#  <br> 5 \& 6 Edward III. 

## COMMUNICATED BY

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At a short distance to the right of the road leading from the village of North Creak to Burnham Market, the traveller sees the crumbling ruins of an ecclesiastical edifice. These are the remains of Creak Abbey. On a nearer inspection, he will find they consist of the walls of the choir and transept of the church, with a north chapel; and that the style of architecture is that of Henry III., or Early English. The nave of this church is wholly destroyed, but the quadrangle of the cloister and some portions of the domestic buildings are extant.

The following condensed account of the foundation of this house is taken from Taylor's Index Monasticus.
"In a meadow or heath, called Lingerscroft, lying between Creek and Burnham and containing'" (not four hundred, as Taylor has it, but) forty" "acres, Sir Robert de Nereford, governor or constable of Dover castle, founded a church to

[^0]the honour of the Virgin Mary, A.D. 1206. Previous to this, in the reign of Henry II., Sir Robert and Alice, his wife, had founded an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, for a master, 4 chaplains, and 13 poor lay brethren. William de Geyst, the first master, soon after, with the consent of the Lady Alice, exchanged the secular for the canonical habit of the order of St. Austin, and was called the Prior of St. Mary de Pratis by Creek, and Jeffrey Bishop of Ely, nephew to the patroness, consecrated the chapel A.D. 1221. In 1230, the said lady having granted the patronage of the Priory to King. Henry III., he made it an Abbey and confirmed its privileges. Before the dissolution there were 2 manors, 5 churches, and lands and revenues in 23 parishes appropriated to the Abbey of St. Mary of Lingerscroft."
"In the year 1506, the abbot having died without a convent to elect another, this abbey was considered as dissolved."
"The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII., having in 1506 founded Christ's College at Cambridge, procured a license for settling: the lands and revenues of Creek Abbey, in augmentation of the endowment of that college." ${ }^{3}$

Having occasion, in my capacity as steward, to refer to the older court-rolls of the Manor of North Creak, formerly belonging to the abbey, preserved amongst the college muniments, I met with two Cellarer's Account Rolls, of the time of Edward III., the earliest of which I have transcribed. And here is the proper place to express my acknowledgments to the learned and accomplished Master, Dr. Cartmell, for his kind permission to print its contents amongst the papers of our Society.

The Rev. James Raine, in editing for the Surtees Society the valuable and remarkable collection of charters, inventories,

[^1]and account rolls of the Priory of Finchale, preserved in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, observes that, "every single record which tends to throw light upon the monastic history of England, illustrates at the same time, in almost every instance, the civil history of the kingdom." I am not aware that any document of this description, relating to a religious house in the county of Norfolk, has been printed.

The Roll now before us does throw some light on the economy of a small monastic establishment. Whether I am doing service to history in my humble attempt to edit it, I leave to those who are capable of judging.

The contracted form in which almost every word in this MS. is written, has made the work of decipherment one of no little difficulty; and so diffident am I of my renderings of some of the contractions, that I have thought it best to give it, literatim, as in the original, or as nearly so as the type in our printers' possession will permit. The juxtaposition of the translation on the opposite page will facilitate comparison, and, with the assistance of the glossarial references, enable anyone who consults it to test its accuracy. ${ }^{4}$

Of the possessions and revenues of this small abbey not much information is contained in Taylor's Index or in Dugdale: some is supplied from this Cellarer's Account. From it we collect that in 1331-2 (the 6th of Edward III.) its revenues were mainly derived from three sources, certain and uncertain, viz., from rents and tithes; from what were probably only casual receipts; and from the produce of its own

[^2]demesnes. Sixteen parishes are named in the compotus as those in which the house had lands and tenements or tithes; of these thirteen were in Norfolk. ${ }^{5}$ But the account of this year is irrespective of any rent from Gedney in Lincolnshire, and from Bintry and Leziate in Norfolk. In the second class, the largest receipts were from liveries and carodies, the nature of which is not quite apparent. Those comprised in the third division will perhaps be considered as affording not the least interest.
From the various heads of expenditure the following information may be drawn or inferred.
The convent had in the preceding year acquired by purchase some houses at Norwich, and was put to some trouble and expense in consequence. In one or perhaps both of these cases, for there appear to have been two, they had neglected some necessary form. They had first to apply for a writ for an inquisition, ad quod damnum, to be held by the officer in the county, called the Escheator. Then came the expenses attending the holding of the inquisition, and the survey and valuation of the property, and finally of the seizin or taking possession of it. Whether it was on account of some omission in these proceedings, or of the resistance they were making (and in which they were ultimately successful) against the claim of the king to a corody, we see that some special business required the attendance of the prior (for small as the abbey was they had a prior as well as an abbat) in London, and the employment of a proctor on their behalf before the king's council, and visits on several occasions from king's messengers.

The gathering of the rents required journeys to several places, where the manors and lands of the abbey lay, even to Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, twice a year. These

[^3]expenses, in adddition to the feudal claims which had to be satisfied, somewhat reduced the annual value of the landed revenues.

The number of presents, many of them perhaps bribes, to various people, is remarkable. Besides pecuniary gifts innumerable, from $1 d$. to $1 s$., we find no less than twelve pairs of gloves given at a cost of $4 d$. and $5 d$., and in one case 6 d . a pair, and as many pairs of boots at 10 d . and 1 s . a pair. The king's messengers had rings, which cost 1 s . each. To females, all the gifts were of knives, except that to the daughter of Sir William de Calthorpe, which was a brooch. The prices of many other articles of use and consumption are full of interest, but I shall confine myself to a few observations on the value of the necessaries of life, e. g.:

Stock.-Three steers were sold for 11 s. each, and eight pigs for $2 s .2 \frac{1}{2} d$. a-piece, whilst two steers cost $20 s$. $3 d$. each, and a pig $3 s$. The difference is accounted for on the supposition that the stock sold was lean, bred on the estate, and that purchased was fat stock fit to kill for the table. A sheep for the same use cost $2 s .2 d$. ; yet we find dead meat purchased at the lower rate, namely, beef at 10 s . and 12 s . a carcase, and mutton at $1 s$. and $1 s .3 d$. a carcase-the weight, however, is not given.

Grain.-Fine white wheat, siligo, fetched 5s. 6d. and $6 s .4 d$. the quarter, but what is designated frumentum cost on purchase $7 s$. and $8 s$. the quarter. The latter term is usually accepted for " all manner of corn or grain for bread, especially wheat or rye." I cannot understand what kind would be more valuable than "tritici selecta species, fine wheat whereof they make manchet," which Littleton defines to be the interpretation of siligo. ${ }^{6}$ The prices of barley were

[^4]$4 s .8 d ., 5 s .$, and $6 s$. the quarter ; peas, $3 s .7 d$. and $4 s$. ; oats, from $3 s .4 d$. to $4 s .8 d$. ; malt, from $8 s .8 d$. to $7 \mathrm{~s} .8 d$.

I have been unable to compare these prices with those prevailing in other parts of the kingdom at exactly the same period, but it would appear from Mr. Raines' table, deduced from the Finchale accounts, that in 1313-14 the price of wheat had been as high as 20s. a quarter, while Lloyd gives the price in Oxford market in 1327-8 as ranging as low as from $2 s .8 d$. to $5 s$., according to quality. ${ }^{7}$ In 1338, the price, according to Fleetwood, was $3 s .4 d$., and he tells us, quoting Fabian's Chronicle, that in 1336 there was such plenty of corn and scarcity of money that wheat sold in London by the quarter at $2 s .{ }^{8}$ In 1324 the price of barley at Oxford was $4 s$. , that of oats $2 s .4 d$. In 1338, Fleetwood gives both at only 10 d . We see, therefore, that no correct deductions as to the comparative value of money in this reign can be drawn from the price of corn.

Wages of Labour.-For artificers' work, a man and a boy had 1s. a week; for agricultural labour, a man and boy were paid $10 d$. a week, a man only $6 d$. The prices of thrashing were, for wheat, $3 d$. the quarter, for barley, $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. and $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. the quarter, and for oats, $1 d$. the quarter.

But it is time to refer to the Roll itself.
opinor triticum purum nec aliis granis mixtum.'-(Du Cange in Verb.) In the passage before us it is certainly wheat. Siligo, in Middle-age Latin, means rye. We know that in classical Latin it signifies a fine wheat, praised by Columella and Pliny, as preferable to ordinary wheat, being finer, whiter, and lighter; but in the Middle Ages it almost always represents rye, as it assuredly does in this passage."-(3 S. v. 13.)
7 Lloyd's Book of Prices of Corn in Oxford from the beginning of the Fourteenth Century.
${ }^{8}$ Fleetwood's Chronicon Preciosium.

The Account of Sir Robert the Cellarer, from the Feast of St. Michael in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward III. to the same Feast [A.d. 1331-2.]

Ilveston. ${ }^{1}$-He accounts for ${ }^{2} £ 7.19$ s. $3 \frac{1}{2} d$., the usual rent, ${ }^{3}$ due at Michaelmas term, and for £1. 7s. $6 \frac{1}{4} d$. for extra or additional rent, ${ }^{4}$ and for $3 s$. in arrear of the preceding Easter term, the usual rent; for $11 s$., the profits of the court, and for $1 s .6 d$. for the farm of Ilveston Hall; also for $£ 7$. $15 s$ s. $11 \frac{1}{2} d$., the usual rent at Easter term ; for £1. 4s. $6 \frac{1}{4} d$. for additional rent at the same term; for $1 s .6 d$. for an arrear, at the preceding Michaelmas, of the additional rent, and for $1 s .6 d$. the farm for the Hall.

Recheresthorp. ${ }^{5}$ - He accounts for $£ 6.13 s$. 4 d., for rent of Recheresthorp, at Michaelmas and Easter terms.

Total, £6. 13s. 4 d.
Habeton ${ }^{6}$ and ) For £10 from Habeton and Wreningham, Wreningham. ${ }^{7}$ ) by the hands of John de Hethill, by tally.

Total, £10.
Gately. ${ }^{8}$-For $£ 20$ from the church of Gately, by the hands of Geoffry de Sculthorp, by tally. Total, £20.
Harpley. ${ }^{9}$-For $£ 4$ for the farm of Harpley, by the hands of Melford and William de Adelford. Total, £4. Anemer. ${ }^{1}$-For 50 s., for the farm of Anemer, by the hands of Sir William, Rector of Stivekeye.

Total, £2. 10 s.

[^5]Compm̃ đni Roظi celerar a festo Sc̃i Michis anñ RB. E. Pcij post coquest Q'nto vsq , ad iđ ftw.

Ilveston. ${ }^{1}$-Iđ. $r^{?} .^{2}$ de vij.lj. xix.s ${ }^{9}$ iij.đ õ de cơi carta ${ }^{3}$ de tio sc̃i micћ-Iđ. $r^{9}$. de xxvij. $s^{9} \cdot$ vj.đ. $q^{\alpha_{n}}$ ex $^{\text {ch }}$ com̃ $\operatorname{cart}^{9}{ }^{4}$
 -Iđ. $\mathrm{r}^{?}$. de. xj.s. ${ }^{?}$ de pq'sitis cur?.-Iđ. $\mathrm{r}^{?}$. de. xviij.đ de firma aule de Itn.-Iđ. r. de. vij.7j. xv.ss. xj.đ.õ.de cöi cart de tĩo pasch.-Iđ. r? de. xxiiij. $s^{2}$. vj.đ. $q^{\omega_{n}}$ ex ${ }^{\omega n}$ com̃ cartā eiđ de. xviij.d. de arr). de tio s $s^{2}$ mich peedent ${ }^{?}$ ex $^{\alpha^{n}}$ com̃ cartã.-Iđ. r? ${ }^{\text {? }}$ de xviij.đ. de firma aule.

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Recheresth. ${ }^{5}$-Iđ. r. ${ }^{9}$. de. vj.łj. xiij. $\mathrm{s}^{2}$. iiij.đ. de rẽđ de Recћ de tis $\mathrm{s}^{9}$. mich ${ }^{7}$ Pasch. $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {cu }}$-vj.tj. xiij. $\mathrm{s}^{2}$. iiij.d.
 Wrēingh ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{m}$. ${ }^{7} \quad$ man $^{9}$ Joћ de Hethill p taff. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$-x. tj .

Gatet. ${ }^{8}$-Id. $r^{2}$. de xx.tj. de Ecctia de Gateł p man ${ }^{9}$ Galfređ de Sculthorp̃ p tall. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$-xx. fj . Harpl. ${ }^{9}$-Iđ. $\mathrm{r}^{9}$. de. iiij.łj. de firma de Harpt p man ${ }^{9}$ Melford 't Witl de Adelford.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$-iiij. fj . Anemê. ${ }^{1}$-Iđ. $r^{?}$. de. L.s.s. de firma de Anemê p man Dñi Witt. Rect de stiuekeye.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$-L.s.
${ }^{4}$ Extra communem cartam.
${ }^{5}$ Recheresthorp, v. Assis. Rot., 97 Edw. III.-"Plac. in com. Northamp. pro reddit decem marcarum in Recherestorp."
${ }^{6}$ Hapton, v. Blomefield, v. 175.
7 Wreningham, ib. 119.
${ }^{8}$ Gately, ib. ix. 505.
${ }^{9}$ Harpley, ẑb. viii. 453.
${ }^{1}$ Anmere, ib. viii. 334.

Waterden.-For $20 s$., for the farm-rent of Waterden, by the hands of the Rector of Waterden. Total, 20 s.
Brunham (Burnham.)-For 20s. rent in Burnham, of the fee of Boroe, (Burgh ${ }^{2}$ ) received by the hands of Adam Goldwin; and for 5s., rent of Thorp, by the hands of John de Brunham. Total, £1. 5s.
Bintre. ${ }^{3}$ - No receipt accounted for.
Reppes. ${ }^{4}$-For $9 d$. , arrear of rent, of the year preceding. Total, $9 d$.
Gedeneye.-Nothing accounted for.
Creyk.-He accounts for 7 s., for the skins of 20 ewes $^{5}$ at the larder, and $6 s$. for three ox skins, sold; also $1 s$. $8 d$. for six skins of sheep which died of murrain, ${ }^{6}$ and $1 s .10 d$. for one ox hide sold.

