Among the Miscellaneous Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, recently removed from the Branch Public Records Office, Carlton Ride, to the principal depository in Chancery Lane, there is preserved a collection of accounts and inventories of considerable interest, not less as illustrative of ancient manners, than as relating to a remarkable period in English History. They have been known as the accounts of "Contrariants' Lands," having been rendered to the Crown after the seizure of the castles, lands, and effects of the barons, who had risen in insurrection with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Roger de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, Roger de Mortimer, of Chirk, his uncle, Roger de Clifford, and other powerful malcontents, excited to rebellion through the overbearing rapacity of the Despensers and the feeble tyranny of Edward II. The bold insurgents reached London in August, 1321, and obtained from parliament a sentence of attainder and exile against the obnoxious favourites, in which the sovereign was not only compelled to acquiesce, but actually to give the rebels the indemnity which they demanded for their illegal violence. It were needless here to relate the course of well-known events which followed the indignity thus offered to the royal authority:—the return of the Despensers; the declining popularity of the Earl of Lancaster, leader of the insurgent barons; his traitorous negotiation with the Scots; his capture and disgraceful fate at Pontefract, in March, 1322, after the defeat at Boroughbridge, by which the powerful faction was broken up. The confederates were, with few exceptions, taken prisoners; most of the bannerets and the principal knights were executed; a few, among whom were the two Mortimers, received judgment of death, commuted for perpetual imprisonment. The castles and estates of the insurgents were forfeited; the two Mortimers were committed to the Tower, where the elder, as it is stated, died shortly after; his nephew, the lord of Wigmore, had the good fortune to effect his escape to France, August 2, 1323, and entered into the service of Charles de Valois.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge our obligation to the Rev. L. B. Larking, who has brought the following document under our notice, and kindly supplied a transcript.

The Roll, of which the more interesting portions are subjoined, contains the account of Alan de Cherletone, to whose custody the castle and lordship of Wigmore had been committed, and it sets forth the goods and chattels of Roger de Mortimer found therein. It extends from Jan. 23, 15 Edw. II. (1322) to the day after the feast of St. Michael, Sept. 29, following. The Roll is marked HCH. 3652, and it is thus entitled:
“Compotus Alani de Cherletone, Custodis Castri et dominii de Wyggemor, que fuerunt Rogeri de Mortuo Mari de Wyggemor; ac eciam de bonis et catallis ipsius Rogeri in eisdem inventis, a xxiij die Januarii, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xv°. usque in crastinum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequens.”

The office title of the separate Roll containing the inventory of effects is, “Ed. II. Bona inventa in Castro de Wygemore.” It is here printed in extenso, with the exception of such contracted words as appeared to present any uncertainty in regard to the precise power of the contractions used. It has not been thought necessary to give the items occurring in the original under the “Liberacio,” being in the same order and almost literally identical with the list preceding it. Any variation, however, which could be regarded as material, will be found in the notes.

The Inventory is divided under several heads, commencing with the “Bona et Catalla” found in Wigmore Castle, which consisted chiefly of appliances of war, armour, and arms, with some objects of personal use and articles of household furniture. A few explanatory observations may prove, as I hope, acceptable to the reader.

