

# CALENDAR OF FINE ROLLS

*Of the Reign of Henry III  
Preserved in The National Archives*

VOLUME II

1224–1234

BOYDELL



CALENDAR OF THE FINE ROLLS  
OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III

*Preserved in The National Archives*

VOLUME II  
1224–1234



CALENDAR OF THE FINE ROLLS  
OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III

*Preserved in The National Archives*

VOLUME II  
9 to 18 Henry III  
1224–1234

Edited by  
*Paul Dryburgh*  
*Beth Hartland*

Technical Editors  
*Arianna Ciula*  
*José Miguel Vieira*

---

THE BOYDELL PRESS  
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Transcriptions of texts © Crown copyright.  
Historical Introduction © David Carpenter 2008  
Originalia Rolls © Paul Dryburgh 2008  
Editorial Matter © Paul Dryburgh and Beth Hartland 2008  
Copy-edited by David Crook  
Print-ready copy prepared by Tamara Lopez

Crown Copyright Material in the National Archives is reproduced by permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Applications for reproduction should be made to the Copyright Officer, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond TW9 4DU

*All Rights Reserved.* Except as permitted under current legislation no part of this work may be photocopied, stored in a retrieval system, published, performed in public, adapted, broadcast, transmitted, recorded or reproduced in any form or by any means, without the prior permission of the copyright owner

First published 2008  
The Boydell Press, Woodbridge  
The National Archives, London  
The Centre for Computing in the Humanities, King's College London

ISBN 978 1 84383 358 1

The publisher has no responsibility for the continued existence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this book, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

The Boydell Press is an imprint of Boydell & Brewer Ltd,  
PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 3DF, UK  
and of Boydell & Brewer Inc.,  
668 Mt Hope Avenue, Rochester NY 14620, USA  
website: [www.boydellandbrewer.com](http://www.boydellandbrewer.com)

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

This publication is printed on acid-free paper

Printed in Great Britain by  
Antony Rowe Ltd, Chippenham, Wiltshire

## CONTENTS

<b>HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>vi</b>
<i>David Carpenter</i>	
The value of fines by regnal year, 1216–1234	vi
<b>ORIGINALIA ROLLS, 11 AND 17 HENRY III</b>	<b>x</b>
<i>Paul Dryburgh</i>	
The form of the rolls	x
The content of the rolls	xiii
Other information of interest to the Exchequer	xix
The originalia as working documents	xx
<b>EDITING THE FINE ROLLS: STYLE BOOK</b>	<b>xxv</b>
<i>Paul Dryburgh and Beth Hartland</i>	
Digital Edition	xxv
Indexing	xxv
Abbreviations	xxvii
<b>THE FINE ROLLS</b>	
9 HENRY III (28 October 1224–14 June 1225)	1
9 HENRY III (14 June–27 October 1225)	35
10 HENRY III (28 October 1225–27 October 1226)	59
11 HENRY III (28 October 1226–27 October 1227)	113
12 HENRY III (28 October 1227–27 October 1228)	179
13 HENRY III (28 October 1228–27 October 1229)	225
14 HENRY III (28 October 1229–27 October 1230)	287
15 HENRY III (28 October 1230–27 October 1231)	355
16 HENRY III (28 October 1231–27 October 1232)	403
17 HENRY III (28 October 1232–27 October 1233)	447
18 HENRY III (28 October 1233–27 October 1234)	513
<b>ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>THE INDEXES</b>	<b>579</b>
Index of Persons	581
Index of Places	659
Index of Subjects	711

# HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

*David Carpenter*

This second volume of the *Calendar of the Fine Rolls of the Reign of Henry III* publishes in English translation the rolls for the regnal years from 9 to 18 Henry III, and thus covers the period from 28 October 1224 to 27 October 1234. Like the first volume, which covers the first eight years of the reign, it is the result of a project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council under its Resource Enhancement Scheme (award no. RE/AN5612/APNN19490), a project which aims to publish the rolls down to 1248. Publication in book form is complemented by publication in electronic form on the project's website (<http://www.finerollshenry3.org.uk>), a site which also hosts digitized images of the original rolls.

A full introduction to the series as a whole and to the first two volumes may be found in volume one.<sup>1</sup> In what follows, Paul Dryburgh and Beth Hartland provide figures for the annual value of the fines in the rolls covered in the first two volumes (1216–1234). A further section deals with changes in editorial conventions between the first volume and the second, and there is a list of the first volume's errata or at least of those which have so far come to light. There is then a more detailed introduction to the originalia rolls, two of which survive for the period covered by this volume (1226–27 & 1232–33) and which have been collated with the corresponding fine rolls.

## The value of fines by regnal year, 1216–1234

As David Carpenter stresses in the introduction to the first volume, it is a thankless task to extrapolate annual revenue from the fine rolls. Many fines, for example, might have been made in the king's wardrobe or have been granted free of charge, or, as is recorded in 1232–33, made with the king's chief ministers, in this case the justiciar, Hubert de Burgh, and so would not be entered on the fine rolls.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, there are many occasions on which fines were made, entered on the fine roll and then subsequently attermined, respited, or pardoned – processes that could be eked out over several years or, indeed, generations – meaning that the king would never have re-

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of the Fine Rolls of the Reign of Henry III Preserved in The National Archives. Volume I: 1–8 Henry III 1216–1224*, edited by Paul Dryburgh and Beth Hartland, technical editors Arianna Ciula and José Miguel Vieira (The Boydell Press and The National Archives, Woodbridge, 2007), pp. vii–xxix. In this introduction the published rolls are cited in the abbreviated form recommended in the introduction to volume I (p. xlviii), so that *CFR 1224–1234*, no. 1 stands for entry number 1 in this volume, namely the *Calendar of the Fine Rolls of the Reign of Henry III Preserved in The National Archives. Volume II: 9–18 Henry III 1224–1234* (The Boydell Press and The National Archives, Woodbridge, 2008).

<sup>2</sup> *CFR 1216–1224*, pp. xiii–xiv, note 40; *CFR 1232–33*, nos. 21, 22, 155.

## HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

ceived anything like the total annual values listed below.<sup>3</sup> Nevertheless, it is possible to give an estimate of the value of the fines as recorded in the fine rolls. The table below provides the annual value of fines for the first eighteen years of Henry's reign and, as a comparison, those for the surviving fine rolls of John printed in *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati tempore Regis Johannis*, ed. T.D. Hardy (Record Commission, 1835). While these figures should be reasonably accurate, they are approximations and are subject to future revision.

Calendar Year <sup>4</sup>	Regnal Year	Annual value of fines	Value of largest fine (and % of the total)	Renderers in kind
1199–1200	1 John	£40704	£3466 13s. 4d. (9%)	61 palfreys, 11 horses, 10 destriers, 21 hawks, 9 hounds, one tun of wine, 100 cheeses, 100 bacon, 20 gold coins, 10 oz. of gold, one gold ring with rubies, 2 scarlet robes
1204–1205	6 John	£17971	£2666 13s. 4d. (15%)	150 palfreys, 14 horses, 5 destriers, 33 hawks, 30 lampreys, 30 bulls, 300 cows, 400 hens, 360 capons, 9½ quarters of wheat, 100 iron arrowheads, 6 otter-skins
1213–1214	15 John	£25369	£13333 6s. 8d. (53%)	120 palfreys, 19 horses, 2 destriers, 4 tuns of wine

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps one of the best examples is the fine of 6000 marks (£4000) made by John of Monmouth in February 1230 to have custody of the forest of Trivel, of which sum he was pardoned 2450 marks (£1633 6s. 8d.) in September 1231 and granted terms to pay the remainder: *CFR 1229–30*, no. 197; *CFR 1230–31*, no. 281. Of course, the facility to grant pardons or respite of debts was one of the chief weapons in the king's armoury of patronage and was a concession sought by many individuals.

<sup>4</sup> John's regnal years vary with the date of Ascension Day except in his fifth and sixth regnal years but always run May – May, variable from year to year. Henry's regnal years run from 28 Oct. – 27 Oct.



CALENDAR OF FINE ROLLS

Calendar Year	Regnal Year	Annual value of fines	Value of largest fine (and % of the total)	Renders in kind
1215–1216	17–18 John	£19831	£8000 (40%)	80 palfreys, 3 horses, 3 destriers, 1 hawk, 2 tuns of wine, 20 oz. of gold
1216–1217	1 HIII	£610	£200 (33%)	1 Norwegian hawk
1217–1218	2 HIII	£2956	£666 13s. 4d. (23%)	5 palfreys, 2 hawks, 4 tuns of wine
1218–1219	3 HIII	£1149	£122 (11%)	23 palfreys, 5 tuns of wine
1219 – 1220	4 HIII	£1518	£666 13s. 4d. (44%)	31 palfreys, 4 cartloads of lead and one unspecified fine for debt
1220–1221	5 HIII	£2571	£500 (19%)	16 palfreys
1221–1222	6 HIII	£4275	£2228 2s. 9½d. (52%)	15 palfreys and one unspecified fine for debt
1222–1223	7 HIII	£1018	£266 13s. 4d. (26%)	15 palfreys and one unspecified fine for debt
1223–1224	8 HIII	£2956	£500 (17%)	4 palfreys and two unspecified fines for debt
1224–1225	9 HIII	£2210	£466 13s. 4d. (21%)	2 destriers, 8 palfreys, 1 tun of wine and an unspecified fine for debt
1225–1226	10 HIII	£1834	£333 6s. 8d. (twice) (18% each)	8 palfreys, 7 tuns of wine
1226–1227	11 HIII	£7820	£1333 6s. 8d. (17%)	16 palfreys
1227–1228	12 HIII	£2768	£800 (29%)	One unspecified fine for debt

# HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Calendar Year	Regnal Year	Annual value of fines	Value of largest fine (and % of the total)	Renders in kind
1228–1229	13 HIII	£4560	£266 13s. 4d. (6%)	2 palfreys
1229–1230	14 HIII	£7255	£4000 (55%)	6 palfreys and one unspecified fine for debt
1230–1231	15 HIII	£9275	£4666 13s. 4d. (50%)	10 palfreys
1231–1232	16 HIII	£8924	£3333 6s. 8d. (37%)	8 palfreys
1232–1233	17 HIII	£6248	£1000 (17%)	12 palfreys, 12 lampreys, 12 bream, £568 of fines made with Hubert de Burgh and one unspecified fine for debt
1233–1234	18 HIII	£8685	£1666 13s. 4d. (19%)	7 palfreys

# ORIGINALIA ROLLS, 11 AND 17 HENRY III

*Paul Dryburgh*

## The form of the rolls

The fine rolls had always acted as a financial record. Since their inception perhaps in the 1170s<sup>1</sup> they had played a pivotal role in the administration of royal revenue, documenting promises of money or renders in kind to the king for all manner of concessions that lay in his gift.<sup>2</sup> Equally, it was through the fine rolls that the Exchequer, based at Westminster, charged with levying and receiving sums due to the king, was kept informed about such promises. At various intervals throughout the year, parchment membranes bearing extracts from the current fine roll were drafted by Chancery clerks and delivered into the Exchequer. On the fine rolls these points of delivery are marked by the note '*Hinc mittendum est ad scaccarium*', 'From here it is to be sent to the Exchequer'. This signified that all material believed to be of import to the Exchequer in collecting debts and managing its accounting procedures had been sent there up to this time, and that what followed on the fine roll would be entered on subsequent membranes of extracts to be dispatched at a later date. Most commonly only one membrane would be sent at one time and would contain an individual batch of extracts, but it seems that in 1226–27 the first batch sent to the Exchequer was spread over two membranes, the end of membrane 8 – the second to be compiled – corresponding with the first '*Hinc mittendum est ad scaccarium*' on the fine roll.<sup>3</sup> Once all extracts for the year of account had been assembled in the Exchequer they were united to form what became known as the '*rotulus originalis*', the 'originalia roll'.

From the beginning of the reign of Henry III one originalia roll would be drawn up each year. Only two annual rolls – those for 1226–27 and 1232–33 – now survive for his first eighteen regnal years in the series E 371 at The National Archives, al-

<sup>1</sup> *The Memoranda Roll for the Michaelmas Term of the First Year of the Reign of King John (1199–1200)*, ed. Noel Blakiston with an introduction by H.G. Richardson (Pipe Roll Society, new series, xxi, 1943), p. xviii. I am very grateful to David Carpenter and David Crook for commenting on earlier drafts of this introduction and for making a number of very important corrections to the analysis.

<sup>2</sup> For discussion of the origins and function of the fine rolls and the range of material to be found in them see the 'Historical Introduction' to *CFR 1216–1224*, pp. vii–xxix.

<sup>3</sup> E 371/1B, m. 8; *CFR 1226–27*, no. 123 (dated c. 9 Feb. 1227). It appears, moreover, that the clerks waited before a membrane was full before sending it to the Exchequer, there being few empty spaces on the originalia rolls.

though a much less broken run survives from his twentieth year (1235–36).<sup>4</sup> These survivors, moreover, belong to a series that can be traced back to the seventh year of the reign of Richard I (1195–96), of which only a handful remains.<sup>5</sup> Each Henrician originalia roll consists of a number of parchment membranes which varied according to the weight of material entered on the fine rolls that was deemed necessary to be sent to the Exchequer. That for 1232–33, for example, is six membranes in length compared with ten membranes on the corresponding fine roll (C 60/32), and that for 1226–27 consists of nine membranes compared to twelve in the fine roll (C 60/25). Five of the six membranes in the 1232–33 roll, furthermore, are of equal width (28 cm) but vary from 33–50 cm in length,<sup>6</sup> while one – membrane 4 – is considerably shorter and narrower (16 cm x 26 cm). The originalia rolls for 1236–37, 1237–38 and 1239–40 (E 371/4, 5 and 7) have, respectively, ten, four and six membranes, as well as a number of attached schedules, but no fine roll survives for those years from which a similar comparison can be made.<sup>7</sup> It appears that as a rule the originalia rolls covered the same period – the regnal year – as did the fine rolls, which is the case in the rolls for 1226–27 and 1236–37 (E 371/1B, 4). Although there are only 296 entries on the originalia roll for 1232–33, beginning in January 1233, in comparison with 386 on the corresponding fine roll, it is possible that an earlier membrane has now been lost, as was the case with the chronologically first membrane of the roll for 1239–40 (E 371/7) until its recent discovery in a packet of strays at The National Archives.<sup>8</sup> Certainly, the first originalia roll entry in the 1232–33 roll is that which follows directly from the first ‘*Hinc mittendum est ad scaccarium*’ entry in the fine roll.<sup>9</sup> Once all membranes for any account year had been submitted to the Exchequer they were gathered up and stitched together in the Chancery fashion, end over end, before being rolled up.

<sup>4</sup> E 371/1B (1226–27), 2 (1232–33). Entries in the memoranda rolls for 1219–20, 1221–22 and 1222–23 supply evidence of originalia rolls having been compiled during his first six regnal years: E 159/3, rot. 4d. (originalia for 1216–17); E 368/4, rots. 9 (originalia for 1219–20), 9d. (originalia for 1220–21); E 368/5, rot. 8 (originalia for 1221–22).

<sup>5</sup> This fragment of a roll is printed in *Memoranda Roll 1 John*, pp. 85–8 from E 163/1/3. The roll for 15–16 John (1213–15) also survives and is printed in *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati tempore Regis Johannis*, ed. T.D. Hardy (Record Commission, 1835), pp. 522–50. Further memoranda roll entries from early in Henry’s reign attest to originalia for 14 and 17–18 John (1212–13, 1216): E 368/3, rot. 19d. (14 John); E 368/5, rot. 7 (17–18 John).

<sup>6</sup> These dimensions are roughly equivalent to the roll for 1226–27, whose nine membranes are also 28 cm wide but 22–51 cm long.

<sup>7</sup> For these rolls see the digitized images on the Henry III Fine Rolls Project website – <http://www.finerollshenry3.org.uk/content/fimages/images.html>.

<sup>8</sup> I am grateful to Gareth Owen of the Special Productions team at TNA for alerting me to its presence and to Dr. Jonathan Mackman for assistance in identifying it. It will now form part of the third volume in this series. Perhaps more than one membrane of the roll for 1237–38 (E 371/5), which commences in March 1238, has been lost through damage to the roll.

<sup>9</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 90.

We have minimal knowledge about exactly how fines were made. Proffers may, for example, have been the result of hard bargaining between those individuals making fine and the king and his ministers,<sup>10</sup> and, perhaps for one of the many writs to purchase and process legal cases, supplicants may also simply have promised an established sum to a royal clerk.<sup>11</sup> However, the survival of the originalia roll permits us to trace some of the processes involved in administering, levying and collecting sums owed to the king. Principally, it allowed the Exchequer to know from whom debts should be collected, and at what terms; and, if surety had been taken, the names of those standing pledge for the debt; and, usually, the amount for which each individual stood pledge.<sup>12</sup> Upon receipt of the originalia roll, the Exchequer clerks transferred the entries which recorded debts to the ‘summons’, the county-by-county list of debts which were sent twice annually to the sheriff for him to collect and pay into the treasury at his account. Thereafter, they copied all outstanding debts onto the pipe roll (the annual record of the audit of all money owed to the crown), where they were entered under the relevant county or counties under the heading ‘new offerings, *nova oblata*’. In the following year these debts would be entered in the ‘*de oblatis*, concerning offerings’ section of each county account in the pipe rolls, and henceforth they would be entered among the mass of uncleared debts that increasingly cluttered up the pipe roll. When eventually they had either been settled or pardoned, they would be marked as ‘quit’ in the pipe roll for the year of payment and then disappear from subsequent rolls. However, as the fine rolls themselves developed to include material of relevance to the wider scope of business with which the Exchequer concerned itself,<sup>13</sup> the originalia roll increasingly served as a record for the Exchequer, amongst other things, of the terms granted by the king for repayment of fines or other debts, of lands taken into the king’s hand and their commitment to keepers, and of the award of lands and/or office to favoured individuals. The roll therefore supplied it with details about the farms that should be collected from those to whom land had been granted at farm (for which the sheriff would be bound to account), and to whom it should direct itself for the annual renders to be expected from new officers or custodians for their office, or the issues of lands while they were in the king’s custody.

<sup>10</sup> David Carpenter has argued that during John’s reign, ‘There can be no doubt that John himself was very personally involved in the processes of bargain and extortion which lay behind these proffers’: D.A. Carpenter, ‘The English royal chancery in the thirteenth century’, in *English Government in the Thirteenth Century*, ed. A. Jobson (Woodbridge, 2004), p. 50.

<sup>11</sup> Most often, for instance, the purchase of a writ of *pone* to transfer a case to a higher court cost half a mark, 6s. 8d. This whole issue is the subject of the Fine of the Month for June 2007 (‘The Language of Making Fine’), but see also *CFR 1216–1224*, p. xiv.

<sup>12</sup> An annotation to an entry in the Memoranda Roll for 5 Henry III (1220–21), for example, states that the pledges of Hoel de Carliun ‘*sunt in originali xiiij Regis J[ohannis]*’, evidence that for the Exchequer the originalia acted as repositories of information relevant to clearing its accounts: TNA E 368/3, rot. 19d. For further discussion of the originalia as working documents see below, pp. xx–xxiii.

<sup>13</sup> For more detailed analysis of which see P. Dryburgh and B. Hartland, ‘The Development of the Fine Rolls’, in *Thirteenth Century England XII. Proceedings of the Gregynog Conference 2007*, ed. J. Burton, P. Schofield and B. Weiler (forthcoming, 2008).

The originalia rolls, then, were important cog in the machinery of royal finance. But, while many fine roll entries appear heavily abridged on the originalia, the clerks often pruning entries to include only essential information about the money promised, the terms granted or the order given,<sup>14</sup> they still largely contained the same information and have unsurprisingly been overlooked by historians. Indeed, they have recently been consigned, with other relatively unused series of documents, to deep storage in a former salt mine in Cheshire. The aim of this introductory article is to discuss, through the originalia rolls which survive for the first eighteen years of Henry's reign, what the originalia rolls constituted and to provide an impression of their content, thereby shedding more light on the workings of royal finance.<sup>15</sup>

### The content of the rolls

Because the originalia entries were taken from the fine rolls, they resemble both the fine rolls and, more particularly, the duplicate fine rolls for 1–11 Henry III.<sup>16</sup> The content is laid out entry after entry and, generally, in the same chronological order. The entries are written by fewer hands – in many cases one per membrane – and are more closely packed together than those on the fine roll. They also have fewer running corrections, as they were probably copied over a relatively short period in preparation for delivery to the Exchequer, although they do have occasional notes made by Exchequer clerks.<sup>17</sup> There is, however, a major difference in diplomatic between the originalia and fine rolls, which provides clues to the first stages of the progression of business through the Exchequer. In the former, marginal notes (besides the usual county headings) made by the Exchequer clerks are widespread. These attest to the actions they had taken after delivery of each batch of extracts. There are two main annotations – '*i[n] R[otulo]*' ('in the Roll') and '*S*'. The former means that the entry had been entered on the pipe roll and the latter, which defies expansion, probably means that the corresponding entry had either been placed in the summons or remained to be placed therein. It is likeliest that it was entered very soon after the originalia roll came in to the Exchequer and indicates that the debt had since been transferred to the summonses.<sup>18</sup> The '*i[n] R[otulo]*' comes later, probably when the pipe roll itself is being drawn up. It is almost exclusively written with a thick-nibbed

<sup>14</sup> The originalia version of the orders for the seizure of the lands of earls Richard Marshal of Pembroke and Roger Bigod of Norfolk in August 1233, for example, omits the lengthy prologues in which the government outlined the extent of their rebellion, the refusal to obey the king's summons and the seizure of two marcher castles: E 371/2, m. 1; *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 311, 314 (from C 60/32, m. 3).