Total, 16s. 6d.
Erpingham.-For 6s., for arrears of rent for the three preceding years, at $3 s$. a year,-the abbat and convent having remitted the rest.

Total, 6s.
Lesyates.-No account, because in arrear.
Fairs.-He accounts for 14s., for the fair of St. Nicholas; $8 s .7 d$. for the fair of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary ; for 13s, for the fair of St. Thomas; and for $8 s$. 6 d . for the fair of St. Bartholomew. Total, £2. 4s.
Receipts from the Messor. ${ }^{7}$-For receipts by the hands of John de Brunham, the messor, by tally, 70 s .

Total, £3. 10 s .
Extraordinary Receipts. ${ }^{8}$-For 40 s. received from Geoffry de

[^6]Watdeñ.-Id. $r^{?}$. de. $x x . s^{?}$. de firma $r^{2} d d$ de Watden $p$ man ${ }^{?}$ Rector ${ }^{9}$ de Watdeñ.

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Brunhm̃.-Id. r. de. xx. $s^{9}$. de $r^{9} d d$ in Brunhm de feod Boroe ${ }^{2}$-ricept $p$ man ${ }^{2}$ àd Goldwyñ.-Id. $r^{2}$. de v. $s^{2}$ $\mathrm{r}^{2} \mathrm{dd}$. de thorp̃-p man ${ }^{2}$ Joћ de Brunhñ.

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\mathrm{Sm}^{4} \text { " }-\mathrm{xxy} . \mathrm{s}^{2} .
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Bintre. ${ }^{3}$-Id. $\mathrm{r}^{\text {? }}$.-

Gedeneye.-Id. $\mathrm{r}^{\text {P. de.- }}$
Creyk.-Ia. r. ${ }^{9}$. de vij. $s^{9}$. de xx. peft ou matr? ${ }^{9}$ ad Lardar ${ }^{9}$. Id. $r^{2}$ de. vj. $s^{2}$ de iij. peft Boū vend.-Id $r^{9}$ de. xx.d. de vj. pell ou ${ }^{9}$ in murr? ${ }^{6}$-Id. $r^{9}$. de xxij.d. de. j. hid-bouiu venđ. $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{xyj} . \mathrm{s}^{2}$. vj.d.

 t co. $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{a}$ — $\mathrm{vj} . \mathrm{s}^{2}$
Lesyates.-Iđ $\mathrm{r}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{n}^{1} \mathrm{q}^{\mathrm{a}}$ a retro-
 vj.む. de Nunđ anūc bẽ mar ${ }^{2}$.-It̃ r${ }^{\text {r }}$. de xiij.s. de
 sc̃i Bartla.

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\mathrm{Sm}^{\prime \prime} \text {-xliiij. } \mathrm{s}^{2}
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Recept ${ }^{9}$ de $I t$. $r^{9} r^{9}$ cep̃ p man ${ }^{2}$ Joti de Brunh ${ }^{2} m$ messor ${ }^{9}$. Messor ${ }^{2}$ ? p tatl. lxx. $\mathrm{s}^{9}$
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {a }}$ - $\mathrm{lxx} . \mathrm{s}^{\text {a }}$.
Forins ${ }^{9} \mathrm{r}^{9}$ cept ${ }^{9}$-Id. de. x1.s ${ }^{8}$. $\mathrm{r}^{9}$ cept de Galfrid de Wisebech

[^7]Wisebech, a novice; also for 13s. $4 d$. received of brother Robert de Docking, ${ }^{9}$ on the day of his profession ; also for $£ 6.13 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$., received of Roger Lomb for a livery; ${ }^{1}$ also for $£ 13.6 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$., received of John Langlif for his carody ${ }^{2}$; also for $£ 10$, received of William de Quarles for his carody, and the release of his chattels after his death ${ }^{3}$; also for $£ 3.11 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$., received of the monies of brother G. de Wisebech.

Total, £36. 4s. 8 d . Wool sold.-For $£ 4.10$ s., received for $22 \frac{1}{2}$ stone of sheep and lambs' wool, at 4 s . per stone. Total, £4. 10s.

Stock sold.-For 33s. for three stotts, ${ }^{4}$ (stears) sold ; also for 17 s. 6d., for eight pigs, sold. Total, £2. 10 s. 6 d . Herbage and Pasturage of Lambs, and Plough land.-For 17 s . for herbage, sold; for 2 s . for pasturage of lambs; and for $3 s .4 d$. for feed sold off cultivated land. ${ }^{5}$

Total, £1. 2s. $4 d$.
Corn sold.-For 7s. 6 d . for one quarter and four bushels of barley sold, of the produce of the preceding year, at the price of $5 s$. a quarter; and for $15 s$. received for three quarters of barley sold at the same price.

Total, £1. 2s. 6d.

9 Robert de Docking afterwards became cellarer, and ultimately (1351) abbat.
${ }_{1}$ What the Iiberacio was for which Roger Lomb paid this large sum is not quite clear. "Libcrationes dicuntur res necessariæ quæ ex debito vel honoris gratiâ magistratuis hospitibus seu peregrinantibus ministrantur." "Livery, pro corrodio."-Spelman's Glossary, who quotes from the Constitutions of Othobon an injunction against a practice which had sprung up of selling them-"quo quidam abbates, \&c., ad certum tempus, vel ad vitam illorum quibus sit concessio, certum quid (quod communiter vendunt \& assignunt.") "Liberationes, alias vero nuncupanter corrodia."
${ }^{2}$ Carodio pro corodio, a corody. Corrodium al. corredium "est aliamenti modus qui in aliquo monasterio alicui concedetur, vel ad terminum vitæ, vel pro certo tempore, vel hereditarie."-Spelman's Gloss. In a more confined sense, a corody is a right of sustenance, or to receive certain allowances of victual and

Nouic ${ }^{2}$. Iđ. $r^{9}$ de xiij.s. iiij.đ. $r^{9}$ cept de ffrẽ Robĩ de Docking $^{9}{ }^{9}$ die pfessiois sue.-Iđ. $r^{9}$ de. vj.7j xiij.s iiij.d. $r^{9}$ cept ${ }^{2}$ de Roğ Lomb. $p$ lib ${ }^{1}$ —Iđ $r^{2}$ de xiij.łj. vj.s̃. viij.d. $r^{2}$ cept Joた Langlif $p$ carod ${ }^{2}$ suo-Id. $r^{?}$ de. x.tj. $r^{?}$ cept de Will de $q^{\text {ar }}$ rles $p$ earođ suo ${ }^{\text {t }}$ cataft suis ${ }^{2}$ laxanđ post mortē suā ${ }^{3}$ Iđ. $r^{?}$. de. lxxj.s? . iiij.d. $r^{2}$ cept de denar ffrís G. de Wisebech— $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$-xxxvj.łj. iiij.s. iiij.đ.

Lana venđ̉.-Iđ r $r^{?}$. de iiij.łj. x.s.s. $r^{9}$ cept de xxij.ł. 't dĩ lañ où ' $\operatorname{agn}^{2}-\hat{q}$ li petr${ }^{2}-\hat{p} c^{2}$ petr? iiij.s.

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Staû̂ venđ.-Iđ. $r^{9}$. de xxxiij.s ${ }^{?}$. de. iij. stott ${ }^{4}$ venđ-Id. $r^{?}$ de xvij.s. vj.đ. de viij porcett venđ. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$-L.s ${ }^{\text { }}$. vj.đ. Erbag' ${ }^{2}$ t-Iđ $r^{2}$ de. xvij $s^{9}$. de Erbag ${ }^{2}$ vendit? -Iđ. $r^{9}$. de. Pastur ${ }^{2}$ agñ ij.s ${ }^{?}$. de pastur agnoz.-Id. $r^{9}$. de. iij s iiij.d.


Blad. vend. Iđ. $r^{2}$. de vij. $s^{?}$. vj. de j $q^{a c r t}$ ordi $\ddagger$ iiij $b^{?}$ venđ de firm' an̄n phedent -pe? qurt. v.s.s. Id $r^{?}$ de. $x v . s^{?} \cdot r^{2}$ cept de. iij. $q^{\text {cu }}$ rt orđi venđ de firma anñ

provision for the maintenance of a servant of the king, charged upon abbeys of royal foundation. The foundress had given the patronage of this abbey to Henry III., who had assumed the right of imposing a corody upon it, which the abbat succeeded in throwing off; (Blom. vii. 76) but that is not the meaning of the word here. I am inclined to think that the large sums paid by Roger Lomb, John Langlif, and William de Quarles were for the purchase of a livery and corrodies, whatever the distinction between the two may be. The abbey was in a manner selling annual charges upon its revenues, for money paid in hand.
${ }^{3}$ It would seem that William de Quarles was also liable to a heriot or a mortuary, which he thus redeemed.
${ }^{4}$ Stotts may be colts, but I think are here to be understood young oxen; the word is in use in the latter sense at the present day.
${ }^{5}$ Arura, a plough land.-Finchale, Gloss.
[VOL. VI.]

Corn sold out He also accounts for $15 s$ s. $10 d$., for two of the grange. $\}$ quarters and four bushels of rye, sold
[Barn.] at the price of $6 s .4 d$. the quarter; also for $5 s .6 d$., for one quarter of the same sold at that price, and for 2 s .10 d . for the sale of four bushels; also for $4 s$., for one quarter of peas sold at that price. Total, £1. 8s. $2 d$.

Sum total of his receipts, £118. 9 s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$.

## Expenditure.

He charges, in account, the following payments :-
Balance of $\}$ For balance of preceding year, £7. 11s. 91 ${ }^{2}$ d. last year.
Debts paid.-To William Adelwald, for the church debt, $66 s$. $8 d$., and to the executors of Sir William de Knapeton, ${ }^{5}$ for an old debt, 66 s .8 d .

Total, £6. 13 s .4 d .
Rents paid.-To Sir William Lovel, for a yearly rent for the term of his wife's life, 66 s .8 d. ; to the castle of Dover for guard, in respect of land in South Creak, ${ }^{6}$ 20 s . ; for expense of remittance, ${ }^{7} 4 \mathrm{~s}$. ; to the Prior of Acre, for tenths in Waterden, yearly, 13s. $4 d$. ; to our sacrist, for church land, and the annual fairs in the churchyard, ${ }^{8} 26 s .8 d$. ; to the Exchequer for South Creak, 16s. $8 d$. ; for castle guard at Northampton, 10 s . for amercements and journey there, $12 d$. ; and to Sir E. de Pakenham, for the marriage of his ${ }^{9}$ daughter, $4 d$.

Total, £7. 18s. 8d.
${ }^{5}$ William de Knapeton was Archdeacon of Norfolk.
${ }^{6}$ Castro Doverie pro wardam in Suthere\%.-Blom. vii. 80.
${ }^{7}$ Deferentis (Swinfield Roll, Abstract and Illustrations, xlvi.)
${ }^{8}$ In curia ecclesic. We know that it was a common custom to hold fairs in the churchyard.

## 327

Blad. venđ. Id. $r^{?}$. de xv. $s^{?}$. x.d. de. ij. $q^{\text {a }}$ rt ${ }^{9}$ 't iiij $b^{9}$ silig ${ }^{9}$

 İ̈. $r^{2}$. de. ij.s. $s^{9}$ x. đ. de. iiij. $b^{9}$ silig ${ }^{9}$ venđ. It $r^{?}$. de iiij. $s^{9}$. de. j. $q^{\text {ch }} \mathrm{rt}^{?}$ pis ${ }^{?}$ venđ̉. $\mathrm{pe}^{?}$. pz .

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 anñ pैceđ. ix.đ.õ. $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$-vij.7j. xi.s ${ }^{\text { }}$. ix.d õ. Debit ${ }^{?}$ solut -Id. cơ. solut ${ }^{?}$ Wi\#̋o Adelwald $\ddagger$ debit eccfie. lxvj.s ${ }^{\text {s }}$. viij.d. Id. cõ. solut executor ${ }^{?}$ dñi Will de Knapetoñ ${ }^{5}$ de antiq ${ }^{0}$ debit ${ }^{?}$-lxvj. $s^{?}$. viij.d.