“Springaus,”1 called in Medieval Latin Espringala, Springarda, &c., were military engines of the nature of the ballista, used, as we learn from Guill. Guiart, to throw quarrels feathered with brass (“li garrot empane d’arain”), and serving also to project great stones or gogions, as stated in an account of the provisions for the defences of Norwich in 1342. (Blomefield, Hist. Norf. vol. ii., p. 63.) In Trevisa’s version of Vegetius mention is made of “grete bowes of brake and spryngoldes wound and bent with vise with huggy shaftes made thereafre with brode and large hedes of stele and irene,” used against war-elephants. The various kinds of baliste or crossbows have never been accurately defined; we here meet with balistae of horn and of wood, both of these kinds being ad vix, namely, fitted with an apparatus for winding up the bow, of which mention occurs in the Romance of Richard Cœur de Lion, where we read that the king “bent an arweblast off vys,” and transfixed seven Saracens. The windlass or moulinet used in this operation is figured in its most perfect form in Skelton’s Goodrich Court Armory, vol. ii., pl. 94; thence doubtless certain crossbows were described as a tour; or, as among the warlike stores of Marlborough, in 1215, “balistae ad turnum,” there found with “balistae ad unum pedem,—balistae cornes ad unum pedem,—ad duos pedes,” &c. Rot. Pat. 16 John. Crossbows of these various kinds are enumerated among the stores of Dover Castle in the Inventory, dated 1344, printed in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 383. The operation of winding up the bow was effected by aid of a stirrup-iron at the extremity of the stock. The designation ad duos pedes has sometimes been considered as relating possibly to the length of the shaft, but this is improbable. It may appear scarcely practicable to have used such a stirrup with both feet, and the numerous representations of bending the crossbow by aid of the stapha or stirrup supply no example of its use in that manner, which would obviously have given much greater purchase when the bow was of unusual

power. The expression of Le Breton, in the Philippidos, "Balista duplici
tensa pede missa sagitta," seems, however, to favour the supposition
that the "balista ad duos pedes" may have been used in that manner.
We must admit our inability to explain the nature of the costce (? ribs
or side-pieces) of wood or horn, described as sine talar', but it is probable
that the appliance last mentioned may have been that alluded to in the
appellation arbaleste à taille, in the Computus of Bartholomew de Drach,
in 1338, cited by Ducange. 2 The term occurs again in a later part of
the Inventory under consideration, "iij. talar' pro balistis et i. viz."
About 1460, John Paston writes thus to his brother Sir John, "I have
delyueryd your .... crosbowys with telers and wyndas, and your
Normandy byll to Kerby to bryng with hym to London." Paston Letters,
vol. iv. p. 420.

Some terms of rare occurrence will be noticed among the armour and
arms. With the pairs of plates, namely the breast and back plates, are
enumerated a cuirie, the leathern prototype of the cuirass, and two pairs
lameriourum, probably a kind of body-armour. Renouard, in the Lexique
Roman, gives "Lamiera, lamiere, sorte d'armure en lames de metal,"
citing a passage in the Life of S. Honorat, where it is mentioned with
the gamboison. The term, and also probably the peculiar kind of armour
which it designated, are Italian. See the quotations cited in the Vocab.
della Crusca, where Lamiera is explained to be "Usbergo di lama di
ferro." Ducange also cites certain statutes regarding dues on importation
of "lameriarum et pectoralium." We have not hitherto found mention
of a pair de lunett', nor of pairs de besessus, unless the latter may be
identical with the pieces of armour, apparently part of the helmet, which
occur in the Life of Richard Beauchamp by John Rous, who relates that
the Earl tilting with Sir Hugh Lawney, "Smote up his visar thries and
brake his besagues and other harneys." 3

An item which presents considerable difficulty here occurs, namely,
"x. tabor' pro ripar'." In the Wardrobe Book, 28 Edw. I., published by
the Society of Antiquaries, p. 89, a payment occurs "pro decern tabures
pro Ripar' emptis." They were purchased by the sheriffs of London by
the king's order, and sent to him at Nottingham. Again, at p. 301, a
payment is found to a messenger carrying the king's letters to the sheriffs,
"pro Taburis et Riparia per eosdem vicecomites emend'," &c., and for
hiring a hackney to bring the said tabors to the king. The term is again
found in a passage in the Chronicles of Ralph de Diceto, under the year
1191, during the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion. 4 A young man of the