<sup>15</sup> It is important to stress, however, that this introduction is the result of a necessarily brief survey of the two surviving Henrician originalia rolls before 1234 and that any conclusions drawn are subject to revision upon more deeper analysis of later rolls, which we hope to undertake in future.

<sup>16</sup> For discussion of which see *CFR* 1216–1224, pp. xvii–xxiii.

<sup>17</sup> See pp. xx–xxiii below.

<sup>18</sup> See p. xii above.



pen which may be the same thick nib actually used to write up the pipe roll.<sup>19</sup> But what can be deduced from this analysis? Which fine roll entries appeared on the originalia roll, which did not, which went into the summons and the pipe roll, which did not, and how does this inform us about Chancery and Exchequer practice in the early thirteenth century?

### *Not in the Roll*

We begin with those fine roll entries which DO NOT feature on the originalia roll, because these are a manageable minority. Approximately one quarter to one third of fine roll entries do not appear in these two originalia rolls. For 1226–27 141 of 398 are absent (35%) – although eleven of these are simply ‘*Eodem modo scribitur*’ entries repeating the preceding order to other sheriffs – while in 1232–33 the figures are 78/296 (26%). This, of course, means that up to three quarters of the entries on the fine rolls could be deemed to be of importance to the Exchequer, reinforcing the fine rolls’ critical position in the management of royal revenue. An analysis of those fine roll entries which do not appear reveals four main categories into which they fall.

The first and most voluminous category concerns grants of respite or pardon, whether to debtors from rendering their dues (including simple debts and scutages, aids and tallages) or arrears, or to sheriffs, other royal officials or those farming land from the king, from rendering their accounts or annual farms and issues. Just over 50% (40/78) of fine roll entries not in the originalia roll for 1232–33 are of this type, and just under 50% (61/141) in 1226–27. Many are straightforward orders to sheriffs to place the demand they make by summons of the Exchequer in respite until a certain term: such as that to the sheriff of Gloucestershire in February 1233 for granting peace to Ralph fitz Nicholas from paying scutage for the lands he held in wardship; or the statement in September 1227 that the sheriff of Lancaster had respite from rendering his account until three weeks from Michaelmas.<sup>20</sup> As a result, no debts were due to be collected or accounts rendered, and there would be no need for these orders to be placed in the summons or the pipe roll for the Exchequer officials to act upon.

More to the point, while it might be expected that information concerning such grants would have been embodied in writs to the Exchequer transmitted via the originalia roll, in some cases of respite or pardon the Exchequer might already have details of the grant by Chancery writ sent directly to the barons themselves. This would circumvent the originalia roll and, in a case of pardon, result in an annotation on the pipe roll that the sheriff was quit of the charge upon his account for collecting a particular sum. It is possible, too, that in cases where sheriffs or other royal officials are informed of the king’s grant and then ordered to take further action – accepting security from debtors to observe their new terms, releasing chattels and livestock distrained from debtors to meet their obligations or delivering livestock taken from

<sup>19</sup> The same is the case for those fines involving Jews which are marked ‘*in Iudaismo*’, for which see below p. xx.

<sup>20</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 135; *CFR* 1226–27, no. 376.

debtors or those acting as pledge for debt<sup>21</sup> – the Exchequer, which itself would not be required to take action, could have been informed by writ. It seems unlikely, for example, that the barons would not have been told in June 1233 of the mainprise of William de Gamages before the king, then at Worcester, to answer for debt at the Exchequer, which produced an order to the sheriff of Herefordshire not to distrain him for this debt.<sup>22</sup> Occasionally, if a respite had been granted patently at the request of the favoured party, the sheriff might be ordered to ensure that the debtor enjoyed his or her respite while inquiries were made either by the sheriff himself with the assistance of local juries or by the king and his councillors. In May 1227, for example the keeper of the honour of Peverel in Nottinghamshire was to allow William de Vernun to have respite from the scutages of Montgomery and Bedford which, it must have been intimated to the king, the earl of Ferrers had received, until the king could have a colloquium with the earl to establish the truth.<sup>23</sup> Conversely, in many cases it is most probable that commands to royal officials granting respites or pardons and demanding further action, missing from the originalia roll, would not have been transmitted to the Exchequer at all. Instead, when it came to the account, the Exchequer might demand an answer for a debt previously summoned from an individual, and the sheriff (or the individual concerned, were he accounting personally) would then produce the writ enrolled in the fine rolls in anticipation of being discharged. So, whether simple respites or more complex commands, there would often be little need to inform the barons of the Exchequer about actions of which they already had knowledge or which did not require direct action on their part pending the accounting process.

Equally, there are also several *direct* orders to the Exchequer barons recorded on the fine rolls, obviously not requiring entry on the originalia. A majority concern orders for enaction and, notably, enrolment in the Exchequer rolls of grants of pardon, attermination and respite of debts made by the king.<sup>24</sup> Others concern matters that would directly affect the processing of individual accounts. In June 1227, for instance, the king informed the barons of the bargain he had made with the archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, for the constitution of Richard d'Argentan and his wife to answer for Langton's debt of £100 on account of the larger debt which they owed him and which they were now to pay to the king at certain terms, thereby providing the Exchequer with the precise change of details they needed to transact this business without it being funnelled through the originalia roll.<sup>25</sup> Finally, occasional fine roll entries not in the originalia roll highlight the more regular channels of consultation between the king and the Exchequer, such as that in April 1233 by

<sup>21</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 345, 361; 1232–33, nos. 206, 307, 339. The sheriff would then be bound to answer for this security at his account.

<sup>22</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 218. Similarly, see nos. 317, 343.

<sup>23</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 244 (Vernun), 302, 340; 1232–33, nos. 206, 307.

<sup>24</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 38, 201, 203, 214, 215, 220, 223, 227, 231, 310, 323, 342, 343, 385, 391; 1232–33, nos. 124, 138, 139, 171, 189, 199, 202.

<sup>25</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, no. 254.

which Henry ordered the barons to acquit Godfrey of Crowcombe of the custody of the manor of Woodstock, which he held by bail of the king from his sixteenth regnal year (1231–32), by the ancient farm, and to allow him the usual allowance granted to keepers of that manor, both of which the barons had established by an examination of the rolls of the Exchequer and had previously informed him about.<sup>26</sup>

Orders to royal officials with no immediate bearing on Exchequer business make up another category of entries not on the originalia roll. These tend to expand upon or restrict the duties of the official in pursuance of his office rather than involve business for which he would need to account. At the end of January 1227 Roger of Clifford, constable of St. Briavels, for instance, is commanded henceforth not to place his hand upon the wood of Penyard (Worcs.), or cause anything to be pulled down there, for the king has granted this wood to the abbot of Grace Dieu by a fine of 400 marks.<sup>27</sup> Similarly, while the Exchequer was informed through the originalia roll of the fine of the abbot of Cockersand to have peace from the fortieth recently levied upon his moveable goods and those of his men, it did not necessarily need to know of the complementary orders to the assessors and collectors of the fortieth in Lancaster, Cumberland and Westmorland not to collect the sums due from the abbot and his men.<sup>28</sup>

The final category is rather more miscellaneous. Throughout the fine rolls there are many entries cancelled for a variety of reasons, none of which make their way onto the originalia, implying that they had been cancelled before the batch of entries in which they were contained was sent to the Exchequer. These can be as simple as the enrolment of an entry in a different form in another Chancery roll<sup>29</sup> or the return of the writ with which the entry is concerned before it was executed.<sup>30</sup> Sometimes the reason for omission is made clear in a marginal note, such as that attached to the fine of Acilia, widow of Richard of Week, to have custody of her late husband's lands and heirs and to marry freely, stating that this fine should not be placed in the summons because the king had since ordered her to pay the money to the receiver of his brother, Richard, upon whom he had recently conferred the earldom of Cornwall.<sup>31</sup> Others, such as the handful of memoranda on the dorse of fine roll membranes, were probably entered some time after the extracts had been dispatched. On the dorse of a membrane containing entries from May–June 1233 is a statement that the bishop of Durham and the abbot of St. Mary's, York, 'offer the king 700 m.' to disafforest all lands between the rivers Ouse and Derwent outside the king's demesne wood of Langwith.<sup>32</sup> Perhaps the king declined this 'offer' or the bishop subsequently felt

<sup>26</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 174.

<sup>27</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, no. 90.

<sup>28</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 96–97.

<sup>29</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 225, 332; *CFR* 1232–33, no. 150.

<sup>30</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 327.

<sup>31</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, no. 57.

<sup>32</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 228 (C 60/32, m. 5d.).

able to negotiate a more extensive agreement, for in July 1234 the same men made fine with the king by 800 marks for disafforesting all lands between Ouse and Derwent, providing that, in this, no prejudice was done to the liberties of the bishopric.<sup>33</sup> Intriguingly, at the foot of this same dorse is a further memorandum detailing an offer by Richard and William de Gray to have an assize of mort d'ancestor before the itinerant justices under the name of a certain lady, which the king granted notwithstanding that the woman was a Norman. This is annotated that 'it is not to be placed on the roll because no one has prosecuted the writ'.<sup>34</sup> The 'roll' in question is surely the originalia, meaning this debt would not then be placed in the summons. Lastly, it is, of course, possible that some concessions of all kinds were prompted by fines to the king made cash down in his wardrobe or chamber, giving him a more personal and immediate stream of revenue. On the apparently rare occasions that these were noted in the fine roll a comment would be added stating that the fine in question should not be sent to the Exchequer and not thus placed on the originalia roll to be summoned.<sup>35</sup>

### *In the Roll/Summoned*

Overall, then, the absence of distinct strands of information from the originalia rolls tell us that, in the main, the Chancery was selective in the information it sent to the Exchequer, usually only omitting entries which did not require further action or knowledge from the barons of the Exchequer. The earliest surviving originalia roll, that for 1195–96, contains only entries where individuals are said either to owe ('*debet*') or give ('*dat*') money to the king. It had essentially one basic function of informing the Exchequer from whom debts should be collected, and the amount. Take, for example, the gift of one mark of gold by Walter Durand for his relief of one carucate of land with appurtenances in Faukell' in Westmorland. This is accompanied by an order to Hugh Bardolf to take security and is annotated '*i[n] R[otulo]*, in the Roll', indicating its enrolment on the corresponding pipe roll.<sup>36</sup> At that stage there does not appear to have been any annotation regarding the summons. However, by 1232–33, the system of annotation concerning actions taken by the Exchequer clerks and the variety of material on the originalia had developed considerably.<sup>37</sup> Out of 296 entries in the 1232–33 originalia roll 141 (48%) are annotated '*i[n] R[otulo]*'

<sup>33</sup> *CFR* 1233–34, no. 264 (11 July 1234).

<sup>34</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 229 (C 60/32, m. 5d.).

<sup>35</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, no. 57. In the 1250s many fines of gold were annotated in this way as being paid direct into the wardrobe: D.A. Carpenter, 'The gold treasure of King Henry III', in idem, *The Reign of Henry III* (London, 1996), pp. 108, 112–14, 120.

<sup>36</sup> *Memoranda Roll I John*, pp. 85–8, example at p. 87.

<sup>37</sup> The following remarks are restricted mainly to this roll, because the left-hand margin on the 1226–27 roll is damaged on several membranes and 'S' cannot safely be discerned in many entries in which it would normally be expected to appear. Nevertheless, it is probable that some of the same patterns would be visible in the two rolls were it wholly legible.

and 87 (29%) ‘S’. A total of 81 entries (27%) share both annotations.<sup>38</sup> These are, as one might expect, overwhelmingly fine roll entries concerning promises of money to the king for favours of all types. It was, of course, crucial to the Exchequer to have full details of expected income for its accounting process and this remained the business for which the originalia roll would be most appropriate. As evidence of the transmission of information from the fine to the originalia to the pipe rolls, on the Norfolk and Suffolk account in the pipe roll for 1232–33 at least two fines are recorded as having been acquitted, while others note payments already made and sums still outstanding.<sup>39</sup>

It is clear, though, that far from all of the entries on the originalia roll simply detail, via a combination of these annotations, the amounts of money promised to the king and the terms at which they were to be paid. Indeed, 54 entries in 1232–33 are annotated ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’ only, some 18% of the total and 38% of all ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’ entries. Here, no fines are involved, and the point is generally that the sheriff or another royal official is required to answer for issues of some kind – rents due from the property during its custody in the king’s hand, for example, or chattels and corn received following the escheat of properties upon death or forfeiture – for which answer had to be made to the king. The ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’ annotation is not linked with ‘S’ here because it was not known at the time that the information was extracted from the originalia how much exactly those issues would be, so there could be no immediate summons, but note had to be made on the pipe roll in order for it to be included in the relevant sheriff’s account. An analysis of a couple of random pipe roll entries demonstrates the progress of information from Chancery to Exchequer. An entry dated to c. 23 August 1233, in which the sheriff of Warwickshire is ordered to take Richard Marshal’s manor of Long Compton into the king’s hand and keep his chattels safely until the king orders him otherwise, makes its way onto the originalia where it is annotated ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’.<sup>40</sup> This produces an entry in the pipe roll, under ‘Warwickshire’ for the following year of account (1233–34) where we find ‘*idem vic [...] de exitibus eiusdem manerii [of Long Compton] in eo inventis dum habuit custodiam sicut continetur in orig’ xvij*’.<sup>41</sup> Likewise, entries dated c. 15 July 1233, in which the sheriffs of Hampshire and Surrey are commanded to sell wine in the castles respectively of Winchester and Guildford, correspond to entries in the pipe roll.<sup>42</sup> On the reverse side of this coin are commitments of lands or property to individuals and the concomitant royal orders for security to be taken and seisin to be made over to the recipients. The purpose of the enrolment on the originalia, and annotation with ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’, in these cases could, firstly, be to inform the Exchequer of the identity of

<sup>38</sup> In 1226–27 257 entries, or 65%, are annotated ‘*i[n] R[otulo]*’ and, at a rough estimate, 152 (38%) are annotated ‘S’.

<sup>39</sup> E 372/77, rot. 11. The entries concerned are *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 91, 158 (quit); nos. 106, 121 (outstanding).

<sup>40</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, no. 313; E 371/2, m. 1.

<sup>41</sup> E 372/78, rot. 2.

<sup>42</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 262–63; E 371/2, m. 2; E 372/78, rots. 1d., 16.

new custodians of lands formerly in the king's hand for which farms or accounts for issues might be demanded,<sup>43</sup> and, secondly, where royal demesne land is farmed out, to establish by inquisition how much the livestock and crops there were worth and with what crops, and how much, the lands were sown, so that the Exchequer would have full details thereof before account had to be made for them.<sup>44</sup> So, while the Exchequer could not expect to receive details of income or matters of account when no seizures or inquiries had yet been made, it was, through entries on the originalia roll, kept up to date with the particular issues it should expect account to be made for when the sheriff came before the barons.

### Other information of interest to the Exchequer

Conversely, it is not true to say simply that only entries on the fine roll that would result in entries on the pipe roll are included on the originalia roll. The originalia, it appears, were employed to transmit other information of value and interest to the Exchequer. It is noticeable, for example, that when orders similar in wording to those in 1232–33 were issued in 1226–27 for seizures of escheated land, few of these were entered on the originalia roll. Some do not involve receipt of corn or chattels, it is true,<sup>45</sup> but others are almost identical in content to those in 1232–33, a discrepancy which is not easy to explain.<sup>46</sup> It is possible, in these examples, that there was no immediate expectation that the sheriffs should account for the lands at the Exchequer, although, equally, Chancery practice may have varied. Nevertheless, up to a quarter of entries listed in either originalia roll are annotated neither '*i[n] R[otulo]*' nor '*S*', many of which are equally difficult to interpret and perhaps amount to little more than keeping the Exchequer informed of recent decisions which might later impact on the accounting process.<sup>47</sup> Most striking is the omission from the pipe roll of a great number of commands issued during the Marshal's rebellion for sheriffs to seize rebels' lands together with the corn growing in their estates and any sequestered chattels.<sup>48</sup> The harvest would be being gathered and the king, in accompanying commands for

<sup>43</sup> See, for example, *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 182, 211–12, 240, 380–81; E 371/2, mm. 6, 4, 3, 1.

<sup>44</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 187–88.

<sup>45</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 10–11, 74, 79–81.

<sup>46</sup> *CFR* 1226–27, nos. 185–86, 206–07, 359, 372–73. One entry, concerning the seizure of the lands formerly of Roger of Heyford into the king's hand, makes provision for the corn in his manor of Heyford to be stacked rather than valued or delivered elsewhere, because the land was in dispute and the king needed to be certified as to who had right to it, meaning that no issues would be forthcoming and that no account needed to be submitted: *CFR* 1226–27, no. 328.

<sup>47</sup> 73/398 (18%) in 1226–27 and 68/296 (23%) in 1232–33.

<sup>48</sup> *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 286–97; E 371/2, m. 1. Many other entries on this originalia roll, which deal either with seizure of land or the acceptance of security from debtors before respite is granted, are couched in language similar to those discussed above which are annotated '*i[n] R[otulo]*': *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 100, 120, 122, 176–77, 205, 207–10, 223–25, 235, 241, 268, 272–94, 314–15, 318–19, 334, 341–42, 368–70 (seizure and seisin); *CFR* 1232–33, nos. 142, 144, 146, 173 (security and respite).



delivery of the captured corn to a royal castle, presumably intended to swell his own stocks and might have expected to make some profit from sales of excess corn, but, of course, these profits should have been accounted for. The crown certainly wished to establish the worth of any sequestrated chattels, sheriffs being told to value what they had seized perhaps in anticipation of their sale or delivery to heirs, successors or royal custodians who would thus pay a competent fine for possession. It is perhaps for this reason that they are mentioned on the originalia roll, as well as providing the Exchequer with information about exactly who had forfeited what and to whom what had been committed. Alternatively, there would have been an initial expectation of revenue which should have been accounted for, but these seizures were brief or ultimately not carried through. Other unannotated entries on the originalia rolls, however, such as the fine by Sampson of Canterbury and Benedict Crespín, which they had paid in cash, to attermine debts and the king's order to the justices assigned to the custody of the Jews to cause this to be done and enrolled, highlight the continued importance and durability of the originalia rolls as working documents.<sup>49</sup> It is to this that we finally turn.

### The originalia as working documents

Written in the thick nib of the pipe roll beside the entry concerning the debts of Sampson and Benedict in the originalia roll of 1232–33 is the note '*in Iudaismo*', referring those searching the roll to the muniments of the Exchequer of the Jews to find further details of this fine. A miscellany of such marginal comments is littered throughout the originalia roll, though they do not appear in the fine roll, and provides prime evidence that the originalia were considered repositories of information in the Exchequer for processing its business; they were, in short, useful tools of reference over long periods. Despite their ephemeral origins when their role was principally to transfer information from the fine rolls to the summonses sent out by the Exchequer, and from there into the pipe and memoranda rolls as accounts were rendered and recorded, they survive because the Exchequer often needed the details of individual debts and/or sureties included on the rolls until every debt was paid off, which might take several generations, and thus the Exchequer retained the rolls for many years after their creation.<sup>50</sup> So, far from remaining ephemera, the originalia became to some extent working documents.

This was apparently even true from their earliest days and encompassed additions and subtractions made by Exchequer clerks. In his introduction to the originalia roll for 1195–96 H.G. Richardson argues that fresh entries had been inserted at the Exchequer, such as the 500 m. fine made by Hubert Walter for the wardship and mar-

<sup>49</sup> *CFR 1232–33*, no. 131.

<sup>50</sup> In the pipe roll of 1219–20, for example, Robert Mauntel gives 100 m. for the custody of the counties of Essex and Hertfordshire, '*per plegium eorum quorum nomina annotantur in originali liberato thesauro ad mediam quadragesimam anno iij<sup>o</sup> Regis huius*': *Pipe Roll 4 Henry III, Michaelmas 1220*, ed. B.E. Harris (Pipe Roll Society, new series xlvii, 1987), p. 119.

riage of the heir of Simon of Odell.<sup>51</sup> Certainly, by the reign of Henry III information not in the fine roll makes its way onto the originalia roll. Perhaps the most obvious cases are the pardon of the tallage obligations of numerous urban communities in 1227 and a list of amercements from an assize held at King's Lynn shortly after Easter 1233.<sup>52</sup> How these items made their way only onto the originalia roll is something of a mystery. The tallage list spans three membranes – the bottom half of the fifth membrane, a whole short membrane, and the very top of the following – and it is written in a hand different from that which drafts surrounding entries. Since material from the fine roll is written at the top of the fifth and on most of the third membranes, it is probable that it was entered in Chancery and the three membranes were delivered together into the Exchequer on the eve of St. Margaret the Virgin, 17 Henry III [19 July 1233], no corresponding record of the pardons having been required on the fine roll.<sup>53</sup> However, the tallage list follows an entry in the middle of the fifth membrane of the originalia roll situated immediately prior to '*Hinc mittendum est ad scaccarium*' on the fine roll,<sup>54</sup> and it is a possibility, albeit remote, that the entry had been made in the Exchequer where the collection of tallage fell among its responsibilities, the clerks having space enough to insert the text on the membranes already sent to them.