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\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}-\mathrm{vj} . \not \mathrm{fj} . \mathrm{xiij} . \mathrm{s}^{?} . \text { iiij.d. }
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Ređđ solut?—Iđ, $\widetilde{\text { co. }}$. solut ${ }^{?}$ Dño Wiłto Lovell-de añn $\mathrm{r}^{9}$ ẽđ tēpor vite $\tilde{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{x}$ sue-lxvj. s? viij.đ. Id. तo solut ${ }^{?}$ cast ${ }^{9}$ dou'ie $£$ ward i suthcr ${ }^{9}{ }^{6}$-xx.s. ${ }^{9}$. In $\operatorname{expñ}$ deferent ${ }^{7}{ }^{7}$ —iiij. s? . It $\widetilde{\text { co }}$ sot Prior $^{9}$ de Acr $^{9} 甲$
 sac'ste nre p Pra ec̃̃e 't nun̄d an̄n ì cur̂ ec̃̃̃e ${ }^{8}$
 viij.d. It̃ ad Ward cast ${ }^{?}$ Norћ.-x.s. It solut? ibid $p$ añciañt ' $t$ itiñe. xij.đ. It solut dño. E. de Pakenh ${ }^{\text {ch } m}$ 甲 marit fit $\mathrm{su}^{9}{ }^{9}$ iiij. đ.

$$
\text { Sm }^{c u}-\text { vij..fj. xviij s. }{ }^{\text {s. viij. }} \text {. }
$$

[^8]Tenths paid.-For our tenths to our Lord the Pope, for the first term of the second year, and for the first term of the third year, $£ 7.2 s$., and for acquittance, $4 d$.; also payment at Lincoln, 20s. $7 \frac{1}{4} d$., and for acquittance, $2 d$., expense of remittance, $12 s$.; also paid there for an absolution for the whole term of the preceding year unpaid, $3 s .4 d$.; to the collector's clerk, $12 d$. ; to Itherius, the Pope's nuncio, 7 . ., and for acquittance, $2 d$.; also payment to our ordinary, ${ }^{1}$ for coin of full weight, 7s. 6d. Total, £9. 3s. $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. Expenses occasioned, For a gift to the sub-escheator for by purchases. houses and land of William Toly, according to agreement ${ }^{2}$ of the year preceding, for an inquisition, $10 s$.; also to his clerk, for respiting ${ }^{3}$ the extent (valuation) of the houses at Norwich until his account, $2 s$. ; also for the inquisition made of the houses in Norwich, with the expense of the cellarer, 27 s. $2 d$. ; also to Robert de Hollewell, the sub-escheator, after Christmas, as a gratuity, ${ }^{4} 3 s .4 d$., and one pair of gloves ${ }^{5}$ at the price of $6 d$., in consequence of the inquisition, and to his son for two occasions, $12 d$., and a pair of boots ${ }^{6}$ price $11 d$., and to his squire, ${ }^{7} 6 d$.; also for the expenses of the Prior at London about the writ called "quod damnum, ${ }^{8}$ " and other writs, $48 s .3 d$.; also for two writs for amercements in the counties of Norwich and Leicester, 5 s. ; also for a fine of the lands acquired of William [Toly], to the exchequer, 40 s., and for their respite for fifteen days, $2 s$.; also the expenses

[^9]Decim? solut ${ }^{9}$ —ld. co solut? $p$ decim ${ }^{9}$ ñris Dño $\tilde{p} \tilde{p} p$ tio po scđi añn. 't q tio p̂mo tcii añn.—vij tj. ij.s ${ }^{\text {f }}$. ' q aq̃et—iiij.d. It̃. solut apd Lincołn-xx.s? . vij.d. qua. It̃ p aq̃et. ij.d. In expñ deferēt.-xij. s. . İt solut ${ }^{?}$
 iij.s? iiij.d. It̃ cłoco collect ${ }^{?}$-xij. $\begin{gathered}\text { d. It } \\ \text { solut }\end{gathered}$
 solut ${ }^{9}$ orđi ${ }^{1}$ nr̃o $p$ denar ${ }^{2}$ de libra—vij.s ${ }^{p}$. vj. đ.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{m}-\mathrm{ix.fj} . \mathrm{iij} . \mathrm{s}^{\text {b }} \text {. j.đ. } q^{m}
$$

Exp̃n fẽe p-Iđ co dats stescaetor ${ }^{9}$ p domibz $\ddagger$ trr? W. toly. pq̃sicơibz. excōuēcõe ${ }^{2}$ an̄ni ̣̂ cedñ piq̃sit -x. $s^{9}$. It̃ etico
 comp̃ suũ- $\mathrm{ij} . \mathrm{s}^{9}$ - It̃ co $p$ inq̃sicoe fc̃a $p$ dom ${ }^{9}$ in Norwic? ${ }^{\text {c }} \operatorname{expñ}$ celef? -xxvij s ${ }^{?}$. ij.đ. It̃. Rob de hollewett stescaet $p^{9}$ t nat ${ }^{9}$ excur ${ }^{9}$-iij. $s^{9}$. iiij. đ. 7 j.
 xij.đ. 't j. par caligg. ${ }^{6}$ คैल $^{9}$ xj.đ. İ Armigo ${ }^{7}$ suovj.đ. İ̈. in exprn por ${ }^{\mathfrak{n}}$ apd Lōdon p br̃i qd vor ${ }^{\text {q. }}$ dāpnū ${ }^{8}$ t aliis bribz-xlviij.s. . iij.đ. Iť. p. ij. brïbj. p ancian̂t' ĩ com̃ Norwyc 't Leycestr? - v.s. İ solut ${ }^{2} \mathrm{p}$ fine $\mathrm{tr}^{2}$ Wi\#t adq̂ sit ad $\operatorname{scc}^{\text {ch }} \mathrm{m}-\mathrm{xl} . \mathrm{s}^{\rho}$. I $\tilde{t}$


[^10]of the cellarer for making entry into (taking legal possession of) the houses at Norwich, 2s.; also the expenses of John de Brunham at London, 6s. ; for the charter of our Lord the King, for the purchase of the messuage and land of Ida ${ }^{9}$ Portinghal, and for an inquisition about the charter of our Lord the King, $22 s .4 d$.; to another clerk of the escheator, $6 s .8 d$., and to another clerk of his, $12 d$. ; also to Sir Henry, the clerk in chancery, $13 s .4 d$., and to his clerk, $2 s$. ; also to Robert de Hollewell, the sub-escheator, for an inquisition made of the same land, $20 s$. ; also payment for the land and messuage of Jule, 11 s ., and to Sir Robert Jule, for land surrendered into the hands of the Lord, $6 s .8 d$. ; likewise for the abatement ${ }^{1}$ of a writ about the chattels of our men (tenants) at Norwich, $12 d$.

Total, £11. 12s. 8d.
Travelling ${ }^{2}$ expenses $\mid$ For the expense of the prior, at of the Prior and Cellarer $\}$ Norwich, 18d.; the expense of and others. $\int$ the cellarer, at Norwich, $15 d$.; the expense of the cellarer another time, at Norwich and Habeton, for payment of tenths, $12 d$. ; for expense of the cellarer at the meeting ${ }^{3}$ at Norwich, 18d.; also the expense of Master Elye ${ }^{4}$ going to Gedneye to the court of Sir John de Ros, 12d.; for a donation to Andrew de Carleton, according to agreement entered into for a trespass done to him, ${ }^{5}$ $18 d$. ; also the expense of a novice going to Iselham for ordination, ${ }^{6}$ and his squire, ${ }^{7} 6 s .6 d$.; also the expense of a novice at Aylsham for ordination, 2s. $6 d$. ;
${ }^{9}$ Or of John de Portinghal.
${ }^{1}$ Fractione vel fracto, breach (?)
${ }^{2}$ Forinsecee, expenses out of doors or away from home.
${ }^{3}$ Query, ad comitiam (?)
${ }^{4}$ Dominus Elye, one of the canons. He was afterwards cellarer.

## 331

£ ingr? ssu facien đ î dom in Norwyc ${ }^{9}-\mathrm{ij} . \mathrm{s}^{9}$ It in $\operatorname{expñ}$ Joћ de Brunh ${ }^{\text {ch } m}$ apud Lōdoñ-vj.s? $p$ cart ${ }^{\text {² }}$ Dñi Reg de pq̃sico e mes ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Pr}^{2}$ Ide ${ }^{9}$ portinghat-It p iqusic inde cart? Dñi Bx. xxij.s? iiij.đ. It ctic alt escaet?—vj.s viij.đ. It at ctico eĩđ xij.đ. It̃ Dño Henr? clic ${ }^{?}$ cancett-xiij.s? . iiij.đ. It ctico suo-

 It̃ dño Rob Jule p $\operatorname{Tr}^{9}$ in manu Dñi surs ${ }^{9}$ rẽđ vj. $s^{9}$. viij. đ. It̃ p fract ${ }^{1}$ j. br̂)uis-p catałl hoiũm ñroz apd Norwy-xij.d.

$$
\text { Sm }^{\text {ch }} \text {-xj.fj. xij s? . viij.đ. }
$$

Expñ forĩnceec ${ }^{2}$ Pror ${ }^{2}$ 't cet t

Iđ. co in $\operatorname{expñ}$ por ${ }^{2}$ apđ Norwyc -xviij.đ. It̃ in expñ cele? apđ Norwyc -xv. đ. It in expñ celer at vic apd Norwye ${ }^{2}$ 't habeton̄ $p$ decim ${ }^{9}$ soluenđ-xij.đ. It in $\operatorname{expñ}$ celer) ad com ${ }^{3}$ Norwyc -xviij.d. It co in expn dñi Elye ${ }^{4}$ ท̂s Gedeneye ad cur Dñi Joћ de Ross -xij.đ. İ

 ad ordines $\tilde{c} \operatorname{arming}^{97}$ suo-vj. s ${ }^{9} \cdot v j \cdot d-I \tilde{t}$ in $\exp \tilde{n}$ Nouic ${ }^{9}$ apđ Aylsh $^{\text {an }} \mathrm{m}$ ad ord- $\mathrm{ij} . \mathrm{s}^{\text {? }}$. vj. đ-It $\widetilde{\mathrm{co}}$ in

[^11]also the expenses of the novices at Norwich, $16 d$., and the expense of the cellarer at Norwich, another time, 12d.; also the expense of Master Ely at Norwich, $4 d$., and for his expense at Watton before Sir John de Ros, ${ }^{8} 3 d$. ; also the expense of the cellarer at Norwich and Habeton, after autumn, ${ }^{9}$ $15 d$. ; and the cellarer's expence at Norwich for the abatement of a writ, ${ }^{1} 15 d$. Total, £1. 2s. $2 d$. Delivered for vestments ) For a cape for rainy weather, purof Abbat and Canons. chased, with the silk and the making, ${ }^{2} 12 \mathrm{~s}$. ; also delivered to the lord abbat, ${ }^{3}$ for vestments, £1. 6 s .8 d . ; and to six brethren for vestments, £4.; to brother John, 10s.; to the cellarer for boots, $2 s$. ; to brother Robert de Doking for slippers, $6 d$; for the purchase of a portmanteau, ${ }^{4}$ $9 d$. Total, £6. 11s. 11 d. Liveries ${ }^{5}$ [payments ) To the steward of Ilveston, for his fee, of fees ${ }^{6}$ [salaries.] $13 s .4 d$. ; to our bailiff there, $6 s .8 d$.; also to him, for receiving ${ }^{7}$ the steward at the annual court held there, 3s. $4 d$. ; also to John de Watton accompanying ${ }^{8}$ him to Northampton, 6s. $8 d$.; to the foreman ${ }^{9}$ at Recheresthorp, 2s.; to John de Hinton for his annual fee, $13 s .4 d$.; to John Toly, for his annual fee, 13 s .4 d .; also to him by the abbat, for a gratuity, 6s. 8d.; to John Adelwald, 10 s . ; to Philip de Norwich, 6s. $8 d$. ; to John de

[^12]expñ nouicoz apđ Norwyc－xvj．đ．－In expñ cele apđ Norwyc ${ }^{9}$ alia vice－xij•đ．－It $\widetilde{c o}$ in $\operatorname{expñ}$ dñi Elye apd Norwyc？．iiij．đ．It in expñ eiusđ apđ Watton $\operatorname{cor}^{9}$ Dño J．de Ros $^{98}-\mathrm{iij}$ ． $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{It}$ in $\exp \tilde{n}$ celer？apđ Norwyc＇${ }^{5}$ Habeton pt autūp ${ }^{9}$－xv．d— In expñ celer apd Norwyc ${ }^{9}$ p fract ${ }^{9}$ j breuis ${ }^{1}$－ xv．d．
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ xxij． $\mathrm{s}^{\text {b }}$ ． $\mathrm{ij} . 屯$.

Lit ad vest ${ }^{9}$ Iđ．cõ．$p$ vna capa pluuiat emp̃ $c \bar{u} \operatorname{ser}^{2}{ }^{\text {Ct }}$ factur ${ }^{22}$
 viij．đ．It li千．vj．soc ${ }^{\text {² }}$ ad vestim．iiij．łj．Ĩ
 Roも de Doking ${ }^{2}$－vj．đ．ad sotlar－It in j mat emp


Libacoes ${ }^{5}$ Iđ．$\widetilde{c o}$ ．lī senescatt de Itn $p$ feođ suo－xiij．s． ． feod ${ }^{6}$ iiij．đ．Iモ̃ Batlo nró ibiđ—vj．s？viij．đ．I p $r^{2}$ cepāt ${ }^{7}$ senescalt ad cur tenenđ anñ－iij．s ${ }^{?}$ ． iiij．đ．İ̃ Joћ de Wottoñ com ${ }^{8}$ Norћ—vj．s viij．đ— It̃ ppoõito ${ }^{9}$ de Recћ．ij．s $s^{4}$－It̃ Joћ de hintoñ p feod suo anñ．xiij．s ${ }^{\text {s }}$ iiij．đ．It Joł toly，p feođ suo anñ－ xiij．s．${ }^{2}$ ．iiij．đ．It eiđ $p$ ађぁm excur ${ }^{2}$－vj．s？viij．đ． It̃ Joћ Adelwald－x．s．s．It Philip ${ }^{\text {p }}$ de Norwyc ${ }^{\text {— }}$


[^13]
## 334

Geyste, 6s. 8d.; to Thomas de Milham, 6s. 8d.; to William Adelwald, 20s. ; and to William de Waterden, 3s. $4 d$. Total, £5. 18s. 8d. Liveries given out, For three robes given out, viz., to Peter to the servants. $\}$ the cook, John de Brunham, and Thomas Northare, at the price of $45 s$.; for three robes given out to Simon the porter, Edmund de Taverham, and Hilcroff, at the price of 35 s.; to Roger the baker, for his robe, $6 s .8 d$.; to John Grume, 6 s .8 d. ; and to William of the stable, 6 s .8 d. ; also to him for slippers, ${ }^{1} 12 d$. ; to Madur, $6 s .8 d$. , and to him for slippers, $12 d$.; to master John, 6s. $8 d$. ; also to him for slippers, $6 d$. ; to Richard of the kitchen, ${ }^{2} 12 d$. ; to Dunte, a man of W. Adelwald . . . . . ${ }^{3} 12 d$. ; to Frethe, for slippers, $6 d$. ; to Laurence Homing, $6 s .8 d$.; and to Stephen, the clerk, for his service, 4 s .

Total, £6. 9 s .
Travelling expenses, Expenses of John de Brunham going to of servants. ${ }^{4}$ Ilveston and Northampton, 5s. $11 \frac{1}{4} d$.; of Roger de Brunham to Hoyland, 7d.; of Peter the cook to Lynn, $6 d$., and another time to Lynn, ${ }^{5}$ $4 d$.; of John de Hethill to Repes, $3 d$.; of John de Brunham to Gedeford, Northampton, and Ilveston, 3s. $9 \frac{1}{2} d$.; of Roger de Brunham to Elington, 8d.; and for the expense of Nicholas de Lexham, our proctor in the council at London, ${ }^{6} 10 s$.

