

the kingdom of Apulia; *Comerchio* in all the cities of the Greeks, and in Cyprus;<sup>1</sup> *Dazio* at Venice; *Gabella* throughout Tuscany; *Spedicamento* and *Pedaggio* at Genoa; *Chiaveria*<sup>2</sup> throughout Provence; *Lelda*,<sup>3</sup> in part of Provence and in France; *Malatolta*,<sup>4</sup> *Pedaggio*, and *Bara*<sup>5</sup> throughout all France; *Toloneo*<sup>6</sup> throughout Flanders; *Foveo* (?) throughout Brabant; *Costuma* throughout the Island of England; *Fedo*<sup>7</sup> at Tunis in Barbary; *Munda* in Friuli; *Mangona* and *Talaoch* in Spain;<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Κομμέρκιον and κουμέρκιον, *Tributum, Vectigal pro mercimoniis exsolvitum* will be found in Ducange. (*Gloss. Græcitatibus*, etc.) From the Greeks the word passed to the Turks and Arabs, see in *Freytag's Lexicon* قمرق. We also find in the Genoese version of a treaty with the Tartars of Gazaria, A.D. 1380, *Comerho* and *Comerha* for customs and custom-house. (*Not. et Ext.*, xi, 54, 57.)

<sup>2</sup> Some of these are probably slang. *Chiaveria*, key-money?

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps should be *Leuda*, which we find mentioned by Giovanni da Uzzano (p. 162) as the name of a tax at Barcelona paid by buyers or sellers not being freemen of the city. *Leuda*, *Lesda*, or *Ledda*, according to Ducange, is any duty, especially one paid on merchandize.

<sup>4</sup> *Malatolta*, according to the same authority, is an arbitrary exaction forcibly taken under the name of duty or customs. He quotes among other examples a charter of Philip the Fair to the people of Bordeaux, which speaks of "*Assissium seu costumam quæ in illo loco et locis circumvicinis Malatolta vulgariter nuncupatur*;" and one also of Peter of Castille which introduces the terms in the text preceding and following: "*Sint immunes ab omni pedagio, leudâ, costumâ, malatoltâ, seu aliis quibusdam impositionibus*." The original for taxes and customs at p. 240 *supra* is *truuaiges et malestoultés*. The term shows just the same state of feeling that led the people in the North-West Provinces of India to apply to the tolls that used to be levied on the Grand Trunk Road, the terms *Lût* (plunder) and *Zulm* (oppression).

<sup>5</sup> Tolls were called *Barræ*, especially such as were levied at the gates and *barriers* of towns (*Ducange*).

<sup>6</sup> "Telon, Teloneum, Toloneum, Toll, Tolnetum, etc., *Tributum de mercibus marinis circa littus acceptum*" (*Ducange*). Our English word *Toll*.

<sup>7</sup> Arab. "*fadá*, Res quâ aliquis redimitur et liberatur" (*Freytag*). In a treaty between the Genoese and the Soldan of Babylon (Egypt) in 1290, we find the following: "*Item quod Januenses non compellantur nec compelli debeant ad solvendum... nec feda nec aliquid aliud*," etc. (*Notices et Extraits*, xi, 39.) The word may have had a specific application in the custom-houses which has escaped the lexicographers.

<sup>8</sup> On *Talaoch* my friend Mr. Badger says: "This is probably from the Arabic اطلاق (*Itlâq*), meaning *releasing*, setting free. It might have been