BERKELEY, in Domesday written Berchelai, is the well-known market-town and parish in the hundred of the same name, in the county of Gloucester, seventeen miles S.W. from Gloucester and one hundred and fourteen W. by N. from London. The town is situate on a gentle eminence in the far-famed Vale of Berkeley, at the distance only of one mile from the river Severn. In 1831 there were 3,835 inhabitants, but now the number is 774. Prior to 1831 it was of greater extent, but the diversion of the turnpike road from Gloucester to Bristol, which formerly passed through it, is supposed to have contributed to its decay.

In Domesday Book, Berkeley is included in the terra Regis. The following is a translation of the entry:

"In Berkeley (Berchelai) King Edward (the Confessor) had five hides and in demesne five ploughlands and twenty villeins and five bordarii with eleven ploughlands and nine serfs and two mills worth, twelve shillings. There are ten "radchenistres" (= road knights?) having seven hides and seven ploughlands. There is a market in which remain seventeen men and they render tax at a fixed rent."

Then follows a long list of the berewicks, or villages, pertaining to Berkeley.

Roger is named as steward or reeve (prapositus) of Berkeley, under "Count William," viz., King William I., to whom he rendered therefor for rent £170, "burnt and weighed."

This Roger was probably the first of his name of the original Berkeley family. From this account it will be seen that Berkeley was in the hands of the Crown in the time of Edward the Confessor, and

Vol. IV.
that it passed from him to William I., after Harold II. had been
defeated at Hastings.

There are, however, some earlier references to Berkeley than that
contained in Domesday. The earliest of these is contained in a
document described as the settlement of the dispute between
Heaberht, Bishop of Worcester, and the religious house (familia) at
Berkeley, concerning the monastery of Westbury, co. Gloucester.
This document is No. 379 in Birch's Cartularium Saxonnicum, and
was signed at the Council of Clofesho (Cliffe's Hoo, in Kent), in the
reign of Beornwulf, King of Mercia, on the 30th October, 824.

Berkeley is here designated "Berclea," but in another rendering
of the manuscript it appears as "Beorclea."

Beorc is Anglo-Saxon for birch-tree. As regards lea, lei, ley,
lega, there is room for doubt.

Smyth, in his Lives of the Berkeleys, vol. i, p. 84, writes of the
surname Berkeley:

"Their name is derived from the place, And the place of two Old
Saxon words, Berk, which is birch; and, lei which after Verstigan, is
place, And soe from the place of birch-trees (whereof the great, old, and
worne stumps of many of that kind are yet there remayninge) or from
ley, which is water, a scytuation most agreeable, for three-fourth parts
(in the groves of those trees) compassed therewith; To which later I
rather inclyne, because all the neighboringe Townes of that termination,
as Nibley, Bradley, Cowley, Dursley, Uley, Wortley, Alderley, Hillesley,
Stanley, and others, have rivers and brookes of water runninge through
or close by them, or both."

The spelling BEORCLEA is that in part represented on the earliest
coins attributable to this place.

In the National Collection there is a coin of Edward the Confessor,
of Type III of the present writer's arrangement, reading :

Obverse.—+ DDE RDEX.
Reverse.—+ EDGAR ON BEORC. Weight 17.4. See figure A.

FIGURE A.

1 "Eadward the Confessor and his Coins," Numismatic Chronicle, 1905.
In the Montagu sale catalogue, Part 1, Lot 829, was described another specimen of this same type. The obverse reading is not recorded, but that of the reverse is given as follows:

+ EDGAR ON BERLE.

The writer has assigned the currency of Type III of the coinage of Edward the Confessor to the years 1045–1048.

A third specimen of the Berkeley coinage of Edward the Confessor is that described by Hildebrand in his account of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Swedish Royal Collection at Stockholm (1881).

This coin reads:

*Obverse.* —+ EDPARD REX.

*Reverse.* —+ EDGAR ON BEORC,

and is of the "pointed helmet type"—Type VII of the present writer's arrangement, and by him assigned to the years 1055–1057.

Until quite recently, the three specimens above described were supposed to be the only known coins emanating from the Berkeley Mint.

The present writer has a penny of Type VIII of William I., of the variety Hawkins 242, that is, with an annulet on the King's right shoulder in lieu of the more usual three pellets, which he considers may be safely assigned to this place of mintage.

It reads:

*Obverse.* —+ PILLELM REX.

*Reverse.* —+ LIFPINE ON BARCI. See figure B.