Total, £1. 2s. $0 \frac{3}{4} d$.
Gratuities.-To the bailiff of Earl Warren, ${ }^{7}$ 12d.; to the

[^14]Thom de Milh "m—vj.s . viij.đ. It Wiflo Adelwald -xx.s $s^{\text {n }}$-It Witto de Watdeñ-iij.s? iiij.đ.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{c}-\mathrm{C} . x \mathrm{xiij} . \mathrm{s}^{\rho} \text { viij.d }
$$

Litacões Iđ. co łib p. iij Rō. s. Petr? cóco Joh de Brunh ${ }^{\text {ch } m}$
 liڭ Simoñ janit'. Edm̃ de Taưh "m. 't Hillcroff
 Joh Grum̃e vj.s? viijd. Et Wiłto de Stablo. vj.s? viij.đ It eiđ ad sotlar ${ }^{9} \mathrm{~s}^{1}$-xij.d. It madur—vj.s? viij. (—It̃ eiđ̃ ad sotlares-xij.đ-It magrof Johvj.s? viij.đ. It eiđ̃ ad sotlar?s—vj.đ. It Ric de coqu² - xij.đ. It Dunte hõi. W. Adelwald de çomo ${ }^{3}$ đi-xij.đ. If frethe ad sotlars-vj.đ. It̃ laur ${ }^{2}$ homing ${ }^{2}$ vj.s ${ }^{9}$ viij. đ-It̃ Stepた̃o ctico $¥$ ŝuic ${ }^{9}$ suo-iiij.s. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{vj} .7 \mathrm{j} . \mathrm{ix} . \mathrm{s}^{3}$.
 famło ${ }^{4}$ 't North—v.s. . xj.đ qu-It in $\exp \tilde{n}$ Roğ de Brunh ${ }^{c} \mathrm{~m}$ Vs ${ }^{9}$ Hoyland vij.đ. It in
 alia vice $\widehat{\text { Vs }}{ }^{2}$ Lenñ. ${ }^{5}$ iiij.đ. It in $\exp \tilde{n}$ Joわ de Hethill $\mathfrak{\text { vs }}$ ? Repes-iij.đ. If. in $\operatorname{expñ.~Jo\hbar ~de~}$ Brunh ${ }^{\text {ch } m ~ V s ~}{ }^{9}$ Gedeford Norћ Iłn-iij.s. ix.đ.ö. I in $\operatorname{expñs}{ }^{?}$ Roğ de Brunh "m v̂s Elingtoñ-viij.đ. It̃ $p \operatorname{expñ}$ Nichi de Lexh "m pcur nrô i 9 cit ap ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Lõdon ${ }^{9}$ x. $s^{9}$. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$-xxij. $\mathrm{s}^{9}$.õq $q^{\text {an }}$. Donacóes-Id. ad. Bałfo com Warenñ ${ }^{7}$-xij.đ. If̃ garc ${ }^{98}$

[^15]serving-lad ${ }^{8}$ of John de Estrow, for a present, ${ }^{9} 4 d$. ; to the bailiff of the honor of Clare, ${ }^{10} 3 d$. ; to Melford's serving-lad, for a present, $1 d$.; to Bekeham, $3 d$. ; to a messenger of the Lord Bishop, $3 d$.; to the serving-lad of Ralph de Walsingham, 2d.; in purchase of gloves, $4 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$.; also gave to the Vicar of Baeburgh a pair of boots, ${ }^{1}$ price $12 d$.; to Sir John, chaplain to William Adelwald, ${ }^{2}$ a pair of boots, price 12 d. , and to Andrew de Hunstanton, for a present, $3 d$.; also in the purchase of twelve pairs of gloves, 4 s .8 d ; to the serving-lad of E. Adelwald, 3d.; to Laurence de Stowe, 12d., to his serving-lad, $2 d$. ; to Walter de Conteshale, $6 d$., to his lad, 1 d.; also to William de Hemenhale, 2 s. ; to his squire and clerk two pairs of boots, price 20 d. , and to his follower ${ }^{3}$ and serving-lad, 9 d .; to the bailiff of the hundred, $4 d$. ; to Gigge, $4 d$; to James de Causton, 12d.; to Richard de Banham, $6 d$.; to their men, $3 d$. ; to John de Houton a pair of boots, price $12 d$. ., his serving-lad, $2 d$. .; to the Dean of Burnham, 12d.; to the men of John de Estrow, for a present, 6d.; to Master J., Rector of Freng, a piece of Aylsham cloth, ${ }^{5}$ price $4 s$, and to his brother a pair of boots, price 12d.; to his lads and servitors, 20d.; to John Toly, a pair of boots, price 12d.; to Bekham, 6d.; to his brother, 2d.; to his serving-lad at times, 2d.; to Sir - de Balderwell, clerk, the corrector, ${ }^{6} 2 s$. ; to the corrector's

[^16]
## 337

Joћ de Estrou p exenñ ${ }^{9}$-iiij.đ. It Batto de Clar ${ }^{210}$ -iij. đ. It̃ Garec Melford $p$ exenñ j.d. It Beke$h^{\text {c" }} \mathrm{m}$ —iij.đ. Nūcõ dni epĩ. iij.đ. Gare ${ }^{3}$ Rađ de
 vi.đ. İ̃ dat ${ }^{?}$ vicar ${ }^{ }$de Baeburg ${ }^{2}$-j. par cał ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {P }} \mathrm{c}^{9}$. xij.đ. It̃ Dño J. capłto. W. Adelwald²-j. par cał. pe ${ }^{\text {. }}$. xij.đ. It anđ de Hūstanton $p$ exenñ-iij.đ. It in xij par ciroc ${ }^{9}$ emp iiij $s^{2}$ viiij d—Garc?. E. Adelwald-iij.đ. It̃ Laur de Stowe. xij.đ. Garc suo-ij.đ. Walzo de Couteshale-vj.đ. Garc? suo-j.đ. It Witr de Hemenhale-ij.s ${ }^{⿹}$. It armig
 suis—ix.đ. Batto hundr²iiij.đ. Gig.ge—iiij.đ Jacoも de caustoñ-xij.đ. $\mathrm{Ri}^{ }$de Banh "m—vj.d, hōibz suis [ $\mathrm{eoz}{ }^{4}$ ] -iij.d Joћ de Houtoñ-j. par cat— pc ${ }^{\text {. }}$ xij.d. Garc suo-ij.d. Decano de Brunh ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{m}$ -xij.đ. It hoibz Joћ de estrou $p$ exenñ-vj.d. It mag̃ro J. retor de Freng ${ }^{9}$ j. tet. de aylsh ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{m}^{5}$


 -ij.đ. Dno de Balderwell ctic ${ }^{9}$ corrutor ${ }^{9}$-ij. ${ }^{9}$ armig' corretor' j. par cat $\hat{\mathrm{pc}}{ }^{\mathrm{g}}$ x.đ. clic ${ }^{9}$ Z hoilbz
${ }^{3}$ Servienti.
${ }^{4} \mathrm{EO}_{0}$ is written over suis.
${ }^{5}$ Tela de Aylsham. "This town, in the time of Edward II. and III., was the chief town in the county for the linen manufacture: in old records nothing more common than the Aylsham webs, the fine cloth of Aylsham, \&c."Blomefield, vi. 283.
${ }^{6}$ Corrector, a custos or agent, (v. Swinfield Roll, Abstract and Illustration excii.) Possibly, however, for coreator, choreator, the chorister, or chorus master.
squire, a pair of boots, price 10 d. ; to his clerk and men, 21d.; also to the bailiff of the honor of Morley, $6 d$. ., and to Alcok, 2d.; to the squire of Sir William de Wauncy, ${ }^{7}$ a pair of boots, price $12 d$. ; to the serving-lad of John Dauny, 2d.; to the serving-lad of Sir William de Calthorp, 2d.; to John Leche, a pair of boots, price $12 d$.

Total, £2. 1s. $4 d$.
Further Gratuities.-To the serving-lad of Alice Chenere, for a present, $3 d$. ; to Bekham's grandson, 2d.; to two messengers of our lord the King, two rings, price $12 d$. ; to their serving-lads, $5 d$. ; to the ser-ving-lad of the Rector of Oxwyk, 2s.; to the serving-lad of the subescheator, at times, $4 d$.; to W. Adelwald's serving-lad, at times, for presents, $5 d$. ; to the escheator's clerk, a pair of gloves, price $4 d$.; to the overseer ${ }^{8}$ of John de Frenge at Lynn, for a present, a pair of gloves, price $4 d$. ; to Andrew de Hunstanton, for a present, 2d.; to Philip de Norwich, a pair of gloves, price 5d.; to his serving-lad, 2d.; for gloves purchased in London, 9 d .; given by the cellarer to the workmen of William Feliz of Norwich, at times, 2d.; to Morle's serving-lad, 2d.; given to the squire of the Rector of Oxwyk, a pair of boots, price $12 d$. ; to the workmen of the Rector of Oxwyk, by the cellarer, 6 d. ; to Ann, the wife of E. de Taverham, a knife, ${ }^{9}$ price $3 d$. ; to the son (or daughter) of Alice Gilles, $2 d$. ; to the daughter of Barowe de Stanhow, 2d.; to Bekham's grandson, 2d.; given to the butler of the Rector of Crek, a pair of boots, price 12d.; to Sir Nicholas, Chaplain of Anmer, a pair of gloves, price $4 d$; to a messenger of our

[^17]corr̃t ${ }^{2}$-xxj.đ. İ̃ morle batto-vj.đ. It Alq̂ kij.đ. It̃. armig dñi W. de Wauncy ${ }^{7}$ j. par. cat $\widehat{p} c^{9}$ xij.d. Gare ${ }^{\text {g }}$ Joћ Danny-ij.đ. If. Gare ${ }^{2}$ dñi. W. de calthorẽ. ij.đ. Joћ leche j. par cat. $\hat{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{D}}-$ xij.đ.
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ xlj.s. . iiij.đ.

It̃m de Donat ${ }^{9}$ Iđ co. dat ${ }^{9}$ garc ${ }^{9}$ Alic ${ }^{9}$ Chenê $p$ exenñiij.đ. It̃ nepot ${ }^{\text { }}$ Bekh ${ }^{\text {c" } m — i j . d . ~ I t ̃ ~ i j . ~ N u n c e ~ D n ̃ i ~}$ B. ij. anut. $\mathrm{p}^{9}$. xij.đ. Gare ${ }^{9}$ suis-v.đ. Garc ${ }^{9}$ $r^{3}$ tor $^{2}$ de Oxwyk-ij.đ. Garce stescaet p. vices. iiij.đ. Gare? W. Adelwald $p$ vic ${ }^{9} p$ exenñ-v.đ. It ctico escaet ${ }^{?}$. j. par ciroc ${ }^{9}$ คै ${ }^{9}$ —iiij. ${ }^{\text {t. }}$ Garig ${ }^{98} \mathrm{~J}$. de freng ${ }^{\mathfrak{2}}$ lenñ $p$ exenñ-j. par cir ${ }^{2} \hat{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{c}^{\mathfrak{}}$ iiij. It anđ de Hunst' $p$ exenñ-ij.đ. Philipp de Norwye j. par ciroc ${ }^{\text {² }}{ }^{\text {pe? }}$. v.đ. Garcio suo. ij.む. In ciroc ${ }^{\text {? }}$ emp̃ de lōdoñ-ix.d. It dat $p$ cel opar Wiłt feliz de Norwyc -p vices-ij.s? It gare mort-ij. đ. It dat armigo $\mathrm{r}^{2}$ tor $^{9}$ de oxwyk-j. par cat- $\mathrm{pe}^{9}$ xij.đ. İt opar? ${ }^{9}$ tor de oxwyk-p cet. vjã. İt
 Alic ${ }^{9}$ Gilles-ij.đ. It filie Barwe de stanћ-ij.đ. Nepot ${ }^{9}$ Bekh ${ }^{\text {c" }} \mathrm{m}$-ij.む. İ̃ dat ${ }^{9}$ pincern ${ }^{9} \mathrm{r}^{2}$ tor ${ }^{9}$ de Crek j. par cal pè. xij.đ. It Dño Nich captl de


[^18]lord the King, a ring, price $12 d$. , and to his two serving-lads, 5d.; to the squire of the Rector of Frenge, a pair of gloves, price $5 d$., and to his serving-lads, 5d.; to Margery de Plask and her son, the chaplain, two knives, price $6 d$. ; given to Ela, daughter of Sir W. de Calthorp, by the abbat, a brooch, ${ }^{1}$ price $3 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. ; to Sir James, the chaplain of Creyk, a piece of Aylsham cloth, price 4 s .; to Simon, servant of William de Calthorp, and to his messor, two pairs of gloves, price $8 d$. ; to the Rector of Waterden, a pair of gloves, price $5 d$. ; to his lad, 2d.; to Paganus, ${ }^{2}$ the subescheator, and his clerk, and their men, 3 s .5 d. ; to Richard . . . ${ }^{3}$ a pair of gloves, price $6 d$. ; to the serving-lad of Thomas de Milham, 2d.; to the officiating clerk, $6 d . ;$ to his serving-lad, $1 d$. ; to William Feliz of Norwich, and his fellow, two pairs of gloves, price 10 d. ; to a messenger of our lord the King, a ring, price $9 d$. ; to his serving-lad, $3 d$.; also to another King's messenger, 2d.; to Matilda Marchez and her sister, two knives, price 20 d .; to Sir William de Alderford, a pair of gloves, price 5d.; to the serving-lad of William Feliz, 2d.; to the summoner, ${ }^{4} 4 d$. Total, £1. 11s. $1 d$. Stock bought.-One pig bought at $3 s$. ; one sheep bought at $2 s .4 d . ;$ and two oxen bought at $40 s .6 d$.

