

The Merchant-Banker Demon Hoax of All Time

“London is a modern Babylon”

Benjamin Disraeli, London, 1874

Imperialist, 2x British Prime Minister

“The most cruel hoax which history has ever perpetrated”

Sir Arthur Koestler, London, 1977

Socialist, Historian, Journalist

Well-bankrolled British historians and their minions in academia and media for more than a millennia, and Wikipedia, have actively hidden the truth that “London is a modern Babylon.”

Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield) wrote “London is a modern Babylon” in [*Tancred*](#) (1847, Chapter 46). Twenty-one years later, Disraeli became British prime minister (1868-1869, 1874-1880). He began to advocate a new British imperialism in league with British and American bankers including N.M. Rothschild, George Peabody, Junius and John Morgan, Rockefellers, Warburgs, Schiffs, Lord Rosebery, Lord Pirbright, Boston Brahmins, Barclay (Bevan) Brothers, and Baring Brothers, among others.

In *Tancred*, Eva, a beautiful Jewish protagonist, lured a young Lord Montacute into the glories of past Middle Eastern civilizations as a way to lure his wandering soul back to the glories of London which he intimated was in fact the new Babylon.

Pagan Babylonian Radhanite merchant-bankers seized control of England at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 A.D.—England was seized at inception

Disraeli knew the secret that The City of London was (and still is) controlled by demonically possessed Babylonian pagans who pretend to be Jewish but promote the Seven Deadly Sins (lust, gluttony, greed, sloth, wrath, envy, pride).

He betrayed this knowing in such writings as “What can withstand the united influence of taste, wealth, and commerce?”

The Babylonians Worshipped Many Demons, including Mammon

While singing the praises of Babylonian luxuries, Disraeli failed to point out that the Babylonians worshipped demons as gods as the source of these luxuries. These demons include Mammon, Asmodeus, Moloch, Marduk, Lucifer, Astarte, Chemosh, Beelzebub, Ba'al, Ishtar, Pazuzu, Lamashtu, Ninisina, Lilu, Alu, Ekimmu, The Gallu, Rabisu, Ilu Limnu, Labartu, and Shedim, among others. (“He also built places of worship where all his foreign wives could burn incense and offer sacrifices to their own gods . . . Solomon did not obey the Lord but turned away from him.” [1 Kings 11](#)).



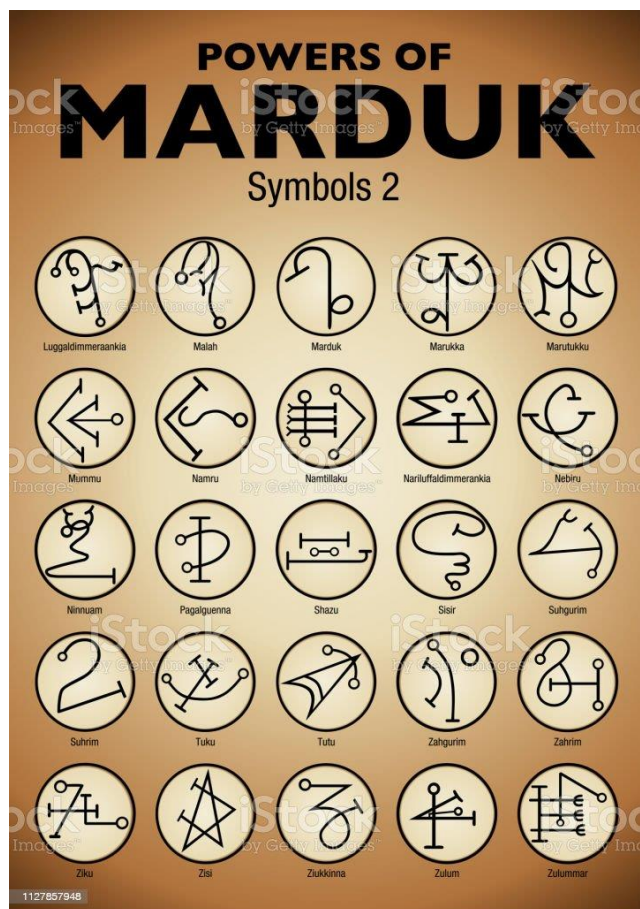


Figure 1: <https://www.istockphoto.com/vector/powers-of-marduk-symbols-marduk-was-a-late-generation-god-from-ancient-mesopotamia-gm1127857948-297416889>

<https://www.sacred-texts.com/evil/hod/hod06.htm>

Since before Solomon's time, members of the Tribe of Judah had migrated from Jerusalem to the great city of Babylon, intermarried, forsook the God of Israel, worshipped Babylon's many gods, and became the leading merchants, bankers, judges, tax collectors, law enforcement and governors of the Babylonian Empire.

The Jews of Babylon Forsook the God of Israel for Babylon's gods

Some of these apostate Babylonians retained vestigial Jewish names, but their Hebrew-ness had long since disappeared into a mingling of

blood from the traders of the Silk Road: Turks, Assyrians, Persians, Sogdians, Chinese and later Khazarian.

Remarkably, the Chinese anciently noticed a distinguishing trait of this mingling of DNA—a pronounced hooked nose. **But remember, these people were not Jews, and yet pretended that they were.**

Hammurabi codified usury, slavery and child sacrifice in ca. 1750 B.C.

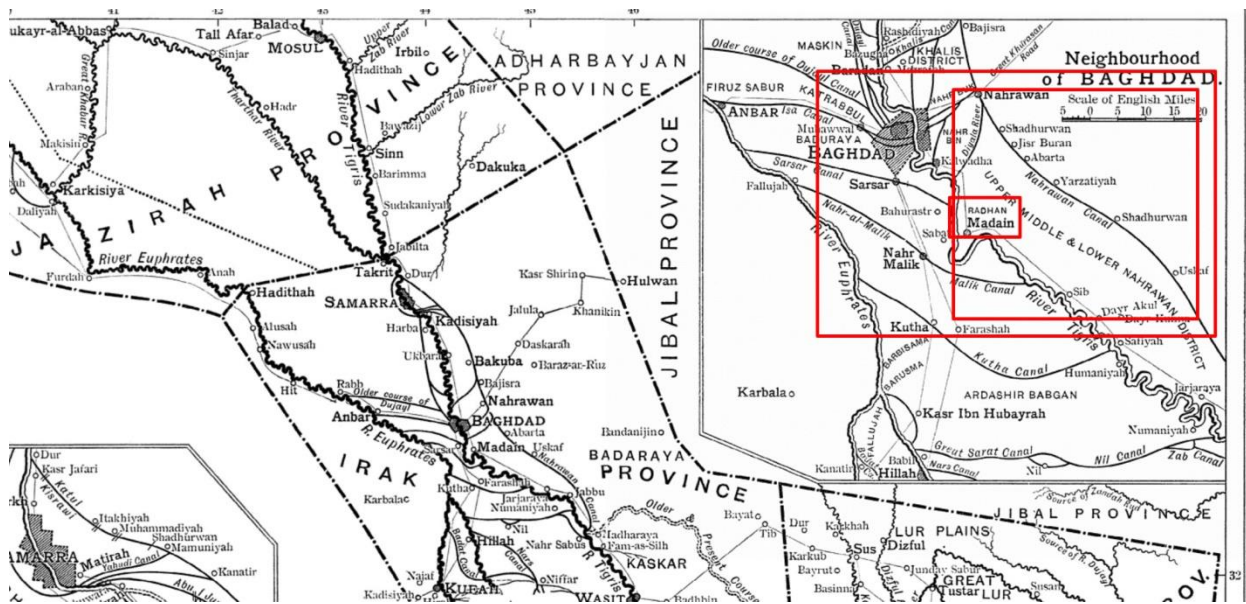
These “Jews” helped write the 282 rules of the Hammurabi Code of Laws (1755-1750 B.C.). Hammurabi permitted and supported usury, slavery and child sacrifice.

These imposter “Jews” ran Babylon, and most notably controlled its coinage and merchant-banking business contracts, spying, and propaganda all along the 4,000 miles of the Silk Road that terminated in a wealthy imposter Jew merchant-banker suburb of Babylon named “Radhan” along the Tigris River.¹



Figure 2: <https://sogdians.si.edu/nara-to-nancy/>

¹ <https://americans4innovation.blogspot.com/2022/10/worldwide-banking-usury-worship-of.html>
<https://www.fbcoverup.com/docs/library/radhan-map.jpg>



Solomon's Gold Ruined Him and Empowered the Babylonian Radhanite Merchant-Bankers Pagans . . . To This Day

666 Gold!

King Solomon in 925 BC teamed up with the Phoenician pagan King of Tyre, Hiram I, to transport gold, silver and luxury goods from the mines of Ophir (today the DeBeers mines).

During Solomon's reign from 970-931 B.C., 666 talents (39,959 pounds) of gold were delivered to Solomon *each year* totaling 1,600,000 pounds or 800 tons. In addition to this gold, Solomon received gold from visitors like the Queen of Sheba who brought him 120 talents of gold (4.5 tons). [I Kings 10](#).

We believe Solomon's gold disappeared into the pagan "Jewish" banks of Babylon and was used as collateral to back coinage and paper debt along the Silk Road throughout the known world.

Solomon's gold empowered debt slavery to take on global proportions.

Evidently, the Babylonian fake Jewish Radhanite debt-slaver pagans had no intention of sharing their secrets.

Where are gold coins from Solomon's temple today? They do not exist.

Solomon evidently teamed with the pagan Kings of Tyre and Babylon in exchange for longevity, 700 wives (Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Sidonians and Hittites), 300 concubines and the profligacy of his reign. He sinned and fell from God's grace. He even built pagan temples for his wives. [I Kings 11](#).

Incontrovertible evidence of this "Jewish" merchant-banking control of the Babylonian Empire was discovered in 1874 with the uncovering of the well-preserved archives of the Egibi (600 to 482 BC) and Murašû (5th century BC) Babylonian banking families.

These cuneiform clay tablets totaled 2,579 and described Hammurabi contracts for barley, food, chick pea, fruit, beer, water, labor, slaves, money, gold, silver, coinage, debts, property, credit, interest, law enforcement, travel, deposits, crops, land, taxes, judgments, animals, construction, musicians, gardens, fields, houses, corn, irrigation, farming, flocks, transportation, concubines, divorce, marriage, health, deeds, murder, children, dowries, daughters, conflicts, servants, oil, spices, ships, artisans, bronze, weapons, branding, civil construction, temple management, and hunting.

Babylonian Radhanite pagan merchant-banking evidence destroyed by the British East Indian Company

Contemporaneous to the discovery of these Egibi archives was the earlier disappearing of 56 tons of Babylonian antiquities in May 1855 called the “Al-Qurnah Disaster.” It was orchestrated by Sir Henry (“Indiana Jones”) Rawlinson of the British East India Company. The current director of the British Museum gave Rawlinson this discrediting title.

Rawlinson was trying evidently tasked to destroy the evidence proving the connection between The City of London and pagan Babylonian merchant-banking.

Babylonian Talmud supplanted Torah

About a millenia later, between the 3rd and 6th centuries A.D., the Babylonian fake Jew Radhanites created an alternative to the Torah called the Talmud. It empowered rabbis at the expense of the Torah

and prophets.² It sanctioned hundreds of exemptions and justifications for usury and empowered rabbis to define Judaism however they liked.

Now we must roll the history timeline forward 1200 years to ca. 870 A.D. when Babylonian geographer, spy chief and post master Ibn Khordadbeh wrote *Book of Roads and Kingdoms*. He described four main trade routes used by the Radhanites from Iceland, Britain and France to China.

