi hois suì. s. Regi 13 fit HIvic 7 p 
aliu sufficiente si de eo male contiguit q1 Regi 13 h offt 
offt p bare p corp suñ ut de visu suo. 7 Abb 14 veñ t defndit ñc 
t qubis exitias jus 7 heed Rob pr 7 pççe G. 7 qd rûq 7 in

1 Brakebi, 'B '; Brakebi, 'C.'
2 A, m. 4 ; B, m. 10 d. ; C, m. 2 ; Abb. Plac. 26, 27, 30, see the transcript from B, ante No. 9.
3 No county in B or C.
4 De Pûñal, 'C.'
5 Rob, 'B.' Rob erased, 'Joh.' written above, C.
6 Supply, 'l t Stokeli, 'B and C.
7 See ante, No. 9.
8 A, m. 4 d. ; B, m. 11 ; C, m.
morrow of S. Clement. Matilda puts in her place her husband or Jordan de Brakebury,¹ and if Geoffrey cannot be present, she puts Jordan in her place.

44. The Assize comes to recognise if Henry de Pomeroy has unjustly and without judgment disseised John Russell and Robese his wife of their free tenement in Upottery,² Ashcome,³ and Stocklinch,⁴ within the assize. The jury say that he has not so disseised them; because in truth, so they say, there was a contention between them touching those lands, and afterwards they came into the County [Court] and an agreement [was made] between them, [to the effect] that by the concord Upottery and Ashcombe should remain to John and his wife, and that John should become the sworn man of Henry therefor, and that [John] should quitclaim Stocklinch to Henry. Judgment. John is in mercy for a false claim, and he may have what the jury testifies.

45. Robert son of Walter and Gunnora his wife, by Henry Holt and William son of Walter, put in their place, demand against the Abbot of S. Alban's the wood of Norhang with appurtenances as the right and inheritance of the said Gunnora which ought to descend to her from Robert de Valoignes, father of Gunnora, who was seised thereof in the time of King Henry the father, as of fee and right, taking issues thereof to the value of twenty shillings or more, as of wood and pannage and other issues of a wood: and this they offer to prove by the body of a certain free man of theirs, to wit, Reginald son of Hervey, or, if any ill shall happen to Reginald, by some other sufficient person; and Reginald offers to prove this by his body as of his view. And William de Sissaverne, put in the place of the Abbot of S. Alban's, comes and defends now and when he ought at an other time the right and inheritance of Robert [de Valoignes], father of the said Gunnora, and that

¹ Perhaps Brackenbury. ² Co. Devon and Somerset. ³ Co. Devon. ⁴ Co. Somerset.
fuit seisit\textsuperscript{9} ut de feud\textsuperscript{t} jure \textsuperscript{t} pft cirog\textsuperscript{phu}\textsuperscript{1} f\textsuperscript{m} in\? Rob\textsuperscript{2} Abb\textsuperscript{3} de St\textsuperscript{o} Albano \textsuperscript{t} Pet\textsuperscript{5} de Valoniis junior\textsuperscript{e} \textsuperscript{qd} testat\textsuperscript{r} i\textsuperscript{p}m Abb\textsuperscript{4} concessisse eid Pet\textsuperscript{t} Boscu \textsuperscript{d}cm tant\textsuperscript{u} i vita ipius Pet\textsuperscript{1} reddndo in annuati xxv. so\textsuperscript{t} \textsuperscript{t} duos austures.\textsuperscript{3} \textsuperscript{I}ta \textsuperscript{qd} si vita finiret vi vita mutaret: \textsuperscript{ill}i \textsuperscript{h}ed\textsuperscript{i} vi amicoq ipius Pet\textsuperscript{1} remaneret nem\textsuperscript{5} ill\textsuperscript{d} se\textsuperscript{5} rediret abbacie Spl\textsuperscript{2} Albani\textsuperscript{3} \textsuperscript{ita} \textsuperscript{qd} Petr\textsuperscript{5} n\textsuperscript{t} debet cape in n\textsuperscript{t} necessaria dom\textsuperscript{9} sue n\textsuperscript{c} v\textsuperscript{e}de\textsuperscript{3} \textsuperscript{E}t pft cart\textsuperscript{a} Lanfrid\textsuperscript{4} Arch Can\textsuperscript{t} tc capitat Justi\textsuperscript{c} testat\textsuperscript{e} h\textsuperscript{c}c conven\textsuperscript{c}n\textsuperscript{e}. pft \textsuperscript{t} cart\textsuperscript{a}. H. reg\textsuperscript{r} pris testat\textsuperscript{e} \textsuperscript{qd} Petr\textsuperscript{5} avus \textsuperscript{p}d\textsuperscript{c}i Pet\textsuperscript{t} \textsuperscript{n} tenuit bos\textsuperscript{c} ill\textsuperscript{u} n\textsuperscript{t} \textsuperscript{f}m \textsuperscript{i} vita sua. \textsuperscript{t} c\textsuperscript{c}f\textsuperscript{ma}
\textsuperscript{c}n\textsuperscript{e} Reg\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{R}ic.} \textsuperscript{t} c\textsuperscript{c}f\textsuperscript{mac.} J. Reg\textsuperscript{t} id testantes. \textsuperscript{t} p\textsuperscript{c}t \textsuperscript{q}d testimonia h\textsuperscript{m}m\textsuperscript{i} eis allocent\textsuperscript{e}. Rob \textsuperscript{t} G. \textsuperscript{d}nt \textsuperscript{q}d \textsuperscript{i}pi p\textsuperscript{c}t \textsuperscript{e}m\textsuperscript{u} ill\textsuperscript{d} \textsuperscript{t} seisin\textsuperscript{n}\textsuperscript{a} Rob \textsuperscript{p}ris \textsuperscript{pd}\textsuperscript{c}e G. q\textsuperscript{m} h\textsuperscript{u}\textsuperscript{i}t\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{b}} qui in fuit seisit\textsuperscript{q} ut de h\textsuperscript{i}di\textsuperscript{f}. \textsuperscript{t} si responde debant cartis q\textsuperscript{a} ptule\textsuperscript{t} o\textsuperscript{c}nd\textsuperscript{d}t \textsuperscript{q}d \textsuperscript{n} deb\textsuperscript{u}t eis no\textsuperscript{c} de sic Rob seisin\textsuperscript{n}\textsuperscript{a} huit de nemore illo \textsuperscript{g} p\textsuperscript{b} ob\textsuperscript{i}t \textsuperscript{p}d\textsuperscript{c}i Pet\textsuperscript{t} \textsuperscript{t} p\textsuperscript{b} q\textsuperscript{a} carta \textsuperscript{p}d\textsuperscript{c}i Rob Abb \textsuperscript{c}a fuit. \textsuperscript{t} si\textsuperscript{t} testimo\textsuperscript{n}. L. Arch. \textsuperscript{t} si responde opportu\textsuperscript{t} it: responde\textsuperscript{t} cartis. Abb\textsuperscript{2} di\textsuperscript{c} \textsuperscript{q}d si ea \textsuperscript{qi} d\textsuperscript{c}a sunt supi\textsuperscript{q} \textsuperscript{t} carte \textsuperscript{p}d\textsuperscript{c}e suff\textsuperscript{c}e no\textsuperscript{p}h\textsuperscript{u}t: po\textsuperscript{n} se i m\textsuperscript{a}gn\textsuperscript{n}\textsuperscript{a} assisam dni Reg. \textsuperscript{t} p\textsuperscript{e}t ut re\textsuperscript{c} ut\textsuperscript{f} i\textsuperscript{p}i Rob \textsuperscript{t} G. maj\textsuperscript{p} jus hant te\textsuperscript{f}e bos\textsuperscript{c} ill\textsuperscript{u} de Abbacie: an i\textsuperscript{p}e Abbas \textsuperscript{t} \textsuperscript{d}\textsuperscript{n}ico. \textsuperscript{t} i\textsuperscript{p}i si\textsuperscript{r} c\textsuperscript{c}Od\textsuperscript{e}t assis\textsuperscript{a}. \textsuperscript{f} Dies dat\textsuperscript{q} \textsuperscript{t} eis i occ Spl\textsuperscript{2} Mar\textsuperscript{t} ad aud Judm su\textsuperscript{u}.

\textsuperscript{1} This word struck out, and 'cart' substituted, B.
\textsuperscript{2} 'ancipites.' B and C, for 'accipites,' strictly 'sparrow hawks,' but here used loosely for 'hawks.'
\textsuperscript{3} Not in B or C.
\textsuperscript{4} 'Lamfrag,' B.
\textsuperscript{5} Supply, 'p\textsuperscript{b} q\textsuperscript{a} Pet\textsuperscript{t} obiit,' B and C.
\textsuperscript{6} Not in B or C.
\textsuperscript{7} 'Abbacia,' B.
[Robert de Valoisnes] was never seised thereof as of fee and right; and he produces a chirograph made between Robert, Abbot of S. Alban's, and Peter de Valoisnes, junior, which testifies that the Abbot has granted to Peter the said wood, for the life only of the said Peter, paying therefor yearly twenty-five shillings and two goshawks; so that if [Peter] shall end his life or shall change it, that wood shall not remain to any one of the heirs or friends of Peter, but it shall return to the Abbey of S. Alban's; so that Peter ought to take nothing therein, except necessaries for his house, and [he ought not] to sell [anything]. And [the Abbot] also produces a charter of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, then Chief Justiciar, attesting this agreement. He produces also a charter of King Henry the father witnessing that Peter the grandfather of the aforesaid Peter did not hold that wood except for the term of his life only, and [he produces] a confirmation of King Richard and a confirmation of King John witnessing the same thing; and he prays that these testimonies may be allowed in his favour. Robert, son of Walter, and Gunnora, say that they demand that wood and the seisin which Robert [de Valoisnes], father of Gunnora, had after Peter died, who was seised thereof as of inheritance; and [they say that] if they ought to answer to the charters which [the Abbot] produced, they will show that [the charters] ought not to injure them, because Robert [de Valoisnes] had seisin of that wood after the death of the said Peter, and after the charter of Abbot Robert was made; and similarly as to the testimony of Archbishop Lanfranc; [neveretheless] if it behoves them to answer to the charters, they will answer. The Abbot says that if what is said above and the charters cannot suffice, he puts himself on the great assize of the King, and prays that there may be a recognition whether Robert son of Walter and Gunnora have more right to hold that wood of the Abbey, or the Abbot in demesne; and [the demandants] similarly grant the assize. A day is given them on the Octave of S. Martin to hear their judgment.
46. iff Prior de Kenlinworth peĭ ṣo Hūr de Clintoṇ ḷd faciat ei ṛonabile escambiū de ṛris de Gaesbrocj uṕ huit cartā suā ṣa ptuleĭt. ṭ Hūr veṇ ṭ diċ ḷd nuģa hueĭ ṛras illas ṭ peĭ in visu. ṭ P̄or diċ ḷd no debet hre visu. Quia iṕe cūṅvo alia vice cartas illas i cur dāi ṛ. corā Justiĉ. s. Huḡ Bard ṭ Riĉ Heĭ ṭ aliis plība. P̄ea coveṇ inĭ eos inĭ.

47. iff Juliana ṭ Ivetta peĭ ṣo Regiṇ Pilač řrem suā qu caḥ homaγ ṭ ṛonabile sā viĉ de ṛra de Slodeb ṭ qūm clamāt de eo tene ṭ qūm Rad Pilate pá̄ eōq eis dedit ṭ cartis suis eis cof’māv q̄s in ptul’lunt ṭ h in ā ā testant. ṭ Regiṇ veṇ ṭ diċ ḷd n’ll clamā i ṛra illa n’s viciu n’a aliud. ṭ quieĭ clamā eis fɾa illa ṭ s’viciu. Dies dat’ ṭ eis ad aŭd jud suū a die Pasch i xv. dies.

48. iff Scieṇd ḷd Templarii petiēt ṣo Hūr de Clintoṇ ḷd iṕe Warantiĝet eis vj. virg ṛ c ptiṇ ṭ j. acī ṭ ij. cotlanḍ i Hurburi. iff i Tachelesbroc ṭ vi faciat eis ṛonabile escabiū in ut de it qūs iṕi teneĭt de dono suō ṭ uṕ iṕi pťufunt cartas suas. s. cartā de ṭ j. virg ṛ i Tachelesbroc ṭ illa qūm Rad Albi tenuit: cū eod Rad ṭ řib3 pūiś suīs ṭ řib3 catallis suīs. ṭ aliā cartā de ṭ j. virg ṛ i ḷtburbi. cū crosto ṭ tosto. s. illa qūm Witt Togot 10 tenuit ṭ eod Witt cū oমi secta suā ṭ cū řib3 catall suīs. ṭ aliā cartā ej̄d. ḷ. de ṭ j.

1 A, m. 5; B, m. 11 d.; Abb. Plac. 26, 30.
2 'Takebroc,' and add, 'ṭ d Helburbi,' B.
3 A, m. 5; B, m. 11 d.; C, m. 3; Abb. Plac. 26, 28.
4 'Slodeb,' B and C.
5 A, m. 5; B, m. 11 a, d.; Abb. Plac. 26, 30.
6 'Hibe,' B.
7 'Thakeleswrt,' B.
8 'Thakelesbroc,' B.
9 'Secta,' B.
10 'Togod,' B.
46. The Prior of Kenilworth demands against Henry de Clinton that [Henry] should make a reasonable exchange with [the Prior] touching the lands of Tachbrook and Harburbury, whereof [the Prior] has [Henry's] charter which he produces. And Henry comes and says that they [the monks] never had those lands, and prays a view thereof. The Prior says that [Henry] ought not to have a view, because in another place he admitted those charters, [namely] in the King's Court, before the Justices, to wit, Hugh Bardolph and Richard de Heriet and many others. Afterwards an agreement [was made] between them therein.

47. Juliana and Ivetta demand against Reginald Pilate, their brother, that he should take [their] homage and reasonable service touching the land of Sloothby which they claim to hold of him, and which Ralph Pilate, their father, gave them, and by his charters confirmed to them; they produce [the charters] which testify the same. And Reginald comes, and says that he claims nothing in that land, neither the service nor anything else, and he quits claims the land and service to them. A day is given them on the quindene of Easter to hear their judgment.

48. Be it known that the Templars demanded against Henry de Clinton that he should warrant to them six virgates of land with the appurtenances and one acre and two cotlands in Harburbury and Tachbrook, or that he should make with them a reasonable exchange, as of those [lands] which they held of his gift, and whereof they produced his charters, to wit:—a charter of one virgate of land in Tachbrook, to wit, that which Ralph White held, together with the said Ralph and all his children and all his chattels; and another charter of one virgate of land in Harburbury, with croft and toft, to wit, that which William Togot held, and together with the said William and all his suit and with all his chattels; and another charter of the said Henry of one virgate of land which

1 Also written Harbury.
virg ūr q'm Gauff fit Rogঙi tenuit i Êttbi 'e cirog=}phũ inũ iũm ĉ. ū Téplař fũm de j. tofto ćd pũnet ad . j. virg ūr q'm Gauff de Clintoũ dedit ūribũ Templic e Êgg⟩o Mũlf. ū de duabũ cotland c. pũn i Êheurũ bũq's iũpe Hũr eis dedit i escābiũ illũ virg ūr i Hereurũ bũq's Gauff tenuit. que ū cotland Êgg Fab ∙ t Jacob Picũ tenuerũ. Q's deũs eis debet warantize Hũr. ū si ū poũt wanrantize escābiũ eis facet. ū Gauff de Clintoũ eisũ ūribũ dedit . iũ . hid ūũ iũ pũdũt ut dũt eũ curũ. ≥ ū j. virg ūr. Dies datũ ∙ eis i Ocũ Sũi Marũ ad uand iũn jũd suũ.

49. 2. 4. Dies datũ ∙ Rob de Tateshaũt t Matiũt de Mũlmerũbĩ i adv Justiĉ de diũ m carũ ūr c pũn i Swinefũld. ≤ iũp's tẽ hat Wimaru, t Ysbeũt. Angũ. ū Matiũt fillas suas q's vocavit ad warant. ʃ Matiũt po. loco suo Laurencũũ de Malũbũ tẽ todi dies datũ ∙ eis Rob de diũ m caũ ūr t Hũr fit Raũd i Swinefũld. ū sciũd qũ iũpe Hũr cōgnov ūrũ illũ eũ jus iũpius Rob p xxx. sōtõ quos eũ dare debet.

A die Sũi Michũ i . iũj . sũũ.

50. 7. 儆 Asũ veũ reũ si Comitiiũs Gundũ exaltaũ stãgnu i villa de Bungeũa. ad noũ lũũ teũ. H. Bardũ ∙ i eadũ villa inũ asũ. ū iũp's veũ t diũ qũ Justiĉ dũi Reũ mandaũ viũqũ p vis legaliũ milũt de visũ de Bungeĩacet eũ hre veũem sede Mũlnd

1. Sic, should be 'quas.'
2. * 'curia,' and omit 'et,' B.
3. A, m. 5; B, m. 12 d.; C, m. 1; 4. Abb. Plac. 28.
4. 'Sutinesfeld,' B.
5. This paragraph supplied from B.
6. 'Marũ.' B.
7. 'A, m. 5 d.; B, m. 12 d.; C, m.
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Geoffrey son of Roger held in Harburbury; and a chirograph made between the said Henry and the Templars touching a toft which appertains to a virgate of land which Geoffrey de Clinton gave to the Brethren of the Temple with Roger Knight, and touching two cotlands with appurtenances in Harburbury which Henry gave them in exchange for that virgate of land in Harburbury which the said Geoffrey [son of Roger] held, which [two] cotlands Roger Smith and James Finch held. All which lands Henry ought to warrant to them; and if he is not able to warrant, he should make an exchange with them. Also Geoffrey de Clinton gave to the said Brethren two hides of land, whereof they have lost, so they say, the chief court and one virgate of land.1 A day is given them, on the Octave of S. Martin, to hear their judgment.

49. A day is given to Robert de Tatehall and Matilda de Melmerby on the coming of the Justices, touching half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Swinefleet [?], and let her then have Wimarc and Isabel, Agnes and Matilda, her daughters, whom she has vouched to warranty. Matilda puts in her place Laurence de Melmerby. The same day is given to the said Robert and Henry son of Ralph, touching half a carucate of land in Swinefleet [?]; and be it known that Henry has admitted that land to be the right of Robert for thirty shillings which [Robert] has to give him.

In three weeks from Michaelmas.

50. The assize comes to recognise if the Countess Gundreda has raised a dam in the town of Bungay to the injury of the free tenement of Hugh Bardolf ² in the same town, within the assize. And [the Countess] comes and says that the King’s Justices commanded the Sheriff that by a view of lawful knights of the neighbourhood of Bungay, he should cause her to have the ancient site of the mill and dam as it

¹ B reads, ‘they have lost in the Court one virgate of land.’
² Probably the Judge, who had property in Suffolk.
PLACITA CIVILIA.

*t stāgā sic antiquitatem fuit *t *quid id vic foret ibi i praesona ad id faciendā. *t *vic Interrogat si pceptū huiisset id faciendi: diē *quid pceptū huit *quid pridet ei sedē velēm mortē de Bunūg. *t nē de Stangno warantizavi. *f *Dies dat *t *eis ad audit judicium i. iij. sepē pasch. Id *Dies dat *t *eis comitiess *t Comū Roğ ad audit judicium suū de pt yr.

51. 1 *f Roğ *s Monacop. lo. Poris de Luffeld pet *vs *Siūm de Bello campo à vicia Huğ de Eveshaug de j. hid yr cu punit i Eveshaug uē cartā hui Pagani de Bello campo prīs ejusē Siūm qu testator ipsum Pagani dedisse ecclesie de Luffeld j. hid yr qu Rād fuit Ricē teniuit i purō *t ppeēlemon. *t quid Rād qui teniuit uūrā illā donacēnē illā concessit. *t cuj qu hid Por adhē ut med i vic. Siūm uē *t pēt cosmetics cum si debat respondē ei de sic pōre ore peī vicīū quē cartā lōqtē de uūrā iūpā. *t Roğs diē *quid Rād fāci eis *i vic. iij. sōt *t. viij. dē diūn hid illa. *t Siūm diē *quid ad hoc ni ut respondē. diē *quid Rād fāci ei forinecē *i vic.

1 *Dies dat *t *eis ad audit judicium suū a die Pasch i. j. mēsē. *t iliūm huiū uicē.

52. 5 *f Wulf de la Saucci *s recedit sī die *vs Roğm Wanhē *t Genē uē ej *t. Margiām fuit Huğ de pt j. hid yr i Wormetoē quē sūm *lōqtē de itū. *t Wulf de Travel *t Matīff uē ej quē cu aliēs fuerēt petētēs: nolebāt psequi.

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1 A. m. 6 d.; B. m. 12; C. m. 4;  
2 *Roğ; B.  
3 *Add. 'illius hiē,' B.  
4 *B goes on thus: - 'p cartē prīs suī pet totā hid pōcam. ti adjecit. quē debet ei nobē si Rād recognov pōri servīē.'

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5 A. m. 5 d.; B. m. 12; C. m. 4;  
Abb. Plac. 28.  
6 *Saucesis,' B; 'le Saucesis,' C.  
7 *le Walenē,' B.  
8 *Wormento,' B; 'Wrmetoī,' C.  
9 *B goes on thus: 'locutā de oībē.'

Querat bre 'singlōs si vol.'
was of old, and that the Sheriff should be there in his proper person to do the same. The Sheriff, being asked if he had a precept to do this, says that he had a precept that he should provide for her the ancient site of the mill of Bungay, and he warranted nothing about the dam. A day is given to them to hear their judgment in three weeks after Easter. The same day is given to the Countess and Earl Roger to hear their judgment touching a plea of land.

51. Roger the Monk, put in the place of the Prior of Luffield, demands against Simon de Beauchamp the services of Hugh de Evershaw touching one hide of land with appurtenances in Evershaw whereof they have a charter of Pagan de Beauchamp, Simon's father, which testifies that Pagan had given to the church of Luffield, in pure and perpetual alms, one hide of land which Ralph son of Richard held, and that Ralph, who held the land, consented to the gift; and of which hide the Prior still has half the service. Simon comes and prays the consideration of the court whether he ought to answer him, because the Prior by word of mouth claims the service of that hide and¹ the charter speaks of the land itself. And Roger says that Ralph does service to them of four shillings and eight pence for half that hide; and Simon says that he ought not to answer this, and says that Ralph does the forinsec service to him. A day is given them in one month from Easter, to hear their judgment; and in the meantime they have license [of concord].

52. William of the Willows goes without day against Roger Waleys and Gena his wife, and Margery daughter of Hugh, touching a plea of one hide of land in Wormeton, because the writ speaks at the same time of them² and of Walter de Travel and Matilda his wife, who were demandants together with them,³ [and who] were unwilling to go on.

¹ through the charter of his father (the Prior) claims the whole hide, and he adds that if Ralph has admitted the service to the Prior, [that admission] ought not to injure him (Simon), B.
² i.e. Roger, Gena and Margery.
³ [and who] were unwilling to go on.
53. 1 Joh de Kilpec pēr vē Abū de Hagemā cōsuetud ʿt rēta ʿviciā. s. qʿntā ptē. j. miliē ʿq ei face debet de libo teñ qād de eo teten i Bebrig. ʿt Abū veṅ ʿt diē qād illud ʿviciā īn ē debet nō ad teñ illud ptinet. ʿt de h poñ se i màgh ast dāi Reği. ʿt pēr īn fi reʾ. fiat ʿt Joh hāt āve ad sūmoʾ. iīi. miliē ad elīgnē xij. ad face īn reʾ i adv Justīc.

54. 2 Alex Barʾ qritʾ q Simʾ fī Riḍ ījustʾ dotaʾ Angā Paʾg 3 de ʿōnā pte Marīti de Westwenet ʿdū placīt fuit Inʾ ìpm Alex. ʿt āpām Angā de sponsaliciā ʿiʾqʾ Angā. ʿt contʾ phibīcōne Justǐc. ʿEt attornatʾ Simʾ veṅ ʿt diē qād ṭ sceptū vić Norf feʾc ei seinānā suā ʿt ostūd āve Riḍ de Gosfeld ṭc vić i quo continet qād vić Norf faceret ṭdīʾe Angā ūnabilē dotē suā ʿt p id B ṭve feʾc ei seinānā suā ʿt vić qṣīt ʿwarantizat ei qād ṭ sceptū Justǐc feʾc ei saisānā suā īn ʿt pft āve justīc qui sceptit qād faciat ei hre ūnabilē dotē suā 7 Consīdaʾ ṭ qād īpā Angā hāt ʿt teneat dotē suā donʾ īpe Alex qʾ hēdē se faʾc frīs suʾ ṭqʾsierit hēditāt īllā (si pʾqʾsit faʾcē se hēdē). 8

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1 A. m. 5 d.; B. m. 12; C. m. 4; 2 Abb. Plac. 28.
3 A. m. 6; B. m. 13; C. m. 4 d.; 4 Abb. Plac. 28.
5 · page; 6 · Westwenet; 7 · de despōsaličia; 8 · Not in B or C.
9 Add, · Aleš po. lo. suī RiŘ Ferre ʿōŘ; 10 B; C has · RiŘ Frere.
11 Add, · Ernolʾ; 12 Supplied from C.
53. John de Kilpeck demands against the Abbot of Hagman the customs and right services, to wit, the fifth part of one knight, which [the Abbot] owes him touching the free tenement which [the Abbot] holds of John in Beobridge. And the Abbot comes and says that he does not owe that service, nor does it appertain to that tenement; and as to this he puts himself on the great assize of our lord the King, and he prays that a recognition may be made thereof. Let it be made. Let John have a writ to summon four knights to elect twelve, to make a recognition thereof on the coming of the Justices.

54. Alexander Barr complains that Simon son of Richard unjustly dowered Agnes Page of the third part of the manor of West Winch while there was a plea between Alexander and Agnes touching the dower of Agnes, and against the prohibition of the Justices. And the attorney of Simon comes and says that by the precept of the Sheriff of Norfolk he made seisin to [Agnes], and he shows a writ to Richard de Gosfield then Sheriff, in which it is contained that the Sheriff of Norfolk shall make to Agnes her reasonable dower, and on account of that writ he made seisin to her. And the Sheriff, being questioned, warrants to [Simon] that by the precept of the Justices he made seisin to her thereof, and he produces the writ of the Justices, which commands that he should cause her to have her reasonable dower. Alexander puts in his place Richard Ferre, etc. It is considered that Agnes may have and may hold her dower until Alexander, who makes himself the heir of his brother Arnold, shall acquire that inheritance, if he can make himself heir.
55. 1 Dies dat ² P'ori Hospitat ³ Albred de Lisu ² de reç ciroq suo de ecclia de Flagford i Oct Sci Marçi. uñ iñ concordat ⁴ t p sic ⁵ qd P'or remisit eid Albred clam suù qd ñt i ecclia ylla ⁶ Wilto fit ej ⁷ t Albred. ⁸ t iñ dedit t concessit P'ori ⁹ t domui Hospitat. vij. sot reddit ¹⁰ t tenend ¹¹ i þpetuñ i purañ t ppeñ elem. ita tñ qd ¹² ipe P'or hat recupare suù iñ ¹³ hedê Joh de Cestñ qui ecclia illá dedit p cartâ suñ domui Hospitat. ¹⁴ Albñ poñ loco suo Wilñ fit suù ¹⁵ l Rññ fit Rññ.

56. ⁴ 's Rob fit Nigett peñ ¹⁶ g Rññ Batait ¹⁵ frem suù. iiii. acñ fitford ¹⁷ t capit mesag qd fuit pris sui i Sabrietworth ¹⁸ sic p'mogenerit ¹⁹ fraç cui fia illa descendeb ñt tæq ²⁰ p'mogenerit ²¹ . . . . ²² suù ut ex jure. Rññ vèñ t dici q pr eøy ²³ p fuit ecclie t de conquestu suo dedit trà illà eo vivente. t pœa i cui capitæt dñi devenñ no ²⁴ þdçi fris. ita qd annuati ei solvet unû par cirotcær ad Pentecosñ. ²⁵ t poñ se iñ i magna ass dñi Reñ ²⁶ t peñ iñ fì recoq utñ ipe hat maj ²⁷ jus tenendi trà illà de ipo Rob ñ donû pris eøy (t ex ççsu þdçi Rob sic ²⁸ þdcm ²⁹ an ipe Rob i dñico . . . . ²⁰ Dies dat ²⁰ eis i adv. Justiç. t ³i veniat. iiii. milit ñd elig xij.

¹ A. m. 6; B. m. 13; Abb. Plac. 28.
² 'Albree ñ Lisurea,' B.
³ Blank in roll.
⁴ A. m. 6; B. m. 13; C. m. 4 d.; Abb. Plac. 28.
⁵ 'Batallia,' C.
⁶ 'Sabrichteswrthe,' B; 'Sabric-
teswrth,' C.
⁷ Margin decayed.
⁸ Add 'Robi,' B.
⁹ Supplied from B and C.
55. A day is given to the Prior of the Hospital [of S. John of Jerusalem] and Albreda de Lisures on the Octave of S. Martin for the receipt of their chirograph touching the church of Flawforth, whereof they made a concord to this effect, that the Prior remised to Albreda and to William her son the claim which he had to that church, and she gave and granted to the Prior and the house of the Hospital seven shillings rent in to hold for ever in pure and perpetual alms; so nevertheless that the Prior may have his recovery thereof against the heir of John, [Constable] of Chester,¹ who gave that church, by his charter, to the house of the Hospital. Albreda puts in her place William her son, or Richard son of Richard.

56. Robert son of Nigel demands against Richard Batail, his brother, four acres of land and a capital messuage which belonged to his father in Sawbridgworth; [Robert claims] as eldest brother to whom the land ought to descend . . . . Richard comes and says that their father was parson [rector] of a church, and of his conquest gave that land in his lifetime [to Richard]; and afterwards, in the court of the chief lord, he [Richard] became the man of his said brother [Robert] so that he should pay him yearly one pair of gloves at Pentecost; and [Richard] puts himself thereof on the great assize of our lord the King, and prays that a recognition may be made thereof whether he [Richard] has more right to hold that land of Robert, by the gift of their father, and by the consent of Robert as aforesaid, or Robert [to hold] in demesne. . . . A day is given them in the coming of the Justices, and then let four knights come to elect twelve.

¹ Son of Albreda by her first husband, Richard Fitz Eustace.
57. \[ f \] Dies dat\[ s \] Walp\[ t \] Avi\[ c \] u\[ x \] sue \[ t \] Gaufr\[ t \] Edith u\[ x \] sue pe\[ f \] \[ t \] Ade\[ t \] Marg\[ l\] ie u\[ x \] sue ad capiend\[ c \] cirog\[ p\] ph\[ x \] su\[ u \] de \[ . \] iij \[ . \] hid \[ t \] \[ r \] \[ c \] pt\[ i\] n \[ i \] Wik\[ t \] adv Justici. \[ t \] in\[ f \] im fiat pti\[ c\] o\[ f\] ra\[ f\] .

58. \[ s \] Edith \[ q \] fuit u\[ x \] Gaufr\[ f \] fit Rad pe\[ f \] \[ v \] sa\[ s \] Bald fit Ailmund\[ t \] Rad fit Rob\[ t \] r\[ n\] abili\[ e \] dot\[ e \] su\[ a \] \[ q \] eam contigit de libo te\[ n\] \[ q \] d fuit i\[ p\] i\[ p\] Gaufr\[ q\] nd\[ a \] viri sui \[ i \] Farham\[ s \] a\[ c\] i\[ c\] pt\[ t\] e\[ t\] j\[ i\] vir\[ g\] \[ f \] t\[ t \] i\[ j \] ac\[ r\] \[ f \] t\[ i\] ipi veniuit \[ t \] dicunt \[ q \] d n\[ o \] deb\[ u \] eci \[ d \] of \[ f \] fact \[ a \] qua ten\[ e \] t \[ i \] vilena\[ q \] ad furca\[ t \] flagell\[ u \] de \[ d \] \[ n \] suo Ric\[ d \] de Cai\[ f \] . Edith po\[ n \] loco suo Ric\[ f \] fre\[ m \] su\[ u \] Concor\[ d \] sunt \[ p \] sic \[ d \] ipa \[ q\] et\[ u \] cla\[ n \] eis to\[ f \] jus \[ t \] cla\[ n\] su\[ u \] \[ q \] d \[ i \] n \[ v \] sa\[ s \] eos \[ h \] \[ t \] ipi d\[ a \] t \[ e \] xx \[ s \] o\[ f \] redd \[ i \] n \[ x \] s\[ o \] t \[ a \] fest\[ u \] sc\[ i \] And\[ f \] \[ t \] x \[ s\] o\[ f \] die \[ s \] c\[ i \] Thom\[ A\] pli. \[ t \] in plegia\[ s \] Rad de la Stok\[ d \] .

59. \[ s \] Joh de Oke\[ t\] o\[ n \] po. lo. Ali\[ c \] \[ s \] pe\[ f \] \[ v \] sa\[ s \] Jollan\[ d \] de Amundevi\[ f \] feud di\[ m \] milli\[ f \] p\[ t\] in \[ i \] Wimundes\[ t\] or\[ p \] \[ v \] l escambi\[ i \] \[ d \] feu\[ d\] \[ u \] \[ h\] uit \[ i\] ngress\[ u\] n\[ d \] \[ p \] i\[ p\] am Ali\[ c \] \[ q\] i\[ p\] e simul e\[ u \] illa \[ t \] n\[ e \] it in custodia. \[ t \] \[ q\] m \[ f \] \[ r\] am Elias \[ p\] r Ali\[ c \] o\[ j\] us\[ d \] e\[ d \] d\[ i \] d\[ e \] ad se maritand\[ a \] . \[ t \] u\[ f\] cart\[ a \] su\[ a \] h\[ t \] . \[ t \] co\[ f\] ma\[ c \] o\[ j\] us\[ d \] Jollan\[ d \] . \[ q\] s\[ p\] tul\[ i\] t \[ q\] que hoc testatur. \[ t \] Jollan\[ d \] \[ v\] e\[ n \] de\[ f\] d\[ n\] it \[ j\] u\[ s \] i\[ p\] \[ d \] Ali\[ c \] \[ t \] cartas illas. \[ t \] Johannes posuit se sup testes cartarum. \[ t \] sup \[ v\] is\[ u\] . ut\[ r\] \[ d\] i\[ d\] s Jollan\[ d \] \[ h\] uit ali\[ u \] impress\[ u \] i \[ f\] \[ r\] a \[ i\] ill\[ a \] \[ q\] m \[ p \] i\[ p\] am Ali\[ c \] \[ q\] m i\[ p\] e \[ h\] uit in custodia
57. A day is given to Walter and Avice his wife, and Geoffrey and Edith his wife, demandants, and to Adam and Margery his wife, in the coming of the Justices, to take their chirograph touching three hides of land with appurtenances in Wick, and in the meantime let a partition of the lands be made.

58. Edith, who was the wife of Geoffrey son of Ralph, demands against Baldwin son of Ailmund and Ralph son of Robert her reasonable dower, which falls to her touching the free tenement which was Geoffrey’s, her late husband, in Farnham, to wit, the third part of one virgate of land and two acres of land. And they come and say that they ought not to make dower to her because they hold in villanage by fork and flail of their lord Richard de Campville. Edith puts in her place Richard her brother. They make concord to this effect that [Edith] quit-claims to them all the right and claim which she has against them, and they give to her twenty shillings, rendering ten shillings thereof at the feast of S. Andrew, and ten shillings thereof on the day of S. Thomas the Apostle, and the pledge therefor is Ralph of the Stoke.

59. John de Oakton, put in the place of Alice de Amundeville, demands against Jollan de Amundeville half a knight’s fee with appurtenances in Wymondthorpe or an exchange; in which fee [Jollan] has no entry except through the said Alice, whom he had in wardship together with that land, and which land Elias, the father of Alice, gave her for her marriage portion, and whereof she has his charter, and the confirmation of the said Jollan, which [charters] he produces, and they testify this. Jollan comes and defends the right of Alice and those charters. And John puts himself upon the witnesses to the charters and upon the neighbourhood, to wit, whether Jollan has any entry in that land other than through Alice, whom he had in
simul cum 3ra illa. t si ipa Alić unq*m in huit seisinā. t
Jollanus 1 sitr. veniat jurata i adv Justiĉ.

60. 4 f' Wilt de Blunvilt pet ḷs* Riĉ Engaģ 4 t Sarrā uṣ ej*
. j. ca ēr cū ptiń i Serdreie 4 sic jus suu t heĎ uń Riĉ de
Blunvilt avuncis RaĎ pris pdcī Wilt saisit9 fuit ut de feud t
jur tempe. H. reh ṗris caį i in expit ad vat . v. sot t plus. t
i in pduc sectā 2ec. (t clam teņe ṗdcam ēr d pdcis Riĉ t
Sarra) 6 (t uń iĎ Riĉ dota uṣ suu. sic de tcia pte tot9 tre
sue) 6 Riĉ t Sarri veniāt t defindt jus eį. t dnt qd ipa Sarra
duas ht sorores q nondũ ptite sunt ten suq ṗnrepti inq
ipas sic sorores. t pet cūsidaconē cu ēr utr̄ debat sīn itt
responde q p'mogenite sunt sorores. t Wilt dīc qd clam teņe
3ra illa de pdcis Riĉ t Sarra sic7 illa q ptinat ad duas ptes
tre quas ipē ht t illa ; de dote. 4 f A die Pasch i xv dies. t
Wills hat tve ad sūmoñ reliq*s sorores ṗdcē S宁r. 

61. 8 f' Gileb de Beivift 9 ḷs* Wilt de Beivift ij. virg 4 kū
ptiń i Gunetorp q eũ conting de Socag qd fuit pris eọq i
villa t Wilt vėn t defindt jus ejus t qd sacagiũ illq* 
ptiũ fuit nec debet ptiri. t h offt defind′e p qndā libm
hoem suu t Gileb vėn t offt dni Reģ . ij. sm. p sic qd
q'rat*p legales hoes utr̄ 3ra illa ptiri solet t sit ptibit. t

1 ' Jollus,' B.
2 A, m. 7 d.; B, m. 14; C, m. 7; 
Abb. Plac. 28.
3 ' Engaine,' B and C.
4 ' Serdreis,' B; ' Serdreise,' C.
5 Supplied from B.
6 Supplied from C.
wardship together with the said land, and if Alice ever had seisin thereof; and Jollan similarly. Let the jury come in the coming of the Justices.

60. William de Blondeville demands against Richard Engaine and Sarah his wife one carucate of land with appurtenances in Sordrey as his right and inheritance, whereof Richard de Blondeville, uncle of Ralph, the father of the said William, was seised as of fee and right in the time of King Henry the father, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and more, and thereof [William] produces his suit, etc.; and he claims to hold the said land of Richard [Engaine] and Sarah, and whereof Richard [? de Blondeville] endowed his wife as of the third part of all his land. Richard and Sarah come and defend [William's] right and say that Sarah has two sisters who have not yet partitioned the tenements which they have to partition between themselves as sisters; and they pray the consideration of the court whether [Sarah] ought to answer without them, who are the elder sisters. And William says that he claims to hold that land of the said Richard [Engaine] and Sarah as that which appertains to two parts of the land which he has, and the [part which he claims?] is touching the dower. In fifteen days from Easter, and William may have a writ to summon the remaining sisters of the said Sarah.

61. Gilbert de Bayvill [demands] against William de Bayvill two virgates of land with appurtenances in Gunthorpe, which fall to him of the socage which was their father's in [that] town; and William comes and defends [Gilbert's] right, and [says] that the socage never was partitioned and ought not to be, and this he offers to defend by a certain free man of his. And Gilbert comes and offers to the king two marks, so that it may be inquired by lawful men whether that land is wont to be partitioned and is parti-

Or perhaps Bloomfield.
iē voluit poē se i ūr in t quia Gileb ēllā phā puēr:
scīā; qūd Wiilt eat aū die t qēt tē.

62. 1 Sē Assisa veñ reç aì Ivetta de Acclē 2 t Eustaci de
Dunewef just t sū jud diss Teobald Bel. t Hildiārd 3 uē
suā de libō teñ suo i Acclē 3 ini assisam. Ivetta t Eustaci 5
veniū t diēt qūd Ivetta nupsa t cuidā libō hōi qui dedit ei
dote. s. lx. aēr de xij 6. xx aēr qūm doτē īpa tenuit a tempe
quo Beatt 7 Thōm Archieps Canī Martiriū suscep. t ē pace
eā possedit: quousq 3 iō Teobald 9 ad Natale dāi eam vi
suā a domo suā t dote ejecit: qui sponte sua postea reliquit
ei domos suās t dote (i i Comitāt) 4 t diē qūd aliud teñ n ht
qū doτē suā pdcam. Theob 6 dūndit i in fum scič īpi diūt. t
cazalā asportā t peñ juř. t p 5 eae Theob 6 qūt qū ingi∑u
ipe hūit in tērā illā diē qūd īpe seisivit doτē īpi 5 Ivette e manśu
suā p defīt ïvič t tenuit don 6 īpa eu i in ejecit. Considātū 6
qū dē disseisit 7 de libō teñ suo. Sē Judm teneā 5 i pace
Ivettā. 5 t Theob 6 i ēna p ēo clāmān.

63. 6 Sē Mabit de la Dune op. se iij die 6 Hamelinū Russū 7
dē pū catalī ad vauiça xx. m. qūm īpa amisit occasionē
disseisine qūm fēc de. j. hid 8 t j. virū 9 t ptīn ē Wotton
i īpe n veñ vēl se est. t sūmōn testē fuit. Sē Judm. Attac
qūd sit i adv Justiē tē.