Total, £2. 5s. 10 d .
Cost of buildings.-For wages to Richard Hert and his boy, for three weeks' work, coping ${ }^{5}$ a wall, 3 s. ; to the

[^19]
## 341

j．anut $\mathfrak{p} \mathrm{c}^{?}$ xij．đ．It ij gare ${ }^{乌}$ suis－v．d．It armig $r^{2}$ tor ${ }^{2}$ de freng＇ j ．par ciroce．$\cdot \mathrm{P}^{2} \mathrm{c}^{9}$ v．đ．It Gare suis －v．đ．It margar ${ }^{2}$ de plask＇t fit suo capłto ij．cult ${ }^{\text {？}}$ —pén－vj．đ．It dat Ele fit dñi W．de Caltћ p
 cap̈tlo de Creyk－j．tet de Aylshm p̂c．iiij．s？－It sim＇ीvient＇W．de Calth＇t messor？ij．par？ciroc？${ }^{?}$ ． pُc？viij．đ．IE Rector？de Watđ．j．par ciroce ${ }^{\text {pe？}}$ ． v．đ．Gare suo ij d It Pag ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ ne ${ }^{2}$ stbescaet ${ }^{2} t$ ctico suo＇t hoibz suis－iij．s．v．d．It Ric ppeller ${ }^{9}{ }^{3} \mathrm{j}$ ．
 It clico off ${ }^{9}$－vj．đ．Gare ${ }^{9}$ suo－j．đ．It Wiłło feliz de Norw＇ t soc̃ suo－ij．par ciroc ${ }^{\text { }}$ pe？$\cdot$ x．đ．Nūco dñi B．j．anut $\mathrm{p} \mathrm{c}^{\text {² }}$－ix．đ．Garce suo－iij．đ．İ̃ alio nūe ${ }^{9}$ dñi B．ij．đ．It matilđ marchez $\ddagger$ soror ${ }^{9}$ sue．ij． cultelt $\mathrm{pc}^{2}$－xij．d．Dño Wi\＃t de Alderford．j．par ciroc ${ }^{2} \mathrm{pe}^{2}$ v．đ．Garec Will feliz－ij．đ．Sumunitor ${ }^{9}$ －iiij．đ．
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{xxxj} . \mathrm{s}^{\text { }}$ ．j．む．
 emp̃．ij．$s^{3}$ ．iiij．đ．It $\widetilde{c}$ ．in ij．stott ${ }^{?}$ emp̃．xl．s？vj．đ $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {cu }}-\mathrm{xlv} . \mathrm{s}^{⿹}$ ． $\mathrm{x} . \mathrm{d}_{\text {．}}$ Cust ${ }^{\text {² }}$ domoz－Iđ co．in stipnđ $\operatorname{Ric}^{9}$ hert＇${ }^{7}$ gare ${ }^{9}$ suo p．iij．


[^20]${ }^{4}$ Summunitor，summonitio，citatio．－Spelman．
${ }^{5}$ Artis muri cooprendi．Cooperio，to tile，whence to cope，to put a ridge of brick on the top．
［vol．vi．］
same Richard, for tiling and repairing the wall ${ }^{6}$ of the water-mill, by task, ${ }^{7} 7 \mathrm{~s}$.; to Matthew Bacon and his son, for a week, 10d.; to Andrew Clint and his boys, for three days, 6 d .; to Matthew Bacon and his son, for two weeks, 2s. 4 d .; for wages of three men about the chamber of William Adelwald, for two weeks, 19d., and for clay bought, 7 d. ; also to Matthew Bacon and his son, for a week and two days, 18d.; and to Richard Hert and his boy, for four weeks, 4 s .

Total, £1. 1s. $4 d$.
Cost of ploughs and) For a payment to Roger the smith, carts and harrows. $\}$ according to agreement, annually, for shoeing the oxen ${ }^{8}$ and palfreys, ${ }^{9} 40 \mathrm{~s}$.; also to him for fixing six iron spikes, $7 d$. ; and another time for fixing eight iron spikes, ${ }^{1}$ in repairing wheels and carts, $6 d$.; also for staples and irons to a tumbril, 12d.; for cart-plates, ${ }^{2}$ with broddnails, ${ }^{3} 12 d$. ; for the repairs of wheels, and a swivel bought, 4 d .; for tiring a pair of wheels, 16 s .1 d .; for a horse-hide, $6 d$.; also another time in repair of wheels, in thripples ${ }^{4}$ and nails, $12 d$.; for housings ${ }^{5}$ and cruppers, ${ }^{6} 15 d$.; for traces ${ }^{7}$ and bridles, ${ }^{8} 10 d$.; for traces and bridles, $8 d$.; and for cart-plates, . . . . irons, ${ }^{9}$ and linch-pins, $3 d$. ; for cart-plates, $12 d$.

Total, £2. 5 s. 1 d .
Cost of the mill.-In wages to Hamon le Bek about the mending of a mill rod, broken, and other small
${ }^{6}$ Parietem molendini aquatici.
${ }^{7}$ Task-work, taken by the piece, not by the day.
${ }^{8}$ It may be thought that they would not shoe oxen, but vide in Finchale ccelxxviii, pro ferrura boum.
${ }^{9}$ Palefridus, a saddle-horse.
1 Gad. "A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a gad nail." "Gads, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour."-Halliwell.

2 Cluttum, clutum, "a clout or iron plate to a cart or waggon." -Swinf. Gloss.
${ }^{3}$ Broddi, small nails.-Finchale, Gloss.
copacõe ${ }^{7}$ emdacoue piet ${ }^{9}$ molend aq $^{4}$ tic $^{9}{ }^{6}$ ad task $^{97}$
 Andr' clint 't gare ${ }^{9}$ suis p. iij. dies-vj.p. It math Bacun 't fit suo p. ij. sept?-ij.s?. iiij. đ-It in stip̄̄đ iij hoim c'ca camam Will Adelwald. p. ij. sept ${ }^{9}$ xix.đ. It in argift emp -vij.đ. If math Bacun $\mathfrak{z}$ fil suo p. j. sept ${ }^{?}$ 't ij diebz-xviij.đ. It Ric hert ₹ Gare ${ }^{9}$ suo. p. iiij. sept-iiij.s. .

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{xxj} \cdot \mathrm{~s}^{\text {? }} \text {. iiij.đ. }
$$

 't cart ${ }^{\text {' }} \mathrm{t}$ rest ${ }^{\text {? }}$. ferrur ${ }^{2}$ stott $^{8} t$ palefr ${ }^{9} 9$-xl. $s^{9}$. It ciđ $p$ posicõe. vj. gadđđ ferr? - vij.đ. It eiđ alia vice $p$ posicooe viij. gadd ${ }^{1}$ ferr ${ }^{2}$ ì eñdat rotą ' $\mathfrak{z}$ cartar-vj.đ. It in stapples 't ferr ${ }^{9}$ ad tumeratl xij.đ. In carteclut ${ }^{2} \tilde{c}^{2}$ brođđ ${ }^{3}$-xij.d. It in eñdat rotay ${ }^{7} t$. swyuił emp̃. iiij.đ. It $\widetilde{c o}$ in ferrur ${ }^{2}$ j par rotaz-
 in em̃acoe rotag. $\bar{i}$ frett ${ }^{4}{ }^{4} t$ clauis-xij. $\begin{gathered}\text {. } \\ \text {. It }\end{gathered}$ in Huces ${ }^{5} \mathfrak{t}$ curpñs ${ }^{6}$-xv.đ. It in trayc ${ }^{97} 7$ capistr $^{98}$ x.d. It in traye ${ }^{\text {? }} \mathfrak{t}$ capistr? ${ }^{\text {? }}$ viij. đ. It in carteclut ${ }^{?}$ . . . . . hirnes ${ }^{9}$ t linpinnes-iij.đ. In carteclutosxij.d

Cust ${ }^{9}$ mold-Iđ. co. in stip̃nđ Hamoñ le Bek c ${ }^{9}$ ca fractur ${ }^{9}$ virg ${ }^{9}$

[^21]$$
2 \times 2
$$
jobs in the yard, ${ }^{1}$ for two weeks, $12 d$.; for an iron hoop ${ }^{2}$ and nails to the same, $10 d$.; for three iron ties ${ }^{3}$ to the mill shaft, $2 s$; for half a hundred of fir-boards ${ }^{4}$ to the mill and the utensils in the yard and $\ldots$.... ${ }^{5} 7$ s. Total, 10 s .10 d .
Ointment for sheep, In payment to the shepherd on the east and four folds. ${ }^{6}$ side, for the anointing of the sheep, for the whole year, $18 d$. ; to the shepherd for the anointing of the ewes for the year, $3 s .4 d$.; to the shepherd of the western fold, for ointment, for the year, $5 d$. ; and a lock ${ }^{7}$ for the marsh fold, $10 d$.

Total, $6 s .1 d$.
Cost of bake-house For fourteen stone of lead, bought for and $\ldots .^{8}$ and the repair of the leaden trough ${ }^{9}$ in utensils. $\int$ the bake-house, 7 s.; in wages for work ${ }^{1}$ and other things to the same, $4 s$.; for hoops for the same, $2 s .5 d$. , and nails for the same, $4 d$. ; for the purchase of a tub, ${ }^{2} 8 \frac{1}{2} d$.; for two bolting cloths, ${ }^{3} 6 d$.; also to Walter the cooper, for repairing the utensils and the large vat ${ }^{4}$ new made, $3 s .9 d$. ; and another time for hoops and labour, $15 d$. ; and again another time to him and his fellow, for four days about the vats, and for hops, 2 s .10 d .; also to him on St. Thomas' day, for hoops and his wages, 20 d . ; for a hundred and half of nails to a bench, ${ }^{5}$ $4 d$.; to Walter the cooper on St. Michael's day, for his labour and hoops, 12d.; for two barrels in spring, ${ }^{6} 3 d$.
£1. 6 s. $0 \frac{1}{2} d$.
${ }^{1}$ Curia or curtilagium.
${ }^{2}$ Circulo ferreo, cum clavis.
${ }^{3}$ This is doubtless the right interpretation, but the concluding letters of the word ligariis (?) are not clear: we find ferro ligatus in Finch. Gloss.
${ }^{4}$ Estrisbord.-Du Cange. Bordis de Estland.-Finchale, 1xvi.
${ }^{5}$ A word here interlined is illegible.
${ }^{6}$ Unctio ovium, et quatuor faldarum, vel quotius faldce (?) : four folds certainly appear to be mentioned.
molenđ cõ. fract ${ }^{\text {'t }}$ alijs minut ${ }^{\text {i }}$ in cur ${ }^{1}$ p. ij . sept ${ }^{\text {? }}$ xij. $d .-I \tilde{t}$ in $c^{2} c^{2} t^{2}$ ferr $^{2} \tilde{c}$ clau ${ }^{2}$ ad eanđ-x.d.-I $\tilde{t}$ in iij ligariii ${ }^{3}$ ferr ${ }^{2}$ ad axam molend-ij.s ${ }^{9}$. -It in di cent ${ }^{9}$ de estrisbord ${ }^{4}$ ad molend ${ }^{7} t$ ad vtensilia in

$\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{an}}-\mathrm{xs} \times \mathrm{d}$
Vnco ou ${ }^{9}$ 't Iđ. co. soluc ${ }^{9}$ bercar ${ }^{9}$ expte orient ${ }^{9}$ p vncóe ou?
 vnctõe $p$ anñ—iij.s?. iiij. đ—It Bercar? falđ occiđ p uncõe $p$ añn-v.d-It $\operatorname{serr}^{27}$ paluđ fald-x.d.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{a n}-\mathrm{vj} . s^{{ }^{2}} \cdot \mathrm{j} \cdot \mathrm{~d}
$$


 utēsit $\quad$ t $\tilde{c} t^{9}$ eund-iiij.s ${ }^{9}$-It in circtis ad eunđij.s $\mathrm{s}^{5}$. v.đ. In clau? ad eunđ-iiij.đ. In j. tina ${ }^{2}$ emp̃. viij.đ.õ. İ in. ij. butatt ${ }^{3}$ vj.d. It Walt̃o cupe $p$ em̃dat ${ }^{9}$ vtẽsiliū ${ }^{\text {'t magn }}{ }^{2}$ cun $^{2}{ }^{4}$ de nouo fact ${ }^{9}$
 It eiđ alia vice $\mathfrak{t}$ soc ${ }^{9}$ suo $p$ iiij dies $c^{9}$ ca cunas $\mathfrak{t}$

 İ Walto cupe die $s^{9}$ mich. $p$ op suo ${ }^{\text {t }}$ circtis-xij. đ. In. ij. barett. ad ve. ${ }^{6}$ iij.d. $\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}-\mathrm{xxvj} . \mathrm{s}^{\text { }}$.õ

## 7 Serrura.

${ }^{8}$ This word effaced so as to be illegible.
${ }^{9}$ Plumbus, a leaden vat.-Domesd. S. Paul, lxxiii.
${ }^{1}$ Probably an error for facturam et catera.
${ }^{2}$ Tina-" According to Du. Cange a great wooden vessel used in washing or wine-making."-Finchale, Gloss.
${ }^{3}$ Butallum, bultallum. Bultclothe, \&c., the cloth used in sifting meal.Finchale, Gloss.
${ }^{4}$ Cuna, a salting vat, (Swinf. Gloss.) or, cuva, a tub.-Domesd. S. Paul.
${ }^{5}$ Ad torellum. Torellus, a bench.-Du Cange.
${ }^{6}$ Barellos ad verem (?)

Fuel bought.-For five hundred of sedge ${ }^{7}$ bought, 12 s .10 d ; five hundred of sedge bought, with porterage, ${ }^{8} 11 \mathrm{~s}$.; seven hundred of sedge, 14 s . 7 d .; for two thousand and three hundred large turves, 2s. $9 d$. ; for ten thousand and four hundred turves bought, 12 s ., and six thousand, 5s.; also for five hundred of sedge bought, 10 s .10 d ; three hundred of sedge, $6 s .6 d$. , and six hundred and a quarter at 12 s .11 d .; also for eight thousand turves, 5s. $4 d$.; for six hundred and five score of sedge, 12s. $7 d$ d; for four hundred of sedge, $8 s .2 d$. ; for five thousand turves, 2s. 10 d .; for half a hundred of sedge, $15 d$., and for one thousand turves, 15 d . Total, £5. 19s. 10 d .