The four routes span Scandinavia, England, France and Spain in the west through Russia, Germany Poland, Byzantium, Khazaria and Egypt thorough Russia, Middle East and Indian Ocean in the east then to China.

In short, the thoroughly pagan Babylonian Radhanites controlled money and merchant-banking throughout the known world by leveraging their control of Solomon's gold. They maintained a veneer of Jewishness, but by the time Ibn Khordadbeh wrote *Book of Roads and Kingdoms* their credibility at being ostensibly Jewish was waning.

As the conflicts between the Babylonian Persians and the Seljuk Turks to their east ramped up, the Radhanites made arrangements to open a northern route to Europe. It was a hedge against the day when Babylon might fall to the Seljuk Turks. They convinced the Khazarians in the Crimea to "convert" to Judaism and open that route. This *faux conversion* of the Khazarians in 861 A.D. cemented the northern route for the Babylonian Radhanites.

Babylon (by then renamed Baghdad) fell to the Seljuk Turks in 1055, but the Radhanites had already secured their northern route on the Silk

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talmud>

Road through Khazaria (Crimea) for several hundred years before falling to the Christian Russian king Svlatoslov I in 960, who were not unfriendly to Silk Road trade.

At this same time in the 10th century, the Talmudic merchant-banker “Jews” created a separate trading language—Yiddish. This allowed them to continue controlling the Silk Road merchant-banker trade.

By this time, these Babylonian Radhanite merchant-bankers had an image problem as well as a practical one. They needed somewhere else to store their Solomonic gold other than in Baghdad (Babylon), and *they no longer looked like Semitic Jews* with their millenia of intermarrying with Turks, Persians, Sogdians, Khazars and Chinese. They had developed a genetic deformity—a hooked nose.

Then, in the 11th century, these hooked-nose Babylonian Radhanite merchant-banker pagans rebranded themselves as “Ashkenazi” Jews, even though Ashkenazi was not a Jewish bloodline and was not of the Tribe of Judah. Instead, they were (and are) Turk, Persian, Sogdian, Khazarian and Chinese—the DNA make up of the Silk Road.

In Western Europe, the fake Jew façade of these ancient Babylonian Radhanite pagan merchant-bankers had become obvious.

Their trading credibility story at being Jewish converts was dying, so they cooked up Ashkenazi as a fresh “Jewish” identity. To further confuse this, they convinced the Khazarians in the Crimea to ostensibly convert to Judaism as well. This Khazarian “conversion” never ran deep and was a business move to be included in the lucrative Silk Road trade.

Their Babylonian Radhanite pagan merchant-bankers were already arrayed across Western Europe and were funding innumerable wars. In various archive writings they are referred to as:

Radknights, Rodknights (Bracton's text), Riding knights, Riding sergeants, Radman, Radechenistre, Radchenistres, Radmanni, the thegns, the drengs, Radcnicts, and Geneats.

The political disunity in medieval England likely drove the Radhanites to concentrate on seizing control of the disunited English counties. This worked. They gained their ascendancy at about the time of a weak Edward the Confessor (1003-1066 A.D.).

Landlocked Winchester was the seat of government and the Treasury in Edward's day and the City of London was the seat of merchant-banking.

The radknights centered themselves in the City of London.

At Edwards's death on Jan. 05, 1066, William I from Normandy, France challenged for the throne and won at the Battle of Hastings on Oct. 14, 1066. William was renamed William the Conqueror who was crowned on Dec. 25, 1066.

Radknights were arrayed across the propertied barony estates of England, France, Belgium, Denmark, German and Scandanavia. They did exactly what the "Jewish" merchant-banker Radhanites had done in Babylon for millennia (taxes, property, contracts, money, tribute, etc.).

The term "knight" first came into use at this time.

One of William the Conqueror's first acts was to given a charter in perpetuity to The City of London:

"“William the king, friendly salutes William the bishop and Godfrey the portreeve and all the burgesses within London both French and English. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the days of King Edward; And I grant that every child shall be his father’s heir, after his father’s days; And I will not suffer any person to do you wrong; God keep you”.”³

The document reflects William's recognition of the importance of London, and its concentration of trade and wealth, which he wished to safeguard⁴

Port-reeve is “port warden” possessing authority over a town; Lord Geoffrey I de Mandeville, portreeve, Sire of Essex, Constable of the Tower of London^{5 6}

William the Bishop of London was William the Norman (d. 1075) consecrated in 1051.

Burgesses were members of the City of London governing council

Inherited titles within The City of London were to be inherited from father to son in perpetuity.

Most certainly The City of London was controlled by pagan Babylonian Radhanite merchant-bankers who had been trading there for centuries.

Indeed, English translations of Ibn Khordadbeh wrote *Book of Roads and Kingdoms* were circulating, hence they did not even bother to change their name: they were Radknights, the anglicized version of Radhanites.

³ <https://bryan-jones.com/the-1067-william-charter-to-london/>

⁴ <https://academic.oup.com/histres/article/96/271/3/6960510>

⁵ <https://www.geni.com/people/Lord-Geoffrey-I-de-Mandeville-Sire-of-Essex-Constable-of-the-Tower-of-London/6000000001744806691>

⁶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_de_Mandeville_\(11th_century\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_de_Mandeville_(11th_century))

These Rad-knights took several forms. If they were beefy and burly, they became the King's soldiers managed by the lords of the manor—Knights. If they were small, they handled the King's business and finances—"Riding knights" who accompanied the lord of the manor in enforcing tax collection and property management for the lord and the king. Whether these knights were pagans or Jewish, made no difference, they collected the loans and taxes with interest.

In this milieu, these "Radknights" reinforced their Jewish veneer by calling themselves "Ashkenazi Jews." In this way they maintain their respectability as one of the Abrahamic religions, avoided the stigma of being pagans who worship a pantheon of demons, most notably Mammon, Moloch, Lucifer and Ba'al, had an excuse to speak Yiddish to negotiate merchant-banking deals uncontrolled by Christians, could use "pogroms" as the perennial excuse for crashing markets overburdened by their debt instruments, and used the anti-Semitic epithet if they were ever criticized too aggressively.

Rad-knights disappeared almost overnight from history, but knighthoods became a staple for the Yiddish insiders merchant-banker club in The City of London. The aristocratic title of knight survives to this day as a reward for cooperative demonic conduct.

Wikipedia dubiously volunteers that "The Radhanites had mostly disappeared by the end of the 10th century." **This is evident, laughable, malicious misdirection.** Truth is, as we have shown, the Radknights took over The City of London after 1067, and moved their Solomon's gold to London that is today called the London Bullion Market.⁷

⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radhanite#Disappearance>

However, their Jewish veneer had rubbed off and everyone knew they were pagan Babylonians.



This charter is the oldest document in the archive of the City of London Corporation.

The charter was drawn up soon after William's coronation in Westminster Abbey in December 1066. Following the Battle of Hastings in October 1066 William had subjugated much of the south-east of England as he marched towards London. With the City of London however he used a different approach, recognising the importance of safeguarding its wealth and international trading links. A peaceful agreement with

Londoners was reached, seen in this charter which is written in Old English (not William's native Norman French) and in the established form of administrative letter used by English kings.

This charter is the earliest known royal document in Europe to guarantee the collective rights of all (not just a specific group of) the inhabitants of a town. The charter bears the earliest surviving impression of the seal of the new King of England.

UNESCO UK Memory of the World Register

The William Charter was inscribed on the Register in 2010. The Register is a list of documentary heritage of outstanding significance to the history of the UK.



United Kingdom
National Commission for UNESCO

Will'm, kyng, gret Will'm bisceop & Gosfregð portirefan
William, king, greets William bishop and Geoffrey portreeve

& ealle þa burhwaru binnan Londone frenchise & englisce
and all the burghers within London, French and English,

freondlice & ic kyðe eow þat ic wylle þat geð beon eallra
friendlyly and I inform you that I will that ye-two be of all

þaera laga weorðe þe gyt wæo ran on Eadwerdes
the laws worthy which ye-two were on Edward the

daege kynges & ic wylle þaet ælc cyld beo his faeder
king's day and I will that each child be his father's

yrfnume æfter his faeder daege & ic nelle geþolian
inheritance-taker after his father's day and I will not suffer

þat ænig man eow ænig wrang beode god eow gehealde
that any man to you any wrong offer. God you keep.



Charter of William I to the City of London

This charter is the oldest document in the archive of the City of London Corporation.

The charter was drawn up soon after William's coronation at Westminster Abbey in December 1066, following the Battle of Hastings in October.

Londinens was named, given in this charter which is written in Old English (not William's native Norman French) and is the established form of administrative letter used by English kings.

This charter is the earliest known

UNESCO UK Memory of the World Register

The William Charter was inscribed on the Register in 2010. The Register is a list of documents of exceptional significance to the history of the UK.

They had various names, but most notably in England they were called “radknights.” They called themselves Jewish, but nobody was buying it. So, these Babylonians

Coincidentally, the following things disappeared from and appeared in the history books of this period at the same time

Both the 2-millenia Babylonian Radhanites and the trading and banking Radnights [disappeared](#). (WikiLOL: “The activities of the Radhanites appear to cease during the 10th century.”) and Radknights don’t even rate a WikiLOL screed, but a simple Merriam-Webster [reference](#).

Ashkenazi Jews appeared replete with the Babylonian Talmud and Yiddish

The City of London with its Lord Mayor and Sherrif appeared

Knights appeared across Europe, former named Rad-Knights or Riding Knights

Knights were attached to all the lands and swore an oath of fealty to their lord and his king to fight for the king whenever called upon.

We posit that “rad” -- the association with Babylon (Radhan) was dropped and just “knight” remained. Knights became the ultimate protectors of the property and wealth of the barons and kings.

Normally, they would protect through manipulation of laws, contracts and the penal system (through the bookish radknights or radmen), but when that failed, they would go to war using their rad-knights.

They also rebranded themselves as “Ashkenazi Jews” so that they could charge interest on loans and continue their ancient pagan practices, blaming Judaism for practicing the sin of usury and slavery rather than Babylon, then coopting “antisemitism” to throw off their critics in a fabricated screed of propaganda. They also carried on their pagan Babylonian worship of demons through secret societies, dressed with a veneer of Christianity, in good Sabbatean and Frankian style.

Thus, the Babylonian Radhanite pagan usury system was ultimately protected by the knights.

Now we know why so many bankers clamor to become knights (of Babylon) and why they embrace pagan symbology. As a case in point, observe the crest for The City of London, it displays two dragons (demons) subsuming the sword and cross of St. George, the patron saint of Britain.



DOMINE DIRIGE NOS: Lord (demon), guide us.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_London_Corporation

Dragon, Obelisk, Lion, Owl, Winged human and beast, Unicorn, Half human half beast, All Seeing Eye, Pyramid, Phallus,

RAD-KNIGHTS

The fighting Knight became the ultimate enforcer of property and money in the European crowns and their nobles, just like the Radhanites of Babylon for millennia.

The Babylonian system of usury and slavery gained its most enduring foothold in the chaos of 10th century England and their ultimate conquest at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 by “French” William I, known as William the Conqueror.

With The City of London charter in DATE, and the subsequent inventory of all property, labor and possessions in The Domesday Book on DATE. The Babylonian Radhanites had successfully reestablished themselves from Babylon to London and moved Solomon’s gold to the bullion vaults of London.

“ London is a modern Babylon. ”

Benjamin Disraeli, Tancred (1847), Book V, Chapter 5.