1 A. m. 8; B. m. 15 d.; C. m. 8; clear where they should come in.
Abb. Plac. 28.
2 'Accl,' B and C.
3 'Hildiād,' B.
4 These words interlined; it is not
5 'Sic.'
6 A. m. 8 d.; C. m. 8.
7 'Russell,' C.
tionable, and he wished to put himself upon a jury; and because Gilbert produced no proof, it is considered that William may go without day and be quit, etc.

62. The assize comes to recognise if Ivetta de Acle and Eustace de Dunwell have unjustly and without judgment disseised Theobald Bell and Hildiard his wife of their free tenement in Acle\(^1\) within the assize. Ivetta and Eustace come and say that Ivetta had married a certain free man who gave her dower, to wit, sixty acres out of twelve score acres, which dower she held from the time when the Blessed Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, was martyred,\(^2\) and possessed it in peace until Theobald at Christmas by force ejected her from her house and dower; and [\(?\) Theobald] afterwards of his own will relinquished to her her houses and dower,\(^3\) and she says that she has no tenement other than her aforesaid dower. Theobald defends the act as they said, and the chattels carried off, and he prays a jury. And afterwards Theobald, being questioned what entry he had in that land, says that he seised the dower of Ivetta into his hand for default of service, and he held it until she ejected him. It is considered that he was not disseised of his free tenement. Judgment: Ivetta may hold in peace, and Theobald is in mercy for a false claim.

63. Mabel Dunn offered herself on the fourth day against Hamelin Rufus of a plea of chattels to the value of twenty marks, which she lost by occasion of the disseisìn which [Hamelin] made of one hide and one virgate of land with appurtenances in Wootton. And [Hamelin] did not come or essoin himself; and the summons was testified. Judgment: let him be attached that he be on the coming of the Justices, etc.

\(^1\) In Norfolk.  \(^2\) Dec. 29, 1170.  \(^3\) It is in the County [court].
64. Amfridp ctio pōitp loco Rob de Harewecurt ņs Robe
Wisard de pt forinsec ǣvici x. virg ã cu ptiū i Osbneston :
veñ i cuã diū Reig ã cognosc ãĩd Rob de Harewecurt debet
face forinsec ǣviciū pūco Rob de ādēcis x. virg ã sīc cirogpĥ
înĩ eos ṣēm testatp.

65. Godeholp ã fuit uix Eustač de Burnes peĩ ņs
Susanna de Planez xlvii. aěri i Goldingp q's claĩ mâ ptīe ad
fōnabilé dotě suã q'm ĥt ex dono Eustač q'ndā viri sui q'
illas ei dedit t coëcessit die quo eam dispensav p assimui t
volutātē Rob āris sui qui eo die demisit se de tota thora sua t
ipm Eustač Ěedē costuit. t īn peĩ jūr prie. Saturnā veñ t
dīc qd ē vult nec debet de thora īf placitare. t īn vocat ṣēve
dāi Reig ēcipintes qd ēi Susanna finīvit p hnda icle ptiē ten
Joh ĭt Vivian ē t adhuc sīt i solven ē Justić finē illū dū
Ēmīno illī statuē custodierit: Justić ē pmittē ēa ēplacitari
de thora q ptīnet ad porciōne suã p xq ā fnē ēm ādēm ēsolvīt
Ēminis statuē. t quia testatū ĩ ad scaccariū qd īpā tenui
Ēminos suos : recedit śū die.

De Tēmīn Scē Andē.

66. Sciant ʹsentēs t fūti qd ego Walē de Oxōn Magiś
Hospitalē Scī Egidii et ēres ejpā loci dimisimp et ēcessimp et
hōc ʹsentē carta ʹfirmavim p Hugōi de la Rochele et ēdīb ēs
ĭrā q" Walē Blūdp de nobis tenuit i Distavale ēp
boream. t q" pēcēs Walē pōco Hugōi vendidit. tenenda ē
hndā de nob ei t ēdibus suē p v. sōt nob annuātēm

1 A, m. 8 d.; Abb. Plac. 28.
2 A, m. 8 d.; C, m. 7 d.
3 Illingens, C.
4 Coram Rege Roll, No. 8, m. 13 d.
MICHAELMAS, A.D. 1200.

64. Amfrey the clerk, put in the place of Robert de Harcourt against Robert Wiscard touching a plea of the forinsec service of ten virgates of land with appurtenances in Osbaston, comes into the Court of our lord the King, and admits that Robert de Harcourt ought to do forinsec service to Robert [Wiscard] for the ten virgates of land, as the chirograph made between them testifies.

65. Godeholt, who was the wife of Eustace de Burns, demands against Susannah de Planes forty-eight acres in Golding\(^1\) which she claims to appertain to her reasonable dower, which she has of the gift of Eustace her late husband, who gave and granted them to her on the day that he married her, by the consent and wish of Robert his father, who on that day severed himself from all his land and appointed Eustace his heir; and thereof she prays a jury of the country. Susannah comes and says that she does not wish, not ought she, to plead touching that land; and thereof she vouches the writ of the King commanding that if Susannah made a fine for having the third part of the tenement of John son of Vivian, and if she shall keep the terms appointed to her in paying that fine to the Justices, the Justices shall not permit her to be impled touching the land which appertains to her portion, after she shall have paid the fine, made as aforesaid, at the appointed terms. And because it is testified at the Exchequer that she kept to her terms, let her go hence without day.

Of the Term of S. Andrew.

66. Know present and to come that I, Walter de Oxford, Master of the Hospital of S. Giles, and the Brethren of the same place, have demised and granted, and by this present charter confirmed to Hugh de la Rochelle and his heirs the land which Walter Blund held of us in Distaff Lane towards the North, and which the said Walter [Blund] sold to Hugh. To hold and to have to him and his heirs of us

\(^1\) In Surrey.

2 PLACITA DE TERMINO S. MICHAELIS ANNO TERTIO.

67. c Wift de Mora posit loco Abb de Euesham venit quod clami p Abb. t success sui jure clami quod habuit in ecclesia Corwelle Alie de Gray t hec sui pietu. Salva antiqua t debita pensione. q id Abb. t debecessores suip paise evant scit. j. libri cere. sic id Wift t ipa Alic recognoverit.

68. 4 Wido de Fokeswrthe sumon ad warani carri sui q fecat Abbie de Croiland in ecclesia de Fokewrth: venit t warantizavi cartae t donacone.

69. 5 Walfr de Lindesie sumon ad warri carri sui q fecat Abbie de Croiland sup ecclesiis de Fordinto t de Ulseby: venit t recognov cartae sui t donon q fecat. t warantizavi.

1 Or possibly Roger.  m. 1; Abb. Plac. 32.
2 Coram Bege Roll, No. 10.  m. 1; Abb. Plac. 32.
3 m. 1; Abb. Plac. 32.
for five shillings, annually paid to us at two terms of the year, to wit, at Easter, thirty pence, and at Michaelmas, thirty pence. And be it known that that land has in length 60 ft. and in breadth 40 ft. For this grant and present charter of confirmation, Hugh has given us four shillings by way of fine. These being witnesses; H. son of Eilwin, Richard son of Reiner, Andrew Buckerel, John Bukinnte, John Burgwin, Stephen son of Toke, Ralph son of Adam, Walter Black, Richard Knight, Richard de Barking, John son of Herlico, Ralph Quartermars, William Coteret, William Blund the tailor, John Blund son of Robert Blund, Warner Noble, Godard de Antioch, Matthew de Russia, Robert Knight, Martin the clerk, [and] Pentecost the clerk.

PLEAS OF MICHAELMAS TERM, A.D. 1201.

67. William Moor, put in the place of the Abbot of Evesham, comes and for the Abbot and his successors quit-claims to Alice de Gray and her heirs for ever, all the right and claim which [the Abbot] had in the church of Cornwell. Save the ancient and due tribute which the Abbot and his predecessors were accustomed to take, to wit, one pound of wax, as William and Alice admitted.

68. Guy de Folksworth, summoned to warrant the charter which he made to the Abbey of Croyland, touching the church of Folksworth, came and warranted the charter and gift.

69. Walter de Lindsey, summoned to warrant the charter which he made to the Abbey of Croyland, touching the churches of Fordington and Ulceby, came and admitted the charter and gift which he made, and warranted them
70. Assa veni recq que ad vocet tempore presentav ulfr pson ad eccleam de Wdeforde qui pson mortua. c. advoconen Rad Basset pat Jesus Abb Roffens qui veni t dict que eccla qui vacat quae eccle sua illa habuit qui possedit. m. anum. c. amplum ex dono Osmud Basset. t Willi Basset. qui cartas ostendit id Abb. unde qui testatur qui Osmud Basset eccleam illa dedit eccle de Roffi qui pur ' t alia testatur qui Wittis illa qui cessit ad dononem Osmud. Ita qui Ric de Buketo qui ultimo ubi ejusd eccle perpetuus vicari fuit redd eccle sue. i. in p annu. Et c. Rad dict qui is qui impeticonen dedit carta qui presentav qui dedit Ric ad eand eccleam. c. in pone qui sup. jur. Jur dict qui Rad qui presentav ulfr pson. Fiat breve ad epm. qui ex etic admissit.

71. Rob fit Alan qui qui Gerard de Malanchey qui absente finit fecit qui Joh Malduit de libris suos qui de eo tenet qui tebe clani i Setelhand qui un carta qui patis ejus. G. qui cartis iis qui. G. Ita qui dict qui cep qui vicini hoem qui. Rob qui Isaiah facit que suovent qui finis qui eos. Gerard venit qui recognov se finis fecisse qui Joh Malduit. Ita qui infra finis illi atornav qui vicini qui. Robi qui nte qui debut qui. s3 qui vicini hoem. Ido qui est qui Joh qui suum qui sit qui crasf qui Marf qui ostensur qui cep qui vicini hoem qui Rob qui dict qui qui atornar qui fuit. Qui hat qui cirog suum qui. Gerard qui pone loco suo Henr qui Cum qui. tc.

1 m. 1; Abb. Plac. 32.
2 Some words left out here; probably 'et perpetuam elmosinam.'
70. The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time of peace presented the last parson to the church of Woodford, which parson is dead; the advowson of which [church] Ralph Basset demands against the Abbot of Rochester. The Abbot comes and says that the church [of Woodford] is not vacant, because his church [of Rochester] has had it and possessed it for thirty years and more, of the gift of Osmund Basset and William Basset. And the Abbot shows their charters; one whereof testifies that Osmund Basset gave the church [of Woodford] to the church of Rochester in pure [and perpetual alms]; and the other testifies that William conceded it to them as Osmund's gift. So that Richard de Buckton, who last died, was perpetual vicar of that church [Woodford] rendering to [the Abbot's] church [of Rochester] two marks yearly. And again this Ralph says that he, after the obtaining of the said charters, presented the said Richard to that church [Woodford], and thereof he puts himself upon the jury. The jury say that Ralph presented the last parson; let him have a writ to the bishop to admit his clerk.

71. Robert son of Alan complains that Gerard de Malquency [?] in his [Robert's] absence made a fine with John Mauduit touching the free tenement which he [Robert] holds and claims to hold of [Gerard] in Shuttlehanger and whereof he [Robert] has a charter of Gerard's father, and a charter of Gerard himself; so that in consequence of the fine made between them, the said John took the service of Robert's men, which they were accustomed to do to Robert himself. Gerard came and admitted that he made the fine with John Mauduit, so that by the fine he attorned the service of Robert, as much as [Robert] owed him, but not the service of [Robert's] men. Therefore it is considered that John be summoned to be [here] on the morrow of S. Martin, to show why he took the service of Robert's men, when it was not attorned to him, and let him then have his chirograph there. Gerard puts in his place Henry Cumin.
72. 1§ Henr le Māscett positō loco Joh le Mansett Witts de Flitte. Roḥ de Doroṭh. Mabīt de Sandervitt petit iūs Matīt Trusset. feod. jō. milīt č ptiṇ i Teingewrthes sic Jus t̄ hēd suā. uñ Roḥ de Sandervitt avūcis ēdō. Joh t̄ Wittī. t̄ fr ēdō. Roheis t̄ Mabīt sais fut t̄pe. H. Roģ patēs Dnī R. capiend iūn expit ad vāt j̄ m̄ t̄ h opē phare p corp̄ libi hōs. scit Wāl̄ Wīdeī. q̄ id opē. ut de visu suō t̄ auct. Ī pā Matīt veņ t̄ defend Jus suū t̄ hēd t̄ saiz. tū. p Wīgān de Mara q̄ id off t̄ defend t̄e p corp̄ suū. Ĉōsd t̄ ēd duellū sit p̄ Wīgān de defend Witt fit fab t̄ Salomō de Sudwerē pt Wāl̄ de dūrānd Joh le Māscett t̄ Witt de Flitte. Dies dat̄ ī Crastiān Scī Marī.

73. 2§ Gaffi de Ambly suū ad cași hom̄ t̄ rōabilis relev̄ Wittī de Brāford de libo teņ ēd̄ de eo teny t̄ tēse clāmi i Floketoni veņ t̄ dīc ēd̄ id Witt illum frā teny de eo. t̄ Witt h̄ n̄ poć negare. Īō sine die. Id Witt deb̄ Dn̄ Regi j̄ m̄ p̄ hnd̄ asta de mort añōset de ead tū.

74. 3§ Cristian̄̄ fit Witt Trublemūt peč ēus Thōm Captīm . īj̄. masāg č ptiṇ i Merlebō sic Jus suū t̄ hēd. t̄ Thōm veṇ i Ćūr t̄ dīx ēd̄ ipe n̄ tenuit ēras illas. s̄ q̄d̄ n̄p̄s̄ ēj̄̄ scīt Witt de Bagedoṭ . q̄̄ p̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̄̈
72. Henry Mansell, put in the place of John Mansell, William de Flitte, Rohese de Dorton, and Mabel de Sanderville demand against Matilda Trussell the fee of one knight with appurtenances in Teignworth, as their right and inheritance, whereof Robert de Sanderville, uncle of the said John and William, and brother of the said Rohese and Mabel, was seised in the time of King Henry the father of our Lord the King, taking issues thereof to the value of one mark. And this they offer to prove by the body of a free man, to wit, Walter Wider, who offers to prove the same as of his sight and hearing. Matilda comes, and defends their right and inheritance, and the seisin [of Robert de Sanderville], by Wigan de la Mare, who offers to defend the same by his body. It is considered that there be a duel; Wigan's pledges for the defence, William Smithson and Solomon de Southwark; Walter's pledges for the dereaignment, John Mansell and William de Flitte. A day is given on the morrow of St. Martin.

73. Geoffrey de Ambly, summoned to take the homage and reasonable relief of William de Bramford for the free tenement which [William] holds and claims to hold of [Geoffrey] in Flowton, comes and says that William holds no land of him, and William cannot deny this. Therefore [Geoffrey goes] without day. William owes the King one mark for having an assize of mort d'ancestor touching the same, etc.

74. Christiana, daughter of William Trublemunt, demands against Thomas the Chaplain two messuages with appurtenances in Marlborough, as her right and inheritance. And Thomas came into court, and said that he did not hold those lands, but a certain nephew of his, to wit, William de Bugdon, who afterwards came into the King's Court, and said that he did not hold those lands, but a certain boy, to wit, Thomas, son of Thomas the Chaplain, and

"The name is understood to signify a native of Maine, a province of France."—Lower.
Placita Civilia.

capiti q\(^1\) infra etae\(^1\) \(\tau\). \(\varepsilon\) p\(^3\)ea veni \(\iota\) Cu\(\nu\) \(\tau\) dix \(\eta\) avia sua scit ma\(\tau\). Tho\(\mu\) capiti pat\(\varepsilon\)s sui ei ded \(\varepsilon\)ras illas tamq\(^4\) acq\(\sigma\)i\(\tau\)one sua: \(\iota\) q. Tho\(\mu\) capitis p\(^5\) dixerat \(\eta\)d Wif\(\nu\) nepos suus illas tenuit. \(\tau\) n\(\iota\) tenuit: q. ipse devocav\(\iota\) illa massag\(\iota\). 

\(\eta\)sid \(\eta\)d ipa hat sais sua.

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75. \(\eta\) Wif\(\nu\) de Witewett op\(\epsilon\) se. iiii. die \(\nu\)sus Rob [\(\nu\) Ro\(\gamma\)]\(^2\) pson\(\iota\) de Herdewi\(\iota\) de pt q\(\eta\) posuit e\(\iota\) i pla\(\epsilon\) i Cu\(\nu\) X\(\lambda\)an\(\varepsilon\) phibicione Justi\(\iota\)q. \(\iota\) ip\(\epsilon\) n ve\(\varepsilon\) tc. \(\tau\) vi\(\epsilon\) testat\(\varepsilon\)q\(\eta\) q\(\eta\)d ipse n habuit laic feod p \(\eta\)d distri\(\epsilon\)e e\(\iota\) p\(^6\) Ido \(\iota\)sid \(\eta\)d hat bre ad e\(\epsilon\)m \(\eta\)d hat e\(\iota\) i Cra\(\epsilon\) sc\(\iota\) Mar\(\epsilon\)tc.

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76. \(\eta\) Rob \(\iota\)t Ri\(\epsilon\) pet \(\nu\)sus Rad de Nevitt ma\(\iota\)ia de Fyvelay \(\iota\) de -to\(\epsilon\)\(\iota\)q. \(\iota\) de Slocto\(\epsilon\) \(\iota\) de Ricto\(\epsilon\) sicut Jus su\(\epsilon\) \(\iota\) hed. un\(\epsilon\) avus suus [seisitus] fuit i d\(\iota\)ico ut de feod ip\(\epsilon\). H. Ro\(\gamma\) av\(\iota\) cap i\(\epsilon\) expl ad vat. v. s. \(\iota\) pt. \(\iota\) h off d\(\iota\)oare \(\nu\)sus e\(\iota\) p Ro\(\gamma\) \(\iota\)t Milo\(\epsilon\) q\(\iota\)t op\(\epsilon\) ut de visu \(\iota\) jsusu pat\(\varepsilon\)s sui \(\iota\)tc. \(\tau\) Rad defendo Jus su\(\epsilon\). \(\iota\) pe\(\epsilon\)jus Cu\(\nu\) sc\(\epsilon\)m clam e\(\iota\) \(\iota\) resp\(\iota\)s [?] su\(\epsilon\). Consid \(\eta\)d \(\eta\)d Rad tenet i pa\(\epsilon\) i ppet hed sui. q. Rob \(\iota\)nola\(\iota\) n narratioe sua annum \(\iota\) di\(\epsilon\) q\(\epsilon\) Rex avus fuit vivus \(\iota\) mortu\(\epsilon\). \(\iota\) de [incerto ?] \(\iota\)mio n fit aliq\(\epsilon\) di\(\iota\)oato. nec nola\(\iota\) av\(\epsilon\) su\(\epsilon\) p g petiiit.

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\(^1\) m. 2 d.  \\
\(^2\) Both a 'b' and a 'g' have been written, and it is impossible to say which was intended to stand.  \\
\(^3\) m. 2 d.  \\
\(^4\) Doubtful.  \\
\(^5\) Blank in Roll.
he is within age. And he [Thomas son of Thomas] afterwards came into court, and said that his grandmother, to wit, the mother of his father Thomas the Chaplain, gave him those lands as being of her acquisition. And because Thomas the Chaplain first said that his nephew William held the [lands] and [William] did not hold them, and because [William] disavowed the messuages, it is considered that [Christiana] may have her seisin.

75. William de Whitwell offered himself on the fourth day against Robert [or Roger] the parson of Hardwick of a plea of wherefore [Robert] put him [William] in a plea in the Court Christian contrary to the prohibition of the Justices. And [Robert] did not come, etc.; and the sheriff testified that [Robert] had no lay fee by which he could distrain him. Therefore it is considered that [William] may have a writ to the Bishop to have [Robert] here on the morrow of S. Martin, etc.

76. Robert son of Richard demands against Ralph de Neville the manors of Filey, and , and Slocton and Reighton, as his right and inheritance, whereof his grandfather was seised in demesne as of fee in the time of King Henry the grandfather, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and more. And this [Robert] offered to deraign against [Ralph] by Roger son of Miles, who offered the same as of his sight and by the command of his father. And Ralph defends [Robert's] right, and prays the judgment of the Court according to his claim and answer. It is considered that Ralph and his heirs may hold in peace for ever, because Robert did not name in his declaration the year and day in which King [Henry] the grandfather was quick and dead, and there can be no deraignment about an uncertain time [?] nor did he name his grandfather, through whom he claimed.


78. * Witts de Longo Cāpo opē se. iijj. die ősus Hub fit Regiū de plač vilenaq qd exegīt ősus sund p őra q* de eo ten7 i Haueketot. t qtm pāt ejuad Hub de Widōn de Crouna tennit ővile ősvićiū ut diē. t īpē Hub p³uēa p op³ ővile. t ǐd Hub ostendē cartā qndā Widonis de Croōn cuj* tenor ; Noē sit oṃīb qd ego Wid de Crouň remisi Hubto fit Regiū ad . iijj* annos. p ősvičo Dionis uūx sue oṃs cōsuetudines ad ērā ej³ ptintēs q* de me ten7. pfl solitū censū q ad ērā ődēi Hubti ptin. s. xv. ĭ. p annū. s. ad Pasch. v. ĭ. t ad fest Šci Botulī. v. ĭ. t ad f. s. Andă. v. ĭ. Et si ī rediero de ēra Ierosolim inf*. iijj. annos Ždēs : Ždē Hubto libo hūi Žno : Žnōia Žra salva t qēta ei t īed suis tenend de me t īed meis i fecd t īed i pac t libe t qēt remanebit p ősvićiū Žnōiūtū p ői ősvićo salvo forissec Žvico diū B. Hāc doneūnē feci ei t īed suis p ősvićo Dionis uūx sue Ždēe. Testibus tc. t q. (r) t diē i Banco habuīt. t Žn Žvāv diē suū : ĝsid t qd Witt drēaū exactūnē suā totā.

1 m. 8. 2 m. 8; Abb. Plac. 32.

* This non is clearly a clerical error; Hubert had a day, and did not keep it.
77. Richard de Througham, put in the place of Hardwin his father, demanded against Robert Achard that he should do the forinsec service for one virgate of land with appurtenances in Througham; which [land] remained to the said Robert by the chirograph made between him [Robert] and the aforesaid Hardwin touching half a hide of land, concerning which there was a plea between them in the King's Court; and [Robert and Hardwin] came before the Justices, and agreed that each of them shall defend the land which he holds.

On the Quindene of Michaelmas.

78. William de Longchamp offered himself on the fourth day against Hubert son of Reginald of a plea of villenage which he exacted against [Hubert] for the land which [Hubert] holds of him in Habertoft [?], and which Hubert's father held of Guy de Crouna, by servile tenure, as he says, and which Hubert himself afterwards [held] by servile labour. Hubert shows a certain charter of Guy de Crouna, the tenor of which is [as follows]:—Be it known to all that I, Guy de Crouna, have remised to Hubert son of Reginald, for four years, in consideration of the service of Dionisia, his wife, all customs appertaining to the land which he holds of me, except the accustomed payment which appertains to Hubert's land, to wit, fifteen pence per annum, to wit, at Easter five pence, at the feast of S. Botolph five pence, and at the feast of S. Andrew five pence. And if I shall not return from the land of Jerusalem within the said four years, the aforesaid land shall remain to the said Hubert, my free man, safe and quit, to hold to him and his heirs of me and my heirs in fee and inheritance, peaceably, freely, and quit, by the aforesaid service for all service except the forinsec service of our lord the King. This gift I have made to him and his heirs in consideration of the service of Dionisia, his said wife. These being witnesses, etc. And because [Hubert] had a day in Banc, and did not keep his day, it is considered that William has deraigned all his exaction.
79. "Assa veni reaci Joh de Tisho. t Eustaci de Moretoni
† Rob fit Matiis iustice t aude dissi Obi de Hineton t
† Matiis ux suad libi ten suoi i Soteswelli i statement. Eustaci
de Moretoni p^2ea veni t dix qd ipse Obi ivadivat ei ira suad
totae de Soteswellus uaq3 ad imini. vj. annoq. t in pfert
caeli ipisi^2 id testant. Ita qd p^2 ivadivantium fcm veini id
Obi^2 carta sua t asportav fenu suad. Ita qd ipse Eustaci
castus t cora Justici itiamantib^-3 s. Hug Bard t Henri de
Wichentoni. t soc coq ad Warfar. t p coqstu suad capt^2 fuit
† pois^2 p' sonsa. t cora ipis Justici recognov ivadivantium
fcem eis Euri. t in vocat Justici illos ad Warfar. Obi veini
p^2ea vene^2 t posuit se i mia. t scienq qd Eust claim eic
Obi qeif cveniri fcam de yra illa p xv. 5. q^2s Obi ei dec.

80. "Thom de Caviis pet unus Rob de Sudtoni. j.
marisci de Richeresnes sic. Just qd hec suad qd fit ei descende
a Wifco Monaco avo suo q in saeas fuit ut de food t jure
tpe. H. Reg pat'is Dni. &. cap in espi tae i caseis t lae
† junco^4 i alia exitibus ad vav. v. s. tc. Rob veini t
pfert carta Rob de Leiburni i q2 ceminet qd id Rob dec eic
pdcem mariscu. c^2 fillii Regm nones vocat ad warfar. q^1 t i
custod Steph de Turnham. Hat eui i occ Sci Mara. t ip
Rob hat bire ad Steph de Turnhaha qd hat eui ad eund. t.

81. "Dius Rex mand Duno. G. fit Pet' qd resipm bire faciat
Rob fit Ernis de Ri desc Curcy de yra de Welf t de Warha

1 m. 3.
2 Sic.
3 In the Abb. Plac. printed
4 !muco!
5 m. 4 d. ; Abb. Plac. 32.
6 m. 5.
79. The assize comes to recognise if John de Tysoe and Eustace de Morton and Robert son of Matilda have unjustly and without judgment disseised Osbert de Hinton and Matilda his wife of their free tenement in Shotteswell within the assize. Eustace de Morton afterwards came and said that Osbert had pledged to him all his [Osbert's] land of Shotteswell for a term of six years, and [Eustace] produces [Osbert's] charter testifying the same. So that after the pledge was made, came Osbert, contrary to his charter, and carried off his hay. So that Eustace complained before the Justices in Eyre, to wit, Hugh Bardolph and Henry de Wichinton and their fellows, at Warwick, and on account of his complaint, [Osbert] was seized and put in prison. And before the same Justices [Osbert] admitted the pledge made to Eustace, and [Eustace] vouches those Justices to warranty thereof. Osbert afterwards came and put himself in mercy. And be it known that Eustace quit-claimed to Osbert the agreement made touching that land, for fifteen shillings, which Osbert gave him.

80. Thomas de Camville demands against Robert de Sutton one marsh of Richeresnes as his right and inheritance which ought to descend to him from William Monk, his grandfather, who was seized thereof as of fee and right, in the time of King Henry, the father of our lord the King, taking issues thereof, as in cheese and wool and rushes, and other issues, to the value of five shillings, etc. Robert comes and produces a charter of Robert de Leyburn, in which it is contained that Robert [de Leyburn] gave him that marsh, and he vouches to warranty the son of [Robert de Leyburn], Roger by name, who is in the wardship of Stephen, de Turnham. Let him have him in the octave of S. Martin; and he [Robert de Sutton] may have a writ to Stephen de Turnham to have [Roger] here at that term.

81. The King commanded Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter that he should cause Robert, son of Ernis, to have respite touching Richard de Courcy, [and] touching the land of Wells and of

\footnote{Perhaps Canfield.}
PLACITA CIVILIA.

q'diu fuit i d'viço suo ult' mař. t q'd loqla illa ponat cora iporto dno. R. e veuit i Angl. t q' n remaneat p' placit nov dissaits. t Magr Wilt de Massigha dix cora Justic q'd id Ric tuit assam nov disst v'sus eú de ead t. e ipe gosñ eccet sit t nihil laiç seod teneat.

82. 1 Wilt de War pez v'sus Abb Scí Edm custod c' d' pui scit fit Pet' fit Godwiañ de Lenna. q' sokeman' Abbis ej' d' fuit: t duxerat fillia t hedë Wilt de Walton militia ej' d' Wilt. t ipi petiért c'siàcoëm cuñ ut' id Wilt custod hre debet c'd' pui: p militia q' descend ei ex pte mat's sue. an n: t c'sid q' Wilt de War hat custod pui t l're q' descend ei ex pte mat's sue p militia.

1. iij. sept.

83. 2 Thoñ fit Jurà suñ ostensur q' t'exit Wilt Russell i cuñ X'añ de deb. xx m. q' phibiçon' lœ. ven l' defend l' vad legë. t nium p't habuit. Ido t'dit q' gaiole.

84. 3 Magr Petr' de Paxtoñ poñ loco suo Petru de Mudeñ vl Petru c'cù suñ si ipe inçê n p'sit. v'sus Gerard de Furnival t de pt. t v'sus Osbt' Masculu de plaç q're vexet eú inj'te ad luc'n'd lœ.

1 m. 5: Abb. Plac. 33. 4 See No. 86, post.
2 m. 5 d.
3 m. 5 d. 4 m. 5 d.
Warham, as long as [Robert] shall be in [the King’s] service beyond the sea; and that [Sir Geoffrey] shall put that case before the King himself when he shall come to England; and that it shall not remain on account of a plea of novel disseisin. And Master William de Massingham said before the Justices that the same Richard brought an assize of novel disseisin against him touching the same land, whereas he [William] is the parson of a church, and holds no lay fee.

82. William de Ware demands against the Abbot of S. Edmund’s the wardship of a certain boy, to wit the son of Peter, son of Godwin de Lynn; which [Peter] was a sokeman of the said Abbot, and married the daughter and heir of William de Walton, [who was a] knight of William de Ware]; and they pray the consideration of the Court, whether the said William [de Ware] ought to have the wardship of the boy, on account of the knight’s fee1 which descends to him from his mother, or not. And it is considered that William de Ware may have the wardship of the boy, and of the land which descends to him from his mother by knight-service.

In three weeks.

83. Thomas, son of Jordan, summoned to show why he had brought William Russell into the Court Christian touching a debt of twenty marks, contrary to the prohibition, etc., comes and defends, and wages his law; and he had no pledge. Therefore he is delivered to gaol.

84. Master Peter de Paxton puts in his place, to gain [or lose], Peter de Munden or Peter his clerk, if he himself cannot be present, against Gerard de Furnival, touching a plea of land, and against Osbert Male,2 touching a plea of ‘wherefore he troubles him unjustly.’

1 Perhaps rather ‘a tenement held by knight-service,’ whether more or less than a knight’s fee.
2 Perhaps ‘Mascall.’
85. "Sunt qui fuit ut Huig fr Rob pei ronabit dotè suà que
\[\text{Norhan}\]
eas canting de libo teq fuit ipi? Huig i Uppetö. t i Floie. t
\[\text{i Norhan}\]. un Rob de Bella æq. tce. Et Rob ven t dic q
\[\text{qre q fuerit pdei Huig ptite sunt. i tres p}
\[\text{t pei}
\[\text{csid’}\] action Cuir utr ipe sol° debeat responde siq ptcionibus
suos. eq° dic Gunna q ipe Rob ex tota fuit saisit° die quo
sumon fuit in responsu. t Rob un c° dix. sq dix p° ea ptita
fuit Ira illa. p pcepr dni. B. Gunna q’rat Bref oms si
voluit.

86. "Sunt Petrus de Paxtoni q° qd Osb Mascul° ceq boves suos
\[\text{Heri}
\[\text{t vendid ap feria de Waltham iustu. q° valuev. v. m. u}
dic. t plea aliis mod eu vexavit p qd Ira sua fuit icula ita
\[\text{qd deflorat° p eu ad vał. xx. m. t h off }° t tc. p secta
\[\text{sufiq q° pudix. t Osb ven t defend tot de vbo i verb \text{Jose}
eu t \text{Jose secta suà. tc. csid q qd defend se xij. pt de leg}
faciendo: Will Russell. Dies dat° t i oct° s. Marī°

87. "Sunt Rad de Sca Barba opq se. iiiij. die \text{Jose Amfelis}° t
\[\text{Sundic}°
\[\text{Clarii}. de plaç aud eleç xxiiij° legali hoñ ad faç Juñ
\[\text{in}° ipm Rad. t \text{pdeas Amfo t Clai}. t ipq n venevit vi se
esseñ. Ido resumoneat° qd sint i oct° s. Yllañ:\ t inñim
\[\text{csulend° t} Dns Rex: scitt utr debeat h°m° assa pcede:
\[\text{nce}\n\[\text{t tc veniàt. iiiij. ad elig xxiiij°}

1 m. 6 d.
2 I cannot make out this word, it
looks like 'Kimuliam' or 'Rimuliam.'
3 m. 6 d.
4 See No. 84, ante.
5 m. 7.
85. Gunnora, who was the wife of Hugh, brother of Robert, demands her reasonable dower, which falls to her touching the free tenement which was the said Hugh's in Upton, Flore and Northampton, whereof Robert de Bellew, etc. And Robert comes and says that the lands which were the said Hugh's are partitioned into three on account of . . . . and he prays the consideration of the Court whether he ought to answer alone without his co-parceners. Against this Gunnora says that Robert was seised of the whole on the day he was summoned to answer; and Robert did not contradict this; but he said that the land was afterwards partitioned by command of the King. Let Gunnora have a writ against them all, if she wish.

86. Peter de Paxton complains that Osbert Male 1 unjustly took his oxen and sold them at Waltham Fair, which [oxen] were worth five marks, so he says, and besides [Osbert] had troubled him in other ways, on account of which his land was untilled, so that he was damaged through Osbert to the value of twenty marks; and this he offers [to prove], etc., by sufficient suit, which he produced. And Osbert comes and defends the whole of it, word by word, against [Peter], and against his suit, etc. It is considered that [Osbert] do defend himself twelve-[handed, i.e., with eleven compurgators]. Pledge for making the law, William Russell. A day is given on the octave of S. Martin.

87. Ralph de S. Barbe offered himself on the fourth day against Amfelisa and Claricia of a plea of hearing the election of twenty-four lawful men, to form the jury between Ralph and the said Amfelisa and Claricia. And they did not come or essoin themselves. Therefore let them be resummoned to be [here] on the octave of S. Hilary; and in the meantime the King is to be consulted whether an assize of this kind ought to proceed or not; and then let four [knights] come to elect twenty-four.

1 Perhaps 'Mascal.'
88. "Dies dat° + Wilt Briwerī peč 't Gaufr de D Erlee* ad reč ciroğ suû de. pt t j vígt. t dim i Brugewalq q* Mabiù de Anbemart ten7 i doñ à dies 3 Sêi Marī i xv. dies. t Þilt hat bõe ad víç. ut mittat. iiij. mit ad eand Mabiù ut sciat utrī ipa q'eq'm claũ i ëra ëlla pt doñ. t te sint ibi ad testif. *tc.

89. "Roñ de Anemeī opī se. iiij. die Ùsus Wilt de Anemeī de pt ëvençois. ñe ñe int ëpim Ù eund Wifim. de. C. t lxvij. acr. t. é. ptin i Anemeī. t ipe ë veñ vl se ess ëdo atach qd sit i xv. dies p° festī Sêi Marī respōsur. t ost *tc.

90. "Sarra de la Ware qr° qd Gaufr de Tichesie exiq ab ea plus ëvicii q'm ipe Recognov ipam sibè i Cuř Dñî. B. t Gaufr veñ t defend qd nùq* i Cuř Dñî B. plaç fuit int eos de ëviciis. t tester ñ Record Justicî. *t plaç fuit i Comičî. Òm sit i comitatu.

91. "Loqla de. iiij. cař. t. é ptiñ i Tiuelosby int Ùt de Sêo Quñtno peñ 't Abbeñ de Kiredex teñ remanñ sñ die q. ipe Ùt ipet*verat bõe ad suû loqla q poñta fuit cora Just. qd locut ñ de. iiij. cař. t. t dim. t ptñ bõe de recto nó locut ñ n' de iiij. cař. t.

92. "Agnes q fuit uñ Phît de Dive peñ Ùsus Phît fit Phît de Dive rûabîle dotè suû q eñ eaining de libo teñ qd fuit Ùdçī
88. A day is given on the quindene of S. Martin to William Brewer demandant and Geoffrey de Durleigh to receive their chirograph touching a plea of one virgate and a half of land in Bridgwater, which Mabel de Albemarl holds in dower. And William may have a writ to the sheriff to send four knights to the said Mabel to know whether she claims anything in that land except dower, and let [the four knights] be there then to testify, etc.

89. Robert de Anmer offered himself on the fourth day against William de Anmer, of a plea of agreement made between him and the said William about one hundred and seventy-eight acres of land with appurtenances in Anmer. And [William] did not come or essoin himself. Therefore let him be attached to be [here] on the quindene of S. Martin, to answer, and to show, etc.

90. Sarah Delaware complains that Geoffrey de Tichesie exacted from her more service than she had recognised in the King's Court to be due to him. And Geoffrey comes and defends that there was never any plea between them in the King's Court touching the services; and it was testified by the record of the Justices [that] the plea was in the County [court]. Let it be again in the County [court].

91. The suit touching three carucates of land with appurtenances in Tevilby between Herbert de S. Quentin, demandant, and the Abbot of Kirkstead, tenant, remains without day, because Herbert obtained a writ to summon the suit which was put before the Justices, which [writ] spoke of three carucates and a half of land; and the first writ of right only spoke of three carucates of land.

92. Agnes, who was the wife of Philip de Dive, demands against Philip son of Philip de Dive the reasonable dower which falls to her touching the free tenement which

\[1\text{ Now generally spelled Tealby.}\]
Ph viri sui in Holewell t in Withum t i Tinford e ptiũ uñ nich ht ut dič . t ip e veũ t defend qd ſ deb7 ei doç façe q ſ fuit despôsata þri suo. Ipa eqm dič qd legitime despôsata fuit. Consid þ qd ipa hast bref ad offic epi Linç . qd vocatis ptiby ipqrat ut呃 legitime despôsata fuit necne.

93. 1 f Inqsiçu fca fuit p Justiç de Cómunda Bosci de Seille uñ Steph de Bello cãpo g çat2 ; qd Wiff psôna de Seille eu trãx i plaç i Cãr Xanif de laico feod suo : t uñ id Wiff petiit iqsiçonẽ f. t fca fuit p ṣept Důi . G. p legat milit. t phos hotes de viañ de Seille : qd cômuna Bosci de Seille ptinuit ad eectam de Seille die qº Rad de Seille vendid Bosci ith Stepho de Bello cãpo . t q cômuna Bosci illi8 de jure deb7 ptibe ad eectam de Seille . Steph veũ t defend essoũ fca t Just eecte . ḽus Wiffm t ḽus Juratores . Dies dat8 t eis i ocr sci Yllař ad aud voluntæ Důi . G. t assensũ . p q iqsiçu fca fuit.

94. 2 f Wāl de Vernũ p se . t . A. uũ sua opř se . iij . die ḽus Ehm Batoĩ de plaç qã ſ vult recipe Ydoũ psôna ad eoo ṣ seentænomẽ ad eectam de Westoũ . t ip e ſ veũ ſl se essoũ . Juđ . ḽpœ ponat p salvos p ã qd sit i . xv . dies pº fest Sci Yllař respour9 . t oñt . tc.

95. 3 f Pcept ; viç qd delibet averia hoũm Coũi de Clare q capta sũt p ſviciš ᵗ consuetud qºs Coũi de Clær ſ recogncscit

1 m. 8 d.; Abb. Plac. 33.
2 m. 8 d.
3 m. 8 d.
belonged to the said Philip, her husband, in Holywell, Witham, and Thenford with appurtenances, whereof she has nothing, as she says. And Philip [the son] comes and defends that he ought not to give dower to her, because she was not married to his father. [Agnes], however, says that she was lawfully married. It is considered that she may have a writ to the officer of the Bishop of Lincoln that he should inquire, the parties being called together, whether she was lawfully married or not.

98. An inquiry was made by the Justices touching the common of the wood of Seal, whereof Stephen de Beauchamp complained that William, the parson of Seal, had drawn him [Stephen] in a plea in the Court Christian touching his lay fee, and whereof the said William craved an inquiry to be made. And [an inquiry] was made on the command of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] by lawful knights and proved men of the neighbourhood of Seal, [and it was found] that the common of the wood of Seal pertained to the church of Seal on the day that Ralph de Seal sold that wood to Stephen de Beauchamp, and that the common of that wood ought of right to pertain to the church of Seal. Stephen comes and defends the essoins made, and the right of the church, against William and against the jurors. A day is given them, on the octave of S. Hilary, to hear the will and consent of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] by whom the inquiry was made.

94. Walter de Vernon, for himself and A., his wife, offered himself on the fourth day against the Bishop of Bath, of a plea wherefore [the Bishop] would not receive, at their presentation, a fit parson to the church of Weston. And [the Bishop] did not come or essoin himself. Judgment: —Let the Bishop be put by safe pledges that he be [here] on the quindene of S. Hilary, to answer, and to show, etc.

95. The Sheriff is commanded to deliver up the goods of the Earl of Clare's men, which were seized for services and customs which the Earl of Clare does not admit that

III.
se debe. t quæ pacē hant q'usq' loqla q' in' eosd Com' de
pœcis s'vicis sit i CuŠ B.

96. * Š Abb de Rupe p Regiš. monae. stornaă suū petiit
tram suū p plevinā i Rokesbi. die m'tis p' aū fest om' scq'
q' capta fuit i mañ dūi Reg p ej' défru v Witl de Scoteni.