With regard to the 1233 membrane of amercements, it is true that most eyre or assize estreats usually reached the Exchequer directly and did not find their way onto the originalia: on 25 September 1231, the fine rolls record an order to the sheriff of Yorkshire to deliver a roll of amercements taken before Stephen of Seagrave in his county into the Exchequer on the morrow of All Souls, perhaps with his account.<sup>55</sup> But occasionally, if more frequently as Henry's reign progressed, lists of amercements from assizes appear on the fine rolls. Perhaps, because the judicial commission came from the Chancery, certain justices thought it politic to return the estreats there, the fine rolls and originalia rolls being recognised as a conduit into the Exchequer record in any case.<sup>56</sup> It could well be that the 1233 list of assize estreats also did not arrive in time to be sent with the latest extracts, and the membrane was sent intact to the Exchequer as if it were a membrane of an originalia roll. Certainly, the membrane is of notably different dimensions to the others in the 1232–33 originalia roll; it is about 10 cm narrower than the others and is the shortest of all in that roll.<sup>57</sup> Intriguingly, too, it bears a different series of annotations which was common on such

<sup>51</sup> *Memoranda Roll 1 John*, p. 85.

<sup>52</sup> For the full text of these entries see *CFR 1226–27*, no. 265, note 1 – taken from E 371/1B, mm. 5–3; *CFR 1232–33*, no. 333, note 1, taken from E 371/2, m. 4.

<sup>53</sup> No delivery note is written on the dorse of E 371/B, mm 5, 4 but this date is written on the dorse of m. 3.

<sup>54</sup> *CFR 1226–27*, no. 266.

<sup>55</sup> *CFR 1230–31*, no. 306.

<sup>56</sup> Such as the amercements from another set of assizes in Norfolk, taken at Norwich in the early summer of 1233: *CFR 1232–33*, no. 333.

<sup>57</sup> See p. xi above.

estreats.<sup>58</sup> Beside the amercements of twelve of the sixteen individuals, all of which are for disseisin, is the note ‘t’, which stands for ‘*totum*’, or ‘[he has paid] all’. This actually meant that the sheriff had admitted receiving the due amercement after it had been summoned, and all so annotated would be charged to his account as a lump sum; in the corresponding pipe roll account for Norfolk the sheriff is noted as being quit of accounting for the whole amount for which all these individuals were amerced.<sup>59</sup> Three of the four remaining entries are marked ‘i[n] R[otulo], d[ebet]’, signifying that these sums were still outstanding and search should be made for them in the pipe roll. The final individual, one Hubert de Burgh, formerly justiciar of England, is marked as answering ‘at the Exchequer’. This once more reinforces the point that not all income from promises made to the king can be found on the fine rolls.

There are also other annotations relating to the processing of debts and actions taken upon individual fines which are found only on the originalia rolls. The fine of Ralph fitz Nicholas for having a hide of land formerly of Roger of Hyde, one of the Marshal’s adherents, is marked ‘S’ in the originalia but has been subsequently crossed through ‘because he did not have that for which he made fine’.<sup>60</sup> This suggests, then, that once extracts had been sent from the Chancery, the Exchequer occasionally employed the originalia to record decisions or actions that would affect the forthcoming compilation of the pipe roll and the collection of revenues. These did not then filter back to the Chancery for cancellation in the fine roll which, by that time, had served its purpose. Another tantalising annotation is ‘*fcm*’ – ‘*factum*’ – which is written beside thirty-one entries in the 1226–27 originalia roll.<sup>61</sup> Literally, of course, ‘*factum*’ means ‘done’, and it probably implies here that something necessary had been undertaken of which the Exchequer had direct knowledge. Often, such entries, none of which are marked with other notes in the originalia, involve mandates to sheriffs with some import to the Exchequer. Late in December 1226, the sheriff of Devon, for example, is ordered to permit the abbot of Dunkeswell to have peace from a demand for scutage, pending the abbot giving security at the Exchequer on the day the sheriff makes his account, and in the meantime the sheriff is to establish how much scutage is owed and to inform the king.<sup>62</sup> It is difficult to know what exactly had been ‘done’ here, whether it simply be the issue of the order, the abbot having appeared to give surety – the most likely solution – or the sheriff having carried out his instructions and returned his findings into the Exchequer, although presumably it must involve something of direct relevance to Exchequer business and the sheriff’s account. In the case of the (named) pledges of Matthew of Torrington, who promised

<sup>58</sup> For a full analysis of this system of annotation see C.A.F. Meekings, ‘The Pipe Roll Order of 12 February 1270’, in idem, *Studies in 13th-Century Justice and Administration* (London, 1981), XX, pp. 222–53, esp. pp. 229–32.

<sup>59</sup> E 372/77, rot. 11.

<sup>60</sup> CFR 1232–33, no. 386 (25 Oct. 1233) – ‘*Quia non habuit pro qua finem fecit*’.

<sup>61</sup> CFR 1226–27, nos. 29, 46–47, 54, 66, 131, 141, 148, 173, 189, 212, 232, 255, 261–63, 269–70, 292, 304, 318, 325–27, 329, 341, 351, 356, 358, 360, 386. There is no similar annotation in the 1232–33 roll.

<sup>62</sup> CFR 1226–27, no. 46 (25 Dec. 1226).

to give the king surety for Matthew's fine for relief, it seems much more likely to have been the taking of surety from pledges that is meant, probably for being present at the Exchequer, rather than the order to the sheriff to deliver their livestock, implying that '*factum*' sometimes relates directly to action taken within the Exchequer.<sup>63</sup> This does not always follow, however, because some of the entries '*factum*' is next to have no obvious immediate relevance to the Exchequer. Following the forfeiture of Count Robert de Dreux in 1227, the king committed his lands to Ralph Hareng to keep during his pleasure and ordered various sheriffs to deliver the count's lands in their bailiwick to Ralph, restoring any property they had seized during their period of custody.<sup>64</sup> Interestingly, in this example, the annotation in the originalia roll beside these entries reads '*Factum in Oxon*' – 'done in Oxfordshire' – which might be taken to imply that the sheriff of Oxfordshire had executed this order and that the sheriffs of Sussex, Middlesex and Berkshire had not. However, while the Exchequer might need to be informed of the new keeper, hence the entries' appearance on the originalia roll, it did not need necessarily to know about actions taken regarding seisin of the custody. The same would apparently also apply concerning the order to the sheriff of Essex to inquire what lands the king's men of Havering held of the will and surrender of the king's bailiffs and their predecessors and what without warrant, then to take any purprestures (encroachments upon the king's rights) into the king's hand and commit them to keepers.<sup>65</sup> However, in this case, the entry is annotated '*non adhuc factum*' – 'still not done'. This must surely relate to the accompanying order to the sheriff to inquire what stock the men received in the manor, which presumably required an account from him.

How long after the initial order such an annotation might have been made or remain accurate is difficult to say. Nonetheless, it is perfectly clear that any debt due to the king could remain in force until it was paid or cleared, which may have taken several generations. Ultimately, as the originalia rolls demonstrate, unpaid debts had to be written off. Repeatedly throughout the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries the Exchequer, faced with mounting 'dead' debts which took up precious space on the pipe roll primarily preserved for the *nova oblata*, had attempted to restrict the number of unpaid debts which were recorded upon the main rolls for the audit of the king's account.<sup>66</sup> During the 1310s and, especially, the 1320s, though, as part of the attempt to increase vastly the disposable income available to Edward II partly by rationalising record keeping and revenue management under the then-Treasurer, Walter Stapeldon, bishop of Exeter, the Exchequer systematically wrote off many old judicial amercements and fines which had not been paid for decades.<sup>67</sup> On the dorse

<sup>63</sup> CFR 1226–27, no. 54 (30 Dec. 1226).

<sup>64</sup> CFR 1226–27, nos. 261–62 (13 June 1227).

<sup>65</sup> CFR 1226–27, no. 387 (10 Oct. 1227).

<sup>66</sup> Meekings provides an excellent account of these measures in his 'The Pipe Roll Order of 12 February 1270' and what follows is based on his findings.

<sup>67</sup> For the circumstances specific to Edward's reign, see M. Buck, 'The Reform of the Exchequer, 1316–1326', *English Historical Review* 98 (1983), pp. 241–60.

of the earliest membrane of the originalia roll for 1226–27 is written ‘Fines and other debts which were owed according to this roll were extracted in the seventeenth year of King E[dward], son of King E[dward], in September of the same year (1323)’.<sup>68</sup> In practice, the seems to have meant that, following an exhaustive search of Exchequer documentation stretching back for at least a century under the supervision of William de Everdon, engrosser of the pipe roll, those debts which had not been cleared were copied from the pipe roll and entered in one of the new compendium rolls devised to record ancient debts.<sup>69</sup> Presumably, debts of this nature had been identified in the pipe roll during the search and, once they had then been traced to the originalia, note was made there. From the 1226–27 roll, the uncleared debts included the half-mark gift by Hugh Peverel for a writ of *pone*, a one-mark proffer from the men of Carmarthen for a charter, and another one-mark proffer for a writ of attainder by Ralph son of Osmund, all of which were annotated ‘*in R[otulo] compend*’.<sup>70</sup> Not all ancient debts appear to have been written off in this way, however. In the same roll is a fine of 30 marks made by Adam son of Hervey so that he and his wife might have confirmation of their possession of the manor of Ormesby in Norfolk to him and his wife’s heirs. This entry is annotated ‘In Roll 16 of King E[dward], son of King E[dward] [1322–23] in Norfolk’, indicating perhaps that the couple’s heirs were still to be held liable in the pipe roll for payment over 100 years from the date of the promise.<sup>71</sup> Such retention and rationalisation of debts had, of course, long been a secondary function of the originalia rolls, and that debts could still be levied a century after their enrolment in Chancery is testament to the relative strength and durability of record keeping in Chancery and Exchequer.

<sup>68</sup> E 371/1B, m. 9 – ‘*Fines et alia debita que debebantur per hunc rotulum anno regni Regis E. filii E. xvij extrahebantur mense Septembris eodem anno xvij*’.

<sup>69</sup> Only a few of these now survive in TNA series E 101, King’s Remembrancer Exchequer Miscellanea: E 101/614/1, 681/11, 14, 17.

<sup>70</sup> CFR 1226–27, nos. 174, 297, 390. See also CFR 1232–33, no. 384.

<sup>71</sup> ‘*in Rotulo xvj Regis E. fil’ Regis E. in Norff*’: E 371/1B, m. 2.

# EDITING THE FINE ROLLS: STYLE BOOK

*Paul Dryburgh and Beth Hartland*

In order to assist users to become more familiar with the methods used in producing this new edition of the Fine Rolls of Henry III, and to explain some of the practical difficulties and challenges behind this process, we made available the Style Book that guided the editors in *CFR 1216–1224*, pp. xxx–xlvi. In production of the second volume several changes have been made to the style; these along with details of the digital edition are given below.

## Digital Edition

Accompanying this volume is a comprehensive digital edition that contains translations of the rolls with digital images, indexes and a search engine. At time of publication, these materials and additional information about the Fine Rolls of Henry III project may be found at: <http://purl.oclc.org/cch/frh3/>.

## Indexing

### *The Index of Persons*

In a major change from the first volume of this series, it has been decided that *all* people associated with places (for example bishops, constables, earls, mayors, and sheriffs) appear in the persons index either under those places or, if their surnames are known, under those surnames with a cross-reference under the place. They will *not* appear in the index of places and thus the cross-references which do appear in the first volume are not repeated in subsequent volumes. Heads of religious houses, unless they have independent careers outside the house, are always indexed under the house in the index of persons with a cross-reference under their surnames if known.

### *Comital family names*

Members of high-ranking, generally comital, families are indexed under their family name, not the place from where they take their title, so ‘Clare, Gilbert de, earl of Gloucester’ rather than:

‘Gloucester (Glouc’) [Gloucestershire],  
Gilbert de Clare, earl’

But, in a change from the first volume, there will be cross-references *only* in the index of persons to such individuals from the place from which an individual takes his or her title, so:

‘Winchester (Wint’, Winton’) [Hampshire],



Earl of, see Quincy’.

In the cases where a family name is not known or given, the affected individuals are indexed in the index of persons under the place from which they take their title, so ‘Dunbar, Patrick Earl of’.

### *Sheriffs*

Sheriffs, where unidentified by any personal name, are indexed under the county concerned in the persons index. Named sheriffs are indexed under their personal names in the persons index in the normal way. A list of the named sheriffs for each county may be found under the county concerned, not in the places index as in the first volume but in the index of persons.

### *Alternative names*

As set out in the ‘Technical Introduction’ to *CFR 1216–1224* (pp. xlix–lix), the indexes for each print volume are produced electronically. Each person has his or her own identifier and corresponding index entry which will hold good in each volume in which that individual appears. So, even on those occasions where a person is identified by a different name in the calendar text of a later volume than the one in which he or she makes his or her first appearance, the index entry will remain that by which he or she was first identified. For example, in the first volume Margaret, daughter of Warin fitz Gerold, is identified by her relationship to her father and is indexed accordingly – ‘fitz Gerold, Margaret daughter of Warin’. This remains her index entry in this and subsequent volumes despite the fact that she is frequently identified as ‘Margaret de Redvers’ in this volume. Nevertheless, to retain the different names by which an individual identified themselves, we have created a new addition to the person index, listing all alternative names under the main entry by which they are identified. In this case we have:

‘fitz Gerold, Margaret daughter of Warin, (entry numbers)  
as Margaret de Redvers, (entry numbers)’

There is then a cross-reference from ‘Redvers, Margaret de’ to ‘fitz Gerold, Margaret’.

### *The Index of Places*

In a major change from the first volume of this series, it has been decided that *all* people associated with places (for example bishops, constables, earls, mayors, and sheriffs) should appear in the persons index. They will *not* appear in the index of places and thus the cross-references which do appear there in the first volume are not repeated in subsequent volumes. There will, therefore, be no people in the index of places. Furthermore, in the first volume entries for places which occur as toponyms were listed under the place concerned, even though no mention of the actual place was made in the calendar text. This does not occur in the present volume.

### ***Place of witness***

As noted in the section concerning the Index of Persons in the first volume, there are many royal letters which are witnessed or authorised in the Fine Rolls. Together with the person who witnessed the writ, the place of witness is frequently supplied. But, unlike in the first volume, we have now been able to indicate this in the index (under ‘letters attested at’) and so link these instances to the relevant place of witness and group these entries in a sub-section to mirror those for people in the Index of Persons. Unfortunately, in the small number of cases where the place of witness is also mentioned in the body of the entry, only the fact that it was witnessed at this place will be recorded.

### ***The Index of Subjects***

In general the subject index is identical in structure to that in the first volume. One minor change we have made concerns the cross-references between the individual subject headings and those over-arching thematic headings (‘Government and Administration’, ‘Justice and Judicial Administration’, etc.) to which the relevant subjects were related. Whereas in the first volume under ‘Justice and Judicial Administration’, for example, we had ‘see Assizes’ but the reverse was not the case under ‘Assizes’, in this volume under ‘Assizes’ we can see with which thematic entries that subject is associated, allowing better searching across related topics.

## **Abbreviations**

Throughout the translation abbreviated references are made in footnotes to modern printed transcriptions and calendars of Henry’s other Chancery rolls. A key to those works can be found in *CFR 1216–1224*, p. xlviii. The only major addition relating to this volume is:

*CPR – Calendar of the Patent Rolls of the Reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office (1232–1247)* (London: Public Record Office, 1906).



# FINE ROLL

## 9 HENRY III (28 October 1224–14 June 1225)

### C 60/22

#### *Membrane 5*

**1** 28 Oct. Westminster. *Nottinghamshire*. Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire that, immediately after having viewed these letters, he is to take into the king's hand all the lands of A. countess of Eu and Henry de Stuteville in his bailiwick, and to deliver them to W. earl Warenne to keep for as long as it pleases the king, so that he answers at the Exchequer or anywhere else which the king will wish and order.<sup>1</sup> Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

1. The relationship of C 60/22 to its duplicate (C 60/23) is fully discussed in *CFR 1216–1224*, pp. xix–xxi. The differences between the marginalia in the two rolls are not noted in what follows, but other significant discrepancies are mentioned.

**2** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Sussex, Kent and Yorkshire, concerning the lands of the said countess.

**3** 29 Oct. Westminster. *Berkshire*. To the sheriff of Berkshire. Order to take into the king's hand without delay all lands of Robert de Dreux in his bailiwick, with all rents, stock, corn and chattels found therein, by the view and testimony of trustworthy and law-worthy men from each of the manors, and he is to deliver them to Ralph Hareng to keep for as long as it pleases the king, so that he answers to the king at the Exchequer or wherever else the king will order. The sheriff, with those four trustworthy and law-worthy men, is to have one roll and the same Ralph is to have the other concerning all rents, stock, corn and chattels found in the same lands.<sup>1</sup> The roll having been drawn up, he is to place the same Ralph in such seisin of all of the aforesaid rents, stock, corn and chattels aforesaid without delay.

1. Witness clause entered here. What follows is clearly a later insertion, being squeezed in before the following entry. C 60/23, m. 7 carries this addition neatly after the witness clause.

**4** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Hampshire, Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Middlesex.

**5** 31 Oct. Westminster. It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, and Essex and Hertfordshire, concerning the lands, stock, corn, rents and chattels of the count of Brittany to be delivered to Thomas of Moulton, so that he answers therefor etc.

**6** *Oxfordshire*. Petronilla, who was the wife of Geoffrey Fletcher, has made fine with the king by 10 m. for having seisin of a mill called 'Kingsmulne'<sup>1</sup> during her life, which she had by bail of King R., in order to sustain her during her life, and

which she sold afterwards to William de Bréauté. She is to render 2½ m. of which 10 m. to the king at Easter in the ninth year, 2½ m. at Michaelmas in the same year, 2½ m. at Easter in the tenth year, and 2½ m. at Michaelmas in the same year. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire to take security etc.

1. Corrected from 'in Oxford'.

**7** *Yorkshire.* The king has committed the manor of Harewood with appurtenances to W. archbishop of York with all stock, corn and chattels formerly of Falkes de Bréauté found in the same manor, to keep for as long as it pleases the king. Order to the sheriff of Yorkshire to cause him to have full seisin.

**8** 4 Nov. Westminster. *Concerning the manor of Washingborough.* Order to Thomas of Moulton to permit Martin of Pattishall to hold the manor of Washingborough by the same farm that he used to render to the count of Brittany, so that he answers for it at the Exchequer by his hand.

**9** *Somerset.* William de Cantilupe has made fine with the king by £10 for having seisin of the land that William Crassus, who was captured acting against the king in Bedford castle, held of his fee in Norton. Order to the sheriff of Somerset to take security etc.

**10** 8 Nov. Westminster. *Bedfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire<sup>1</sup> to take into the king's hand the land formerly of Peter de Surive in Wymington, to keep it safely until the king orders otherwise, and to cause the king to know how much that land is worth.<sup>2</sup> Before the justiciar.

1. Corrected from 'Northamptonshire'.

2. 'Coram justic' omitted in C 60/23, m. 7.

**11** 8 Nov. Westminster. *Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire that, by the view and testimony of trustworthy and law-worthy men, he is to make the king's advantage from all corn formerly of Falkes de Bréauté in his bailiwick and of other enemies of the king who were against him in Bedford castle. Order to the same sheriff to cause those bacons which were found in the stores of the same castle and were deposited at Newnham by the order of the king, and are rotten or old, to be given in alms to lepers and paupers where it will seem to him to be most useful. He is to reserve safely those which are good to the use of the king until the king orders otherwise.

**12** *Wiltshire.* Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to distrain the men of Winterslow to render to Thomas of Cirencester, without delay, all aids and arrears that they owe to the king from the time that the vill of Winterslow was in the king's hand.

**13** *Fine of the abbot of Merevale.* To Robert of Lexington. The abbot of Merevale has made fine with the king by 25 m. for having his pasture in Mainstone, and for having his wainages there by the same metes by which they had them at the time that the king received custody of the High Peak from W. earl of Ferrers, so that the abbot is to render to the king those aforesaid 25 m. within the five years next following from

Martinmas in the ninth year, namely 5 m. each year at two terms, namely 2½ m. at the Exchequer of Easter and 2½ m. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas. Order that, having taken security for rendering the aforesaid 25 m. to the king at the aforesaid terms, he is to permit the abbot to have the aforesaid pasture and wainage, as aforesaid.

**14** *Oxfordshire*. Matthew of Aston has made fine with the king by £10 for having his seisin of two carucates of land, £4 11s. 2d. of rent and one mill with appurtenances in Steeple Aston, of which Falkes de Bréauté forcibly purchased (*vi emit*) three virgates of land from him and took the rest from him at farm for 15 years,<sup>1</sup> as is clear to the king by an inquisition taken by his order, so that Matthew is to render 50s. to the king of the aforesaid £10 at Easter in the ninth year, 50s. at Michaelmas in the same year, 50s. at Easter next following and 50s. at Michaelmas next following. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire to take security and cause him to have the same full seisin.

1. Corrected from ‘of which Falkes de Bréauté took from him at farm at a term of 15 years and of three virgates of land that the same Falkes purchased by force from the same Matthew ...’

**15** *Derbyshire*. Walter Malet gives the king 3 m. for having justices to take an assize of mort d’ancestor against Gilbert de Castello and others, as is more fully contained on the dorse of the Patent Roll, concerning land in Horsley. Order to the sheriff of Derbyshire<sup>1</sup> to take etc.<sup>2</sup>

1. Corrected from ‘Berkshire’.
2. *PR 1216–25*, pp. 558–9.

**16** [No date]. The king has committed to Robert de Flur land with appurtenances in W[...]<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled and omitted on C 60/23, m. 7.