## The Indorsement.

Expenses of barn $\mid$ For fifteen ells of cloth for sacks, 2s. 6d.; and granary. ${ }^{9}$ \} for eighteen ells of cloth for a winnow. ing fan, ${ }^{10} 3 \mathrm{~s}$.; for a ladder bought for the barn and dove-house, ${ }^{1} 4 d$. ; to Paulinus de Sitisterne, for repairing the baskets ${ }^{2}$ and winnowing-fan, $6 d$. ; to him another time, $4 d$; for an iron fork ${ }^{3}$ to the sheaves, $4 d$.

Total, 7 s .
Forage and hay bought.-In purchase of straw, ${ }^{4} 6 \mathrm{~d}$. ; in purchase of hay from W. Adelwald, $5 s$.; in one cart-load ${ }^{5}$ bought at Sechithe, ${ }^{6} 10 \mathrm{~s}$. ; in two cartloads bought elsewhere, 20 s. 7 d .

Total, £1. 16s. 1 d.

[^22]Focale emp̃－ld $\widetilde{c o}$ in $v^{c} \operatorname{car}^{97} \mathrm{emp}$－xij． $\mathrm{s}^{9}$ ．x． d ．It in $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{c}}$ ． car $^{9}$ emp $\tilde{p} \operatorname{ptac}^{9}$－xj．s ${ }^{9}$－It in vij c．car－xiiij．$s^{2}$ ． vij．đ．It̃ in ij mit ${ }^{t}$ iij ${ }^{\text {a }}$ turも gross－ $\mathrm{ij} . \mathrm{s}^{\text { }}$ ．ix．đ．It in．x．mit ${ }^{\text {＇t iiij}}{ }^{c}$ ．turb emp xij．s ${ }^{2}$ ．I $\tilde{t}$ in vj．mit turも－v．s．${ }^{9}$ ．It in $v^{c}$ caric ${ }^{9}$ emp．$x . s^{?}$ ．x．đ．In iijc．
 xj．d．In viij mil turbar ${ }^{2}$ v．s．${ }^{9}$ ．iiij．त．In vj ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ．caric ${ }^{9}$ ＇t $v^{\mathrm{xx}}$－xij． $\mathrm{s}^{2}$ vij．đ．In iiijc．carc ${ }^{9}$ viij． $\mathrm{S}^{2}$ ．ij．đ．If in v．mif turも－ij．s x．đ．In đi．c．car－xv．đ．In mił turt．xv．d．

$$
\text { Sm }{ }^{\alpha-} \text { C.xix.s. }{ }^{\text {s. x. }}
$$

## ［A tergo．］

Expñs $g^{\alpha \omega} n^{9}$ Iđ．cơ．in．xv．vin pann̄ ad saccos－ij．s？vj．đ． ${ }^{7} \mathrm{~g}^{\left(\alpha^{\prime}\right.} \mathrm{nar}^{\mathfrak{q})} 9$ İ̃ có．in xviij．vłn panñ ad ventit ${ }^{10}$－iij．s ${ }^{9}$ －It̃ in j．scala ad $g^{\text {cu }} n^{2}{ }^{2} t$ ad colū̄¹－em $\tilde{p}$ －iiij．đ．It̃ paulino de sitest ${ }^{?}$ ne $\ddagger^{*}$ em̃dacõe corbett $^{2}$ $\mathcal{7}$ ventit．vj．đ．It eiđ alia vice－iiij．đ．In ferr？ furc $^{2}{ }^{3}$ ad garも—iiij．d．$\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{a n}$－vij．${ }^{\text {？}}$ ．
forag＇${ }^{\text {＇}}$ t fenū Iđ．cơ．in patt ${ }^{4}$ emp̃．vj．đ．It in feno emp de emp̃ W．Adelwald－v．s．${ }^{9}$ ．It̃ in j． $\operatorname{car}^{2} \mathrm{c}^{25} \mathrm{em} \tilde{p}$ apđ sechithe ${ }^{6}$－x．$s^{2}$ ．It in ij．car ${ }^{9} \mathrm{c}^{9}$ emp̃ alib－ xx．s．${ }^{9}$ vij．đ．
$\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an－}}$ xxxvj．s．. j．${ }^{\text {a．}}$

## ${ }^{1}$ Columbarium．

${ }^{2}$ Corbella，baskets for carrying on the shoulder．－Domesd．S．Paul．Skeps．
${ }^{3}$ A pitchfork．
${ }^{4}$ Pallearium．－Du Cange．Palea，short straw．－Littleton，Dict．
${ }^{5}$ Carecta，a cart；carectatum，a cart－load．
${ }^{6}$ Sech－hithe．Seche near Downham．Hithe，a wharf，a landing－place in a river．

Wheat ${ }^{7}$ bought.-In purchase of six quarters of wheat, $48 s$, at the price of $8 s$. the quarter; and in purchase of five quarters of wheat, with the benefit of the overweight, ${ }^{8} 35$ s., at 7 s. the quarter ; and two bushels of wheat for $2 s$.; also in purchase of fifteen quarters of wheat, with the overweight of six bushels, $£ 6$, at $8 s$. the quarter; and in two quarters and four bushels of wheat, with the overweight, $20 s$., at $8 s$. the quarter.

Total, £11. 5s.
Barley bought.-In purchase of one quarter of barley, $4 s .8 d$.; four bushels of barley, 2s. $8 d$. ; and four quarters of barley, 24 s ., at 6 s . the quarter; also of two bushels of barley, $18 d$. ; and of three quarters of barley, 18 s., at the price aforesaid; also for nine quarters of barley, bought of the servants in summer-time, 45 s ., at the price of 5 s . the quarter ; and in purchase of four bushels and a half of peas, $3 s .7 d$.

Total, £5. 0 s .5 d .
Oats bought.-In purchase of four quarters of oats, $14 \mathrm{~s} .8 d$, at the price of $3 s .8 d$. the quarter; and seven quarters of oats, $29 \mathrm{~s} .2 d$. , at $4 \mathrm{~s} .2 d$. the quarter; and ten quarters of oats, 46 s .8 d ., at 4 s .8 d . the quarter; and four quarters of oats, $18 s .8 d$. , at $4 \mathrm{~s} .8 d$. the quarter ; and six quarters, 24 s .6 d. , at $4 s$. the quarter, besides the carriage; also for two quarters of oats, 8 s ., at 4 s . the quarter ; for two quarters, $7 s .6 d$. , at $3 s .9 d$. the quarter; for four quarters, $16 s$. , at $4 s$. the quarter ; and for one quarter, $4 s$.

Total, £8. 9 s .2 d .
Malt bought.-Given out to Sir John the canon, for malt exchanged, ${ }^{9} 15 \mathrm{~s}$.; also in purchase of eleven quarters

[^23]
## 349

ffrim ${ }^{7}$ emp -Id. $\widetilde{c o}$. in vj. $q^{\text {a }} \mathrm{rt}^{9}$ frm emp -xlviij. $\mathrm{s}^{9}$ -


 vj $b^{9}-\mathrm{vj} .7 \mathrm{j} .-\mathrm{pe}^{9} q^{a} \mathrm{rt}{ }^{9}$-viij.s. It in ij $q^{a} r t^{?}$ iiij.


Sm ${ }^{c}-\mathrm{x} .1 \mathrm{j}$. v. $\mathrm{s}^{9}$.
 in. iiij. $b^{9}$. orđi. ij. $s^{s}$. viij.đ. It in iiij. $q^{c h} \mathrm{rt}^{\text {b }}$ orđi
 orđi emp -xviij.đ. It in iij $q^{\text {ch }} \mathrm{rt}$ ) orđi emp̃xviij. $s^{?}$. $\stackrel{p}{ } c^{p} p \xi-I \tilde{t} \widetilde{c o}$ in ix. $q^{c} r^{p}$ ordi em $\tilde{p}$ de famtis in estat -xlv.s. $\cdot \hat{\mathrm{pe}^{9} q^{a r} \mathrm{rt}}$. v. $\mathrm{s}^{?}$. -It in iiij.


Aueñ emp̃-Iđ. co. in iiij $q^{\omega} r t^{9}$ aueñ emp -xiiij. $s^{s}$. viijđ.
 ij. đ. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{c}^{9} q^{a r} \mathrm{rt}$ —iiij. $s^{9}$. ij.d. If in $x q^{a c r t}$ aueñ emp




 iij. $s^{9}$. ix d—It̃ in iiij $q^{a} r t^{9}$ aueñ-xvj. $s^{9} \cdot{ }^{p} c^{9} q^{\alpha c} \mathrm{rt}^{9}$ —iiij. $s^{3}$. It in j q $q^{\omega} \mathrm{rt}{ }^{3}$ —iiij. $s^{2}$.

$$
\text { Sm }{ }^{c /} \text {-viiij.7j. ix.s. }{ }^{2} . \mathrm{ij} . đ
$$

Bras emp̃—Iđ. co lit dño J. cañ—p mut? bas ${ }^{9} .{ }^{9}$ xv.s. ${ }^{9}$ —Iđ.

The first word may be either $m u c^{2}$, mut ${ }^{2}$, or $i n u t^{?}$; the second may be basa, pro bala, sagina, fascis, onus, sarcina (Du Cange), or it may be an error for brasio. Pro inutile bast would be, for an unserviceable heap; pro mutzo brasio, for borrowed malt: I have adopted mutato.
of malt, £4. 4 s .8 d. , at the price of 7 s .8 d . the quarter; and of three quarters, 24 s ., at $8 s$. the quarter ; also in purchase of ten quarters of malt, 70 s., at the price of $7 s$. the quarter; and five quarters, 33 s .4 d ., at 6 s .8 d . the quarter.
Total, £11. 7s.

Thrashing the contents ) For thrashing forty-six quarters and of the barn. $\left.{ }^{1}\right\}$ four bushels of wheat, 11 s .7 d ., at the price of $3 d$. the quarter; and thirty-seven quarters of rye, ${ }^{2} 9 s .3 d$., at $3 d$. the quarter; for thrashing sixteen quarters and a half of peas, 3s. $1 \frac{1}{2} d$., at $3 d$. the quarter; for thrashing thirtysix quarters of oats, 3 s., at $1 d$. the quarter; for thrashing nine score and seven quarters of barley, 20 s. $5 d$., at $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. the quarter.

Total, £2. 8s. $4 d$.
Thrashing in the) For thrashing nine quarters and four new barn. ${ }^{3}$ bushels of wheat in the new barn, $2 s .4 \frac{1}{2} d$., at $3 d$. the quarter; and seven quarters and two bushels of rye in the new barn, $21 \frac{1}{2} d$., at $3 d$. the quarter; also thrashing eight quarters and four bushels of oats in the new barn, $8 d$., at $1 d$. the quarter; and for thrashing seventeen quarters of barley in the new barn, 2s. $1 d$., at $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. the quarter, less one halfpenny.

Total, 6s. 10 d.
Small expenses $\}$ In purchase of parchment, ${ }^{5} 8 \mathrm{~d}$.; for casin the yard. ${ }^{4}$ trating pigs for the year, $9 d$. ; for three hundred nails, ${ }^{6} 6 d$.; for making a pickaxe, ${ }^{7} 6 d$.; for manure bought, $12 d$. ; for a net $\ldots . .{ }^{8} 3 d$.; for two hundred large nails, $8 d$.; for iron for a

[^24]



 grang ${ }^{\text {b }}$ vij.đ. $\widehat{p} c^{9} q^{\text {cr } r t^{9} \text {. iij.đ. In } x x x v i j . ~ q^{c} r t ~}$



 $S^{c}$ xlviij.s? iiij.đ,
 $\mathrm{g}^{\text {" }} \mathrm{nj}$. ${ }^{3}$





$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{vj} . s^{\text {s. }} \cdot \mathrm{x} . \mathrm{d} .
$$

Expñ minut - Iđ. co. in pcameno ${ }^{5}$ emp -viij.đ. In castracöe in cur ${ }^{24}$ porcett $p$ anñ. ix.d—In. iije. clau ${ }^{6}$ vj.d. It̃ in factur ${ }^{9}$ j. pikoys. ${ }^{7}$ vj.đ. In fimo emp̃-xij.đ. In j. rete ad. . . . . . ${ }^{8}$ iij.đ. In ije clau magñ-

[^25]dung fork and a shovel, ${ }^{9} 3 d$.; for a bucket, $6 d$.; for one hundred and a half of nails, $5 d$.; for small stakes, ${ }^{1} 2 d$.; for two forks, $3 d$. Total, 5 s .11 d .

Costs of the cellar For bread bought on two occasions, 18d.; and kitchen. another time for bread bought, $8 d$.; for bread on the eve of the Annunciation of the blessed Mary, and on Good Friday, ${ }^{3} 7 d$. ; also for ale bought on two occasions, $12 d$.; for ale another time, $7 d$. , and another time, $8 d$. ; and for three stone of tallow ${ }^{4}$ bought, $4 s .6 d$.; for cotton bought to make candles, $6 d$. ; for platters, ${ }^{5}$ cups, ${ }^{6}$ dishes, ${ }^{7}$ and saltcellars ${ }^{8}$ bought, $3 s .11 d$. ; for making candles of cotton, $2 d$.; for a sieve, ${ }^{9} 1 \frac{1}{2} d$. ; for a large knife for the kitchen, $4 d$.; for a box, ${ }^{1} 1 d$.; for tallow, $3 d$.; for mending the plates ${ }^{2}$ and vessels, ${ }^{3}$ at times, $5 d$.; for two barrels made for the abbat's chamber, $2 d$. ;

* for ale another time, 7d.; and to John de Bintry, for his customary monthly allowance, ${ }^{4} 2 s .4 d$.