In Crastiš Scī Martiīn.

97. * Š Seherus de Andebā receē sū die q. Walē de
Benetested q ipe' i plač de þra de Betlested. s. feod. j.
mīt : redd se religiōi.

98. * Š Asta de nov. disī in' Witl Torefl qrentē t Abb de
Stafford de q'dā fossato pstrato i pva Turroch ad nocumītū
libi tēn Witl Torefl i caēd villa poñr i res'om usq' i oct Scī
Yllaš p dej reē. q' q'dā essoñ se t q'dā venēr. tē. t Huq
de Botoñ t ceñi. v. defecet. t Abb ven' t diē q'lex q'dā
statuta fuit Īpe. H. Reg. pat's de mariscīs. t pet q'd
observēt. Êdo pęepē t viē q'dē apponat tales reē q' legem
sciēt marisci. t q' sciēt veritate dre utē ad nocumītū Witl
fiat illa pstrato fessati. vē n.

99. * Š Wida de Ostelli suū ad pseq'ndū loqla suū de plač
viē quēs Richard de Lollingeñ q' fuit ut iṗa diē i comīt.
veñ t diē q'dā filla loqla fuit inē eos i comīt t'nsactis. viij.
anū. nec ullā pseq' vult. îo receē sū die.

1 Some words apparently left out
2 Supply 'traxit' or some similar
3 m. 9.
4 word.
5 m. 9 d.; Abb. Plac. 83.
6 m. 9 d.
he owes; and that [the said men] may have peace until
the suit which is between the said Earl [and ———],
touching the said services, may be tried in the King's
Court.

96. The Abbot of Roche, by Reginald, the monk, his attor-
ney, demanded his land in Roxby by plevin on the Tuesday
next before the feast of All Saints; which land was seized
into the hands of the King through [the Abbot's] default
against William de Scotney.

On the morrow of S. Martin.

97. Saer de Aldham may recede without day, because
Walter de Benetested,¹ whom [Saer drew] in a plea
touching land in Betleston,¹ to wit, one knight's fee, has
betaken himself to religion.

98. The assize of novel disseisin between William Torell,
plaintiff, and the Abbot of Stratford touching a certain dike
thrown down in Little Thurrock to the damage of the free
tenement of William Torell in the same town, is put in
respite until the octave of S. Hilary, because of the de-
fault of the recognitors; of whom some essoined them-

¹ Query 'Benstead.'

99. Wida de Osterlee, summoned to prosecute her suit
touching a plea of services against Richold de Lollington,
which [suit] was, so [Richold] said, in the county [court],
comes and says that there has been no suit between them
in the county [court] for eight years past, nor does she wish
to prosecute any. Therefore let [her] recede without day.
100. "Sf Witt de Scoteiū pet Sus Agū de Scoteiū xj. bov. t. c ptīn i Wivelighā t. feo d dim mit c ptīn i Rokeby. t. ip ven. t. diē qūd ipa n. ten t. feo d itt q dim mit i ãnic. t. peq ĉsid Ĉu tūt deq respondē. Consid qūd n. respondat. ĉrat aliud bē si volūt.

101. "Sf Baldū de Sū Yvoū pet Sus Widoū de Oure ãviciū v. s. p annū vū j. Nisū mutariū p annū de dim hīd. t. c ptīn i Oure. t. ipē Wido ven. t. diē se debe eī ãviciū: scīt mutaçōnē j. nūsī si ipē Baldū eī comin ēt ad mutanē. t. nich aliūd ḫ p. forinsec ãviciū t. in pūn se sup magna assam. t. peq reç ḫ. tūt itt ãviciū deb qūd exīg. an qūd ipē recognoscit. scīt mutonē nisī t. forinsec ãviciū uū. xxvij. hīd faciūt feod. j. milī. Dies dat ā. eis i oct Sū Ylla r̄. t. feq ven. iiij. ad elig. xij.

102. "Sf Huq de Elhā Sus ã Emina de Lidesdoū pet. x. m. arg ven. t. coecessit dare eīd Emmē x. m. infrā. viij. annos. scīt h. anno. iiij. m. t. qliby año seqti. j. m. coecessīt t. qūd viē distrigat eū p. catalla suā. p'no año. ad Pasch. xx. s. t. ad fest. s. Mich. xx. s. t. qliby año seqti. ad fest. s. Mich. diīm. m. t. ad Pasch diīm. m.

In Oct Sū Martini.

103. "Sf Ass ven. reç si Jurū Molend iustē t. sū jud levaq stagnū molend sui i Westoū ad noq lihtī ten. Sim de Mstoū

1 m. 9 d. 2 m. 10 d.
3 m. 10 d.; Abb. Plac. 83. 4 m. 10 d.; Abb. Plac. 83.
100. William de Scotton demands against Agnes de Scotton eleven bovates of land with appurtenances in Willingham, and half a knight's fee with appurtenances in Roxby [?]. And [Agnes] comes and says that she does not hold that half knight's fee in demesne, and she prays the consideration of the court whether she ought to answer. It is considered that she need not answer. Let [William] seek another writ if he wish.

101. Baldric de S. Ives demands against Guy de Over the service of five shillings per annum or one mewed hawk per annum, touching half a hide of land with appurtenances in Over. And Guy comes, and says that he does owe service to [Baldric], to wit, the mewing of one hawk, if Baldric shall give it him to mew, and [he owes] nothing else, except forinsec service; and thereof he puts himself on the great assize, and prays that a recognition may be made whether that service is due which is exacted [by Baldric], or that which he [Guy] admits, to wit, the mewing of one hawk, and forinsec service [for half a hide] where twenty-seven hides make a knight's fee. A day is given them on the octave of S. Hilary and then let four [Knights] come to elect twelve.

102. Hugh de Elham, against whom Emma de Luddesdown demands ten marks of silver, comes and concedes that he will give the said Emma the ten marks within eight years, to wit, this year three marks, and one mark each year following. He concedes also that the sheriff may distrain him by his chattels, in the first year at Easter [to the amount of] twenty shillings, and at Michaelmas twenty shillings, and in each year following, at Michaelmas half a mark, and at Easter half a mark.

On the Octave of S. Martin.

103. The assize comes to recognise if Jordan the miller has unjustly and without judgment raised the dam of his mill in Weston, to the injury of the free tenement of Simon de
infra asiam. Jūr dīct qū ī levāv ita stagnū. Jud. stagnū
μία

In xv Sīi Martī.


105. 2 fūr ven rēc si Witt paī Heilewūs uūx Gifūt Reinfī saīsīt ī dncī suo ut de foed de. i j. caēs īre ē ptīn ī Kokerhā tē i Crūbēs. die qū obū. tē sī obū tē. tē sī ipa Heilewīs ppīnq'or īs ī eīg sīt. qū īrā Abb de Legī tenet q' venū tē dīc qūd asīn debē pceedū q. alīa vīce iū Gifūt tē Heilewīs tuleīt bēr de r'to vsus eund Abb de eadū tē. tē īta deductā fuit loqīla ī Cuī Dūiū. bū. qūd aliqū essoūn se Abbū tē aliqū qparūtū tē dātīg sītī dies eīd Abbī tē Rīc de Mariso pēīto loco Gifūt tē Heilewīs tē p defīm eīg'd Rīc recess Abbānī die.

1 m. 11; Abb. Plac. 33. 2 m. 11; Abb. Plac. 33.
Marston, within the assize. The jury say that [Jordan] has so raised the dam. Judgment: Let the dam be cast down, and Jordan be amerced half a mark. Damage, three shillings.

On the Quindene of S. Martin.

104. The jury come to recognise what suits the manor of Aldenham, belonging to the Abbot of Westminster, owes to the Hundred of S. Alban's, which the Abbot of S. Alban's holds. The jury say that they have seen in their time the Bailiff of the Hundred come into the manor of Aldenham and there renew the frank-pledge; also if any one in that manor shall fall in mercy, if [the amercement] is not the King's, it belongs to S. Alban's; also if any one of that manor shall have purged himself by the law of England, he shall purge himself at S. Alban's and at the ditch of S. Alban's; if [any one] has to be hanged, [it shall be] at the gallows of S. Alban's; in the same way touching a duel, it ought to be fought in the Hundred of S. Alban's. Let the Abbot of S. Alban's have such seisin as he had hitherto, and let the Abbot of Westminster speak of right [have a writ of right] if he wish.

105. The assize comes to recognise if William, the father of Helewise wife of Gilbert son of Reinfred, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two carucates of land with appurtenances in Cockerham and in Crumbe the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], and if the said Helewise is his next heir, which land the Abbot of Leicester holds. [The Abbot] comes and says that the assize ought not to proceed because in another place the said Gilbert and Helewise brought a writ of right against the said Abbot touching the same land, and the suit went on in the King's Court so that sometimes the Abbot essoined himself and sometimes he appeared; and a day was given to the Abbot and to Richard Marsh, who was put in the place of Gilbert and Helewise, and through the default of this Richard, the Abbot went without day. A day is given them on the
PLACITA CIVILIA.

Dies dat\(^{2}\) 6 eis i. xv. dies p\(^{5}\) fest Scl Ylla\(\overline{r}\) a assa rēm. q\(\text{ueg}\) c\(\text{titicet}\) utē assa deb poede necne.

106. 1 \(\|\) Henrh Cumī po. lo. Gerard de Malānci \(\|\) q\(\text{t}\) suē fuit oē q\(\text{r}\) ċ pediret Witt Luē excoē trā suā q\(\text{t}\) dūcēvāt\(^{3}\) p ass \(\|\) vsus Gerard \(\text{dām}\) : veē \(\|\) cōcessit ipm trā suā excoē pp truccione\(^{4}\) ipi\(^{3}\). G. \(\|\) Witt remis ei dāpna qd recupare deb \(\|\) p Juē.

107. 5 \(\|\) Assē veē reċ si Wido paē Witti \(\|\) Witt saē fuit i dnicō suō ut de feōd de. ij. acē. \(\|\) t dīmē c ptiē i Abbehā die q\(\text{e}\) ob. \(\|\) si ob \(\text{tē}\). q\(\text{e}\) trā Jacob de Fugelset tenē. Juē dīcē qd Wido fuit in saēs die q\(\text{e}\) ob. \(\text{tē}\). \(\|\) qd id Witts \(\|\) Witt ppinē q\(\text{e}\) hed sunt. Juē ipī hant saēs suā. \(\|\) Jacob i \(\text{nia}\) p įjusta detentone.

108. 6 \(\|\) P\(\text{cēpē}\) fuit vīc qd atach Walt de Wdiate \(\|\) Witt fit suē qd ċet responsuri q\(\text{r}\) ipī subtrāxunt puellā q\(\text{rmdā}\) ĥed de Fernāhā \(\|\) eā marītāvrt eōd Wīlō sīn asnēs Dēi. \(\|\) c\(\text{e}\) custōd Witt fit Phīt de Kāhames cēsē at Dōn Reō marītandā. c\(\text{e}\) nōlēt : t vīc mānd Justic q į hant p qd eoō distringat. Ido \(\text{pēcē}\) vīc qd atach eōq qd sint i xv. dies p\(^{5}\) fest Scl Ylla\(\overline{r}\) responsuri. \(\|\) qd vīc tē. sit ostensur\(^{5}\) qū į eōs atach de siē i ptiē iī hīt id Witt feōd. j. mīlēt ex pte illī\(^{5}\) puellē.

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1 m. 11.
2 See Case 71.
3 Sic.
4 Rather doubtful; for 'trusionem.'
5 m. 11 d.
6 m. 12.
quindene of S. Hilary, and let the assize remain until it be
certified whether the assize ought to proceed or not.

106. Henry Cumin, put in the place of Gerard de Malquincy,
who was summoned to show why he [Gerard] had hindered
William Lupus from tilling his land, which he [William]
deraigned by the assize against the said Gerard, comes and
concedes that [William] may till his land on account of the
ejectment of the said Gerard, and William remits to him
the damages which he would have recovered by the [verdict
of the] jury.

107. The assize comes to recognise if Guy, the father of
William and William, was seised in his demesne as of fee
of two acres and a half of land with appurtenances in
Abbeham the day that he died, and if he died [within the
assize], which land James de Fugelest holds. The jury say
that Guy was so seised the day that he died, etc., and that
William and William are his next heirs. Judgment: Let
them have their seisin thereof, and James is in mercy for
the unjust detention.

108. The sheriff was commanded to attach Walter de Wood-
yates and William his son, so that they should be [here] to
answer wherefore they had taken away a certain girl, the
heir of Farnham, and married her to the said William
without the consent of our Lord the King, the wardship of
which [girl] William son of Philip de Came [?] granted to
the King that the King might give her in marriage. [And
the King] was not willing [that she should marry William].
And the sheriff informs the Justices that [Walter and Will-
iam de Woodyates] have nothing by which he can distrain
them. Therefore the sheriff is commanded to attach them
so that they may be [here] on the quindene of S. Hilary
to answer, and let the sheriff then be [here] to show why
he did not attach them, considering that the said William
[de Woodyates] has in those parts one Knight's fee on
behalf of that girl.
109. 1$ Cecilia de Cressi per $sus Wilt de Cressy rōabīlé
dōtē suā āē cōting de libo teñ ād fuit Roḡ de Cress$ . ā
īpe veñ′i cuř $ obječ ei ād $ fuit sponsa ejusd Roḡ$ . Ita
ād tā tūnsmissa fuit Dūo Eboq ventilāda q′ signifiča$ Just$,
Dūi Roḡ ād pīb3 cōvocatis ā p testis doneos cētītīt ei ād
īpa legitime fuit desposata $ Sumōit$ Wilt′s ad aud Juḍ
suī : veñ′ ād dīc ād si it Dūi Eboq h signifi Just$ : voluntae
suā iñ foč $ t si pba iñ cepit $ ijustē eā cep $ t c′ jus $
cōsuetudinē ecclesiasticā $ t iñ off vad t plēg ad dīroand $:
sive h Cuř Dūi Roḡ debūt $ : sūv alibi adječ ād ād eā
despōsa$v $ : eā despōsāv $ iñ lecto suo eg′tūdīs $ t p′q $ se
religōi cšu$tat $ c′cesserat $ E $ i$p′a dīc ād legitime fuit
desponsata $ t desič loq′la deducta $ i Cuř Dūi Roḡ $ t $ i
Cuř X′aniř peñ jud suū $ Dies dat$ : eis ad aud Juḍ suū i
xv $ dies p′ fesē $ s $ Ylla$.

110. 2$ Rob $ Hastene $ q′ $ q′ $ Petronella de Harestaŋ
itrusit se i capiḥ masag suū $ Harestaŋ ād ten7 $ feod
firma $ de si$i ipe opf $ ei unū $ mesag ād ten7 $ Dūo Rege
i capiḥ $ Ipa e c′ dīc ād ipe neutrū illo$ $ ei opf s3 dīc ād
īpa tult $ bē Justi$ $ vi$ $ q′ c′tinebat $ ād vi$ $ facet ei
rōabīlé dōtē suā $ ita ād $ p′ceptu vi$ $ t p $ visū legal mili$,
de comi$ feč $ ei dot suā $ t ifd mēsa$ $ ei ded $ t in poñ $ se
sup dĩm $ H $ Bard $ t sup Ju$ $ xij $ legal mili$ de com $ $ t
p $ hnda Ju$ $ t testi$m eo$ $ opf Dūo B$ $ j $ m $ Rob poñ lōco

1 m. 12 d ; Abb. Plac. 84.
2 m. 12 d.
$ This word is rather messed. It
is probably meant for 'Harestane.'
109. Cecilia de Cressy demanded against William de Cressy her reasonable dower, which falls to her of the free tenement which belonged to Roger de Cressy. And [William] came into Court, and made the objection, that she was not the wife of the said Roger. The matter was accordingly sent to the Lord [Archbishop] of York to settle the point; and he made known to the Justices of our Lord the King that, the parties being called together, it was [made] clear to him, by worthy witnesses, that [Cecilia] was lawfully married. William, being summoned therefore to hear his judgment, comes and says that if the Lord [Archbishop] of York made this known to the Justices, he acted arbitrarily, and if [the Archbishop] took proof thereof, he took it unjustly and contrary to right and ecclesiastical custom; and [William] offers gage and pledge to dergain this, whether he ought to call it in question in the King's Court or elsewhere. Moreover [he says] that if [Roger] did marry her, he married her in his bed of sickness, and after he had betaken and granted himself to religion. Against this [Cecilia] says that she was lawfully married; and because her suit was expounded in the King's Court and in the Court Christian, she prays her judgment. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary to hear their judgment.

110. Robert de Orston complains that Petronella de Orston has intruded herself into his capital messuage in Orston, which he holds in fee farm, because he offered her one of the messuages which he holds of the King in capite. [Petronella] against this says that he offered her neither of those [messuages], but she says that she brought a writ of the Justices to the sheriff, in which it was contained that he should assign reasonable dower to her, so that by the command to the sheriff, and by the view of lawful Knights of the county, [the sheriff] assigned to her her dower, and gave her that messuage; and thereof she puts herself on Sir Hugh Bardolf and upon the jury of twelve lawful Knights of the county; and for having the jury and their testimony, she offered the King one mark. Robert puts in his place
suo Will de Harestaĩ in ita. Rob deq qd iff majnaq nua fuit ei assignat. i in poõ se suõ Huq Bard q. n fuit ibi sic Just. sõ sic viq. pæcõ ? Huq Bard qd p legat hoões q' inõse dicunt: ubi ipa dotõ suõ ita recuãv sciare faciat Justïc i. xv. dies p fœst Scï Yllaõ rei vitatõ. p duos ex iit q'. in.

111. 1 f Odo de Stodfald suõ ad osq qã decepat Cuõ Dõõ B. dando itelligï qd ipê recuãv sain de. x. acê. i. õ p i Micleha ûsus Siõ de Berges i Cuõ õq p ass novõ dies êt qd p'õea õ habuit in sais.

112. 2 f Witt de Aldinges t Amiõ uõ cjõ petût v Witt de Becco. ? caõ. õ p i Livigebõn [?] sic Just a õ hed ejusd Aviõ r. t Witt diõ qd õdõa Aviõ sorores õt q õq ppõnõq sùt hedatã siq ipa Aviõ. t õ vult respõde nisi Cuõ çsid. q. i bõi õ fuit sitio nisi de Witt t Aviõ. t iipi totõ petût. t Witt t Aviõ diõt qd õra illõ õ serganõia Dõõ B. scilt iveniendi diõõ navel õ õviciõ Dõõ Reg. t ipa Aviõ de p'õmoq ? t peõ çsid de siq p'õmoq ? t õra de serganõia. Sorores vocata vener t dixeõ qd õra sit partibõ: volût exigõ porçõõe suõ. õdo qrat qlibõ soroq bõre si volûõ. t Witt recedit in ô die.

113. 4 f Gauff Talliator opõ se. iiiõ. die ûsus viq Esseõx cui pæcõ fuit qd facet ei hre xx. õ. de catãt Gauff de Ambly. t qd illos hret i oçt Scõ Marõ. t õ feõ ei hre nõ x. õ.

1 m. 18. 7 m. 13 d.; Abb. Plac. 34. 2 Sic. 4 m. 14.
William de Orston, etc. Robert defends that that messuage was never assigned to her, and thereof puts himself upon Hugh Bardolf, because he was not there as justice, but as sheriff. Hugh Bardolf is commanded that on the quindene of S. Hilary, by lawful men who are said to have been present when [Petronella] so recovered her dower, he shall make known the truth of the matter to the Justices, by two of those who [were present], etc.

111. Odo de Stotfold was summoned to show why he deceived the Court of our Lord the King by giving it to be understood that he had recovered seisin of ten acres of land with appurtenances in Mickleham, by an assize of novel disseisin in the said Court, against Simon de Berges, and that he [Odo] had not had seisin thereof afterwards.

112. William de Aldinges and Avice his wife demand against William de Becco one carucate of land with appurtenances in Livingburn, as the right and inheritance of the said Avice, etc. And William [de Becco] says that Avice has sisters who are as near the inheritance as Avice herself, and he is unwilling to answer, unless the Court shall so consider, because in the writ there was mention of William [de Aldinges] and Avice only, and they claim the whole. And William [de Aldinges] and Avice say that the land is the serjeancy of our Lord the King, to wit, by finding half a ship for the King's service, and Avice is the eldest [sister], and they claim the consideration [of the Court] as she is the eldest and the land is serjeancy. The [other] sisters, being called, came and said that if the land is partitionable, they wish to exact their portion. Therefore let each of the sisters seek a writ if she wish, and let William [de Becco] go without day.

113. Geoffrey the tailor offered himself on the fourth day against the sheriff of Essex, who was commanded to cause him [Geoffrey the tailor] to have twenty shillings of the chattels of Geoffrey de Ambly and that he should have the [twenty shillings] on the octave of S. Martin; and [the
PLACITA CIVILIA.

Ido pecpī viē āđ faciat ei hre. x. s. de castšt ejusd Gaufri i xv. dies p festī Sīi Yllaī tē sit ibi tē.

114. *ſ Huīg Bard t socii sui signif Justiĉ āđ jux pecpī Justiĉ inq'aiū āđ dāpū Marg de Osevīt habuerat de diss q Joh fit Joh ei fecat. uā saīs recupsāv i Čur Đū ī p Juī ejusa aste : āđ dāpū fuit ad vat. xx. m. t āđ ī hī i comīt Linī p āđ distriği possit.

115. *ſ Melisent poñ loco suo Joh de Wich īl Alex citicū suū v Huīg fit Withi de pt ieveniendi frībī t sororībī suīs neċia sua . tē.

Sīās Rotulā de xv diebī.

116. *ſ Dies datā ś Anseft Germī [?] qā diē se ē atornāt loco Gerard de Furnivat t Petō de Paxtonā de pt. t. a die Sīi Yft. i. xv. dies ēce pttiū. t inīq'ratū utrī pō. fuit loco ejp de. ij. virg. t. p be Đū ī B.

117. *ſ Avīc ē āfuit uā Raď de Amūdevīt petī Šus Henř de Lōgō capo rōsāliā dotā suā i Heidur ē ēa conting ex dōn Raď ēndā virī sui . t īpe . H. ēn t dicit āđ ī vult ei responde sā waranto suo . de siē īpe ī ; ēs pēći Raď ex cō dono petī Consid ē āf hat warant suū. a die Sīi Yllaī i. iij. sepī . t īpa hat ś ad suū wař suū.

1 't viii' written above this. 4 m. 15.
2 m. 14. 5 m. 16 d.
3 m. 14 d. 6 Supply 'breve.'
sheriff] had only caused him [Geoffrey the tailor] to have ten shillings. Therefore the sheriff is commanded to cause him to have ten shillings of the chattels of the said Geoffrey [de Ambly] on the quindene of S. Hilary, and then let him be there, etc.

114. Hugh Bardolf and his fellows make known to the Justices that, according to the command of the Justices, they have inquired what damage Margaret de Oseville ¹ has [sustained] by the disseisin which John son of John has made, whereof she recovered seisin in the King’s Court by a jury of the same assize; [and they say] that there was damage to the value of twenty marks; and that [John] has nothing in the county of Lincoln by which he can be distrained.

115. Milicent puts in her place John de Wich’ or Alexander her clerk, against Hugh son of William, touching a plea of finding for her brothers and sisters their necessaries, etc.

Second Roll of the Quindene.

116. A day is given on the quindene of S. Hilary, at the prayer of the parties, to Anselm Germin, who says that he is the attorney in the place of Gerard de Furnival, and to Peter de Paxton, touching a plea of land. And in the meantime let it be inquired whether [Anselm] was put in the place of [Gerard] touching two virgates of land. By writ of the King.

117. Avice, who was the wife of Ralph de Amundeville, demands against Henry de Longchamp her reasonable dower in Haydor, which belongs to her of the gift of Ralph formerly her husband. And Henry comes and says that he is not willing to answer her without her warrantor, because he is not the heir of the said Ralph, of whose gift [Avice] claims. It is considered that [Avice] do have her warrantor, in three weeks from S. Hilary’s day, and let her have a writ to summon her warrantor.

¹ Perhaps Oseby.
118. 1 s· Bădēs de Wibstoñ q· recē fuit in Templo. t· Pōre de Sipēnghā de ecclesia de Dunitōn • i· miā. q· dixit qd Com· Conanq· sentavit tē. aē saec·iūtū fēm.

119. 2 s· Ricī monacq· po· lo. Abb· de Kirksted· opē se iij· do· Veus Hīber· de Sō Q′ntīn· de pē· iij· carē· tre· t· dimē· cu· ptīn· in Timelebi· t· īpe· n· veā· vē· se eso· n· t· fuit petens· Io· recē· si· n· die· t· Scienq· id· ille· iij· carē· t· dimē· t· sūt· un· dies· dat· eis· i· adv· Jusq· t· p· pēa· p· q· Av· bē· p· q· dē· pōtā· fuit· loqla· i·ato· i· Cūr· Dūī B· aē· Oestīm· t· n· p· s· secutq·

3 PLACITA IN XV DIES P· FEST SČI MIČI ANN REGN· B· JŌH· Q ′ RTO· T· DE T ′ B3 SEPT.

120. 4 s· Ann· veā· recē· si· Abb· d· Psore· in· seu· t· s· judo· dis· Abb· de Westī· de· libo· te· su· in· Psore· in· ass· Abbs· de· Psore· dic· q· at· r· ecc· sue· t· nō· lib· te· Abb· de· Westī· t· p· dē· Abb· po· n· se· sup· ass· s· P· pēa· veā· pē· s· Abb· · t· q· c· d· it· Abbi· de· Westī· sa· s· sed· Hundī· su· si· c· e· huit· t· dī· q· d· nō· vt· a· t· q· d· n· p· pē· m· sed· se· rem· fuit· t· dic· q· c· d· av· q· ibi· u· m· t· sepul· n· i· pē· q· r· n· fuit· ibi· p· e· sepul· s· p· de· cān· e· p· t· i· a· c· corda· t· sunt.

121. 6 s· Ad· Cisān· pō· v· Rob· de· Axsted· q· p· m· at· bos· de· Axsted· q· · cum· u· a· eos· ptiri· ita· q· yq3· eōq· hāt· rōnabit· pē· suā· in· si· c· t· g· iū· · t· Rob· veā· t· pē· vis· · hāt· tē.

1 m. 15 d.; Abb. Plac. 34. 2 m. 17; Abb. Plac. 34, where the county is wrongly printed 'Leicester'; 3 't cognov q Abbs de Westīn hāt sedē suā ubi solī pō tē ei· c· 4 m. 1 d.; Abb. Plac. 35. 5 with Coram Rege Roll, No. 15, m. 12. 6 Coram Rege Roll No. 12. 7 m. 1; Abb. Plac. 37; collated.
118. Benedict de Wyberton, who was a recognitor between the Templars and the Prior of Sempringham touching the church of Donington, is in mercy, because, before the oath was taken, he said that Earl Conan had presented.

119. Richard the monk, put in the place of the Abbot of Kirkstead, offered himself on the fourth day against Herbert de S. Quintin of a plea of three carucates and a half of land with appurtenances in Thimbleby. And [Herbert] did not come or essoin himself, and was the demandant. Therefore [the Abbot] goes without day. And be it known that the three carucates and a half of land are those concerning which a day was given in the coming of the Justices; and Herbert afterwards obtained a writ by which the case was put again in the King's Court at Westminster; and he did not prosecute, and is in mercy.

PLEAS ON THE QUINDENE OF MICHAELMAS, AND IN THREE WEEKS [A.D. 1202].

120. The assize comes to recognise if the Abbot of Pershore has unjustly and without judgment disseised the Abbot of Westminster of his free tenement in Pershore within the assize. The Abbot of Pershore says that [the land] is the churchyard of his church, and not the free tenement of the Abbot of Westminster. Afterwards the said Abbot [of Pershore] puts himself upon the assize. Afterwards the said Abbot [of Pershore] comes and grants to the Abbot of Westminster the seisin of the site of the hundred, as he had it (and where he was wont to have it), and says that he does not wish to deprive [him of it], and that the site was not taken away by him, and that the corpse which was last buried there, whereof [the Abbot of Westminster] complains, was not buried there by him, but by the Dean of the Bishop. And so they make a concord.

121. Adam Cisan' demands against Robert de Ashstead that he should permit the wood of Ashstead, which is common between them, to be partitioned, so that each of them may have his reasonable part therein as it falls to him. Robert comes and craves a view. Let him have it, etc.
49

PLACITA CIVILIA.

In unum mensem.

122. \[ \text{Ass} \ věn \ reč \ si \ \text{Witt} \ ří pr \ Joh \ fú \ saís \ i \ důcůe \ sue \ ut \ de \ feud \ d. \ j. \ híd \ i \ č ptiň \ i \ Kingeštoñ \ die \ q\* ob \ 'č. \ q\* \ [ram \ Rič \ de \ Porçeiač \ tenq \ q\* \ věn \ t \ dič \ q \ ass \ nò \ deb \ in \ fi] \ q. \ pěčs \ Joh \ fuit \ saís \ de \ řra \ illa. \ p\* obiř \ priš \ sui. \ t \ in \ poň \ se \ sup \ Juř. \ t \ Joh \ similiř. \ Cósidač \ q \ Juř \ iň \ fiat. \ f \ Juř \ dňt \ qd \ Joh \ nò \ fuit \ in \ saís. \ s\* pr \ ej\* \ ita \ obiř \ saís. \ Juř \ Joh \ hat \ saís \ suá \ t \ Rič \ i \ món \ tč. \]

123. \[ \text{Ass} \ věn \ reč \ si \ Rič \ ří \ Sím \ fú \ saís \ i \ důcůe \ sue \ ut \ de \ feud \ de \ důň \ věg. \ i. \ č ptiň \ i \ Físřiť \ die \ q\* ob \ 'č. \ q\* \ řra \ Poř \ de \ M⁴etoñ \ tenq \ t \ Witt \ de \ Deň \ t \ Poř \ věn \ t \ dič \ q \ i. \ illa \ ; \ de \ mašio \ de \ Eweřt \ q \ Rex. \ H. \ eis \ deč \ i \ p\*am \ elemos \ síc ľpe \ ilid \ tenuit. \ i \ ľnico \ suo. \ síc \ ej\* \ carř \ q\* \ pf\* \ t \ testat\* \ t \ dič \ q \ toř \ mašiń \ ilid \ fuit \ dniu. \ dni. \ Ř. \ H. \ t \ oš \ q\* čras \ tenet \ i \ eo \ fueřt \ villini \ dni \ Reģ \ t \ et \ m\* \ villani \ Pořis \ síc \ p\* \ fueřt \ villani \ dni \ Reģ \ t \ dič \ q \ niq\* \ solebat \ fi. \ as. \ ľ Juř. \ de \ řris \ ej\* \ mašiń. \ síc \ n\* ľnicis \ dni. \ Ř. \ s\* \ sadm \ ceuťuń \ mašiń; \ dni. \ Ř. \ solebat \ fi. \ iř \ villanos \ Juř \ i \ mašio \ ipo \ t \ n \ coră \ Justič \ t \ Sím \ n \ q\*dič \ s\* \ pet \ reč \ suá \ f \ Juř \ ass \ illa \ n \ pcedat. \]

Crastiní Sći Martě.

124. \[ \text{Witt \ de \ Huseburň \ oř \ se \ iiii. \ die \ ő \ Petř \ Walt \ d \ př \ qř \ disṣ \ eů \ de \ firma \ sua \ de \ Plaiřord \ t \ ipe \ n \ věn \ tč. \ t \ debut \]

1 m. 2.
2 'Dominaconae, for dominatione, from dominatio; dominicum is the word generally used.
In one month.

122. The assize comes to recognise if William, the father of John, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one hide of land with appurtenances in Kingston-by-Sea the day that he died, etc., which land Richard de Portslade holds. [Richard] comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said John was seised of the land after the death of his father, and thereof he puts himself upon the jury. John does the same. It is considered that a jury be made thereof. The jury say that John was not seised thereof, but that his father did die so seised. Judgment: Let John have his seisin; and Richard is in mercy, etc.

123. The assize comes to recognise if Richard, the father of Simon, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a virgate of land with appurtenances in Fifeshide the day that he died, etc., which land the Prior of Merton holds and William de Dene. The Prior comes and says that the land is [parcel] of the manor of Ewell which King Henry gave them in pure alms as he [King Henry] held it in his demesne, and as his charter, which [the Prior] produces, testifies; and [the Prior] says that the whole of that manor was King Henry's demesne, and that all who held lands therein were the King's villeins, and they are now the Prior's villeins, as at first they were the King's villeins; and [the Prior] says that an assize or a jury was never wont to be made touching the lands of the said manor, as it was not [done] in the King's demesnes, but, according to the custom of the King's manors, a jury between the villeins was wont to be made in the manor itself and not before the Justices. And Simon cannot contradict this, but he craves his recognition. Judgment: Let the assize not proceed.

On the Morrow of S. Martin.

124. William de Huseburn offered himself on the fourth day against Peter Walter of a plea of wherefore [Peter] had disseised him [William] of his farm at Playford.
poñ p ple ŋ t vi ã atach t ĭ pceppt fuit viã q caþet i mañ dni B . źdcmiam firmã ĺ catali ipler Wilt ĭ salvo cztodire ita qd n1 iñ amovestr t viã ã fec pceppt Justiç q ădcst Petr p³ea distxit catali ipler Wilt ut dicr Io W. hat bře ad viã . qd atach p securus ple ŋ źdcm Petr q sit aþ Westm i cståiñ sci Andr iñ responsuri t viã ŋe sit . ib . ostensur qř ã execut ă Justiç pceppt in.

125. 1 Walf Com Warch. q Epc Winč voč ad warg de adv ectie de Cnoel. 2 Com Warch. reced siñ die q³ concepts ej³ fuint i ã viã dni Reg ult mar też.

126. 3 Ass veñ reçi si G. þr Siñ ã Roñ fuit sais tcz. de xx. acz t. õ ptiñ i Swinesfeld die tcz. Þuñ t. Matiñ d. Anvâfñ ten. Juñ dñt q ita ob sais. sz nesciút utñ de feud Io pceppt q allis 4 Juñ elig. q. isti paupes ët ã idonei ã veñ a die Sců Hift i xv dies n1 Justiç fûm veñint Canç Matiñ poñ lo. su. Walf de Suinesfeld tcz.

127. 5 Ass veñ reçi si Gilb de Tañ. ij³te ã siñ Judo. disł Wargh de Wåstaneshô de lib ten suo in Filîhid. inf³ ass. ã Gilb veñ ã diç q ass ã debet in fî). q. id Wargh alia vice tut bře nov disł 7 ipm Gilbem de ead t. corâ Justiç ultimo itîñanç. i Essex. 8. corâ G. de ësut t W. de Creping t

1 m. 4 d. 2 Waleran de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, ob. 1205. 3 m. 4 d. 4 Sic. 5 m. 5.
Peter did not come, etc.; and he ought to be put by pledges, and the sheriff did not attach him. And the sheriff was ordered to take the said farm into the King's hand, together with the chattels of the said William, and to keep them in safety so that nothing be moved. And the sheriff did not perform the order of the Justices, for Peter afterwards took away William's chattels, as it is said. Therefore let William have a writ to the sheriff to attach Peter by safe pledges that he be at Westminster on the morrow of S. Andrew to answer thereto, and let the sheriff then be there to show why he did not execute the order of the Justices therein.

125. Waleran, Earl of Warwick, (whom the Bishop of Winchester vouched to warranty touching the advowson of the church of Knoyle against the Countess [?] of Warwick), goes without day as long as his knights are in the service of our lord the King beyond the seas, etc.

126. The assize comes to recognise if G., the father of Simon and Roger, was seised [in his demesne as of fee] of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Swingfield, the day [he died] etc.; which land Matilda de Auberville holds. The jury say that [G.] did so die seised, but they do not know whether as of fee. Therefore it is ordered that other jurors be elected, because [the first jurors] are paupers and unworthy, and let them come on the quindene of S. Hilary, unless in the meantime the Justices shall come into Kent. Matilda puts in her place Walter de Swingfield, etc.

127. The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert de Tan' has unjustly and without judgment disseised Warner de Wastanebo' of his free tenement in Fifehide within the assize. And Gilbert comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said Warner in another place brought a writ of novel disseisin against him, Gilbert, touching the same land, in the last eyre in Essex before the Justices, to wit, before Godfrey de Insula and Walter de
soē suis. p q* ass. Warh remansit i ūia. t Gilb recessit q(et)*. t in voe eosd Justic ad war t Warh bē gnosē q tut alia vice te nov dies de ead.i. sup iēm Gilb sē Juē electi ad ass illē nō fuerō idonei. ita q iēc fec obt ūna. h. p ēndis leg Juē sē dēndit q iēc nō remansit i ūia. nē Gilb in recessit q(et)*. Justic recordant*. q corā cias ita tuit ass illē sēg Gilb. Io remaē n ass t Gilb cat q(et)*. t Warh iūia i ūia.

128. f Ass m anē iē pūdēcos Ad [Ruff]* t Amaē [uē suam]*
   t Warīnē fit Waē de i. carūcē cē priē i Suttoē remaē
   q Warinē dicē q nō teēn n qērtā ptē illī* 4. t maē sua teēn
   med illī* i doē. t fē ej* alīa qērtā ptē. Io qētā alia
   bīnē* tēc.

129. f Alex de Poitōn qēt* q Rēc fit Bine t Abrah de Pōte
   hoēs sui plē qēdā hoēm cē eū qē eū apēt de mbris suis. t
   iēpī veēn t diēq q Simē le Bret t dīnē eōq. qē eōs feōsfāv iē
   feōd suo manēt. sē iēpē atornāv eōs pūdēc Alex e de qēdā teēn
   q teēn t i feēnt fidelitaē iēpī Alex salv homēq q deē iēpī Simē
   t p pēepē pēēm 7 Simē pē hoēm cē iēpī Alex. Dies dat* t
   cēs ad aud Juē suē. a die Scē Hiēf i xv dies.

1 Supply 'dixit.'
2 m. s.
3 Supplied from the case next preceding on the Roll, between the same parties.
4 Supply 'carucate,' or 'terre.'
5 Referring to the preceding case, where the assize also remained.
6 m. s.
7 Sic; probably meant for 'predicta.'
Crepping and their fellows; by which assize Warner remained in mercy, and Gilbert went away quit, and he vouched the said Justices to warranty. And Warner fully admits that in another place he brought a writ of novel disseisin against Gilbert touching the same land, but the jury elected [to make] that assize were not proper men, so that he [Warner] made an offering to our lord the King for having a lawful jury; but he [Warner] defends that he did not remain in mercy, nor did Gilbert go quit thereof. The Justices record that [Warner] did so bring an assize before them, as Gilbert said. Therefore let this assize remain, and let Gilbert go quit, and Warner is again in mercy.

128 The assize of mort d'ancestor between the aforesaid Adam Read and Amabel his wife and Warin son of Warin, touching one carucate of land with appurtenances in Sutton, remains, because Warin says that he only holds a quarter of that land and his mother holds half of it in dower, and his brother holds the other quarter. Therefore let [Adam and Amabel] seek other writs, etc.

129. Alexander de Pointon complains that Richard son of Bine and Abraham de Brigg [?], his men, have pledged a certain man against him [Alexander], which man appealed him [Alexander] of his members [i.e. mayhem]. And [Richard and Abraham] come and say that Simon le Bret is their lord, and that he enfeoffed them, and that they remain in his fee; but that [Simon] attorned them to the said Alexander with respect to a certain tenement which they hold, and that they did fealty therefor to the said Alexander, saving the homage which they owe to Simon, and that they pledged the aforesaid man against Alexander at Simon's command. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary to hear their judgment.
180. f Dies dat° t Isabell de Clintono t Witt t ej° pež t 
P'ori de Kenisworth de pt it'usionis a die Scli Hilt i xv. 
dies q. P'or a huit fオンabi t sumoñ. P'or poñ lo. suo iñ. 
Witt de Keniswrat ad luç t iñ. tdenq.

181. f Roald fit Nano po. lo. suo. Eudoñ de Kurkebi vs° 
Abb Sce Agath de pt q're t*xit eu i plaç i Cuñ X'añ de pt 
advoç ecc° ad luç tê.

182. f Asñ veñ rec q's advoç tépe pacis. ñsenñ ultimi p°m q 
mortua t ad ectlam de Peltindoñ. q vaç ut dic° e° advoç 
Riç de Peltindoñ clañ t Eñi Lond q° veñ t diç q ectia illa 
ò vaças q ipe dedit ectlam illa Rob Folet q° p° t de done. 
ò ultifícõ içi° Eñi ut diç. Et Riç veñ t diç q'd Witt ïr 
suus ñsenñ ad eant ectlam ultimi p°m s. Milonè Folet q° 
habît religionis suscep t id Riç in° octo dies . p°q s id Milo 
se reddit reliôi. veñ ad Eñi ñsenñ ei cl'icù suñ t ipe 
noluit admitte t diç q si epè aliù admisit içi°te h feç t sup 
calûmias suñ t in poñ se sup Juñ p°ea çessit Juñ t f° de 
ultima ñsenñ p leg milit t hoñes q' sciant rei ñtatae. Dies 
dat° t ñs. a die Scli Hillañ i xv. dies t Riç hat bëe ad 
sumoñ leg Juñ t idoneos.

183. t Joh de Stronstoñ opò se iiiij. die t Thoñ de Stronstoñ 
de pt q'd ipe diss Matiff uñ ej°. de . xxxi acè t. è ptiñ i 
Stronstoñ dù ipe fuit i itifè peñnañ sue ap Ieroñm t pçep t

1° m. 5.
2° m. 6.
3° m. 6.
4° m. 6 ál.
130. A day is given on the quindene of S. Hilary to Isabel de Clinton and William her son, demandants, and to the Prior of Kenilworth, touching a plea of intrusion, because the Prior has not had a reasonable summons. The Prior puts in his place William de Kenilworth to win or lose.