As has been shown above, Berkeley was held by Edward the Confessor in demesne, and by William I. it was commended to, or put in charge of, Roger as reeve of Berkeley at a rent.

That Edward the Confessor exercised his royal right of coinage here, the few existing specimens above described afford unimpeachable
testimony, and that William I., or Roger as his representative, continued to do so, is not matter for surprise.

The name of the moneyer Lifwine (a form of Leofwine) is not uncommon, but it is noticeable that the name appears as that of one of the moneyers at Bristol on coins of the same issue as the Berkeley piece.

As regards the form of spelling of the mint-name, it will be observed that in *Domesday* the Anglo-Saxon *Beorclea* is rendered *Berchelai*, and to-day the more usual, though not exclusive, pronunciation of Berkeley is Barclay, a spelling adopted by some well-known branches of the family taking its surname from the place.

In like manner, Berkshire is very generally called Barkshire.

The terminal letter *i* in *Barei* is not necessarily an *i*, as the coins of this period provide instances, too numerous to specify, of such a single upright stroke standing for any incomplete letter, the formation of which is commenced therewith.

The *i* in this instance may, therefore, represent *E, H or L*. The *ch* in the *Domesday* spelling of Berchelai is equivalent to the Anglo-Saxon *c* and the later *k*.

The Roger de Berchelai mentioned in *Domesday*, married a lady called Rissa, and was succeeded by a son of his own name, who founded the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard, about A.D. 1130, and died before Michaelmas in the following year (see Sir Henry Barkly's paper on the Earlier House of Berkeley, printed in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. viii).

That Berkeley was a place of no mean importance in the reign of Henry I. is shown by the circumstance, recorded by Henry of Huntingdon, that that monarch spent Easter there in the year 1121.

The Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I., containing the Exchequer accounts for the year ending 29th September, 1130, has the following entries relating to Berkeley:—

*Gloucestershire*, p. 78.

Canon Sabricht renders an account of £10 4s. 6d. for a monetary plea of Roger de Berchelai. He (has paid) into the treasury ten marks of silver. And he owes 71s. 2d. And the Bishop of Worcester is surety.
Pipe Roll Entries.

And the same Sabricht owes twenty marks of silver for a treasury plea of Roger de Berchelai.

p. 80.

Amongst the Nova placita, the sheriff, namely, Milo de Gloucester, in rendering his account of the Danegeld is allowed:

For the land of Roger de Berchelai in the lordship of the King 36s. 4d.

Later in the record, p. 133, under Berchelai, are these entries:

William de Berchelai renders an account of the rent (firma) of Berchelai. (He has paid) into the treasury £234 13s. 8d. by weight and (he is allowed) for fixed allowances 30s. 5d. by number.

And for the clothing of three nuns 60s. 0d. by number. And for gifts by the King's writ to the Queen at Asheilworth £13 by number, And he is quit.

And the same William renders an account of the rent of the land of Roger de Berchelai.
(He has paid) into the treasury £61 15s. 0d. by number, And he is quit.

And the same William renders an account of £190 that he may have in wardship the land and office (ministerium) of his uncle. (He has paid) into the treasury £40. And he owes £150.

From these entries it will be seen that the rent paid for Berchelai had increased from £170, at the time of Domesday, to £252 4s. 1d., in the last year of Henry I.

The William de Berchelai above named was son of Eustace, a brother of Roger, second of the name.

The entries also show that Roger II., like his father Roger I., held Berkeley as reeve for the King.

The reference to there being three nuns at Berkeley is of interest in that it shows the continuance of the religious house existing under Beornwulf, King of Mercia, in the year 824.

The troublous times ensuing after the death of Henry I. had their influence on Berkeley and the fortunes of its lords.

Amongst the supporters of the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I., against the claims of King Stephen, was Robert Fitzharding, who succeeded Robert de Gloucester as reeve or steward of Bristol.
His father, Harding, was formerly stated to be the son of a King of Denmark, but later historians make it clear that he was in reality the son of Eadnoth the Staller, or Master of the Horse, under Edward the Confessor, Harold II. and William I.

The support afforded by Robert Fitzharding to the cause of the Empress and her son Henry, was recognised by a grant to him from Henry, Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou, of the Manor of Bitton and a hundred librates of land in the Manor of Berkeley, with all liberties and customs which existed there in the time of his grandfather King Henry I. Henry also undertook to build a castle at Berkeley according to the taste of the said Robert. This charter is dated at Bristol and is supposed to have been granted in 1153, Henry having landed in England from Normandy on 6th January, 1153, and being known to have visited Bristol before June of that year.

