II. —*Some Fourteenth-Century Accounts of Ironworks at Tudeley, Kent.*
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I HAVE ventured to bring the documents which form the subject-matter of this paper to the notice of the Society because they seem to suggest a possible source of material to any one who may have a mind to be the future historian of the iron industry of the Weald. Due attention has already been paid to the later and more distinguished period of the history of that industry, and we are now able to form a fair idea of its extent and the processes in use, after the discovery of the art of casting and the subsequent employment of the works, in the production of the iron ordnance of the kingdom, had made it something more than of mere local importance. For the earlier period, when casting was not, our knowledge of the industry must probably remain imperfect, but that it may possibly be a little less vague than it is at present will, I hope, appear from the evidence which I now produce.

The documents have, moreover, a further and a more general interest, in that they illustrate some of the social and economic conditions of fourteenth-century England in a little country village, at a time when two of those devastating plagues, which became the most potent factors in the subsequent development of those conditions, were laying waste the whole kingdom.

The documents which first attracted my attention to this subject consist of a little roll of four separate accounts, on as many small skins of parchment, of the ironworks at Tudeley in Kent, covering periods of varying lengths between the years 1350 and 1354. The roll is preserved among the records of the Exchequer at the Public Record Office, and is now included in the class known as 'Accounts Various', of which an official catalogue has recently been published.¹

But although, as now classified, the accounts stand by themselves apart from any correlative matter, it requires no very profound knowledge of records to see

¹ *Public Record Office Lists and Indexes*, no. xxxv. The Tudeley accounts are best compared with those just over half a century later (1408-9) of the ironmaster of the forge at 'Byrkeknott' near Bedburn, in Weardale, Durham, printed by Mr. G. T. Lapsley in the *English Historical Review* for July, 1899 (xiv. 509-29). The Byrkeknott accounts give the working expenses week by week, and are thereby more detailed. On the other hand, they give no account of the iron sales.

that they are not complete in themselves. They are the accounts of some officer who is himself the subordinate of another officer. Further, the occasional references to a lady (*domina*), who is evidently the owner of the estate to which the ironworks belong, show that though the accounts have been, no doubt for centuries, among the records of the Exchequer, they did not originally belong there, and relate to no part of the revenues of the Crown which it was part of the business of that highly organized department to administer. Fortunately, though it may readily be conceived that the task might have been a far harder one, there is no difficulty in the present instance in reconstituting the nucleus of the collection to which our accounts must once have belonged. The superior accounting officer to whom the keeper of the ironworks has to hand over his takings is variously described as the receiver or chamberlain of Southfrith. The manor or chace of Southfrith was an extensive district with a park enclosed in the southern portion of the lowy (*leuca*) of Tonbridge, which formed part of the great possessions of the Clares, earls of Gloucester and Hertford. It is now identified with Somerhill Park, and on its eastern side adjoins the parish of Tudeley.¹

On turning to the list of those original territorial accounts in the Exchequer of receivers, bailiffs, and other manorial officers, to which the class-description 'Ministers' Accounts' has for long been appropriated, we find a series of twenty-four accounts of the chamberlain or receiver of Southfrith extending with some intervals from the third to the forty-ninth year of Edward III (1329 to 1375), and thus including the years covered by the accounts of the ironworks.² The most cursory examination of these Southfrith accounts is enough to show that those of the Tudeley ironworks are inseparably connected with them. For not only are the gross receipts and expenses in connexion with the ironworks duly entered by the accounting officer for Southfrith, but the earlier detailed accounts of these ironworks appear on the dorse of his roll as an integral part of his more general account. It is due solely to the fact that later on the ironworks account grew too big for this process and had to be written out on separate skins, that a once private collection of documents has now become disintegrated.

This, however, is by the way. What I propose to show is that this little series of documents thus reconstituted—the merest fraction, be it remarked, of the whole collection of Clare documents which have found their way into the Exchequer—enables us to follow the history of what may have been a typical Wealden ironworks in the fourteenth century over a period of nearly fifty years, and to gain some idea of the extent of its business, of the cost of production of the iron, and in a vague way of the process in use and of the implements which made up the stock-in-trade.