The City of London financial, legal and propaganda district

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Maiden_Tribute_of_Modern_Babylon

MERCHAN

Since 2016, Juan Merchan, the Bogota, Colombian-born New York state judge in the latest Trump hoax has hidden his financial conflicts of interest in corrupt New York state legal ethics forms.

Even with Merchan's judiciary deceptions, we can still see that he hides his Democrat corporate holdings and controllers. He also shows us the corporations who will greatly boost his financial holdings when he rules against Trump on NY DA Alvin Bragg's crayon charges.

Judge Merchan has an ethical responsibility to avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

Judge Merchan's public biographies systematically fail to provide a full and sworn affidavit of his family, employment, financiers of education in America, compensation, speaking fees, honors, affiliations, publication, seminal decisions, legal philosophy, memberships in societies, clubs, events and associations, , including bar associations and admissions, relationship to Luis Merchan, other significant

Merchants, Inns of Court, association to British and American intelligence organizations, how you keep drawing Trump-related cases in an allegedly “blind” selection process with the chief judge.

If Merchan were an honest judge, then he would see that DA Alvin Bragg is abusing the court by acting frivolously. If he were an honest judge he would immediately dismiss the case and sanction Bragg under [Section. 202.12 11 \(f\)](#) (“frivolous motions”). But this is stating the obvious. Merchan and Bragg are evident demons who are using the legal system as a political and economic weapon.

[Judge Juan M. Merchan. (2016-2021). Annual Statement of Financial Disclosure, 2016-2021, NY Unified Court Ethics System. State of New York. Source: State of New York ETHICS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM.]

2016- to-2021-Judge-Juan-M-Merchan-Annual-Statement-of-Financial-Disclosure-2016-to-2021-NY-
Unified-Court-Ethics-System-State-of-New-York-to-2021-from-2016

Judge Juan Manuel Merchan

<https://www.yahoo.com/video/integrating-cannabis-supply-chains-meet-204140665.html>

BENZINGA

Integrating Cannabis Supply Chains: Meet Luis Merchan Of Flora Growth, A Globally-Expanding Cannabis Company



Nicolás Jose Rodriguez

July 12, 2022 · 3 min read



Flora Growth Corporation (NASDAQ: **FLGC**), a vertically integrated cannabis company, entered the industry intending to become the world's largest producer of low-cost, naturally grown medicinal-grade cannabis oils and extracts in the world.



TRENDING

1. Asa Hutchinson announces presidential bid, says Trump should withdraw from race
2. Baseball phenom, 13, dies by suicide; came home from school, left video 'hate my life'
3. A long-dormant lake has reappeared in California, bringing havoc along with it
4. Concertgoers who were filmed gripping Taylor Swift's Eras Tour sparked another online debate about concert etiquette



Juan Merchan with Lauren Merchan

<https://www.morningstar.com/stocks/xnas/flgc/ownership>

Mr. Merchan graduated from the Pontifical Xavierian University in Bogota, Colombia with a B.E. in Industrial Engineering, received his M.B.A. from McNeese State University and a Graduate Certificate in Marketing Management from the Harvard Extension School. Mr. Merchan also serves on the board of directors of Hoshi International, Inc, as an Advisory Council Member for both the Hispanic Scholarship Fund in New York City and the Mercy College Business School.

https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/1790169/000147793222003099/flora_20f.htm#P16

Luis Merchan, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board: Mr. Merchan was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Company in December 2020, and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors in March 2022. He brings with him over a decade of experience in corporate strategy, enterprise sales management, merchandising, and executive management. Prior to joining Flora, from June 2013 to July 2020, Mr. Merchan worked at Macy's Inc. (NYSE: M) in various roles of increasing responsibility, most recently as Vice President of Workforce Strategy and Operations at Macy's Inc. (NYSE: M) from January 2020 to July 2020. While at Macy's, Mr. Merchan developed, implemented and oversaw a streamlined and efficient workforce strategy for Macy's 540-store portfolio, distribution centers and credit card service centers. During Mr. Merchan's tenure at Macy's, he also led various sales and marketing initiatives, including the B2B corporate sales team that was responsible for \$160 million in annual revenue. Mr. Merchan was awarded the Macy's Chairman Award in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Mr. Merchan graduated from the Pontifical Xavierian University in Bogotá, Colombia with a B.E. in Industrial Engineering, received his M.B.A. from McNeese State University and a Graduate Certificate in Marketing Management from the Harvard Extension School. Mr. Merchan also serves on the board of directors of Hoshi International, Inc, as an Advisory Council Member for both the Hispanic Scholarship Fund in New York City and the Mercy College Business School.

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<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1790169/000159406220000088/form1sa.htm>

Overview

Flora Growth Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on March 13, 2019. On October 2, 2019, the Company acquired 90% of a company based in Colombia, Cosechemos Ya S.A.S. ("Cosechemos"). Cosechemos was established on May 12, 2016. Cosechemos is focused on cultivating, processing and supplying all natural, organic medicinal-grade cannabis oil, cannabis oil extracts and related products to large channel distributors, including pharmacies, medical clinics, and cosmetic companies. We are currently in discussions with such distributors; however, we will require adequate funding to fulfill these business objectives and enter into definitive agreements.

Cosechemos is a licensed and permitted cultivator, producer, and distributor of CBD medical cannabis in Colombia for: (a) use in Colombia; and (b) international export. Cosechemos has (i) one property under lease, the Cosechemos Farm, in Giron, Santander, Colombia, and (ii) the option to lease the Palagua Farms, in Puerto Boyaca, Boyaca, Colombia. Our subsidiary's main operations are currently in Giron, Colombia.

The Cosechemos Farm is a 361 hectare property. The Palagua Farms is comprised of two contiguous farms for a total of 2,132 hectares.

On March 20, 2020, the Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Flora Growth Corp. Sucursal Colombia in Colombia.

On February 12, 2020, the Company incorporated a Limited Liability Company, Flora Beauty LLC in Colorado, United States. The Company has an 80% interest in this company. On August 10, 2020, the Company incorporated a division of Flora Beauty LLC, Flora Beauty LLC Sucursal Colombia in Colombia.

Results of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, the three months ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from incorporation (March 13, 2019) to June 30, 2019.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, the Company reported a net loss of \$1,664,676 and \$2,548,591, respectively or \$0.02 and \$0.03 per share, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2019 and for the period from incorporation (March 13, 2019) to June 30, 2019, the Company reported a net loss of \$1,889,714 and \$1,899,714, respectively or \$0.82 and \$0.99 per share, respectively. The Company had a working capital of \$7,419,645 as at June 30, 2020 compared to a working capital deficit of \$1,707,081 as at December 31, 2019.

The Company has and expects to continue to report negative earnings until the Company's cannabis development program finds and develops producing assets. The Company will continue to utilize proceeds from financing and equity issuances to fund its cannabis program and general and administrative operating costs. As at June 30, 2020, the Company had no operating assets and expects to generate negative cash flow from operations for the foreseeable future.

SUBSIDIARIES OF FLORA GROWTH CORP.

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction
Cosechemos YA SAS	Colombia
Flora Beauty LLC	USA
Breeze Laboratory SAS	Colombia
Flora Growth Corp. Sucursal Colombia	Colombia
Grupo Farmaceutico Cronomed	Colombia
Hemp Textiles & Co LLC	USA
Hemp Textiles & Co SAS	Colombia
Kasa Wholefoods Company SAS Colombia	Colombia

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1790169/000159406221000138/formf1a.htm>

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https://content.edgar-online.com/ExternalLink/EDGAR/0001594062-21-000018.html?hash=5b440a8f46e9e674f81954273feed5a07f89c83d7e2a0ffc4d50ba15dd4d1996&dest=EX1026_HTM#EX1026_HTM

LUIS MERCHAN, 901 Washington Ave. 1B, Brooklyn, NY 11225

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<http://search.sunbiz.org/Inquiry/CorporationSearch/SearchResults?InquiryType=EntityName&InquiryDirectionType=ForwardRecord&SearchTerm=HEMPT%20LLC&SearchNameOrder=HEMPTTESTLAB%20P180000951880&ListNameOrder=HEMPT%20L180002865000&Detail=FL.DOS.Corporations.Shared.Contracts.FilingRecord>

LUIS MERCHAN 2937 S.W. 27 AVENUE #104 COCONUT GROVE FL 33133

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<https://www.marketscreener.com/quote/stock/FLORA-GROWTH-CORP-120866205/news/FLORA-GROWTH-NOTICE-OF-ANNUAL-AND-SPECIAL-MEETING-OF-SHAREHOLDERS-Form-6-K-40650321/>

DATED at Toronto, Ontario as of the 6th day of June 2022

Luis Merchan, 41, was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Flora in December 2020, and was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors in March 2022. He brings with him over a decade of experience in corporate strategy, enterprise sales management, merchandising, and executive management. Prior to joining Flora, from June 2013 to July 2020, Mr. Merchan worked at Macy's Inc. (NYSE: M) in various roles of increasing responsibility, most recently as Vice President of Workforce Strategy and Operations at Macy's Inc. from January 2020 to July 2020. While at Macy's, Mr. Merchan developed, implemented, and oversaw a streamlined and efficient workforce strategy for Macy's 540-store portfolio, distribution centers and credit card service centers. During Mr. Merchan's tenure at Macy's, he also led various sales and marketing initiatives, including the B2B corporate sales team that was responsible for \$160 million in annual revenue. Mr. Merchan was awarded the Macy's Chairman Award in 2015, 2016, 2017

and 2018. Mr. Merchan graduated from the Pontifical Xavierian University in Bogota, Colombia with a B.E. in Industrial Engineering, received his M.B.A. from McNeese State University and a Graduate Certificate in Marketing Management from the Harvard Extension School. Mr. Merchan also serves on the board of directors of Hoshi International, Inc, as an Advisory Council Member for both the Hispanic Scholarship Fund in New York City and the Mercy College Business School.

Born 1981 Bogota columbia

**Electronic Articles of Organization
For
Florida Limited Liability Company**

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FILED 8:00 AM
August 17, 2020
Sec. Of State
jafason

Article I

The name of the Limited Liability Company is:
HEMP TEXTILES & CO, LLC

Article II

The street address of the principal office of the Limited Liability Company is:
2937 S.W. 27 AVENUE
NO. 104
COCONUT GROVE, FL. US 33133

The mailing address of the Limited Liability Company is:
2937 S.W. 27 AVENUE
NO. 104
COCONUT GROVE, FL. US 33133

Article III

Other provisions, if any:
ANY AND ALL LAWFUL BUSINESS.

Article IV

The name and Florida street address of the registered agent is:
LUIS MERCHAN
2937 S.W. 27 AVENUE
NO. 104
COCONUT GROVE, FL. 33133

Having been named as registered agent and to accept service of process for the above stated limited liability company at the place designated in this certificate, I hereby accept the appointment as registered agent and agree to act in this capacity. I further agree to comply with the provisions of all statutes relating to the proper and complete performance of my duties, and I am familiar with and accept the obligations of my position as registered agent.

Registered Agent Signature: LUIS MERCHAN

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<https://www.marketscreener.com/business-leaders/Luis-Merchan-0N5RX8-E/biography/>

<https://financialpost.com/pmn/press-releases-pmn/globe-newswire-releases/flora-announces-major-leadership-transitions-and-appointments-to-board-of-directors-and-management>

About Luis Merchan:

Luis Merchan is a proven executive with over 10 years of experience in enterprise sales management from industry leading consumer packaged goods companies. He has a background in corporate strategy, merchandising and expense management, and customer experience. He joins Flora after serving as Macy's Inc.'s Vice President of Workforce Strategy and Operations, where he managed the enterprise's multi-billion-dollar P&L expense line for the 540-store portfolio.