**17** 15 Nov. Westminster. *Huntingdonshire*. To the sheriff of Huntingdonshire. Order to take the manor of Godmanchester into the king’s hand and keep it safely until the king orders otherwise, which manor the king has committed to the Master of the Knights of the Temple in England for 300 m. that he lent to the king and which the king restored to him, so that the Master will answer the king for the issues of the same manor from the time when that manor was in his hand by order of the king. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**18** *The honour of Wallingford*. The king has granted to Hugh Despenser a moiety of the manor of Chalgrove with the capital messuage, and to Hugh de Plessetis, Drogo de Barentin and Nicholas de Boleville the other moiety with appurtenances formerly of Peter de Maulnay, in order to sustain them in the king’s service for as long as it pleases the king. Order to the keeper of the honour of Wallingford that, by the view and testimony of trustworthy and law-worthy men of his bailiwick, he is to cause Hugh Despenser to have full seisin of a moiety of the same manor with the aforesaid capital messuage, and the abovesaid Hugh, Drogo and Nicholas to have full seisin of the other moiety of the aforesaid manor with appurtenances, saving to Alexander of Dorset the corn that he bought from Peter’s bailiffs from the land that Peter had in

Chalgrove, and saving to the king the rest of the same corn with the rest of the stock and chattels found in the same manor.

**19** *The honour of Wallingford.* Order to the same keeper to cause the corn formerly of the same Peter in Chalgrove to be valued, and if that corn ought to remain to the king, then he is to deliver it to the aforesaid Hugh Despenser, Hugh de Plessetis, Drogo de Barentin and Nicholas de Boleville so that they answer the king at the Exchequer for its value, and if it ought to remain to the said Peter, then it is to remain to him, saving to Alexander of Dorset the corn that he bought from the bailiffs of the same Peter in Chalgrove.

**20** 18 Nov. Westminster. *Norfolk.* The king has granted to Adam son of Hervey and Juliana, his wife, daughter and heiress of John son of Hugh, the manor of Ormesby with appurtenances that John son of Hugh held at fee farm by bail of King John for rendering £16 per annum, to be held by rendering the same farm of £16 per annum. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to cause them to have full seisin without delay.<sup>1</sup> Witness E. bishop of London. Before the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

1. C 60/23, m. 7 erroneously dates this entry to 28 November.

**21** 22 Nov. Westminster. *Sussex.* James de Were gives half a mark for having a *pone* against Simon of Lidiam and Beatrice, his wife, concerning a virgate of land in Guestling. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take etc. Witness E. bishop of London.

**22** *Kent.* Order to the sheriff of Kent to distrain all those who hold of the king in chief in his bailiwick by knight service to render their scutage to the king, namely 2 m. per shield for the army of Montgomery and 2 m. for the army of Bedford, so that, as he loves himself and his own, he is to have that scutage at the Exchequer in the octaves of Hilary in the ninth year, excepting those who have quittance by the king's letters, and those for whom he rendered account at the aforesaid Exchequer. Witness as above.

**23** It is written in the same manner to all the sheriffs of England.

**24** *Concerning making distraint for the scutage of Bedford.* Order to Waleran Teutonicus to distrain all those in his bailiwick who hold in chief of the earl of Devon<sup>1</sup> by knight service to render their scutage to the king, namely 2 m. per shield for the army of Bedford, so that he is to have that scutage at the Exchequer at Hilary in three weeks in the ninth year, excepting those etc. Witness as above.

1. Corrected from 'who hold of the lands formerly of ...'

**25** 3 Dec. Westminster. *Concerning the corn of Winterslow.* Order to Thomas of Cirencester to cause the king's corn of Winterslow to be valued and to be delivered to the earl of Essex by the same value, for which the same will answer the king, and he is to cause the king to know that value.<sup>1</sup> Witness the king.

1. Henceforth, all writs are witnessed again by the king unless otherwise stated.

**26** *Concerning the rent of wines of Exeter.* Order to the trustworthy men of Exeter to render to Thomas of Cirencester, without delay, the rent of wines that they still ought to render of the eighth year.

**27** 6 Dec. Westminster. *Oxfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire to take into the king's hand the vill of Newnham that Gundrea de Warenne held in dower, which is an inheritance partible between Joan, wife of Hugh de Neville, and Margaret, wife of Falkes de Bréauté, and he is to keep it safely until it will have been shared between them by order of the king, saving to the executors of the testament of the same Gundrea the chattels that she had there in order to execute her reasonable testament. Witness R. bishop of Salisbury.

**28** *Suffolk.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Suffolk, concerning the vill of Fageham which she held in maritagium, and which is an inheritance partible between the aforesaid.

**29** *Middlesex.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Middlesex, concerning the land which she had in Halliwick, which is an inheritance partible between the aforesaid.

**30** 20 Dec. Geddington. *Northamptonshire.* Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to take into the king's hand the land that Peter Picot held in chief of the king in his bailiwick, and to keep them safely until the king orders otherwise.<sup>1</sup> Witness the king.

1. Henceforth, all writs are witnessed by the king unless otherwise stated.

**31** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Nottinghamshire, Essex, Kent, Northamptonshire and Sussex.

**32** 23 Dec. Brackley. *Yorkshire. Lincolnshire. Nottinghamshire. Warwickshire. Leicestershire. Northamptonshire. Cambridgeshire.* The king has granted to Nigel de Mowbray that he may collect his scutage for the army of Montgomery, namely 2 m. per shield, by his hand in the counties of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire and Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, so that he answers at the Exchequer.

**33** 24 Dec. Brackley. *Buckinghamshire.* Beatrice, who was the wife of Ranulf de Carun, has made fine with the king by 80 m.<sup>1</sup> for having custody of the land and heir of the same Ranulf, with the marriage of the same heir, to be rendered at two terms per annum, namely £10 at the Exchequer of Hilary, £10 at the Exchequer of Easter, and thus from year to year until the aforesaid 80 m. are rendered to the king. Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to take security from her for rendering that fine thus. Before the justiciar.

1. Corrected from 'of the fine of 80 m. that she made with the king ...' Not corrected in C 60/23, m. 7.

**34** 28 Dec. Wallingford. *Suffolk.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to place in respite the demand that he makes from Hamo Peche by summons of the Exchequer of



one sore goshawk for pledging William of Felsham, until upon his account at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year.

**35** *Fine of the abbot of Bordesley.* To Hugh de Neville. The abbot of Bordesley has made fine with the king by £100 for holding in peace that assart that he made in the king's forest of Feckenham in the time that John Marshal was justice of the king's forest in England, and for 40<sup>1</sup> acres still to be assarted in the same forest. Of which £100 the abbot rendered 15 m. to the king in the Wardrobe at the New Temple in London on Saturday in the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra in the ninth year, and is to render 35 m. at the Close of Easter the same year, 50 m. at Michaelmas the same year and 50 m. at Easter in the tenth year.<sup>2</sup> Order that, having accepted security from the aforesaid abbot for rendering 35 m. to the king at the aforesaid terms,<sup>3</sup> he is to permit him to hold the aforesaid assart in peace and to cause the same 40 acres<sup>4</sup> to be assarted anew to be measured at the king's perch.

1. Corrected from '20', but not so in C 60/23, m. 7.
2. Corrected from 'Of which £100 the same abbot is to render 50 m. at the Exchequer of Hilary in the ninth year, 50 m. at the Exchequer of Easter next following, and 50 m. at the Exchequer of St. John the Baptist next following.' Again, the correction has not been made in C 60/23, m. 7.
3. Corrected from '£100'.
4. Corrected from '20 acres'.

**36** *Concerning respite.* Order to Waleran Teutonicus to place in respite the demand that he makes from the knights of the Isle [of Wight] for the army of Bedford, until 15 days from Hilary in the ninth year, so that the king might inquire in the meantime whether they owe that aid or not.

**37** *Concerning the manor of Hatfield. Essex.* Order to the trustworthy men of Hatfield that, immediately after having viewed these letters, they are to take into the king's hand the king's manor of Hatfield, which Guy de la Poscener' held, with all stock, chattels and corn found therein,<sup>1</sup> and keep it safely so that the bailiff of the same Guy sells nothing or removes anything therefrom, and they are to signify to the king without delay by their letters what stock, chattels and corn they will find in that manor. If the bailiff of the aforesaid Guy has received the farm of the aforesaid manor from Christmas term last past, they are to arrest the body of the same bailiff until he has restored that farm to the king.

1. Corrected from 'with all appurtenances'.

**38** *Staffordshire and Shropshire.* The king has taken the homage of William Pantulf for land formerly of Hugh Pantulf, his father, which he held of the king in chief and which falls to him by inheritance. Order to the sheriff of Staffordshire and Shropshire that, having accepted relief from William by rendering £100 to the king, he is to cause him to have full seisin of all land in his bailiwick of which Hugh was seised on the day he died and which falls to him by inheritance, and when he has taken that security, he is to signify this to the sheriffs of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

**39** 29 Dec. Reading. *Wiltshire*. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to place in respite the demand he makes from G. of Crowcombe by summons of the Exchequer for the scutage of Bedford, until the Close of Easter in the ninth year.

**40** *Oxfordshire*. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire to cause Waleran Teutonicus, keeper of the honour of Christchurch, to have the scutage that Henry Foliot holds in chief of the same honour in his bailiwick, namely 2 m. per shield for the army of Bedford, so that he answers therefor at the Exchequer.

**41** *Oxfordshire*. It is written to the same sheriff in the same manner, concerning the knights' fees that Eva de Gray holds in chief of the same honour.<sup>1</sup>

1. 'Eva de Gray' omitted from C 60/23, m. 7.

**42** It is written to the sheriffs of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire in the same manner.

#### *Membrane 4*

**43** 30 Dec. Windsor. *The fine of William del Estre*. To the constable of Berkhamsted. The king has taken the homage of William del Estre for the lands formerly of Richard del Estre, his father, which the same W. ought to hold of the king in chief. Order that, having accepted security from him for rendering to the king the 24 m. 5s. by which he made fine with him for his relief, he is to cause him to have full seisin of all lands formerly of Richard, his father, of which he was seised on the day he died and which fall to William by inheritance. Once he has taken security from William for rendering that fine to the king, he is to cause the sheriff of Dorset and Somerset to know by his letters, whom the king has commanded that, then, they are to cause William to have seisin of all lands formerly of Richard which fall to William by inheritance in their bailiwicks.

**44** 31 Dec. Westminster. *Norfolk*. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to place in respite the demand that he makes from Robert of Tattershall by summons of the Exchequer for the scutage of Montgomery, until one month from Hilary in the ninth year.<sup>1</sup> Before the justiciar.

1. 'Coram justic' omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**45** 2 Jan. Westminster. *Concerning valuing the corn formerly of Falkes de Bréauté in Whitchurch, Wear and Lamerton*. Order to Thomas of Cirencester, constable of Berkhamsted, that, by the view of trustworthy and law-worthy men, he is to cause the corn formerly of Falkes de Bréauté in the land that he had in Whitchurch, Wear and Lamerton to be valued, which land the king rendered to William Bozun by a fine of £20 that he made with the king, and he is to cause that corn to be delivered to William by the same value, having accepted security from him that he will answer for that value at the Exchequer.

**46** 1 Jan. Westminster. *Buckinghamshire*. Walter of Abergavenny gives the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors by 24 against Richard Alpite,

concerning a tenement in Edlesborough. Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to take etc.

**47** 4 Jan. Westminster. *Northamptonshire*. To the sheriff of Northamptonshire. Thomas of Heydon has made fine with the king by 50 m. for having custody of the land and heirs of Peter Picot who held of the king in chief, with the marriage of the same heirs, of which 50 m. he is to pay a moiety to the king at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year and the other moiety at the Exchequer of Michaelmas the same year, and he has given surety to the king by Thomas of Moulton, who is his pledge for 30 m., by John de Boville, who is his pledge for 10 m., and by Richard de Argentan, who is his pledge for 10 m. Order to cause the same Thomas to have full seisin without delay of all land with appurtenances formerly of the aforesaid Peter in his bailiwick, and of the aforesaid heirs.

**48** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Essex.

**49** *Concerning respite*. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite the demand they make from Robert of Tattershall for the scutage of Montgomery, until one month from Hilary in the ninth year.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**50** *Concerning terms given*. Order to the barons of the Exchequer that since the king has given the below-written terms to Alexander of Bassingbourn for the £30 he owes him for the custody of the manor of Costessy, namely that Alexander is to render 100s. to the king at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year, 100s. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the same year, and £10 thus from year to year at the same terms until the aforesaid £30 are paid in full, they are to cause him to have those terms.

**51** Order to the official of Norwich not to put his hand upon the lands and possessions of the same Alexander by reason of this debt.

**52** *Wiltshire*. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire<sup>1</sup> to cause William Brewer to be quit of the scutage exacted from him by summons of the Exchequer for the knights' fees that he holds of the king in chief in Wiltshire for the army of Bedford, in which he was with the king by his order. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to place in respite the demand for 28 m. that is made from the same William in the county of Hampshire by the same summons of the Exchequer until the Close of Easter in the ninth year.<sup>2</sup>

1. Corrected from the 'barons of the Exchequer'.

2. An initial cross of cancellation has seemingly been erased, this entry appearing unexpunged in C 60/23, m. 6.

**53** *Rutland*. Order to the sheriff of Rutland to place in respite the demand of 15 m. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Peter fitz Herbert for the debt of Henry de Ferrers, until upon his next account at the Exchequer.

**54** 6 Jan. Westminster. *Surrey*. Order to the sheriff of Surrey to take into the king's hand without delay all lands that Odo de Dammartin sold in his bailiwick after the

king's prohibition to him that he should not sell his lands, and to keep them safely with all chattels found therein until the king orders otherwise.

**55** *Norfolk*. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to place in respite the demand that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Robert of Soham until upon his next account at the Exchequer.

**56** 8 Jan. Westminster. *Dorset*. Order to the sheriff of Dorset to take into the king's hand and keep safely the land that Olive de Tilly held in Blandford until the king orders otherwise.

**57** Westminster. *For Richard son of Hugh*. To the barons of the Exchequer. The king has granted to Richard son of Hugh that, of the 20 m. that is exacted from him by summons of the Exchequer for pledging Bertram d'Aubigny, he is to render 1 m. to the king each year until he has paid the aforesaid 20 m. in full. Order to cause this to be done and enrolled thus. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**58** *For Phillip d'Aubigny*. It is written in the same manner to the same for Phillip d'Aubigny, concerning the pledge of 100 m. for the same Bertram, by rendering 5 m. per annum until he has paid those 100 m. in full. Before the same.

**59** 15 Jan. Dover. *The fine of Boneme Mutun, Jew*. Order to Martin of Pattishall to receive Boneme Mutun, Jew, from the constable of the Tower of London and deliver him to the Jews of London to keep, having accepted security from them that they will have him at the king's command whenever the king will wish and for rendering 100 m. to the king, by which they made fine with him for having the same in custody.

**60** Order to the constable to deliver the same to the same Martin.

**61** 11 Jan. Canterbury. *Kent*. Hamo le Wandeis and Joan, his wife, give the king half a mark for having a *precipe*<sup>1</sup> before the justices of the Bench. Order to the sheriff of Kent to take etc.

1. Corrected from 'writ of entry'.

**62** 19 Jan. Winchelsea. *Concerning the fine of William de St. John*. Order to the barons of the Exchequer that since, of the fine of 60 m. which William de St. John made with the king for the debts that he ought to have rendered at Michaelmas in the eighth year,<sup>1</sup> the king has granted that he is to render a moiety at Ash Wednesday<sup>2</sup> in the ninth year and the other moiety at the Close of Easter in the same year, they are to permit this fine to be enrolled and done thus.

1. Corrected from 'for the debts that he owes him, he gave him such respite ...'

2. Corrected from 'Mid-Lent'.

**63** 21 Jan. Rye. *Shropshire*. Order to the sheriff of Shropshire to take into the king's hand all land formerly of Baldwin of Hodnet with all his chattels in his bailiwick, and to deliver it with the same chattels to Godescallus de Maghelvis to keep for as long as it pleases the king, to whom the king has committed it by reason of the honour of Montgomery being in his hand, and which land is of the same honour.

**64** *Somerset*. Order to the sheriff of Somerset to place in respite, until one month from Easter in the ninth year, the demand he makes from William Marsh by summons of the Exchequer for the £11 4s. that are exacted from him of a fine of 300 m. that William made with King John, father of the king, for his island [of Lundy], and the demand for 8 m. that he makes from the same William by the same summons for pledging.

**65** 26 Jan. Sutton. *Bedfordshire*. Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire to place in respite, until the king orders otherwise, the demand he makes from Ralph Tyrel by summons of the Exchequer for the scutage of Bedford from the land that he has by bail of the king in Wilden.<sup>1</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 6 bears an addition not recorded in the original roll. It reads: 'Order again to the same sheriff under the same form and it is to be applied as the king has ordered others. Windsor, 3 April.

**66** 29 Jan. Westminster. *Lincolnshire*. Walter of Holland gives half a mark for summoning William son of Ernisius before the justices of the Bench to render to him 1½ bovates of land and a messuage with appurtenances in Ewerby. Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to take etc.

**67** *Gloucestershire*. William Juvenal gives the king 20s. for having a *precipe* against Roger son of Nicholas. Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**68** 30 Jan. Westminster. *Concerning the vill of Bristol*. To the barons of the Exchequer. The king has committed the vill of Bristol with its appurtenances to the burgesses of Bristol for one year from from St. Gregory in the ninth year for a farm of £245, for two parts of which farm they will answer the king by their hand at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the same year and for the rest at the Exchequer of Hilary in the tenth year. Order to receive the aforesaid farm from them thus. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**69** *Bedfordshire*. Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire to place in respite the demand he makes from William of Staines for the debt of 50s. that he owes the king, until upon his account at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year. By the justiciar.

**70** 1 Feb. Westminster. *Because he had it without the half-mark*. The abbot of Bruern gives half a mark for having a *pone* against Walter of Hunscode, concerning the customs and services that the same abbot exacts from him. Order to the sheriff of Warwickshire to take etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled here because he had it without the half-mark, and so omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**71** 3 Feb. Westminster. *Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire*. Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire to cause Ralph Hareng to have the services that he took from the knights' fees that are held of Count Robert de Dreux in his bailiwick without delay, to whom the king has committed all lands and fees of the same count to keep for as long as it pleases the king, so that he answers for them at the Exchequer.

**72** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Dorset, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire.

**73** 8 Feb. Westminster. *Norfolk*. Geoffrey le Bret gives the king half a mark for having a *pone* against Ralph son of Stephen. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to take etc.

**74** *Because in the Close Roll*. To the keeper of the honour of Wallingford. Robert de Valognes had his service with the king in his army of Montgomery by his order. Order to cause him to have peace from the scutage that he exacts from him for one knight's fee that he holds of the king of the honour of Wallingford.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because in the Close Roll, and omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**75** *Buckinghamshire*. To the sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The king has given Andrew de Chanceaux respite from the 100s. that he owes him for the first scutage assessed in his reign after his first coronation, so that he is to render 50s. at Easter forthcoming in the ninth year and 50s. at Michaelmas next following. Order to permit this to be done thus and to cause his livestock taken by reason of the same debt to be delivered without delay.

**76** *Concerning respite*. Order to Waleran Teutonicus to place in respite the aid that he exacts from the knights and free tenants of the Isle [of Wight] by reason of the scutage of the king's army of Bedford, until the king will have inquired whether they owe the said aid or not.

**77** *Oxfordshire*. To the sheriff of Oxfordshire. The king has given H. earl of Warwick respite from the 50 m. that he owes him for the relief of the lands formerly of Thomas Basset in Headington, and for 5 m. 13½d. that he owes of a debt that the same Thomas owed to the king, until Easter in the tenth year, so that he is to render £12 4s. 10d. at Easter forthcoming in the ninth year, £12 4s. 10d. at Michaelmas next following in the same year, and £12 4s. 10d. at Easter in the tenth year. Order that, having accepted security from him for rendering the aforesaid 50 m. to the king for relief and 5 m. 13½d. of the aforesaid debt at the aforesaid terms, he is to permit him to have peace and to cause his livestock taken by reason of the aforesaid debt to be delivered without delay.

**78** *Devon*. The king has granted to the abbot of Tavistock a moiety of his scutage from the knights' fees that he holds of the king in chief in the county of Devon, namely 2 m. per shield for the army of Bedford, from the time he had his knights and serjeants at the castle of Plympton with the bishop of Exeter. Order to the sheriff of Devon to collect the other moiety so that he answers for it at the Exchequer.

**79** *Concerning respite*. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite the demand they make by summons of the Exchequer from Peter de Maulay for 7000 m. and the farm of Kettleburgh, until one month after Easter in the ninth year.

**80** 13 Feb. Westminster. *Concerning the county of Cornwall, committed to Richard, brother of the king, and the stannaries of Cornwall.* The king has committed the county of Cornwall to Richard, his brother, with all things that pertain to the king in the same county, in order to sustain him in the king's service for as long as it pleases the king, saving to the king his homages and the debts that are owed to him in the same county and the farms of the king in the same county, until the Thursday next after Ash Wednesday in the ninth year. Order to the sheriff of Cornwall to cause him to have full seisin, as aforesaid.

**81** *Concerning the county of Cornwall, committed to Richard, brother of the king, and the stannaries of Cornwall.* It is written in the same manner to John son of Richard and Stephen de Croy up to the clause 'and order etc.' Order, then, to be intendant and respondent to the same Richard for the stannaries of Cornwall, as aforesaid, saving to the king his debts and farms that they owe him, up to the aforesaid Thursday etc.