¹ Hasted, *History of Kent* (1798), v. 230.

² *Public Record Office Lists and Indexes*, no. v, p. 177.

The lady who appears as the owner of Southfrith with the ironworks at Tudeley during the greater part of the period was Elizabeth, a granddaughter, through her mother Joan of Acre, of Edward I, and the youngest sister and co-heir, upon his death at the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford. Elizabeth, who had married John de Burgh, the son and heir of Richard, earl of Ulster, was already at her brother's death in her first widowhood, but although she afterwards married two other husbands within a very few years, and survived the third for many years, it is always as Elizabeth de Burgh, or as the Lady of Clare, for her purparty in her brother's estate included the lordship of Clare as her principal inheritance, that she is known until her death in 1360. The important manor and castle of Tonbridge went to her second sister Margaret, who had married Piers Gaveston, and secondly Hugh de Audley, but Elizabeth had the manor and chace of Southfrith.¹

We may now turn to the accounts, and first as to the general history of the Tudeley ironworks during the period, and their management by the lady's officers. They first appear in the account of the keeper of Southfrith chace for the year 1329–30, and in the body of it we find that the net issues amounted to £8 3s. 8½d.² The more particular account showing how this amount was arrived at is set out on the back of the roll. Throughout the accounts, when in Latin, as is usually the case, the word which we translate 'ironworks' is *fabrica*. In one or two cases French is used, when the word is *forge*. It is evident at this first appearance of the works that they were then directly under the management of Elizabeth de Burgh's own officer. In the next surviving account,³ made a couple of years later, the same system is adopted, though the keeper of the chace gives place to an officer who is usually called the chamberlain but occasionally the receiver. This system continues until Easter, 1334, from which date the works were leased at a yearly rent or farm of one mark (13s. 4d.),⁴ and for a time passed out of the immediate control of the owner. Here and there we get a hint that other works were in existence in the neighbourhood. In 1332–3, for instance, when the Tudeley works were still under his management, the chamberlain accounts for the receipt of 12s. for stones (*petrae*), that is to say ore, sold for making three hundred blooms of iron.⁵ The item does not agree with anything found in the particular account of the Tudeley works that year, against which indeed nothing was charged for the ore taken from the estate, so long at any rate as the works were in the owner's hands. In 1340 another ironworks is mentioned at Newefrith juxta Bournemelne,⁶

¹ She was the foundress of Clare Hall, Cambridge. Her will, dated Sept. 25, 1355, was proved before Archbishop Islip in the church of the Minoreesses of the order of St. Clare, outside Aldgate, London, on Dec. 3, 1360. It is printed at length in Nichols, *Royal Wills* (1780), pp. 23–43.

² P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 890, no. 22.

³ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 890, no. 24.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 890, no. 26.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 890, no. 25.

⁶ Bournemill is now a farm to the south-west of Somerhill Park.

and appears at this date to have been more valuable to the estate than the Tudeley works, for it had been leased for a year at five marks (£3 6s. 8d.).¹ The lessee was Robert Springet, presumably a brother or kinsman of the Tudeley lessee, Thomas Springet, who appears at times in the Southfrith accounts as the purchaser of coal (charcoal) and wood for fuel for his works.²

In 1343 the Tudeley works were rebuilt or very considerably repaired at the cost of the owner. The items of expenditure, which amounted to £1 10s. 4½d., may be of some interest:³

In ij carpentariis per xxij dies conditis pro carpentaria fabrice apud Teudele	s.	d.
facienda, capientibus per diem vij d.	xij	x
In mille iiij ^c pedibus bordarum faciendis pro copertura dicte fabrice, pro		
centum v d.	v	x
In ij hominibus faciendis lacch' et stanchons ad idem unum diem		v
In iij millia viij ^c clavis pro eadem, precio c. ij d. ob.	vij	xj
In mille v ^c prignail pro parietibus dicte fabrice		x ob.
In meremio ad idem cariendo		vij
In parietibus pynnandis et plastrandis in grosso		xvij
Item in gumphis et vertinellis ad dictam fabricam		iiij