Mr. Merchan obtained his Bachelor of Industrial Engineering from Pontifical Xaverian University in Bogota, Colombia and his MBA from McNeese State University. He also holds a Graduate Certificate in Marketing Management from Harvard.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ln05UxJCMm4>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ytfdd0ff_Oc

<https://www.financecolombia.com/colombian-cannabis-cultivator-flora-growth-bucks-convention-with-nasdaq-ipo-ceo-luis-merchan-explains-why/>

BABYLONIAN RADHANITE BRITISH MERCHANT-BANKER GROOMING SCHEDULES FOR THE MERCHANTS

Luis Merch an		Juan Merch an	
	Toker Luis Merchan b. 1981, Bogotá, Colombia		Judge Luis Merchan b. ca. 1969, Bogotá, Colombia
	https://www.linkedin.com/in/merchanluis/		https://www.linkedin.com/in/juan-merchan-b7205928/
1981	Born Bogotá, Columbia; Parents UNDISCLOSED	ca. 1969	Born Bogotá, Columbia; Parents UNDISCLOSED
1997-2003	6 yrs (Age 16) B.E., Industrial Engineering, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana (Jesuit) (Bogotá, Colombia)	1987-1990	(Age ca. 18) B.A. Business Administration, Baruch College, CUNY (interlocked with JPMorgan Chase)
2003-2005	2 yrs Logistics Manager, MEDIGEN, Columbia	1991-1994	J.D., Hofstra University Law School
2004-2007	4 yrs MBA, McNeese State University (Iowa)	1994-1998	Assistant District Attorney, Trials, New York County
2007-2011	5 yrs Store Leader, TARGET	1998-1999	Assistant District Attorney, Investigations, New York County
2011-2020	9 yrs MACY'S (NYSE: M), VP (Houston, South Central, South East, South, National Merch, SX, Selling, Workforce Strategy); controlled by VANGUARD, BLACKROCK	1999-2001	Deputy Assistant Attorney General in-Charge, Nassau County
2020-	3 yrs CEO (2020), Chairman (2022), FLORA	2000-	Adjunct Faculty, Hofstra University Law

presen t	GROWTH CORP (NASDAQ: FLGC)		presen t	School
			2001- 2003	Assistant Attorney General in-Charge of Affirmative Litigation, Nassau and Suffolk Counties
			2003- 2006	Assistant Attorney General in-Charge, Nassau County
			2006- 2009	Family Court Judge, Bronx County
			2009- presen t	Acting Justice of the Supreme Court, New York County - Criminal Term / Judge of the Court of Claims
			2023	Assigned to indictment <i>NY v. Donald J. Trump</i> , Case No. IND-71543-23 (SCNY 2023)

<div> <div> <div>2017-2018</div> <div>Marketing Certificate, Harvard Extension School (Boston)</div> </div> <div> https://www.linkedin.com/in/merchanluis/ </div> </div>	<div> <div>Juan Merchan, b. DATE, Bogotá, Columbia</div> <div>BABYLONIAN RADHANITE GROOMING SCHEDULE</div> <div>ca. 1969 Born, Bogata, Colombia; Parents UNDISCLOSED</div> </div>

	https://www.linkedin.com/in/juan-merchan-b7205928/

<https://drawshield.net/reference/parker/m/index.html>

<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/source/1120privlndn.asp>

<https://www.layersoflondon.org/map/records/westminster-abbey-and-edward-the-confessor>

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Medieval Sourcebook:
Leges Edwardis Confessoris:
The Liberties of London, c. 1120

The laws of Edward the Confessor, written after A.D. 1115, prescribed certain rules for the conduct of merchants, and though London probably had no merchant gild, detailed regulations similar to those set up by the gilds of England must have existed in the twelfth century. The privilege of selling at retail was usually reserved to local merchants.

Liberty of Cities.

C.1. Be it known that within the space of three miles from all parts outside of the city a man ought not to hold or hinder another, and also should not do business with him if he wish to come to the city under its peace. But when he arrives in the city, then let the market be the same to the rich man as to the poor.

Concerning Liberty of the Citizens of London.

C.2. Be it also known that a man who is from the court of the king or the barons ought not to lodge in the house of any citizen of London for three nights, either by privilege or by custom, except by consent of the host. For if he force the host to lodge him in his house and there be killed by the host, let the host choose six from his relatives and let him as the seventh swear that he killed him for the said cause. And thus he will remain quit of the murder of the deceased towards the king and relatives and lords of the deceased.

C.8. And after he has entered the city, let a foreign merchant be lodged wherever it please him. But if he bring dyed cloth, let him see to it that he does not sell his merchandise except to the city, but that he sell it first to a citizen of the city. And if he bring woven goods, or other such goods, let him sell them to the city.

The Moneyer and the Mint in the Reign of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066

https://primo.getty.edu/primo-explore/fulldisplay/GETTY_ALMA21138843200001551/GRI

From: Michael T. McKibben [<mailto:mmckibben@leader.com>]

Sent: Thursday, April 6, 2023 9:45 AM

To: elawrence@library.ohio.gov

Subject: The Moneyer and the Mint in the Reign of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066

Hi Elissa,

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A non-paywall version! I'd say after 1200 years, the copyright has expired!!!

The Moneyer and the Mint in the Reign of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066

https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Moneyer_and_the_Mint_in_the_Reign_of/QWqyDAEACA_AJ?hl=en

In 1279, the country's numerous mints were unified under a single system whereby control was centralised to the mint within the [Tower of London](#). Mints outside [London](#) were reduced, with only a few local and [episcopal](#) mints continuing to operate.^[8] [Pipe rolls](#) containing the financial records of the London mint show an expenditure of £729 17s 8½d and records of [timber](#) bought for workshops.

<https://www.bullionbypost.co.uk/info/british-mints/>

Timeline of British coin mints:

- **287** – [The London Mint opened.](#)
- **337** – The London Mint closed.
- **650** – The London Mint reopened.
- **690** – [The Rochester Mint opened.](#)
- **871** – [The Oxford Mint opened.](#)
- **1016** – [The Bristol Mint opened around this date approximately.](#)
- **1056 – 1059** – [The Horndon Mint operated between these dates approximately.](#)
- **1066** – The Oxford Mint closed.
- **1136** – [The Carlisle Mint is captured by David the First of Scotland, becoming Scotland's first Mint.](#)
- **12th Century** – The Edinburgh Mint opened.
- **1216** – The Rochester Mint closed.
- **1279** – [The London Mint relocates to become the Tower Mint.](#)
- **1642 – 1651** – [The English Civil War. 16 mints opened across the country, in order to supply both sides of the conflict.](#)
- **1642 – 1646** – The Oxford Mint temporarily reopened.
- **1696** – [William III institutes The Great Recoinage. Isaac Newton is made a Warden of the Mint.](#)

- **1696** – The Bristol Mint reopened as a Branch Mint as part of the Great Recoinage, along with Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York.
- **1698** – The Bristol Mint closed, and was bought out to become a workhouse.
- **1700** – Isaac Newton is promoted to Master of the Mint (until his death in 1727).
- **1707** – The Act of Union saw all Scottish coin minting move to London.
- **1710** – The Edinburgh Mint closed on 4th August, three years after the Act of Union.
- **1788** – [Matthew Boulton opened the Soho Mint in Handsworth, Birmingham.](#)
- **1797** – Boulton earns the right to make copper currency for the Royal Mint at his Soho Mint.
- **1799** – The Royal Mint begins to convert steam-powered coin presses from Matthew Boulton.
- **1809** – [The Royal Mint moved to the East End and founded the Royal Mint Court on Little Tower Hill.](#)
- **1817** – The Edinburgh Mint was abolished completely.
- **1830** – The Edinburgh Mint building was sold off.
- **1848** – The Soho Mint, Handsworth closed.
- **1850** – [The Heaton Mint opens in Birmingham, buying up much of the old Soho Mint machinery.](#)
- **1877** – The Edinburgh Mint building was demolished.
- **1965** – [The private Pobjoy Mint is founded in Sussex, where it still operates today.](#)
- **1968** – [The Royal Mint begins to relocate from its cramped London headquarters to a larger, more isolated site in South Wales.](#)
- **1975** – The Royal Mint completes its move of the entirety of operations to Llantrisant, South Wales.

Below is a list of all the major British coin mints; how and why they were established, whether they continued or ceased production, and their historical relevance or significance.

Matilda of Flanders (French: *Mathilde*; [Dutch](#): *Machteld*) (c. 1031 – 2 November 1083) was [Queen of England](#) and [Duchess of Normandy](#) by marriage to [William the Conqueror](#), and [regent](#) of Normandy during his absences from the duchy.^[1] She was the mother of ten children who survived to adulthood, including two kings, [William II](#) and [Henry I](#).

In 1031, Matilda was born into the [House of Flanders](#), the second daughter of Count [Baldwin V of Flanders](#) and [Adela of France](#). [Flanders](#) was of strategic importance to England and most of Europe as a "stepping stone between England and the

Continent" necessary for strategic trade and for keeping the Scandinavian Intruders from England.^[2]

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/cambridge-world-history/european-and-mediterranean-trade-networks/D8B8E85342D89A5064B8F9FBABB0B799>

mercadal to *mercadal*, the weekly markets of growing towns and cities, were rapidly distinguished from shopkeepers and wandering merchants.

In the kingdom of France, the creation of mercantile companies did not occur prior to the twelfth century. The “men of Arras and Flanders” were first named at the fair at Provins in 1137, and those of Hesdin at the fair at Troyes in 1164; this designation suggests the beginning of a collective organization. French merchants remained long focused on the trade of grains and wine for urban provisions, although some (merchants from Bordeaux for

