more than two year3 improved value oſ the eſtate. From this inſtance we may judge of the favourable diſpoſition that the law of England (which is a law of liberty) hath always ſhown to this ſpecies of tenants, by removing, as ſar as poſ­ſible, every real badge of ſlavery from them, however ſome nominal ones may continue. It ſuffered cuſtom very early to get the better of the expreſs terms upon which they held their lands ; by declaring, that the will of the lord was to be interpreted by the cuſtom of the manor ; and, where no cuſtom has been ſuffered to grow up to the prejudice of the lord, as in this caſe of arbitrary fines, the law itſelf interpoſes in an equitable method, and will not ſuffer the lord to extend his power ſo far as to diſinherit the tenant.

4. There is yet a fourth ſpecies of tenure, deſcribed by Bracton, under the name ſometimes of *privileged υillenage,* and ſometimes of *villein-socage.* See *Privileged* Villenage*.*

Having in the preſent article and thoſe referred to, taken a compendious view of the principal and fundamental points of the doctrine of tenures, both ancient and modern, we cannot but remark the mutual connection and dependence that all of them have upon each other. And upon the whole it appears, that, whatever changes and alterations theſe tenures have in proceſs of time undergone, from the Saxon era to the 12 Car. II. all lay-tenures are now in ef­fect reduced to two ſpecies ; free tenure in common ſocage, and baſe tenure by copy of court roll. But there is ſtill behind one other ſpecies of tenure, reſerved by the ſtatute of Charles II. which is of a ſpiritual nature, and called the tenure in Frank*-Almoign ;* ſee that article.

A particular account of the ancient tenures would to many perſons be highly amuſing. We can only ſelect a few of the moſt singular, referring the curious reader for more information to Anderſon’s Origin of Commerce, Hen­ry’s Hiſtory of Britain, and Blount’s *Fragmenta Antiqui­tates.*

In the 19th of Henry III. Walter Gately held the manor of Weſtcourt, in Bedington in Surry, yielding yearly to the king one croſs-bow, *baliſtam,* value twelve pence.

*Anno tertio* Edw. I. Oſbert de Lonchamp, knight, held his lands of Ovenhelle in Kent, for perſonally guarding the king forty days into Wales at his own expence, with one horse of five ſhillings value, one ſack worth six­pence, and one broch for that ſack. *N. B.* All perſonal ſervices, or attendances on our kings in thoſe times, were li­mited to forty days, at their own expence.

The like the ſame year of Laurence de Broke, who for his hamlet of Renham in Middleſex, found the king one ſoldier, a horſe worth five ſhillings, a ſack worth fivepence, and a broch worth twopence (this broch was a kind of cup, jug, pot, or baſon), for forty days, at his own expence, wherever his army ſhall be within the four ſeas. This was settled (says Mr Blount) at the Stone Croſs, which ſtood near the May pole in the Strand, London, where the judges- itinerant uſed in old times to sit.

Robert Maunſel’s tenure of lands in Peverel paid the ſame ſervice, and the horſe, ſack, and broch, of the Fame prices.

13mo Edw. I. Henry de Averning’s tenure of the manor of Morton in Effex, was to find a man, a horſe worth ten ſhillings, four horſe-ſhoes, a leather ſack, and an iron broch.

The year following; three perſons held thirty acres of land in Carleton in Norfolk, by the ſervice of bringing the king, whenever he ſhall be in England, twenty-four paſties of freſh herrings, at their firſt coming in.

Another held his manor in Norfolk of that king, by an­nually ſupplying him at his exchequer with two vessels, call­ed *mues,* of wine made of pearmains. “ Here (ſays our author) it is worth obſerving, that in King Edward the Firſt’s time pearmain cyder was called *wine."* This therefore ſeems to account for the mention of vineyards in old times in Kent, Suſſex, and other parts of England, which has ſo often puzzled many people to elucidate.

Another perſon, in the 21ſt of the ſaid king, held thirty acres of land, valued at ten ſhillings yearly in the exche­quer, or fourpence *per* acre, in Cambridgeſhire, for furniſhing a truſs of hay for the king’s necessary-houſe or privy, whenever he ſhall come into that county.

Another, in the 34th of that king, held a manor in Kent, for providing a man to lead three greyhounds when the king ſhall go into Gaſcony, ſo long as a pair of ſhoes of fourpence ſhould last.

And that we may not again recur to theſe old tenures, we ſhall further add, from the ſame author, that in the firſt year of king Edward II. Peter Spileman made fine to the king for his lands by ſerjeanty, to find one to ſerve as a ſol­dier for forty days in England, with a coat of mail ; alſo to find ſtraw for the king’s bed, and hay for his horſe.

This article of ſtraw for the king’s bed we did not ſo much wonder at, when we found it in an article in William the Conqueror’s time ; but it is somewhat more remarkable ſo late as the days of king Edward the Second.

Several others, we find, held their lands of the crown in thoſe times by very different tenures. One, by paying two white capons annually ; another, by carrying the king’s ſtandard whenever he happens to be in the county of Suſſex ; another, by carrying a rod or batoon before the king on certain occaſions ; another, by ſerving the office of cham­berlain of the exchequer, a very good place at preſent ; ano­ther, by building and upholding a bridge ; another, by being marechal *(meretricum), i.e.* as Mr Blount tranſlates it, of the laundresses in the king’s army ; another, by acting as a ſerjeant at arms for the king’s army whilſt in England ; one ſupplies a ſervant for the king’s larder ; another, for his wardrobe ; others, to find ſervants for this or that foreſt; another, a hawk ; one preſents the king a pair of ſcarlet hoſe annually ; others are bound to ſupply ſoldiers with ar­mour for certain days, for the keeping this or that castle ; one, viz. for the manor of Elſton in Nottinghamſhire, pays yearly rent of one pound weight of cummin ſeed, two pair oſ gloves, and a ſteel needle ; another, is to repair the iron­work of the king’s ploughs ; Ela Counteſs of Warwick, in the 13th year of king Edward I. held the manor of Hoke- norton in Oxfordſhire, in the barony of D’Oyly, by the ſerjeanty of carving at the king’s table on his birthday, and ſhe to have the knife the king then uſes at table.

TEOS, one of the twelve Ionian cities, was ſituated on the ſouth side of the Ionian peninſula, and diſtinguiſhed by being the place where the poet Anacreon and the hiſtorian Hecatæus were born.

TERAPHIM, or Theraphim, a word in the Hebrew language, which has exerciſed much the ingenuity of the critics. It occurs 13 or 14 times in the Old Teſtament, and is commonly interpreted *idols.* We will not trouble our readers with the numerous conjectures which have been formed reſpecting the meaning of this word. The only way to determine it, if it be at all poſſible, would be to examine and compare all the passages in which it occurs, and to conſult the ancient translations. Conjectures are uſeleſs ; every man may make a new one, which will have juſt as good a title to belief as thoſe which have been already propoſed.

TERCERY, one of the largeſt iſlands of the Azores, or Western Iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 40 miles in circumference ; and ſurrounded with crag­gy rocks, which render it almoſt inaccessible. The soil is