The works so rebuilt did not hold out long, for in our next account, three years later, in 1346, we find Thomas Springet's rent of 1s., for the site of his ironworks, in default because the works were lying waste and unworked for the year.⁴

There is another interval in the accounts, and when we resume the history it is four years later, in 1350,⁵ and after the visitation of what is afterwards called the First Pestilence, that is, the Black Death of 1349. The ravages of the disease in this quiet country-side district are well emphasized in the accounts, and serve to remind us that its effects were not confined to the great towns. The old defaults of rent, still including the 1s. for the site of the Tudeley works, are accounted for and amount only to 15s. 4d. Quite out of all proportion to these are the new defaults 'by reason of the pestilence, this being the 2nd year'. They amount to £5 3s. 11½d., and include numerous small holdings and homesteads, all in the lady's hands for want of tenants. Included in them also may be the sites of two other ironworks which had been leased to one Thomas Harry. The word used (*fabrica*) might equally, of course, have been applied to a small blacksmith's forge, but it may be noted that the rent of each site (1s.) is the same as that of the Tudeley ironworks.

It is in the last quarter of this year 1350, viz. from October 16, that the first

¹ Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 89I, no. 5.

² Mr. Leland L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A., informs me that the Springates still exist as an old Kentish family.

³ Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 89I, no. 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 89I, no. 8.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 89I, no. 9.

of the separately made-out accounts for the Tudeley ironworks begins.¹ From the expenditure on them, which, with the cost of production of the iron, exceeded by £2 19s. 10½*d.* the total receipts from its sale, amounting to £32 14s. 1*d.*, it is evident that very considerable repairs and probably a complete refitting with new tools were required. I shall go into the matter of the tools later on. The repairs to the works include carpentry, nails and daubing, amounting to 12s. 2*d.*, and in making the 'arrastrum', or hearth, of the said works, 18*d.* The account covers a period of forty-one weeks to July 30, 1351, and the accountant is the former lessee or farmer, Thomas Springet, who is now described as the keeper of the works, and is acting as a servant of Elizabeth de Burgh, from whom he receives by agreement for the time of the account 20s., and 10s. a year for his dress (*roba*). Notwithstanding the deficit in the income and expenditure account, the keeper states that the *profectus* this year of the works, meaning apparently the assets, which include the new-constructed house and the iron remaining in stock (68 blooms), is £11 5s. 7*d.*

Between this account and the next it is evident that there must have been at least one other that is now missing. Thomas Springet is still keeper of the works, and his next account is from January 14 to July 31, 1352, a period of twenty-eight weeks and two days. £5 3s. 1*d.* is handed over to the chamberlain of Southfrith as the balance on this account.

The works would appear to have lain idle from the date on which this account was completed until September in the following year (1353), when the receiver of Southfrith, John Parker, himself worked them as keeper for seven weeks into November. His receipts, which included the above-mentioned balance from Springet, exceeded his expenditure by 18s. 11*d.*, and this amount he transferred to his account as receiver.

In the following year, 1354, Thomas Springet again took over the management for a period of twenty-five weeks, and was able to hand over £2 2s. 9*d.* to the receiver as the result of his labours.

It was now decided to revert to the former experiment of farming out the works, and accordingly shortly after Michaelmas, 1354, the receiver made the journey from Southfrith to Clare to learn the lady's will about the lease. 'In expenses of the receiver going from Southfrith to Clare to the lady to know the lady's will about the lease of the ironworks of Teudele by order of R[obert] Maresch[al] together with the ferry at Gravesend, going and returning, 2s. 4*d.*'² The result was the following lease, dated at Elizabeth de Burgh's Essex manor of Bardfield on October 20, 1354:

¹ Exchequer Various Accounts, Bdle. 485, no. 11.

² Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 891, no. 12.