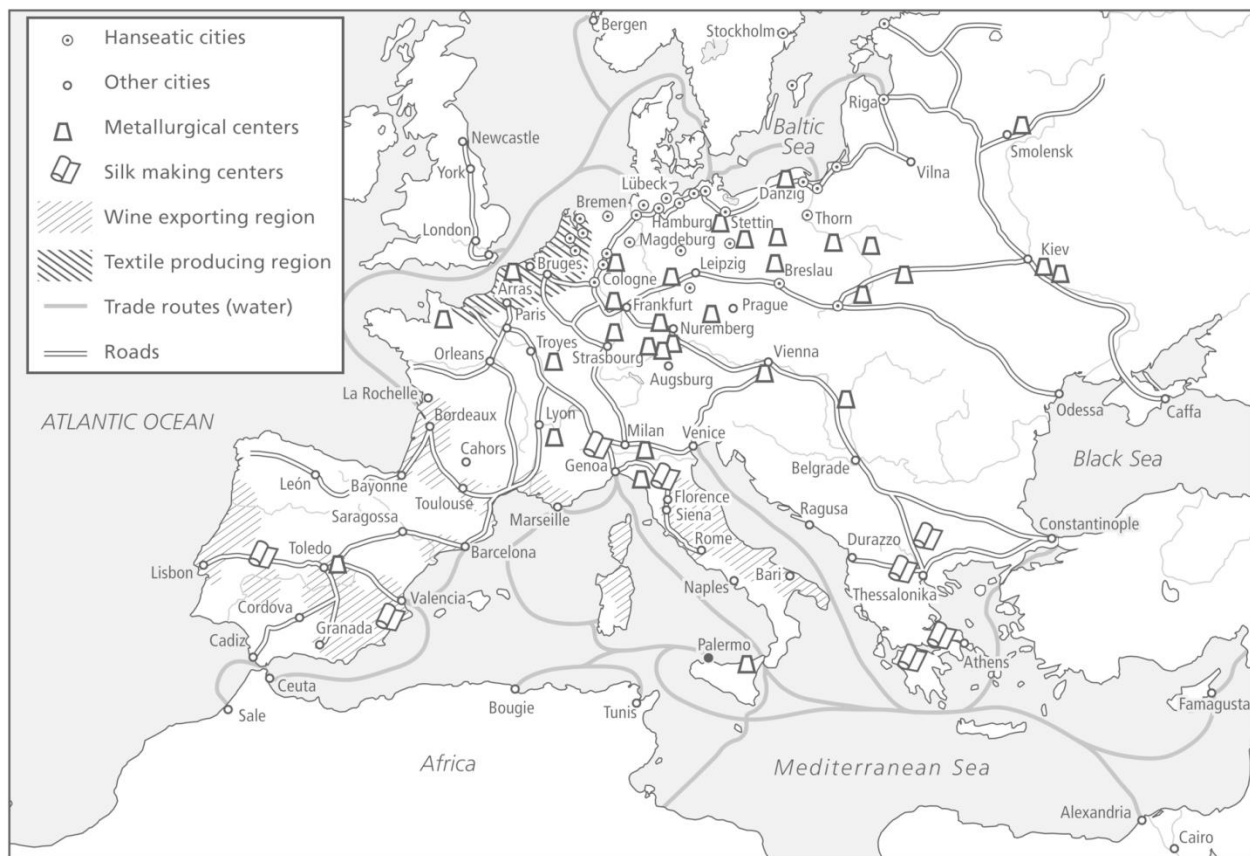
⁶ Pierre Bonnassie, *La Catalogne du milieu du xe à la fin du xie siècle. Croissance et mutation d'une société*, 2 vols. (Toulouse: Association des publications de l'Université de Toulouse-le-Mirail, 1975–6).

https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Cambridge_World_History_Volume_5_Exp/Jv9tCAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=The+%E2%80%9Cmen+of+Arras+and+Flanders%E2%80%9D+we+re+first+named+at+the+fair+at+Provins+in+1137&pg=PA260&printsec=frontcover

... **Radhanite Jews** established occasional, and sometimes regular, contacts with the Frankish kingdom, Baghdad, and even Central Asia. Beginning in the tenth century, Jewish merchants of the Geniza in Old Cairo expanded their activities ...

The conversion of the Khazar elite to a loose form of Judaism in the mid-eighth century also made their territory a popular transit point on the west-to-east **Radhanite** route, although the Khazars welcomed all traders so long as they ...

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cambridge.org%2Fcore%2Fbooks%2Fcambridge-world-history%2FEuropean-and-mediterranean-trade-networks%2FD8B8E85342D89A5064B8F9FBABB0B799&psig=AOvVaw2GUvOW6VslGIDnYZ2nPDOG&ust=1680877856765000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CA8QjhXqFwoTCJip5Y68lf4CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAE>





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A List of all the Mayors and Lord Mayors, That Governed this Honour- able City of London, from the the Year, 1191. To the Seventh Year of Her Majesties Reign, 1709.