131. Roald son of Alan puts in his place to win [or lose] Eudo de Kirkby against the Abbot of S. Agatha’s, touching a plea wherefore [the Abbot] drew him [Roald] in a plea in the Court Christian concerning the advowson of a church.

132. The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time of peace presented the last parson (who is dead) to the church of Peltington, which is vacant, as it is said, the advowson of which church Richard de Peltington claims against the Bishop of London. [The Bishop] comes and says that the church is not vacant, because he gave that church to Robert Folet, who is the parson of the gift and institution of him, the Bishop, so he says. And Richard comes and says that William, his father, presented the last parson to that church, to wit, Miles Folet, who has taken the religious habit, and the said Richard, within eight days after Miles betook himself into a religious [house], came to the Bishop and presented his clerk to him. And [the Bishop] would not admit [the clerk]. And [Richard] says that if the Bishop has admitted any one else, he has done it unjustly and despite his [Richard’s] claim, and thereof he puts himself on the jury. Afterwards [Richard] conceded that a jury be made touching the last presentation, by lawful knights and men who know the truth of the matter. A day is given them on the quindene of S. Hilary, and Richard may have a writ to summon lawful and worthy jurors.

133. John de Stronston offered himself on the fourth day against Thomas de Stronston of a plea wherefore [Thomas] had disseised Matilda [John’s] wife of thirty acres of land with appurtenances in Stronston while he [John] was in a journey abroad at Jerusalem. And the sheriff was ordered
fuit vič q popřet p salv pleg t vič nō misit noā pleg nē ipe Thorō ven tē. Io ponatr Thorō p meliōr pleg q sit a die Šci Hitt i xvi. dies tē. t vič tē hat ibi noā p'moq pleg t sēdoq tē.

184. 1 f Dies dat5; Rob de Turnham p aternatos suos2. s. Wandriff de Curceff. t P'orī Šci Oswald de plo advoč ectie de Lith a die Šci Hitt i. iij. sept. pce poiu t scieōd qd P'or pduq q'ndā e'tam. Rob Fossard q staet5. ipm dedisse ectiam illā ectie ipii2 P'oris. t aternati Robbi calūpniat5. e'tam. illā eo q videt5 če recentī fča t io arestat5. t t'dīr e'tod dno G. fit Petr siūl č e'rtta Wifl Fossard. doň c'firmante.

185. 3 f As veň reč si ectia Šci Edmō saisit sūit de assīsa. t de more qsetudinaq de sectis et de visu fnēv pt t de pt Coroń dni B. de tenentib5 Šce Atheldīr ifa. viij. Hundī t dīm. Abbis Šci Edmō poni5 ĕ respem usq3 i Octab Šci Hillā. p defēu recogū. Quia Rob'itus de Lasēff essoł se p Amfr Guid de Verdu p 'Huğ. Et Aleš de Dunhā. Augo'd de Cornbūth Eustač de Brahā. Milo le einveise. Adā de Gedding. Joh fit Thorold reč iī nō veneīt vī se essoł io atach. Id dies dat5 est xvi. milīt. i Banč q1

1 m. 7; Abb. Plac. 36.
2 Šic, but only one attorney is named.
3 m. 7.
to put [Thomas] by safe pledges; and the sheriff has not
sent the names of the pledges, nor did Thomas come, etc.
Therefore let Thomas be put by better pledges, to be [here]
on the quindene of S. Hilary, etc.; and let the Sheriff then
have here the names of the first and second pledges, etc.

134. A day is given in three weeks from S. Hilary’s day, at
the prayer of the parties, to Robert de Turnham (by his
attorneys, to wit, Wandrill de Curcelle), and to the Prior
of S. Oswald, touching a plea of the advowson of the
church of Lythe. And be it known that the Prior pro-
duced a certain charter of Robert Fossard in which it is
contained that he [Robert Fossard] has given the church
[of Lythe] to the church of the said Prior [i.e. to the
Priory of S. Oswald of Nostell]. And the attorneys of
Robert [de Turnham] challenged that charter for the
reason that it appeared to be recently made. Therefore
let it be arrested, and delivered to the keeping of Sir
Geoffrey Fitz Peter, together with the charter of William
Fossard confirming the gift.

135. The assize comes to recognise if the church of S.
Edmund was seised of the assize and manner of customs, of
suits, and of view of frank pledge, and of pleas of the Crown
of our lord the King, concerning the tenants of S. Etheldreda
[of Ely] within the eight and a half hundreds of the Abbot
of S. Edmund’s. [The assize] is put in respite until the
octave of S. Hilary through the default of the recognitors;
because Robert de Lascelles essoined himself by Amfrey,
Guy de Verdon by Hugh; and Alexander de Dunham,
Augod de Cornberth’, Eustace de Braham, Miles L’Enveyse, Adam
de Gedding, and John son of Thorold, recognitors
thereof, did not come or essoin themselves. Therefore let
them be attached. The same day in Banc is given to the
sixteen knights who came. The Bishop puts in his place

1 Or Messenger.
2 The other recognitors. In the
next case, with the consent of the
parties, these sixteen recognitors
make a recognition in a ‘great
assize.’
3 Of Ely; see next case.
veneit. Epē poī in loc suo. Sim de insula. senescaē suī vel Wilt Uncle. vel Thoṁ de Hunt. ad luē vel pendē.

186. 1 Sul 1 Juī p xvij. milii. de assensu t voluntate ptīū vēn rech si ãcāt. 1 Epī Elieā. de Lakingēn. sit ad tale nocumtū ãcāt. Abbis Scī Edm. aē villā Scī Edm. q iber cē non debeat vel possit sēdm ēsetudinē Angt. 1 Sul 1 Juī dnt. q ãcāt de Lakinheia. 4 ad nocumtū ãcāt Scī Edm eo q caro mortua t viva t piscis. t blad t plures ãcature. q solebant aportari ad Scī Edm t ibi vendi. uīn. Abbs huit ēsetud mē dferunt apd Lakingēn. 2 t ibi vendunt. ita q Abb pdit ēsetud. Et milii req'siti qntū dāpnū ṭat. p ãcātū ildt. dnt. q nesciunt nē sciri p4. nē âliq's sj n4 sol9 ds.

1 Sul 1 Dies dat9 est eis. ad aud Juđ suum. in Octab Scī Hillaē t Epē poī loc suo pēdēos.

187. 2 Sul 2 Henī de Scō G7 mano. po. lo. Rad fris sui. peī. 1 Scō G7 mano. i j. certas ex hēdiq q fiehēt Walf de Scō G7 mano advunculi. s j. certas B. H. t alia ipaēcias. de. lx. sot redit9. i Westkintoñ t q's idt Walf t'didit ipi Sarā. cētēd. p sīc q si de ipo. W. humanit9 ãtiq'et: ipa Sarra reddet ipi Rad cartas illas ut hēdi eg9. t dīc q ipa Sarā aliq'endo optulit rede illas certas. si iē voluisset ei dedisse. ij. m. t in pudē sectam sufficiēntē. q h testat9. t Sarā vēn t def. q. W. n cmisit ita ei certas illas. t q ipa esse nō hēt nec huit nē opē esse rede sīc iē dīc. Judm def. se. xij. manu. q W. n cmisit ei certas
Simon de Lisle, his seneschall, or William Uncle, or Thomas de Huntingdon [?], to gain or lose.

136. The Jury, by sixteen knights, with the consent and at the wish of the parties, comes to recognise if the market of the Bishop of Ely at Lavenham is so injurious to the market of the Abbot of St. Edmund's at the town of Bury S. Edmund's, that it ought not to be there and cannot by the custom of England. The jurors say that the market of Lavenham is injurious to the market of Bury S. Edmund's, because dead flesh and living, and fish, and corn, and much merchandise which were wont to be carried to Bury S. Edmund's (where the Abbot has the customs) and sold there, are now brought to Lavenham and sold there, so that the Abbot loses the customs. And the knights, being asked what damage [the Abbot] has sustained by that market, say that they do not know, nor can it be known, nor does any one know save God alone.

A day is given them on the octave of S. Hilary to hear their judgment; and the Bishop puts in his place the aforesaid [men].

137. Henry de S. Germain, put in the place of Ralph his brother, demands against Sarah de S. Germain two charters, of the hereditaments which belonged to Walter de S. Germain [their] uncle, to wit, one charter from King Henry and the other from the Empress, touching sixty shillings rent in West Kington, and which the said Walter delivered to Sarah to keep, in this way, that if anything should happen to Walter, Sarah should deliver those charters to Ralph, as [Walter's] heir. And [Henry on behalf of Ralph] says that Sarah formerly offered to give up those charters if [Ralph] would give her two marks; and thereof he produces sufficient suit, which testifies this. And Sarah comes and defends that Walter did not so commit those charters to her, and that she has not [got] them, and never had them, and never offered to give them up as [Henry] says. Judgment:—let her defend herself twelve-handed [i.e. with eleven compurgators], that Walter did

1 Referring to the preceding case.
illas n° eas huit n° ht. n° opě eas redde pp. ij. m. Dies dat ę ę eos Westm a die Pasch in. xv. dies. pleq. leg. Roğ fit Ebrard de Ambresbir. t Sim Tireffe.
not commit those charters to her, and that she has not
them, and never had them, and that she never offered to give
them up in consideration of two marks. A day is given them
at Westminster on the quindene of Easter. Pledges for
the law, Roger son of Everard de Amesbury and Simon Tirell.

138. William de Edington and Constance his wife demand
against William de Roffey the fifth part of one knight's fee
in Milston and Fifield 1 as the reasonable dower which falls
to Constance of the free tenement which belonged to Richard
de Roffey, formerly her husband, in the said towns. And
William [de Roffey] comes and says that the father of him-
self and the said Richard gave him [William de Roffey]
that land for his service and homage, and he, William [de
Roffey], was seised thereof ten years ago, before Richard his
brother married [Constance], and that Richard was never
seised thereof, neither before the marriage of Constance,
nor after it; and touching this he puts himself upon a jury
of the country. And moreover he says that he did homage
therefor to the said Richard after the death of their father.
And Constance says that she was endowed thereof on the
day of her marriage, as of the land which the mother of
Richard, her husband, held in dower, and that after [the
mother's] 2 death, she, Constance, should have it in dower;
and this she offers to prove by her suit which she produces.
And she says that Richard her husband died seised thereof
as of that which his mother held of him in dower, and
touching this she puts herself upon a jury of the country;
and William [de Roffey] similarly puts himself upon a jury
[on the issue that Richard] was not so seised thereof on the
day that he died. A day is given them on the quindene of
S. Hilary, and then let the assize come. Constance puts
in her place William [de Edington] her husband, etc. Let
the assize come in this form:—Was William [de Roffey]
seised thereof before the death of the said Richard, and on
the day that Richard died, or not?

1 Edington, Milston, and Fifield are in Wiltshire; Roffey is in Sussex.
2 Or perhaps Richard's.
PLACITĀ CIVILIA.

si clām hēd i ĭra q* tenēt. č Roğ hat cartā q*m ĭt de ĭra q* ten7 ut ŏminuatur. č Thomē faciēt eī cartā suā de ĭra q* eī ćessēt.

143. 1 Jurač si Reinfri advuncul9 Cristī q*ndā uā Haṁ de Ware ivād Rad de Spkeford.  j. cař. ĥ. č ptiā i Baches-
worde qū ipe Reinfri ič peq'nōis arripuit ĭ lērtm. č si iā
Rad aliū ingressū huit ĭ ĭra illā q*m p illā ĭvadiañōē : poñr
i reşīm usq ĭ oct Šeē T'nīt p defēu reč. Įd dies dat9 ;
Fulcoē de Kameff q' se essōn. č aliō oǐnā reč defeceē. Īo
atač. č q'dā amo ti st. Īhat bē ē ad viē qđ tot apponat ĭt
asse nī reφi. č sciēnd qđ Leič3 soror Cristiañ veņi q'd
ipt p ĭse vult seq1 loqīlā suā i p* p*.

144. 3 Walē de Leseby qr2 qđ Huighet Malet ĭjuste ĭječ ēu ĭ de
custodia sua q* ĭt i Grimesbi ĭ ex* villā de Grimesby ē
Huighet Riē de Leseby ĭ bladu suā ĭ alia catalla sua ceπ ĭjuste ad vat. x. ōrū. ĥ ĭte ĭ custod suā sibi restitui scēm
cartā Huighet q* ĭt de ĭad ĭcustod. Huighet veņi ĭ recogno ĭ cartā
q* eī fečat ĭt coventeñe s3 diē ĭq ĭpe Walē ē hret custod
Huighet ē hēd suā : extirpaē domos ĭt virgiata4 sibi cómissa.
Ita qđ ĭpe ĭq'jestus 1 ĭh corā Dōo. ĝ. q' ĭpec ĭq'siño ĭt ĭp
legales hōes de visiā utē ĭtā fecissā ĭsūt siċ pđēm ĭ an n ĭ
ō. č inq'sitē ēā ĭn ĭcostabat Dōo ē. ĭvatū ēm ĭuisse ĭ uē

1 m. 3 d. 2 See Case 141, where this name is spelled 'Lucia.' 3 m. 3 d. 4 Probably for 'virgeta,' osier-beds.
and let Roger have [with him] the charter which he has concerning the land which he holds, in order that it may be torn up; and let Thomas make his charter of the land which he grants to [Roger].

143. The jury,—[to try] if Reinfred (the uncle of Christiana who was formerly wife of Hamon de Weare) pledged to Ralph de Sparkford one carucate of land with appurtenances in Badgworth, when he, Reinfred, set out on his journey to Jerusalem, and if the said Ralph had any entry into that land except through that pledge,—is put in respite until the octave of Holy Trinity, for the default of the recognitors. The same day is given to Fulk de Camel who essoined himself. And all the other recognitors made default. Therefore let them be attached, and some of them are removed. Let [Christiana] have a writ to the Sheriff to add so many recognitors that the assize do not remain. And be it known that Leicia, Christiana’s sister, came and said that she wished to prosecute her case for herself in her own proper person.

144. Walter de Laceby complains that Hugh Malet has unjustly ejected him from the wardship which he has in Grimsby and without the town of Grimsby with Hugh, son of Richard de Laceby, and that he [Hugh Malet] has unjustly seized his corn and other chattels to the value of ten marks; and [Walter] prays that the wardship may be restored to him, according to Hugh [Malet’s] charter, which he has touching the said wardship. Hugh [Malet] came and admitted the charter which he made and the agreement, but he says that Walter, when he had the wardship of Hugh and his inheritance, extirpated the houses and osier-beds [?] committed to him; so that he [Hugh Malet] complained thereof before Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter], who ordered an inquiry to be made by lawful men of the neighbourhood, whether [Walter] had so made waste as aforesaid, or not; and the inquiry having been made, it was manifest to Sir Geoffrey that waste had
ipe pecq qd Huq reci, et custod sua i man suq t in vocat ad waf ipm Dhm. G. adjq qd p inq'sitoe fca ded Dnq B. Ix. $. Coccord st p sic qd dabit eid Waltq. x. m an fest Scli Botulq. p cstoq de eo habuit e blado seminato t si te n redditq lit: Walt habeq cstoq nepoi sui usq ad tmin etaf sue quq htr. Salvis cataf suis eid Waltq. q asportata fueq p aliq quqmp Huq pdem.

145. "Hug de Adintoq opq se. iiiq. die qsus Siq Decaq t Huq Cqpillaq t Witt de Adintoq de pt qf qcesser qf qhibitoq Justic i cam q Vitiq int ipm Huq t Adelinq de Bratoq icqsaq de laico ten qpq. Huq i Curq Xaniq t ipiq n veneq vil se esq. pecq fuf qd poqentq p ptq. t noleq ivenire ptq. t fo cosiq qd Huq hat bre ad Archiq Norq qd ipe hat corpora eqq i oct Sce Tnqf.

146. "Enstaq Clicus pet qsus Henq Sumer. 1. sot qqu ei debet de salmonibq t i aliq piscibq quq Witt patq ejq ei t'diqit q in pue sectaq t talliq ostend qf feqer int se de debito illo t Henq venq t defendt t debiq t talliq de boq i xq q curq cesiq. cesiq qd defendq se. xij. manu. Dies datq; eis i oct Sce T'nqf. pt de leq Petq le Bucler.
been made; so he ordered that Hugh [Malet] should take the wardship into his own hand again; and thereof he [Hugh Malet] vouches to warranty the said Sir Geoffrey. Moreover he adds that he gave the King sixty shillings for the inquiry to be made. They make a concord to this effect, that [Hugh Malet] will give Walter ten marks before the feast of S. Botolph for the wardship which [Hugh] had from [Walter] with the sown corn; and if [Hugh] has not then paid it, Walter shall have the wardship of his nephew (which he now has) until the term of [the ward’s full] age;¹ saving to Walter his chattels which were carried away by any other than the said Hugh [Malet].

145. Hugh de Addington offered himself on the fourth day against Simon the Dean and Hugh the Chaplain and William de Addington of a plea wherefore they had proceeded in the Court Christian contrary to the order of the Justices in the cause, which is pending between him, Hugh, and Adelina de Brampton, a recluse, touching the lay fee of the said Hugh. And they did not come or essoin themselves. It was ordered that they should be put by pledges, and they refused to find pledges. And therefore it is considered that Hugh may have a writ to the Archdeacon of Northampton to have their bodies [here] on the octave of Holy Trinity.

146. Eustace the clerk demands against [Henry Summer fifty shillings which [Henry] owes him for salmon and other fish, which William his [Eustace’s] father delivered to [Henry]; and he produces suit thereof, ‘and shows the tally which they made between them touching that debt. And Henry comes and defends the debt and the tally, word by word, as the Court shall consider. It is considered that he do defend himself twelve-handed [i.e. with eleven compurgators]. A day is given them on the octave of Holy Trinity. Pledge of the law, Peter the Buckler.

¹ This is rather obscure. It may mean that Hugh Malet had assigned the wardship to Walter for a certain term, and not for the whole of the ward’s minority.
147. 

1 Si Rôg de Guneton op̄ se. iiiij. die ̃vsus Gaufr Markad. t Henř Archeru de pt q̄ iustē cep̄t̄ eqūt̄ t harnasium ejusd̄ Rôgi. t detinuēr q̄ vãd̄ t plẽḡ. t ipi ē venẽ ēl se essõn̄. t vĩc mandãq̄d̄ Henř positã fuit p̄ pt. s. Joh de Cartõ. Wal̄c̄ de Gunetõn. t q̄d Gaufr ēn fuit inventã. Iõ ̄c̄sid ̄q̄d̄ Henř ponat̄ p̄ mẽt̄ pt t p̄mĩt̄ pt sūmõq̄d̄ sit i osc̄ Šc̄e Trinīt̄. t Gaufr atac̄h . tēc̄.

148. 

2 Si Joh fit Gaufr positã loco Petri de Leiham op̄ se. iiiij. die ̃vsus Wilm de Haia de pt q̄ vendid̄ Mauric̄ de Haia feod̄ q̄ tenuit de ĩp̄o Pet̄ ad exheredac̄nē ĩpĩ Pet̄ De sīc ēd̄ Mauric̄ capitat dīs est ej̄d̄e feod. t id Wills ēn venẽ ēl se ess ̄t sūmonĩt̄ fuit. Iõo atac̄h q̄ sit i osc̄ Šc̄e Trinīt̄.

150. Rotul̄ de . iiiij. sept̄.

149. 

4 Ãsa venẽ rẽc̄ si Elias fr Cecĩt̄ saîs̄ fuit i dnic̄t sũ ut de feod̄ de. vj. ac̄ē t duab̄q̄ ptib̄q̄. j̄pt̄t i Scaphẽe die q̄t ĩt̄ pẽḡnois̄ sue arripuit ̃vsus Ierm̄ i q̄t̄tīs̄e obiūt. Q̄m tr̄a Stephus de Cusinton tenq̄ q̄t venẽ t dĩc̄ q̄d̄ Rob̄ de la Lese debet ḋ̄ẽ ej̄p̄t̄ warant̄ p̄ i q̄t̄t imãt̄t q̄t̄t venẽ t warantiz̄ãt̄ t pẽ̄t̄t̄stã sũ̄. Ẽc̄ Cecĩt̄ dĩc̄ q̄d̄ n̄ debet warãt̄ ĩiĩ ēẽ q̄ Elias fr ej̄p̄t̄ die q̄t̄t ĩt̄ pẽḡnois̄ sue arripuit̄ fuit ĩn̄ saï̃s̄. t q̄d̄ pã Rob̄ de Lese q̄t̄t arripuit ̃vsus Ierm̄ p̄ĩv̄ i tr̄a Ierm̄ q̄t̄ Elias fr Cecĩt q̄t̄t obiūt ĩn̄ saï̃s̄t̄ p̄ĩc̄ dĩc̄ t̄q̄d̄ pã Rob̄ ēn ob̄ ĩn̄ saï̃s̄. n̄ Wiff de Erneford q̄t̄ illã tr̄am dr̄ dedis̄se Wiff de Cusinton. P̄ẽa
147. Roger de Gunton offered himself on the fourth day against Geoffrey Markad' and Henry Archer of a plea wherefore they did unjustly seize the horse and harness of the said Roger and detain them against gage and pledge. And [Geoffrey and Henry] did not come or essoin themselves. And the Sheriff returned that Henry was put by pledges, to wit, John de Carton and Walter de Gunton, and that Geoffrey was not found. Therefore it is considered that Henry be put by better pledges, and let the first pledges be summoned to be here on the octave of Holy Trinity, and let Geoffrey be attached, etc.

148. John son of Geoffrey, put in the place of Peter de Layham, offered himself on the fourth day against William de Hay of a plea wherefore he [William] sold to Maurice de Hay the fee which he held of the said Peter, to Peter's disinherison, because the said Maurice is chief lord of that fee. And William did not come or essoin himself, and had been summoned. Therefore let him be attached to be [here] on the octave of Holy Trinity.

The First Roll of the Three Weeks.

149. The assize comes to recognise if Elias, the brother of Cecilia, was seised in his demesne as of fee of six acres and two parts of one acre with appurtenances in Sheppey on the day that he set out on his journey towards Jerusalem, in which journey he died; which land Stephen de Cozenton holds. And [Stephen] comes, and says that Robert de la Lese ought to be his warrantor thereof, and [Robert] is within age. [Robert] came and warranted, and craved his age. Against this Cecilia says that [Robert] ought not to be the warrantor thereof, because Elias, her [Cecilia's] brother, was seised thereof on the day he set out on his journey, and that the father of Robert de Lese, who [also] set out on a journey to Jerusalem, got to the land of Jerusalem before Elias, Cecilia's brother, who died seised thereof as she says, and that Robert's father did not die seised thereof, nor did William de Erneford who is said to have given that land to
die Steph or ipe p assam dirav trā illā sus Wilt frem Elie p mort Elie ḫdī. ḫ q. Cecī ḫ n negav cosī ḫ ọd assa remān.


Adā de Tid Rob Suetbloď Walt de Flit Haldein Joh de Rie Jacob de la Rode Milo de Waiśed Wido de Waișet Huḡ fit Rič Huḡ Salvein Harald vener Rič Bācu.

151. ʃ Magna assa in ē Giff Mālesmaǐs ḫ Alienorā uχ suā ḫ Wilt fit Marti ḫ Finapopla 5 uχ ej5 de tra de Culinges poňr sān die p ēcepī dni. G. ad petiōnē petentiū.

1 m. 5 d. 2 Sic. 3 Doubtful. 4 This in the margin. 5 m. 5 d. 6 This most extraordinary Christ- ian name is fortunately quite distinct on the Roll.
EASTER, A.D. 1208.

William de Cozenton. Afterwards Stephen says that he deraigned that land by the assize against William, the brother of Elias, after the death of the said Elias. And because Cecilia did not deny this, it is considered that the assize do remain.

150. The jury to convict twelve [jurors] by means of twenty-four [jurors] between Henry de Flegg and Abraham de Rie, is put in respite until the quindene of Michaelmas, because of the default [of the recognitors], because Conan de Kirkton essoined himself by Gilbert, Gilbert de Ranworth essoined himself [by ——], Robert de Fenne by Hugh, Robert de Dunton by Guram. The same day is given to the recognitors who came. Let Hugh de Trikingham and Hugh de Bussey and William Lovet be attached; and let the Sheriff appoint another in the place of Alexander de Whaplode, who has died, and another in the place of Hugh de Bradcho and [another] in the place of Simon de York, who have been removed. And Ralph son of Stephen, one of the [twelve] to be convicted, essoined himself by Swift; Gerard de Ritre by Conan; Alexander Newcomen by Gilbert; Roger Read by William; Benedict de Wyberton by Richard; Alan Read by Hugh; Geoffrey de Bainton by Robert. The same day is given to the others in Banc. Adam de Tid, Robert Sweatblood, Walter de Fleet, Haldane, John de Rie, James de la Rode, Miles de Wainfleet, Guy de Wainfleet, Hugh son of Richard, Hugh Salvain and Harold came, [also] Richard Bacon.

151. The great assize between Gilbert Malmain and Eleanor his wife, and William son of Martin and Finapopula his wife, touching the land of Cowlinge, is put without day by the order of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] on the petition of the demandants.

153. "Assa nov dies in Thōm de Muletōn ārentē. t Rād fit Albī tē nītos alīos de lībo tēn ādī Thōm i Flettē poēr i resēm usq i adv Dinī. G. ap Lincolnī p ēcept ejusd. t oōnīs reē atach qē tūc sint ibi ad faē illā assam. t ostēn tē. Et Thōm hāt bēr originaē ē bīd de atachiaēto.

154. "Assa ultīm ēsenē ad eectam de Westōn in Wif de Colevītē poē. t Pōrē d Lewes de eecta de Westōn sā die q. Wif de Colevītē n sāv diē rectū t bē n locū t de uē suā cō hed q. uē Wif t i mia. t pt ejō Roq de Bosco. Jōh Langvillū.

155. "Assa vēn reē sī Adā fr X'anē de Sudwerē sais fuit i dnicos suo ut de fœd de. ij. acē. t. c. pt ē Sudwerēc die qō ob. tē. qēm ērā Rob de Ybnia t Edith uē ejō tenēt. qē

1 m. 6. 2 m. 6. 3 Interlined. 4 m. 6. 5 The first letter of this is doubtful. 6 m. 6.
152. The great assize between Warin de Barham, demandant, and Robert de Home, tenant, touching forty acres of land with appurtenances in Home, is put in respite until the quindene of Holy Trinity, through the default of the recognitors. The same day is given to Philip de Pesenges, Fulk Peisorere, Robert de Campania, Tebb de Tintham, Alan de Stourmouth, William de Becco and William Peisorere, who came. And Richard de Pepeshag’ essoined himself by Roger, Richard Rabell by Ailgar, Hamon de Aldilose by William, William Malmaine by John, Alan Wiscard by Simon, who [all] essoined themselves. Roger de Leigh (he afterwards essoined himself by Henry), William son of Fulk, and Philip de Ardr’ did not come [nor essoign themselves]. Let them be attached.

153. The assize of novel disseisin between Thomas de Moulton, plaintiff, and Ralph son of Albert, and many others, [defendants], touching the free tenement of the said Thomas in Fleet, is put in respite until the coming of Sir Geoffrey [Fitz Peter] at Lincoln, by his command; and let all the recognitors be attached so that they be there at that time to make the assize, and to show, etc. And let Thomas have the original writ with the writ of attachment.

154. The assize of last presentation to the church of Weston, between William de Colville, demandant, and the Prior of Lewes, [deforciant], touching the church of Weston, [is adjourned] without day, because William de Colville did not observe the right day, and the writ did not mention his wife, whose inheritance [the advowson] is. Wherefore William is in mercy, and also his pledges Roger of the Wood and John Langvillun.

155. The assize comes to recognise if Adam, the brother of Christiana de Southwark, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres of land with appurtenances in Southwark, the day that he died, etc.; which land Robert de Ireland and Edith his wife hold; they come, and say that on
veñ t dict qd alia vice capta fuit assa de ead. t. q\* assam pat Edith tulit vsus (pdcm Adä t P'orë de Bermudesie)\(^1\) Herviç csang'neū Ade p q iṣa m° peñ. t recupav vsus eud H\(i\)viç sais de ead bru. t iñ poñ se sup Rofus de j. anno regni R Ric. tç. Cristiana dict qd assa ṣq\* capta fuit vsus Adä q, ipe obiiit. Dies dat\(^2\) eis i. iij. sep p\(^2\) fest Scë Tniñ. Rob poñ loco suo Edith uñ suñ tç. Cristiana poñ loco suo Rob\(^2\) viñ suñ. tç. t assa reñ. P\(^3\) ea veñ Rob t Edith t recogñ Adä fuissse sais de j. illar acr. uñ čosiç q qd hat illā acr.

156. \(^3\) Assa veñ reç si Gauñ paç Crespiñ sais fuit i dnic o suño ut de feod de iij. acr fre ç ptiñ i Lousted die q\* ob. t si ob tç q\* trā Matiff de Lousted ten7 q\(i\) veñ t dict. qd nichi clam i trā illa n\(i\) doñ p Wariñ fit suñ q\(i\) infra etañ q q\(i\) veñ t peñ etañ suñ. Crespiñ dict p atomañ suñ Walf. s. Longi. dict n debeexpectari etañ suañ. q\(\) paç ej\(^3\) n habuit ingiñsum i eñ n\(i\) p Roñ de Chiuening. q\(i\) tram Crispini habuit i custod p\(^2\) obiñ pañs Crispini. siç t tota trā q\(i\) de eo tenuit t poñ se i Juñ utñ alñ ingresuñ habuit i trā ilñ n\(i\) p Roñ pdcm q\(i\) eñ habuit i custod. Prevñ ipe dict q qd pdçs Wariñ fiem ṣt p'mög. s. Rob q\(i\) supstes t ut dict. t etañ tç. uñ ipe Wariñ n deb7 çe Waranñ. Matiff irhogata dict qd iṣa fi habuit p'mög. q q'dañ abb avuñs ej\(^3\) duñ se i pretes t'nsamariñ Ita qd. vij\(^\star\). annis t'nsactis n vidit eñ. nec scit utñ supstes sit necne. t q, dict se nescire utñ fili\(^3\)

\(^1\) Interlined.
\(^2\) This appears to have been struck out, and ‘H’ written above.
\(^3\) m. 6.
another occasion an assize was taken touching the same land, which assize Edith’s father brought against (the aforesaid Adam and the Prior of Bermondsey), Hervey, the kinsman of Adam through whom [Christiana] now claims; and that [Edith’s father] recovered seisin of the land against the said Hervey; and thereof they put themselves on the Rolls of the first year of the reign of King Richard, etc. Christiana says that the assize was never taken against Adam, because he died. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity. Robert puts in his place Edith his wife, etc.; Christiana puts in her place Robert [?] her husband, etc.; and let the assize remain. Afterwards Robert and Edith come, and admit that Adam was seised of one of the acres. Wherefore it is considered that [Christiana] may have that acre.

156. The assize comes to recognise if Geoffrey, the father of Crispin, was seised in his demesne as of fee of three acres of land with the appurtenances in Lousted, the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], which land Matilda de Lousted holds; she comes, and says that she claims nothing in that land, except dower, through Warin her son, who is within age. [Warin] comes and claims his age. Crispin says, by his attorney Walter Long, that he ought not to wait for [Warin’s] age, because [Warin’s] father had no entry in the [land] except through Roger de Chevening who had Crispin’s land in wardship after the death of his father [Geoffrey], to wit all the land which [Geoffrey] held of him; and [Crispin] puts himself upon the jury whether [Warin’s father] had any entry in the land except through the said Roger, who had it in wardship. Moreover he says that Warin has an elder brother, Robert, who is living, as he says, and of full age, wherefore Warin ought not to be the warrantor. Matilda, on being questioned, says that she had an elder son, but a certain Abbot, his uncle, took him into parts across the sea, and for seven years past she has not seen him, and she does not know whether he is alive or not. And because she does not know whether her eldest
ej³ p'moḡ vivat an n. ęsid ṭ qd asa pcedat q. Wariņ ht frem p'moḡ. Dies dat³ ṭ i. xv. dies p³. f. ṭ. T'nič.

157. 1] Ass veñ reč si Witt fit Fulch pač Mabif t uş David Ruff saš fuit i dnicu suo ut de foeq de dim carĩ ṭ. č. ptiņ i Sudtoņ q⁴ trā Avič q fuit uş Wariņ fit Fulch teny. q veņ ṭ dič se nich Juris clamař i ṭra illa n¹ p Wariņ fit suu ṭ Leoninu frem suu q¹ infra etāq ṭ q¹ c p'moģito deb portonė fre pat's eq hre debq. sić de Gavelikid ṭ peč etat suā. David dič qḍ n deb etas ej³ expectari. q pač ej³ n eq⁵ igres habuit i ṭrā illa n¹ p capitales dnos dū iņa Amabi² fuit i custod Comit de Albamar t infra etatē. ṭ iņ peč Juř. Dič ṭ qḍ Rob de Leiburũ traxit Wariņi patrė Wariņ i plač de ead ᵇ. Ĭta q vocav iņ ad var eand Amabi² sić illa qua habuit i custod. ṭ p vocatonė q⁴ fec. pacė habuit. E q⁶ Wariņ dič qḍ Rob de Leburũ coescit Wariņi pri suo ṭra illa p homa q suo ṭ śvito. ṭ p. x. m argentii q⁷s illi ded. ṭ ptulit cartā suq ei fecit ṭ si necesse sit: vocat fit Rob de Leburũ ad war q⁴ infra etatē ṭ i custod dni ṭ. P⁵ la dič Avič q Mabif frem ht. ṭ to ṭ n deb ṭc. e q⁴ dič Mabif qḍ lepsus ṭ.

158. 3] Assa de morič anč inč Alič fit Duke p Witt atornat suuí t Alanũ fr Alanũ t Joh fit Alanũ de dim masaq č ptiņ i villa Śči Botulũ poďr i resėm usq³ i. xv. dies p⁵ fest Śče T'nič. q, q'da reč essoń se ṭ q'da vener q'bʒ id dies datus ṭ

¹ m. 6 d.; Abb. Plac. 39. ² Sic. ³ m. 6 d.
son is living or not, it is considered that the assize do proceed, because Warin has an elder brother. A day is given them in the quindene of Holy Trinity.

157. The assize comes to recognise if William son of Fulk, and father of Mabel the wife of David Read, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a carucate of land with the appurtenances in Sutton, which land Avise, widow of Warin son of Fulk, holds. [Avise] comes, and says that she claims no right in that land, except through Warin her son, and Leonine his brother, who is within age, and who ought to have a share of the land of their father, together with the eldest son, as of gavelkind, and she claims his age. David says that his age ought not to be waited for, because [Leonine's] father never had any entry in the land, except through the chief lords, while Mabel was in wardship to the Earl of Albemarle, and within age, and thereof he craves a jury. [David] says, moreover, that Robert de Leybourne drew Warin, the father of Warin, in a plea touching the same land, and [Warin] vouched to warranty thereof the said Mabel, as she whom he had in wardship, and, by the voucher which he made, he had peace. On the other hand, Warin [the son] says that Robert de Leybourne granted the land to Warin his father for his homage and service, and for ten marks of silver which he gave him; and he proffers [Robert's] charter, which he made to [Warin] and, if necessary, he will vouch to warranty the son of Robert de Leybourne who is within age and in wardship to the King. Moreover Avise says that Mabel has a brother, and therefore she ought not, etc.; but against this Mabel says that he is a leper.

158. The assize of mort d'ancestor between Alice daughter of Duke, by William her attorney, and Alan brother of Alan and John son of Alan, touching half a messuage with appurtenances in the town of S. Botolph, is put in respite until the quindene of Trinity, because some of the recognitors essoined themselves, and some came, and the same day is
159. 1 HEADER Bob de Turnhāt t Joh uē ej9 p Wandrillū de Curceffp
po. lo. eoq. peq ves Jordaē de Angoteby. iij. caē. t. t.
pē i Angoteby. t ē peq vis. t. Hāt. Dies dat9 t eis i
xv. dies p9 fest Sē T̓nīt. tē. Epē Dunelīm apposuit
claē suē i trà illā.

160. 2 HEADER Alāū de Mundhā opē se. iij. die ves Petē de
Edisfeld de pt sēn fēi i cuē dni Req̓ p ciroq̓ . t Petē u veq̓
vīl se essoē uē deb ponī p pt. t viē mand qēd ē atach eū q̓
Petrus eī diē qēd vult teē sēn. uē qēid ; qēd ponat̓ p pt
qēd sit i. xv. dies p9 fest Sē T̓nīt respōsūr9 . t viē te
respond qē ē atach eū.

161. 3 HEADER Siēm de Lindōn̓ peq 7 Abb de Croiland̓ advoqonē
eccē de Estoē q̓ e i juste def t Regiē de Wett atomē
abbis veq̓ t diē qēd Wīt̓ de Humez posuit ipem abb p10
i plaē de adē ejusā eccē : q̓ m i peq Siēm . t ē vult in respōde
eīd Siēm nā Cuē qēid aṇāq̓ p11 plaē tmiēt̓ . t Siēm ē q̓ diē
q̓ n Wīt̓ de Humez p10 posuit eū i plaē . s3 diē qēd id ē Wīt̓
ē peq̓ bī suē. Čosiē ; qēd abb recēd suē die q̓ plaē ; iñ̓

1 m. 7 d. 7 m. 7 d.
2 m. 8; Abb. Plac. 39.
given to them. Master Roger Gernun, Robert son of Mussa, William Res, and Hamo son of Hereward are attached; and let the Sheriff appoint six lawful men of the town of S. Botolph, who are discreet, and who know the truth of the matter, and none of whom are akin to the [parties], to be there at the same term, etc.

159. Robert de Turnham, and Joan his wife, by Wandril de Curell [who is] put in their place, demand against Jordan de Osgodby [?] three carucates of land with the appurtenances in Osgodby [?]. [Jordan] craves a view of the land. Let him have it. A day is given them on the quindene of Trinity, etc.

The Bishop of Durham has put in his claim to the same land.

160. Alan de Mundham offered himself on the fourth day against Peter de Edgefield of a plea of a fine made in the King's Court by a chirograph. And Peter did not come nor essoin himself, and ought to be put by pledges. And the Sheriff returns that he has not attached him, because Peter told him that he wished to keep to the fine. Wherefore it is considered that [Peter] be put by pledges that he be [here] on the quindene of Trinity to answer; and let the Sheriff then answer why he did not attach [Peter].

161. Simon de Lindon demands against the Abbot of Crowland the advowson of the church of Easton, of which he unjustly deforces him. Reginald de Well, the attorney of the Abbot, comes and says that William de Humez first put the Abbot in a plea touching the advowson of that church, which Simon [now demands], and [the Abbot] is unwilling to answer Simon before the first plea is ended, unless the Court shall so consider. Simon does not deny that William de Humez first put [the Abbot] in a plea, but he says that William did not prosecute his writ. It is considered that, as there is a plea in the King's Court between

III.  

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eund abd 't Senesc Normān de cada ecca i Cuī dni Reg. q'usq3 timinet' pl ut eos.

162. * Albric' 't Cristiani uē ej p Thōm at'naē suē pet 't Wīt fit B)'nard. p Wīt de Kalli at'naē suē vij acē. t. c ptiā 't diē i Trūpintōn sīc Jus suē. 't sīc libm maritāg ipī9 Cristiani ex dono Osegot ĭrī ej uē ĭpe Alī 't Cristiani fūēt saīs sīc de lib maritāg ipī9 Cristiani tēpe. H. B. ĭrī ĭrī cap iē expē ad vat. x. sōt 't pl9 't h'off t pbarē v eum p Roğ de Trūpītō q'1 h'off t pbarē p corp9 suum ut de visu 't audīī suō 't si de eo mat ētīg it p alīū p ĭq debūīt 't pōĪt 't Wīt de Kais at'naē9 ĭpī9 Wītī. vēn 't defīīīt Jus eōq 't saīs eōq 't dīē ĭpe Wīt n teṇ in n1. ij. acē. q ĭpe Wīt de Kalli teṇ. iij. acē. 't dīē ĭq Cēcīīt matre ĭpī9 ĭōī9 't Wītī fit Asegōd. j. acē 't dīē 't pōī se ľī magā āsē dīnī. B. 't ĭrī ĭn reč ģī utī ĭpe maj9 Jus hat teṇ ľīram ľīā ľī dinīō an ĭpe Alī 't Ĭstiaīn teṇ de eo ľī maritāgū p. ijj. sōt 't Thōm ātnornat9 eōq dīē ĭq die ĭq plē ēstīī ģīīīt ĭpe Wīt teṇ ītī 't. ľīā 't ĭ si q' āmōt ĭ amōv p9ēa ġā ēos ēxhađāī. 't Wīt defīīīt ĭn pōī se ľī sup Jūr pīī. 't Thōm p9ēa ġgnōv ĭ ĭpe teṇ ľī ĭ ĭ 'sex acē ĭn. ĭpī ĭrāt alīūd bēe.
the Abbot and the Seneschal of Normandy touching the said church, the Abbot may go without day, until the plea between them be terminated.