**82** *Dorset.* The bishop of Winchester has made fine with the king by two destriers for having the custody of the service of one knight's fee that Roger son of Henry held of the king in Lulworth. Order to the sheriff of Dorset to cause the same bishop to have custody of the aforesaid service without delay.

**83** *Concerning felling and selling the wood of Berkhamsted.* Order to Thomas of Cirencester that, by the view and testimony of trustworthy and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood of Berkhamsted, he is to cause the beech trees of the wood of Berkhamsted which no longer bear leaves to be felled and sold, and to cause the money thus arising to be reserved safe to the king's use until he has command otherwise.

**84** [No date]. *Herefordshire.* The abbot and monks of Dore have made fine with the king by 700 m. for having that part of the forest of Trivel by the same terms and metes that King John took away from them, by the perambulation that Hugh de Neville made by order of King John, from that part which Thomas de Samford<sup>1</sup> and his associates, previously sent by the same king, delivered to them by the perambulation that they made by the order of the same king, to be rendered to the king at the below-written terms, namely £100 at Easter in the ninth year, £100 at St. John the Baptist the same year, £100 at Michaelmas the same year, £100 at Hilary in the tenth year and 100 m. at Easter in the same year. The king has agreed with them that when he has reached full age, he will draw up his charter concerning the aforesaid part to be held by the same liberties by which they hold the remaining part of the same forest. Order to H. de Neville to cause them to have full seisin, as aforesaid.<sup>2</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 6 'Thomas de Staff'.

2. Final order omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

**85** *The fine of the abbot of Biddlesden.* The abbot of Biddlesden has made fine with the king by 10 m.<sup>1</sup> for having licence to assart and cultivate 8½ acres in his wood of Bichenho. Order to H. de Neville to permit that land to be assarted and cultivated.

1. Sum of the fine omitted in C 60/23, m. 6.

*Membrane 3*

**86** *Oxfordshire.* Rose of Cockfield has made fine with the king by 100s. on behalf of Henry, son of Henry de la Wade, for having seisin of the land formerly of Henry de la Wade, his father, whose heir he is, which falls to him by hereditary right, as is fully clear to the king by the inquisition taken by his order. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire that, having accepted security for rendering the aforesaid 100s. to the king, he is to cause Henry, who is of full age, as is said, to have full seisin of the aforesaid land with appurtenances in his bailiwick without delay.

**87** 16 Feb. Westminster. *Concerning acquittance. Memorandum.* The king has pardoned W. earl Marshal the 25 m. that are exacted from him upon the Exchequer for the scutage of Bedford from the lands that the earl holds of the fee of the earl of Devon and which Michael de Columbariis holds of him. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to be quit of the aforesaid 25 m. By the bishop of Bath.

**88** *Concerning the farm of Chesterfield.* To William Brewer junior. It is clear to the king by the charters of King John, which he has inspected, that he made for the keeper and lepers of St. Leonard of Chesterfield while he was count of Mortain, and which he later corroborated and confirmed, that the said keeper and lepers were accustomed to have £6 a year from the farm of Chesterfield in pure and perpetual alms of the gift of the same King John etc., although William Brewer, his father, withheld the aforesaid £6 from them for a certain amount of time. Order to cause the aforesaid keeper and lepers to have the aforesaid £6 a year henceforth from the aforesaid farm because the king does not wish, nor by right is able to tolerate, that his alms are lost in such a way. By the justiciar.

**89** *Concerning respite.* Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite the account of Brian de Lisle until one month from Easter in the ninth year.

**90** *Leicestershire.* Order to the sheriff of Leicestershire to place in respite the demand for £12 that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Walter de St. Ouen for his land in Ilston, until one month from Easter in the ninth year. By the justiciar.

**91** 18 Feb. Westminster. *Norfolk. Suffolk.* Order to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk that, immediately after having viewed the king's letters, he is to take into the king's hand all lands and tenements in his bailiwick formerly of H. Bigod, earl of Norfolk, who is dead, and to cause the chattels of the same earl found in the aforesaid lands and tenements to be attached and recorded by the view of trustworthy and law-worthy men up to the value of 1000 m. and £286 5s. 4d., which are exacted from him at the Exchequer for the debt that he owed the king. He is to commit those lands and tenements and the aforesaid chattels to Thomas de Blundeville, to whom



the king has committed them to keep for as long as it pleases the king. Taking with him trustworthy and discreet men, he is to cause Matilda, who was the wife of the same earl, to have and be assigned her reasonable dower that falls to her from the lands and tenements formerly of the same earl according to the law and custom of the kingdom of England.

**92** *Essex.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Essex.

**93** 19 Feb. New Temple, London. *Cornwall.* Richard of Week gives the king 100s. for having a fair at his manor of Week each year in the eve and feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary and for three days following, unless it is etc. Order to the sheriff of Cornwall that the aforesaid fair etc. and to take security etc.

**94** *Concerning a whale found and making the king's advantage.* Order to Richard of Week to cause the king's advantage to be made from the whale which was found in the island of Scilly, as he is best able and will seem to him most expeditious.

**95** *Concerning respite.* Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite the demand for 40s. they make from Robert de Dean by summons of the Exchequer, until 15 days after Easter in the ninth year.

**96** 19 Feb. New Temple, London. *Oxfordshire.* To the sheriff of Oxfordshire. Margaret, wife of Falkes de Bréauté, has made fine with the king for the debts that Falkes owed to the king, so that she renders 300 m. each year, of which she is to render 100 m. at the Exchequer at Easter forthcoming in the ninth year, 100 m. at St. John the Baptist in the same year, and 100 m. at Michaelmas next following in the same year, for which 300 m. she has found pledges for the king. The same Margaret is to render £100 to the king at Easter in the tenth year, £100 at Michaelmas next following that same year, and thus £200 each year from year to year until the whole debt that Falkes owed to the king is paid in full, wherefore Margaret has mainperned that she will give security to the king within the feast of St. John the Baptist in the ninth year.<sup>1</sup> Order to cause her to have full seisin without delay of all lands and tenements falling to her by hereditary right in his bailiwick and of her reasonable dower, with which Baldwin, son of W. earl of Devon, formerly her husband, dowered her at the door of the church at the will of his father, saving to the king the stock and chattels found in the same lands.<sup>2</sup> By the justiciar. Before the king's council.

1. Corrected from 'Order that, having accepted security from the aforesaid Margaret for rendering the aforesaid 300 m. to the king per annum beyond those 300 m. for which she has found pledges, as aforesaid ...' Correction not made in C 60/23, m. 6.
2. The following order is crossed through hereafter and, again, is not in C 60/23, m. 6: 'He is to cause the sheriffs of Devon, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Middlesex and Somerset to know by his letters when he has received security from her, to whom the king has commanded that once he will have certified them, they are to cause her to have full seisin of all of her lands and tenements aforesaid in their bailiwicks'.

**97** *Devon.* Order to the sheriff of Devon to cause her to have full seisin, without delay, of all lands and tenements falling to her by hereditary right, and of all other

lands and tenements of which the aforesaid Baldwin etc., saving etc., as is contained above.<sup>1</sup>

1. Corrected from 'Order to the sheriff of Devon that when the sheriff of Oxfordshire will have sent to him by his letters that he has received security from the aforesaid Margaret for rendering the aforesaid debts to the king, as aforesaid, then he is to ... the same Margaret etc.' Likewise, not corrected in C 60/23, m. 6.

**98** It is written in the same manner for the same to the sheriffs of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Somerset, Suffolk, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, save for that clause 'and of all other things, lands and tenements with which the aforesaid Baldwin etc.'

**99** It is written in the same manner to the archbishop of York concerning the manor of Harewood, which falls to the same by hereditary right, saving to him his chattels and stock found in the same manor.

**100** 19 Feb. New Temple, London. *Concerning respite.* To the sheriff of Northumberland. Order to place in respite, until the king orders otherwise, the demand for 4 m. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Roger of Hodsock, the king's sergeant of Bamburgh, for which 4 m. Alan of Newham made fine with Roger, the king's sergeant, for beating the king's men of Sunderland, and which 4 m. Thomas de Tetteburne, then sheriff of Northumberland, received, as he says.

**101** *Essex. Hertfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire that, having accepted security from Robert fitz Walter for satisfying the king for the scutage of Poitou at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year, which he exacts of him by summons of the Exchequer, he is to permit him to have peace in the meantime. He is also to permit him to have peace from the scutage of Montgomery that he similarly exacts from him by the same summons, because he was with the king in the army of Montgomery by his order. By the justiciar.

**102** *Staffordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Staffordshire to cause Thomas Corbet to have full seisin without delay of the manor of King's Bromley with appurtenances, which Cecilia of Hadley, whose heir is the same Thomas, held of the king in chief by £4, as the king has learned by the inquisition that the sheriff took by his order, having accepted security from him for rendering £4 to the king for his relief. Before the justiciar and the bishop of Bath.

**103** *Essex.* The king has committed the manor of Hatfield to the prior of Hatfield with its appurtenances, as Guy de la Poscener' held it, by rendering £100 per annum to the king in this manner, namely that he is to render £25 to the king at Easter in the ninth year, £25 at St. John the Baptist the same year, £25 at Michaelmas the same year and £25 at Hilary,<sup>1</sup> and £50 at the Exchequer of Easter and £50 at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in each year following.<sup>2</sup> Order to the sheriff of Essex<sup>3</sup> to cause the prior to have full seisin, without delay, of the aforesaid manor with its appurtenances,

as aforesaid, having taken security that he will render the aforesaid fine to the king thus.<sup>4</sup> Before the justiciar and the bishop of Bath.

1. 'Hilary term' crossed through in C 60/23, m. 6.
2. Terms interlined.
3. Corrected from 'Hertfordshire'.
4. C 60/23, m. 6 adds 'And for having that manor at farm, as aforesaid, he gives the king 100 m.'

**104** *Essex.* Order to the sheriff of Essex that, the king's oxen and [cattle] of the manor of Hatfield having been valued in his presence by trustworthy and law-worthy men, and similarly the corn that was found in the barn, he is to cause the prior of Hatfield to have the aforesaid oxen and cattle with the aforesaid corn without delay, having taken security from him that he will answer the king for the value of all of the aforesaid in three years from Easter in the ninth year, if the king will wish. He is to cause the barons of the Exchequer to know that value at his next account under the testimony of the trustworthy and law-worthy men who were present with him at that valuation. Before the same.

**105** *Concerning having carucage.* Order to the bishop of Winchester to have all the carucage of his bishopric at Winchester in Mid-Lent in the ninth year, so that he has it there then in full, putting aside all excuse and delay.

**106** *Concerning having carucage.* Order to the bishop of Exeter to send the carucage of his bishopric to Winchester, so that the king has it in full.

**107** *Concerning having carucage.* Order to the bishop of Coventry to send all the carucage of his bishopric to the king around the parts of Winchester, so that the king has it in full on Palm Sunday.

**108** *Sussex.* Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take into the king's hand the land of William Maufe, of which Waleran Maufe, his son, disseised the same William by his own authority, and to keep it safely until the king orders otherwise.

**109** *Worcestershire.* Order to the sheriff of Worcestershire to take into the king's hand all chattels formerly of Thomas Clerk in Worcestershire and to cause them to be recorded, valued and delivered to four law-worthy men who are to answer for them<sup>1</sup> at the Exchequer upon the next account of the sheriff of Worcestershire.

1. 'by their hand' has been crossed through here.

**110** 25 Feb. New Temple, London. *Sussex.* Order to the sheriff of Sussex to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from the abbot of Robertsbridge for the scutage of Bedford until upon his next account at the Exchequer, because the abbot has mainperned that he will satisfy the king then. The king has granted him that, of the demand for 5 m. that he makes from him by the same summons, he may render 50s. at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year and the rest at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the same year. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to permit him to have those terms.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry preceded by 'The king has pardoned ...', which has been cancelled.

**111** 2 March. New Temple, London. *Norfolk*. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to place in respite the demand he makes from W. earl Warenne by summons of the Exchequer for the carucage last assessed until one month from Easter in the ninth year.

**112** *Because otherwise in the nearest entry above*. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to place in respite the demand he makes from W. earl Warenne by summons of the Exchequer for carucage last assessed...<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry unfinished and cancelled because otherwise in the nearest entry above. Not recorded in C 60/23, m. 5.

**113** 4 March. Westminster. *Concerning having terms*. Order to the justices assigned to the custody of the Jews that since the king has granted to Roger Bacon that, of the 17½ m. which he owes him and which is exacted from him by summons of the Exchequer of the Jews, he may render 3½ m. to the king each year until he will have rendered those 17½m., namely 20s. 40d. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas and 20s. 40d. at the Exchequer of Easter, and thus from year to year until the debt has been rendered to the king, they are to cause him to have those terms.<sup>1</sup>

1. Continuation of these terms to full payment is not recorded in C 60/23, m. 5.

**114** 6 March. Kingston. *Bedfordshire*. To the sheriff of Bedfordshire. Order that, in the faith in which he is bound to the king and as the king trusts his loyalty, he is to go in person to Luton and there cause to be elected two law-worthy and discreet men, knights or free tenants of the neighbourhood of Luton, of whose loyalty he is sure day and night, as of himself, who might know better and will wish to make the king's advantage from selling the wood of Luton, and he is to assign those to make that sale with a certain clerk that Master J., archdeacon of Bedford, will employ for this. Having assigned one of them in whose loyalty he fully trusts, he is to cause that sale to be made by their view and testimony, and the monies thus arising are to be received by tallies made between them and are to be safely kept until the king orders otherwise.

**115** [No date]. *Because he did not have it*. Order to Hugh de Neville to inquire diligently by trustworthy and law-worthy men whether Ralph de Parco had custody of the park of Guildford as of fee in the time of King John, the king's father, and if he can establish by the inquisition that ...<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry unfinished and cancelled because he did not have it. Omitted in C 60/23, m. 5.

**116** 8 March. Farnham. *Memorandum. Because in the Close Roll*. Order to John of Monmouth to cause the abbot of Beaulieu to have brushwood in a suitable place doing least harm to the New Forest in order to make six beacons (*rogos*), and to cause the same abbot to have brushwood to enclose his marsh.<sup>1</sup> Before the justiciar.

1. Despite the marginal note this entry is not struck through.

**117** 11 March. Winchester. *Dorset*. Order to the sheriff of Dorset to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Ralph Gernon of 110s. 6½d. for the farm of the county of Dorset for a fourth part of the eighth year, and the demand of 60s. for the farm of Bere for a fourth part of the same year, until upon his view at the Exchequer.

**118** 11 March. Winchester. *Concerning an inquisition taken that W. earl of Devon assigned manors to Margaret, who was the wife of Falkes de Bréauté, in dower*. Order to Thomas of Cirencester to take with him trustworthy and law-worthy men of the neighbourhoods of Buckland, Bickleigh, Walkhampton and Colyton, which manors W. earl of Devon assigned in dower to Margaret de Redvers when Baldwin, his son, married her, and to cause all corn that was in the lands of the same manors, to be valued by the view and testimony of the same,<sup>1</sup> and if Margaret will wish to receive it for the same value, so that she answers to the king at the term that he will give to her, then he is to demise the aforesaid corn to her, having first accepted security from her that she will answer fully to the king at the terms given to her. If, however, Margaret will not wish to retain the corn at the value at which it was valued to her use, then, having retained the aforesaid corn in the king's hand to his use, he is to cause her to have seisin of the aforesaid manors, having first accepted security from her that she will cause the said corn to be safely kept to the king's use.<sup>2</sup>

1. Corrected from '... formerly of Baldwin, son of the earl of Devon, formerly her husband, wherefore he is to cause all corn in the lands of the same manors to be valued.'
2. Dating clause omitted in C 60/23, m. 5.

**119** 11 March. Winchester. *For the bishop of Bath*. Order to the keepers of the king's wine at Bristol to cause the venerable father J. bishop of Bath to have two tuns of the new wine that have been taken to the king's use, having accepted security from the same bishop for rendering their value to the king, at which they have been valued to the king's use.<sup>1</sup>

1. Dating clause omitted in C 60/23, m. 5.

**120** 11 March. Winchester. *Because next below*. The king has granted to Hugh of Kinnersley 72 acres of land in the land which has not yet yielded profit in Wellington, namely around Drehull' nearest the church of Wellington, to be held of the king by the service of rendering 3d. to him each year from each acre, as other lands are held in the same vill. Order to Roger of Clifford that, having accepted security from him for rendering 15 m. to him for the aforesaid reason, he is to cause 72 acres of land in the aforesaid place to be measured and to cause Hugh to have them, as aforesaid.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because next below. Omitted in C 60/23, m. 5.

**121** *The fine of Hugh of Kinnersley*. Hugh of Kinnersley has made fine with the king by 15 m. for having licence to cultivate 72 acres of land in the land that has not yet been cultivated in Wellington, namely around Drehull', nearest to the church of Wellington, rendering 3d. to the king per annum for each acre, as are rendered to the king from each acre that others hold in the same vill. Order to Roger of Clifford

that, having accepted security from him for rendering those 15 m. to the king, he is to permit Hugh to cultivate the aforesaid 72 acres of land in the aforesaid place, as aforesaid.

**122** 13 March. Winchester. *Norfolk. Suffolk.* Order to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to place in respite, until the king orders otherwise, the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from the men of the fee of the bishop of Norwich for amercements made in the eyre of the justices in his bailiwick.

*Membrane 2*

**123** *Norfolk. Suffolk.* It is written to the barons of the Exchequer in the same manner, concerning the same.

**124** *Quit by the king.* The king has pardoned Milo de Frankesney<sup>1</sup> the half a mark in which he was amerced before the justices of the forest when they were last in Wiltshire. Order to the same sheriff to cause him to be quit.

1. C 60/23, m. 5 'Franchedun'.

**125** *Berkshire.* Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to permit Margaret, wife of Falkes de Bréauté, to have peace from the demand for scutage that he makes from her for the army of Montgomery, in which Falkes was by order of the king, and from the demand for scutage that he makes from the same Margaret for the army of Bedford at the time when the lands of the same Falkes were in the king's hand. Before the justiciar and the bishop of Salisbury.

**126** *Bedfordshire.* To the sheriff of Bedfordshire. It is clear to the king by an inquisition that he ordered to be taken that Fulk of Hyde held three virgates and 50 acres of land, two messuages, and a moiety of one mill with appurtenances of the king in Luton by the service of 37s. 1½d. per annum, and that John, his son, is his nearest heir. Order that, having accepted security from John for paying 37s. 1½d. to the king for his relief, and having taken fealty from him to the king's use, he is to cause him to have full seisin of the aforesaid land.

**127** *Hampshire.* It is clear to the king by an inquisition that he ordered to be taken that Agnes of Popham held of the king in chief three hides, half a virgate and a fourth part of one virgate of land and a mill in Binsted, and one-and-a-half hides and half a virgate of land and a mill with appurtenances in Alton, by the service of 110s. per annum, and that Gilbert, her son, is her nearest heir, whose homage the king has taken. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire that, having taken security from him for rendering 110s. to the king for his relief, he is to cause him to have full seisin of the aforesaid land.

**128** *Dorset.* Order to the sheriff of Dorset to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer, the demand he makes from the men of G. earl of Gloucester of Wareham for a default of the eyre of the justices of the king's forest.

**129** *Shropshire.* Order to the sheriff of Shropshire to place in respite the demand he makes from John Lestrange for the farm of Wrockwardine, until the king orders otherwise.

**130** *Suffolk.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from W. earl of Salisbury for Lothingland, until upon his next account at the Exchequer.

**131** *Oxfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from the men of Broadwell of Henry fitz Count, for the scutages of Scotland, Poitou, Ireland and Bytham, until upon his account at Michaelmas in three weeks in the ninth year, having first taken security from Gerard le Boef of Broadwell that he and his associates will answer for those scutages at the aforesaid term upon the Exchequer.

**132** *Dorset.* Order to the sheriff of Dorset to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer, the demand he makes from William Brewer by summons of the Exchequer for 20s. of an amercement made in the eyre of the justices of the forest.

**133** [No date]. *Nottinghamshire.* Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire to place in respite the demand he makes from Laurence de St. Michael by summons of the Exchequer until upon his view of Easter term at the Exchequer in the ninth year.

**134** 25 March. Winchester. *By writ of the justiciar.* Order to the sheriff of Somerset to place in respite the demand for 40s. that he makes from Hugh Sanzaveir for an amercement of the eyre of Brian de Lisle and his associates, justices of the pleas of the forest itinerating in those parts, until upon his first account at the Exchequer, so it may be known then whether he owes the aforesaid 40s. or not.

**135** 28 March. Reading. Alexander of Horsye and Alice, his wife, give the king half a mark for having a *pone* against Richard de la Gare and Hawise, his wife, concerning land in Clapham, Bramling and Jevington. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. There are no further marginalia on this membrane.

**136** Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to place in respite the demand for 5 m. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Jordan le Warre from the eyre of the justices of the forest, until upon the next view of his account<sup>1</sup> at the Exchequer of Easter term in the ninth year, having accepted security from him that he will satisfy the king then.

1. 'view of his account' corrected from 'his account'.

**137** Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to place in respite the demand for the farm of Brigstock that he makes from Henry de Hauville, until upon the next view of his account at the Exchequer of Easter term in the ninth year.

**138** 31 March. Reading. Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to place in respite, until upon the next view of his account at the Exchequer of Easter term in the ninth year,

the demand for 40s. that he makes from William of East Shefford by summons of the Exchequer for a default that he made before the justices of the forest, before whom he could not be because at that time he was before the barons of the Exchequer to render his account for the works at Dover castle.