2 See in Skelton's Illustrations of the
Goodrich Court Armory, vol. ii. pl. 94,
98, representations of various kinds of
cross-bows, the latch or gros arbaleste, the
prodd or arbaleste-a-jale, &c. There ap-
ppear to have been two kinds of apparatus
for bending the more powerful bows; the
more complicated moulinet, or cranaquin,
and a simpler contrivance called a pied-
de-chevre, or de biche, sometimes called a
crow's-foot lever, figured ibid. pl. 95.
Florio in his Italian Dictionary renders
"Balista, any kind of crosse-bow or til-
lar.—Balista, a stock-bow, a crosse-bow,
a tillar." The term tillar appears to be
retained to designate the lever by which a
rudder is managed, and to which the "talar'
pro balistis" above mentioned
(possibly the crow's-foot lever), may have
had a certain resemblance in form. Com-
pare Carré's representation of the pied-de-
biche, in his Panoplie, p. 264, pl. viii.
3 Cott. MS., Julius E. iv. The draw-
ings in this MS. have been engraved for
Strutt's Manners and Customs: see vol.
ii. p. 160.
4 Rad. de Diceto, Script. Decem., col.
666. Compare Matthew Paris, under the
year 1191.
bishop of London's household had trained a hawk to take teals (cercelle):

"Itaque juxta sonitum illius instrumenti, quod a Ripatoribus vocatur tabur, subito cercella quaedam alarum remigio perniciter evolavit." The hawk, thus baffled, pounced on a pike which was swimming, and carried it to a considerable distance. The bishop sent the hawk and the fish as a curiosity to John, Earl of Mortaine, the king's brother. The glossarists seem to have been greatly perplexed by this passage: Somner, in his Glossary to Diceto, explained ripatores as signifying reapers, and others have followed his interpretation. It is evident however from the "Titulus de vadiis, &c., falconarum, venatorum," &c., in the Household Book, 28 Edw. I., before cited, that ripator signified a person engaged in some of the functions of falconry, possibly in the pursuit of waterfowl on the banks of rivers. Sir John de Bikenore, the Asturcarius Regis, received his wages at the rate of 2s. per diem for 43 days, "per quos fuit extra curiam cum asturcis Regis ad ripam per vices;" and various persons in the service of Sir John received payments for keeping hawks in mew and for time passed "extra curiam in ripando per vices." The word is not found in Ducange: in Henschel's edition we find Ripanare, explained as signifying hawking, aucupari.

The heterogeneous character of the items here enumerated as found in Mortimer's castle, may serve to supply a singular picture of the interior conditions of the stronghold of the Lord Marcher. With the stern appliances of war we find mingled those for field sports, fetters for prisoners, nets for snaring wild beasts, possibly including wolves; the "sperth' de Hibernia," the Irish axe or sparth, which Brompton and other chroniclers tell us was brought to Ireland by the Norwegians; body armour and objects destined only for the tournament; household vessels and provisions; and amidst these an incidental trace of some approach towards social refinements, the large chess-board painted and gilt, the familia of chessmen being also found in a later part of the Inventory; the "tabl' de muge," a board for the game of tables or draughts, formed of some exotic wood, doubtless of aromatic quality, and considered to be that of the nutmeg tree. Such Eastern rarities were held in high estimation. In the Inventory of effects of Humphry de Bohun, 1322, given by Mr. Hudson Turner in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 348, occur the items, "j. poume muge en un crampoun dargent ove menues piers et perles; j. petite coupe de muge ove le pee et le covercle d'argent suzorre."

From the castle the Inventory leads us to the outer court, wherein were stored in stacks various kinds of grain and hay, &c., and there also were found heifers, oxen, swine, and five peacocks, their value was not known.

We next proceed to the effects found in Wigmore Abbey, situated about a mile from the castle. That noble monastery had been amply endowed by Hugh Mortimer, in 1179, and on the present occasion the patron appears to have confided to the monks his costly hangings and coverlets, carpets and dorses, and also his wardrobe, with a precious heirloom, the brazen horn, "quod una cum quodam fauchone est, ut dicitur, Carta terre de Wygmore." This tenure-horn was delivered up to the King; we are not