162. Aubrey and Christiana his wife, by Thomas their attorney, demand against William son of Bernard, by William de Cailli his attorney, seven acres and a half of land with appurtenances in Trumpington, as their right, and as the frank-marriage of Christiana of the gift of Osseph her father; of which [land] Aubrey and Christiana were seised, as of the free marriage of Christiana, in the time of King Henry the [King's] father, taking issues thereof to the value of ten shillings more. And they offer to prove this against [William] by Roger de Trumpington, who offers to prove this by his body, as of his view and hearing; and if evil shall befall him, [they will prove it] by some one else, by whom they should and may [prove it]. And William de Cailli, attorney of the said William [son of Bernard], comes and defends their right and seisin, and says that he, William [son of Bernard], holds only two acres thereof, because he, William de Cailli, holds three acres and a half with Cecily his [? William son of Bernard's] mother in dower, and William son of Osseph [holds] one acre and a half; and he puts himself on the great assize of our Lord the King, and prays that a recognition may be made thereof, whether he has more right to hold that land in demesne, or Aubrey and Christiana to hold of him in [frank-] marriage by [a rent of] two shillings. Thomas, the attorney of [Aubrey and Christiana], says that on the day when that plea was moved, William [son of Bernard] held the whole of the land, and if any one has been moved, [William] has moved [him] afterwards, for the sake of disinheriting them. William defends, and puts himself upon a jury of the country. Thomas afterwards acknowledges that [William] held then [only] six acres thereof. Let them seek another writ.
PLACITA CIVILIA.

A die Paschæ i. j. Ñisem.

163. | §| David de Rokelund iveñ pt. scit Witt Burdeleis. | t
| Rob le Lorimer juq* eccham Sçi Dunstan qd stabit recto si
| Justic vsus eû loq' voluit de fto cirog qd recep vsus Hæth
| nepot suû de. | j. caç tre i Rokelund.

164. | §| Henr Magnus Ñviens Witt de Colevitt retaç Ric fit
| Gede qd villan® ñ dni sui t n poç cirog face i Cuû dni Reg .
| ñ deç vad t pt ad h diçonådû s. | Witt de Amûdeviç . | t
| Philipp de Dive. Ric iveñ pt. Huûg de Bodekeshâ. Henr
| Bacû. Dies dat® è eis i. iij. sept p° fest Sće T'nîñ.
| Hervic® de Cruce vsus q Ric feçat cirog poñ loco suo Huûg
| de Bodekesham . tè.

165. | §| Aliç cõstabt p Ric fit suû peç . iij. acç p°ti ç pri
| Salfateby (siç maritaq suû) | 4 Vsus Porë de Lakebir nû id
| Por vocaç ad waranç Wal tôm fit Umfrîç . ñ eç eßon .
| uñ Judicaç fuit de fra Walçi capi i mañ dni [Reg] ad
| walenç duaç acç p°ti i Salfsebeç . t viç signif Justic qd
| cep i mañ dni Reg ad vat tè i Salfsebeç p deçtû Walçi . | t
| Harald fit Aliç veñ t diç qd Wal tô nenç trô q° viç cep
| tè . | t qd qdam ps ; de maritaq : t qdà ps de doç ejusç
| Aliç . | t qd n debutç capi sup Walç . t iñ poñ se sup Juç
| legaliù höiñ . t Por de Lekeburn sitr . Dies dat® è eis i
| iij. sept p° fest Sće T'nîñ . t Por tar bûe ad sumoon Juç
| qd tè . tè.

1 m. 9.
2 m. 9 d.
3 m. 11 d.
4 Interlined.
In one month from Easter-day.

163. David de Rockland has found pledges, to wit, William Burdeleis and Robert the bridler near S. Dunstan's church, that he will stand to right, if the Justices shall wish to proceed against him touching a false chirograph, which he received against Hath' his nephew, relating to one carucate of land in Rockland.

164. Henry Magnus, servant of William de Colville, accused Richard, son of Geda, of being the villan of his lord, and so unable to make a chirograph in the King's court; and he gave gage and pledge to deraign this, to wit, William de Amundeville and Philip de Dive. Richard found pledges, Hugh de Bottisham and Henry Bacon. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity. Hervey of the Cross, with whom Richard made the chirograph, puts in his place Hugh de Bottisham, etc.

165. Alice the constable, by Richard her son, demands against the Prior of Legburn two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleethby, as her [frank-] marriage. The Prior vouched to warranty Walter son of Humfrey, who did not come or essoin himself. Whereupon it was adjudged that [a certain amount] of Walter's land [corresponding] to the value of two acres of meadow at Saltfleethby should be seised into the hand of the King; and the Sheriff made known to the Justices that he had seised into the hand of the King to the value, etc., in Saltfleethby, for Walter's default. And Harold son of Alice comes and says that Walter does not hold the land which the Sheriff has seised, etc., and that some of it is part of Alice's [frank-] marriage, and some of it is part of her dower, and that it ought not to be seised with regard to Walter; and thereof he puts himself upon a jury of lawful men; and the Prior of Legburn likewise. A day is given them in three weeks after Trinity, and let the Prior have a writ to summon the jury, etc.
166. 1 § Rad de Denne po. lo. Amalric de Esebeche opf se
   Hereford
   . iiiij. die vsus Walff Tireff de pt t'um virg. t. t vj. acr.
   c p Esebech. t Walff objecerat Amalrico cora Justic ipm
   te Bastardu. t transmissi fues ad Epm Wigornieme. q'  
   significav Justic qd c ptes cvocate cora[i]po cstitute essent:
   Walff q't clamaq Amalric de Bastardu. t recognov se esse
   ex legitimo nat mármoio. t p'ea súmonit fuit id Walff ad
   aud Jud suu in: t tra capf fuit in man dni Reg t retenta
   t Walff súmoot ad aud Jud suu. t n vñ vi. se essoñ. uñ
   csid t qd Amalric hat sais suu.

/}

167. 2 § Rad Coc po. vsus Thomm striem suu. j. masuaq c pt
   i villa de Westm siç iltd qd Alan paf eqq dedit ei siç
   ex epto suo q acq'sifone sua. t qd ipe Rad bis p cohus-
   tionie domoq 'ibi sitar hospitat. t qd ipe Gilleb fri suo
   p'mognito çmisit i custoç. q' obiit sais de custod illa t p'  
   obiç ej id Thomm itrusit se i iltd. t qd n aliû habuit igrressu
   n' p Giff q' iltd hab i custoç: poñ se i leg Juq visñet.
   Dies dat t eis i of Sce Thnir t bnt liç çcord.

1 m. 11 d. 2 Sic, but probably meant for empto.

3 m. 11 d.
166. Ralph de Denne, put in the place of Amery de Evesbatch, offered himself on the fourth day against Walter Tirell of a plea of three virgates of land and six acres, with appurtenances, in Evesbatch. And Walter raised the objection before the Justices that Amery was a bastard; and they were sent to the Bishop of Worcester, who made known to the Justices that, when the parties called before him had appeared, Walter quit-claimed Amery touching the bastardy, and admitted that he was born in lawful wedlock. And afterwards Walter was summoned to hear the judgment in the matter; and the land was seised into the King's hand, and retained; and Walter was summoned to hear his judgment. And he did not come, or essoin himself; wherefore it is considered that Amery may have his seizin.

167. Ralph the cook demands against Thomas his brother one messuage with appurtenances in the town of Westminster, as that which Alan, their father, gave him as of his purchase and acquisition; and that he Ralph was lodged there twice after the burning of the houses there situated; and that he committed [the messuage] to the wardship of Gilbert his eldest brother, who died seised of the wardship; and that after [Gilbert's] death, the said Thomas intruded therein; and that he had no entry therein, except through Gilbert, who had [the messuage] in wardship; and he puts himself on a lawful jury of the neighbourhood. A day is given them in the octave of Trinity, and they have license of concord.
PLACITA IN OCT SIC MICHI ANNO REGN REGIS
JOHIS. III.

168. Sfr Magma as i nec Ranii Picot pect t Petri de Pelham
poier i respi usq a die marth ghex p festu Sic Luic evagte i
xv. dies q. Thom de Waddon esso se p Gaufr fit Witt.
Joh de Andevitt p Rob. Roq de Herleto p Baldeuñ. Witt
fit Gaufr p Ric. Lucas de Bacis p Rob. Witt fit Henp p
Lanceliñ. Henp fit Witt p Gaufr. Ric de Conitoñ p Doget
(Regin de Chelder t p Russeth) S Witt de Trupitoñ p Thoñ
(veñ psea). Petp de Bech p Witt. Ric de Argent p Regin
Sfr t Siñ de Turri t Regin de Trupitoñ. Steph de Stowe.
Rob Mule n veñ tè. Atach tè. t Roq fit Gaufr sitr.
Petp poñ loco suo Jurid de Hormed tè. Petp cæed qd sit
i forisfac de xx n veñit. v1 atornat ejp.

169. Sfr As ven rec si Aliç mañ Ric sais fuit i dnicu suo ut
de feod de xx acér fre c pç i Theie die quo ob t si ob tè.
qg fram Witt Norrente ten7. q1 ven t dic qd assa n deb7 in
f) i. q id Ric alia vice tuit bre de recto i Curi Rad de
Mandevitt vsus eù de ead tè. Ita qd i je Ric pet illa trá
vsus eùt t ije Witt response t defend Jus suù t ije Ric
nulla secta pduñ vsus eùt t p Jud Curi illi9 recessit q tèp:
Ita qd auçc ipl9 Ric reddid ei Jud suù t in pduç secta

1 Coram Rege Roll No. 15. The
heading to m. 1 reads: 'Primus
Rotulans de Iusti Justicë,' etc.; but the
roll does not appear to be an Eyre
Roll, and I have therefore included
the extracts from it in the 'Pleas
before the Justices of the Bench.'
I am supported in this view of the
nature of the roll by the fact that, in
the recent rearrangement of the
early Coram Rege Rolls, this one
has been placed in the new series of
'Curia Regis Rolls.'
2 m. 1 d.
3 A marginal note.
4 Interlined.
5 m. 2.
PLEAS ON THE OCTAVE OF MICHAELMAS IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1202].

168. The great assize between Ranulf Pigot, demandant, and Peter de Pelham, [tenant], is respite until the Tuesday in the quindene of S. Luke the Evangelist, because Thomas de Whaddon essoined himself by Geoffrey son of William; John de Andeville, by Robert; Roger de Harton, by Baldwin; William son of Geoffrey, by Richard; Luke de Bancis, by Robert; William son of Henry, by Lancelin; Henry son of William, by Geoffrey; Richard de Conington, by Doget; Reginald de Cheldert', by Russell; William de Trumpington, by Thomas, (he afterwards came); Peter de Bech', by William; Richard de Argentine, by Reginald. And Simon of the Tower and Reginald de Trumpington, Stephen de Stow, and Robert Mule did not come, [nor essoin themselves]. Let them be attached, etc., and Roger son of Geoffrey also. Peter puts in his place Jordan de Hormed', etc. Peter consents to forfeit twenty shillings if neither he nor his attorney comes.

169. The assize comes to recognise if Alice, Richard's mother, was seised in her demesne as of fee of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Tey, on the day that she died, and if she died [within the assize]; which land William Norris holds. [William] comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because the said Richard on another occasion brought a writ of right against him in the court of Ralph de Mandeville, touching the same land; so that Richard claimed that land against him [William], and he, William, answered, and defended [Richard's] right; and Richard produced no suit against him; and by the judgment of the court, he [William] went quit; and Richard's uncle delivered to him his judgment; and thereof he pro-

170. ❧ Assa venit rec si Joh pař Claric t Eme sais fuit i d nice suo ut de foed de xx. acř. t. ç ptiň i Esse die q° ob. t si ob tč. q°. t. Rič Cotereff t Matiř uč ej° tenět. q° veniüt t dict qd Ema vir h supstitė. t peç çaid utě deb ei responde viro suo absente. eo° dict qd vir ille obit i pegnatone. Rič dict qd ille vir vocat° Witt Freseff t vis° fuit p'die apd Burč villă° Gifũ Petroche. t ibid manēs t.

171. ❧ Abb de Westin apposuit claiś suā i. j. virg t. ç pč i Stivenach uń magna asša arainiata t inč Jurđ Pevrett t Joh de Brakeh*mī.

172. ❧ Ass veņ rec si Rič de Senges ijuste t sńi Juđ dis Petř de Grimestoň de lib tč. e. i Grimestoň infra asšam. Rič veņ t dict asša n debet in ĭ°i. q. ipe n dissaís eũ de alig° teņ suo. s3 recognosc se reddidisse ei p ľevotonė šnam inč ĭpņ ć Aleks avucht ĭpī° Petď. toč tenečtu ĭpī°. P. uń Thom pař ej° sais fuit die q° viv° fuit t mortu°. s3 ĭpe habuit qddă molend i Grimestoň qd n habuit p custoď

remains of the Roman station of Gariononum.

1 m. 2.
2 Probably Burgh Castle, near Yarmouth, where are the extensive remains of the Roman station of Gariononum.
3 m. 3 d.
4 m. 3 d.
duces suit, to wit, Tebb le Bell, Brian son of Richard, and Robert de Stratton. And because [William] did not vouch to warranty the court of Ralph [de Mandeville], it is considered that the assize be taken. The jury say that Alice did so die seised, etc. Judgment: let Richard have his seisin.

170. The assize comes to recognise if John, the father of Clarice and Emma, was seised in his demesne as of fee of twenty acres of land with appurtenances in Ashe the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize]; which land Richard Coterell and Matilda his wife hold. They come, and say that Emma has a husband living, and they pray the consideration [of the court] whether they ought to answer her in her husband's absence. On the other hand [Clarice and Emma] say that [Emma's] husband died on a pilgrimage. Richard says that [Emma's] husband is called William Fresell, and that he was seen at Burgh town the day before by Gilbert Petch, and that he is dwelling there.

171. The Abbot of Westminster put in his claim to one virgate of land with appurtenances in Stevenage, concerning which the great assize is arraigned between Jordan Peverel and John de Brakeham.

172. The assize comes to recognise if Richard de Senges has unjustly and without judgment disseised Peter de Grimstone of his free tenement in Grimstone, within the assize. Richard comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because he has not disseised [Peter] of any free tenement of his; but he admits that he had given back to [Peter], by an agreement made between him [Richard] and Alexander, Peter's uncle, the whole of Peter's tenement, whereof Thomas, [Peter's] father, was seised on the day on which he was quick and dead; but [Richard alleges] that he himself had a certain mill in Grimstone, which he did not have through the wardship which he had of [Peter],
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q* habuit de eo. in ostio cuj* ivent serâ q*ndâ . t eâ amoâ
v* apposuit sua. Petr* eô* diâ q* qveâ inâ eos q* oêmia
teneutâ q habuit occœe custos ej* : t * q* hâb ingressu n* occœe custos . t* ita possed * habuit teû sua t* tô molend
de q* cep expf ad vat dim . m . t* âpli* . Ita q*d Ric* p*ea
gis* ; corâ Justiç aâpâ Lennâ de eod Petr de nov disât . t* optulerâ eî br de aßa t* noluit . t* sup h* id Ric* disât eû de
molend suo t* in poû se er Juû. Dies dat* est eis i xv dies
p* Sêi Hillaû.

173. sff Joh Vinitor poû loco suo Briànil Cifû v Rad *sbûm
de p* deb . tê.

174. sff Joh vinitor peô vûsus Rad *sbûm de Elmhâ . xxxvj .
  s . iiij . d . t* cçord sût p* lic q*d id Rad dabit eî . ij . març
  arg t* redâ scit eîd Joh . j . m . i* oçt Sêi Edmî . t* alia
  inô oçt med q*draç t* n* reddid*it : posuit eî i vad totâ trâ
  suâ q* tenet de laico feod i Suff .

175. sff Joh de Reini peô verâs* Wîtûm de Estoû t* Juliaû uû
  suam . ij . virg* ire t . v . q*ç cu pûiû in postrigû t* i Ebçî
  t* i Leia sîc Jus suû t* hêdit q* eî h* descend de saisûn Roçî
  avi sui cap* in expf ut de jure t* hêd ad vat . v . sot . t* pûp .
  tempe . H. Regis prîs t* têpe pacis . t* h* offt pbaç vûsus
  eam p . j . lêg hoëm suû . Que veû t* peô cçidacione Cuû

m. 3.  m. 12; Abb. Plac. 36.  m. 4.
and on the door of the mill he found a certain lock, and he
removed it, and affixed his own [lock]. Against this Peter
says that it was agreed between them that [Richard should
give back] all the tenements which he had through the
occasion of [Peter’s] wardship, and in which he had no
entry except through the occasion of the wardship, and
that he [Peter] thus possessed them, and had his tene-
ments and [he had] also the mill, of which he took issues
to the value of half a mark and more; and that Richard
afterwards complained of Peter before the Justices at Lynn
of novel dissequiin, and they [i.e. the Justices] offered him a
writ of assize, but he refused it; and thereupon Richard
disseised [Peter] of his mill; and thereof [Peter] puts him-
self on the jury. A day is given them on the quindene of
Hilary.

178. John the vintner puts in his place Brian the clerk
against Ralph the priest touching a plea of debt, etc.

174. John the vintner demands against Ralph the priest of
Elmham thirty-six shillings and four pence; and they
make a concord to the effect that Ralph shall give [John]
two marks of silver [now], and shall pay him one mark
within the octave of S. Edmond, and another [mark] within
the octave of mid-lent; and in case he shall not have paid
[them], he has put in pledge to [John] all the land which
he holds as of lay fee in Suffolk.

175. John de Reini demands against William de Exton and
Juliana his wife two virgates of land and five furlongs with
appurtenances in Postrigg, and in Apley [?], and in Leigh,
as his right and inheritance, which ought to descend to him
of the seisin of Roger his grandfather, who took issues
thereof, as of right and inheritance, to the value of five
shillings and more, in the time of Henry, the King’s father,
and in the time of peace; and this he offers to prove
against her [Juliana] by a lawful man of his. She comes,
and prays the consideration of the court whether she ought
71  PLACITA CIVILIA.

utr debet respone eid Joh siu dno suo sic bre loq'tr de eo. t dic qd dies dat5 fuit dno suo. in adv Justic. in Susisset. Et io nö videt' ei q sine eo debet respone Et Joh veñ t pet q allocet' ei q ipa veñ sine dno suo. sic ipa pq'sivit bre de leverio1 suo pq' languor ei adjudicat5 fuit. Et inf dix languoris sibi datu hoc perqsivit pq bre dictu fuit eid Johi q sejret' loqla suä. in oct Sio Mich vëus sam si vellet. Dies dat5; eis i oct. oii soç. ad aud Jud suu t ipe Joh poñ loc suo. Eustaè de Rocheford.

In . xv. dies p5 fest Sëi Mich.

176. 5 fi Joh epç psona eccc de Bacwelt qir' qd Aug5 capllan5 finë fee ci Wilt nepoñ suo si assensu ipi5 Joh de diñ virç t diñ ferling fre e pf i Bacwelt. un cirographii ñm fuit int iipm Joh t eund Aug5. i q5 çtinet t ipm Aug5 recognovisse p'dça fram e ptiñ e Jus eccc ejusd Joh de Bacwelt. t qd id Aug5 teneret tota illă. t i vita ejusd Aug5. t te rediret q'eta eccc p'dce. t qd id Joh warantizaret Aug5 ñra illă vëus Joh le Sor. Aug5 veñ t recognöv finë t cirog Cin siç Joh dic. t dic qd Witt nepos suus tulit asam q'ndà vëus eñ de ead ñra. t qd corä aliis Justic recognöv illă ñra e Jus Witt q. Joh noluit eñ ñra waratizare. Id Aug5 infrigat5 utr ipe vocav' eund Joh umq'm ad War. dic qd ñ vocav eñ ad war. Consid. qd q. Aug5 t Witt

1 This seems to be the only known instance of this word. Duenave (ed. 1845) quotes this case, and adds: 'Lexandum videtur Relevio,' but does not give any instance of Relevium used with the meaning required in the text. Relevarium is found for relevium, and perhaps this is the word intended to be used in the text. Relevatio would seem to be the proper word, though I cannot find any other instance of such a writ. The meaning, however, seems clear; the writ is one allowing Juliana to arise (levy herself) from that bed of sickness, upon which, having cast an essoin de maio lects, she ought to lie for a year and a day.

2 m. 12 d.; Abb. Plac. 37.
to answer the said John without her lord [i.e. husband], inasmuch as the writ speaks of him; and she says that a day was given to her lord in the coming of the Justices into Somerset; and therefore it does not seem [right] to her that she ought to answer without him. And John comes, and prays that it may be allowed in his favour that she came without her lord, so that she sought a writ of relief after that she had been adjudged sick, and within the day given her on account of her sickness, she sought this [writ], in consequence of which the said John was told that he might go on with his case against her on the octave of Michaelmas if he wished. A day is given them to hear their judgment on the octave of All Saints, and John puts in his place Eustace de Rochford.

On the Quindene of Michaelmas.

John Bishop, parson of the church of Backwell, complains that Augustine (?) the chaplain made a fine with William, his nephew, without John’s consent, touching half a virgate and half a furlong of land with appurtenances in Backwell, concerning which [land] a chirograph had [previously] been made between John and Augustine, in which it was contained that Augustine had admitted the said land with the appurtenances to be the right of John’s church of Backwell, and that Augustine should hold all that land for his life, and that it should afterwards go back quit to the said church, and that John would warrant the land to Augustine against John le Sore. Augustine came, and admitted the fine and the chirograph made as John says, and he says that his nephew William brought a certain assize against him touching the land, and that, before other Justices, he admitted the land to be the right of William, because John [the plaintiff] would not warrant the land to him. Augustine, being asked if he ever vouched the said John to warranty, says that he did not vouch him to warranty. It is considered that, because Augustine and Wil-

1 'A stag of four years old is called a sore.' Richardson.
decepūt Ķur դի Բերկեսդոն դիմիտ Թօին դե Տանկարվիթ . lx .
աչ . ե . պոչիա դե Ուիթֆորդ ադ ֆիրմաա ֆեստո Սուի Միխ պս պ մորտե Բիս్կետ ի . վիջ . աննոս . p . v . մ . արգ գս ե դեդիտ . ե Բիս դեբ վարանհիզար շագ ադ դեմ էմ օւին .

In Ocē Sēi Marē.

177. ʃ ʃ Ric de Berkesdoñ dimisit Thoīn de Tancarvit . lx .

2 PLAC' INCERTI TEMPORIS REGIS JOHANNIS.

178. ʃ ʃ Assisa m anī Inī Petrū de Birking pech ե Roğ de

179. ʃ ʃ Ass* vein reē ե Wiff Rainkill injuste ե ան Ինդ դիս

Rad Francigenā ե Matīt uē eius de . j . tosto cū ptiā in

Eboā p ս Coron dūn R ap Canī. ʃ ʃ Jurū dūt ե rei vītātē մ ҫ dicēt ե audita rei vitate . judicēt Justiciariī. Dūt g ս Jurū իd Wifts Ranekil tulit bē de r տ ո ս Ռադ ե Matīt է portimote ե tand veņūt Rad ե Matīt է voca vūt ad

wasūt filīu ipē մ Մատիթ ք išens fuit ե ei warantivavit ե stati fit ille vendīdit p . j . մ արգ էդ Վիթ է լա ի լամ

1 m. 5.
2 Coram Rege Roll No. 66. This Roll is made up of membranes which, perhaps, do not all belong to the same term. The first membrane can be assigned definitely to Hilary term, in the fifth year, as a licence of concord is mentioned, and the consequent fine is dated at York on the Monday after the Feast of S. Peter in cathedrā in that year; m. 3 does not belong to the roll, and has now been taken out; of the remainder, most of them are probably of the same term as m. 1. But m. 7 is later, see Case 193.
3 m. 1.
4 m. 1.
liam have deceived the Court of our lord King, and behind John's back, they and their heirs shall lose that land for ever, and John and his church may have seisin thereof, and may hold in peace, etc.

On the Octave of Martinmas.

177. Richard de Barkestone [?] has demised to Thomas de Tankerville sixty acres of land in the parish of Widford to farm for seven years from the feast of S. Michael next after the death of Richard de Montfichet, in consideration of five marks of silver which [Thomas] has given him. And Richard has to warrant [the land] until the said term.

PLEAS OF UNCERTAIN TIME OF KING JOHN.

178. The assize of mort d'ancestor between Peter de Birkin, demandant, and Roger de Birkin and the Abbot of Rievaulx, tenants, touching one carucate and a half of land with appurtenances in Shitlington, remains, because Peter and Roger are brothers of one father and one mother; and Peter may seek a writ of right against Roger, and a writ against the Abbot separately, if he wish.

179. The assize comes to recognise if William Rainkill has unjustly and without judgment disseised Ralph Francigena and Matilda his wife of one toft with appurtenances in York, after the coronation of the King at Canterbury. The jurors say that they will speak the truth of the matter, and the truth of the matter being heard, let the Justices judge. The jurors say, therefore, that William Rainkill brought a writ of right against Ralph and Matilda in the Portmote, and at length Ralph and Matilda came, and vouched to warranty Matilda's son, who was present, and who warranted to her; and immediately afterwards the said son sold that land to the said William for one mark of silver. And when
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Qd cù vident Rad t Matiff ipi phibueśt eid Wiflo ne eset ñam suà t fit ipiæ Matiff ne illà vendet t dixit † qd ñra illa fuit heditas ipiæ Matiff t ñ filii Matiff t vir eì veniut t bù cognosckt qd fuest ñ placito ñ portimoto ñùq vocavùt filiù Matiff ad warrantù Quia ña illa † Jus Matiff † Juratores ġati † dòt qd ñra illa † Jus Matiff t ñ filii sui. Et ido cosidatù † qd Rad t Matiff hent seisinà suà t Wif t ñia. Dàpnù p Jur′ . iiiij † sòt.

180. ‡ § Abb Woburñ poñ lo . suo frem Wiflm de Husseburñ ñe Elia de Bello cùpo t Custancià uθ ejæ de pù qù fundav Abbacià †tc.

181. ‡ § Huγ fit Witti Peche op † se . iiiij † die ñeæ Theodoricà 4 Harang de plito qù iṣe fecit iṣe Huγ appñari de latæcinio uñ duellù vadiatuœ fuit inθ eund Huγ t Rob de Availles t uñ iquisiù fuit p ñceptù dñi ñ qd Huγ appñatæ fuit inde p ñtiñ ñ odiñ ñ quia iṣe ñest culpabit † t Therricæ ñ venñ t huit díe p essoñ suù t pëgæ pöitæ fuit p pleğ s . Huγ de Bosco t Rob de Warmewett. Et ido cosidatù est qd Therricæ ponatæ p met pleğ † p′mi pleğ suñoñ adše corà dño R † die verùs príma post festù Sti Miche †tc. Et quia idè Huγ ñritæ qd suù Judm ñcm fuit ei inù in hundr ñ de Winfrord qd Rob de Novo burgo hñ in manu suà. Viç faciat f′i recordù i Hundiñ † Rob ñat record illud corà R † ad ñdêm ñminù p iiiij † millites de Hundiñ †tc.

1 Sic.
2 m. 4.
3 m. ñ.
4 ′Therricæ′ written above.
Ralph and Matilda saw this they forbade William to buy the land, and Matilda’s son to sell it; and they said that the land was the inheritance of Matilda, and not of her son. Matilda and her husband come, and freely admit that they were impleaded in the Portmote, but they never vouched Matilda’s son to warranty, because that land is the right of Matilda. The jurors, being questioned, say that the land is the right of Matilda, and not of her son. Therefore it is considered that Ralph and Matilda may have their seisin, and William is in mercy. Damage [assessed] by the jury—four shillings.

180. The Abbot of Woburn puts in his place brother William de Husseburn’ against Elias de Beauchamp and Constance his wife, touching a plea of wherefore they have founded an abbey, etc.

181. Hugh son of William Peche offered himself on the fourth day against Thierry Harang’ of a plea wherefore he caused Hugh to be appealed of robbery, touching which a duel was waged between the said Hugh and Robert de Availles, and as to which it was found, by the King’s command, that Hugh was appealed thereof by spite and hate, and not because he was guilty. Thierry did not come, and he had a day for his essoin; and he was first put by these pledges, Hugh Wood and Robert de Warmwell. It is therefore considered that Thierry be put by better pledges, and let the first pledges be summoned to be before the King on the Friday next after Michaelmas, etc. And because Hugh complains that the judgment thereof was made against him in the Hundred[-court] of Winfrith,¹ which Robert de Newburgh has in his hand, let the sheriff cause the record in the Hundred[-court] to be made, and let Robert have that record before the King at the said term, by four knights of the Hundred, etc.

¹ Co. Dorset; the town which gives its name to the hundred is still known as Winfrith Newburgh.
182. 1 Abba veni re<
sau exaltavit stagni quidda in Stanlege ad nocumtu libri septem in villa ista ass. 2 Ju<


183. 3 Abba Scii Edmi p Gileb attornas sui qui quod basset episti


 Eliensis p (ceper ipi) ejpi iniusti ingressi sunt in lictate sua q'm sit t hre debet in viij. hundr suis t dim t cote lictate sua fecunt sepeliri quedae hodie occisii in lictate ipi abbatis suae visus (vienti ipi) abbatis t cepunt homines rectatos de morte ipi hois occisii in lictate ipi abbatis t captos ducent ext lictate ipi abbatis t detinent. Ita quod abbas non vellet hre pudore quod Eps ei fecit p C. ii. nec dapanii p C. iii. t Eps definidit dapanii t pudore ei t dic quod aliqui isto fuit abbas quod eips deforciabat ei visu fraco pleg t secta hom suos t alias lictates qu's here debet in hundrada sua. t tand syo in eos cora H. qu'dae Archiepo Cani t dino G. fit Pet' ipi poient se sup Jurata xviij. militi Quo sex electi fueit p ipm t ij. p abbetem t vj. p ipm Arch t dimm G. ad recognoscendu quale seissiis abbas huiusset de lictatibus quas petuit. t desicit abbb tis istus fuit de ipo epo: t fuit eips ip seisina. un bi licuit ei hoc face quod fecit t quod sventes sui fecunt. t attornat abbatis dic quod reva abbas isto fuit


m. 6 d.
182. Warwick

The assize comes to recognise if the Abbot of Stoneleigh has unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dam in Stoneleigh to the damage of the free tenement of Henry de Shuckburgh in the same town, within the assize. The jurors say that he has not raised the dam to the damage [of Henry’s free tenement]. Judgment: Let the dam remain, and Henry is amerced half a mark. Pledge, Luke de Melbourne.

183. Suffolk

The Abbot of St. Edmund’s, by Gilbert his attorney, complains that the bailiffs of the Bishop of Ely have, by the Bishop’s order, unjustly entered into [the Abbot’s] liberty, which he has and ought to have in his eight and a half Hundreds, and against the Abbot’s liberty they have caused to be buried a certain man, killed within that liberty, without view of the Abbot’s servants, and they have seized the men accused of the death of the said man killed within the Abbot’s liberty, and have taken them so seized out of the Abbot’s liberty, and do detain them, so that the Abbot would not have the shame which the Bishop has caused him for one hundred pounds, nor the damage for one hundred marks. The Bishop defends [the Abbot’s] damage and shame, and says that formerly the Abbot complained that the Bishop had deforced him of the view of frank-pledge, and of the suits of his men, and of other liberties which he ought to have within his Hundreds, and at length it was agreed between them before Hubert, a formerly Archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Geoffrey FitzPeter, that they would put themselves upon a jury of eighteen knights (of whom six were elected by the Bishop, and six by the Abbot, and six by the Archbishop and Sir Geoffrey), to recognise what seisin the Abbot had of the liberties which he demanded; and [he says] that the Bishop was then in seisin, although the Abbot then complained of him, so that it was quite lawful for him to do what he did, and what his servants did. The Abbot’s attorney says that in truth the Abbot complained that the Bishop had deforced

1 Hubert Walter, elected 1193, died 13th July, 1205. The text implies that he was dead at the time this case was heard.
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qd eis deforciabat ei libtates suas quas consuevat uti nò quia eis ēt et is seisina. s3 quia ipse add  ámb potuit uti libre illis libtatib3 sic consuev Ita,q Jurata illa coecessa fuit ex utqi pte ad recognoscendù si add huisset illas libtates more cōsuetudinario. an p pprest'am. un ipe eis nò debuisset fecisse q feç . t si aliquid in debuisset fecisse : nò fìn ściente abbitis.1 Dies dat3 t eis ad mod q distant pce ea mādāv Rex vié p tve suù qd seire facet abbiti qd ñvare diē suù i xv dies post Pasch.

In Crástino Octāb Sći Hillař.

184. ἡ Ass veñ rec si Rob de Boytorp Witt Champnays Witt Leving t Hnř de Folkeptoñ t Rob fit Petr inuiste t si iudicii dies Johem de Cardot de lib ten suo i Flotmaney in p suonicōem itiūis Justiē tc. t Robtus venit t dicit qd assisa n debet inde f'qi quia ipse dedit ten illud unde ò assisa arariata ; in maritāq pdeo Johi cum quadrā fit sua t ipa obiit sù hede apparente de corpe suo t ipa defuncta veñ ipe t posuit se in faram illam eo qd filia sua n huit hede . t Joh dicit qd reva ipe cepit ēram illa in maritāq cù filia ipius Robti . s3 dicit qd ipse huit de ea unù filiù qui portat15 fit ad mūsātium vivus t baptizat15 t vixit ab hora medie noctis usq ad horā p'mā t inde pduc sectā qd Ríc de Euerlé Sñ de Brohā Rob de Galmeptoñ testāt qd vidunt infante vivù . t Robtus quātus q filia sua desponsata fuit pi Johi t qù ipa obiit . dicit qd desponsata fuit viget nννcōīs sći crucis t obiit die sći Martini i hygiene pximo

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1 This passage is very obscure, and it is difficult to make any sense of it; there is probably a blunder or omission somewhere. Prof. Mainland suggests, absente serviente abbatis — i.e. ‘the bishop ought not to have done anything in the absence of the Abbot’s servant.’

2 m. 8. No county is mentioned, but the suit is a Yorkshire one.
him of his liberties which he was wont to use, not that the Bishop had been in seisin, but because the Abbot could not freely use those liberties as he was wont; so that the jury was agreed to on both sides, to recognise if the Abbot had had those liberties in manner accustomed, or by purpus- ture, so that the Bishop ought not to have done what he did, and if he ought to have done anything therein not done by the Abbot's servant. A day is given them at mid- lent. Afterwards the King commanded the Sheriff by his writ to make known to the Abbot that he should keep his day on the quindene of Easter.

On the morrow of the Octave of S. Hilary.

184. The assize comes to recognise if Robert de Boythorpe, William Champneys, William Leving' and Henry de Folk- ton, and Robert son of Peter, have unjustly and without judgment disseised John de Cardol' of his free tenement in Flothmanby, within the summons of the eyre of the Justices, etc. Robert [de Boythorpe] came and said that the assize ought not to be made thereof, because he gave the tenement concerning which this assize is arraigned to the said John in marriage with a certain daughter of his, and she died without heir apparent of her body, and on her death he, [Robert de Boythorpe], came and put himself in that land, because his daughter had no heir.

John says that in truth he did take that land in mar- riage with the daughter of Robert [de Boythorpe], but he says that he [John] had by her a son, who was carried alive to a monastery, and baptised, and who lived from the hour of midnight to the first hour, and he produces suit thereof that Richard de Everley, Simon de Brougham, and Robert de Ganton testify that they saw the child alive. Robert, being asked when his daughter was married to the said John and when she died, says that she was married on the vigil of the Invention of the Holy Cross,¹ and that she died on the day of S. Martin in the winter next following;

¹ May 2nd.
seqüit. ᖗ Joh hoc cognovit. Concordati sūt p licenc Justiċ
ตรว Rob de Boytory dat. ᖇ m. p liē cord. ᖗ ʿconcord taq
 derp Rob dat Johi. xv. ᖇ m. ᖗ Joh remisit totū Just ᖇ clamiū
quod huit in Ṱdē Ṵra uñ ide Rob reddet ipi Johi. v. ᖇ m.
ad mēd quadragesimā pīo seqūtē. ᖗ ad pentecostē. v.
ᖴ m. ᖗ ad festū Scī Mich sequent. v. ᖇ m. ᖗ inhe inveņ hoi
Gerebbum de Plaiciis. Wilfh de Caytoň. Qui ņentes ūn
печат uq viq diśingat eos ad reddend pācō deň ad
pācō ūmines. n1 Rob eos reddet ᖗ Rob concessit Ṥq totū
custū suū ʿqm apponet ad deň pquirendos aquietabit ᖗte.

II. PLACITA· CORAM JUSTICIARIIS ITINERANTIBUS 
REGNANTE REGE JOHANNE.

1 Assise capte aqḍ Lanauctoň die Lune ᖷx° aň festū 
Scī Johis Bapť corā. S. de Pateshuľ ᖇ E. de 
Faukenbğ ᖗ Socīis eoq 2 [anno Regni Regis 
Johannis tercio].

185. ᖗ Assa* ve. re. si Wiff Bile injuste ᖗ saň Judo diś 
Matild Bile de lib teň suo i Climestoň. ᖷ sēdam coroň 
Reg Rić. ᖗ Jur dicunt q ita dissaisiē eam. Jud Matildl 
hat in saisinā : ᖗ Wiff i ʿnia p diś. Dampnū. v. ᖷ ʿnia 
Wiff diō marč ᖗ pt de ņia. Wiff de Kanartur.

* Coram Rege Roll No. 9. See Select Pleas of the Crown, vol
Heading to m. 4; mm. 1 to 3
are essoins and Pleas of the Crown.
and John admitted this. They make a concord by license of the Justices, and Robert de Boythorpe gives one mark for license of concord. The concord is such that Robert gives John fifteen marks, and John remits all the right and claim which he had in the said land. Robert shall pay John five marks at mid-lent next following, and at Pentecost five marks, and at Michaelmas following five marks; and he found these pledges, Thomas de Lutton, John de Ayton, Durand de Butterwick, Gerebert de Plaiciis, and William de Cayton, who were present, and conceded that the sheriff may distrain them for the payment of the said moneys, at the said terms, if Robert shall not have paid them; and Robert has conceded that he will acquit the whole cost which [the sheriff] shall incur in getting the money.

II. PLEAS BEFORE THE JUSTICES IN EYRE IN THE REIGN OF KING JOHN.

Assize held at Launceston on the Monday next before the Feast of S. John the Baptist, before Simon de Patoshull, and Eustace de Faukenberg, and their fellows, [in the third year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1201].

185. The assize comes to recognise if William Bile has unjustly and without judgment disseised Matilda Bile of her free tenement in Climeston after the second coronation of King Richard. The Jury say that he did so disseise her. Judgment: Let Matilda have seisin thereof, and William is in mercy for the disseisin. Damages, five shillings; William's amercement, half a mark; pledge for the amercement, William de Kanartur.
186. F Ass* ve. re. si Wilt Leir † Rob de Marisco injuste †
sñ Judo disß Odonç fit Riç de li. te. suo i Garro ip* ass. †
Wilt † Rob dicût q ass nò debet in fieri q’a Odo invadiavit
fram illâ cuidâ militia ita qd idé Wilt disvadiavit yrá illâ p
licenciam ipi9 Odomis et q miles ille fram illâ vastavit †
tenet eam ut vad suû † in poñ se sup ass. Considatû q qd
reçgn utrum disîs eum de li. teñ suo an de vadia. † Jur
dicût q nò disaissavunt eum de li. te. suo set ut de vadia.  
† Jurum. Odo i mia p fto claîm † Wilt † Rob teneût i pace. 
† Odo poîrat sibi bie de recto si voluer.  

187. F Assisa veñ reç si Alward þr Alveve seissit9 fuit i
dnico suo ut de feudo de . j . acër ère cû ptîn i Trengatoc
die qo obiît . ñc. qe yrâ Rob Clobbe tenet. Qui veñ † vocat
ín ad waranç Priorè de Sçi G’mano qui veñ † diç q îphe
Alward ð fu unq* in saisit9 i dncico suo ut de feudo . n1 ut
de vilenâg † ideo sit sup Juratâ. † Juraç dât q Alward
nuq* fuit ita in saisit9 i dncico ut de feudo die qo obiit.  
† Jud Rob teneût i pace . † Alufe9 i mia p fto claîm.  

188. F Assisa veñ reç si Reinward þr Illiethon6 už Riç
seissit9 fuit i dncico suo ut de feudo de . j . acër ère ç ptîn i
Hendi die qo obiît ñc. Q’m yrâ Hamo de Hendi tenet q’
veñ † diç qd ipîa nî juris ñt i yr’a illa 6 nç hre debet 6 Quia
p’dês Reinward9 q’ alîqû yrâ illam tenuit 6 p maleficiis suis
fuit 7 de þria ita qd 6 p assisam regni utlagat9 fuit i pleno

1 m. 4 d. at the head of m. 6 is,  'Corâ Euá
2 m. 4 d. de Fauñ.'  
* Sic.  
+ Membranes 5 and 6 are partly  
duplicates, and are here collated;  
* Not in m. 6.  
† Query, a mistake for 'fugit.'
186. The assize comes to recognise if William Leir and Robert Marsh have unjustly and without judgment disseised Odo, son of Richard, of his free tenement in Garrah within the assize. And William and Robert say that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Odo pledged that land to a certain knight, so that William redeemed the land by leave of Odo, and that the knight had made waste of the land, and [William now] holds it as his pledge, and thereof he puts himself on the assize. It is considered that [the assize] do recognise whether [William and Robert] disseised [Odo] of his free tenement, or whether [it is] in pledge. The Jury say that they have not disseised him of his free tenement, but [it is] in pledge. Judgment: Odo is in mercy for a false claim, and William and Robert may hold in peace; and Odo may seek a writ of right if he wish.