**139** Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire to place in respite the demand he makes from Phillip Marc for the king's farms and other monies that he received at the time he was sheriff of Nottinghamshire, for which he has a day before the barons of the Exchequer three weeks after Easter, until the same day.

**140** To the barons of the Exchequer. Because Ralph Musard attends to the king's business in assessing and collecting the fifteenth in Bristol and elsewhere, and in making a perambulation of the forest and other business that the king has enjoined upon him, for which reason he cannot appear before them on the morrow of the Close of Easter to render his account, order to place his account in respite up to the aforesaid day [Easter] in one month.

**141** Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to place in respite, until upon his next view at the Exchequer, the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Hugh of Bath, who is in the king's service assessing and collecting the fifteenth in the counties of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire to the use of the king.

**142** 1 April. Windsor. Maurice Malemains gives the king half a mark for having a *pone* against Ralph de Broc', concerning a moiety of one carucate of land in Albourne and a moiety of one carucate of land in Eartham. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take security etc.

**143** Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to place in respite, until upon his next account at Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand for £14 that he makes from Richard de Gray by summons of the Exchequer for the debt of John de Humet, father of Lucy, wife of the same Richard, whose heir she is.

**144** 4 April. Windsor. Due to the king's business to which he attends, Richard Duket cannot be before the barons of the Exchequer on the morrow of the Close of Easter forthcoming to answer for the carucage that the barons exact from him. Order to the same barons to fix another day for him, namely in three weeks from that day.<sup>1</sup>

1. On the duplicate roll (C 60/23, m. 5) entries 144 and 145 are marked 'B' and entries 146 and 147 are marked 'A', their order being reversed on that roll. Those marked 'A' are then repeated and sandwich those marked 'B' without being cancelled.

**145** 5 April. Westminster. Henry de St. Valery gives the king half a mark for having a *pone* against William de Braose, Simon of Pende, Thomas Scot and Cecilia his wife, and Agnes of Old Shoreham, concerning tenements in Hook, Middelcot', Humpol', Buddington, Pende, Dishenhurst, Apsley and Old Shoreham. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to take security etc.

**146** 6 April. Westminster. William of Worcester gives the king half a mark for having a writ before the justices at Westminster against Walter son of Gilbert, concerning a tenement in Oxborough. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to take etc.



**147** Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Robert de Meysey for ward of Richmond castle, until upon his next view at the Exchequer of Easter term in the ninth year, so that it may then be inquired whether he ought to be quit of the aforesaid ward, as he says, or not.

**148** The king knows from memory that long ago now he had granted to John son of Richard and Stephen de Croy the die of his stannaries in Cornwall, to have to them at a certain term which is contained in letters patent of the king that he caused to be drawn up for them, by rendering to the king 1000 m. annually, wherefore, because it is not proper for the king, nor ought he by right to have infringed upon the agreement made with them by his letters patent concerning the die of the aforesaid stannaries, although he committed the county of Cornwall with all things pertaining to it to his dear brother, order to Simon of Brackley to permit John and Stephen to have free administration of the aforesaid die of the stannaries until Michaelmas forthcoming in the ninth year, because then the term of the aforesaid agreement will elapse, so that they answer the king for those stannaries until the day on which the king committed the county of Cornwall to the lord of the same Simon, for the part of the 1000 m. that pertains to the king from such term, and for the remaining part of those 1000 m. for the remaining term they are to answer to his lord for the same stannaries. The king, however, firmly believes that his lord will have better advantage in this innovation, if John and Stephen have the stannaries aforesaid until the aforesaid term than if they were to remain in the hand of his lord, and the said J. and Stephen are to be kept indemnified.

**149** 8 April. Westminster. The king has granted to Walter of Preston that he may have respite, until St. John the Baptist in the ninth year, from the 100s. that he ought to have rendered to him at this Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year of the fine he made with him to render £10 per annum to him until he will have paid his debt in full. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have that respite.

**150** Warin Outlaw gives the king half a mark for having a *pone* before the justices of the Bench against Thomas of Hereford and Isabella, his mother, concerning 30 acres of land with appurtenances in Swanton and in Hoe. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to take etc.

**151** 10 April. Westminster. *For Thomas de Blundeville.* The king has granted respite to John Arsic, until St. John the Baptist in the ninth year, from the 2½ m. that he ought to have rendered to him at the Exchequer of Easter in the ninth year of the 5 m. that he owes him. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have that respite.

**152** 12 April. Westminster. Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire to distrain the knights and free tenants of the prior of Coventry in his bailiwick to render to the same prior their scutage due to him for the army of Montgomery, for which the prior will answer the king by his hand.

**153** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Warwickshire and Leicestershire and Northamptonshire.

**154** Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite the demand for 15 m. that they make from Peter fitz Herbert and Isabella, his wife, for the debt of Henry de Ferrers, brother of the same Isabella, until the octaves of Trinity in the ninth year.

**155** Order to the keeper of the honour of Wallingford that since the king has taken the homage of William Pippard for six knights' fees in his bailiwick that Roger Pippard, his father, holds in chief of the king of the honour of Wallingford and that fall to William by inheritance, and, having accepted security from him for £30 to the king's use for his relief, namely 100s. for each fee, he is to cause him to have full seisin.

**156** Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite, until Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand they make from Robert de Dean of 40s. for a false claim.

**157** [No date]. Order to the sheriff of Somerset that ...<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled and unfinished. Omitted in C 60/23, m. 5.

**158** 14 April. Westminster. Order to the barons of the Exchequer that since the king has granted to the abbot of Peterborough that, of the debts which he owes him, of which he was accustomed to render £50 each year at the Exchequer, by a fine that he made with the king, he is to render 50 m. each year, they are to cause this to be done and enrolled thus.

**159** 19 April. Westminster. *Lancaster*. It is clear to the king by an inquisition that he ordered to be taken that Roger of Skerton held half a carucate of land of the king with appurtenances in Skerton, which is worth half a mark per annum, and that Robert of Skerton, his son, is his nearest heir. Order to the sheriff of Lancaster that, having accepted security from Robert for rendering half a mark to the king for his relief, he is to cause him to have full seisin of the aforesaid land.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry does not appear on the original roll, only on the copy, C 60/23, m. 5.

**160** The king, by an inspection of the rolls of the Exchequer, has learnt that Hugh Russell made fine with the king's father for having the hundred of Fawsley at farm by rendering 100s. annually, for which he has begun to make payment to the king of the arrears of the farm of the same hundred. Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to cause Hugh to have full seisin of that hundred. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**161** *Because below*. Roger de Calceto has made fine with the king by 50 m. for having licence to make concord with Walter, marshal of R., the king's brother, for an appeal he made against him concerning breach of the king's peace and the beating Walter meted out at Winchester on the journey of the same Richard towards Portsmouth when the king sent him into Gascony.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry does not appear on the original roll, only on the copy, C 60/23, m. 5, where it has been cancelled because below. See 187 below.

**162** Master Robert Basset has made fine with the king by 20 m. for having custody of the land and heir of William of Afton that pertains to the king by reason of the land formerly of the earl of Devon being in his hand, which land is of the fee of the aforesaid earl. Master Robert is to render the aforesaid 20 m. at these below-written terms, namely 5 m. at St. John the Baptist in the ninth year, 5 m. at Michaelmas the same year, 5 m. at Christmas in the tenth year, and 5 m. at Easter next following, the which 20 m. the king has granted to Guibert de Ruwe to sustain him etc., to be received from Master Robert at the aforesaid terms, and for rendering those monies to the aforesaid Guy (sic.) at the aforesaid terms, P. bishop of Winchester and R. bishop of Chichester have mainperned for the aforesaid Master Robert. Order to Waleran Teutonicus to cause Master Robert to have full seisin of all land formerly of William of Afton in Afton, with its appurtenances. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**163** Order to the sheriff of Somerset to place in respite the demand he makes from Hugh de Vivonne for £37 10s. of the farm of Bath, for £20 that he received from the bishop of Bath, and for £11 14s. 8d. of the scutage of Bytham, until the king orders otherwise.

**164** It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Suffolk for the same, concerning 60s. that he exacts from him.

**165** It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Surrey for the same, concerning 30 m. which he exacts from him.

**166** Robert of Leicester, burgess of Northampton, owes the king £34 for the corn of Brixworth formerly of Falkes de Bréauté, which was sold to him by order of the justiciar by the value determined by the oath of trustworthy and law-worthy men of those parts.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry comes after 168 below in C 60/23, m. 4, but in a slightly variant form: 'To the sheriff of Northamptonshire. The king has granted the corn of Brixworth formerly of Falkes de Bréauté to Robert of Leicester for £34 according to an inquisition that the king ordered to be taken and that the sheriff sent to him, and by the value determined by the oath of trustworthy and law-worthy men of that neighbourhood, which £34 the same Robert rendered at the Exchequer. Order to cause him to have full seisin of the aforesaid corn. Witness the king at Westminster on 19 April. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury'.

**167** *From here it is to be sent to the Exchequer and before it had been sent by the hand of the bishop of Chichester.*<sup>1</sup>

1. Omitted in C 60/23, m. 4.

### *Membrane 1*

**168** 19 April. Westminster. *Rutland*. Nicholas of Haversham and Michael, his brother, give half a mark<sup>1</sup> for having a *pone* concerning land in Barrowden. Order to the sheriff of Rutland to take etc.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds 'against Hascoil of Allextun...'

**169** 19 April. Westminster. *Because in the Close Roll.* The dean and chapter of Waterford, by Walter Chaplain of Waterford, have licence to elect a bishop, and the king has granted them that if they will elect an Englishman as bishop, the justiciar of Ireland will give assent and favour to his election for their poverty.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4, where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll.

**170** *Because in the Close Roll.* Order to the justiciar of Ireland to do this thus.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4, where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll.

**171** 21 April. Westminster. *Because in the Close Roll. Ireland.* William of Worcester has made fine with the king for having four cantreds in Munster, saving the right to each of those five cantreds formerly of Phillip of Worcester, his uncle, namely the cantred of Slievardagh, the cantred of Comsey, the cantred of Offa, and the cantred of Muscry, by rendering 300 m. to the king within three years from Michaelmas in the ninth year, namely 100 m. each year until that fine is paid. Order to Earl W. Marshal, justiciar of Ireland, that, having accepted security from William for rendering the aforesaid 300 m. to the king within three years, he is to cause him to have full seisin without delay of the aforesaid four cantreds with the castle of Knockgraffon, saving to Richard de Burgh the fifth cantred, namely the cantred of Eoghanacht Cashel, which Walter de Lacy gave to him in marriage with Egidia, his daughter, and saving to the king the homage of the aforesaid Richard for the tenement that he holds of the king within the aforesaid cantreds.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4, where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll. See *RLC*, II, p. 39b.

**172** 22 April. Westminster. *Bedfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire to cause Earl W. Marshal to have the arrears that are owed to the king from the farm of the manor of Luton, which the king has given to him. He is also to permit that part of the wood of Luton still standing, which the king has ordered to be sold, to remain and to cause the earl to have it. If he has received money from the other part of that wood that is standing, he is to cause it to be restored to those purchasing that wood, to cause those buying the wood that has been felled to have that felled wood in order to make their advantage as they will wish, and to cause the earl to have the monies that are in arrears from that felled wood, which the king owes him, saving to the king the monies both of that felled wood and of the farm of that manor.

**173** *Kent.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Kent, concerning the farms of the manors of Sutton, Kemsing, and of Brabourne, and the woods pertaining to the same manors.

**174** 22 April. Westminster. *Because in the Close Roll. Ireland.* Michael Grossus has made fine with the king by £100 for having grace and for having seisin of his lands that were taken into the king's hand because he was against the king in Ireland with Hugh de Lacy. He is to render a moiety at Michaelmas in the ninth year and the other moiety at Easter in the tenth year. Order to Earl W. Marshal, justiciar of Ireland,

that, having accepted security from Michael for rendering the aforesaid fine of £100 to the king at the aforesaid terms, he is to cause him to have full seisin of all his lands without delay.<sup>1</sup> Before the justiciar and the bishop of Salisbury.

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4 where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll. See *RLC*, II, p. 39b.

**175** *Because in the Close Roll. Ireland.* Nicholas of Slane has made fine with the king by 100 m. for having grace and seisin of his lands by the same words and at the same terms.<sup>1</sup> Before the same.

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4 where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll. See *RLC*, II, p. 39b.

**176** *Because in the Close Roll. Ireland.* Richard Dullard has made fine with the king by 80 m. for having grace and seisin of his lands by the same words as above.<sup>1</sup> Before the same.

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4 where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll. See *RLC*, II, p. 39b.

**177** *Because in the Close Roll. Ireland.* Thomas le Corner has made fine with the king by 40 m. for having grace and benevolence because, it was said, he had been with Hugh de Lacy against the king in war. Order to the justiciar of Ireland to cause those 40 m. to be allowed to Thomas in the prest that he made to the king with other citizens of Dublin in order to sustain the king's war against Hugh de Lacy. If the prest that Thomas made to the king exceeds 40 m., he is to allow him 40 m. and cause the rest to be rendered to him out of the Treasury. If the prest will be less, he is to allow it to him on condition that the rest is rendered to the king by him.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry appears solely on C 60/23, m. 4 where it is cancelled because it is in the Close Roll. See *RLC*, II, p. 39b.

**178** [23 April]. [Westminster]. *Gloucestershire.* Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire to distrain the knights and free tenants of the abbot of Westminster to render to him their scutage due to him, namely 2 m. for the army of Wales, 10s. for the army of Bytham, and 2 m. for the army of Bedford, for which the abbot will answer by his hand at the Exchequer.<sup>1</sup>

1. Date supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**179** It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Essex, Buckinghamshire and Surrey.

**180** *Yorkshire.* William de Lacelles gives half a mark for having a *pone* against the prior of Newburgh, concerning land in Sowerby and Breckenbrough.<sup>1</sup> Order to the sheriff of Yorkshire to take etc.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 '... concerning four carucates of land, eight messuages and the third part of a mill in Sowerby and one carucate of land and two acres of meadow in Breckenbrough'.

**181** [1 May]. *Norfolk*. The king has granted to Isaac of Norwich, Jew, that, of the 200 m. he used to render each year of the fine that he made with King John, he may render £100 to the king each year for as long as it pleases the king. Order to the justices assigned to the custody of the Jews to cause this to be done and enrolled thus.<sup>1</sup>

1. Date supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**182** [2 May]. [Westminster]. It is written in the same manner to the same for Elias of Lincoln, Jew, that he may render 20 m. each year of the 30 m. that he used to render each year of the fine that he made with the king for several debts, for as long as it pleases the king.<sup>1</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds 'Order to the same justices to cause this to be done and enrolled thus'. Date taken from C 60/23, m. 4.

**183** *Hampshire*. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to place in respite the demand he makes from G. earl of Gloucester for the amercement made before the justices of the forest and, similarly, for an amercement for a murder-fine, until upon his account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year.<sup>1</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds 'And he is to cause the livestock of the same earl taken for this reason to be delivered to him in the meantime'.

**184** 28 April. Westminster. *Buckinghamshire*. Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire<sup>1</sup> to place in respite, until upon his next account, the demand he makes from the men of Chalgrove by summons of the Exchequer for the scutage of the army of Bedford.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 'Berkshire'.

**185** 3 May. Westminster. *Lincolnshire*. *Nottinghamshire*. *Yorkshire*. Order to the sheriffs of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire to take into the king's hand all lands formerly of William de Tilly, Norman, in their bailiwicks, and to keep them safely until the king orders otherwise.

**186** *Devon*. *Cornwall*. Order to W. bishop of Exeter that, in the octaves of Trinity in the ninth year, he is to send to the Exchequer all money that is owed to the king of the king's carucage and of other religious men of his diocese.

**187** 8 May. Westminster. *Concerning the fine of Roger de Calceto*. Roger de Calceto has made fine with the king by 50 m. for having licence to make concord with Walter, marshal of Richard, the king's brother, for an appeal he made against him concerning breach of the king's peace and the beating Walter meted out at Winchester on the journey of the same Richard towards Portsmouth when the king sent him into Gascony. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry does not appear on the original roll, only on the copy, C 60/23, m. 4. See also 161 above.

**188** 5 May. Westminster. *Hampshire*. Roger son of Adam has made fine with the king for all debts that are exacted from him at the Exchequer, by rendering 20s. to the

king annually until the aforesaid debts have been paid in full. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to cause him to have full seisin of his land in Somershill, notwithstanding the fine that Hugh of Wingham made with the king by one mark for having seisin of the same land, and, moreover, for rendering half a mark to the king until the aforesaid debts were paid, so that then he is to cause Hugh to have peace from rendering the aforesaid mark and half-mark to the king annually.

**189** 6 May. Westminster. *Warwickshire*. The king has granted to the abbot of Merevale that he may have the king's pasture of Fairfield by the same terms and metes by which he had it in the time of W. earl of Ferrers, while the forest of the High Peak was in the custody of the same earl, for five years from Michaelmas in the ninth year, in order to graze and sustain his sheep and animals, rendering 10 m. thereafter to the king in each of the aforesaid years at two terms, namely 5 m. at Michaelmas in the same year and 5 m. at Easter in the tenth year, and thus from year to year at the same terms until the term of those five years is complete. Order to Robert of Lexington that, having accepted security from him for rendering the aforesaid 10 m. to the king in each of the aforesaid years, as aforesaid, he is to cause the abbot to have full seisin of his aforesaid pasture and to permit him to hold his buildings and bercary that he has in the same pasture in peace until the term of those five years is complete.

**190** 8 May. Westminster. *Wiltshire*. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to distrain Richard Ysembard to render to Thomas of Cirencester, keeper of the honour of Berkhamsted, the 4 m. that he Richard owes the king of his arrears, so that he might answer for them at the Exchequer.

**191** 9 May. Westminster. *Gloucestershire*. The king has taken the homage of Richard of Gloucester as the nearest heir of Ralph son of Stephen for the manor of Winterbourne which Matilda de Caux held in dower of the gift of the same Ralph, formerly her husband, and Richard has given the aforesaid manor with appurtenances to Richard Walensis and the king has taken his homage before his court. Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire to cause Richard Walensis to have full seisin of the aforesaid manor, having accepted security from the same Richard for rendering 50 m. to the king for having that seisin. Before the justiciar.

**192** 13 May. Westminster. *Concerning the fine of the men of Cloughton. Yorkshire*. The men of Cloughton of the soke of Scalby have made fine with the king by 10 m. for having licence to cultivate their pastures, which are called Brakintweit and Stores, outside the forest canopy for as long as it pleases the king, rendering 20s. to the king annually by their hand at the Exchequer of Michaelmas. Order to Hugh de Neville that, having accepted security from them for rendering that fine to the king, he is to permit the aforesaid men to cultivate that pasture and hold it in peace, as aforesaid. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**193** *Concerning the fine of the men of Cloughton. Yorkshire (sic.)*. It is written to the same Hugh in the same manner for the men of Edwinstowe, who have made fine by 8 m. for having pasture for as long etc. in the king's hays of Bilhaugh

and Birklands, rendering half a mark each year to the king at the Exchequer of Michaelmas. Before the same.

**194** *Huntingdonshire.* It is written to the same Hugh in the same manner for Walter son of Robert, who made fine with the king by 5 m. for having licence to enclose his wood of Ellington in order to make a park before a perambulation of the king's forest was made, which wood has now been disafforested by the perambulation of the forest recently made by order of the king. Order to the same H. to take security etc. Before the same.

**195** *Yorkshire.* It is written to the same H. in the same manner for the men of Scalby, who have made fine with the king by 10 m. for having pasture in the hay of Scalby for as long as it pleases the king, rendering to the king thereafter 20s. annually at Michaelmas. Order to the same H. to take security etc. Before the same.

**196** *Cumberland.* The abbot of Holm Cultram has made fine with the king by 20 m. for assarting and cultivating, for as long as it pleases the king, ten acres of the edge of the king's wood next to the land that he holds of the king next to Caldbeck, and for having and enclosing the aforesaid edge between the lawn of Warnell and the water of Caldbeck, in order to feed his chickens by these metes, namely from the summit of the fish-garth of the aforesaid abbot, which encloses his aforesaid land, to Witewra and then on to the fish-traps, and then in an easterly direction enclosing the fold of the same abbot up to the tall trees of Aikbank, and then descending to the waters of the Calder, and then ascending by the same waters and by the waters of the Caldbeck up to the buildings of the same abbot, so that, from the aforesaid lawn of Warnell towards the forest he may build a low fish-garth, whereby they might hardly be able to enter and exit and, from the other part next to the waters of the Calder and Caldbeck, they are to cause a good, high fish-garth to be built, so that they are not able to exit by that garth from the king's forest. The abbot is also to render half a mark each year at Michaelmas to the king for assarting and cultivating the aforesaid ten acres and for having and enclosing the aforesaid edge, as aforesaid. Order to Hugh de Neville that, having accepted security from the abbot for rendering the aforesaid fine to the king and for rendering the aforesaid half-mark to the king each year at the aforesaid term, he is to permit him to assart and cultivate the aforesaid ten acres and to have and enclose the aforesaid edge, as aforesaid. Before the same.