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5 Liber Garderob., pp. 304—308.
aware that it has been mentioned elsewhere. At the Abbey had been also deposited a quantity of valuable armour, probably part of the provision for the Lord of Wigmore's own person; also a large collection of valuable furniture, hangings, garments, linen, and precious objects of personal use, belonging, as it was said, to the wife of Roger Mortimer. Those who take an interest in military costume will notice some items of rare occurrence, the helm with a guichet, or wicket-like aperture on one side, which might be opened to give the wearer fresh air; the "Camisia de Chartres," possibly a shirt of mail made at Chartres, and of which we have not found mention in any other document, with the exception of the chemise de Chartres, among the armour in which two knights engaged in a judicial combat in Brittany were to be equipped. The horse-armour of leather, doubtless cuirbouilli, flancheurs and piecers, or defences for the flanks and chest, deserve notice. Leathern armour was probably in frequent use for such purposes; thus in the will of the Earl Warren, 1347, we find a bequest to Robert de Iloland, of "les quissers ove le picer de quir qui sount pour mon destrier" and the Chronicle of Louis XI. appended to De Comines' Memoirs mentions a valuable horse, "tut barde de cuyr boully," slain by a shot from a culverine in the attack of Paris by the Burgundians in 1465. A singular item here occurs in the pair "de botes plumetez de ferro." I can only offer the supposition that they may have been covered with iron scales overlapping like feathers, and have been in some degree analogous in their construction to the defences "de pampilon," which, as observed in a former volume of this Journal, bore resemblance possibly to the bearing in heraldry termed by the French papelonné.

The enumeration of the wardrobe of Lady Mortimer contains many items interesting in illustration of personal appliances and costume. Here also we find mention of the few books which occur in this Inventory, consisting of a Psalter and four books of Romances; unfortunately the titles are not given. Among the possessions of Mortimer's confederate, the Earl of Hereford, there was only one secular volume, but one in great repute in his age, the "livre qe est apelee Sydrak," which the fabulous King Boctus caused to be written on all the sciences by the equally fabulous Sydrak.

The farm stock, sheep and oxen, carts and waggons, grain and forage, found at Mortimer's manor of Leinthall Starke, about a mile to the east of Wigmore Castle, are next enumerated, the concluding item being three pair "cignorum aerariorum," in a stew (vivario) at Wigmore, and in other stews within the demesne. To heiry or heire, in the old regulations regarding swans, seems to signify either to make a nest and lay eggs, or to brood, to have young; and aery or every denotes a nest, generally however of birds of prey. See Nares' Glossary. I am unable to determine whether in the passage before us aerariorum may signify brooding swans, or young birds on the nest.

The Inventory concludes with a short list of effects, found after the

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Footnotes:


8 Testam. Ebor., Surtees Society, p. 43.


3 Ancient Regulations regarding swans, Transactions of the Lincoln Meeting of the Institute, pp. 306, 310.
Indenture was made; the only item of importance was a coffer containing charters and writings, which were delivered to the King at Hereford.

ALBERT WAY.

PER ISTUH ROTULUH DEBET REDDI COMPOTUS REGI.

REX.

BONA ET CATALLA INVENTA IN CASTRO DE WYGEMORE, UT PATET PER INDENTRAM. Idem respondet de iij. Springaus cum apparatu; iij. Springaus sine apparatu; xiiiij. Balistis de cornu ad viz, cum tribus costis de cornu sine talar'; viij. balistis de ligno ad viz, cum c. et xxx. quarellis, quorum lxx. pennae de pennis eneis, et lx. de pennis ligneis; iij. ingeniiis pro balistis tendendis; xviij. balistis de ligno ad unum pedem, et una costa de ligno sine talar', cum elx. quarellis; iij. paribus de plates; j. quire; iij. paribus lameriorum; iij. galee (sic) pro justis; iij. paribus bracers (sic); j. pari de lunnet'; j. grate; 

4 In the stores of Dovor Castle, 35 Edw. III., "j. grate pur joutes."

5 See the notes on Capellæ de nervis in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 388.

6 Venacione, erased.

7 Query? Gryne, a snare, laqueus. Trevisa in his version of Vegeceius, writes, that some make "as it were a grenne of ropes" to catch the battering ram.