Hec indentura facta apud Berdefeld' vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxviii^o inter nobilem dominam dominam Elizabetham de Bourg dominam de Clare ex una parte et Ricardum Colpeper¹ ex altera testatur quod predicta domina Elizabetha dimisit et ad firmam tradidit predicto Ricardo fabricam de Teudelee in 'Southfrith', Habendum et tenendum eidem Ricardo a festo Sancti Michaelis proximo ante datum presencium usque ad finem termini trium annorum proximorum sequentium plenarie completi, Reddendo inde per annum durante dicto termino trium annorum viginti marcas sterlingorum ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis equalibus porcionibus incipiente primo termino solucionis ad festum Pasche proximum sequens post datum presencium. Et predicta domina concedit quod dictus Ricardus habeat quolibet anno dictorum trium annorum boscum sufficientem pro quinquaginta duodenis carbonum faciendis et hoc per visum et liberacionem camerarii de Southfrith qui pro tempore fuerit per talliam inde inter eos factam. Similiter et orston pro tribus centenis blom' quas idem Ricardus fodere faciet custibus suis propriis et quod [*sic*] talliabitur per camerarium in forma predicta. Ac eciam predictus Ricardus habebit de elyngwode per estimacionem duodecim carectarum per liberacionem predicti camerarii. Et predicta domina Elizabetha sustentabit et faciet domum fabrice predicte sumptibus suis propriis durante termino predicto. Et liberabuntur predicto Ricardo in fabrica predicta in recepcione ejusdem duo paria de belyes precii xiiij s. iiij d. una securis pro ferro scindendo precii iij d. unum angire precii viij d. duo toyers precii xij d. unum martellum precii j d. unum cribrum precii j d. unum par de loves precii ijs. vj d. duo alvei pro petris importandis precii j d. una serura cum clave precii iij d.² quequidem bona omnia predicta predictus Ricardus in fine trium annorum predictorum restituet predicte domine et ministris suis vel satisfaciet ei de precio eorundem ad eleccionem prefate domine. In cujus rei testimonio presenti indenture partes predicte sigilla sua alternata apposuerunt. Data apud Berdefeld' die et anno supradictis.

I have transcribed this lease from what is evidently a copy, for it has no indication of ever having borne any seal, annexed to the chamberlain's account for 1355 to 1356.³ Annexed also to a preceding account for seven weeks only

¹ Mr. Duncan thinks there can be very little doubt that the lessee is to be identified with the Richard Colepeper, living in 1365, in the pedigree of Colepeper of Bayhall printed by Colonel F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., and the Rev. J. H. L. Booker in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xlvii. 56. The Colepepers were an important family in Pembury, which adjoins Tudeley, and Sir John Colepeper, brother of Richard, largely repaired Pembury Church, put on the present roof, and placed the arms of himself and his wife on the buttresses.

² This list of the tools at the works may be compared with the similar list at the end of Springet's account for 1354, printed in the Appendix to this paper. The 'angire' above appears as an 'aundire' (andiron) in the latter, whilst the 'unum par de loves' (tongs) must be the 'j par lanost' in the account. This last word is evidently an error for the 'banostis' in the earlier account for 1350-1. The implement must be the 'bannasters' mentioned twice in the Byrkeknott account roll in 1409, a word for which Mr. Lapsley confessed himself unable to find a satisfactory explanation (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 527). They were used for lifting the ore: 'in j pari banastres de novo facto pro petra inportanda, xij d.' (*Ibid.* 528.)

³ Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 891, no. 13.

from Michaelmas, 1354, is a very full memorandum of its terms.¹ The chamberlain's account for the whole year from Michaelmas, 1354, to Michaelmas, 1355, when the receipt of the first year's rent from the new lease would have been recorded, is not now forthcoming, but its receipt for the two following years is duly entered.² The amount of this rent or farm, twenty marks, may be contrasted with that of the previous lease in 1334 of only one mark. The difference may, no doubt, be very largely attributed to the extraordinary rise in prices which resulted from the Black Death, a rise in many ways well indicated in the accounts now before us. In the case of iron the increasing rise in its price was now indeed for the first time engaging the attention of the legislature. A statute passed in the very year of this lease forbade the export of iron either made in the realm or imported into it, and gave the justices assigned to administer the Statute of Labourers power to inquire of those who sold iron at too high a price, and to punish them according to their offence.³