Prior to this date the Manor of Berkeley had, as above stated, been held of the Crown at a rent.

John Smyth of Nibley, writing in the year 1618, in his *Lives of the Berkeleys* (edited by Sir John Maclean and printed by the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society in 1881), gives the following account of these events:

"When this Harry had obtained his right he remembered the great kindness and benefits of the said Sir Robert Fitzherding and gave unto him and to his Esquires for ever the Barony of Berkeley which Barony Roger of Berkeley, Baron of Dursley held of the King in fee farm and for so much the said King Harry the second took from the said Roger both the Barony of Dursley and that of Berkeley for as much as he took partly with King Stevyn against King Harry, and also for as much as he refused to pay the fee farm of the Barony of Berkeley unto the said King Harry. But then after the said King of England entertained by the noble lords of his Royalme gave ageyn unto the said Roger the Barony of Dursley as his owne inheritance. And the Barony of Berkeley he gave and conferred unto the said Sir Robert Fitzherding and his Esquires for Evyr in recompence of his great costes and kindness. And when after Sir Robert Fitzherding was lord and Baron of Berkeley, the said Roger lord and Baron of Dursley vexed and troubled with him so grievously that he came unto the said King Harry and prayed him to resume..."
his yefta aghyene. But then after the saide Kynge Harry made a peace
And a finall concorde atwixe the said Roger and Robert so that the
said Roger shuld geve his daughter Alice to wife unto Morice the son
and Eyre of Sir Robert Fizherding w'the towne of Slimbridge."

By reference to this marriage contract of Maurice, son of Robert
Fitzharding, with Alice, daughter of Roger de Berkele (see catalogue
of the Muniments at Berkeley Castle, 1892, Select Charter 4), we
find that it stipulates for a double marriage; for, in addition to that
of Maurice and Alice, a marriage is also to be had between Roger,
Alice’s brother, and Elena, sister of Maurice, and that no accident
might interfere with the carrying out of the contract, it is covenanted,
that in case of the death of any of the contracting parties before the
formal espousals, his or her place is to be taken by the next brother
or sister in seniority, and in case none of Elena’s sisters were to be
had, her place is to be filled by the daughter of Hugh de Hasele,
niece of Robert Fitzharding.

Alice was daughter of Roger de Berchelai III. (who died about
A.D. 1170) and the Roger de Berchelai who married Elena Fitzharding
was Roger IV. of his name.

After this the original Berkeleys are described as the Berkeleys of
Dursley, and the Fitzhardings adopted the name of Berkeley of Berkeley.

We now come to the most important charter, numismatically
speaking, in relation to Berkeley.

It is a grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and
Count of Anjou to the same Robert Fitzharding of Berkeley Manor
and all Berkeley Harness, with all appurtenances as fully and
completely as they were held in the time of King Henry, his grand-
father; to hold in fee by service of one knight, or if Robert or his
heirs should desire it, they might pay one hundred shillings yearly
instead of the knight’s service. In addition, Henry granted a free
market on any day of the week they might prefer, and a mint with
their own moneyer (et monetam cum proprio monetario suo).

This charter was probably granted at Bristol in November, 1153.

A similar grant was made simultaneously to Maurice, son of
Robert Fitzharding.
Both grants were confirmed by Henry, as King Henry II., in 1154.

The charter of confirmation to Robert Fitzharding (1154), a charter of Richard I. to Robert the son of Maurice de Barkelai (dated 18th November, 10 Richard I.), and a charter of King John to Robert the son of Maurice de Berkelay (dated 18th April, 1 John) are set out at length in an inspeximus and confirmation dated 8th June, 4 Edward III. (see Charter Roll, 4 Edward III., No. 62) to Thomas de Berkele of that time. This document adds a grant of the returns of the King's Writs within the hundred of Berkeley. For convenience of reference these charters are set out in an appendix hereto.

The mint and moneyer are only specifically mentioned in the charters of 1153 and 1154, but the general terms of the charters of 10 Richard I., 1 John and 4 Edward III., might be argued to be sufficient to include the confirmation of the right of coinage.

The grant of the free market and the mint and moneyer seem to be a perpetuation of the state of affairs existing in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William I. and Henry I., when Berkeley was let at a rent payable to the Crown. Presumably the same conditions pertained to Berkeley in the reigns of Harold II., William II. and Stephen; but of this there is no record.