8 Sic. In the Liberacio the corresponding word is written uncti. Possibly the word should be read uncci, hooks attached to long poles to pull down out buildings, &c., which had taken fire.

9 The whole of these entries of provisions are crossed out. In the margin is written, "Vinum et blad' comp' extra."

1 Perna is sometimes explained to be a gammon of bacon. The Prompt. Parv. gives "Flykke of bacon, Perna, petaso." According to the Ortus Vocabulorum, "Perna est baconus vel baffa porci; est mediatas corporis porci, vel quarta pars bovis, a flyke of bacon."
hominum de Wygemore, videlicet, vj. quarteris, precium quarterii vj. s.; iij. quarteris aven' in garbis, precium quarterii vj. s.; x. vaecis, precium cujuslibet vj. s.; v. affris, precium cujuslibet dimid' mare'; xlvj. boves (sic), precium bovis ix. s.; iiij. quarterns aven' in garbis, precium quarterii iij. s.; iij. quarteris pisarum in garbis, precium quarterii xlv. d. Item.de feno estimato ad xxx. s.; v. affris, precium cujuslibet dimid' marc'; xlvj. boves (sic), precium bovis ix. s.; x. vaccis, precium cujuslibet vj. s.; v. porcellis, precium cujuslibet vj. s.; v. pavonibus, quarum precium ignoratur ; iij. plaustris ferratis, precium cujuslibet dimid' mare'; iij. carectis ferratis debilibus, precium cujuslibet iij. s.

Then follows the Liberacio of all the last-mentioned items. Two pigs, price 2s., were delivered “Ricardo de Burgo pro sustentacione domine de Mortuo Mari.” Two peacocks were sold; and there were accounted for three little pigs and two peacocks “in moro.”

**BONA INVENTA IN ΑΒΒΑΤΙΑ DE WYGEMORE**—Garderob'.] Idem respondet de uno coopertorio pro lecto viridi intexto de Huwanes, cum iij. tapetis ejusdem secte ; j. coopertorio pro lecto de chaump bluetto diversis armis intextis, cum iij. coopertorio pro lecto de opere nodato, cum iij. tapetis ejusdem secte ; j. magno dorsor' pro aula intexto de paping' et griffon'; ij. dorsor' croceis veteribus et curtis, rosis rub' intextis ; j. banquer' ejusdem operis ; j. dorsor' de bono et subtili opere, cum iij. tapetis ejusdem secte ; j. longo banquer' palee de croce et rub'; ij. courtepis de velvetto viridi ; j. tunica ; ij. supertunics, et j. collobio de scarlett' absque furrur' et capudio ; j. tunica, ij. supertunics, j. collobio et j. capudio de panno bruno mixto, absque furrur' ; j. tunica de ynde velvetto ; j. supertunica et j. collobio de rub' scarletto pro estate, absque capuido ; j. tunica, ij. supertunics, j. collobio et uno capudio de panno bruno de morree ; j. supertunica de viridi cum quarterio glauco, et j. capudio linato de sindon' rub'; ij. ulnis et dim' de panno bono stragulato ; iij. ulnis de panno stragulato minoris precii ; ij. ulnis et dim' de panno croeci coloris stragulato minoris valoris ; iij. ulnis de panno croeci coloris non stragulato ; vj. ulnis de panno viridi non stragulato ; xj. ulnis de panno stragulato persi coloris; j. longa pilowe cooperta sindon'; j. capell' nigro furrato de nigro bugeto ; x. minutis pelibus de damis et capriolis ; xj. sagittis cum magnis capitibus ferr'; uno cornu eneo quod una cum quodam fauchone est, ut dictur, Carta terre de Wygemore ; iij. cornua de bugle.

Inde computat x. minutas pelles de damis et capriolis, et unum cornu cneum, liberata (sic) domino Regi per literam suam predictam. Et totum residuum remanet, et postea missum erat per literam domini Regis Constabulario de Glovernia, videlicet Gilberto Talebot.