187. The assize comes to recognise if Ailward the father of Alveva was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with appurtenances in Treugatoc on the day that he died, etc., which land Robert Clobbe holds; [Robert] comes and vouches to warranty the Prior of S. Germains; [the Prior] comes and says that Ailward was never seised thereof in his demesne as of fee, but as of villenage, and therefore he [puts himself] on the Jury. The Jury say that Ailward was not so seised thereof in his demesne as of fee on the day that he died. Judgment: Robert may hold in peace, and Alveva is in mercy for a false claim.

188. The assize comes to recognise if Reinward, the father of Illiethon, wife of Richard, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with the appurtenances in Hendra on the day that he died, etc.; which land Hamo de Hendra holds. [Hamo] comes and says that [Illiethon] has no right in that land, and ought not to have any, because Reinward, who formerly held that land, fled [?] the country on account of his crimes, so that he was outlawed by the assize of the kingdom in full county [-court]; and after-
Comit. 1 p. ab inimicis suis. 1 sagitta 1 infict 9 fuit i utlagia 2 illa 5 utlag 5 obiit. 3 Et Rius 1 uex 9 dixit quod nux 5 utlagat 9 fuit s3 revera ipse pple iimicos suos alienav se de pat'a. 1 tand ven ad Co'm Regi'n 1 tc tempis Co'm Cornub huit 1 oia 1 ad dum Rege ptinebat 5 ta de vita 1 m61s 1 qu de aliiis rebx 3 1 p. ven ad pac 1 recociliat 9 fuit ei. 1 p. cognov quod ipse fuit utlagat 5 s3 Reginald Co'm pdonav ei utlagiam 1 tc recupav ipse seiinna de omib 3 fris qu amiisat pdc 5 occasioe. 1 i seiinna illa obiit infict 9. 1 sagitta ab inimicis suis. 1 tot 9 Comitat 9 testat 0 qu p3 4 5 Co'm Regi'n ei pdonavit utlagiam 1 ipse illum p maleficis suis utlagat 5 fuit i utlagat 5 post infict 9. 1 Sciem 4 6 9 ipse Reinward nffam tr a tenuit de pdc Co'm Regi'n. S3 de Prioratu de Bomine, un no videt 9 qu qmvis Co'm ei pdonasset utlagia 5: nò potuit ei redd de allius qu ei sic fuit ecaeta. J Cosidat 1 qu nìl juris hat i fra illa nec aliq'd capiat p assisam illa.

189. 1 J Assisa ven re' si Tho'm fr Witt 5 saisit 9 fuit i dnicu suo ut de feudo de. J. f1 ling fr 1 pti'n i Trewesunt 9 die q 6 obiit tce. Q'm trà Sibilla qu fuit uex Tho'm tenet. qu dix qd ipa nìl cla'm 1 fra illa nìl dot'de. de dono pdc Tho'm. 1 Witt bù cognoscit qd ipa in dotata fuit sic dix. s3 dix qd vir suus nìl huit plus tre. t pet còsidaconem cur si de tota fra potuit cam dotare. J Judm. Witt nìl capit p assisam illam. s3 qrat bëe de amèsuracone dotis si voluit vs 5 6 Sibillà.

1 Add 'tc tempis,' m. 5. Not in m. 6.
2 J not in m. 6.
3 'utlagacone,' m. 6.
4 mm. 5 and 6.
5 'Trewasu,' m. 6.
wards during the outlawry he was slain by his enemies with an arrow, and died an outlaw. And Richard and his wife say that [Reinward] never was outlawed, but in truth he alienated himself from the country on account of his enemies; and at length he came to Earl Reginald (who at that time had the county of Cornwall, and all things that appertain to the King, as well concerning life and limb as other things), and he afterwards came into the peace and was reconciled to him. And afterwards [Richard and Illiethon] admitted that [Reinward] was outlawed; but Earl Reginald pardoned his outlawry, and he then recovered seisin of all the lands which he had lost on the aforesaid occasion, and in such seisin he died, being slain by his enemies with an arrow. And the whole County testifies that after Earl Reginald had pardoned the outlawry, [Reinward] was again outlawed for his crimes, and [while] an outlaw was afterwards slain. And be it known that Reinward held no land of the said Earl Reginald, but of the Priory of Bodmin; wherefore it would seem that, although the Earl could pardon [Reinward] the outlawry, he could not give back to him the land, which was so escheated to another. It is considered that [Illiethon] has no right in that land, and that she takes nothing by that assize.

189. The assize comes to recognise if Thomas, the father of William, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one ferling of land with appurtenances in Trevescan [?] the day that he died, etc., which land Sybil, who was wife of Thomas, holds. [Sybil] says that she claims nothing in that land except dower, of the gift of the said Thomas. And William fully admits that she was dowered thereof, as she says, but he says that her husband had no more land, and he prays the consideration of the Court whether [Thomas] could endow her of the whole of his land. Judgment: William takes nothing by that assize, but he may seek a writ of admeasurement of dower against Sybil if he wish.

1 Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, ob. 1175.
2 Perhaps Earldom.
190. 1 Assisa venit recha si Robur Roigi seisset 2 fuit in uicino suo ut de uendo de ... acer fre t. j. ferling cum ptin i Niveto ... i Polkiwas die quoe obiit. ... Q'm iara Huig Balo 't Matiit uch ej 3 tenet. ... S3 Matiit obiit. ... t Huig tota frta tenet ut diix. ... t diix q'd Rognis hiv frem p'mogenituu quoe vivit adhuc. ... t morat' i transmarinis ptib3. ... s3 q'sit 3 diic q'd nescit ubi. nec alicqm pot 2 scit ubi sit vil q'e vidit i transmarinis ptib3. ... t Rognis diic q'd reva ipe huit frem s3 ipe obiit multo templo transacto. ... s3 n'tt pot q' 'influit ubi obiit. ... t magna ps Comitat's testat 3 q'd an fuit vis 3 i ptib3 istis ja xx annis transactis. ... t ido edt q'd ipe obiit. ... f Dies 'dat 3 eis a die Sii Michi i ... j. mase ap Westm ad aud jud su. ... t ibi discuciat' ... comilii si Jurata debat ece vil n0 tassisa 3 remaneat. ... t Rognis q'qriat itim ctitudine de morte fris. 4

191. 5 Ass 2 venit recha si Rognis Noy ijustus t sa Ju'x disseisivit Ernald de Polre'd de libo tene'uto suo i Penat inf' asissam. ... f Ju'x dnt q'd ita disseisivit sau. ... Quia ipe rupavat seisinam suam de tra illa i cur ploris de Bomin eita q'd Filliens ipi 2 ploris posuit eui i seisinam. ... t eod die q'o seisset 3 fuit veni ipe Rognis 't ill ejecet eum.

192. 6 Pceptt fuit Rognis Pilou 6 q'd sa ditone reddet Rognis Tousa 't Danieli fri suo. ... acer fre 't diim e ptin i Bodigend. ... i q'm a hueit igrersum n1 p Thoux 9 prem ... dcox Rogni 't Daniel cuj 9 ppinqores hedes ipi sunt q'
190. The assize comes to recognise if Robert, the father of Roger, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land and one ferling with appurtenances in Newton and Polkerris on the day that he died, etc., which land Hugh Balo and Matilda his wife hold. But Matilda died, and Hugh holds all the land, so he said, and he said that Roger has an elder brother who is still living, and who is staying in parts beyond the sea; but being questioned, he says that he does not know where; nor does he produce anyone who knows where [the brother] is, or who has seen him in the parts beyond the sea. And Roger says that in truth he had a brother, but that he died a long time back; but [Roger] produces no one who was present when he died. And a great part of the County testifies that [the brother] has not been seen in those parts for now twenty years past, and therefore it is believed that he is dead. A day is given them in a month from Michaelmas at Westminster to hear their judgment, and there let it be discussed by the Council, if there ought to be a jury or not; and let the assize remain; and let Roger inquire in the meantime the certainty of the death of his brother.

191. The assize comes to recognise if Roger Noy has unjustly and without judgment disseised Arnold de Polred of his free tenement in Pannance within the assize. The jury say that he has so disseised him, because [Arnold] had recovered his seisin of that land in the Court of the Prior of Bodmin, so that the sergeant of the Prior put him in seisin, and the same day that he was seised came Roger and ejected him.

192. Roger Pilow was commanded without delay to give back to Roger Tousus and Daniel his brother one acre and a half of land with the appurtenances in Bodiga, in which he [Roger Pilow] had no ingress except through [Thomas] Tousus, the father of Roger and Daniel, whose next heirs

1 His mother, m. 6.
illam ivadiavit Walo Pilou 1 pri iipi 2 Rogi ad minu q 3 pluit. t Rog Pilou ven t redidet ei vra illam ut illam uin 4 min suus pluit. t Rog Tous 5 ven t coecessit vra illa Danieli sui suo tenendam st t hedib suis de pdeo Rog o t hedib suis p sviicx xij. d. p omi sviio. salvo forinsocio sviicx t Rog cignov qd ipe in cep homagiuu suui.

193. 3 Ass mortis aq isi Rog de Upton peq t Giffard t Badim tenentes de j. acr fre t ptin i Upton remanet: q, iipi sunt de ij. sorori; t Rogi n pet n sviici de fra illa t bve n loq de sviic.

194. 3 Assisa ven rech si Philipp avuncta Wali seisi fuit i dnic suo ut de feudo de j. acr fre t j. mesagi ei ptin i Hollestoq die q obit tce. (t si id Wali's pmini'or hes ej sit). 4 Q'm vra t qd mesag Huq Sot t Claricia soror ej tenet. t Claric n ven s3 Huq ven t die qd qpe tenet illam acra fre t b h coegoscit qd Philipp fuit seisi de pdis vra die q obit. t fuit fr suus p'mogenit. t Wali's pdes fuit fit Sim q' fuit fr ipox Philipp t Huq med. t obiit aq pdes Philipp t p aliq unt tempis obiit sirf Philipp. t ipe te remasit t pra pdes ut hes ej. t pet coidaxenem cui utfr ipe sit pmini'or hes an pdes Walla. Sui die: q, Judm pendex ex voluntate dni Reg.

195. 3 Aliq q fuit uex Regiiss fit Jord peq 6 Ric de Meuthin ionabil deote suau. s. lciap tete j. acr fre t diim de libo

1 Pilov,' m. 6 d.
2 mm. 5 d. and 6 d.
3 mm. 5 d. and 6 d.
4 Supplied from m. 6 d.
5 mm. 5 d. and 6 d.
they are, who pledged that land to Walter Pilov, the father of the said Roger, for a term which has expired. And Roger Pilov came and gave back the land, as that whereof his term had expired. And Roger Tousus came and granted the land to his brother Daniel, to hold to him and his heirs of Roger and his heirs, by the service of twelve pence, for all service except forinsec service; and Roger admitted that he took homage therefor.

198. The assize of mort d'ancestor between Roger de Upton, demandant, and Giffard and Benedict, tenants, touching one acre of land with appurtenances in Upton, remains, because they are [issue] of two sisters; and Roger only demands the service of the land, and the writ does not speak of the service.

194. The assize comes to recognise if Philip, the uncle of Walter, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land and one messuage with the appurtenances in Helstone on the day that he died, etc., and if the said Walter is his next heir; which land and which messuage Hugh Sot and Clarice his sister hold. And Clarice did not come; but Hugh comes, and says that he holds that acre of land, and fully admits that Philip was seised of the land on the day that he died, and [Philip] was his eldest brother; and the said Walter was the son of Simon, who was the middle brother of the said Philip and Hugh; and [Simon] died before Philip, and after some time Philip died, and he [Hugh] then remained in the land as his heir; and [Hugh] prays the consideration of the Court whether he is the next heir, or Walter. Without day; because the judgment is pending according to the will of the King.

195. Alice, who was the wife of Reginald son of Jordan, demands against Richard de Mithian her reasonable dower, to wit, the third part of one acre and a half of land of the
teū ēd fuit ej̄d Regiū q̆ndā viri sui i Meuthin. 1 Ric̄ vel ēd dēt ēb d̆ cap b̆ stare b̆e, q̆ p̆c̆a Regiū n̆ tenūt̄ frā p̆c̆m die q̆ ip̆ eā ē despensāv̄t̄ n̆n̆ aē nec poṣt s̆3 p̆r suus 1 cū q̆ ip̆ e fuit ut vies suus. 1 Alīc̄ b̆n̆ cognosceit ēd p̆r suus fuit seisit̄ b̆e, frā illa s̆3 p̆ pep̆c̆ ej̄q̆ jsens erat q̆ despensāta fuit 2 p̆ voluntāt̄ suā ip̆ e Regiū dota v̄ eā. 1 iūn poṣn se sup Jū. 1 Ric̄ sīl̄r.

196. 2 Assisa ini Rob Bule pē. 1 Lewinū Bule teū de. j. aec̄ frē ē p̄in̄ i T̄vek kel̄l̄ remanet: q̆ Lef̄win̄ cognosceit se ēe villanū Rōḡi de Scō Phīleb̄t̄ fr̄a illa ēe de d̆nic̄ suo. 1 iō Rob q̄rat. 1ve s̆i volūit q̆ p̆m Rōḡi s̆i volūit.

197. 2 Ass̄a veū rēc si Steph de Pundestok ijuste 1 s̄n̄ judiīc̄o dis̄t Jordàn̄ Caj̄īlānū de lībo teū suo i Trekenard p̆c̆ s̆dām Corōn̄ Reḡ Ric. 1 Jūr̄ dīc q̄d ita dis̄ eū. 1 Jūd̄m. Jordān̄ hat seīsina suā. 1 Steph i j̄ia. Dāpān̄. ij̄. m̄. j̄ia. ij̄. m̄.

198. 4 Assisa veū rēc si Alured̄ p̄r Tur̄stani seīsit̄ fuit i d̆nic̄ suo ut de feudo de. ij. aec̄ fr̄e ē p̄in̄ i T̄videc die q̆ obūt̄. Q̆m̄ fr̄am Rōḡ fit Alured̄ tenet. 4 Assisa ista remanet: q̆ Tur̄st̄an̄ dicit se ēe fr̄em ip̄ī Rōḡjī de uno 1 eod̄ prē t̄m̄re. 1 pqur̄at T̄r̄stan̄ b̆ve de recto q̆ Rōḡm̄ si volūit de sīc cognosceit ip̄os ēe fīes. 1 Rōḡs fit Alured̄ dat dīū Reḡ. v. m̄. p̄ hndo judiīc̄o suo. pt Alured̄ de Bomine. 1 Lucas fit B̄n̄ardi.

1 Blank in both mens. 2 m. 6. 3 m. 6 d. 4 m. 7.
free tenement which belonged to Reginald her late husband in Mithian. And Richard comes, and says that she ought not to exact dower from that land, because Reginald did not hold that land on the day that he married her, nor before, nor after, but his father [held it], with whom [Reginald] was as his servant. And Alice fully admits that [Reginald’s] father was seised of that land, but by his command he being present when she was married and by his wish, Reginald endowed her, and thereof she puts herself upon the jury; and Richard similarly.

196. The assize between Robert Bule, demandant, and Lefwin Bule, tenant, touching one acre of land with appurtenances in Treviskey [?], remains, because Lefwin admits that he is the villein of Roger de S. Philibert and the land is of [Roger’s] demesne. And therefore let Robert seek a writ against the said Roger, if he wish.

197. The assize comes to recognise if Stephen de Poundstock has unjustly and without judgment disseised Jordan the Chaplain of his free tenement in Trekenna after the second coronation of King Richard. The jury say that [Stephen] has so disseised [Jordan]. Judgment: Let Jordan have his seisin, and Stephen is in mercy. Damages, three marks; amercement, three marks.

198. The assize comes to recognise if Alured, the father of Thurstan, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres of land with appurtenances in Trevethick the day that he died; which land Roger son of Alured holds. The assize remains, because Thurstan says that he is Roger’s brother, of one and the same father and mother; and Thurstan may seek a writ of right against Roger if he wish, because he admits that they are brothers. And Roger son of Alured gives to our lord the King five marks for having his judgment; pledges, Alured de Bodmin and Luke son of Bernard.
199. 1 § Dīns Rex scepît p līnas suas ād oĕmes ἀre τ teneñta Alani de Hūland τ illops q' ē eo sunt : sint ἀ ead pace 亿吨 statu quo furent qū idē Alan5 recessit ab Angī. q'm diu iδAlan5 fuīt i δiβico dīi Reğ ulte mare.

200. 2 § Thōm sīt Hvič pet νδ Wīf de Lammel q'd capiat homagīū τ irector releviū suū de libo tenq q'd tenet τ de eo tēhe clamat i Travātros τ Wīf veñ τ dīc q'd nō debet capē homagiū suū q Avicia u x suū cuj5 hēditas 'rā illa q' fuit g'vīda qū ipe tūlit hoc ἄrve τ distult capē homagiū suū donq ipa hret infantē τ ipa ʰt fīliū quē ὕdux cui 'rā illa debet descendē p9 mortē ipi9 Avicie. 2 Considatū τ q'd capiat homoq suū salvo jure ipi9 infantis.

PLACITA CAPT APĐ LANST P RIČ FLANDR JOHEM DE BRIWES JOHEM FIL RIČ.

201. 3 § Ast veñ recognīt'ā si Nicof Sonka inuseτ sā judiċ. dīvītit cursū c5dā aqτ i Cruclas ad nocumītū libī temītī G5vas Blothicu τ. in ead vīt inf5 ast τ. Jūraċ dicūt q dīvīt τ. Judiċ. G5vas ἢt seisiām τ Nicof i mīa. Dapn. i j. 5.

202 4 § Ast veñ recōgnī τi īric5 d Triagu levavit. j τ mοlendiǔ i Triagu ad nocumī libī tenq Epi Witoñ i Triagu q'd ἡt i

1 m. 7.
2 m. 7.
3 m. 9.
4 Doubtful.
5 = bene. On this membrane most of the cases are marked in the
199. The King commands by his letters that all the lands and tenements of Alan de Hartland and of those who are with him may be in the same peace and state in which they were when Alan went away from England, as long as Alan shall be in the King's service beyond the sea.

200. Thomas son of Harvey demands against William de Lamhael that he should take [Thomas's] homage and reasonable relief for the free tenement which [Thomas] holds and claims to hold of [William] in Trevantrose. And William comes and says that he ought not to take the homage, because Avice, his [William's] wife, whose inheritance the land is, was pregnant when [Thomas] brought the writ, and he [William] delayed taking the homage until she should have the child. And she has a son, whom he has produced, to whom the land ought to descend after the death of Avice. It is considered that [William] may take the homage, saving the right of the child.

PLEAS TAKEN AT LAUNCESTON BY RICHARD FLEMING, JOHN DE BRIWES, AND JOHN FITZ RICHARD.¹

201. The assize comes to recognise if Nicholas Sonka has unjustly and without judgment diverted a certain watercourse in Crowsla [?] to the damage of the free tenement of Gervase Blohicu in the same town within the assize. The jurors say that [Nicholas] has diverted it. Judgment: Let Gervase have seisin, and Nicholas is in mercy. Damages, two shillings.

202. The assize comes to recognise if Thierry de Tregew erected a mill in Tregew to the damage of the free tenement of the Bishop of Winchester in Tregew, which [tene-

¹ This judge is not mentioned by Foss.
PLACITA CIVILIA.


Dampu. diûm. m.


Dampu. xij. d.

RESIDUA PLACITOR ș ASSISAŘ DORSEȚ. SUĪSET.
CORNUB CAPTA AΡD TANTON DIE MARTIS
FXIMA POST OCT SCI JOHIS.

204. "Assisa veñ rec si Rob șr Roq 6 i seisit 5 fuit ș dnico suo ut de feudo de visn de prã Bernardse 5 die q ș obiit șc. Q'm trà P'or de Xpi eectia de Twinham tenet. q ș veñ ș vocat ad waran ŋ Joh fit Johis. hat eû i adv Justiće. Id dies dat 5 ș rec.

205. "Assisa veñ rec si Gileb avûcta Riê seisit 5 fuit ș dnico suo ut de feudo de iiij. hiît șre șptîn i Kandett die q ș obiit șc. Q'm trà Huq de Meleburn tenet. q ș dîc șqd Gaufr 7 ûdês fuit șt diaconi șt its bastard. șt its ipe șn poî șe hes ej 6 nec aliq's alius n' ut de corpo suo genit 5. șt ipe Riê hoc cognov. Dies dat 6 ș eis ș ad audienţ Judm suî q, patns ș sî p șndo cosilio Justiće șt ut possit concordari i. j. șns p șgest ŋ Sci Mich.

1 m. 9. 2 m. 10. 3 A little doubtful. 4 m. 10. 5 Sic.
ment the Bishop] has in wardship with the land of Reginald de Vautort. The jurors say that [Thierry] has so disseised [the Bishop]. Judgment: Thierry is in mercy. Damages, half a mark.

203. The assize comes to recognise if Thierry de Tregew has unjustly and without judgment diverted a certain water-course in Helmton, to the damage of the free tenement of the Prior of Bodmin, within the assize. The jurors say that he has diverted it. Judgment: Thierry is in mercy, and let the Prior have seizin. Damages, twelve pence.

RESIDUE OF PLEAS AND ASSIZES OF DORSET, SOMERSET, AND CORNWALL, TAKEN AT TAUNTON, TUESDAY NEXT AFTER THE OCTAVE OF S. JOHN.

204. The assize comes to recognise if Robert, the father of Roger, was seised in his demesne as of fee of the neighbourhood of Little Bernardsley on the day that he died, etc., which land the Prior of Christchurch of Twyneham holds. [The Prior] comes and vouches to warranty John son of John. Let him have him in the coming of the Justices. The same day is given to the recognitors.

205. The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert, the uncle of Richard, was seised in his demesne as of fee of four hides of land with the appurtenances in Kandell on the day that he died, etc., which land Hugh de Milborne holds. [Hugh] says that the aforesaid Geoffrey was the son of a deacon, and so was a bastard, and therefore [Richard] cannot be his heir, nor any other, except one begotten of his body. And Richard admitted this. A day is given them in one month from Michaelmas, not to hear their judgment, because that is obvious, but for having the counsel of the Justices, and so that they may come to an agreement.

1 In Hampshire.
206. 1 Si Huð de Gretnœ t Sabina uxor ej 2 t Thomœ le 
Border t Rosa u ej 3 Will de Vautoñ t Amabît u ejus 
peç Vsus Rob Tortemains t. j. vgaĩ tre cum ptin i Alîntoñ 
vet Jus t heditatũ. Robi patũ âdearum. Sabine t Roheũ. 
Amabît t Rob veñ t petit visũ. Si hat visum. Si Dies 
datũ 3 ei a die Sci Mich i. j. âsem apd Westũ t intũm 
fiat visus. Et scienẽ q brie logũ t de ipo Rob t Hûũ de 
Cunteville q 4 se essoũ de malo veñ t quod Rob intũvit i 
responsum ppũa voluntate sua. sũ oms coaccionẽ.

207. 3 Si Ass veñ reç e Elyas avuçulũ Hûũ de Kareviũt 
saisitũ i dnicũ suo ut de feod de. j. vgaĩ tre cũ ptin i 
Lobintoñ. die qũ obiit ŭ. ĭc. t si idẽ Henũ sit ejũ hes 
ppinqœũ. Qua tract Beatũx de Kareviũt tenet. q veñ t diçe 
ũq asũ nũ debet in pedere. quia Philipũũ i ijsẽũ Elye t 
paũ Hûũ saisitũ de trũlla post mortẽ ipũũ Elye t 
poũ se sup Jũ t Hûũ similiũ. ù Si Jur dicũt ũq Philipũũ 
suit ita saisitũ pũ mortẽ Elycũ. ù Si Jud Beatũx teneat i pace t 
Hûũ i miũ p fũo clãũ.

208. 3 Si Assa ve. re. si Hûũ paũ Eve uxorœs Thomœ de 
Beroches. fuit saisitũ i dnicũ suo ut de feod. de. i. vgaĩ 
tre ē ptin i Sifthatmoũ. die qũ habitũ religionis recepũ. t 
si cadẽ Eva sit ejũ hes ppinqœũ. Qua trœm Walũ de Sulлина 
tenet. ù Si Jur dicũt ũq Hûũ ita recepũ habit religionis 
saisitũ. ù Si Jud Eva hat saisina suã t Walũ i miũ p injusta 
detenœũne. ù Et scienẽ ũq h assa capta fuit absente 
Walœ p ejũdde defectu.

1 m. 10 d. 2 m. 10 d. 3 m. 10 d. 4 m. 16 d.; Abb. Plac. 35.
206. Hugh de Greinton and Sabina his wife, and Thomas the Bordar and Rose his wife, and William de Vanton and Amabel his wife, demand against Robert Tortemains one virgate of land with appurtenances in Alvington, as the right and inheritance of Robert, the father of the said Sabina, Rose, and Amabel. And Robert [Tortemains] came and prayed a view. Let him have a view. A day is given him in one month from Michaelmas at Westminster, and in the meantime let the view be made. And be it known that the writ speaks of the said Robert [Tortemains] and also of Henry de Cunville, who essoined himself de male reiendi, and that Robert entered in answer of his own wish, without any coercion.

207. The assize comes to recognise if Elias, the uncle of Henry de Karville, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one virgate of land with appurtenances in Lovington, on the day that he died, etc., and if the same Henry is his next heir; which land Beatrix de Karville holds. And [Beatrix] comes, and says that the assize thereof ought not to proceed, because Philip, the brother of the said Elias, and the father of Henry, was seised of that land after the death of Elias; and she puts herself on the jury, and Henry similarly. The jury say that Philip was so seised after the death of Elias. Judgment: Let Beatrix hold in peace; and Henry is in mercy for a false claim.

208. The assize comes to recognise if Henry the father of Eva, wife of Thomas de Berrow, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two virgates of land with appurtenances in Shillinghampton (?) on the day that he received the religious habit, and if the same Eva is his next heir, which land Walter de Sully holds. The jurors say that Henry [was] so seised [when] he received the religious habit. Judgment: Let Eva have her seisin, and Walter is in mercy for the unjust detention. And be it known that this assize was taken in Walter's absence for his default.
209. "Assa vēn reč si Tancred pr B'eni seisit\(^5\) fuit i dnicu suu ut de feudu de . j . acē hre cū ptīn i Bant die q\(^\circ\) obit . tē. Q\(\text{m} \) ñam Rad Not tenet . "Juř dnt qd ĭta obiit seisit\(^9\) . "Jūdm . B'eni\(^9\) hāt seisinā suā \(\text{t} \) Rad i ñia . \(\text{t} \) sciendi qd . ñ assa capta fuit p deftu pdēi Rad q\(\text{p} \) pmō sumonīt\(^9\) fuit \(\text{t} \) p\(\text{p} \) resumonitus . \(\text{t} \) n vēn vīl se essoniavit . ñia Rad . diĭm . m .

210. "Assisa vēn reč quis advocatus tempe pacis ĭsentāv ultimā psonā q mortua \(\text{t} \) ad ecciam de Tremetoñ que vacat ut dic ē\(^3\) advocācōnem Ro[\(\text{g}\)]\(^\circ\) de Vautort clamat v\(\text{s}\) Abttem de Sēo Pet\(\text{e} \) sup D[ivam].\(^3\) "Juř dnt qd Regiū\(^4\) de Vautort ĭtavus pdcī Ro[\(\text{g}\)]\(^\text{i} \) \(\text{t} \) a q\(\text{p} \) heditas q\(\text{a} \) Ro[\(\text{g}\)]\(^\text{i} \) tenet descēdit ĭsentāv ĭpe pacis ultimā psonā q mortua \(\text{t} \) ad ecciam illā . s . Philippū de Chirchetoñ . "Jūdm . Ro[\(\text{g}\)]\(^\text{i} \) hāt ĭtve ad Eṣm loci qd ĭpe ad ĭsentācōnem Ro[\(\text{g}\)]\(^\text{i} \) idoneā psonā ad ecciam illā admittat .

211. "Assisa vēn reč si Turstan\(^9\) pr Robti seisit\(^9\) fuit i dnicu suu ut de feudu de . j . virīg hre \(\text{t} \) diĭm ē ptīn i Thorntōn die q\(\text{o} \) obit tē. Q\(\text{m} \) ña Gileb de Port tenēs\(^6\) vēn t vocat ad waranī Bald fit Bald . \(\text{t} \) Rob vēn \(\text{t} \) dic ĭt ĭ debet warantu hre . Quia n huit alūd Jug vīl aliū ingressum n\(\text{p} \) Thurstōnū prēm suū q\(\text{i} \) illā tēdidit pdēcī Gileb cū ipo Rob p sic ĭt ĭpe dučēt fillī ĭpiū\(\text{g} \) G . . . \(\text{t} \) in ponit se sup Juř . \(\text{t} \) Gileb sitr. "Juř dnt qd Thurstōn\(^9\) pr ĭpiū\(\text{g} \) Rob n fuit seisit\(^9\) [n\(\text{d} \) de] t\(\text{b} \) th f\(\text{l} \) lingē de pdēcī hre . \(\text{t} \) i illas . iīj . f\(\text{l} \) lingē ĭre n huit pdēcī Gileb aliū iginalū vīl alūd juris\(^6\) q\(\text{a} \).

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1 m. 10 d.
2 m. 10 d.; Abb. Plac. 35.
3 Margin decayed. This Abbey is in Normandy, near Caen.
4 'Rainald,' probably the same, held at the time of the Domesday Survey. (D. E. vol. i. fol. 122.)
5 m. 10 d.
6 Sic.
209. The assize comes to recognise if Tancred, the father of Brian, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with the appurtenances in Bant, on the day that he died, etc.; which land Ralph Nott holds. The jury say that [Tancred] did so die seised. Judgment: Let Brian have his seisin, and Ralph is in mercy. And be it known that this assize was taken by default of Ralph, who was first summoned, and then resummoned, and did not come or essoin himself. Ralph’s amercement, half-a-mark.

210. The assize comes to recognise what patron in the time of peace presented the last parson, who is dead, to the church of Trematon, which is vacant, so it is said, the advowson of which Roger de Vautort claims against the Abbot of St. Pierre sur Dive. The jury say that Reginald de Vautort, the great-great-grandfather of the said Roger, and from whom the inheritance, which Roger holds, descends, in the time of peace presented the last parson, who is dead, to that church, to wit, Philipp de Churton. Judgment: Let Roger have a writ to the Bishop of the place that he do admit a worthy parson to that church on the presentation of Roger.

211. The assize comes to recognise if Thurstan, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one virgate and a half of land with appurtenances in Thornton, on the day that he died, etc., which land Gilbert de Port holds. And [Gilbert] comes, and vouches to warranty Baldwin son of Baldwin. And Robert comes and says that [Gilbert] ought not to have the warranty, because he has no right or entry except through Thurstan, [Robert’s] father, who delivered it to Gilbert, with the said Robert, to the intent that [Robert] might marry a daughter of the said Gilbert, and thereof he puts himself on the jury; and Gilbert similarly. The jury say that Thurstan, the father of Robert, was only seised of three ferlings of the aforesaid land, and in those three ferlings of land Gilbert has no entry or right, other than as aforesaid. Therefore it is

\[1\] *Tritusus* = tresail, the grandfather’s grandfather; the word seems to have lost its classical meaning. See Ducange, s.v. *tritusus*. 
ut pdcm. Io coidatâ, qd Rob hat seisinâ suâ de iit. iij. f'ling ûre, t Gileb i mia t teneat i pace alias. iij. f'ling ûre.1

*PLACITA t ÂD LINC t C'ESTINO SCE T'NITATIS CORA SIM DE PATESHULL. E. DE FAUKENBâG t SOCIS EOQ ANNO REGNI REG .. J. Q'RTO.3*


ff Concordati sunt p sic qd dimiabunt tota pdcam trî. Excepto capitali mesuagio ûre qd remanet iji Ade. t hîdibîq suis. t Witts habebit escambiû.

213. "ff Assisa veñ reç si B'eng3 avuncs Juge fit Thore seisitq fuit i dnice suo ut de feudo de. iij. boî ûre cu ptînî i Horsintonq die quo obiit. t si obiit tç. Q'm trîq Thoraldq de Wincebi diç6 qui veñ t diç assisam în nô debe fi7 eo qd ipa. Juga huit sorores quinq3 que. hueit filios t filias

1 A ferling is one fourth of a virgate.  
2 Coram Rege Roll No. 11.  
3 Heading to m. 1.  
4 Sic; an error for 'tenet.'
considered that Robert may have his seisin of those three ferlings of land, and Gilbert is in mercy, and [Gilbert] may hold in peace the other three ferlings of land.

PLEAS AND ASSIZES AT LINCOLN ON THE MORROW OF HOLY TRINITY, BEFORE SIMON DE PATESHULL, EUSTACE DE FAUCONBERG, AND THEIR FELLOWS, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN. [A.D. 1202].

212. Simon de Lyndon, Hugh Scot, William de Morton and William son of Humphrey,—four knights summoned to elect twelve to make the great assize between William de Owmbey and Adam de Bulby touching three carucates of land and one mill with appurtenances in Owmbey, whereof the said William [de Owmbey], who is the tenant, put himself on the great assize of the King, and craved a recognition to be made which of them has the greater right in that land,—came and elected these:—Hugh de Bussei, William Pigot, Martin Martel, Alured de Haddington, William Chamberlain of Morton, William de Laude, William de Woodhall, Richard de Ottringham, Ralph de Healing, Robert son of Hamo, Robert Ribaut, John de Lalneto,¹ Robert son of William de Legbourn, Peter de Kastellium, Peter de Neville and Robert de Manby.

They make a concord to the effect that they will divide all the said land except the capital messuage, which shall remain to Adam and his heirs; and William shall have an exchange [for the capital messuage].

213. The assize comes to recognise if Berenger, the uncle of Juga, daughter of Thore, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two bovates of land with appurtenances in Horsington the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], which land Thorold de Winceby holds. [Thorold] comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Juga had five sisters, and they had sons and

¹ Perhaps for 'de Alneto,' or Dawney.
qui vivit t'adeo sunt ppinqui ad jus illi\(^2\) fre si aliq jus in frent. sicut t'ip'a una autē sororū fuit Alič que huit fit sett Thoṁ qui vivit. scda sororū fuit Wimarka q' huit filiā q'ndā sett Samel\(^1\) que vivit. fcia fuit Egge que huit filiū sett Raĕ Pevel. q'rtā sā fuit Guna q' huit fit qui vivit sett Thoṁ. q'nta Sunna\(^1\) uē Roḡi Fabri t' huit filiā Ede. s. q' vivit. t'ip'a Juga hoc cognovit. t'io cōsidatū est q'd assissa nō pcedat de pđča fra. S3 p\(^9\) Thorold\(^9\) spontanea volūtate cócessit assisam fi\(^1\) de sexta pte pđče fre que illā continget ad pē suā si aliquid jūris in fre debet. f' Juř didēt q' nō obiit in ita seisit\(^3\). f' Judm. Thorold\(^9\) teneat. t' Juga i mia. paup est.

214. f' Rob de Thamtoň dat dno Reg xx. sot p ħnda iquisiōne utf Hawīs de Lissintoň q' eũ īplacitat hat etatē vi nō.

215. f' Assisa veň reč si Alanūs Įr Wimarē uē Siṃ de Burģ fuit seisit\(^9\) iōnico suo ut de feudo de vij. pṭihā j. bov ᆸ ē ptri ś Addeltorp die q' arripuit ī suū ṣe\(^3\) lērm i q' ētiśe ob ṭē. Q'm īra Ricē fit Rob tenet. t' Wallē de Covintē q'd īpe tenet tres acr de fra illa. t' Adā le Viner dič īpe īn tenet vij. acr. t' Siṃ de Burģ t' Wimarē dnt q' īn tenuit illas tres acr die quo isdē breve ipet'tū s3 cōgnoscēt q' Adā tenuit illas vij. acr ān īve ipet'tū. f' Io remanet ass. t' Siṃ t' Wimarē i mia p fo clamē.

\(^1\) These names are rather doubtful.  
\(^2\) m. 1 d.  
\(^3\) m. 1 d.
daughters who are living, and so they are as near to the right to that land, if they have any right therein, as [Juga] herself. One of the sisters was Alice, who had a son, to wit, Thomas, who is living; the second of the sisters was Wimark, who had a certain daughter, to wit, Samel, who is living; the third was Egge, who had a son, to wit, Ralph Peverel; the fourth was Guna, who had a son who is living, to wit, Thomas; the fifth [was] Sunna, wife of Roger the Smith, and she had a daughter, Ede, to wit, who is living. And Juga admits this. Therefore it is considered that the assize do not proceed touching the said land. But afterwards Thorold of his own free will conceded that the assize might be made touching the sixth part of the said land, which would fall to her share, if she ought to have any right therein. The jury say that [Berenger] did not so die seised. Judgment: Let Thorold hold, and Juga is in mercy; she is a pauper.

214. Robert de Trihampton gives to our lord the King twenty shillings for having an inquest whether Hawisia de Lissington, who impleads him, has [full] age or not.

215. The assize comes to recognise if Alan, the father of Wimarc, wife of Simon de Burg, was seised in his demesne as of fee of seven parts of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Addlethorpe, the day that he set out on his journey towards Jerusalem, in which journey he died, etc., which land Richard son of Robert holds; and Walter de Coventry says that he holds three acres of that land, and Adam the Viner says that he holds seven acres thereof. And Simon de Burg and Wimarc say that [Walter] did not hold those three acres on the day on which that writ was obtained [by them], but they admit that Adam held those seven acres before the writ was obtained. Therefore let the assize remain, and Simon and Wimarc are in mercy for a false claim.
216. 1 Sfr Assisa veñ reč si Burius2 pr Huģ fuit seišit3 i dñico suo ut de feudo de j. bovä ų ĉ ptiň i Wierä dip qo ob tçi. Q'm Ŷra Rob de Welle tenet Sfr Juř ďnt q qd Burius3 fuit ita seišit5 in tçi. Judm. Huģ ĝat seišinä. t Rob i ñia p iusta def. t Rob off dño Reg x1. soť p ŷndo sacraðto xxiiij. milīt p cōvincend juratorib3 q, dīc qd Burius4 ni fuit seišit5 die quo ob n1 de dĩm bovä.

217. 5 Sfr Assisa veñ reč quis advocate5 tempe pacis ŭsentaũ ultimā psonā que mortua est ad eccū de Stein que vacat ut die17 advocaçonem Haćun de Stein clām Ŷs Rob de Wext t Rob veñ t dīc q assisa in no debet fn) q, ipe Haćun tulit assīsam alia vice corā G. Ŧit Pet t soċiiis suis Ŷs eũ t q juř tce dīxunt qd psona q1 ulō obiit i ecčia illa tate fuit etatis qd ĵip nescieňt dicas quis presentā ultīm psonā. t Haćun eōgnov q ipe alia vice tulit ita assīsam s3 quia juř dīxut tce se nescre. ipe ţec Petit assīsam fieri p aliōs juratores. Concred st.

218. 6 Sfr Assisa veñ reč si Swartheved pr Rob seišit5 fuit i dñico ut de feudo de ij. bovä ųre cū ptiň i Saltorp die qo ob tçi. ĵ si ipe Rob sit ej5 ppinquor ĵes Q'm Ŷra Rob de Saltorp tenet. Juř ďnt q Swartheved ni fuit in seišit5 p1 p'mā Corōn. H. Reg q, obiit tempe Reg Steph. Judm. Rob teneat. t Rob ĵit Swartheved i ñia. paup ş.

1 m. 1 d.  
2 This may be either Burins, Burnis, or Burius.  
3 Sic.  
4 Struck out. Apparently the  
5 m. 1 d.  
6 forty shillings was not sufficient, so Robert increased his offer to five marks, which was accepted.  
7 m. 1 d.
216. The assize comes to recognise if Burius, the father of Hugh, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Witcher the day that he died, etc., which land Robert de Well holds. The jury say that Burius was so seised thereof, etc. Judgment: Let Hugh have his seisin, and Robert is in mercy for the unjust detention. Robert offers to the King forty shillings to have the oath of twenty-four knights to convict the jurors, because he says that Burius was only seised of half a bovate on the day he died.

217. The assize comes to recognise what patron, in the time of peace, presented the last parson, who is dead, to the church of Stain, which is vacant, so it is said, the advowson of which Hacon de Stain claims against Robert de Well. And Robert comes and says that the assize thereof ought not to be made, because Hacon brought an assize on another occasion before Geoffrey Fitz Peter and his fellows against him [Robert], and the jury then said that the parson who last died at that church was such a great age that they did not know how to say who presented the last parson. And Hacon admits that he did so bring an assize on another occasion, but he now prays that an assize may be made by other jurors, because the jury then said that they did not know. They make a concord.

218. The assize comes to recognise if Swarthead, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two bovates of land with appurtenances in Sausthorpe [?] the day that he died, etc., and if the said Robert is his next heir; which land Robert de Sausthorpe holds. The jury say that Swarthead was not so seised after the first coronation of King Henry, because he died in the time of King Stephen. Judgment: Let Robert [de Sausthorpe] hold; and Robert son of Swarthead is in mercy. He is a pauper.
219. 16 Ass. ve. reç. si Harold pai Gilleb fuit saisit² i dnico suo ut de feod de diâm bovař ḍre ċ ptiiñ i Tideltorp ḍt de j. salina cù ptiiñ i Suññotes die qo obiit ḍc. Et si idē Gilleb sit ej² ppiñq'or hes. q'm ḍrā p'or de Lekeburñ tenet. ḍt p'or veñ ṭ vocat ḳñ ad waran? Rob de Lekeburñ. ḍt veñ ṭ warantizavit ei iñnā salinā. ḍt Rob veñ ṭ diç q avus suus dedit eccie de Lekeburñ ḍllā salinā. ḍt p²q'm ḍpe eā ita dedit nullus fuit saisit² de ḍllā salina n¹ p'or ḍqvent² de Lekeburñ ḍt iñn poñ se sup juñ. Consid’añ ḍ q assisa ḍcedat sup ḍp'îm Rob de ḍllā salina. 17 Juñ dîct q Harold ṭ obiit saisit² de ḍllā salina die qo obiit. ḍt Juñ p'or teneat ḍpace ḍt Gilleb ḍ mīa p iñ²ta detēpōne. ḍt scienq q p'or diç q nō tenuit ḍllā ḍiñn bovař ḍre i dnico sỳ q'dā francolan² de eōd p'ore p. xij. ḍ p'ânū. ḍt Gilleb diñ q ḍpe tenuit ḍllā ḍram p iñm p'orem. ḍt Gilleb ḍrat bē. ḍes² tenêtem si voluit.