1191 Henry Fitz-Alwin, served 21 years.	1212 Reginald the Fleming.	1441 Thomas Carworth.	1524 Sir Charles Adew.	1624 Sir Maryn Lumley.
1214 Roger Fitz-Alwin.	1213 Nicholas Wotton.	1442 Sir Henry Forwick.	1525 Sir John Champenais.	1625 Sir John Gower.
1215 Robert Serle.	1214 Sir John Polney.	1443 Sir Simon Eyre.	1526 Sir John Allen.	1626 Sir Allen Cotter.
1216 William Haddeth.	1215 Henry Dury.	1444 John Olney.	1527 Sir Ralph Warren.	1627 Sir Osbert Hickock.
1217 James Alderman, and Solomon Baling.	1216 Andrew Aubrey.	1445 Sir John Godney.	1528 Sir Richard Greenham.	1628 Sir Hugh Hamerly.
1218 Robert Serle, served 5 Years.	1217 John of Oxford.	1446 Sir Stephen Bower.	1529 Sir William Fetham.	1629 Sir Richard Dent.
1219 Richard Kenger, served 4 Years.	1218 Simon Francis.	1447 Sir Thomas Chalton.	1530 Sir William Holles.	1630 Sir James Cumbel.
1220 Roger Duke, served 4 Years.	1219 John Hamond.	1448 Nicholas Willard.	1531 Sir William Roche.	1631 Sir Robert Dwyer.
1221 Andrew Bukent, served 7 Years.	1220 Richard Leger.	1449 Sir John Gregory.	1532 Sir Michael Dwyer.	1632 Sir George Whitmore.
1222 Richard Kenger.	1221 Johnory Wetherham.	1450 Sir John Norman.	1533 John Coote.	1633 Sir Nicholas Raymon.
1223 William Joyner.	1222 Thomas Leggy.	1451 Sir Stephen Forster.	1534 Sir William Bowyer.	1634 Sir Ralph Freeman.
1224 Gerard Bart.	1223 John Louthin.	1452 Sir William Marrow.	1535 Sir William Laxton.	1635 Sir Christo Chesham.
1225 Raymond Banger.	1224 Walter Turk.	1453 Sir Thomas Canning.	1536 Sir Maryn Bower.	1636 Sir Robert Parkhurst.
1226 Raymond Banger.	1225 Andrew Aubrey.	1454 Sir Godfrey Ballin.	1537 Sir H. Hobbortham.	1637 Sir Edward Brundell.
1227 Ralph Ashby.	1226 Adam Francis.	1455 Sir Thomas Scott.	1538 Sir John Gresham.	1638 Sir Richard Penn.
1228 Michael Toney.	1227 Adam Francis.	1456 Sir William Holles.	1539 Henry Amcotes.	1639 Sir Maurice Abbot.
1229 John Gifors.	1228 Thomas Leggy.	1457 Sir Richard Lee.	1540 Sir Richard Hill.	1640 Sir Henry Garrant.
1230 John Gifors.	1229 Simon Francis.	1458 Sir Hugh Weith.	1541 Sir Andrew Judd.	1641 Sir Edmund Wright.
1231 Peter Fitz-Alwin.	1230 Henry Pizar, Visiter.	1459 Sir Thomas Cook.	1542 Sir Richard Dobbs.	1642 Sir Richard Gurney.
1232 Michael Toney.	1231 Sir John Soderp.	1460 Sir Matthew Phillips.	1543 Sir George Barre.	1643 Sir Richard Pennington.
1233 Roger Fitz-Rogers.	1232 John Dostkin.	1461 Sir Ralph Jorsey.	1544 Sir Thomas White.	1644 Sir John Walsdon.
1234 John Gifors.	1233 Simon Duffley.	1462 Sir Ralph Varney.	1545 Sir John Lyon.	1645 Thomas Adkins.
1235 Adam Baling.	1234 John Worth.	1463 Sir John Young.	1546 Sir William Garret.	1646 Thomas Adkins.
1236 John Tolson.	1235 John Finch.	1464 Sir Thomas Aldgrave.	1547 Sir Thomas Olfey.	1647 Sir John Gower.
1237 Richard Harde, served 6 Years.	1236 Stephen Candish.	1465 Sir William Taylor.	1548 Sir Thomas Curten.	1648 Sir John Warner.
1238 John Gifors.	1237 John Dier.	1466 Sir Richard & Lee.	1549 Sir Thomas Leigh.	1649 Sir Abn. Rhesmiller.
1239 William Fitz-Richard.	1238 Adam of Bury.	1467 Sir John Stockton.	1550 Sir William Hewet.	1650 Thomas Foor.
1240 William Fitz-Richard.	1239 John Louthin.	1468 Sir William Edwards.	1551 Sir William Chettr.	1651 Thomas Andrews.
1241 Thomas Fitz-Richard served 4 Years.	1240 John Louthin.	1469 Sir John Hampson.	1552 Sir William Harper.	1652 John Kendrick.
1242 William Richards.	1241 John Chichele.	1470 Sir John Tate.	1553 Sir Thomas Lodge.	1653 John Paulson.
1243 Alen de la Roche, Capt.	1242 John Burns.	1471 Sir Hugh Dwyer.	1554 Sir John White.	1654 Thomas Viter.
1244 The Wimbors, capt.	1243 John Burns.	1472 Sir Robert Baten.	1555 Sir Richard Malloy.	1655 Christopher Park.
1245 Hugh Fitz-Orrison, Capt.	1244 John Piel.	1473 Sir Ralph Jorsey.	1556 Sir Richard Chapman.	1656 John Denbick.
1246 John Adrian, Mayor.	1245 Adam of Bury.	1474 Sir John Tate.	1557 Sir Christopher Draper.	1657 Robert Tuckhouse.
1247 John Adrian.	1246 William Waltham.	1475 Sir Hugh Dwyer.	1558 Sir Roger Maryn.	1658 Richard Chesham.
1248 Sir Walter Harvey, c.	1247 John Wand.	1476 Sir Ralph Jorsey.	1559 Sir Thomas Row.	1659 John Irem.
1249 Sir Walter Harvey, c.	1248 Adam Staple.	1477 Sir Humph. Heyford.	1560 Sir Alexander Aytoun.	1660 Sir Thomas Allyn.
1250 Henry Wallis.	1249 Nicholas Bembie.	1478 Sir Ralph Jorsey.	1561 Sir Richard Heyward.	1661 Sir Richard Brown.
1251 Gregory Rokelly, served 8 Years.	1250 John Philip.	1479 Richard Guntore.	1562 Sir William Allen.	1662 Sir John Frederick.
1252 Henry Wallis, served 3 Years.	1251 John Hader.	1480 Sir Barthol. James.	1563 Sir Lionel Ducken.	1663 Sir John Robinson.
1253 Gregory Rokelly.	1252 William Waltham.	1481 Sir John Brown.	1564 Sir John Rivers.	1664 Sir Anthony Borman.
1254 Ralph Sandwith, c.	1253 John Northampton.	1482 Sir William Harlow.	1565 Sir Ambrose Nicholas.	1665 Sir John Lawrence.
1255 Sir John Bolton, c.	1254 John Northampton.	1483 Sir Edward Shaw.	1566 Sir John Langley.	1666 Sir Thomas Bolton.
1256 Ralph Sandwith, c.	1255 Sir Nicolas Bembie.	1484 Sir Robert Batten.	1567 Sir Thomas Ramsey.	1667 Sir William Peake.
1257 John Brime, c.	1256 Sir Nicolas Bembie.	1485 Sir Hugh Brice.	1568 Sir Richard Pipe.	1668 Sir William Turner.
1258 John Bolton, c.	1257 Nicholas Kato.	1486 Sir Henry Collet.	1569 Sir Nicholas Woodroffe.	1669 Sir Samuel Scurling.
1259 Henry Wallis, Mayor.	1258 Nicholas Kato.	1487 Sir William Horn.	1570 Sir John Branche.	1670 Sir Richard Ford.
1260 Elias Ruffel.	1259 Nicholas Twined.	1488 Sir Robert Yate.	1571 Sir Thomas Blank.	1671 Sir George Waterman.
1261 Elias Ruffel.	1260 Sir William Yate.	1489 Sir William White.	1572 Sir Edward Oshorn.	1672 Sir Robert Harlow.
1262 Sir John Blane, Capt.	1261 Sir Adam Borne.	1490 John Manthorpe.	1573 Sir Thomas Palfrey.	1673 Sir William Harker.
1263 Nish, Farington, M.	1262 John Hinde.	1491 Sir Hugh Chyren.	1574 Sir William Dye.	1674 Sir Robert Viter.
1264 Thomas Remiter.	1263 William London.	1492 Sir William Marryn.	1575 Sir George Barre.	1675 Sir Joseph Shallow.
1265 Richard Refom.	1264 Sir John Hader.	1493 Sir Richard Chyren.	1576 Sir George Bond.	1676 Sir Thomas Davies.
1266 Sir John Gifors.	1265 Sir John Hader.	1494 Sir William Marryn.	1577 Sir Martin Calhough.	1677 Sir Francis Chaplin.
1267 Sir John Gifors.	1266 Sir William Marryn.	1495 Sir Richard Chyren.	1578 Sir John Hart.	1678 Sir James Edwards.
1268 Nicholas Farington.	1267 Adam Brown.	1496 Sir Henry Collet.	1579 Sir John Allen.	1679 Sir Robert Clayton.
1269 Sir John Gifors.	1268 Sir Richard Whittington.	1497 John Yate.	1580 Sir William Webb.	1680 Sir Robert Wood.
1270 Sir John Gifors.	1269 Sir John Woodcock.	1498 William Paschale.	1581 Sir William Rowe.	1681 Sir William Preshard.
1271 Sir John Gifors.	1270 Sir Richard Whittington.	1499 Sir John Percival.	1582 Sir Cathbert Buckle.	1682 Sir Henry Taler.
1272 Sir John Gifors.	1271 Sir John Woodcock.	1500 Sir Nicholas Alwyn.	1583 Sir John Spence.	1683 In his Majesty, was the Hard-Frost.
1273 Sir John Gifors.	1272 Sir Richard Whittington.	1501 Sir William Remington.	1584 Sir Stephen Stacey.	1684 Sir James Smith.
1274 Sir John Gifors.	1273 Sir John Woodcock.	1502 Sir John Shaw.	1585 Sir Thomas Skinner.	1685 Sir Robert Jorsey.
1275 Sir John Gifors.	1274 Sir Richard Whittington.	1503 Sir Barthol. Rende.	1586 Sir Richard Salmon.	1686 Sir John Peck.
1276 Sir John Gifors.	1275 Sir John Woodcock.	1504 Sir William Capel.	1587 Sir Thomas Skinner.	1687 Sir John Shorer.
1277 Sir John Gifors.	1276 Sir Richard Whittington.	1505 Sir John Wingar.	1588 Sir Richard Salmon.	1688 Sir John Chapman.
1278 Sir John Gifors.	1277 Sir John Woodcock.	1506 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1589 Sir Stephen Somer.	1689 Sir Thomas Palfrey.
1279 Sir John Gifors.	1278 Sir Richard Whittington.	1507 Sir James Vastford.	1590 Sir Nicholas Moley.	1690 Sir Thomas Palfrey.
1280 Sir John Gifors.	1279 Sir John Woodcock.	1508 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1591 Sir William Riley.	1691 Sir John Palfrey.
1281 Sir John Gifors.	1280 Sir Richard Whittington.	1509 Sir James Vastford.	1592 Sir John Palfrey.	1692 Sir Thomas Palfrey.
1282 Sir John Gifors.	1281 Sir John Woodcock.	1510 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1593 Sir John Palfrey.	1693 Sir John Palfrey.
1283 Sir John Gifors.	1282 Sir Richard Whittington.	1511 Sir James Vastford.	1594 Sir John Palfrey.	1694 Sir John Palfrey.
1284 Sir John Gifors.	1283 Sir John Woodcock.	1512 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1595 Sir John Palfrey.	1695 Sir John Palfrey.
1285 Sir John Gifors.	1284 Sir Richard Whittington.	1513 Sir James Vastford.	1596 Sir John Palfrey.	1696 Sir John Palfrey.
1286 Sir John Gifors.	1285 Sir John Woodcock.	1514 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1597 Sir John Palfrey.	1697 Sir John Palfrey.
1287 Sir John Gifors.	1286 Sir Richard Whittington.	1515 Sir James Vastford.	1598 Sir John Palfrey.	1698 Sir John Palfrey.
1288 Sir John Gifors.	1287 Sir John Woodcock.	1516 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1599 Sir John Palfrey.	1699 Sir John Palfrey.
1289 Sir John Gifors.	1288 Sir Richard Whittington.	1517 Sir James Vastford.	1600 Sir John Palfrey.	1700 Sir John Palfrey.
1290 Sir John Gifors.	1289 Sir John Woodcock.	1518 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1601 Sir John Palfrey.	1701 Sir John Palfrey.
1291 Sir John Gifors.	1290 Sir Richard Whittington.	1519 Sir James Vastford.	1602 Sir John Palfrey.	1702 Sir John Palfrey.
1292 Sir John Gifors.	1291 Sir John Woodcock.	1520 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1603 Sir John Palfrey.	1703 Sir John Palfrey.
1293 Sir John Gifors.	1292 Sir Richard Whittington.	1521 Sir James Vastford.	1604 Sir John Palfrey.	1704 Sir John Palfrey.
1294 Sir John Gifors.	1293 Sir John Woodcock.	1522 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1605 Sir John Palfrey.	1705 Sir John Palfrey.
1295 Sir John Gifors.	1294 Sir Richard Whittington.	1523 Sir James Vastford.	1606 Sir John Palfrey.	1706 Sir John Palfrey.
1296 Sir John Gifors.	1295 Sir John Woodcock.	1524 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1607 Sir John Palfrey.	1707 Sir John Palfrey.
1297 Sir John Gifors.	1296 Sir Richard Whittington.	1525 Sir James Vastford.	1608 Sir John Palfrey.	1708 Sir John Palfrey.
1298 Sir John Gifors.	1297 Sir John Woodcock.	1526 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1609 Sir John Palfrey.	1709 Sir John Palfrey.
1299 Sir John Gifors.	1298 Sir Richard Whittington.	1527 Sir James Vastford.	1610 Sir John Palfrey.	
1300 Sir John Gifors.	1299 Sir John Woodcock.	1528 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1611 Sir John Palfrey.	
1301 Sir John Gifors.	1300 Sir Richard Whittington.	1529 Sir James Vastford.	1612 Sir John Palfrey.	
1302 Sir John Gifors.	1301 Sir John Woodcock.	1530 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1613 Sir John Palfrey.	
1303 Sir John Gifors.	1302 Sir Richard Whittington.	1531 Sir James Vastford.	1614 Sir John Palfrey.	
1304 Sir John Gifors.	1303 Sir John Woodcock.	1532 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1615 Sir John Palfrey.	
1305 Sir John Gifors.	1304 Sir Richard Whittington.	1533 Sir James Vastford.	1616 Sir John Palfrey.	
1306 Sir John Gifors.	1305 Sir John Woodcock.	1534 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1617 Sir John Palfrey.	
1307 Sir John Gifors.	1306 Sir Richard Whittington.	1535 Sir James Vastford.	1618 Sir John Palfrey.	
1308 Sir John Gifors.	1307 Sir John Woodcock.	1536 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1619 Sir John Palfrey.	
1309 Sir John Gifors.	1308 Sir Richard Whittington.	1537 Sir James Vastford.	1620 Sir John Palfrey.	
1310 Sir John Gifors.	1309 Sir John Woodcock.	1538 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1621 Sir John Palfrey.	
1311 Sir John Gifors.	1310 Sir Richard Whittington.	1539 Sir James Vastford.	1622 Sir John Palfrey.	
1312 Sir John Gifors.	1311 Sir John Woodcock.	1540 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1623 Sir John Palfrey.	
1313 Sir John Gifors.	1312 Sir Richard Whittington.	1541 Sir James Vastford.	1624 Sir John Palfrey.	
1314 Sir John Gifors.	1313 Sir John Woodcock.	1542 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1625 Sir John Palfrey.	
1315 Sir John Gifors.	1314 Sir Richard Whittington.	1543 Sir James Vastford.	1626 Sir John Palfrey.	
1316 Sir John Gifors.	1315 Sir John Woodcock.	1544 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1627 Sir John Palfrey.	
1317 Sir John Gifors.	1316 Sir Richard Whittington.	1545 Sir James Vastford.	1628 Sir John Palfrey.	
1318 Sir John Gifors.	1317 Sir John Woodcock.	1546 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1629 Sir John Palfrey.	
1319 Sir John Gifors.	1318 Sir Richard Whittington.	1547 Sir James Vastford.	1630 Sir John Palfrey.	
1320 Sir John Gifors.	1319 Sir John Woodcock.	1548 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1631 Sir John Palfrey.	
1321 Sir John Gifors.	1320 Sir Richard Whittington.	1549 Sir James Vastford.	1632 Sir John Palfrey.	
1322 Sir John Gifors.	1321 Sir John Woodcock.	1550 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1633 Sir John Palfrey.	
1323 Sir John Gifors.	1322 Sir Richard Whittington.	1551 Sir James Vastford.	1634 Sir John Palfrey.	
1324 Sir John Gifors.	1323 Sir John Woodcock.	1552 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1635 Sir John Palfrey.	
1325 Sir John Gifors.	1324 Sir Richard Whittington.	1553 Sir James Vastford.	1636 Sir John Palfrey.	
1326 Sir John Gifors.	1325 Sir John Woodcock.	1554 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1637 Sir John Palfrey.	
1327 Sir John Gifors.	1326 Sir Richard Whittington.	1555 Sir James Vastford.	1638 Sir John Palfrey.	
1328 Sir John Gifors.	1327 Sir John Woodcock.	1556 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1639 Sir John Palfrey.	
1329 Sir John Gifors.	1328 Sir Richard Whittington.	1557 Sir James Vastford.	1640 Sir John Palfrey.	
1330 Sir John Gifors.	1329 Sir John Woodcock.	1558 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1641 Sir John Palfrey.	
1331 Sir John Gifors.	1330 Sir Richard Whittington.	1559 Sir James Vastford.	1642 Sir John Palfrey.	
1332 Sir John Gifors.	1331 Sir John Woodcock.	1560 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1643 Sir John Palfrey.	
1333 Sir John Gifors.	1332 Sir Richard Whittington.	1561 Sir James Vastford.	1644 Sir John Palfrey.	
1334 Sir John Gifors.	1333 Sir John Woodcock.	1562 Sir Thomas Mirine.	1645 Sir John Palfrey.	

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2850665?read-now=1&seq=5#page_scan_tab_contents

The fledgling judicial system under William the Conqueror

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_FitzOsbern,_1st_Earl_of_Hereford

Sir Paul Vinogradoff. (1908). *English Society in the 11th Century*, 599 pgs. Clarendon Press (UK).

https://www.google.com/books/edition/English_Society_in_the_11th_Century/UdN_zwEACAAJ?hl=en

Villainage

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Vinogradoff

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44946881>

https://www.jstor.org/stable/44946881?read-now=1&seq=17#page_scan_tab_contents

Non-noble free men appear in various guises. In the pre-Conquest sources and in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* they are sometimes called *cnihtas*. In Domesday Book, radmen or *radcnihts* are particularly evident in the West Midlands, whereas sokemen and free men proliferate in eastern and northern England. Some ambiguity arises from the fact that in Domesday Book *liber homo* can also designate a thegn, but this probably reflects the realities of eleventh-century society, where the line between the lower ranks of the thegns and the upper ranks of the ceorls was obscured by similarities in tenure, service, and economic condition.⁷⁷ The **radmen** and **radknights** of Domesday, for instance, are clearly mounted retainers (the words mean “riding-men,” “riding-servants”) and would probably have been equated with the *geneatas*, who are distinguished from the dependent peasants (*geburas*) in two pre-Conquest estate surveys from the West Midlands.⁷⁸ Among their other duties,

the *geneatas* were required to act as bodyguards to their lord, ride escort, and care for his horses. The same duty was imposed on the tenants of the bishop of Worcester, who had to “fulfil the whole law of riding as riding-men should” (*omnis equitandi lex ab eis impleatur, que ad equites pertinet*), but these men counted as thegns, not ceorls.⁷⁹ The services due from *geneatas* are “honorable,” in that they could also be demanded from “gentlemen”; even the greatest thegns could be asked to act as bodyguards to the king.⁸⁰ This honorable service is implicit in the word *geneat* itself, which means “companion, retainer.”