The chamberlain's account for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1357, when Richard Culpeper's lease was determined, is missing, but it would seem that he obtained a renewal of it, as there is annexed to an account ended in June, 1359,⁴ a note that £6 13s. 4d., half the yearly farm 'du forge de Teudele a terme de Pasques en cas que la ferme se tiegne', was to be levied. There follows another hiatus in the sequence of the accounts, during which England was visited by what is here called the Second Pestilence, that of 1360-1. When we next hear of Southfrith affairs it is for the year beginning Michaelmas, 1362, and here again we have evidence of the havoc wrought by the new visitation.⁵ The defaults due to the Second Pestilence accompany the entries of the defaults of rent due to the First Pestilence, which, though they might be considered to have long been wiped out by the new leases made by Elizabeth de Burgh, still continue to appear in the accounts, such is the tendency of these documents to become stereotyped in form. Amongst them we have to note our ironworks: 'Of the farm of Teudelee lately leased to Richard Culpeper together with wood and oreston bought for the same he answers nothing this year for default of a farmer and workman by reason of the Second Pestilence.'

Elizabeth de Burgh was dead by this time, and only one subsequent account for Southfrith in the fourteenth century seems to be now preserved. It is for the year 1374-5,⁶ and again we are told that the farm of the Tudeley ironworks yields nothing. A few Southfrith accounts for the following century are in the Record Office. They give few details, and no indication of the existence of any ironworks.

¹ Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 891, no. 12.

³ Stat. 28 Edw. III, c. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 891, no. 16.

² *Ibid.*, Bdle. 891, nos. 13, 14.

⁴ Ministers' Accounts, Bdle. 891, no. 15.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Bdle. 891, no. 18.

So much for the general history of the Tudeley ironworks to be gleaned from these documents. We may now turn to them for such particulars of the conditions of the industry in the fourteenth century as they may be able to afford. In this respect it will have been inferred that it is for those periods when the works were managed by Elizabeth de Burgh's own officers that the accounts are most instructive.

First, as to the amount of iron annually produced and sold. The iron is made and sold by the bloom only, there being, of course, no indication of casting at this date. Between the years 1330 and 1334 about 200 blooms a year or rather more seem to be the average output of the Tudeley works. In 1330, 194 were made and sold; in 1332, 224 were made and 192 sold, the remainder going to the workmen in part payment for their labour. In 1333, 231 were made, and in 1334 before Easter, 112; 198 of the previous year's making were sold in the latter year. The market price of the bloom at this period appears to be constant at 1s. 8d. In our second period, 1350 to 1354, after the Black Death, this price has in some cases more than doubled. In 1350-1 the works produced 252 blooms, and sold 184 at 3s. 5d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 9d. each. In the following year, 1352, the price has dropped somewhat. Between January and July 143 were made and sold at 3s. 1d., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. During seven weeks in 1353, 39 blooms were made and sold at 3s. 2d., but in the following year, when legislation was first resorted to in order to keep down the price, the cost of the bloom has again gone up to 3s. 4d. and 3s. 6d. In the half-year 138 were made and sold at this price.¹ Save that in 1351 the iron 'graynes' were sold for 6d., and in 1352 for 3d., the bloom is the only product of the works.

Then as to the cost of production, both in raw materials and labour. The principal raw materials are the fuel, which was of course charcoal, and the ore, the latter called variously in these accounts *petrae* or *lapides*, or in English 'orston'. It was the abundance of both wood that could be burnt into charcoal and iron ore on the spot that gave the industry its natural birth. The fuel is usually bought in the lady's chace, though occasionally outside 'in the country' (*in patria*). In the earliest accounts, from 1330 to 1333, charcoal (*carbones*) is sold by a quantity called the *decena*, 'every decena containing 24 quarters.' In 1334 and thenceforth the measure is the dozen (*duodena*), the dozen, on the baker's principle, being reckoned at fourteen *summagia* or sumpter loads.² So far as price is concerned

¹ We are given no indication of the probable size or weight of the bloom. Apparently at Tudeley very rough-and-ready methods were the rule, as the accounts contain no mention of such appliances as the 'mensure pro petris minere mensurandis qualibet continente ij bussellas' and the 'unum par balances pro ferro cum ejusdem ponderibus', which appear in the account of the Byrkeknott works, where the bloom is definitely stated to have contained 15 stones, each stone consisting of 13 pounds (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 518, 529).