Total, 15s. $8 \frac{1}{2} d$.
Stores bought ) For a weigh ${ }^{5}$ and half of salt, 12s.; for half in gross. $\quad$ a last ${ }^{6}$ of herrings, with the curing, 25s.; and for half a last of herrings to hang up, ${ }^{7}$ with the carriage and salting, 27 s .9 d .; for two carcases of mutton, ${ }^{8} 2 \mathrm{~s}$.; for two carcases of beef, with the

9 Vanga. Vanga ferrata, "a wooden shovel tipped or mouthed with iron." -Finch. Gloss.

[^26]viij.đ. In ferr ${ }^{9}$ ad fure ${ }^{9}$ ad fiñ 't ad vang ${ }^{99}$ iij.đ. It in j. bukett'? vj.đ. In clau'. c. ' $\begin{gathered}\text { di. }\end{gathered}$ v.đ In puis virg ${ }^{2}$ - ij.đ. In ij. furc ${ }^{9}$-iij.đ.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\mathrm{cn}}-\mathrm{\nabla} . \mathrm{s}^{?} . \mathrm{xi} . \mathrm{d}^{2}
$$

Cust . celâ? t. -Id. co in panē emp̃ p ij. vices. xviij.đ. It at coqñ. vice ì pane em $\tilde{p}\left[p . i j\right.$. vices $\left.^{2}\right]$-viij.đ. It in pañ ī vig' . Añ̄ū ${ }^{9}$ bẽ m. 'Z die parasceu ${ }^{9}$ —vij đ. Iť in ceruis ${ }^{2}$ emp̃ $p$. ij . vices-xij.đ. It alia vice $\tilde{1}$ ceruis ${ }^{\text { }}$ —vij.đ. It in ceruis ${ }^{9}$ alia vice. viij.đ. It in iij. petr $^{2}$ cepi $^{4}$ emp̃. iiij.s. ${ }^{2}$ vjđ. In cotun emp̃ ad candeł vj.đ. In plateH5 ${ }^{5} \operatorname{cip}^{26} \operatorname{disc}^{77}{ }^{7}$ salsar ${ }^{8}$ emp -iij. $s^{9}$ xj.đ. In factur) candet de cotun-ij.đ. In j. sar ${ }^{9}$ j.d.ō In. j. cultett ad coq̃u? magñ-iiij.d. In j. pix iđ. ${ }^{1}$ j.d. In ce $\tilde{p}^{i}{ }^{\circ}$ iij.đ. In emidat pateH ${ }^{7} t$ ceđ ${ }^{2}$ ollar ${ }^{93}$ p vices v.đ. In. ij. bareff fact' $p$ cama Aわbis ij.đ. It̃. in cैuis alia vice-vij.đ. It Joћ de Bintre ¢ mor ${ }^{2}$ sua $e x^{\text {tr }}$ cur $^{2}$ p. ñsē ij.s. iiij. đ

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}-\mathrm{xv} . \mathrm{s}^{9} . \text { viij.đ.õ. }
$$

Staur ${ }^{9}$ emp $\tilde{p}$ đ cõ. in j. weg $\hbar^{5}$ sal $\mathfrak{t}$ di. xij.s. ${ }^{2}$. It in dĩ Lest ${ }^{6}$ in gross $\quad$ Allec $c^{9} c^{9}$ cur ${ }^{9}$-xxv. $s^{9}$. It in di lest allec ${ }^{9}$ ad penđ ${ }^{7} \tilde{c}$ portat ${ }^{?}$ ' salsat ${ }^{9}$-xxvij.s' . ix.đ.

${ }^{2}$ Cedula, vas portable.-Du Cange.
${ }^{3}$ Olla, a pot; ollar, a cover of a pot.-Littleton.
${ }^{4}$ Pro more suà extra curiam per mensem.
${ }^{5}$ Wegh. "Waga est tam plumbi quam lane, cepi, et casei, et ponderat xiiij. petras."-Statutem de ponderibus et mensuris. "Et quælibet petra constat ex duodecim libris."- $i b$. Rastell's edit. 597 . I have been favoured with like extracts quoted from a MS. by the courtesy of the editor of Notes and Queries.
${ }^{6}$ Lesta allecium. "Leste, nowmbyr, as heryngys and other lyke."-Promp. Parv. s. v. By statute a last of herrings were accounted by ten thousand.-ib.n. "Last vero halecis continent decem miliaria, et quodlibet miliaria continet decies centum, et quodlibet centum sexies viginti." -Stat. 31 Edw. III. ubi sup.
${ }^{7}$ Ad pendendos.
${ }^{8}$ Multones, verveces, wethers.
offal and feet, ${ }^{9} 24 \mathrm{~s}$.; for four carcases of mutton, 5 s. ; for a carcase of beef, 10 s.; for fish to store up, 4 s .4 d. ; for eleven carcases of mutton, with the offal and feet of four oxen, 14 s .; for fowls, viz., sixteen bought, 2 s .8 d. ; for six fowls, 12 d. ; for salmon, $2 s .8 d$. ; for a quarter [of a stone] of rice, $2 s$. ; for geese to put up to fatten, ${ }^{1} 18 \mathrm{~d}$. ; for half a quarter [of a hundred] of fish, $5 s .6 d$.; for a quarter [of a-hundred] of fish, 11s. $3 d$. ; for twenty sea-fish, ${ }^{2} 6 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. ; for a quarter [of a hundred] of fish bought, 6 s . 2d.; for thirty geese to put in stock, $5 s .2 d$. ; for fifteen geese bought, $2 s .10 d$. ; for half a last of herrings and the porterage, $20 \mathrm{~s} .5 d$., and for half a hundred of sea-fish, $25 s$. $4 \frac{1}{2} d$.; for a weigh of salt, gross, 7s. 2d. Total, £11. $4 s .5 \frac{1}{2} d$. Kitchen sundries.-For two pounds of ginger, 2s. 2d.; for half a pound of orris root, ${ }^{3} 2 s .2 d$.; for half a pound of cinnamon, $8 d$. ; for a pound of saffron, ${ }^{4} 4 s .6 d$. ; a pound of sugar, $15 d$. ; a pound of ginger, $15 d$. ; half a pound of pepper, $12 d$. ; two pounds of cum$\mathrm{min}, 2 d$. ; for an ell of canvas, $3 \frac{1}{2} d$.; for half a bushel of mustard seed, $7 d$; for other provisions, $2 d$.; for saffron, $6 d$. ; for saffron, $14 d$.; for a quarter [of a pound] of ginger, $4 d$.; for a sieve, $1 \frac{1}{2} d$.; for a present sent to John de Estrow, at times, $12 d$.

Total, 17s. $4 d$.
Kitchen expenses paid) The expenses of the kitchen, weekly, by Peter the cook, $\}$ by the hands of Peter the cook, as appears by list. ${ }^{5}$ as appears by roll.

Total, £12. 14s. $11 \frac{3}{4} d$.

[^27]${ }^{\text {t }}$ ped ${ }^{9}$ xxiiij.s. ${ }^{\text {. }}$. In iiij. carcos ${ }^{9} \tilde{\text { mittonn-r.s }}{ }^{9}$. In j. carcos boù-x.s.s. In pisc ad staur -iiij.s. iiij. đ. In xj. carcos młtoñ. $\tilde{c}$ exit ${ }^{?}$ 't peđ. $q^{\text {ath tuor boũ- }}$ xiiij.s?. In galliñ. s. xvj. emp̃. ij.s? viij.đ. In vj.
 de Rys ${ }^{9}$-ij. $s^{2}$. In auc ${ }^{2}$ ad ponend in frank ${ }^{1}$ xviij.đ. In dĩ $q^{\text {ch } r t^{?}}$ pisce $^{?}$. v.s ${ }^{?}$. vj.đ. In j. $q^{\text {ch }} \mathrm{rt}$ ?
 viij.đ. In $q^{a r} \mathrm{rt}^{9}$ pisce emp̃ vj.s?. ij.đ. In xxx auc ${ }^{\text {? }}$
 In dî Lest ${ }^{9}$ allec ${ }^{?}$. $\tilde{c}$ portat ${ }^{9}$ xx.s ${ }^{?}$. v.đ. It in dî c. pisc ${ }^{\text { }}$ de mer'. xxv.s? iiij.đ.õ. In j. wegh sałgross. vij.s?. ij.d.
$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {cu }} \text {-xi.łj. iiij.s. . v.đ.õ. }
$$
 galang ${ }^{3}$-ij.s. ${ }^{2}$. ij.đ. In dî fj . cinamon ${ }^{2}$ - viij.đ. In j. łj. croc ${ }^{9}$-iiij.s. ${ }^{9}$ v.đ. In j. łj. zuccurxv.đ. In $j$. $\mathrm{\not j}$ zinzi屯́-xv.đ. In dî $\ddagger j$ pipiz xij.đ. In ij . j . cumin ${ }^{2}$-ij.đ. In j . vlñ de caneuasiij.đ.õ. In dĩ $b^{9}$ semin ${ }^{9}$ sinap?-vij.đ. In at pvic ${ }^{9}$ ij.đ. In croce -vj.đ. In croc -xiiij.đ. In qu ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{rt}^{\text { }}$ zinzib-iiij.đ. In j. sarce j.đ.ō. In exenñ miss ${ }^{9}$ Joћ de Estrou p vices xij.đ.
$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {cn }} \text {-xvij. } . \mathrm{s}^{5} \text { iiij.đ. }
$$
$\operatorname{Expñ} \operatorname{coq} \tilde{v} p$ Iđ. cõ. in $\operatorname{expñ} \operatorname{coq} \hat{\}} \tilde{u} p$ septim ${ }^{9}$ p man ${ }^{9}$
 $\mathrm{v}^{\mathrm{t}}$. pt p ced ${ }^{5}$
xj.đ.ō. $q^{\text {an }}$.

[^28]Harvest ${ }^{6}$ expenses.-For ale bought for the whole harvest for the workmen, 19 d ; for ten stone of cheese for harvest, 7 s. $6 d$., at $9 d$. the stone; also for thirtyeight gallons ${ }^{7}$ of milk, $3 s .2 d$; for three knives bought for harvest, $3 d$.; also given in harvest-time to the neighbours, by the prior and cellarer, $18 d$.

Total, 14s.
Harvest wages.-For harvest wages of strangers and home servants, £8. 0 s. 3 d . Total, £8. 1s. $4 d$.
Expenses at Gately. ${ }^{8}$ - Expenses paid at Gately, by the hands of Geoffrey de Sculthorp, in reparations of walls and ditches, with the wages of the workmen, besides malt, 3s. $7 \frac{1}{2} d$.; for repairing the chancel, $5 d$.; for expenses incurred about the men before ploughing, $18 d$. ; given by the cellarer in harvest to Jocelyn de Gately, $12 d$. ; and to his two lads, $7 d$. ; also to the carters and men there and at Bintry, $3 d$.

Total, 7s. $4 \frac{1}{2} d$.
Expenses at Habeton.-Also expended at Habeton, by the hands of John de Hethill, for a house there newly built, 10 s .

Total, $10 s$.

Sum total of all the expenses, £159. 1s. $9 \frac{1}{4} d$.; and the sum of the receipts brought forward being. £118. 9 s. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$., the expenditure is in excess of the income $£ 40.12 \mathrm{~s}$. $2 \frac{3}{4} d$., of which excess, there is due to William Adelwald £30.; to William Cuzon £4. for robes; to Margery Plask 40 s . for malt; to Sewal Howard, for malt, 40 s .; to the Rector of Oxwyk, for malt, 24 s .; to Sir James the chaplain, 20 s ., money borrowed; to Peter the cook, 7 s . ; and to

[^29]$\operatorname{Exp} \tilde{n}$ autūpñ ${ }^{6} \quad I d . \widetilde{c o}$. in ceruis ${ }^{9}$ emp̃ $p$ totu autup.$p$ opariis xix đ. In x petr? cas ${ }^{?}$ emp $p$ autūp vij.s ${ }^{?}$. vj.đ.
 iij.s. ij.đ. In iij. cultełt empr p autūp-iij.đ. It dat autūpñ vicin' p por ${ }^{2}$ ' celer? -xviij. đ.
$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{a} \text {-xiiij. } \mathrm{s}^{?}
$$

Stipñđ autup̂ni' Iđ. cơ. in stipñ autūpñ ext'neoz 't fami千 cur-viij.7j. iij.đ $\quad \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {an }}$ —viij.lj. xvj đ. (sic)
Expñ apđ Iđ. ©̛. in expñ Gatel p man ${ }^{2}$ Galfr ${ }^{D}$ de ScultћGatet ${ }^{8}$ in $r^{9}$ pat muroz fossay $\tilde{c}$ ctipñđ opaioz ${ }^{8}{ }^{2} t^{\ominus}$ bras ${ }^{?}$. iij.s. vij.đ.õ. In em̃dat cancelf-v.đ. In expñ fact ${ }^{9} c^{9}$ ca hoĩes corā $\operatorname{aranđ-xviij.đ.~I\tilde {t}}$ dat ${ }^{9} p$ celer? autũp Goceł de Gateł xij.đ. It. ij. garcis
 iij.đ.

Expñ apđ Iả. cơ. in expñ apđ Habeton-p man Joћ de Habetoñ. Hethill-p j. dom ${ }^{2}$ ibid de nouo fact ${ }^{2}$-x. $s^{2}$.

$$
\mathrm{Sm}^{\text {cu }}-\mathrm{X} . \mathrm{S} .
$$

$\int \mathrm{Sm}^{\text {ch }}$ to ${ }^{t}$ oiũm $\operatorname{expñ̃s.~C.lix.łj.~xxj.đ.~} q^{\text {an. }}$. Et est $\mathrm{sm}^{\text {ch }}$ recept ${ }^{9}$ sup ${ }^{\text {te }}$ C.xviij.łj. ix.s ${ }^{\text {? }}$. vj. đ. oъ.-Et $s^{c}$. supexceđ $\operatorname{expñss~recept~}{ }^{?}$. xl. 7 j . xij. ij.đ.õ. $q^{\text {an }}$-De quibz supexpñ. deも Wi\#fo Adelwald. xxx.lj. Itñ̃ Wiłto Cuzon iiij.łj p Rō. Itm marg ${ }^{2}$ Plaskz. xl.s. ${ }^{2}$ p bras. Itmin sewal ћward $p$ bras ${ }^{9}$. xl.s ${ }^{?}$. Itm Rector ${ }^{9}$
 capłto. xx s ${ }^{9}$. ex mutuo. It $\tilde{m}$ Petr${ }^{?}$ le Cok.