**ITEM, ARMATURE INVENTE IN PREDICTA ABBATIA.**—Armutar'}. Idem respondet de viij. loricis ; j. corset de ferro ; j. pari de gussettis; j. gorger' dup'; vij. paribus de chaucouns; v. coifes loricarum ; ij. capell' ferr' cum

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2 This term is obscure. *Mora* or *Murza* signifies a lodging, a dwelling-place, as shown in several passages cited in Ducange, edit. Henschel. *in v. Mora*, a moor.

It seems here inapplicable, as does also *Moria* or *Muria*, brine in which the porkers might possibly have been pickled. In the *Comptus* receipts appear “de corio unius affri de morina vendito,” and “de iij. coreis boum et uno coreo vacce in morina venditio;” the meaning being, doubtless, that the hides had been stripped off from dead carcases; in old French *morina* signifies wool taken from sheep which had died of disease (Roquefort). It has not been ascertained at what period the peacock was brought to this country. In an indenture of farming stock delivered to the bailiff of Mangerton, 1381, occur "3 Paukockes, 4 Pohennes." Harl. Cart. 55, B. 45. A "Pohen" appears in the illuminations of the Sherborn Missal. 3 Owls, *chat-huants*. Roquefort gives *Huan, hibou, chouette.*
viser'; j. galea cum guichet; j. capell' ferreum rotundum; j. aketon' cooperto de panno de taftata taneto, cum una camisia de chartres; v. paribus de chanfrenis pro equis ad arma, cum quinque paribus coopertoriorum de frett', cum faunacheris et piceris de corio; ij. paribus de treppes; xj. paribus coopertoriorum ferr' pro equis, et ij. mantell' ferr'; j. pari eirothecarum de plate; ij. bracers de plate; j. pari de gaumbris; j. pari sotlar' (sic) de plate; j. color' de ferro; j. scuto; iiij. lanceis pro guerra; iiij. lanceis pro justis; j. pari de botes plumez de ferro; ij. gladiis cum henneso argentoe.

Et computat totum liberatum domino Regi per literam suam predictam, exceptis j. gorger' dupplici, ij. paribus de treppes, j. scuto, iiij. lanceis pro guerra, et iiij. lanceis pro justis, que remanent in Abbatia predicta.

**BONA INVENTA DE GARDEROBA UXORIS DICTI ROGERI, UT DICEBATUR.**

Garderoba domine. Idem respondet de j. dorsorio, iiij. tapetis, et j. banquer, de una secta, de armis predicti Rogeri; iiij. tapetis de alia secta; iiij. tapetis de bono et subtili opere; iiij. coopertoria pro lecto seace; j. coopertorio pro lecto rub'; j. materaz de sindone cooperto; iij. materaz de canabo; viij. chalon'; j. coopertor' rub' furratum (sic) de minuto vere; j. fustein pro lecto; j. counterpoin pro lecto; xv. paribus linthiaminum; iiij. ridell' pro curtinis de cardo; j. pari de curtinis de cardo palee; j. pari de curtinis de sindone palee; j. ridell' rub' de sindone; j. ridell' albo stratulato de sindone; ij. tunicis de panno de Thars', quarum una de viridi et alia de morree; iiij. coopertunice (sic) de serico taneto absque furrura; iij. coopertunice (sic) de serico taneto absque furrura; j. tunica et iij. coop. opere consuto; j. Spalterio; iiij. libris de Romanciis; j. parva pecia panni pro iij. mappis ad altare; j. mappa pro mensa; iij. manutergiiis parvis; xxij. manutergiis dupplicibus; iij. manutergiiis parvis; xxij. ulnis linee tele; j. manutergio longo; iij. savenap'; j. parva pecia panni linet de invisi duplex (sic); ij. quissinis laneis de opere consuto; j. Spalterio; iiij. libris de Romanciis; j. cofri' trussator', quorum j. continet iij. pannos de velvetto rub' stratulatos in quadam cas'; j. furrura nova de griso vere pro supertunica, et alia pro capucio; j. faludyng' de Hibernia rub'; j. ablo faluding' veteri; j. pecia panni pro iij. mappis ad alteare; j. mappa pro mensa; iij. manutergiiis dupplicibus; iij. manutergiiis parvis; xxij. ulnis linee tele; j. manutergio longo; iij. savenap'; j. parva pecia panni linei texti duplex (sic); ij. quissinis laneis de opere consuto; j. Spalterio; iiij. libris de Romanciis; j. cofri' trussator', quorum j. continet iij. pannos de velvetto rub' stratulatos in quadam cas'; j. pecten, et j. speculum de eboere, j. parvam ymaginem beate Virginis de eboere; j. scurgiam de eboere; j. zonam de amall' et petris preciosis, que, ut dicetur, est fille dicte Rogeri; et alia
coffr' continet j. speculum de amall', et j. famil' de eborre pro scaccario; j. forceerium vacuum; ij. pelves lavator'. Item, ARGENTA INVENTA CUM DOMINA, videlicet; ij. pelves argentei; vj. disci argentei; iiij. salsar' argentea; et ij. ciphi argentei.