As has been shown, the only remaining early coins of Berkeley are three specimens of Edward the Confessor, comprising Types III and VII, and one of William I. (Type VIII).

William de Neuburgh, under the year 1149, tells of the state of affairs in reference to private grants of coinage existing in the reign of King Stephen, in the following passage:

"Castella quippe per singulas provincias studio partium crebra surrexerant, erantque in Anglia quodammodo tot reges, vel potius tyranni, quot domini castellorum habentes singuli percussuram proprii numismatis et potestatem subditis, regio more, dicendi juris." (Rolls Edition, i, p. 69.)

When Henry II. succeeded to the throne he suppressed the mints of most of the bishops, earls and barons who had in his predecessor's time exercised the right of coinage.
This is recorded by Hoveden, also under the year 1149, in the following words:

"Fecit (Henricus) monetam novam quam vocabant monetam Ducis, et non tantum ipse, sed omnes potentes tam episcopi quam comites et barones suam faciebant monetam, sed ex quo dux ille venit, plurimorum monetam cassavit." (Rolls Edition, i, p. 211.)

Whether Henry suppressed the mint so recently confirmed by him to his strong supporter Robert FitzHarding of Berkeley is not known, but the absence of any Berkeley coins of his early type (Hks. 285), as well as of the later short-cross issues, seems to show the likelihood of his having so done.

On the other hand, the wanton destruction by melting at the mint of by far the greater part of the Tealby find of coins of the first issue of Henry II. may account for the absence of any Berkeley coin of that type (Hks. 285); moreover, the issue of coins from Berkeley was probably very small, as is shown by the paucity of the existing specimens of Edward the Confessor and William I., and it is therefore possible that the existing lacunae may yet be filled.

Although there was no confirmation by Henry III. to any Lord of Berkeley, a coin (see figure C) in the possession of the writer and a similar specimen (see figure D) in the collection of his colleague, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, of one of the long-cross issues of Henry III. seem to be of this mint.

These pieces read:

**Obverse.** REGNIVS REX III. Full-faced bust of King crowned, with sceptre in right hand.

**Reverse.** RAND ON BRI.

At this period the final I is probably the initial stroke of an incomplete K.

The first long-cross issue of Henry III. took place in 1248, soon after the succession to the barony of Berkeley of Maurice II., fifth
Lord Berkeley, who was a strong partisan of the King and received many favours at his hands.

This Lord Berkeley is termed by John Smyth of Nibley "Maurice the resolute." His wife Isabel was a niece of King Henry III. He enjoyed the Barony of Berkeley until his death in 1281, and was a faithful supporter of the King throughout the period of the Barons' War (1258–1265), wherein Simon de Montfort figured so prominently as champion of the people's cause.

Although Hawkins places the coins of Henry III. bearing the sceptre first in his enumeration of the long-cross types, he remarks that the issue without the hand and sceptre, and having a mullet over the King's head, is proved by a comparison of the moneyers in that type with a list of those appointed in 1248, set out in an appendix to John of Oxenedes' Chronicle, to have been issued about that year. The writer is of opinion that the coins reading ΤΝΕΛΙΕ ΤΕΡΑΙ of the Canterbury, London, and Bury St. Edmund's mints only, and having the crescent and star mint mark, are the earliest of the long-cross series, that these are followed by those bearing the word ΤΕΡΑΙ, which in turn are succeeded by the issue with mullet, or star, mint mark, without sceptre, and having the numerals III, followed by the mark of contraction ′, signifying "us," and in full equal to ΤΕΡΑΙΟΣ.

This last-mentioned class frequently has additional pellets in the field opposite the juncture of the two curls representing the King's hair on either side, a characteristic feature of this issue which is preserved in the transitional coins next mentioned, and in some of the early "hand and sceptre" pieces, including the coins now attributed to Berkeley.

The present writer possesses coins of the Canterbury, London and Bury St. Edmund's mints of the hand and sceptre type, with a mullet over the King's crown and with the legend commencing to the right of that mark, and having the additional pellets just alluded to, which seem to indicate that the "hand and sceptre" coins followed those previously described, and constituted the last type of Henry III. This view is supported by a comparison of the mints whence this coinage was issued with those of Edward I. Mr. H. B. Earle Fox and Mr. L. A. Lawrence concur in these views.
Claim of Berwick-upon-Tweed Refuted.