[^30]Richard Hert, $14 d$. ; and beside this, there are due to the cellarer $16 s$. $8 d$., which he took upon himself ${ }^{9}$ from the farm of Gedeneye, according to the account ${ }^{1}$ made at the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula of the preceding year, which he has not received, because it still remains in the hands of the farmer.

Since the foregoing sheets have passed through the press, I have been examining the other Compotus ( 34 and 35 Edward III.) mentioned in my introductory remarks. Had I done so previously it might have assisted me in some of my difficulties. It has confirmed many of my conjectures in reading the earlier MS., and added to my information on the subjects contained in it. I am fully sensible of many mistakes and imperfections in my work. I am gifted neither with the learning nor the leisure which, if properly applied,
vij.s ${ }^{s}$. It $\tilde{m}$ Ricó hert. xiiij.đ. E. $p^{p} t^{?}$ hoc debentr${ }^{r}$. celerar? ${ }^{\text { }}$. xvj.s.s. viij. đ. de quibz oñauit ${ }^{9}$ se de firm ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ de Gedeneye de co ${ }^{9}$ scĩ Pet ${ }^{?}$ aduincla anni phcedent ${ }^{?} q^{\circ}$ s nō recep $q$ ' adhuc remañ penes firmar?

## ${ }^{9}$ Onoravit.

1 Compotu.
might elucidate the historic truths lying hid in the crabbed characters of the MS.; set forth before the reader's eyes a vivid picture of a small monastic society; and reconstruct, from the fossils so disinterred, an image of man as he lived in the fourteenth century. All I have pretended to is to give materials from which others may work ; but, even if I have done no more than to publish a string of archaisms, I trust I may have done some service to Archæology.
G. A. C.


[^0]:    ${ }_{1}$ Steward of the several Manors of North Creak on the part of Christ's College, North Creak on the part of Calthorpes, Bintry on the part of Christ's College, and Gately Rectory, all formerly portions of the Abbey possessions.
    ${ }^{2}$ Dugdale's Monasticon.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ The Masters of the College might therefore be styled Abbats of Creak with as much propriety as the Bishops of Norwich are Abbats of Holme.

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ The authorities I have consulted are Du Cange, Spelman's Glossary, Promptorium Parvulorum, edited by Mr. A. Way for the Camden Society; The Domesday of St. Paul's, edited by Archdeacon Hale, Bishop Swinfield's Household Expenses, edited by the Rev. John Webb, both for the same Society; Mr. Raines' Glossary to the Finchale MSS., and Halliwell's Glossary; and for much valuable assistance in this respect my own thanks, and those of the Society, are due, as they are in numerous other cases, to my kind friend, the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

[^3]:    5 In the Taxatio Ecclesiastica, however, twenty-two places in this county, in which the abbey had bona temporalia, are enumerated. The total value being £39. $6 s$, $0 \frac{1}{4} d$,

[^4]:    ${ }^{6}$ Since the above remark has been in type, I have received the following solution of this question in an editorial answer to a query which I sent to Notes and Queries. "Frumentum was used in the Middle Ages somewhat indefinitely, but it most frequently signifies wheat. Pure wheat-'Sæpe sæpius designatum

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ilveston, or Yleston, a place in the county of Leicester where the abbey had a manor. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, circa 1291, the temporalities of Creak Abbey in the archdeaconry of Leicester are valued at £20. 11s. $1 d$. yearly; see also "Pat. Edw. I., m. 35 d. pro tem. in Ilmeston."-Dugdale's Monast. There is a place called Ilston on the Hill in that county.
    ${ }^{2}$ Respondet. I have not thought it necessary to repeat this every time.
    ${ }^{3}$ De communi carta. Carta, species præstationis agrariæ.-Du Cange.

[^6]:    ${ }^{2}$ Sir John de Burgo, Kt., son of Sir Hubert de Burgo, granted 20s. yearly rent, in Burnham Thorpe, payable by Sir William de Grancurt, to the Canons of Creyk.-MS. Ch. Coll.
    ${ }^{3}$ The temporals in Bintry and Foulsham are taxed together at £8. 9 s. $2 \frac{1}{4} d$.Taxat. Eceles.
    ${ }^{4}$ Reppes is not one of the places named in Taxatio Eccles.
    ${ }^{5}$ Ovium matricium.

[^7]:    ${ }^{6}$ Morena, vel Murrena, "lues, Anglice Murraine."-Du Cange.
    ${ }^{7}$ Messor:-The duties of this officer were commented upon in Norfolk Archee. ology, vol. ii. 405 ; these were originally, as the name implies, to superintend the Lord's Reapers,-those tenants who were bound by their tenures to perform so many days' work in harvest-time. After those services were commuted to money payments, the collector of those dues retained the title.
    ${ }^{8}$ Such I consider the meaning of forinsece recepter here.

[^8]:    ${ }^{9}$ Sir Edmund de Pakenham was Lord of North Creake, of which manor some of the abbey land must have been held, in right of Roesia his wife, daughter and coheir of Robert Lord Valoins. As one of the incidents of tenure by knight service, the lord had a right to an aid on the marriage of his eldest daughter.

[^9]:    1 Ordinato nostro (?)-"After a monk has sung his first mass, the sum of $20 s$. per annum was allowed him to find himself apparel. This was his ordinatum, and out of this sum he frequently saved a considerable sum of money, and often became a creditor of the monastery."-Finchale, Gloss. I may however be altogether wrong as well in transcribing the word as in rendering the sense of the passage.

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Ex conventione.
    ${ }^{3}$ Pro respectu extenti. Respectus, adjournment.-Spelman.
    ${ }^{4}$ Post nativitatem, ex curialitate-in fact, a Christmas-box. Curialitas, liberalitas, a gratuity to servants, a courtesy.-Swinfield, Gloss.
    ${ }^{5}$ Cirothecarum. Cirotheca, a glove.-Ibid.
    ${ }^{6}$ Caligarum. Caliga.
    ${ }^{7}$ Antiquitas, autem (per translationem) famulos omnes nuncupavit armigeros, etiam servilem operam navantes.-Spelman, Gloss.
    ${ }^{8}$ Inquisitio ad quod damnum. When any license of alienation of lands was solicited of the Crown, a writ was directed to the escheator of the county to inquire by a jury whether such alienation would be prejudicial to the king or to others, in case the same should be made.

[^11]:    ${ }^{5}$ Pro transgressione sibi facta (?)
    ${ }^{6}$ Novicii, young men preparing themselves for the monkhood, ad ordines; the word is used in the plural because the bishop generally conferred various orders on the same day.-Finchale, Gloss.
    ${ }^{7}$ Attendant. Supra 329, n. 7.

[^12]:    ${ }^{8}$ Sir John de Ros held the manor of Watton for life by the gift of his brother William. It was probably to perform homage in respect of land in Lincolnshire, that Master Elye went in the first instance to Gedney, which is in that county, and afterwards to Watton.
    ${ }^{9}$ Post autumnum, after harvest.
    ${ }^{1}$ Pro fractione (?) unius brevis.-V. ut supr.
    ${ }^{2}$ Pro unâ capá pluviale emptâ cum serico et facturâ.
    ${ }^{3}$ Thomas died abbat in 1334, and was succeeded by John de Harple. He may have been Thomas de Suthcreyke, admitted in 1303.

[^13]:    ${ }_{4}$ Pro uno mallo empto ad trussandum，a mayle or bag bought for packing； trussare，to pack．－Swinfield，Gloss．
    ${ }_{5}$ Liberacio，a payment，that which is delivered out at stated periods to de－ pendents in the way of food or clothing，now confined to the latter，hence the modern livery．Liberatus，served out．－Finchale，Gloss．
    ${ }^{6}$ Feodum，a fee，salary，or stipend．－Swinfield，Gloss．
    7 Pro receptione（？）
    ${ }^{8}$ Comiti，or comitante（？）
    ${ }^{9}$ On the respective duties of the Ballivus and Prapositus，see＂Domesday of St．Paul＇s，＂Introduction，pp．35， 36.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sotulares, slippers.-Swinfield, Gloss.
    ${ }^{2}$ De coquina.
    ${ }^{3}$ I cannot explain this. The contraction è may be either cer or cre.
    4 There does not seem to be any distinction between the famuli, the term used here, and servientes, that used in the preceding class of expenses: the same persons are named under each head.
    ${ }^{5}$ We do not find any charge for wine in these accounts, or we might suggest

[^15]:    a purpose for the cook's visit to Lynn: we meet with no better beverage than ale even for the abbat's private chamber.
    ${ }^{6}$ Procuratori nostro in concilio; probably about the same business which we have seen took the Prior to London-the king's grant.
    ${ }^{7}$ Calthorpe's manor in Creak, which had been given to the abbey, was held of the Earl Warren; and, temp. Hen. III., the daughters and coheirs of John de Mileham held of the Earl the fourth part of a knight's fee in Frenge, Docking, and Anmer, in all which parishes the abbey held lands.-Blomef. viii. 335.

[^16]:    ${ }^{8}$ Garcio, "a young serving man."-Swinfield, Gloss. "The boys or lads employed in the priory or the fields."-Finchale, Gloss.
    ${ }^{9}$ Exennium, a gift, a present.-Finchale, Gloss.
    ${ }^{10}$ The Calthorpes held a knight's fee in North Creake, \&c., of the honor of Clare, a portion of which was probably included in their gift to the abbey.
    ${ }^{1}$ Caligarum, calige, boots.-Domesday of St. Paul.
    ${ }^{2}$ Of the family of Adelwald or Athelwald, v. Blomefield, in South Creak, p. 80 , and in Waterden, p. 206.

[^17]:    ${ }^{7}$ Sir William de Wauncy had a manor at Basham at this time.

[^18]:    ${ }^{8}$ Garrigerius, "qui missibus servandis invigilat."-Du Cange,
    ${ }^{9}$ Cultella.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ In this same year (5th Edw. III.) Ela, the daughter of Sir William de Calthorpe, was married to John, son of Simon de Pierpoint, of Henstead in Suffolk. The probability is, that it was upon this occasion that the abbat gave her a brooch or buckle, firmaculum, as a wedding present. The wife of Sir William de Calthorpe was Isabella, daughter of the Lord Lovell of Titchmarsh.

[^20]:    ${ }^{2}$ Paganus，or Payne，a family name．
    ${ }^{3}$ What this name is I cannot conjecture ：the word may be read perpellerius or propellerius，and it may designate Richard＇s vocation．

[^21]:    ${ }^{4}$ Frett, " a thripple of a cart or waggon."-Swinfield, Gloss. "Thripples, the rails of a waggon, the moveable ladders."-Hallivell.
    ${ }^{5}$ Hucia, a horsecloth.-Swinfield, Gloss. Housing is used in Norfolk for the leather fastened to the top of a horse's collar, but " the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions." -Halliwell.
    ${ }^{6}$ Cruperium, a crupper.-Swinfield, Gloss.
    ${ }^{7}$ Tractus, a trace.-Ibid.
    ${ }^{8}$ Capistris, mentioned in Finchale Rolls, lxxii, but not in Gloss. Possibly tapistre, trappings.
    ${ }^{9}$ The commencement of this word is unintelligible.

[^22]:    ${ }^{7}$ Carix, pl. carica. See, however, Halliwell, s. v. Carr, "a kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel."
    ${ }^{8}$ Portacione.
    ${ }^{9}$ Grangii et granarii.
    10 " Ulnis panni ad ventilaria."-Finchale, Gloss.

[^23]:    7 Frumentum.
    ${ }^{8}$ Avantagium. "Quod prætor pretium corellarii nomine in emptionibus pactionibusque aliis conceditur." -Du Cange. Avantage, proventus, emolumentum. -Promp. Parv.
    ${ }^{9}$ No satisfactory interpretation of these contractions has yet offered itself.

[^24]:    ${ }^{1}$ Trituracio exitus grangii.
    ${ }^{2}$ Refer to the observation on frumentum and siligo in the introductory remarks.
    ${ }^{3}$ Trituracio novi grangii.

[^25]:    4 In curia, vel curtilagiâ.
    ${ }^{5}$ Percaminum pro pergamentum.-Du Cange.
    ${ }^{6}$ Clavium.
    ${ }^{7}$ Pickoys, Fr. picquois.-Finch. Gloss. Pykeys, mattocke.-Promp. Parv.
    ${ }^{8}$ Unintelligible.

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Parvis virgis, hurdles (?) ${ }^{2}$ Interlined.
    ${ }^{3}$ In vigilo annunciationis beate Maria, et die pariscevis. Parasceve, "The Friday, or the 6th day of the last week of the Quadragesima." "Sexta sabbati seu feria sexta ultimæ dies."-Du Cange.
    ${ }^{4}$ Cepum, tallow.-Swinf. Gloss.
    ${ }^{5}$ Platellus, a platter.-ib. ${ }^{6}$ Ciphus.-ib.
    7 Discus.-Finch. Gloss. ${ }^{8}$ Salsarium.-ib.
    ${ }^{9}$ Sarce, a searse, a small hair sieve, used like a colander.-Finch. Gloss.
    ${ }^{1}$ Pixis, idis,—Swinf. Gloss.

[^27]:    9 Exitibus et pedibus (?)
    ${ }^{1}$ In aucas ad ponendas in francum. Auca, a goose (Swinf. Gloss.); to frank, kepynge of fowlys; to make fatte.-Promp. Parv.
    ${ }^{2}$ Leng de mer, de mare. Leng, a fish. Merleng, merlan, or morne, a kind of cod-fish.-Swinf. Gloss.

[^28]:    ${ }^{3}$ Galingalis, garingalis, orris root.-Swinf. Gloss.
    ${ }^{4}$ Crocus.
    ${ }^{5}$ Expensum coquince per manus Petri coci ut patet per cedulam.

[^29]:    - Autumni.
    ${ }^{7}$ Lagena. Three pounds make a quart, and twelve pounds of "aver de pays" weigh one lagena.-Finch. Gloss.

[^30]:    ${ }^{8}$ Gatele. The abbey had, as the college has now, the appropriate Rectory of Gately.
    [VOL. YI.]