**197** *The fine of the abbot of Flaxley.* To Hugh de Neville. A long time ago the monks of Flaxley showed the king that whereas, with great expense to their house and to the detriment of the king's forest of Dean, they used to take brushwood granted to them by King John, the king's father, in parts remote from their house in order to make their hearth, and they prayed to the king that they might have underwood and undergrowth covered with trees and such manner of wood in a certain place in the aforesaid forest that they nominated, which was granted to them in order to take wood for their hearth, wherefore the king ordered the constable of St. Briavels to take an inquisition, who, once the inquisition and perambulation had been taken before Robert of Waking, Hugh's clerk, and other trustworthy men of those parts, signified that that place contained 260 acres by the short hundred by the king's perch, which



wood is covered in small oaks and underwood for the greater part. Order to cause the aforesaid monks to be assigned that place as per the perambulation which is made by the aforesaid constable and the other trustworthy men for their hearth with a low hay, so that they are able to enter and exit, for as long as it pleases the king, and so that they are to take nothing in the king's forest for their hearth as they used to take therein. That perambulation having been taken by the metes contained in a writing sent to the king by the aforesaid monks, as the king has learnt, which writing is enclosed with these and which the king has sent to him, commanding that if the perambulation will be made by those metes by the aforesaid constable and the aforesaid trustworthy men associated with him in this, then he is to cause the aforesaid place to be assigned by the same metes, as aforesaid.<sup>1</sup> Before the same.

1. Neither this nor the following entry are recorded on the original roll and are supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**198** *The fine of the abbot of Flaxley.* The form of the perambulation that the constable of St. Briavels made by order of the king in the Forest of Dean for the monks of Flaxley, namely in length climbing from the stream next to the field of the monks up to Fowliatt, and from Fowliatt to the great road that goes from Abenhall to Little Dean and in breadth from the aforesaid road to Welshbury up to the bridleway which heads towards Abenhall, and then climbing while running along the aforesaid road from the small ditch to the wood of John of Monmouth, and from the aforesaid wood along the boundary between the wood of the aforesaid wood and the king's wood up to the stream of Hope, and from the aforesaid stream to the field of Boseley and then along the length of the aforesaid field up to the grange that is next to the abbey of Flaxley.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**199** *Nottinghamshire.* Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire to place in respite, until Trinity in three weeks in the ninth year, the demand he makes from Philip Marc by summons of the Exchequer for the debts he owes the king. By the justiciar.

**200** *Sussex.* The abbot of Fécamp has made fine with the king for the debts he owes the king, so that he answers for them by his hand at the Exchequer. Order to the sheriff of Sussex to make no distraint for them.

**201** 27 May. Westminster. *Herefordshire.* Walter de Baskerville gives one palfrey for having a market each week on Wednesdays at his manor of Eardisley until the king comes of age, and for having a fair each year to last for two days. Order to the sheriff of Herefordshire to take etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Corrected from 'as is more fully contained in the Close Roll'. This has not been corrected in C 60/23, m. 4 where it is placed after entry placed after 204. See *RLC*, II, p. 41b.

**202** *The arrears of the abbot of Fécamp.* To the barons of the Exchequer. The abbot of Fécamp has made fine with the king for the arrears of 200 m. that he owed the king, of which he has rendered 80 m., so that he is to render 20 m. at St. John the

Baptist in the ninth year, 20 m. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the same year, 20 m. at the Exchequer of Hilary in the tenth year, and 20 m. at the Exchequer of Easter in the same year, and thus from year to year at the same terms until the aforesaid arrears are rendered to the king. Order to cause this to be done and enrolled thus. Before the justiciar and the bishop of Bath.

**203** 16 May. Westminster. *For William del Teyll*. William del Teyll rendered 10 m. to the king in London by the hand of William de Castellis, on Friday next after Ascension in the ninth year, as he is able to establish by the tallies which he has for the fine that he made with the king for having his grace and benevolence because he was with Falkes de Bréauté. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to be quit.<sup>1</sup>

1. This entry appears only in C 60/23, m. 4.

**204** 20 May. Westminster. *Concerning respite*. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to place in respite, until 15 days from Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand for debts they make by summons of the Exchequer from W. archbishop of York, because the archbishop has set out for Alnwick where he is to be present to celebrate the marriage between Roger, son and heir of Earl H. Bigod, and Isabella, sister of the King of Scots.<sup>1</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds 'in the octaves of Trinity'.

**205** [24 May]. [Westminster]. *Concerning respite*. The king has given respite to W. earl of Ferrers from making his view<sup>1</sup> at Michaelmas in 15 days. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have that respite.

1. '... of the county of Kent' crossed through. Not corrected in C 60/23, m. 4. Date supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**206** [No date]. *Hampshire*. The king has committed to Master Stephen de Lucy the king's land in Selborne, which is in the hand of the sheriff of Hampshire, for as long as it pleases the king, so that he answers for it at the Exchequer by his hand at the same farm for which the sheriff of Hampshire was accustomed to answer. Order to the sheriff to cause Master Stephen to have full seisin of the aforesaid land with appurtenances.

**207** [No date]. Memorandum that the king received at the Exchequer of the Treasury in London, by the hand of William de Castellis, on Saturday next after Trinity in the ninth year, 300 m. of the monies of the fifteenth collected by the hands of the bailiffs of the archbishop of Canterbury, by the hand of Hugh de Sibton, clerk of the same archbishop, of which the king caused 200 m. to be delivered to Earl W. Marshal as a prest and 100 m. to W., earl of Essex, as a prest. The king also received there £69 6s. 4d. of the same fifteenth from the same archbishop, by the hand of the same Hugh on the same day, of which he caused 30 m. to be delivered to John Marshal as a prest and 50 m. to Master Stephen de Lucy and G. of Crowcombe, going

to France on embassy for the king, for their expenses, and William de Castellis will answer for the rest.

**208** [31 May]. [Westminster]. Richard of Wrotham has made fine with the king by 50 m. for having seisin of the forestership of the county of Somerset and of the custody of the park of Newton Forester, which fall to him by inheritance, for which he has given surety to the king by John Marshal and John of Earley that he will render 20 m. to the king at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, 10 m. at the Exchequer of Easter in the tenth year, 10 m. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the same year and 10 m. at Easter in the eleventh year. Order to William Brewer to cause him to have full seisin of the custody of the aforesaid park.<sup>1</sup>

1. Date supplied from C 60/23, m. 4.

**209** It is written in the same manner to H. de Neville, to whom it is ordered that he cause him to have full seisin of the aforesaid forestership and the custody of the aforesaid park.

**210** 5 June. Westminster. *Norfolk and Suffolk*. Robert of Cockfield gives 1 m. for having a writ before the justices of the Bench against Simon of Cockfield, concerning land in Cockfield, Wilegeb' and in the vill of St. Edmund,<sup>1</sup> and order to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to take etc.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 '... concerning intrusion into the land of...'

**211** [No date]. Richard Pirot owes 20s. ...<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry unfinished and cancelled. See 213 below. Omitted in C 60/23, m. 4.

**212** 6 June. Westminster. *Northamptonshire*. Hugh, son of Richard of Woodcroft, gives 1 m. for having a writ of mort d'ancestor before the justices assigned to take assizes of novel disseisin in Northamptonshire,<sup>1</sup> concerning a tenement in Woodcroft. Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to take etc.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds 'against Brian de Mare'.

**213** *Bedfordshire*. Richard Pirot gives 20s. for having a *pone*<sup>1</sup> concerning land in Upper Caldecote and Lower Caldecote.<sup>2</sup> Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire to take etc.

1. C 60/23, m. 4 adds '... against Roger Burnard and others...'

2. C 60/23, m. 4 further adds '... and in other villis'.

**214** 9 June. Westminster. *Hampshire*. Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to take into the king's hand all land formerly of Peter de Chilteneia, which he held in chief of the king in his bailiwick, whose heir is under age as the king has heard, and he is to keep it safely until the king orders otherwise, and in the meantime he is not to permit waste or destruction to be made of the woods or other things pertaining to the same

land, and he is to cause the king to know the quantity and value of the same land.<sup>1</sup>  
Witness [R.] bishop of [Salisbury].

1. From this point onwards, this membrane is quite badly damaged and stained along its edges.

**215** 11 June. Westminster. Order to the trustworthy men of Chichester to cause Simon de Senlis, bailiff of R. bishop of Chichester, to have the arrears of the tallage made in the vill of Chichester to the use of H. count de la Marche and I., his wife, at the time when the vill of Chichester was in their hand, so that he answers for them at the Exchequer. Witness R. bishop of Salisbury.

**216** 15 June. Westminster. Henry de Burun gives one mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of mort d'ancestor<sup>1</sup> between the same Henry, claimant, and Walter Malet, defendant, concerning [four bovates and 60 acres and a messuage with appurtenances] in Cotgrave. Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire that [...] <sup>2</sup> Witness the king.

1. C 60/23, m. 3 removes '... assize of mort d'ancestor' and inserts '..., before Robert of Lexington and his associates itinerating in Nottinghamshire, of the assize of mort d'ancestor taken before the bishop of Lincoln and his associates...'
2. Entry perhaps unfinished. Henceforth, the remaining are witnessed by the king.

**217** [13 June]. [Westminster]. Order to the keeper of the honour of Boulogne to cause the oxen of Hugh de Cantilupe, who has been lately accused of felony,<sup>1</sup> to be valued by trustworthy and law-worthy men, and to cause them to be delivered by the same value to Ralph fitz Nicholas to render them to the king.<sup>2</sup>

1. C 60/23, m. 3 adds '... in the king's court'.
2. Date supplied from C 60/23, m. 3.

**218** Order to [the collectors] of the fifteenth in Berkshire to place in respite until the king orders otherwise the demand [for the fifteenth] that they make from the burgesses of Wallingford, who have sustained great damages this year by [fire].

**219** 14 June. Westminster. The king has granted to Robert of Wakering, clerk,<sup>1</sup> that he may assart and cultivate 40 acres measured by the king's perch in Greneweie outside the great canopy of the king's forest, and hold them from the king, rendering 2d. each year at the Exchequer by his hand for each acre. Order to Roger of Clifford that, having taken with him the verderers, foresters and trustworthy men of that neighbourhood, he is to cause a place where it might be suitable and to the least harm to the forest outside the canopy to be measured to the number of 40 acres by the king's perch and to cause him to have them by rendering the aforesaid service to the king, as aforesaid.<sup>2</sup>

1. '... parson of the church of Wellington' – C 60/23, m. 3.
2. C 60/23, m. 3 dates this entry to 16 June and adds an authorization by the justiciar. For the remaining entries in the ninth regnal year see roll 23.



**FINE ROLL**  
**9 HENRY III (14 June–27 October 1225)**

**C 60/23**

*Membrane 3*

**220** 14 June. Westminster. *Concerning the arrears of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.* To the sheriff of Oxfordshire. Order to summon William de Riston' and Walter Caperun of Woodstock by good summoners to be before the barons of the Exchequer at St. John the Baptist in 15 days to answer the king for Falkes de Bréauté, who owes the king several debts, for his arrears that they owed to Falkes from the time when they were his bailiffs, as the king has heard. He is to have the summoners and this writ there.<sup>1</sup>

1. This is the fifth entry on the third membrane of this roll and represents the continuation of the translation of the fines for the ninth regnal year from entry 219 in C 60/22. The circumstances in which C 60/23 takes over from C 60/22 are discussed in *CFR 1216–1224*, pp. xix–xxi.

**221** *Concerning the arrears of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Northamptonshire, concerning Richard of Brackley at Michaelmas in 15 days.

**222** *Concerning the arrears of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, concerning Hugh of Bath and John of Wadlow at St. John in 15 days.

**223** *Concerning the arrears of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, concerning Hervey Duning', William Sping and Phillip Estutel at St. John, and to the sheriff of Northamptonshire, concerning Roger of Brixworth and Walter of Silverstone at St. John the Baptist.

**224** *Concerning the arrears of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.* Order to Peter de Maulay to be before the same barons at Michaelmas in 15 days ready to answer for 100 m. of the debts of Falkes de Bréauté.

**225** 23 June. Canterbury. *Concerning respite. For Robert de Ferrers.* Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to place in respite, until 15 days after Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand for 20 m. that he makes from Robert de Ferrers by summons of the Exchequer for the arrears of his fine that he made with the king for the fine that he made with King John etc. for having his wife, and to deliver the livestock of the same Robert taken for that reason without delay.

**226** 1 July. Westminster. *For the countess of Eu.* To the barons of the Exchequer. It has been attested before the king and his council at the Exchequer that R. count of

Eu was in Poitou with King John, the king's father, when he was last there, for which the king's father pardoned him the £158 that are exacted in the county of Kent and the £25 that are exacted in the county of Sussex by summons of the Exchequer for the last scutage of Poitou. Order to cause A. countess of Eu, to whom the demand has been made for the aforesaid scutage by summons of the Exchequer, to be quit. By the justiciar.

**227** [No date]. Thomas Hay gives the king 2 m. for having a writ of mort d'ancestor before the justices of novel disseisin. Order to the sheriff (sic.) to take etc.

**228** *Concerning homage taken.* The king has taken the homage of Jordan Foliot, Isolda de Gray and Ralph Paynel for the portions that fall to them of the lands formerly of Robert Bardolf, their uncle, which he held of the king in chief. Order to the sheriff of Kent that, having accepted security from them for rendering as much of their relief to the king as they ought to render by judgement of the king's court, he is to cause them to have full seisin of their portions of the aforesaid lands in his bailiwick falling to them by inheritance. Having also accepted security from Robert Wolf, in the place of Matilda Bardolf, his mother, who is one of the heirs of the aforesaid Robert, for rendering as much of her relief as pertains to her, similarly, for her part of the lands formerly of the same Robert, he is to cause the same Robert to have full seisin in the place of his mother for the portion falling to her by inheritance of the aforesaid lands. He is, however, to keep safely the portion falling to the son and heir of Hugh Poinz, who is similarly one of the heirs of the same Robert and is under age and in the custody of the king, until the king orders otherwise.

**229** *Concerning homage taken.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, excepting security.

**230** *For Robert, preceptor of the house of the Temple, London.* The king has granted to Brother Robert, preceptor of the house of the Temple, London, the land that Nicholas of Chilswell, lately hanged for larceny, held of Hugh de Sandford in Chilswell, to have for one year and one day, as the king ought to have it in his hand, until the same term. Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to cause Robert to have full seisin of the aforesaid land with appurtenances. He is to cause the chattels formerly of the same Nicholas to be valued by the view etc. and to cause them to be delivered by the same value to the same Brother Robert, so that he answers for them at the Exchequer.

**231** 4 July. Westminster. *For Master Stephen de Lucy.* Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to cause Master Stephen de Lucy to have full seisin of the portion of the wood which is in the king's<sup>1</sup> hand and pertains to the six marcates of rent that the king granted to Master Stephen for as long etc., to be held in Selborne.

1. Corrected from 'his hand'.

**232** *Concerning the hundred of Kineton.* The king has granted the hundred of Kineton with appurtenances to William de Lucy, brother of Master Stephen de Lucy, to hold from the king at farm from Michaelmas in the ninth year for as long etc., so

that he answers for the due farm to the sheriff of Warwickshire. Order to the same sheriff to cause him to have full seisin to hold from the aforesaid time, as aforesaid.

**233** 5 July. Westminster. *Concerning the fine of the earl of Gloucester.* To the sheriff of Kent. G. de Clare, earl of Gloucester, has made fine with the king by £200 for having the custody of the land and the marriage of the son and heir of Hugh Poinz, who is one of the heirs of Robert Bardolf, of which £200 he is to render £100 to the king at Michaelmas in the ninth year and the other £100 at Easter next following in the tenth year. Order to cause the earl to have full seisin of all of the portion that falls to the heir of the lands formerly of the aforesaid Robert which is in his hand.

**234** *Concerning the fine of the earl of Gloucester.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriffs of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

**235** *Wiltshire.* William de Ferles gives the king 1 m. for having a writ of mort d'ancestor before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin in Wiltshire against Margaret de Redvers, concerning land in Stratton. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to take etc.

**236** 6 July. Westminster. *Concerning acquittance for 300 m. made to R. bishop of Salisbury.* To the barons of the Exchequer. It has been declared before the king and his council that whereas Herbert, formerly bishop of Salisbury, made fine with King John, the king's father, by 500 m., of which he paid him 200 m. cash down for having the charter of the same king concerning certain liberties of the forest, the same then bishop could not afterwards obtain the aforesaid charter concerning the liberties of the forest from the same king or enjoy those liberties by reason of the aforesaid fine. Although, moreover, the rest of the 300 m. of the aforesaid fine were exacted at the Exchequer from the venerable father R., now bishop of Salisbury, the aforesaid fine brought no benefit to him or his church, and neither did making payment of the 200 m. of the aforesaid fine, as the king has learnt by his declaration. The king wishes, therefore, that R. bishop of Salisbury and his church of Salisbury are to be quit of the rest of the 300 m. of the aforesaid fine, and he orders them to cause them to be quit. By the king before the justiciar and the bishop of Bath.

**237** 10 July. Guildford. *Concerning respite.* Order to the sheriff of Surrey to place in respite the demand that he makes from the abbot of Chertsey by summons of the Exchequer for several scutages until 15 days from Michaelmas in the ninth year, because the abbot has mainperned that he will come then to the Exchequer with his charters to show whether he ought to be quit by the charter of King John, the king's father, etc. that he has, as he says, or not. Before the justiciar.

**238** [No date]. *Because he did not promise.* The abbot of St. Benet of Hulme gives the king half a mark for having a writ of the assize of darrein presentment ... <sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because he did not promise, and unfinished.

**239** 11 July. Winchester. *Wiltshire.* William le Bret gives the king 10 m. for having a writ of mort d'ancestor before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel



disseisin in Wiltshire against Roger of Calmsden and Agnes, his wife, concerning a hide of land in Berlegh. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire to take etc.

**240** *Somerset.* The same William gives the king 10 m. for having an assize of mort d'ancestor before the justices etc. in Somerset against the same Roger and Agnes, concerning six hides of land in Portishead. Order to the sheriff of Somerset etc.

**241** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* To the official of H. bishop of Lincoln. Robert Passelewe is bound to the king in a debt of 12000 m. or more from the time he was the king's bailiff of the bishopric of Ely while it was in the king's hand, as Robert recognised in the Roman Curia.<sup>1</sup> He is also bound to the king in other debts, for which it is provided<sup>2</sup> that Robert's corn of this autumn is to be collected to the king's use in part payment of the aforesaid debt, and the king has sent to him his beloved clerk, Simon son of Richard, to collect Robert's corn in the bishopric of Lincoln from the church of Ireby, requesting that he does not impede him in any way so that he might collect the same corn to the king's use as aforesaid.

1. Corrected from 'in the presence of the Pope'.

2. Corrected from 'Therefore, the king has provided by the council of his faithful men ...'

**242** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the archbishop of York, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Farnham by the hand of Master W. de Tornovere.

**243** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the official of Norwich, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Laxfield by the same W.

**244** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the same official, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Surlingham by Thomas of Burnham.

**245** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the official of H. bishop of Lincoln, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Swanbourne by Walter of Brackley.

**246** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the dean and chapter of St. Martin's, London, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Godmanchester by the same W.

**247** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the official of Norwich, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Badingham by the hand of Master Hamo of Redenhall.

**248** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the official of Norwich, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Wilby by Silvester of Everdon.

**249** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the bishop of Ely, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Tydd and all its possessions in the bishopric of Ely.

**250** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the official of Norwich, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Thorndon by Geoffrey of Bedford.

**251** *Concerning the corn of Robert Passelewe.* It is written in the same manner to the archbishop of York, concerning collecting the corn of the church of Hoton' by Geoffrey of Compton.

**252** *Hampshire.* Nicholas of Shirley, taken and detained in the king's prison for the appeal by which Richard of Leicester appeals him for breach of the king's peace, gives the king 5 m., to be rendered to Robert de Meysey to undertake the king's works in the castles of Marlborough and Ludgershall<sup>1</sup> at these terms, namely 2½ m. at St. Peter in Chains in the ninth year and 2½ m. at Michaelmas in the same year, for having a writ that he be handed over on bail to six trustworthy and law-worthy men until the first session etc.<sup>2</sup> Order to the sheriff of Hampshire etc.

1. '... to undertake ... Ludgarshall' interlined.

2. Witness clause originally entered here.

**253** 21 July. Marlborough. *Berkshire.* Robert of Thatcham and Helewise, his wife, give the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken before Martin of Pattishall and his associates, justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols, between the same Robert and Helewise and William Dublet and Agnes, his wife, concerning a tenement in Speenhamland. Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to take etc.

**254** 23 July. Marlborough. *For the bishop of Chichester.* Order to the keepers of the king's wines of Southampton<sup>1</sup> to cause R. bishop of Chichester to have four tuns of wine of the king's prise at his own cost.<sup>2</sup>

1. Corrected from 'the bailiffs of Southampton'.

2. Corrected from 'the king's monies'.

**255** *Concerning wines to be sold.* Order to the keepers of the king's wine of Bristol to sell and make the king's advantage from 19 tuns of the king's old wine that are in their custody and to retain to the king's use six or seven tuns of better wine out of the 16 tuns of the king's new wine that are in their custody, as it will seem to them most expeditious, and they are to sell and make the king's advantage from others.

**256** 27 July. Newbury. *Suffolk.* Adam son of Walter gives the king 20s. for having a *pone* against William of Felsham, concerning half a knight's fee with appurtenances in Peasehall, and against Thomas son of Theobald, concerning two acres of land in Knodishall. Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to take etc.

**257** 27 July. Reading. *Berkshire.* Richard Bulloc and Richard de Corneville give the king 1 m. for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin summoned and taken before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and gaol etc. in Berkshire which Margaret daughter of Alfward and Alice,

her sister, arraigned against them concerning a tenement in Sutton'. Order to the sheriff of Berkshire that etc.