It is therefore suggested that the Berkeley coins under discussion were issued by Maurice, fifth Baron Berkeley, in his capacity of a supporter of the King during the Barons' War (1258–1265). Such action on the part of an adherent and nephew by marriage of so troubled a Sovereign would not be questioned, especially having regard to the express terms of the grants to his ancestors by King Henry II., which were, at any rate, not negatived by the subsequent grants and confirmations above alluded to.

The possibility of these coins having emanated from Berwick-upon-Tweed is refuted by the fact that that place was not taken from the Scots until the reign of Edward I. (1296), nor is it likely to have been struck at the small Sussex village of Berwick, although this is situate near Lewes, where a decisive battle in the Barons' War took place.

In conclusion, it may be noted that Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, vol. ii, p. 171, gives the following account of the Berkeley Mint:

"In the fourth year of Edward III., Thomas Lord Berkeley acquired from the King a full confirmation of Berkeley, etc., and likewise liberty of coinage." (Cart. 4 Edward III., n. 62: Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. i, p. 357.)

"To this account, Rudder, in his *History of Gloucestershire* (p. 269), has made the following addition:—"but those privileges have been long since disused, because the expense of passing accounts in the exchequer exceeded the profits arising from them." For this he gives no authority, and I presume the whole originated in his own imagination.

"In Atkyns's history of this county the mint is not mentioned, nor does it anywhere appear that it was ever worked."

The reference in Dugdale's *Baronage*, apart from a reference to the Charter Roll of 4 Edward III., infers that the grant of a mint and moneyer took place in that year, viz., 1330.

This should have induced Ruding to go to the fountain-head when he would have seen, even as we have done, that the reference is truly to the charter of 1 Henry II., inspected or recited in the confirmation of 1330.

The reason suggested by Rudder for the discontinuance of the coinage, whether "originating in his imagination" or not, seems to be
very probable. Ruding's want of knowledge of a coinage at Berkeley is presumably due to the fact that in his day not even the coins of Edward the Confessor of the mint had come to light.

**APPENDIX.**

*The Charters.*

I. Henricus Dei gratia Dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et Comes Andegavorum omnibus Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Vicecomitibus, Baronibus, Iusticiariis et amici fidelibus francis et Anglicis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Rodberto filio Hardingi et heredibus suis Berkelai et totam Berkelaihernesse manerium cum omnibus Appendiciis suis plene et integre sicut erat in tempore Henrici Regis avi mei tenendum in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis per servitium unius militis, vel si Rodbertus aut heredes sui melius voluerint, centum solidos reddant pro servitio militis per annum. Quare volo et precipio ut ipse Rodbertus et heredes sui predictum manerium et omnia pertinentia sua in ecclesiis, in memoribus, in planis, in pascuis, in aquis, in viis, in semitis, et in placitis et in omnibus rebus et eventibus teneant in perpetuum habeant libere, quiete et honorifice, cum Tol et Tem et Soch et Sacke et Infanckenthef et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et quiantantii que ibi fuerunt in tempore Henrici Regis avi mei. Et preterea dedi et concessi eis habere in predicto manerio liberum marcheium cum omnibus libertatibus que ad marcheium pertinent quacumque die Septimane voluerint et monetam cum proprio monetario suo, et quando feci hanc donationem predicto Rodberto ipse dedit mihi quingentas marcas argenti de recognitione. Testibus Abbate Sancti Augustini de Bristow et Henrico Thesaurio, Willelmo Cumin, Rogero comite Herefordie, Ricardo de Humez constabulario, Maniser Biseth dapifero, Rodberto de Saltmareis [November 1153].

With fragments of seal of red wax in lawn bag. Original at Berkeley Castle.

II. Similar grant to Maurice, son of Rodbert Fitzharding [November 1153]. With fragments of seal of red wax in lawn bag. Original at Berkeley Castle.

III. Confirmation by King Henry II. of his grant No. I of Berkeley, etc., to Robert Fitzharding. Witnesses: Richard, Abbot of St. Augustine's, Bristol; Reginald, Earl of Cornwall; Roger, Earl of Hereford; Richard de Humez, Constable; Manaser Biseth, Steward; William, son of Hamund; Guarin, son of Gerold; Rodberto de Saltmareis [1154]. Original at Berkeley Castle.

IV. Confirmation by King Henry II. of his grant No. II, to Maurice, son of Robert Fitzharding [1154]. Same witnesses as in No. III. Original at Berkeley Castle.

Is erat tenor prime carte nostre in primo sigillo nostro quod quia perditum fuit et dum capiti essesum in Alemannie sub aliena potestate constitutum mutatum est.

Innovâois vero testis sunt.