Et computat totum liberatum predicte domine de Mortuo Mari, per preceptum domini Regis, exceptis ij. pelves argenteis, vj. discis argenteis, iiij. salsar' argenteis, et ij. ciphis argenteis, qui liberantur domino Regi per literam suam predictam.

BONA INVENTA IN MANERIO DE LEINHTALE STARK'. Idem respondet de ix. bobus pro caruca, quilibet eorum appreciatus ad ix. s.; v. equis pro carecta, precium cujuslibet v. s. per estimacionem; viij. quarterii avo-

norum in tasso, precium quarterii ij. s.; fenum esti }matum (sic) ad valorem xxiiij. s.; j. carecta ferrata et alia non ferrata debilis (sic), cum heresias ad unam carectam, precii ij. s. vj. d.; ij. plaustris debilibus, precium cujus-

libet iiij. s.

Inde computat, ix. boves, iiij. affr', j. carectam ferratam cum heresio, liberat' domino Regi per literam suam predictam; et liberatum domine de Mortuo Mari fenum precii xxiiij. s., precepto domini Regis, et per indenturam; et ij. affr', viij. quarterii avo-

norum, j. carect', et ij. plaustra, in vendicione.

BONA INVENTA APUD LEINHTALE. Idem respondet de iiij. bobus pro caruca debilibus, precium cujuslibet ix. s.; c. ovibus, precium cujuslibet xij. d.; j. plaustro ferrato debili, precii iiij. s.; aven' estimat' in grang' vij. quarterii, precium quarterii ij. s.; et de feno et forag', precii vj. d.

Item, in quodam vivario apud Wygemore et in allis vivaris infra (sic) dominium ibidem iiij. paribus cignorum aerariorum.

Inde computat, iij. boves, liberatos domino Regi per literam suam predictam; et j. bos (sic) in morina, et c. oves, liberatos comiti de Arundel, per literam domini Regis, et per indenturam; et j. plaustrum ferratum et vij. quarterii avenarum in vendicione; et reman' de feno et forag' precii vj. d.; et iiij. pariorum (sic) cignorum aerariorum, de quibus postea iij. in mora, et iiij. in vendicione.

BONA INVENTA POST INDENTURAM FACTAM, videlicet, vj. corde pro springall', iiij. talar' pro balistis, et j. viz; xl. bidentes; j. par rotarum pro carecta; j. coffr' cum pluribus cartis, scriptis, et aliis remembranc'; j. magnum ferrum ad lapides fodiendos et sublevandos, quod vocatur Crowe, et j. magnum martell' de ferro ad idem.

Inde computat j. coffr' cum pluribus cartis, scriptis, et remembranc', liberatam domino Regi apud Hereford', per predictam literam; et totum residiu'm liberatum Comiti de Arundel', precepto domini Regis, et per indenturam. Residuum compoti de mortuo stauro factum fuit per indenturam et recognicionem dicti Alani et attornati sui super comptum, etc.

[In dorso.] INDENTURA: REX,