**258** 29 July. Windsor. *Cambridgeshire*. Helewise, who was the wife of Eustace of Coldham, gives the king half a mark for having a writ before the justices at Westminster against Richard of Melksham and Gervase de Straham, concerning a tenement in Elm Theford'. Order to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire to take etc.

**259** 1 Aug. Westminster. *Norfolk*. Simon de Noers gives the king half a mark for having an assize of darrein presentment before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols in Norfolk against William Blacberd', deforciant, concerning the advowson of the third part of the church of St. Mary of Itteringham. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to take etc.

**260** 2 Aug. Westminster. *Norfolk*. *Because otherwise below*. William de Stuteville gives the king 1 m. for having a writ of darrein presentment before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols in Norfolk between the same William, claimant, and Gilbert son of Roger and Simon son of Vincent, deforciant, concerning the advowson of the third part of the church of Fransham. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to take etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because otherwise below.

**261** *Cambridgeshire*. Richard Tailor and Rose, his wife, give the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken at Cambridge before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc. between Wulveva, who was the wife of William Templeman, and the same Richard and Rose, concerning a tenement in Comberton.<sup>1</sup> Order to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire etc.

1. Witness clause entered here but crossed through.

**262** 5 Aug. Westminster. *Suffolk*. Margaret de Coleville gives the king half a mark for having a *pone* before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc. in Suffolk against Henry de la Hoesse, concerning the third part of two carucates of land with appurtenances in Flunnurch' and the moiety of one carucate of land with appurtenances in Laxfield. Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to take etc.

**263** 7 Aug. Westminster. *Concerning enclosing the wood of Theydon*. To Hugh de Neville. Because it is attested before the king and others that Ralph Gernon made fine with King John, father of the king, by 10 m. for enclosing his wood of Theydon,<sup>1</sup> which is called '*le leyt*', and that it would not be to the diminution of the king's forest of Essex if that wood was enclosed, order that, having accepted security from him for rendering the aforesaid 10 m. to the king, he is to permit him to enclose his aforesaid wood.

1. Corrected from 'park'.

**264** *For Walter of Clifford.* It is clear to the king by the inquisition that he ordered to be taken that Walter of Clifford held of the king in chief by [...] <sup>1</sup> knights' fees, and not by barony. Order to the sheriff of Shropshire to cause him to have peace from the £100 which he exacts from him by summons of the Exchequer for his relief, having first accepted security from him for rendering the 10 m. to the king by which he made fine with him for his relief.

1. Erasure. ms blank.

**265** *For Aymer de Sacy.* Order to the sheriff of Hampshire to place in respite the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Aymer de Sacy for the debt that he owes the king, until upon his next account at Michaelmas in the ninth year.

**266** *Devon.* William of Bickleigh and Idonea, his wife, give the king 40s. for having an assize of novel disseisin before four knights assigned to take it on the morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary at Exeter, as on the dorse of the Close Roll. Order to the sheriff of Devon etc.

### *Membrane 2*

**267** 9 Aug. Westminster. *Concerning respite for the Master of the Temple.* Order to the sheriff of Essex to place in respite, until upon his account at the Exchequer, the demand he made from Peter Clerk of Witham, man of the Master of Knights of the Temple, for the amercement in which he was amerced before the justices lately itinerant in his county, so that it may be discussed then before the barons of the Exchequer whether the king ought to have the amercement of the aforesaid Peter or the aforesaid Master of the Knights of the Temple by his liberties that he has by the charters of the ancestors of the king, kings of England.

**268** 8 Aug. Westminster. *Concerning the land formerly of Falkes in Berkhamsted.* To the sheriff of Hertfordshire. Order that if the land formerly of Falkes de Bréauté in Little Berkhamsted, which the king granted to John Marshal to sustain him in his service for as long as it pleases the king, has been sown with the corn of the aforesaid Falkes that grows in the same land, then he is to cause John to have the aforesaid corn of the king's gift. If, however, it has been sown with corn bought with the king's money, he is to permit him it to have it in peace, having accepted security from him for rendering the costs applied to this at the Exchequer. By the bishop of Bath.

**269** 12 Aug. Westminster. *Concerning taking the land of Joan d'Auberville into the king's hand.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to take into the king's hand without delay all land of Joan d'Auberville with its appurtenances in Benhall and Kelton, and to keep it safely until the king orders otherwise, saving to Joan her reasonable maintenance that he is to take from the issues of the same land in the meantime.

**270** *Concerning taking the land of Joan d'Auberville into the king's hand.* It is written in the same manner to the sheriff of Kent except for this clause 'saving etc.'

**271** 12 Aug. Westminster. *Suffolk*. Henry of Seething gives the king one mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors<sup>1</sup> of an assize of novel disseisin taken before the justices last itinerant in Suffolk [assigned] to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc. between Geoffrey of Hopton and Thomas of Hopton, claimants, and the same Henry, defendant, concerning a tenement in Hopton. Order to the sheriff etc.

1. 'by 24' crossed through.

**272** 13 Aug. Westminster. *Derbyshire*. Robert of Okeover gives the king half a mark for having a writ before the justices of the Bench, concerning common of pasture in Atlow. Order to the sheriff of Derbyshire to take etc.

**273** *For the men of Cirencester*. The men of Cirencester give the king 10 m. for having an inquisition as to what customs and services were taken from their land that they hold in Cirencester in the times of King H., grandfather of the king, and King R., uncle of the king, before the same King R. handed the vill of Cirencester over to the abbot of Cirencester at fee farm.

**274** 14 Aug. Westminster. *Lincolnshire*. Gilbert de Gant gives the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken before the justices last itinerant in Lincolnshire [assigned] to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc., concerning a tenement in Hale and Heckington. Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to take etc.

**275** *Concerning respite*. Order to the sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire to place in respite, until upon his account at the Exchequer, the demand he makes from Gilbert Kentish by summons of the Exchequer for the debt that he owes the king for a debt of the Jews, and the demand he makes from Stephen of Seagrave for the scutage that he owes the king from his land of Thurlaston for the army of Bedford.

**276** 14 Aug. Westminster. *For Richard of Wrotham*. To the barons of the Exchequer. The king has granted to Richard of Wrotham that, of the fine of 50 m. which he made with him for having the custody of the forest of Somerset, for 20 m. of which he ought to have answered at Michaelmas in the ninth year and for 10 m. at Easter next following, for 10 m. at Michaelmas in the tenth year, and 10 m. at Easter next following in the same year, he may render 10 m. at Michaelmas aforesaid in the ninth year, 10 m. at Easter next following, and thus from year to year, namely 10 m. at each term, until the aforesaid debt of 50 m. is paid in full to the king. Order that, having accepted security from him for paying the aforesaid money at the aforesaid [terms],<sup>1</sup> he is to permit him to have those terms.

1. Supplied.

**277** 15 Aug. Westminster. *Lincolnshire*. Thomas de Ormesby gives the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken before the justices last itinerant in Lincolnshire to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc., concerning a tenement in Torp.<sup>1</sup> Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to take etc.

1. A few words are obscured by an erasure here.

**278** 16 Aug. Westminster. *For Robert de Turville*. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire that if Robert de Turville will give him surety that he will be at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year upon the sheriff's next account to satisfy the king for the demand he makes from the heir of Robert of Berkeley for the debt that the same Robert owed the king, as much as pertains to the land formerly of the same Robert of the fee of the same Robert de Turville, which was in his hand, then he is to permit the aforesaid land to be replevied to the same Robert up to the aforesaid term, as aforesaid.<sup>1</sup>

1. Witness clause corrected from 'Witness as above'.

**279** *For Robert de Turville*. Order to the sheriff of Essex to place in respite, until upon his next account at Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Robert de Turville for the fine of 100s. which he made with the king for having seisin of one carucate of land with appurtenances in Harlow to the use of Nicholas son of Fulcher, which is of his inheritance and which was taken into the king's hand because Richard Carpenter, who has been hanged as he was against the king in Bedford castle, held it.

**280** 18 Aug. Westminster. *Lincolnshire*. Walter of Hole gives the king half a mark for having a writ before the justices at the first session they take when they come into those parts, concerning the record of a plea that was taken in the court of Grimsby by a writ of right between Alnothus son of Ralph, claimant, and the same Walter, defendant, concerning three parts of the fourth part of one bovat of land with appurtenances in Clee, about which Walter complains false judgement had been made against him in the same court. Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire.<sup>1</sup>

1. Order interlined.

**281** 19 Aug. Westminster. *For the men of Darlton and Ragnall*. Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire to cause the corn which the men of Darlton and Ragnall sowed within the metes of the park of Kingshaugh to be valued by the view of trustworthy and law-worthy men, and to demise the same corn to them by the same value, having accepted security from them that they will answer for that value at the king's summons. He is also to permit the same men to have pasture for their oxen and livestock in the park of Kingshaugh until the king orders otherwise.

**282** 18 Aug. Westminster. *For Hugh of Bath*. To the sheriff of Buckinghamshire. The king has granted to Hugh of Bath that, of the fine of 20 m. which he made with King John, the king's father, for having the custody of the land of John de Gerardmulin and for the ransom of the same John, he may render 4 m. to the king each year at two terms, namely 2 m. at the Exchequer of Michaelmas and 2 m. at the Exchequer of Easter, and 4 m. thus from year to year until the aforesaid 20 m. are rendered to the king. Order to cause them to have the aforesaid terms, as aforesaid. Before the justiciar and the bishops of Bath and Salisbury.

**283** *For Hugh of Bath*. Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, the

demand of £40 that he makes from Hugh of Bath by summons of the Exchequer for a quarter of one year of the time when he was the bailiff of Falkes de Bréauté for the counties of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Before the justiciar.

**284** 18 Aug. Westminster. *For the bishop of Bath.* Order to the keepers of the king's wines of Bristol to cause the venerable father J. bishop of Bath to have three tuns of wine from the king's wines which are in their custody by the same bargain at which they have been bought to the king's use. Before the justiciar.

**285** 26 Aug. Westminster. *Essex.* Order to the sheriff of Essex<sup>1</sup> to place in respite the demand he makes from Baldwin de Redvers by summons of the Exchequer for scutage, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year.

1. Corrected from 'Huntingdonshire'.

**286** *Essex.* Order to the sheriff of Essex to place in respite the demand he makes from W. earl Warenne for the scutage of Poitou and the scutages of the armies of Bytham and Bedford, until his next account at the Exchequer.

**287** *Concerning the liberties of the burgesses of Plympton.* Order to Thomas of Cirencester to inquire diligently by trustworthy and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood of Plympton whether the burgesses of Plympton were in seisin in the time of William, formerly earl of Devon, of the liberties granted to them by a charter of the same earl that they have, and if the inquisition concludes that they had been in seisin of those liberties in the time of the earl, then he is to permit them to use the same seisin for as long as the earl's land will be in the king's hand, having accepted security from them for six palfreys to the king's use for having that seisin.

**288** *Buckinghamshire.* Order to the sheriff of Buckinghamshire to place in respite the demand of 1 m. that he makes from Robert de Ferrers and his men of Cippenham for view of frankpledge and hidage, until upon his account after Michaelmas in the ninth year.

**289** 28 Aug. Westminster. *Berkshire.* Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to place in respite, until upon his account after Michaelmas forthcoming in the ninth year, the demand of 5 m. that he makes from William of Birmingham and the demand of 20s. that he makes from the men of Maidencourt of the same William for default of suit before the justices of the forest.

**290** *For the burgesses of Plympton.* Order to Thomas of Cirencester that, having accepted security from the burgesses of Plympton for rendering 30 m. to the king, namely 10 m. at Michaelmas forthcoming in the ninth year, 10 m. at Easter next following in the tenth year, and 10 m. at St. John the Baptist in the same year, by which they made fine for having the liberties which were used in the time of W. de Vernun, earl of Devon, and they have the charter of the same earl, if he establishes for the king by the inquisition that he ordered to be taken that those liberties had been used in the aforesaid time, he is to permit them to have those terms and to permit those liberties to be used.

**291** *Because in the Close Roll.* Robert Talbot has made fine with the king by £100 for having his grace and benevolence that he forfeited because he was against the king with H. de Lacy in Ireland, and for having seisin of all his lands in Ireland, of which he was disseised for the aforesaid reason. Order to the justiciar of Ireland that, having accepted security from Robert for rendering the aforesaid £100 to the king, he is to cause him to have full seisin without delay of all his lands in Ireland of which he was disseised for the aforesaid reason.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because in the Close Roll: *RLC*, II, p. 60.

**292** 29 Aug. Westminster. *Lincolnshire. For Ralph de Trumbleville.* Order to the sheriff of Lincolnshire to cause Ralph de Trumbleville to have without delay the chattels formerly of Auty, reeve of Coleby, man of the same Ralph, who fled for ill repute, which have been valued at 76s., by the same value, so that he answers the king at the king's will.

**293** 30 Aug. Westminster. *For Peter Crook.* Peter Crook gives the king 20s. for having a writ before Martin of Pattishall and those with whom he will wish to associate upon his next arrival in the county of Gloucestershire for attaining the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin summoned and taken in the same county before the same M. of Pattishall and his associates, justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols in the same county, between the same Peter and Hugh de Howell' and Simunda, his wife, concerning a tenement in Elmington. Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire etc.

**294** [No date]. *Concerning the fine of the abbey of Cirencester.* The abbot of Cirencester gives the king 20 m. for having a recognition by 24 of the more law-worthy, discreet and local men, both knights and free tenants, of the neighbourhood of Cirencester, of both the king's demense lands and elsewhere, before the king at Westminster at Michaelmas in 15 days, as to what customs and services the men of Cirencester were accustomed to perform from his land that he held in Cirencester in the times of King H., grandfather of the king, and King R., uncle of the king. Order to the sheriff of Gloucestershire to take security etc.

**295** *Concerning the fine of 100s. for Ralph of Sunderland.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk that notwithstanding the command that the king made to him for taking the land of Joan d'Auberville, wife of Ralph of Sunderland, in Benhall and Kelton, as is said, into the king's hand and keeping it safely until the king ordered otherwise, saving to Joan her reasonable maintenance from the same land, he is to cause Ralph to have full seisin of the aforesaid land without delay, so that the sheriff will go with him in person to the house of the same Joan and will see that all of the fortalices which Henry le Claver constructed against the king's peace, both in walls and in ditches and in other things, is removed, having accepted security from Ralph that he will not make waste, sale or exile of the men, buildings, woodlands, gardens or other things pertaining to the said land, and the same sheriff is to take security from him for 100s. to the king's use.



**296** *Concerning the fine of 100s. for Ralph of Sunderland.* The same Ralph had another writ directed to the sheriff of Kent and this is in the Close Roll.<sup>1</sup>

1. See *RLC*, II, p. 60.

**297** 28 Aug. Westminster. *Concerning taking the land of Richard de Landa into the king's hand.* To the sheriff of Essex. Order to take the land of Richard de Landa in his bailiwick into the king's hand and to keep it safely with the chattels found therein, so that nothing is removed therefrom until the king orders otherwise. Before the justiciar.

**298** *Concerning taking the land of Richard de Landa into the king's hand.* The same order to the sheriff of Hampshire, concerning the same.

**299** 2 Sept. London. *Suffolk.* Joscelyn of Dunwich gives the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken at Ipswich before Simon de Hale and his associates, justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols, between Hamo Red and the same Joscelyn, concerning a tenement in Westleton. Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to take etc.<sup>1</sup> Witness R. bishop of Salisbury.

1. Witness corrected from 'the king'.

**300** 2 Sept. London. *Northamptonshire.* Order to the sheriff of Northamptonshire to place in respite the demand for 15s. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer by reason of a certain assart in Weedon, until upon his account after Michaelmas in the ninth year, having accepted security from the same prior (sic.) that he will answer the king then. Witness R. bishop of Salisbury.

**301** *Bedfordshire.* Order to the sheriff of Bedfordshire to place in respite the demand he makes from Robert de Barville by summons of the Exchequer for the debts of the Jews, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, and to cause his livestock taken for this reason to be replevied to him in the meantime. Witness as above. Before the justiciar.

**302** *Norfolk.* The prior of Norwich gives the king two palfreys for having a market each week on Tuesdays at his manor of Hemsby until the king comes of age, and for having a market each week on Tuesdays at his manor of Sedgford until etc., unless those markets are to the harm of neighbouring markets. Order to the sheriff of Norfolk to cause the prior to have the aforesaid markets, as aforesaid. Witness as above. Before the justiciar.

**303** *Concerning the account of Thomas of Cirencester.* The king has given respite to Thomas of Cirencester from rendering his account for the honours of Devon and Berkhamsted, which are in his custody, until 15 days from Martinmas in the tenth year. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have that respite.

**304** 5 Sept. Reading. *Concerning the escape of thieves.* Order to the sheriff of Devon to render without delay the 20s. which he took from a thief who was captured in the fair of Exeter and later adjudged to be hanged in the court of the honour of

Devon, to Thomas of Cirencester, keeper of the same honour, so that he answers the king for it by his hand. He is henceforth no longer to exact the money which he exacts from the men of the manor of Hardwick for the escape of Edwy of Hardwick and his three sons, because the king ordered Thomas to answer the king by his hand for that escape.<sup>1</sup> Witness the king.

1. Henceforth, all writs are witnessed by the king again unless otherwise stated.

**305** *For the men of Hardwick.* The men of Hardwick have made fine with the king by 10 m. for the escape of Edwy of Hardwick and his three sons. Order to Thomas of Cirencester to cause him to be quit by those 10 m.

**306** *Devon.* The king has granted Reginald de Vautorte respite, until one month from Easter in the tenth year, from the 600 m. which are exacted from him by summons of the Exchequer by reason of the dispute that has arisen between Reginald and the bishop of Winchester, who has respite therefrom until the same term by order of the king. Order to the sheriff of Devon to permit Reginald to have peace until the same term. Before the justiciar.

**307** *Essex.* Order to the sheriff of Essex to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand he makes from Ralph Gernon by summons for the first scutage of King John etc. of Poitou and for the second scutage of the same king of Poitou, and for the debts of the Jews. Before the justiciar.

**308** *Berkshire.* To the sheriff of Berkshire. Order to place in respite the demand of £100 that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from Richard Walensis for a debt of the Jews, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year.

**309** 7 Sept. Oxford. *Suffolk.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand of 2 m. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from William Talbot, who is in Gascony in the king's service by his order with Richard, the king's brother.

**310** *Oxfordshire.* The abbot of Eynsham gives the king one palfrey for having the record before the justices at Westminster in the octaves of Michaelmas of the plea that is in the county court of Cambridgeshire between Agnes of Histon, claimant, and the same abbot, defendant, concerning a virgate of land with appurtenances in Histon. Order to the sheriff of Oxfordshire etc.<sup>1</sup>

1. Order interlined.

**311** 8 Sept. Oxford. *Berkshire.* Order to the sheriff of Berkshire to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand of £22 13s. 4d. that he makes from the prior of St. Frideswide, Oxford, by summons of the Exchequer for the debts of the Jews which Reginald de St. Valery gave to him in Knighton, as he says. Before the justiciar.

**312** *Suffolk. Because above.* Order to the sheriff of Suffolk to place in respite, until upon his next account at the Exchequer of Michaelmas in the ninth year, the demand of 2 m. that he makes by summons of the Exchequer from William Talbot, who is in Gascony in the service of the king with Richard, his brother.<sup>1</sup>

1. Entry cancelled because above. See 309 above.

**313** 9 Sept. Woodstock. *Concerning respite of the account of the sheriff of Yorkshire.* For the great affairs to which the sheriff of Yorkshire attends at present in his county, and for inquiring into the lands of those who have been outlawed, those hanged for larceny, and other malefactors of the same county, and for taking them into the king's hand by reason of the eyre of the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols, he is not able to be present at the Exchequer on the morrow of Michaelmas in the ninth year to render his account. The king has therefore given him respite from rendering his account until the octaves of Martinmas in the tenth year. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have that respite. The king also orders the aforesaid sheriff to send to the Exchequer a clerk or a layman in whom he trusts on the aforesaid day, namely the aforesaid day of Michaelmas, who is to render in his place the money that he received both from the farms of his county and other things for which he ought to answer.

**314** 12 Sept. Woodstock. *Wiltshire.* Walter Wineman gives the king half a mark for placing the plea that is in the county court of Wiltshire between the same Walter, claimant, and the prior of the Hospital of St. John, Wilton, defendant, concerning a messuage with appurtenances in Wilton, before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin and to deliver gaols in Wiltshire on their next arrival etc. Order to the sheriff of Wiltshire etc.

**315** *Concerning respite of the account of the sheriff of Oxfordshire.* On account of his business which the king has enjoined upon the sheriff of Oxfordshire to expedite, both in collecting the fifteenth and others things, he cannot render his account before the barons of the Exchequer on the morrow of Michaelmas in the ninth year. The king, therefore, has given him respite until the morrow of All Souls in the tenth year. Order to the barons of the Exchequer to cause him to have the aforesaid respite, admitting in the meantime his clerks that he will send with the money from the farm of his county and other things.

**316** 13 Sept. Brill. *Nottinghamshire.* Roger son of Alexander gives the king half a mark for having a writ to attain the twelve jurors of an assize of novel disseisin taken at Nottingham before the justices assigned to take the assizes of novel disseisin etc. between Roger of Beltoft and Petronella, his wife, and the same Roger, concerning a tenement in Beckingham. Order to the sheriff of Nottinghamshire etc.

**317** *Lancaster.* The king has taken the homage of Thomas, son of Henry of Melling, for four carucates of land with appurtenances in Melling which the aforesaid Henry, his father, whose heir he is, held of the king in chief in socage, and which falls to Thomas by inheritance. Order to the sheriff of Lancaster that, having accepted