King’s second seal attached. Original at Berkeley Castle.

VI. Iohannes die gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normannorum, Aquitanorum et Comes Andegavorum, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Iusticiariis, vice-comitibus et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Roberto filio Mauricii de Berkelay et heredibus suis Berkelay et totam Berkelay Hernesse quam dominus Rex Henricus pater noster dedit avo suo
The Berkeley Mint.

Roberto filio Hardingi in feodo et hereditate pro suo magno servicio Manerium scilicet cum omnibus appendicis suis plene et integre sicut erat in tempore Henrici Regis avi patris nostri tenendum in feodo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris per servicium quinque militum. Et inde homagium ejusdem Roberti accepiimus. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus ut idem Robertus et heredes sui habeant et teneant predictum manerium et omnia pertinencia sua in ecclesiis, in memoribus, in planis, in pasquis, in terris et in aquis, in viis et semitis, et in placitis et in omnibus rebus et eventibus in perpetuum libere et quiete integre et honorifice cum tol et theam et soke et sake et Infangenetheof et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis et quietanciis que ibi fuerunt in tempore Regis Henrici avi patris nostri Preterea concessimus et confirmavimus eis habere in predicto Manerio liberum Marcheium cum omnibus libertatibus que ad Marcheium pertinent quacumque die voluerint in septimana sicut carta domini Regis Henrici patris nostri testatur Preterea concessimus et confirmavimus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis Bedminster cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad praefatum Manerium spectantibus sicuti carta Comitis Roberti Gloucestrie quam inde habent rationabiliiter testatur et sicut carta Regis Ricardi fratris nostri rationabiliiter testatur Testibus Wiito Marescaft Corn de Pembroc, Gauti filio Petri Comite Essex, Hugone Bard, Willm Briweri, Robt de Turneham, Hugone de Neovif Dat p mani H. Canf Archiepi, Cancellari nostri apud Westmi xviii die April Regni nostri anno primo.

A fragment only of this charter remains at Berkeley Castle, although the seal is fairly perfect. The text of the above is taken from the Inspeximus by Edward III., and confirmation dated 8th June, Anno 4 [1330]: No. VII post.

VII. Charter Roll, 4 Edward III., No. 62.

Pro Thoma de Berkele. Rex eisdem salutem. Inspeximus cartam celebris memorie domini Henrici quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri in hec verba. [Here is set out Charter II at length]. Inspeximus eciam cartam bone memorie domini Ricardi quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri in hec verba. [Here is set out Charter V at length.] Inspeximus eciam cartam bone memorie domini Iohannis quondam Regis Anglie progenitoris nostri in hec verba. [Here is set out Charter VI at length.] Nos autem donacionem concessiones et confirmaciones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilecto et fidelis nostro Thome de Berkele consanguineo et heredi predicti Roberti et heredibus suis concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predicte rationabiliter testatur et pro ut idem Thomas Maneria terras et tenementa predicta hactenus teneunter ac libertatibus predictis rationabiliter usi sunt et gauisi Preterea volentes eidem Thome gratiam facere ampliorem concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Thome quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium quorumcunque
infra hundredum suum de Berkele. Ita quod nullus vicecomes ballivus seu minister noster vel heredium nostrorum hundredum illud ingrediatur ad summonaciones attachiamenta seu districciones vel ad aliqua alia officia infra hundredum predictam returna hujusmodi brevium tangencia excecucenda vel facienda nisi in defectum ipsius Thome vel heredom suorum seu balliorum aut Ministrorum suorum ibidem. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostri quod idem Thomas et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant returnae omnium brevium nostrorum et heredom nostrorum tam de summonicionibus scaccarii quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque infra hundredum suum de Berkele. Ita quod nullus vicecomes Ballivus sui Minister noster vel heredom nostrorum hundredum illud ingrediatur ad summonaciones attachiamenta seu districciones vel ad aliqua alia officia infra hundredum predictum returna hujusmodi brevium tangencia exc'cend vel facienda nisi in defectum ipsius Thome vel heredom suorum seu balliorum aut Ministrorum suorum ibidem sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus H. Lincoln Eño Cancellari nostro, B. Coventr et Lichef Eño, Iohē de Eltham Comite Cornufc fratre nō carissimo, Henrico Comite Lancastē, Iohē de Warenna Comite Surē, Olivero de Ingham, Iohē Mautravers Senescallo hospicii nostri, et alīis Daē p manū ëram apud Wodestok VIII die Iunii.