220. 18 Alan² medic² de Bollesouř dat ḍno Regi. xx. sol p licencia remanendi ne transfretet p feod diñn milit.

221. 19 Eustach ḍviens de Hoiland ḍ mīa q apposuit ḍndā villanū ḍ Jurata nove dissaisine.

222. 20 Ass. ve. reç. si Philipp avuncts Huğ fuit saisit² i dnico suo ut de feod de j. bovař ḍre cù ptiiñ i Bardenay die qo obiit. ḍt si obiit ḍc. ḍt si Huğ ḍdēnus sit ppiñq'or hes ej². q'm ḍrā Agnes fît Huğ tenet. ḍt Juñ dîçq q Philip² nō obiit p²t p'mā Coronař H. Reg. 16 Juñ Agnes teneat. ḍt Huğ ḍ mīa p flō claṁ.

¹ m. 3; Abb. Plac. 40. ² Sic. ³ m. 3 d. ⁴ m. 3 d. ⁵ m. 3 d.
219. The assize comes to recognise if Harold, the father of Gilbert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of half a bovate of land with appurtenances in Theddlethorpe and of one salt-pit with appurtenances in Somercotes the day that he died, etc., and if the said Gilbert is his next heir; which land the Prior of Legbourn holds. And the Prior comes and vouches to warranty thereof Robert de Legbourn, who came and warranted to him that salt-pit; and Robert comes and says that his grandfather gave that salt-pit to the church of Legbourn, and after [his grandfather] so gave it, no one was seised of that salt-pit except the Prior and Convent of Legbourn, and thereof he puts himself on the jury. It is considered that the assize may proceed against Robert touching that salt-pit. The jury say that Harold was not seised of that salt-pit the day that he died. Judgment: Let the Prior hold in peace; and Gilbert is in mercy for the unjust detention. And be it known that the Prior said that he did not hold that half bovate of land in demesne, but a certain franklin [holds it] of the Prior for twelve pence yearly. And Gilbert said that he himself held that land through the Prior. Let Gilbert seek a writ against the tenant if he wish.

220. Alan the leech of Bolsover gives the King twenty shillings for licence to remain [in England] and that he need not cross the sea on account of half a knight's fee.

221. Eustace the sergeant of Holland is in mercy because he placed a certain villein on a jury of novel disseisin.

222. The assize comes to recognise if Philip, the uncle of Hugh, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Bardney the day that he died, and if he died [within the assize], and if the said Hugh is his next heir; which land Agnes daughter of Hugh holds. The jury say that Philip did not die after the first coronation of King Henry. Judgment: Let Agnes hold; and Hugh is in mercy for a false claim.

1 Co. Derby; or perhaps Bellishaw, near Belton, co. Linc.

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PLACITA CIVILIA.

223. 1 Ass. ve. reč si Walli p̄  Robi fuit saisit2 i dnicо
suo ut de fec̄ de . ij . acr  t dīm p̄ tiū [in] Ollingtōn
die q̄ obit tē . t si Rob sit ppìnq̄or hēs ej3 . q̄m ῥam
Simon de Kime tenet . t Siūn venit t dīc q̄ nō h̄ t ῥonabilē
sūmonitōnem t Rob hoc cognovit . t ido i adventu Justīc .
Vīc h̄t bĕr .

224. 2 Ass. ve. reč . si Gilleb de Gaunt . t Falcmar de
Barto̅n ījuste t sine judīcō dis̄ Wĭf̄m ῥit Wīf̄i de libo tēn
suo i Barto̅n infra ass̄m . ʃ Jūr dīc̄t q̄ īpi ita dis̄ eū .
ʃ Judīc . Wīft̄s ῥat in̄c saisinā suā . t cēř i ſ̄m̄a . Dāp̄n̄u .
ʃ J̄ . ſ̄m̄a Fulcmari . C . sof . ʃ Gillīb aścĭet4 ῥap̄ Lond .
ʃ Siūn de Kime Baif̄ f̄pt̄t d̄n̄ Reg . xx . solid p̄ çvincendis
rēc . illis . p̄ . xxiiij5 miīt̄ . t nō sūt recepti . q̄ nō ;
attornat̄ ind ad lucrand vī pdend .

225. 3 Sibilla q̄ fǔ . uč̄ . Rob . t . Wā̄f̄i pēf 5ē rō de
T̄mtūn . ij . bov . t . c̄ . p̄tiū . t j . toftū in Lissintūne
q̄ clamat cē libm maritagiū suū . t in q̄ dēs Rob ſ̄ huit
in̄ḡsēn n̄ p̄ Rob q̄n̄dā vīr suū q̄ ei īpā4 vndīc t̄ Rob venit
t pēf visū . ʃ Hāt visū . ʃ Dies dat̄5 c ap̄ Leic̄ a die
mar̄t̄ pxim̄ p̄ festū Ālōx Pet̄ t̄ Pauli . i xv . dies t̄ in̄m
frat vīs .

CIVITAS LINČ.

226. 5 Ass. veṇ. reč . si Pet̄ 2 Novus Magī . t Ivetta uĉ
ej5 . t Joh̄ fīt eōx ījuste t sīn jūd diss Varīn Tinctorariū .

1 m. 3 d . 5 For ceam (terram) , or sime
2 m. 3 d . similar phrase .
3 m. 4 d . 5 m. 5 ; Abb . Plac . 40 .
223. The assize comes to recognise if Walter, the father of Robert, was seised in his demesne as of fee of two acres and a half of meadow with appurtenances in Allington the day that he died, etc., and if Robert is his next heir; which land Simon de Kyme holds. And Simon comes and says that he has not had a reasonable summons; and Robert admits this. Therefore [a day is given] in the coming of the justices. The sheriff has the writ.

224. The assize comes to recognise if Gilbert de Gaunt and Fulemar de Barton have unjustly and without judgment disseised William son of William, of his free tenement in Barton within the assize. The jury say that they have so disseised him. Judgment: Let William have his seizin thereof; and the others are in mercy. Damage, one mark; Fulemar’s amercement, one hundred shillings; and let Gilbert be amerced at London. And Simon de Kyme, the bailiff, offered the King twenty shillings for having a jury of twenty-four knights to convict those recognitors; and [the twenty shillings] were not accepted, because [Simon] is not the attorney in the matter to win or lose.

225. Sybil, who was the wife of Robert son of Walter, demands against Robert de Trehampton [?] two bovates of land with appurtenances and one toft in Lissington which she claims to be her frank-marriage, and in which Robert [de Trehampton] had no entry, except through Robert [son of Walter], formerly her husband, who sold it to him. And Robert [de Trehampton] comes and craves a view. Let him have a view. A day is given at Leicester in fifteen days from the Tuesday next after the feast of Peter and Paul the Apostles, and in the meantime let a view be made.

CITY OF LINCOLN.

226. The assize comes to recognise if Peter Newmaster, and Ivetta his wife, and John their son, have unjustly and without judgment disseised Warin the Dyer of his free

1 Because he is a Baron.
de libo teñ suo i Linč. infra assim. Juraŭ dicūt q iḫi nō its disē eŭ. ijuste t sīn judiĉo. q iḫi iplacitabant' in i Cuṟ Civitatis Linč. t ibi recuperant saisinā p judm Cuṟ Civitat Linč. p desalta Martīn Marteł q' nō fuit saisit3 de illa tra. t Curia qūita. si placīt fuit ita i Cuṟ. in' īm Wariũ t ḋēo Petr t Ivetta t Johm de ḋēa tra. dicit1 q nō. s; in' Petrm t Martiā Marteł. de .fromString( ) illi2 tre. t q Wariũ tenuit tūc tra illā. t juratores hoc p'cea cognovnt. t Jud Warin5 hat in saisinā suā. t Petr5 t alii i śiu. Đăpnū 2 tJuratores q' yvicti st de pjurio Custodiant' t Oseb Martel. j. recogniś in. i śiu q. dix corā Justiĉ qū nō fecit visū. t testař fuit q sūmōn fuit. 2 śiu Pet' xx. soł. pt in 3.

227. 3 Ass4 veņ reč. si Wiff Taillebot. t Sason fit Wifī. 't Wifī fit Alaŭ t Hamo fr ej3. t Nich fit Seolf ijuste t sīn judiĉo disē Rad Madian de libo teñ suo i Linč. t Wiff t Sason t Wiff t Haũ veniūt t dicūt q iḫi fūt in ī seisinā. p judiĉ Burchmōtī Linč. t in vocāt Cuṟ illā ad Warant. t Cuṟ testat' q nīm placīt fuit in' eōs i Cuṟ. t q. Cuṟ qūm vocaveīt eis defiĉ. ęsīdāř; q Wiff t oms aliī dissaisiatores i śiu. t q Rad hat in saisinā. Đăpnū. xx. soł. pt Wiffi de śiu: Runfar fit Lamb. t Adā de Colecstā. t Pt Sasonā 'de diŋ m4. Rob Pane. 2 Pt Wiffi fit Alaŭ: Wiff Palmū. pt Haũ: Rōg socī5 ej3. pt Nichot

1 Sic. 2 Blank in roll.
tenement in Lincoln, within the assize. The jury say that they have not so disseised him, unjustly and without judgment, because they were impaled thereof in the Court of the City of Lincoln, and there they recovered seisin by judgment of the Court of the City of Lincoln, and by the default of Martin Martel, who was not seised of that land. And the Court, being questioned if there was such a plea in the Court between the said Warin and the said Peter, Ivetta, and John, touching the said land, says that there was not, but [there was a plea] between Peter and Martin Martel touching the services of that land, and that Warin then held that land. And the jurors afterwards admit this. Judgment: Let Warin have his seisin thereof; and Peter and the others are in mercy. Damages

Let the jurors who are convicted of perjury be kept in custody. And Osbert Martel, one of the recognitors thereof, is in mercy, because he said before the Justices that he did not make a view, and it was testified that he was summoned . . . Peter’s amercement, twenty shillings; the pledge therefor is . . . .

227. The assize comes to recognise if William Talbot, Samson son of William, William son of Alan, and Hamo his brother, and Nicholas son of Seolf, have unjustly and without judgment disseised Ralph Madian of his free tenement in Lincoln. And William [Talbot], Samson, William [son of Alan] and Hamo come and say that they have seisin thereof by judgment of the Burghmote of Lincoln, and they vouch that Court to warranty thereof. And the Court testifies that there was no plea between them in that Court. And because the Court which they vouched failed them, it is considered that William [Talbot] and all the other disseisors are in mercy, and that Ralph may have his seisin thereof. Damages, twenty shillings. William [Talbot’s] pledges for the amercement, Runfar son of Lambert, and Adam de Colchester. Samson’s pledges for half a mark, Robert Pane . . . . Pledge of William son of Alan, William Palmer; pledge of Hamo, Roger his partner; pledge of Nicholas,
228. 1 § P)cep† fuit viē qd pactivité vadiā t salvos pt. Witm de Mubray qd ēt responsur 2 P'ori d Sempinghā de vexaçonе de libis elemosī suiq's tenet de dono Roģī de Mub'i. cuj 2 hæs i idē Wīt. 't contex tenere carī īpi 2 Roģī vexat 2dcm P'orem. P'or eat sā die. q' Wīt; ultex marīn in ściō dni R.

229. 2 § Jollan 2 de Stowe i miā. p fla ĵentaçonе eo q diīq ĵ. toftū fuit i man Epi Huģ Linč. 't ĵmotus fuit in. P' Jollaņ Gilleb de Scā Crucē. 't Roģ fīt Wīt de Stowē t de Beteresbi. 3

RESIDUA PLAČ LINČ PLACITATA AP COVINĪR.

230. 1 § Rađ de Auetorp petiit 5s 3 Petru Salsariū t Ysabet uň ĵ. bov ū ū cū ptiū i Milnetorū t Petr 2 fēc defaltā ap Linč ita qd ĵra illa capta fuit i manu dīni Reg 2 t dies caponis mandata ap Covintū t ūc nō ven ipe Petr 3 3 Ysabet ĵ p' 2 t ūc petiit ĵra illa p ple 2. sū 3 eo qd Petr 2 nō venī. ūc fuit ei replegiata sū sit i tali statu usq 3 ad 2 2 j. mēsec p2 festū Scī Mich. t ūc sit ibi Rađ ad audied Judm suū.

1 m. 5 d.
2 m. 5 d.
3 This looks very like an instance of two surnames borne at once, as is still done in Germany. Of course it is not uncommon to find a person using two surnames, taken from two estates, at different times, and being called 'de A' or 'de B' according as he happened to be living at 'A' or 'B', or as the particular record referred to 'A' or 'B'; but I have never met with an instance of two such names used at the same time, unless this be one. It is possible, however, that 'de Betereshi' refers to a third individual, whose Christian name has been omitted, but there is no indication of any such omission.

4 m. 5 d.
Henry son of John; amercement of William [Talbot], twenty shillings; amercement of Samson, half a mark; amercement of William son of Alan, one mark; amercement of Hamo, half a mark; amercement of Nicholas, half a mark.

228. The sheriff was commanded to put by gage and safe pledges William de Mowbray, so that he should be [here] to answer the Prior of Sempringham touching the disturbance of his free alms which he [the Prior] holds of the gift of Roger de Mowbray, whose heir the said William is, and that [William] disturbs the said Prior contrary to the tenor of the charter of the said Roger. The Prior goes without day, because William is beyond the sea in the service of our lord the King.

229. Jollan de Stowe is in mercy for a false presentment, because he said that a toft was in the hands of Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, and he [the Bishop] had been troubled about this. Jollan’s pledges, Gilbert de S. Cross and Roger son of William de Stowe and de Battersby.

THE REST OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE PLEAS, PLEADED AT COVENTRY.

230. Ralph de Authorpe demanded against Peter Salsarius and Isabel his wife two bovates of land with appurtenances in Miltorpe. And Peter made default at Lincoln, so that the land was taken into the King’s hand, and the day of the taking was returned at Coventry. And Peter did not come then, but Isabel [came], and she then for the first time craved the land by plevin. But as Peter did not come, it was not replevied to her; but let it be in the same state until one month after Michaelmas; and let Ralph be there then to hear his judgment. They make a concord.

1 Doubtful; the whole case is obscure.
231. 1 ff. Alex de Pointon querit quod Ric Collector Baldric de Muston. Andr fit Sudhard. Brici. Rob de Grimescros. Laurici de Muston recogintores assise capte in ipm Alex t Witt Briton cora diso G. fit Pet apd Norh plus tre dedunt eius Wittto qm ipse Witt recupavit qs eund Alex p assisam unn id G. fit Pet ore t tvi testat est qd pdcis Witt nò recupavit p assisam illà plusq. j. acr t diim. t. j. mesag. t hoc idé testant quidá alií recogintores ejusdè assise. unn pdci Ric t Baldric alii. iiij. attachiati fuerit adèe cora Justice in respòsuri q1 vehút t dixút qd ipi nò dedút pdco Wittto plusq. j. acr t diim t. j. mesag sic Dòs G. testat se ei dedisse. t viè t totq comitat testat qd ipi i pleno Com plus tre ei dedunt. unn divise notate sunt i roìo viè. Et idò cosidat quid ipi custodiant. t. Ric Baccun. Sim de Benigton. Andr fit Joh de Fenthorp. Ric fit Rob. Hugo fit Abè. Gaufr de Benigto. t Raef fit Alani p'mi pleg pdcoq juratoq. sunt i mia q. ò huei eos.

232. 2 ff. Thedt Hautein pet qs Johem psona de Scredento. j. bov & cù ptìn i Scredento ut Jus suì. t Joh ven t dic qd ipse tenet trà illà. de capítlo Sæ Maì Linç de anno in annu qmdiu eis placút t ñ alií. t vocat Decanù t Capitum ad Warantù in. Q1 veniút t ei warantizat. t dent qd nolút ei respóde desicat ipi sunt sì Epo. t ëo sì die.

1 m. 6. death of Bishop Hugh, in 1900, to the consecration of William de
2 m. 6. The See was vacant from the
3 The See was vacant from the Blysa, or Bleya, 34 Aug. 1903.
231. Alexander de Pointon complains that Richard the collector, Baldric de Muston, Andrew son of Sudhard, Brice, Robert de Grimscross and Laurence de Muston, recognitors in the assize taken between the said Alexander and William Brito before Sir Geoffrey Fitz Peter at Northampton, gave more land to the said William than William recovered against him, Alexander, by that assize; whereof the said Geoffrey Fitz Peter both by word of mouth and by writ testified that the said William did not recover by that assize more than one acre and a half and one messuage; and certain other recognitors in the said assize testify the same. Wherefore the said Richard, and Baldric, and the other four were attached to be before the Justices to answer thereto. And they came and said that they did not give to the said William more than one acre and a half and one messuage, as Sir Geoffrey testifies that he gave him. And the sheriff and the whole county testify that they, in full county, did give him more land, whereof the bounds are noted in the sheriff’s roll. And therefore it is considered that they be kept in custody. And Richard Bacon, Simon de Bennington, Andrew son of John de Fenthorp, Richard son of Robert, Hugh son of Abraham [?], Geoffrey de Bennington, and Ralph son of Alan, the first pledges of the said perjurors, are in mercy because they [the pledges] did did not have them [the perjurors].

232. Theobald Hautein demands against John, parson of Scroddington, one bovate of land with appurtenances in Scroddington as his right. And John comes and says that he holds that land of the Chapter of S. Mary of Lincoln, from year to year, as long as they please, and not otherwise, and he vouches to warranty thereof the Dean and Chapter. [The Dean and Chapter] come and warrant to [John], and say that they are unwilling to answer to [Theobald] because they are without a Bishop. Therefore without day.
RESIDUA PLACITOR. LINC PLACITATA AP LEIC.

283. 1 Sæsisa vén rec sic Thóm ñf Widoñ seisitº fuit i dñice suo ut de feudo de . vij . bov ñr cù ptïñ i Hekintoñ t i Hat die qº ob . tç . Qºm ñr Thóm Angileº tenet q¹ vocaç ad warantũ Costanciã uñ suá q vén ñ ei warantizavit . t dïç qêd assisa nô debet ñt¹ ñpa enim cõgnosciq qêd ñdês Thóm ñta fuit seisitº t qêd ñpã est filia t ñs ejºdês Thóm . t Wido dïç qêd ñpã ñt fuit filia Thóm . nº ñpã Thóm ñqº ñt tenuit p filia suá . t iñ posuit se sup juratã . q dïç ñr sacmento qêd ñpã tenuit ca ñp filia suá . Qº dêo . qûtû fuit si Wido aliud dre vellet : t ñpã dïç q nô . Et ido cõsidatû ; qêd assisa remanecat ñ qêd Wido n¹ capiat p illã.

284. 2 ñt Rîç de Ermëla peç p se t Matiff uñ ejº ñciâ ptê dîm cañ ñr cù ptïñ i Cranewett ñsº Gaufr ñt Rob sicut illã ñ ei conting de libo teneñto qêd fuit Rob q²ndã viri sui i Cranewett . t uñ ñpê Matiff fuit dotata . t Gaufr vén t dïç qêd ñpã qêt clam ei dotê suá i cuñ Templar ap Brueriâ p xx . sot t . j . pallio pæço³ . t iñ vocat cuñ illã ad warant . Concord st.

285. 4 Sæsª m . anç in³ Witt fit Robî peç . ñt Elia ñt Blac teñ de dîm bov ñr ñ ptïñ i Yngoldebi remanet : quia Elias vén ñt cõgnov qêd ñpê tenet ñr illã i vilenagio de Ostbo ñt Nigell ita qêd ñpê Osb pòtest amove eü qû volût . ñt Witt qûrat bve ñsº Osb si volût.

1 m. 6 d . ; Abb. Plac. 40 . ² persecum , a peach , = peach .
² m. 6 d . ³ coloured .
³ 'Perseus,' for 'persus,' from ⁴ m. 7 d .
THE REST OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE PLEAS,
PLEADED AT LEICESTER.

233. The assize comes to recognise if Thomas, the brother of Guy, was seised in his demesne as of fee of seven bovates of land with the appurtenances in Heckington, and in Hale, the day that he died, etc., which land Thomas English holds. [Thomas English] vouched to warranty Constance his wife; and she came and warranted to him; and she says that the assize ought not to be made, for she admits that the aforesaid Thomas [brother of Guy] was so seised, and [she says] that she is the daughter and heir of the said Thomas. Guy says that she was not the daughter of Thomas, and that Thomas never held her to be his daughter, and thereof he put himself upon the jury. [The jury] say, upon oath, that [Thomas brother of Guy] held her to be his daughter. Which being said, Guy was asked if he had anything else to say, and he said that he had not. Therefore it is considered that the assize remains and that Guy takes nothing thereby.

234. Richard de Ermenters demands, for himself and Matilda his wife, the third part of half a carucate of land with appurtenances in Cranwell, against Geoffrey son of Robert, as that which falls to [Matilda] of the free tenement, which belonged to Robert, formerly her husband, in Cranwell, and whereof the said Matilda was endowed. Geoffrey comes and says that she quit-claimed her dower to him in the court of the Templars at Bruer for twenty shillings and a peach-coloured cloak; and thereof he vouches that court to warranty. They make a concord.

235. The assize of mort d'ancestor between William, son of Roger, demandant, and Elias, son of Black, tenant, of half a bovate of land with appurtenances in Ingoldsby, remains, because Elias came and admitted that he holds that land in villenage of Osbert son of Nigel, so that Osbert can remove him when he wishes. William may seek a writ against Osbert if he wish.

287. "ff Rob Dod tun latent as m. anē q’s Gileb fit Roq̄i de ij. bov ųt cū ptiē i Dei toń t ā; pœcuq̄ nec pt de pœq̄ndo huit q, paup fuit. sā Gileb eat sā die.

288. "ff Assisa ven reş si Ranā de Blankenay iustē tā sū jud exaltaq̄ stāgnu q̄ddā i Dunestoṇ ad nocuētu libi teneńti Raq̄ de Śco Licio t̄ Eve u ųq̄ i eac villa p5 festū Ści Mich px̄iā [anē p’mā Coroṇ dni Regē]. ff Juŗ dt qit ita exaltaq̄ stāgnu iłlud. ff Judm. Stāgnu adreicet̄ sīc qe debeq̄ t q soq̄t. t Ranā i miā. Dāpān. iij. sōt. miā. j. m. pt de miā. Joh de Bergates. Philippē de Timblund.


290. "ff Rob Basewiṅ recedit sū die q’s Aliĉ q Emnī fit Roq̄i peť de as m. anē de iij. acī p’ti i Basewiṅtorp. q̄ pojē Aliĉ q Emnī hūt viros de q’bā q q sit metiō i bvi.

m. 7 d. m. 8. m. 8. m. 8. m. 8 d.
236. The assize comes to recognise if John de Burgate has unjustly and without judgment raised a fence in Timberland to the damage of the free tenement of Fulk son of Maurice, in the same town, and after the coronation of our lord the King at Canterbury. The jury say that [John] has so raised a fence. Judgment: Let the fence be knocked down, and John is in mercy. Damages, three shillings. John’s amercement, one mark. Pledges for the amercement, Walter de Marton and Philip de Timberland.

237. Robert Dod brought an assize of mort d’ancestor against Gilbert son of Roger, touching two bovates of land with appurtenances in Denton, and did not prosecute, and he had no pledges to prosecute, because he was a pauper. Let Gilbert go without day.

238. The assize comes to recognise if Ranulf de Blankney has unjustly and without judgment raised a certain dam in Dunston to the damage of the free tenement of Ralph de S. Lis, and Eva his wife, in the same town, and after Michaelmas next [before the first coronation of the King]. The jury say that [Ranulf] has so raised the dam. Judgment: Let the dam be adjusted as it ought to be and formerly was, and Ranulf is in mercy. Damages, two shillings; amercement, one mark. Pledges for the amercement, John de Burgate and Philip de Timberland.

239. The assize comes to recognise if William son of Haldein has unjustly and without judgment disseised Hugh son of Richard of his free tenement in Wellingore after Michaelmas next [before the first coronation of the King]. The jury say that [William] has not so disseised [Hugh], because [Hugh] never had any free tenement. Judgment: Let William hold; and Hugh is in mercy.

240. Robert Baswin goes without day against Alice and Emma, daughters of Roger, [who were] demandants in an assize of mort d’ancestor touching four acres of meadow in Bassingthorpe, because the said Alice and Emma have husbands, of whom there is no mention in the writ.
241. 'ff Assisa ven reç si Sinoth pr Orewen seïsit\sup{9} fuit i
dnico suo ut de feudo de . j. bov \textit{\&} ç pt\textit{i}ñ i Leke die quo
obiit. Q\textit{m} \textit{\&}ræ Eudo fit \textit{R}ob . T\textit{\&}stan\sup{9} fit Ywein . t Briç
fit Wal\textit{l}æ . t Derflæc u\textit{x} ej\sup{9} tenet. Concordati sunt . t
Ywein\sup{9} fit Sie . j. jurato\textit{s} qui dix qd ñ obiit seïsit\sup{9} t aliui
ju\textit{r} oënes dix\textit{ut} qd obiit seïsit\sup{9} t ïo i ñia . pt de ñia .
s . j. ñ . Harald Sie tion Norman\sup{9} carpentari\sup{9}.

242. 'ff Assisa ven reç si Joh pr Bodci seïsit\sup{9} fuit i
dnico suo ut de feudo de . j. acr \textit{\&} cù pt\textit{i}ñ i Wreng\textit{t} die q\sup{9} ob \textit{t}ç.
Q\textit{m} \textit{\&}ræ Rieç fit Bine tenet . qui venit t cogno\textit{s}cit qd ita
obiit seïsit\sup{9} de \textit{j}dræ acra \textit{t}re ñ illæ ei reddidit . s3 de pt\textit{i}ñ
dicq qd nîte sunt ptinencie ill\sup{9} acr . t Bodces dicq qd tres
peate p\textit{ti} t . j . via ptin\textit{et} ad acra illæ ita qd in ñ fcs
via\sup{3} a juratorib\textit{y} . t juratores \textit{j}t\textit{s}it si in fec\textit{t} vis\textit{s} . dixut
q\textit{d} Bodces n\sup{1}l posuit i visu suo n\sup{1}l acra illæ . nec al\textit{iq} f\textit{ecit}
metion\textit{e} de \textit{j}dræ i\textit{j} . peatis p\textit{ti} . vi de via . t \textit{id} co\textit{s}\textit{idat\textit{u}}
est q\textit{d} n\sup{1}l recupet de it t\textit{b}y pe\textit{t} tre . s3 \textit{j}rat bve in . si
voluit.

243. 'ff Alieq q fuit u\textit{x} Humfr\sup{3} pe\textit{ti} ñ\sup{9} Priorissam de Lekebur\textit{n}
. v . acr p\textit{ti} ç pt\textit{i}ñ i Saufle\textit{t}ebi ut illæ q pt\textit{in}et dot\textit{e} su\textit{a}
q\textit{m} ht ex doñ \textit{\p}d\textit{ci} Umfr . t R\textit{ob} P\textit{lior} de Lekebur\textit{n} ven\textit{t}
\textit{t}
pe\textit{t} iñ vis\textit{u} . hat vis\textit{u}.

244. 'ff Ead pe\textit{ti} ñ\sup{9} eanç P\textit{lioriss} . i\textit{j} . acr cù pt\textit{i}ñ i Saufle\textit{t}ebi
ut jus su\textit{u} que ei date f\textit{uer}t i libum maritagi\textit{u} . t P\textit{lior} petit
\textit{1} m. 9. \textit{9} m. 9. Constable '; see post, Case 253.
\textit{2} 'Non,' interlined. \textit{10} m. 10. \textit{9} m. 10.
\textit{3} Apparently the same as 'Alice the
241. The assize comes to recognise if Sinoth, the father of Orewen, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one bovate of land with appurtenances in Leake the day that he died, which land Endo son of Robert, Thurstan son of Ywein, and Brito son of Walter, and Derflee his wife hold. They make a concord. Ywin son of Sie, one of the jurors, said that [Sinoth] did not die seised, and all the other jurors said that he did die seised; therefore Ywin is in mercy. Pledges for the amercement, to wit, one mark, Harold Sie, and Norman the Carpenter.

242. The assize comes to recognise if John, the father of Benedict, was seised in his demesne as of fee of one acre of land with appurtenances in Wrangle the day that he died, etc., which land Richard son of Bine holds. And [Richard] comes and admits that [John] did die so seised of the said acre of land, and he has given it up to [Benedict], but touching the appurtenances, he says that there are no appurtenances to that acre. And Benedict says that three perches of meadow and a road are appurtenant to that acre; so that a view thereof was made by the jurors. The jurors, being asked if they had made a view thereof, say that Benedict put nothing in their view except that acre, nor did he make any mention of the said three perches of meadow, nor of the road. Therefore it is considered that [Benedict] do recover nothing touching those three perches of land, but he may seek a writ thereof if he wish.

243. Alice, who was the wife of Humphrey, demands against the Prioress of Legbourn five acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby, as those which appertain to the dower which she has of the gift of the said Humphrey. And Robert, the Prior of Legbourn, comes and prays a view thereof. Let him have a view.

244. The same [Alice] demands against the same Prioress two acres with appurtenances in Saltfleetby as her right, which were given to her in frank-marriage. And the Prior prays
in vis. hat. Dies dat2 ⌂ eis aṕ Covintr a die dncia an festũ Sicũ Kenelmi i xv. dies. ⌂ inũm fiant vis3. ⌂ Alič poñ lo. suo Rič fit suũ. ⌂ Wall fit ej3d Alič ⌂ hes ṓdėi Humfr. venit ⌂ wartantabvit ei dotė suã.


5 Atornat9 Abβ de Exaq'ío dĩe qd sũ oportet eos aliuq dĩce sup cartas suãs ṓnductas. aliuq dĩct.

246. 6 † Martin5 le Mñcer pẽr asaẽs de morte an. de. j. seldã i Stone 25 Aluredũ de Norbãetũ. Et testaẽ ⌂ corã Justĩẽ q ṓdãs Alured9 nõ tenet frã n1 p volûtatẽ Huqoís

1 m. 10; Abb. Plac. 40.
2 Lessay or Essay, on the coast of Normandy, four leagues from Coutances. Bandrand.
3 Robert de Queroeto, alias de Katineto, alias de Cheney, Bishop of Lincoln, 1147–1168.
4 Sic.
5 This is written in the margin, and it is not clear where it is intended to come in.
a view thereof. Let him have it. A day is given them at Coventry in fifteen days from the Sunday before the feast of S. Kenelm, and in the meantime let a view be made. Alice puts in her place Richard, her son. And Walter, son of the said Alice, and heir of the said Humphrey, came and warranted to her her dower.

245. Gilbert the monk, the attorney of the Abbot of Lessay, demands against the Abbot of Peterborough and Humphrey son of William, the advowson of the church of Sudbrook as the right of the church of the Holy Trinity of Lessay, whereof the church of Lessay has been seised for sixty years and more of the gift of Robert de Hay, whose charter [Gilbert] produces, and which attests the gift. [Gilbert] produces also the charter, of Richard son of Robert [de Hay], confirming the gift of his father, and the charter of King Henry the father, confirming the same, and the charter of Robert, Bishop of the place, confirming to them all churches of right belonging to the church of Lessay, and the charter of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirming the said church [of Sudbrook] to the said church [of Lessay]. And Hugh Scot, put in the place of the Abbot of Peterborough, and the said Humphrey come and defend the seisin of the said Abbot of Lessay, and the right of the church of Lessay, as the Court shall consider. It is considered that nothing has been said on which any deraignment may be made; but he who holds, let him hold.

The attorney of the Abbot of Lessay says that if it behoves them to say anything else upon their charters produced, they will say it.

246. Martin the Mercer demands an assize of mort d'ancestor touching a shop in Stain [?] against Alured de Northampton. And it is testified before the Justices that the said Alured does not hold the land except at the will of Hugh, formerly
q’ndā Epi Linč. t p’sea p volūtātē Baři Epaṭ6 Linč. Asī remaneat sā die q, Epiā hābet4 i Linč.1

* PLACITA CAPTA APD BEDEF A DIE SČI MICI I III . SEPTV CORĀ SIM DE PATESHULL t E. DE FAUKENBG t SOCHIS SUIS ANNO REGNI B. J. Q’RTO.

247. 1ff Juraf ven recognit’a. Que p’suture sce sint sup ėram Rad Morin i Harewel dū iđ Rad fuit dissaisis8 p serviciū dni Regd dū iđ Coṁ fuit Moretīn. 1ff Jur dnt q’d Joh Mauduit t moniales de Arewold hnt ėrā i villa illa. t hnt magū boscum. ptinentē ad Arewold. t q’d īpī essartaivant multū de bosco suo iquo iđ Rad t hoies sui ƈsuērūt hre ƈmuniā. dū īpe Rad fuit dissaisis9 t q īpe Joh fecit f’i fossaī aṅ ėram suā t sr ėram suā. t de ėra suā t Moniales similič. t q’d nich sciuēt de aliis āpturis.

248. 1ff Assisa m anē in? Eliā fit Widoṅ petentē t sres Hospitāl Ierm de. j. hid ēr t diṁ ē ptīn ī Prostele; po9 āp Westīn ī Crastino Scī Martīn ppī lihtātē Hospitālār. Id dies daś s reč.

249. 5ff Essoniatōr p’oris de Hintindoṅ optulit se iiiij. die ƈsus Huḡ fuit Ordūi de pt ass. m. aṅ. t Huḡ ē venī v esseń. t Huḡ fuit peīns. t io ess sā die t Huḡ i źnia t pt ejus similič. pt ej5 fūnt Petr5 Caretaś Rīč Canun.

1 See note to Case 222, ante. 6 m. 2; Abb. Plac. 36.
2 Coram Bege Boll, No. 14; see m. 2 d.
4 m. 2 d.
5 m. 2 d.
Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards at the will of the bailiff of the Bishopric of Lincoln. Let the assize remain without day, because there is no Bishop of Lincoln.

PLEAS TAKEN AT BEDFORD IN THREE WEEKS FROM MICHAELMAS, BEFORE SIMON DE PATESHULL, EUSTACE DE FALCONBERG, AND THEIR FELLOWS, IN THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING JOHN [A.D. 1202].

247. The jury comes to recognise what purprestures were made on the land of Ralph Morin in Harwood, while Ralph was disseised through being in the King’s service, while [the King] was Earl of Mortain. The jury say that John Mauduit and the nuns of Harwood have land in that town, and they have a great wood belonging to Harwood, and that they cleared much of their wood, in which the said Ralph and his men were accustomed to have common, while Ralph was disseised; and also that John [Mauduit] caused a bank to be made in front of [Ralph’s?] land, and on his land, and of his land, and the nuns likewise; and that they know nothing of any other purprestures.

248. The assize of mort d’ancestor between Elias son of Guy, demandant, and the Brethren of the Hospital [of S. John] of Jerusalem, [tenants], touching one hide and a half of land with appurtenances in Priestley, is put at Westminster on the morrow of S. Martin, because of the liberty of the Hospitallers. The same day is given to the recognitors.

249. The essoiner of the Prior of Huntingdon offered himself on the fourth day against Hugh son of Ordmer, of a plea of assize of mort d’ancestor. And Hugh did not come, nor essoin himself, and was the demandant. And therefore the essoiner goes without day, and Hugh is in mercy and his pledges likewise. His pledges were Peter the carter, and Richard Canun.
250. 1 f] Gileb le Gode petit 2 sa 3 Siim fit Elie. iij. virg. & cuptiin i Wilbesnede ut jus t hehitatę suă. Que ei hit descendt de Gilbto pavo 4 suo qui in fuit seisit 5 in dnicu ut de feudo t jure anno t die quo H. avus pris dni Reg obiit capiendo in expt ad vatići. v. soł t iiiij. d t pl 8 [t scienw de Gileb debutt descendt. Alur de Alur. Rič pr’i suo 6 t hoc ofit diironare 7 sa e p qndă libm hoıem suı̊ Rad forestariu qui hoc ofit phare ut de visu t pęcepto pris sui Rob 7ec. t Siim veś t defnit Jus suı̊ t dič qd injuste 8 sa e petit tra illa q, alı̊q petiıt eand tra quidă Gervasi 9 de Windesores pens ipi 5 Gileb sic illa q ei debutt descendt de pđco Gileb de c 7 seı̊na m 8 petit 9 tra illa t tandę covenit in 10 eos coră Justiic dni Reg 8. 5 Ranň de Glanviff R. eпо Lond. Rič eпо Winton. H. eпо Saresb 4 qd finis fęs fuit in 10 eos 2 cırŏph fęm i cuř dni Reg ıa qd p finę illu remăsit ei tra illa t in vocat cuř q cirogphu n potest ıre. eo qd quidă Wiff cui fliă suă maritaṿat ppę covęcąné qm diç illu n tenissę: venit ad domu suă t illa fregıt t asportaŭ illud cirogphu simł e cu aliis cavaıt suas. t si hoc ei nō suńč : ipe ofıt hoc defne ę p qndă libm hoıem suı̊ Regni le Child q 11Leanq. t Gileb vęn t petit cósidačonę cuř de sic ipe Siım vocat cuř dni Reg ę cirogphu ę t nō ht ilid cirogphu. t dič qd ipe 5 1vasi 9 nł potuit faç vı̊ debutt p qd ipe jus suı̊ amıtft. Dies dat 9 ; eis ap Westăni 1 ocĮ Sći Martını ad aud Judm suı̊.

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1 m. 2 d.
2 This word was first written ‘abavo’ and subsequently altered; it is not very clear, but ‘proavo’ is the word required. The scribe to make it clearer has added a marginal note, which I have put in brackets.
3 Marginal note.
4 Richard FitzNeale, Bishop of London, consecrated 31 Dec. 1189;
5 Richard Tooliffe, alias More, Bishop of Winchester, 1173–1189; Hubert Walter, Bishop of Salisbury, 1189–1193. Richard Tooliffe died prior to 22 Oct. 1190 (when his successor was consecrated), so that the fine must have been made shortly before that date, and before the Bishop of London had been actually consecrated.
Gilbert Good demands against Simon son of Elias three virgates of land with appurtenances in Whipsnade as his right and inheritance, which ought to descend to him from Gilbert his great-grandfather, who was seised thereof in demesne as of fee and right on the year and day on which Henry the grandfather of the King's father died, taking issues thereof to the value of five shillings and four pence, and more; (and be it known that from Gilbert it ought to descend to Alfred [?], and from Alfred to Richard, [Gilbert's] father); and this he offers to deraign against [Simon] by a certain free man of his, Ralph the Forester, who offers to prove this as of the view and by the command of his father, Robert, etc. Simon comes, and defends [Gilbert's] right; and says that [Gilbert] unjustly demands that land against him, because formerly one Gervase de Windsor, a relative of Gilbert's, demanded that land as that which ought to descend to him from the same Gilbert [the great-grandfather] of whose seisin the land is now demanded, and it was at last agreed between them, before the King's Justices, to wit, Ralph de Glanville, Richard Bishop of London, Richard Bishop of Winchester, and Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, that a fine was made between them, and a chirograph was made in the King's Court, and by that fine the land remained to him [Simon]; and he vouches the Court [to warranty] thereof, because he cannot produce the chirograph, for the reason that a certain William, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, on account of the agreement, which he [William] said that he [Simon] had not kept, came to his house, and broke it, and carried off the chirograph, together with other chattels. And if this will not suffice, he offers to defend it by a certain free man of his, Reginald the Child, who [offers to defend the same], etc. Gilbert comes, and craves the consideration of the Court inasmuch as Simon vouches the King's Court and the chirograph, and does not produce the chirograph; and he says that Gervase was not able or entitled to do anything by which he [Gilbert] should lose his right. A day is given them on the octave of Martinmas at Westminster to hear their judgment.


1 m. 3 d. 2 m. 3 d. 3 m. 4 d. 4 Apparently the same as 'Alice widow of Humphrey;' see Cases 165, 243, 244, 255.
251. A day is given to David Read and Amabel his wife, demandants, and to the Prior of Dunstable, [tenant], by his attorney, touching a plea of assize of last presentation; it is put at Dunstable on the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints at the prayer of the parties. The same day is given to all the recognitors. And be it known that Amabel did not come or essoin herself, but David says that he was put in her place at Westminster, but he produces no writ thereof. And the Prior, by his attorney, prays that this may be allowed in his favour.

252. The assize comes to recognise whether four virgates of land with appurtenances in Houghton are the lay fee of Robert de Wilshampstead or the free alms belonging to the church of Houghton, which [land] Geoffrey de Hotot claims against the said Robert. Robert comes, and vouches to warranty thereof Hugh de Hotot, whose father gave [Robert] that land by his charter which he shows; so that he caused [Hugh] to be summoned by a writ of the Justices to be present before the Justices to warrant the land to him. And [Hugh] did not come, or essoin himself, and the summons was testified to.