<https://www.deanechurch.co.uk/library/BooksDigital/Baines/historyofcountyp01bainuoft.pdf>

Radnights. —1. Thesweremanyfeodalvassals,whowereattendantonhorsback, andsolelytoattendtheLord,andwayt;uiionhim.Tlioswereclientsonhorsback whocUdwaytuponhisLordandhisLadybycompactagi"eedupon,and(Udattend uponhimasliisguardcaldbytheSaxonsR

a Radnights, or a quiter, etc.

“*Radnights*.—1. Thes were many feodal vassals, who were attendant on horsback, and solely to attend the Lord, and wayt upon him. Thos were clients on horsback who did wayt upon his Lord and his Lady by compact agreed upon, and did attend upon him as his guard cald by the Saxons Radknights, or attendants on horsback, as such at this day we call Reteyners.

Reteyder (Retainer)

“ 1. To lead the king’s army.
 “ 2. To carry *signum vexillum, hastam in ejus acie*, (to carry the king’s standard, banner, and spear in his army.)
 “ 3. To undergo the office of the king’s marschal, constabl, or champion.
 “ 4. *Vexillum regis infra 4 maria sequi*, to attend the king’s standard into [upon] 4 maria (seas).
 “ Al degrees of peers, sc. Dukes, Marqs, Earls, Vicont, Barons, *hoc tenentur servitio*, (are held by this service,) nor are the lesser dutyes and offices which are performed to the king in the grand solemnity of the coronation, as
 “ 1. To bare the king’s sword, or other ensigns.
 “ 2. To exeunt the office of senescal, *camerarii* (chamberlain), *pincernæ* (butler, and other illustrious *munera*. Ther are many Serjantys that respect private persons, and not the king himself, as those who ought to ride with the Lord from manor to manor, and thes are cald Rad-knights or Radmans.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benhall,_Cheltenham

Benhall is the location of 'The Doughnut', the nickname given to the headquarters of the [Government Communications Headquarters](#) (GCHQ), the British intelligence agency who specialise in signals intelligence and cryptography.^[2]

<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~dav4is/genealogy/Sources/Occ.R.htm>

rādcniht m. *tenant holding subject to service on horseback*, v. L 1·73. ['radknight']

https://www.gutenberg.org/files/31543/old/files/dict_os.html\\

<http://historyoflaw.co.uk/glossary/#R>

Anciently, long before the concept of 'chivalry' and the 'crusades' were born from the ideas of Christianity, the term 'knight' (from cniht) originally meant boy. Terms used such as 'radman' and 'rādcniht' or 'radknight' being defined as riding man or road man, riding boy or road boy (page). The difference of terms helps to distinguish the young riding men or 'yeomen' from the riding boys or 'pages' who provide a riding service, or road service. It also

indicates a path of career progression within a noble or royal household.

<https://groups.google.com/g/humanities.lit.authors.shakespeare/c/mdi8P4ywVDw?pli=1>

Later in Medieval history and through the Renaissance, the yeomanry shared attributes with both the upper and working classes, though they had little in common with today's urban middle class. The yeomanry was the first class of the commoners (peasants), in ancient Saxon days would be the equivalent to geneatas or villager. The 'yeoman' was more military and bound to the manor or estate, comparable to the radman or radcniht (radknight) who would provide escorts, deliver messages, erect fences for the hunt, and repair bridges. He would be given land (copyhold or sometimes freehold) by his lord for services well rendered. Many similarities exist between radmen/radknights and yeomen of the crown, as yeomen had many of the same tasks, though he was not as heavily imposed with the intense labor requirements as the radman/radknight had during his time.

chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfindmkaj/https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/TEC02/file

NNs were also applied for analysing spatially distributed radio-ecological monitoring data collected in 1995 from the Chernobyl fallout (Kanevskij, 1995). Similarly Radknight et al (1997) used NNs to model the interactions that occur between ozone pollution, climatic conditions and the sensitivity of crops and other plants to ozone. They present a number of generic methods for analysis and modelling of relevance to non-linear variables. Multi-layer perceptron NNs were used to model data from a number of sources and analysis of the trained optimised models determined the accuracy of the model's predictions. Comparison is made of the accuracy of predictions for a number of modelling approaches. They show that the NN approach is more accurate than other methods and that the use of principal components analysis on the inputs can further improve the model. The relative importance of the causal agents in the model is established by summing absolute weight values, then a range of conditions is applied to the model to allow predictions to be made about the non-linear influences of the individual principal inputs and of combinations of two inputs viewed as a 3-D graph. Eq

<https://worcestercathedrallibrary.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/wcm-a2.jpg>

The freeholders in the Manor of Hallow in a 1240 rental^[iv] that are holding their land in Peachley are 'Symone de Pechesley', 'Ricardo de Strata' [Strete] and 'Nicholas David' and are called

Radknights[v]. A fourth Radknight named was Johannis Muriwed, now deceased, who had gifted his land to the Priory and it was now held by 'Ricardo de Strata'.

- **rådman** — s (nen, rådmän, best. pl. rådmännen) JUR ordinarie domare vid tingsrätt ... *Clue 9 Svensk Ordbok*
- **radman** — mən noun (plural radmen) Etymology: (assumed) Old English rādman, from Old English rād riding + man more at man : radknight ... *Useful english dictionary*

<https://en-academic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/476824>

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgiclfindmkaj/https://sanhs.org/wp-content/uploads/Thorn.pdf

looking at their degree of freedom and the extent of their holdings in land and ploughs. The highest category of people on a manor, not represented here, was the radman (or **radknight**), the free man or the sokeman. Next came the *villani*, and below them the *bordarii* who overlapped or were the same as the 'cottagers'. Below them, perhaps, were the freedmen, and at the bottom the servile population, that is, slaves and slave-women. People were included no doubt because they had a bearing on the productivity of the estate and on its value: Roger of Courseulles' estate at Edington was short of ploughs and people for a five-hide estate and was of less value than his estate of the same size at Chilton (Polden) where there were 4½ ploughs⁸⁵ and 18 people.

in Domesday or associated documents.⁸⁶ Among these may be Normans who came and stayed locally and were the progenitors of the families that were the under-tenants for generations and whose names appear in feudal lists and Lay Subsidies. These are very different to the great barons who held the land but never came to stay, preferring rather to follow the king around or merely to swell their Norman revenue with English money.

Animals

Animals are included with people in the same breath in Exon and for the same reason: their contribution to the estate's value. The cob-horses will have been used for transport or haulage, the pigs for their meat

https://www.jstor.org/stable/2849843?read-now=1&seq=23#page_scan_tab_contents

power in the Empire, where even Cassius and the emperor of the East de unitate ecclesiae conservanda," against the aspirations of the Gregorians, had advanced "a theory of indefeasible hereditary right."¹¹⁴ In any case, the official recognition as a saint of a member of his dynasty could be used as an impressive argument by the king when he emphasized the right of inheritance against the voice of the "people" and the influence of the Church. It could serve to increase his independence from the ecclesiastical mediators of the anointing and to distinguish his lordship from that of his barons. Edward's assumption among the saints under the auspices of Henry Plantagenet was thus able — and perhaps intended — to support the belief in an entirely independent and indispensable hereditary right of succession of the individual monarch based on his legitimacy. And Saint Edward the Confessor may thus have made a strange and unexpected contribution towards the theory of the Divine Right of Kings.

SIENA COLLEGE

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<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000111132/Cite>

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t87h25g0f&view=1up&seq=415&q1=radman>

**The Victoria history of the county of Hereford,
ed. by William Page.**

**I them were stated to serve as
re *radechenistre*, or riding knight,
an who “nevertheless according**

Radechenistre

Riding knight

Radman

Radknights

riding sergeants

radchenistres

radmanni

rodknights (Bracton’s text)

the thegns

the drengs

radcnict

geneat

rent; they have horses and their horses are at the service of their lord; they must ride his errands, carry his stores, assist him in the chase; they must fight if need be, but the exact nature of this obligation is indefinite'. Dependent tenure is here and we may say feudal tenure and even tenure by knight's

occurred in the east, where they were probably concealed under the more general designation of freemen or servientes.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b3453103&view=1up&seq=179&q1=radknight>

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t8bg3883d&view=1up&seq=88&q1=radknight>
t

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.b3453103&view=1up&seq=180&q1=radknight>

rodmandr

Old Norman

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t8bg3883d&view=1up&seq=89&q1=radknight>
t

But it included personal attendance on horseback, and through the necessary keeping up of horses and of men armed for travelling in that unquiet period it presented the best formation for the discharge of the military duties incumbent on the lord's estate. There is no direct proof of specific military service imposed on the radmen, but it is characteristic that the subsequent sergeancies naturally fit into the place formerly occupied by radknights and similar *servientes*.² In laying stress on this connexion, we must not forget that the strict formulation of the military duties belongs in any case to the feudal period, and that the utmost that can be said about the preceding age is that a class of manorial officers had already formed itself, which was supported by land endowments and presented a con-

Geneats.

The direct antecedent of the group of riding sergeants has to be sought, it seems, within the earlier Anglo-Saxon evidence in the class of so-called *geneats*, the fellows and followers of a landed proprietor. Its obligations are described at some length in one of the first sections of the *Rectitudines Singularum Personarum*.¹ The duties a geneat has to perform are very varied, and agricultural work is expressly mentioned among them, as well as the payment of rent in money and in kind, like that to which the radknights were subject. But the most characteristic service of the class is to ride errands and to drive loads.² The geneats were riding bailiffs and officers before all, and when we reflect on the agrarian constitution of those days we shall not wonder at the importance of this class. In this age of natural

Geneats A retainer; vassal; one who holds lands of a superior either by service or payment of rent.

keeping of such foreign domestic soldiers necessary. Besides the French, Flemings are mentioned. The well-known story of Eustache de Boulogne's adventures and mishaps in the reign of Edward the Confessor,¹ and other facts, show that the immigration of French soldiers, and their attempts to get a regular footing in England, began before the Conquest; and before this the French, Danes, and other Scandinavians must have played a similar part. Without attempting to follow the doings of these adventurers in detail, it is important for us to notice that these movements of immigration led, among other things, to the formation of small holdings, corresponding, not to the later knights' fees, but to sergeanties.²

Milites.

6. The most important questions in regard to the history of military settlements and of feudal service arise in connexion with the *tenure of the knights, the military tenure par excellence*. Was it introduced by the Conquest, or did it exist already before the Conquest in its main outlines? Was the equipment, the amount of service, and the size of the fees more or less prepared by Anglo-Saxon evolution? Or were they determined by the influence of French military institutions? Is the professional military class to be traced to Anglo-Saxon and Danish antecedents, or has it developed out of a conquering minority of French origin? These questions have been debated and solved in different ways, and we have to make up our mind in regard to their most likely solution.

