

ing to our proposition, for Twelve or fifteen Years; but an indefinite Duration of it we should never agree to.

U. H. J.
Liber No. 36
Nov. 26

Sir Henry Spellman, observes that "Eight Bushells of Wheat were formerly estimated at Twelve Pence as appears by an Assize of Bread in the 51.st Year of Henry the 3.^d" In Blackstones Commentaries there is this Passage "Bishop Fleetwood about Sixty Years since fully proved Forty Shillings Per Annum in the Reign of Henry the 6.th to have been equal to £12 per Annum in the Reign of Queen Ann, and as the value Money is very considerably lowered since the Bishop wrote, I think we may fairly conclude from this and other Circumstances, that what was equivalent to £12 in his Days is equivalent to £20 at present." p. 621

The same Author speaking of the Stat: Elizabeth, which directs that "One third part of the Old Rent then paid should for the future be reserved on Colledge Leases in Grain, reserving a Quarter of Wheat for each 6/8 or a Quarter of Malt for every 5/ or that the Lessees should pay for the same according to the Price that Wheat or Malt should be Sold for in the Market next adjoining to the respective Colleges, on the Market Day before the Rent becomes Due, has these Words." This is said to have been an Invention of Lord Burleigh and Sir Thomas Smith, who observing how greatly the value of Money had Sunk, and the price of all Provisions risen by the Quantity Bullion imported, (which Effects were likely to encrease to a greater Degree) devised this Method for upholding the Revenues of Colleges. Their Foresight and Penetration have in this respect been very apparent; for tho' the Rents reserved in Corn were at first but one third of the old Rent, or half of what was still reserved in Money, yet now the proportion is nearly inverted, and the Money arising from Corn Rents is Communibus Annis, almost double to the Rents Reserved in Money.

The Decent Maintenance of the Clergy is an Object of great Importance, and not to be neglected; but the pecuniary Composition now adequate, may hereafter from Money's falling in value not afford them a Competent Support, and therefore an Act giving a pecuniary Compensation ought we think to be Temporary. You have not Answered, or even attempted to Answer our Reasoning on the Article in the Old Table for filing and recording. Your Doctrine of Records if it could be supported, would be so far from fixing the Charge of Abuse, that it would rather prove, more might have than has been demanded under that Article. You have not either hinted at any Rule of apportionment, or that the Service of Filing ought to be performed for Nothing. p. 622

Without doubt the Judgments entered in Record Books are Records; but it does not therefore follow that Nothing which is not so Entered, is not a Record, nor do the Acts of 1716 and 1742 prove the Propriety of your Idea in the Limitation.