Judgment: Let [Hugh] be attached to be at Westminster on the octave of Martinmas; and because he is not dwelling in the county of Bedford, [Robert] may have a writ to the Sheriff of Derbyshire.

253. A day is given in the coming of the Justices to Alice the Constable, [demandant], by her attorney, and to the Prioress of Legbourn, tenant, by her attorney, touching five acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby, concerning which a jury is arraigned. And because all the recognitors are poor men, let them be removed; and the sheriff is commanded to cause lawful knights and other proved and discreet men to be elected for this purpose.

1 m. 4 d.  tructus. See Ducange, s.v. Breca  
2 For braccas, from breca or bracc, the same as combra, agger  
3 This appears to refer to a dam across the stream.  
4 Sic.
Simon Waleys, Robert, son of Nicholas, Robert Fleming, Alexander Duce, and Reginald, son of Harvey—recognitors [in an assize] of novel disseisin taken at Ipswich, before the King's Justices, between the Prior of S. Neot's and Matilda, mother of William de Eu, touching a certain bank thrown up in Hardwick,—were summoned to be before the Justices at Bedford, to certify to them what they had given to Matilda touching the bank. They come and say that in truth the Prior had unjustly and without judgment raised three brays to the damage of Matilda's free tenement in Hardwick, to wit, one at one head of the dam, another at the other head of the dam, and the third near the place where Matilda's [water-]gates are raised in the dam which has been taken down. And being asked if those brays were raised of new 1 earth or of the dam which fell down, they say they were raised upon the dam which was there first. And being asked to what damage, they answer that their fellows gave them to understand that [the brays] were raised to Matilda's damage, unjustly and without judgment, and they say that the [water-]gates cannot be raised in the dam because of them, and that she took down her first dam on account of them. A day is given them in the quindene of Martinmas at Westminster, and let William Garbod, one of the recognitors, who did not come, be attached.

1 This appears to be the meaning, but the whole case is obscure.
1 PLACITA & ASSISE CAPTE CORAM SIÛM DE PATIS-HUIL & EUSTAC DE FAUCÜSÈ & RIC MALE-BISSE ET HENR DE NORHAM T ALEX DE POINOT ÀFD NORHAMTON IN OCTAB NATIVITATIS DE MARIE ANNO REGNI B JOHIS iii°.

255. 2 " Aliè q fuit uû Humfr° Priorissam de Lekeburna. ij. acê p'ti ë ptiû i Saliletob i ut maritagiû suû q'd Rob fît Galeb ë p ej° ei dedit uû ipà seisita fuit ut de maritagio suo tempe H. Reg ëris dni Reg capi expi in ad valû

 4 ' t hoc oft diæronare ùs° eà p q'mdâ libm boiem suû.' t Plo pòit° lo. Plorisse veû ò dei q Umfr q'mdâ vir ipius Aliè dedit ei ñrà illâ i libam elemosinâ p cartag q° pût° ò vocât ad warantû Walâm fît ò hedê ipî° Umfr. sà ò dei ë pte tota ëdedatê suû delapidavì ò zaliex man° possuit. ut frîm sorô ò zaliex occasiô auferandi eis ò aliis ñras a ëre suo sibi data t. ò in ëcê cûi ë z auxiliû p ò ò milites Com Linê hoc ëc testant°. ò in ënt

diè aûd Westûn i j. insem a die Sîc Mich ad auû in Judm suû.

256. 8 " Wiff de Werele t Ost Balehoûn reç nov ëdis capte cora Justic aû Gipewic in. Porê de Sêo Nocto t Matîff ñìrem Wiff de Augo de quodam fossato levato i Êdwic suûmoniû ad ëtiffàdu Justic quid ipû dedit ët Matîff de

2 m. 9. The same as Alice the Con-
3 stable, see Case 165. See also Case 244.
4 Blank in roll.
5 m. 15. See Case 254.

255. Alice, who was the wife of Humfrey, demands against the Prioress of Legburn two acres of meadow with appurtenances in Saltfleetby as her [frank-] marriage, which Robert, son of Gilbert, her father, gave her, and of which she was seised, as of her [frank-] marriage, in the time of King Henry, the father of the lord King, taking issues thereof to the value of ; and this she offers to deraign against her by a certain free man of hers. And the Prior [of Legburn], put in the place of the Prioress, comes, and says that Humfrey, Alice's late husband, gave that land [to the Prioress] in free alms, by his charter, which they proffer; and they vouch to warranty Walter, Humfrey's son and heir; but they say that he has wasted the whole of his inheritance, and placed it in the hands of others, [namely] of his brothers, and sisters, and others, by the occasion of his alienating, to them and others, the lands given to him by his father. And they crave the advice and help of the court, for God's sake. And the knights of Lincolnshire testify the same. And therefore let them have a day in one month from Michaelmas, at Westminster, to hear their judgment therein.

256. William de Wereale and Osbert Balehom—recognitors [in an assise of] novel disseisin taken before the Justices at Ipswich, between the Prior of S. Neot's and Matilda, the mother of William de Eu, touching a certain bank thrown up in Hardwick—were summoned to certify to the Justices what they had given to Matilda.
illo fossato veōt t diūt qd ipi nolueīt seq socios suos qui diūt qd brecke quedā levate fuit ipse ab ipo plōre ad capita fossati. sīq diūt pōci [?] qd pōcē t adhuc dnt qd nec brecke nec fossatū ilū levatū fuit ipse: q q fossatū levatū fuit lx. annis tnsactis. t Walē de Kent. j. reū īn vēn t diū qd īpē t socii sui diūt qd plōr levāv ījuste duas breckas ad duo capita fossati t ī fossatū. Dies dat° s Pōri t Matītt tēs æpt pē festū Sēi Mich ap Bedēf tēc veniat pōcē Wālt. Id dies dat° t. v. reū p essōn t Aēk Duce t Regiī filī Hēviīc attach.
touching the bank. They came and said that they did not wish to follow their fellow [recognitors], who said that certain brays were unjustly raised by the Prior at the heads of the dam, but they, the above named [recognitors], said, and they still say precisely, that neither the brays nor the bank were unjustly raised, because the bank was thrown up sixty years ago. And Walter de Kent, one of the recognitors thereof, came, and said that he and his fellow [recognitors] said that the Prior had unjustly raised two brays at the two heads of the dam, but [he had] not [unjustly thrown up] the bank. A day is given to the Prior and Matilda at Bedford, in three weeks after Michaelmas, and let the said Walter [de Kent] then come. The same day is given to five recognitors by their essoin; and let Alexander Duce and Reginald son of Harvey be attached.
GLOSSARY.

The numbers refer to the Cases, not to the pages.

adreclaire (238), to set straight, to set to rights, to adjust: here to lower the dam to its original height; Du Cange, s.v. adreclaire; Skeat, s.v. address, dress.

atia (191), hate, spite. This is the English word hate; see Skeat, s.v. hate; Du Cange, s.v. atia.

breaca (254, 255), for brace, or bracca, a brace; Ourses, locus in fundio aeger quodam coarctatus pietium capiendorum gratia, Du Cange. The English word bray seems to be nearly obsolete, see New English Dict. s.v. Braye; Crabb's Tech. Dict., Latham's Dict., etc. The primary meaning seems to be a bank or mound; it appears to be still in use as a military term. See Du Cange, s.v. Braca, Braga, Combra.

esnecia (36, 112), esnetia, esncia, ainsncia, the limited right of primogeniture enjoyed in certain cases by the eldest co-parcener. See Spelman, s.v. esnecia; Du Cange, s.v. ainsncia.

espartare (247), clearing or grubbing up wood; see Spelman, s.v. Es- partum; Du Cange, s.v. espartire.

de leveria (175). This seems to be the only known instance of this word. Du Cange (ed. 1845) quotes this case, and adds, 'Legendum videtur Relevio,' but does not give any instance of Relevium used with the meaning required in the text. Relevatium is found for relocaism, and perhaps this is the word intended to be used. Rele- catio would seem to be the proper word, though I cannot find any other instance of such a writ.

militia (89), a knight's fee, or perhaps here, a tenement held by knight service, whether more or less than a knight's fee. In the last place where it is used, it seems to mean the tenure by knight service, rather than the tenement. See Du Cange, s.v. militia.

mutare, mutatia, mutarias (101), to mew, a mewing. The primary meaning is to moult, hence to confine or keep close while moulting, hence to take charge of, to keep. See Du Cange, s.v. muta (3); Wedgwood, Dict. of English Etymology, s.v. Mew.

persus (234), for persus, from per- securum, a peach; peach-coloured. Du Cange, s.v. persus, persus.

portimetus (179), a portmote. The same as a Burgh-mote. The
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word seems to be wrongly formed after the style of Burgi-motus; in the same way is found Porti reve, a Port reeve. See Spelman, a.v. Portmote; Du Cange, a.v. Portmota. 'The Portmote, or Portmannimote, i.e. Portmen's Court, is said to be held not only in Port-Towns as generally rendered; but in Inland Towns, the word Port in Saxon signify-

ing the same with City.'—Jacob's Law Dict.

viridis (26), vair, a kind of party-coloured fur, well known in heraldry; derived from Lat. varia, or pellicia varia. See Du Cange, a.v. Viride (2); Skost, a.v. Vair.

vixinetum (304). A very curious use of this word; I cannot find any other examples.
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ACCOUNTS OF THE SELDEN SOCIETY FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1888, TO OCTOBER 31, 1889.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and Life-Compositions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on Investments</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<table>
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<td>Life-Compositions transferred to Capital Account</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>17</td>
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\[ £497 \ 17 \ 9 \]

Examined and found correct,

\( (\text{Signed}) \) R. CAMPBELL  
HUBERT HALL  \( \) Auditors.

June 16, 1890.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life-Compositions</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>200l. India 8 per cent. Stock (Certificates to Bearer) at 97½</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brokerage</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>78</td>
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£278  0  0

£278  0  0

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL  
HUBERT HALL  
Auditors.

June 16, 1890.

We have compared the entries in Treasurer's books with the vouchers from November 1, 1888, to October 31, 1889, and find them correct, showing the receipts (inclusive of 184l. 17s. 9d. brought forward from the last account) to have been 497l. 17s. 9d., and the payments to have been 105l. (being five life-compositions transferred to the capital account), leaving a balance in favour of the Society of 392l. 17s. 9d. Two Certificates to Bearer of India 8 per cent. Stock for 100l. each were produced to us.

(Signed) R. CAMPBELL  
HUBERT HALL  
Auditors.

June 16, 1890.
OBJECTS AND WORK

OF THE

SELDEN SOCIETY

WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF MANUSCRIPTS WITH WHICH THE SOCIETY PROPOSES TO DEAL

LONDON

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY, W.

1890

Price to non-members of the Society, One Shilling.
CONTENTS.

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Selden Society.

FOUNDED 1887.

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

OUTLINE OF OBJECTS.

I. The printing of MSS. and of new editions and translations of books having an important bearing on English Legal History;

II. The collection of materials for Dictionaries of Anglo-French and of Law Terms;

III. The collection of materials for a history of English Law;

IV. The holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of papers;

V. The publication of a selection of the papers read at the meetings and of other original communications.

The fourth volume of the Society's publications, which will be issued in respect of the Subscription for 1890, is in the press. It will be edited by Professor F. W. Maitland and Mr. W. Paley Baildon. It will contain four short treatises containing precedents for the business of Manorial and other Local Courts. These treatises belong to the early part of the fourteenth and the last years of the fifteenth century, and will, it is hoped, throw new light on many points, especially upon procedure and pleading. The volume will also comprise selections from the Court Rolls of the Bishop of Ely's Manor of Littleport, which rolls have been placed at the Editor's disposal by the kindness of Mr. O. C. Pell. Should space permit selections will also be given from some very ancient rolls which have lately come to light in the course of re-arrangements made in the Public Record Office.

The fifth volume of the Society's publications, which will be issued in respect of the Subscription for 1891, is in course of preparation. It will consist of the well-known "Mirror of Justices," and will be edited from the MS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Mr. J. W. Whitaker, of Trinity College, Cambridge. This curious book has never been properly edited, and the text of it which has hitherto been current is full of many perplexing mistakes. The book is of great importance as showing the opinion which a distinguished citizen of London held concerning the
administration of the Common Law by the King's Justices, and the many defects in the great statutes of Edward I.'s reign.

The first publication of the Society, recently issued in respect of the Subscription for 1887, is a volume of Thirteenth Century Pleas of the Crown, from the Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, edited, with a translation, by Mr. F. W. Maitland, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, Cambridge. Many of these criminal cases are very interesting, and they throw more light than cases of almost any other class on the manners and customs of the people. They are not, however, on that account the less valuable from the point of view of the legal historian. The criminal cases in the Year Books are not many, and yet they have to fill the long interval between Bracton and Staundford. The volume begins with the year 1200, and contains many cases from the reign of John, which illustrate fully the working of the ordeals of fire and water. It contains also many cases from the first part of Henry III.'s reign, which may serve to show how a substitute for the ordeals was gradually found in trial by jury. Though for the most part the cases are cases of felony, still many of the grievances redressed by the Great Charter are illustrated, and care has been taken to collect whatever throws new light on the procedure of the ancient Local Courts, the system of frankpledge, the representation of counties and boroughs for judicial purposes, the condition of the towns, their corporate privileges, and the like.

The second volume of the Society's publications, issued in respect of the Subscription for 1888, is a volume of Select Pleas in Manorial and other Seigniorial Courts from the earliest Manorial Rolls extant, edited with a translation by Mr. F. W. Maitland. The term Manorial Rolls may perhaps hardly give a fair impression of the contents of these records. Only a small part of them is taken up by conveyancing entries, such as surrenders, admittances, and the like. By far the greater part is taken up by contentious proceedings; and these are of many different kinds. In the first place there are the actions for land held by villein services, and disputes between the lord and his tenants as to services and rights of common, and similar matters. In the second place, there are numerous personal actions for debts and trespasses, matters quite unconnected with land law. In the third place, the lord usually has the leet jurisdiction. The first stages of a criminal prosecution often take place in the Local Courts; and the petty offences are punished there, the King's Courts hardly as yet interfering with any crime which falls short of felony. The mediaeval law as to offences answering to our modern misdemeanours and offences punishable upon summary conviction must be found in the Rolls of the Local Courts, which were in truth the police courts of the neighbourhood. The procedure before these local tribunals is of very great interest, as it preserved many archaisms which had disappeared from the King's Courts before the time at which our extant records begin. Lastly, the whole system of local police, of frankpledge and so forth, is displayed.
In short, the whole legal life and much of the social life of a mediaeval village is recorded in one way or another upon the Manor Rolls. In the Public Record Office there is a rich collection of these rolls, many dating from the reign of Edward I. and a few even from the reign of Henry III., relating to manors which at one time or another came into the hands of the Crown. It is probable that there are rolls equally early in other libraries and in private hands; and about such the Council will be grateful for any information. By the permission of the Council of King's College, Cambridge, the editor has been able to use a very ancient set of rolls belonging to the Abbey of Bec. The volume contains extracts from the rolls of the manors in England of the Abbey of Bec in no less than thirteen counties (Berks, Bucks, Dorset, Hants, Middlesex, Northampton, Norfolk, Oxford, Surrey, Suffolk, Sussex, Warwick, and Wilts); extracts from the rolls of the Abbot of Ramsey's manors in Huntingdonshire, and from the rolls of his great honour of Broughton, which extended into seven shires; also from the rolls of his Court of the fair of St. Ives in 1275, which contain many curious cases concerning the merchant "communitates" of Huntingdon, Leicester, Nottingham, and other towns, and throw new light on "the law merchant"; also from the rolls of the Abbot of Battle's Manorial Court of Brightwaltham (Berks), and of the view of frankpledge held at Brightwaltham, for Brightwaltham, Hartley, and Conholt; also from the rolls of the Abbess of Romsey's Courts of the Manor of Ashton and of the Hundred of Whorhelsden, Wilts.

The third volume of the Society's publications, issued in respect of the Subscription for 1889, is a volume of Select Civil Pleas of the thirteenth century from the Plea Rolls preserved in H.M. Public Record Office, edited with a translation by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, of Lincoln's Inn. Some account of these Rolls is given by Professor Maitland in his Introduction to the first volume of the Society's publications. The Civil Cases for the most part consist of actions relating directly or indirectly to land, of writs of right, writs of entry, actions for dower and the like; the various "Assizes" (Mort d'ancestor, Novel disseisin, Last Presentation, &c.) are very frequent. In these actions the title of the litigants is often set out with much detail. Sometimes it is traced to the Conquest; and at times reference is made to Domesday Book. Among the actions indirectly concerning land may be instanced those to enforce feudal services, for warranty of land, disputes about levying tolls, infringement of franchises, obstruction of rivers, and so forth. Among cases not concerning land there may be mentioned an early case of Boycotting in 1200, and an action for breach of promise of marriage somewhat later. This volume, like the recent volume of Pleas of the Crown, will begin with the year 1200, the point at which the Rotuli Curiae Regis, edited by Sir Francis Palgrave for the Record Commissioners, comes to an end, and will well illustrate how new writs were devised when occasion required, and will thus display the gradual evolution of the various "forms of action," real and personal.
Cases of exceptional topographical or genealogical interest will be inserted, as well as all important cases referred to in the Abbreviatio Placitorum.

In all the publications of the Society there will be, besides a translation, a full subject index and complete indexes of the names of all persons and places, thereby rendering the volumes of great value to local historians and genealogists as well as to lawyers.

The Council will be glad to receive offers of help from all persons who are willing to assist in carrying into effect the second of the Society's objects: the collection of materials for the Dictionaries of Anglo-French and of Law Terms. Directions for the plan to be adopted in collecting materials have been kindly drawn up by Professor W. W. Skeat. On application to the Honorary Secretary a copy will be forwarded to any person willing to assist.

An account of the principal classes of MSS. with which the Society proposes to deal may be had from the Honorary Secretary by members of the Society gratis, or by non-members at the price of one shilling. Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, W., has been appointed agent for the sale to non-members of the Society's publications. The price to non-members of each volume of the Society's publications will be £1. 8s.

The Annual Subscription to the Society is One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each Subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications issued in respect of the Subscription for the year. Subscribers paying Four Guineas now will receive a copy of the first, second, and third volumes of the Society's publications as well as the publications for the current year. A composition of Twenty Guineas is accepted in lieu of all Annual Subscriptions, constituting Life Membership from the date of composition, and in the case of Libraries, Societies, and Corporate Bodies, Membership for thirty years. Subscriptions should be paid:

in America, to Professor W. A. Keener, Cambridge, Mass., Honorary Secretary for America, who has kindly undertaken to receive all American Subscriptions;

in England, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

P. EDWARD DOVE,

October 1890.

23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
Selden Society.

FOUNDED 1887.

The Selden Society has been formed to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law. This will at first be carried into effect mainly by collecting and editing in a convenient form materials for students to work upon in their own way. Vast stores of material of the most valuable kind, illustrative of the growth and the principles of the medieval common law, lie buried in unindexed and uncalendared records of the realm at the Public Record Office, and in unpublished MSS. in public and private libraries; and one main object of this Society will be to collect and publish selections from these records and manuscripts.

But although publishing will thus be the chief object of the Society, it is proposed to hold meetings from time to time for the receiving of reports of work done or in progress, the reading of papers and the discussion of other matters of interest; though it is not proposed at present to spend any money in printing papers or transactions.

A short account of some of the principal classes of records which may be dealt with by the Society will serve to show how wide a field lies open to its labours.

First in importance and judicial authority are the Plea Rolls of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, including the Rolls of the Curia Regis, of which the earliest in existence is of the sixth year of Richard I. The earlier portion of the Rotuli Curiae Regis, up to and including the first year of John, have been printed in full by the Record Commissioners, and the continuation of this publication, either in extenso or in the form of selections, would be an appropriate undertaking for the Society, although the records of a somewhat later period are perhaps more full of interest. The later pleadings and judgments are the most authentic materials for English legal history. They throw great light both upon the state of the law and the social and economic condition of the
people; and as very many of the judgments give the *ratrones decidendi* upon which the Court proceeded, they will not only be interesting as illustrations of legal history, but will also supply available precedents on many questions still frequently litigated in the Courts relating to rights of common, markets, fisheries, tolls, &c., and will moreover be of great use in illustrating the growth of many principles of the law the origin of which is obscure. A few of these valuable records have been made to some degree accessible, but in a very imperfect and inadequate manner, by the "*Abbreviatio Placitorum*" printed by the Record Commissioners. The extracts there given are very scanty, being in fact only a portion of a large mass of short notes entered in a kind of Commonplace Book by Agarde and other keepers of the Records in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the remainder of which is in the Public Record Office. They are moreover so brief that it is impossible in most cases to discover the true value of the record without having recourse to the original, a labour requiring so much time and such special palæographical knowledge that, for the practical purposes of the general student, these records remain a sealed book. A glance at the *Index Rerum* of the "*Abbreviatio Placitorum*" will show more clearly than can be done in the present prospectus the importance of publishing selections from these records in greater detail and in a more complete form.

It is also proposed to print extracts from the Eyre Rolls and Assize Rolls with the view of illustrating the state of the criminal law in early times. These records extend from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI. inclusive; and from them it is expected that much valuable matter will be derived, which will no doubt assist in clearing up the many difficult points and doubts arising from the obscure language and imperfect entries of the reports found in the printed Year Books. The criminal cases in the Year Books are not many, and yet they have to fill the long interval between Bracton and Staundford. Many points are still obscure, and none more so than the history of the petty jury. By the publication of these records we ought to be able to trace the precise process by which the twelve hundredors and four townspeople of Bracton became the two juries of a later time.

It may be here remarked that Coke, Selden, Hale, and other writers now received as more or less authoritative, depended very much in their turn on the records above mentioned, to which however they seem to have had but very imperfect access. Hale, in particular, quotes largely from them, and when he states a proposition of law he generally
proceeds to illustrate and prove it by extracts taken from these Rolls. One of the objects of the Society will be to supply, as far as its means permit, a complete collection of entries similar to those from which these authors have deduced their principles, with the view of enabling future writers to illustrate more amply the ancient propositions and principles of the law, and to correct the earlier text-writers in those instances in which, from being in possession of imperfect materials only, they were led into error.

By the publication of such collections, much light will incidentally be thrown on the social life and condition of England during the Middle Ages. The records of the Courts are rich in entries bearing on the state of the tenants in villenage, their services and their relation to their lords; on the laws and customs of cities and boroughs and social administration in them; on trials by ordeal and by battle; on the laws of the forest; on the powers of the Court and the Justices; on feudal tenures; on the modes of settling land, the customs of Borough English and Gavelkind, and other interesting subjects, such as the evolution of the forms of action, the doctrines of possession, consideration, contract, and so forth.

The earlier proceedings of the Court of Chancery commence in the reign of Richard II., and show that the business of the Court at that period did not consist chiefly in suits relating to the uses of land, but in receiving and adjudicating on petitions addressed to the Chancellor in cases of assault and trespass and a variety of outrages which were cognisable at Common Law, but for which the Petitioner was unable to obtain redress, owing to the position or powerful connexions of his adversary. They are exceedingly valuable and interesting as illustrating the origin and variations in the mode of procedure of the Court of Chancery as a court of equitable jurisdiction, and are full of information as to the manners and customs of the times. A few specimens of these early proceedings have been printed by the Record Commissioners, but a vast collection of them awaits further exploration.

The pleadings in the Ordinary or Common Law side of the Court of Chancery exist from a very early time, and consist of proceedings in Petitions of Right, on Traverses of Inquisitions, and in writs of scire facias for the Repeal of Letters Patent, Writs of Partition and Dower, and similar matters of ordinary legal procedure.

The records of the Court of Exchequer, on the Equity or Queen's Remembrancer's side, consist of the proceedings on Informations exhibited by the Attorney-General against debtors and accountants to the Crown, or on seizures of goods forfeited for non-payment of customs or other
causes, and on Attainders and actions for the recovery of Crown property illustrating incidentally personal history and successions to property. They also contain pleadings in such personal actions as were pleaded in this Court by means of the writ of "Quominus," including a great number of actions by the clergy for non-payment of tithes. The Memoranda Rolls of this branch of the Exchequer extend to the present century in an almost unbroken series from the reign of Henry III., and some are in existence of an even earlier time. These, together with the English Bills from the time of Elizabeth, constitute a mine of information that ought to be made available for the legal and the historical student.

The Memoranda of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer embrace an equally wide period, and contain the enrolments of the pleadings and judgments in suits on writs of "Quo titulo clamat," of "Quare maneria in manibus regis seisiri non debent," on claims of franchises and privileges within cities, boroughs, towns, and liberties, and of commissions to survey Crown lands, woods, and wastes, &c., with the returns thereto, and abound with information on the subject of commons, fisheries, mines, profits and perquisites of Courts, and manorial rights and customs generally.

A glance at Jones's "Index to the Records," under the head of "Memoranda," will be sufficient to show the valuable nature of this series of records.

The Plea Rolls on the Common Law side of the Exchequer extend over the same period as the Memoranda Rolls, and form a voluminous record of actions relating to real property and titles.

In addition to the foregoing, the records of the Courts of Star Chamber and Requests, and of the Courts of Augmentation of the Crown Revenues, established by Henry VIII. and Edward VI., are full of legal and historical interest, and may, by a process of judicious selection, be made to furnish many volumes of the greatest value to the legal student, the county historian, and the student of social economy.

The large collection of records of criminal trials known as the Baga de Secretis—records once kept in the Treasury of the King's Bench in the custody of the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Clerk of the Crown, and the Attorney-General—should be carefully examined. Extending as these records do from the time of Edward IV. to that of George III., comprising as they do the chief State Trials during more than three centuries, they are of priceless value. Yet they have been much neglected by lawyers and historians. Sir Francis Palgrave's catalogue of their
contents is useful, but it is only a catalogue. A systematic account of the contents, with extracts and notes, has yet to be prepared.

The continuation of the publication of the proceedings and ordinances of the Privy Council, that is to say the renewal and completion of the work of Sir Harris Nicolas, would be no small service. There are few gaps in the Privy Council Registers, and a study of them might throw much new light on the history of one of the most important, and, it may be added, most obscure of English institutions.

The records of the Courts in which the Canon Law was administered in this country, so far as they still exist, would probably be of high interest; and it is hoped that the Society may hereafter find means of inquiring into them, and if they should be found of value of publishing some extracts from them. A well-known passage in Chaucer’s Friar’s Tale, descriptive of the jurisdiction of an Archdeacon’s Court, can hardly fail to whet the appetite of the investigator into the laws and manners and customs of our ancestors:—

“Whilom there was dwellyng in my countré
An erchedeken, a man of high degré,
That boldely did execucion
In punischyng of fornicacioun,
Of wicchecraft, and eek of bauderye,
Of diffamacioun and avoutrye,
Of chirche-reeves and of testamentes,
Of contracts, and of lak of sacramentes,”

&c. &c.

How far such an investigation is likely to prove fruitful is as yet a question on which the Council has formed no opinion.

The jurisprudence and practice of the Manorial Courts being of great interest to the constitutional and social historian should be illustrated by the records that escaped the incendiaries of 1381. With these might be included an account of the Courts of the Forest and of Forest Law, the jurisdictions of the Palatine counties, including the Duchy Courts, and such franchises as Ely, which enjoyed jura regalia, and the interesting franchises of the Lords Marchers on the Welsh borders, together with the peculiar customs which prevailed within the Scotch borders.

The origin and jurisdiction of the anomalous Courts of Council which incroached upon the province of the Common Law would well repay further investigation, especially as several of these possess a very full collection of records. Amongst these may be mentioned the Council of the West and marches of Wales which runs parallel with the decaying franchises of the
Lords Marchers, and in relation to which an enormous mass of unexplored evidence exists in the Cottonian collection; the great Court of Star Chamber; the Court of Requests, with an interesting series of records little known to legal antiquaries, except by the illustrative cases edited at the end of the sixteenth century by Sir Julius Cæsar, a work which is now very rare; the Council of the North, founded in 1536, and reorganised in 1632 by Lord Strafford, a monograph of which would be of great interest to Yorkshire antiquaries; the Stannary Courts, and the Court of the Staple both at London and Calais, two institutions which illustrate the rise of the commercial greatness of this country in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the Court of Castle Chamber at Dublin and others, all of which will serve to illustrate the history of the incroachments of the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Crown.

The origin of Mercantile and of International law might be fully illustrated from the evidence of mediaeval and Tudor State Papers, and it is hoped to compile a collection of precedents from these and other sources.

The Anglo-Saxon laws form another sphere of work that should not be neglected. In the words of the Bishop of Oxford, "such documents are generally obscure, requiring for their elucidation a knowledge of the customs they were intended to amend, which is not easily attainable." Here the documents themselves have to be carefully collated, analogies to the Carolingian or other systems have to be sought for and noted; and the vast mass of illustrative matter which modern archaeological and historical research has brought to light has to be arranged and utilised. Passing to such compilations as the laws of "Edward the Confessor" and of "Henry the First," we find in them attempted codes of common law and custom, which require to be studied in connexion with Domesday Book. Early charters have hitherto been comparatively little studied, and Madox's *Formulare* has clearly shown how valuable is their evidence for the history and development of legal formulas. Scattered also through early cartularies is a rich store of references to, and descriptions of, early suits and pleadings almost from the time of Domesday Book. All these require collection on a scientific and systematic plan. Borough customals and records of suits in which municipalities have been engaged, both in print and in MS., have to be examined, and will be found occasionally to supply materials which would elsewhere be sought in vain.

The question is not so much what to include as where to begin.

A Volume on the origin of the King's Courts is much to be desired. The archaeology of the subject is almost a blank. Little that is definite is known of their official procedure before the thirteenth century; yet there
are many scattered and unique fragments that would supply much of the knowledge that is wanted. For lack of this knowledge Selden and others of old may have fallen into error. Madox and Palgrave did something to fill the gap. Something further in the same direction may be hoped to be accomplished.

It is hoped also to publish new editions of Glanville, Bracton, Fleta, the Mirror, and other ancient treatises. The mass of valuable material which has never yet been printed is, however, so large that at first the Society may devote its attention mainly to this, rather than to books which, in however imperfect a form, are already in print; but the claim of these books to be well edited will not be neglected. There are also many "readings" by famous lawyers which have never been printed, and some of these well deserve publication as being concise and systematic expositions of various branches of the law.

It is proposed that the records published by the Society shall, as a general rule, be accompanied by translations and furnished with carefully constructed digests and indexes of the names of persons and places, thereby becoming of great value to local historians and genealogists as well as to lawyers.

The collection of materials for Dictionaries of Anglo-French, and of law terms and phrases, also comes within the scope of the Society's work, and will, it is hoped, be at once begun. The Council desire to call special attention to the practical instructions, kindly drawn up by Professor W. W. Skeat, for the collection of these materials. If these instructions are carefully adhered to, the collections will become a most valuable index to the whole of our law. When the collections are sufficiently complete for printing—a matter doubtless of many years—they will be handed over for editing to some competent philologist. Until then they will be kept in some convenient place where scholars may have access to them at all reasonable times; and it is even possible that arrangements may be made by which scholars at a distance, who are unable to consult them in person, may be informed of their contents on any particular subject.

The Council will be glad to receive offers of help in editing the Society's publications and in collecting materials for the Dictionaries, as well as any information as to the custody and contents of any MSS. that ought to be dealt with by the Society.

Considering that English law constitutes one of the great systems of jurisprudence of the world, not restricted to England and Ireland, but being the origin and model of the institutions of the United States and of our Colonies, the importance which attaches to its due investigation can hardly be exaggerated. Much light may also be thrown, as the English materials
become more accessible, upon the historical comparison of English and Scotch law. From the Scotch side the subject is obscured through scantiness and want of system in the early national records. And here it may be observed that the completeness with which such early records as exist in Scotland have been collected and edited, affords a striking contrast to the poverty in the midst of wealth which lies before the English student. As the amount of the Society’s work depends entirely on the number of Subscribers, it is hoped that the Society will obtain a large number of supporters. Inasmuch as the Society is not burdened with any expenses on the score of rents or salaries, almost the whole of its income will be directly devoted to the preparation of its publications; and it is not unreasonable, therefore, to hope that the amount of the publications will be considerable.

The Annual Subscription to the Society is One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. Members have no further liability of any kind. Each Subscriber will receive a copy of all the publications issued in respect of the subscription for the year. A composition of Twenty Guineas is accepted in lieu of all Annual Subscriptions, constituting Life Membership from the date of composition, and in the case of Libraries, Societies, and Corporate Bodies, Membership for thirty years. Subscriptions should be paid:

in America, to Professor W. A. Keener, Cambridge, Mass., Honorary Secretary for America, who has kindly undertaken to receive all American Subscriptions;

in England, to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,

Mr. P. Edward Dove, 23 Old Buildings, Lincoln’s Inn, London.
SCHEME FOR THE COLLECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THE DICTIONARIES OF ANGLO-FRENCH AND OF LAW TERMS.

I. THE DICTIONARY OF ANGLO-FRENCH.

The best name for the language of the French MSS. written in England is, from a philological point of view, ANGLO-FRENCH. The term Norman is objectionable, as it may be confused with the Norman of the Continent, from which Anglo-French gradually diverged, owing to its peculiar locality and use.

Anglo-French is chiefly used for legal matters, but not exclusively; we find also histories, romances, and poems. It would be highly desirable to make a complete list of all the MSS. and books existing in Anglo-French, or at any rate of all the editions. A list of the unpublished MSS. might be made later.

In compiling a Dictionary of the language, by far the best plan is to follow, as far as is deemed convenient, the method which has been so successfully employed for the construction of the New English Dictionary, now being edited by Dr. Murray. This is the only feasible plan by which a satisfactory result can be obtained.

In order to make a complete Dictionary of the whole language it will be necessary to take some notice of every word; but when the same word recurs it need not be again noticed, unless there is some variation in the mode of its use, or in the sense or in the spelling.

It may be remarked here that the very words which are perfectly intelligible to the modern Englishman, because they have found their way into English itself, are precisely those which are of most interest and importance to the English philologist; but, in the compilation of a glossary only, they would probably receive but small attention.

II. THE DICTIONARY OF LAW TERMS.

The want of a good dictionary of law terms has long been felt as well by practising lawyers as by antiquaries and historical students. Existing law dictionaries are in many ways imperfect. The publication of mediaeval records and documents has thrown open to our generation many sources of information which until of late years were not accessible; and it is hoped that by the co-operation of scholars who are willing to read one or more books and to collect quotations, a dictionary may be prepared which shall contain the results of modern research.

It is desirable to collect materials on the widest possible scale. All technical legal terms, all words common in legal forms, and all words used
to describe parcels, whether used with a technical meaning or not, should be included. When the materials have been collected and are ready for editing, it may be necessary to place some limits to the dates of the words to be included in the dictionary, or it may even be necessary to have two dictionaries, the one of earlier and the other of later terms; but the Council think it better to leave the decision of these and other questions until the materials have been collected.

It is obvious that quotations are required for the illustration of all words; and the collection of slips should be begun at once.

The following rules for the guidance of workers are copied from those adopted by the Philological Society. They are found to work extremely well in practice.

The most important of these rules is Rule 1. It is absolutely necessary that all the slips used should be of the same size and form. The right size is precisely 7 inches by 4 3/4, this being the commonest size of note-paper. If this is at all varied from, trouble is caused; but it may be remarked that a sheet slightly under this size can, in practice, be sorted in with the rest, and tied up in bundles; whilst a sheet a little over the right size causes a great deal of annoyance, and is liable to be cut or partly torn away. The bundles of slips should be tied up with tape, and should be flanked on both sides by protecting pieces of millboard, of the same size as the slips themselves.

As only half-sheets are required, and the writing is to be on one side only, it is often possible to use up halves of old letters. There may even be writing or printing on the other side; only it should be crossed out.

_________________

MECHANICAL AND PRACTICAL REGULATIONS.

1. Each word or phrase should be written out with its quotation and the full reference on a separate half-sheet of note-paper, lengthwise, and on one side of the paper only.*

[N.B.—A ream of common note-paper costs 2s.; this should contain 480 sheets and 960 half-sheets, thus admitting of the registration of 960 words at a trifling expense.]

It is most earnestly requested that this rule may be strictly and undeviatingly followed, its object being to enable the Editors to sort the various contributions at once into alphabetical groups, and so to prevent the accumulations of matter from becoming unmanageable.

* The exact method of transcription is shown by the specimen given on page 20.
2. The edition made use of should be stated once for all by written communication to the Honorary Secretary, and throughout adhered to; and in the references, author's name and treatise, page, chapter and section, and verse where existing, should be given. The date or approximate date of the original work should be prefixed to the reference. In the specimen on page 20, "ab. 1290" signifies "about 1290 A.D." Such references can, in some cases, be printed, all but the variable numbers.

3. An earlier edition of a work should be preferred to one more recent, where choice is practicable;—this, however, is merely intended as a general rule, and must be subject to the circumstances of each particular case.

4. In transcribing quotations the original spelling must always be preserved; and when any words are for brevity's sake omitted, the omissions must be signified by dots. Moreover, each quotation must be extensive enough to carry a complete sense by itself; mere fragments of sentences enclosing a particular word are unintelligible and useless, and, in fact, are not quotations at all.

5. Where a quotation contains two or more noteworthy words, phrases, &c., it must be retranscribed for each. It would be of great convenience if the readers for the Law Dictionary would give in [ ] any other references that they know to the words which do not appear to them to be of sufficient importance to require retranscription of the quotation. This may save much time to the Editor. It would be well also where the passage transcribed has cases referred to in the margin to state the result of their investigation, if they have examined them. This may again save much time, especially if the results are negative.

6. It is requested that all persons who may feel disposed to undertake any work or works will be kind enough to signify their intention to the Honorary Secretary, and at the same time to mention the name or title of the work or works they may select for investigation, so that two persons may not be engaged in traversing the same ground.

7. Contributors are particularly requested to arrange their work in alphabetical order before sending it in to the Honorary Secretary.

8. As regards etymology, nothing should at present be attempted. It can only be considered when the final compilation takes place. But all quotations which illustrate either the true or the popular etymology of a given word will be particularly acceptable.
ENDORMI.

*pp. at rest.*

... et plee pendaunt ... soit le plee original endormi.*


[* N.B.—In difficult passages the English translation may be added here.*]

EXPLANATION.—Here endormi is the word; *pp.,* i.e. past participle, shews the part of speech; 'at rest' expresses the sense intended in the above passage (but this may be omitted). The third line gives the quotation, the dots denoting omissions. 'Ab. 1290' gives the approximate date. The rest gives the reference, which may be given as briefly as is consistent with sufficient fulness for identification of the passage.
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23 OLD BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN:
26th November, 1886.

Sir,

I have the honour to ask your approval of the following Notice, which I propose, with your kind permission, to have placed on the Notice Boards of the Libraries and Common Rooms of the Inns of Court. I shall be glad to receive any alterations that you may suggest, if possible, not later than Tuesday next, the 30th inst.; and I shall esteem it a favour if you will obtain the consent of any members of the Bar to their names being added to the list.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

P. EDWARD DOVE.

A MEETING of Members of the Bar and of other persons interested will be held on an early day to consider the advisability of establishing a Society to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the History of English Law. Lord Justice Fry has kindly consented to preside. It is suggested that the name of the Society shall be the Selden Society, and that its objects shall include:

I. The printing of inedited MSS. and the publication of new editions of works having an important bearing on English legal history;

II. The collection of materials for a Dictionary of Anglo-French and of Law Terms;

III. The collection of materials for a History of English Law;

IV. The holding of meetings for the reading and discussion of papers;

V. The publication of a selection of the papers read at the meetings and of other original communications.
TO FOUND THE SEDLEN SOCIETY.

The following members of the Bar have expressed their approval of the Society:

The Attorney-General.
Montague Cookson, Q.C.
J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C.
F. Meadows White, Q.C.
W. Paley Baildon.
R. Campbell.
P. Edward Dove.
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F. W. Maitland.
H. S. Milman.
Stuart Moore.
Professor F. Pollock, LL.D.

Any person interested may communicate with P. Edward Dove, 23 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, who will be glad to receive any suggestions as to the objects and scope of the Society and the names of all persons who wish to attend the meeting.
RULES.

1. This 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.

3. The Society shall have a Council consisting of a President, a Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and not more than one hundred Members. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Treasurers of the four Inns of Court, and the President of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom shall, when willing, be ex-officio members of the Council Twenty members of the Council, of whom three besides the Secretary shall be a quorum, shall form an Executive Committee with full power to conduct the business of the Society.

4. The ten members of the Council and the four members of the Executive Committee senior on the roll shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.

5. Membership of the Society shall be constituted by payment of the annual subscription or of the life composition.

6. The annual subscription shall be One Guinea, due on the 1st of January for the year then commencing. A composition of Twenty Guineas shall constitute life membership from the date of the composition, and in the case of libraries, societies, and corporate bodies, membership for thirty years.

7. The Anniversary Meeting of the Society shall be held on the
16th of December, the birthday of John Selden, or on such other day as the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint.

8. No Member shall receive the Society's publications until his subscription for the year has been paid.

9. An account of the receipts and expenses of the Society, audited by two honorary auditors appointed by the Executive Committee, shall be made up to the 1st November in each year, and published in the next volume issued by the Society.

10. At the Anniversary Meeting the vacancies in the Council and in the Executive Committee shall be filled up.

11. These Rules shall not be altered except upon motion at the Anniversary Meeting. Notice of any such motion shall be given to the Honorary Secretary not less than one month, and by the Honorary Secretary to the Members not less than fourteen days, before the Meeting.
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