The technical terms for a knight and a knight's fee in feudal documents are *miles* and *feodum militis*. The second of these does not actually occur in records of the Conqueror's time, but the history of the fees themselves has to be traced to it, in the light of the evidence about the ancient feoffments of William the Bastard. As for the first

The technical terms for a knight and a knight's fee in feudal documents are *miles* and *feodum militis*. The second of these does not actually occur in records of the Conqueror's time, but the history of the fees themselves has to be traced to it, in the light of the evidence about the ancient feoffments of William the Bastard. As for the first

¹ Dd. i. 244 a: (Warwickshire) 'Estone . . . Ibi sunt ix flandrenses et xvi uillani cum presbytero et x bordarii habentes xii carucas.'

² Sax. Chr., Plummer, i. 172-3.

³ Dd. i. 138 d: (Weston, Hertfordshire) 'Westone . . . Ibi xxxiii uillani cum presbyteris duobus et i milite duobus francigenis habent xvi carucas . . .'

SECT. I. CH. II] FEUDAL SERVICE

75

term, it is mentioned almost on every page of Domesday.¹ Let us take a couple of instances from Sussex. The Count of Ow held the manor of Hou, and out of the villains' land of this manor he had enfeoffed nine *milites* to the aggregate amount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ fiscal hides of 8 virgates to the

Another observation which suggests itself to any diligent student of the Great Survey is that the *milites* in question are intermingled in such a way with *Francigenae* and *servientes* that they evidently include a great number of people who would have been called vavassors in Normandy and sergeants in the later nomenclature of English feudalism.² The definite references of the record substantiate what would otherwise be, necessarily, a guess. It is clear that the very numerous entries about the *milites* of the Conqueror's time cannot apply, and were not meant to apply, only to fully-equipped horsemen capable of performing knight's service for forty days. Where would the archers, the spearmen, and hatchetmen belong? Of the first two kinds the invading army had many, and as for the last they are sufficiently represented in the feudal lists of sergeants and in the Ordinances of Arms. Thus we come to the conclusion that the class of the *milites*, as well as that of the *francigenae* not further specified by name, must have consisted, to a large extent, of armed sergeants by the side of knights and riding squires.

Countances were the heads of the **Domesday Commission** for Cambridgeshire and the East-Midland circuit.⁵

When the **Commissioners** had been appointed to their various circuits, they would visit them county by county. The Cambridgeshire Inquest shows how their proceedings were conducted. There was evidently a meeting of the whole shire—a shire moot—at which would be present the sheriff, the barons (those who held direct from the King) and their French sub-tenants, and all those who owed suit to the hundred moot, and the priest, the reeve, and six villans from every vill, and these upon oath gave the information the Commissioners required. It is from the fact that all the information given in Domesday Book is the result of an inquiry upon oath, that Sir Frederick Pollock suggests that the proper title to be

¹ Vol. i. 602.

² *Id.*, 601.

³ *Ib.*

⁴ *V. C. H. Wor.*, i. 246.

⁵ *F. E.*, 134.

of them were English, and the other half were Normans :
“ Conquerors and conquered were alike bound by their common
sworn verdicts.”¹

The same record gives us the questions that were put to
the jurors—

“ 1. What is the name of the mansion ?

“ 2. Who held it in the time of King Edward ?

“ 3. Who now holds it ?

“ 4. How many hides are there ?

“ 5. How many teams—in demesne—of the tenants ?

“ 6. How many villans²—cottars—slaves ?

“ 7. How many freemen—sokemen ?

“ 8. How much wood—meadow—pasture ? How many mills ?
How many fisheries ?

“ 9. How much has been added or taken away ?

“ 10. How much was the whole worth ? How much is it
worth now ?

“ 11. How much had or has each freeman or sokeman there ?

¹ *F. E.*, 120.

² For this spelling, see Chapter VII. § 4.

proper places. In Oxfordshire, the
of William fitz Ansculf and Hascoius
not discovered till the account of that

Hascoius Mussard

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015012879998&view=1up&seq=47&q1=money>

William fitz ansculf

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Fitz-Ansculf

Domesday place name	Modern place name	Owner in 1066
Abinceborne	Abinger, Surrey	King Edward and a huscarl
Belintones	Bellington, Worcestershire	Alric and Holland
Berchelai	Bartley Green, Birmingham	Wulfwin
Bradefelt	Bradfield, Reading	King Edward and Horling
Bradewelle	Bradwell, Milton Keynes	Alric son of Goding, Godwin and Sibbi
Bremingeham	Birmingham	Wulfwin

Caldecote	Caldecote, Buckinghamshire	Four thegns
Catspelle	Chasepool, Staffordshire	
Clive	Clyffe Pypard , Wiltshire	Aelfric, Burghelm, and Godiva
Contone	Compton Beauchamp , Berkshire	King Edward and Almer
Dudelei	Dudley	Earl Edwin
Elesberie	Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire	King Edward and Leofnoth, son of Osmund
Escelie	Selly Oak, Birmingham	Wulfwin
Franchelie	Frankley, Worcestershire	Wulfwin
Hadena	Great Hampden and Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire	Archbishop Stigand and Baldwin, son of Herlewin
Honesworde	Handsworth, Birmingham	Alfrith and Alwin
Hingepene	Inkpen , Berkshire	King Edward
Michelham	Mitcham, Surrey	King Edward, Brictric and two men
Mildetone	Milton, Surrey	King Edward and Wulfric

Moleslei ^{[4][5]}	Moseley, Wolverhampton	Countess Godiva
Morve	Morfe and Little Morfe, Staffordshire	Three free men
Nevport	Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire	King Edward and Ulf Fenman
Nordfeld ^[6]	Northfield, Birmingham	Alwold son of Erngeat
Padendene	Paddington, Surrey	King Edward and a huscarl
Pendeford ^[7]	Pendeford, Wolverhampton	Ulstan and Godwin
Segleslei	Sedgley, Dudley	Earl Algar
Stoche	Bradenstoke, Wiltshire	Strami
Stoches	Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire	Earl Harold, Tubbi and Sired
Telingham	Tyringham, Buckinghamshire	Aelfeva, wife of Harold; Estan of Farningham, Godric, Godwin the priest, Harold of Tyringham
Ticheforde	Tickford, Buckinghamshire	Ulf Fenman
Tornelle	Thornhill, Wiltshire	Aelfric, Burghelm and Godiva
Wandesorde	Wandsworth, London	King Edward and six free men

Wamburne	Wombourne, Staffordshire	Thorsten
Wavre	Churchover, Warwickshire	Vagn of Wootton
Willingeuie	Willingwick, Bromsgrove	Earl Edwin, Alwin, Alwold son of Erngeat, Bricfred, Earl Edwin's thane, Erngeat son of Grim, Frani son of Erngeat
Wlsiestone	Little Woolstone, Milton Keynes	King Edward and Edward the noble

For some reason or other there are more serious omissions in Domesday Book. London, Winchester, Bristol, and Tamworth are four boroughs that were omitted, and we have only incidental allusions to their existence. Wells is also omitted, and although the possessions of the Abbey of Crowland are described, yet Crowland itself is omitted. Ingulf the

¹ D. B., I. 199 a 2.

² *Id.*, 221 a 1.

³ *Id.*, I. 190 b 2.

⁴ *Id.* 379.

to the Cambridgeshire jurors.

The Domesday denominations of money are "pound," "mark," "ore" or ounce, "shilling," "penny," "halfpenny" (*obolus*), and "farthing;" but the penny was the only coin then in use, and was broken into two to form halfpennies, as is shown by the examples in the British Museum; all the other sums were merely expressions of account. Then, as now, twelve pence made one shilling, and twenty shillings made one pound; and Domesday Book often uses the expression "a pound of pence." The mark of gold appears in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II. as being worth £6, and the mark of silver was equal to 13s. 4d. By weight a mark was equal to 8 ozs., and therefore 1 oz. of silver was worth 20d., and 12 ozs. would make 1 lb.; the penny was the twentieth part of an ounce. The render of the city of Gloucester was stated to be £60 of 20d. to the ore or ounce.¹ So that the monetary system of

Troy weight of silve

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estates of certain of the bishops and abbots were assessed in 1066, and the number of knights they furnished in the twelfth century.

		Hidage (1066).	Knights (1166).
Archbishop of Canterbury ...	...	992½	60
Bishop of Winchester ...	...	1195	60
„ Worcester ...	...	567	60 (50)
Abbot of Abingdon ...	...	606½	30
„ Glastonbury ...	...	891½	60
„ St. Albans ...	...	167	6¹

So that it would seem that in fixing the contingent to be supplied by each church the Conqueror disregarded the old 5-hide unit, and proceeded on entirely different principles.

When once the Crown had fixed the number of knights it expected from any tenant *in capite*, the latter would make arrangements so that his contingent should be always ready

CHAPTER XIV

THE INCIDENCE OF THE GELD

THE function of a present-day valuation list is to enable the rating authority to know from whom and in what proportion the rates are to be levied. Similarly, the function of Domesday Book was to enable the Royal Exchequer and the sheriffs to know from whom and in what proportions the geld was payable.

We have already seen that the hide was the unit of assessment. A property that was assessed at 50 hides paid five times the amount of geld that was paid by a

TABLE B.
CHURCH LANDS.

	Hides, 1066.	Teams, 1086.	Knights, 1156.		Hides, 1066.	Teams, 1086.	Knights, 1156.
A. Bishops' Lands—				B. Monastery Lands—			
Canterbury	992½	1631½	60	Abingdon ...	606½	376	30
York ...	1145½	910½	20	Bath ...	90½	80½	20
Chester ...	285	357	15	Battle ...	85½	134½	—
Chichester ...	168½	148	4	Chertsey ...	295	179	3
Durham ...	310½	166	10	Ely ...	308½	535	40
Exeter ...	328	909½	17½				(Bishop)
Hereford ...	411½	796	15	Evesham ...	152½	238	5
Lincoln ...	725½	542	60	Glastonbury	891½	683½	40
London ...	215½	529½	20	Gloucester ...	105½	211	—
Rochester ...	61½	118	—	Hyde Abbey			
Salisbury ...	603	455½	32	(Winchester)	466	260	20
Thetford ...	—	221	40	Malmesbury	296	244½	3
		(Norfolk)	(Norwich)	Pershore ...	127	169	—
Wells ...	302½	339½	—	Peterborough	329½	476	60
Worcester ...	567	1000	50	Ramsey ...	310½	440½	4
				St. Albans ...	167	216	6
				Shaftesbury	372½	302½	7
				Westminster	583½	597½	15 (?)

NOTE.—The figures in column 3 are taken from *F. E.*, 249, 251.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6g15x837&view=1up&seq=10>

neglected. So far as we can see, book-land from first to last was only held by the churches and by very great men. The books that we have, more especially the later books, are with hardly any exceptions furnished with clauses of immunity, clauses which put the land outside the national system of police, and, as we think, of justice also. It is not to be imagined for one moment that the numerous *liberi homines* who even in the Conqueror's reign held land in Essex and East Anglia had books. To say that book-land had consumed the ancient *alod* or *ethel*, is in truth to say that all land was privileged.

he tells them something. He tells them that he has granted lands or liberties to a certain person. There follows a command or a threat—‘I command and firmly enjoin that none shall disturb the grantee,’ ‘I will not suffer that any man wrong the grantee.’ The boundaries are not described. There is seldom any curse. The king makes no cross. If any witnesses are mentioned, they are few and they do not make crosses.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6g15x837&view=1up&seq=282&q1=immunity>