

which we started, What is a borough? or rather, What was the legal conception of the *burgus* in the reign of John? How was a *burgus* differentiated from a *villa*?

The sheriff of any county would have promptly answered this question; a *burgus* is represented by twelve men at the eyre, a *villa* by four men only.⁵³ But, as we have observed, only one—Dunwich, 1200—of John's seventy borough charters speaks of this distinction; it was taken for granted in every other case. With the exception of the members of the Cinque Ports—Dover, Hastings, Rye and Winchelsea, Sandwich, and Hythe, every one of the towns included in our list is pointed out as a borough, by mention of its burgesses either in the text or in the margin of the charter rolls, or by mention of the *burgagia* within its limits. Many of the franchises which were granted to boroughs were also granted to individuals or to bodies of individuals which could not be mistaken for boroughs. We have already noticed the grants of the villis of Pokelington, Scallesby, Pickering, and Driffield at farm to the *homines* of those villis respectively. *Sac and soc* was often granted to the lords of various manors or honours,⁵⁴ and the grants of markets and fairs to individuals are still more frequent.⁵⁵ The men of various great lords were exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the county, and in some cases were freed from toll, and there are charters freeing the men of Calais and Boulogne from toll throughout England. But I have not found in John's Charter Rolls any instance of a grant of any of the number of franchises which are embraced under the term 'tenurial privileges' to any individual or body of individuals other than a borough, nor have I found any gild merchant nor the power to elect officials conferred except on a borough.

A. BALLARD.

THE LANDING OF QUEEN ISABELLA IN 1326.

THE fullest account of this event is found in the 'Annales Paulini' ('Chronicles of Edward I and Edward II,' ed. Stubbs, i. 819).

Eodem die, xx^o iiii^o die Septembris . . . domina Isabella regina Angliæ . . . applicuit in portu de Arewelle, et cepit terram quæ vocatur Colvasse, distantem de Herewich per iiii^{or} leucas, circa horam meridiem; et in villa de Waleton prima nocte hospitabatur cum suis familiaribus.

Professor Tout describes her landing thus:—

Isabella . . . landed at Harwich . . . took Colvasse, four leagues from Harwich, about midday, and lodged for the first night at Walton.¹

⁵³ *Hist. of Engl. Law*, i. 625.

⁵⁴ *E.g.* abbot of Ramsey, *R. C.* p. 76.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

¹ *Dict. of Nat. Biogr.* xxix. 66.

No attempt has been made to identify 'Colvasse.' I am tempted to suggest that we should read 'Colnasse' (*i.e.* 'n' for 'v' = 'u'). The Suffolk hundred of 'Colenesse' (Domesday) was the peninsula, opposite Harwich, with Walton at its extremity; the other Walton (now Walton-on-the-Naze) takes its name from the cape four miles to the south, formerly Eadwulfness, which gave name to its great soke. 'Colenesse,' like Holderness, probably took its name, in the same way, from the cape on the Suffolk side of the Stour. Walton, as I have shown in 'Feudal England' (p. 272), was garrisoned as early as 1164, and it was there that the earl of Leicester landed, with his Flemings, some years later. I suspect that Isabella and her force, as a matter of fact, similarly disembarked on the north side of the Stour rather than at Harwich itself. The 'four leagues' are in any case difficult to account for. J. H. ROUND.

ACCOUNT OF MONEY SPENT IN THE CROMWELLIAN RECONQUEST AND
SETTLEMENT OF IRELAND, 1649-1656.

IN the museum of the public record office there is exhibited an elaborate account, carefully engrossed on vellum, which throws considerable light on the financial history of the Cromwellian reconquest and settlement of Ireland. It is much too long to print in this REVIEW, but a brief abstract and description of its contents may be of some service to students of Irish history. The document is headed—

The Accompt of all Mony received and paid for publique use in Ireland, vizt: as well of what hath been received from the Threasurers at Warre in England as hath growne due within the dominion of Ireland by way of Assessments, Sequestrations, Sequestered Rents, Excise and Customes, Tithes and Casualties of all sorts, Extracted out of the Accompts of the said Treasurers at Warre, Treasurers of the respective Precincts, Receivers Generall of Ireland, Collectors of Customes and Excise, Impost-masters, Rent Receivers and other persons accountable for Publique Revenue hereafter in this Accompt particularised.

It then proceeds to recite the Protector's letters patent, dated 23 Oct. 1656, appointing a commission to examine all persons accountable for public money in Ireland, on the ground that

greate summes of mony and large quantities of arms, ammunition, and provisions of all sorts have been received & issued by severall persons within our dominion of Ireland, the accompts of which, by reason of the Rebellion & Warre, have not yett been fully determined.

The commissioners nominated were nineteen in number—Henry Cromwell, commander-in-chief of the forces, William Steele, chancellor, Richard Pepys, chief justice of the upper bench, Miles