² The 'duodena' was the measure for charcoal at Byrkeknott. Here its component part was the

there does not appear to have been much difference between the *decena* and the *duodena*. From 3s. 6d. to 4s., including presumably carriage, is charged for the *decena* between 1330 and 1333; in 1334 the dozen of coals, including carriage to the works, costs 3s. 10d. In 1339 coals were sold at Southfrith to the farmer of the Tudeley works at 4s. 6d. the dozen. Consistently with the general rise, this price has reached 8s. in 1350 and remains at that figure throughout the accounts, the keeper of the works having to pay in addition 7d. for carriage. Exactly how much in present-day standards the *decena* or the *duodena* may be said to represent I cannot say. We hear of a half-dozen of coals being made of the croppings of an oak which had been felled to mend certain palings.¹ In his accounts between 1350 and 1354 the keeper of the ironworks states the exact quantity of the coal he had used in making the blooms. Somewhat roughly it works out at an average of rather more than 15½ dozen of coals to the hundred blooms.

The ore is reckoned by the quantity of blooms which can be extracted from it, and the only expenses in bringing it to the works, whilst these are worked by the manor officials, are the costs of digging and carriage.² In the first few years the cost of digging ore for a hundred blooms is 18s., to which has to be added 5s. for carriage. In 1334 the cost of digging has risen to 20s. the hundred, and we are then without the means of estimating any further change in it until after the eventful year 1349, when we find in 1350–1 it has risen to 27s. and the cost of carriage to 8s. The former drops to 25s. in 1352, and remains thereabouts in 1353 and 1354, when each bloom costs 3¼d. to dig up. In 1350–1 the digger of the ore has 5s. given him for a tunic by agreement with the chamberlain.

‘Elyngwode’ was mentioned in the lease to Richard Culpeper as one of the materials he might have from the estate for use in the ironworks. Usually, no doubt, when the works were farmed out, it would be one of the things that the farmer would have to buy from the estate. In 1338–9, for instance, the receiver sold three faggots for ‘elyngwode’ to Thomas Springet, the then farmer of the works, for 1s. 4d.³ ‘Elyng’ the blooms is a process constantly mentioned in the accounts. It is the Saxon word *ælan*, ‘to burn,’ which we now have in our word ‘anneal’, and its Latin equivalents here are *ardere*, *comburare* or *conflare*, or the word itself is latinized as a gerundive *elandus* or *elendus*. The process must be that which John Ray, writing of the Wealden industry in 1672, states as necessary before the iron could be put in the furnace. The several sorts of ore had to be

‘seme’, which Mr. Lapsley describes as ‘a measure of wood or charcoal, probably so much as one horse would draw. It was the twelfth part of the duodena’ (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 519, note).

¹ Ministers’ Accounts, Bdle. 89I, no. 2.

² At Byrkeknott the mine was more precisely measured by the ‘duodena’, which in this case contained three fothers (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 518). The fother is a weight still used for lead, and usually represents about 2,400 pounds.

³ Ministers’ Accounts, Bdle. 89I, no. 2.

first mixed together, placed with alternate layers of charcoal and burnt, in order to reduce it to a sufficiently 'mollified' condition.¹

The next items of interest for which we may go to these accounts are those concerned with the cost of labour at the works. The keeper's own fee and the yearly suit of clothes allowed him in 1351 we have already noted. These do not figure as items in the earlier accounts, when apparently the head officer of the manor acted as keeper of the works. We have inferred that the first process would be that of burning or calcining the stones. Throughout both periods of the accounts the payment for this never varies from 2s. the hundred blooms. 'In dictis petris comburendis ad supradictas blom' ij s. iij d., pro C. ij s.' we read in 1334, and again twenty years later, in 1354, 'In elyng vj^{xx} xvij blomis ferri ij s. viij d., pro centena ij s.'

Naturally the heaviest item in the wages bill was the pay of the skilled labour of the blowers. We are not told the number of these in the earlier accounts from 1330 to 1334. In the latter year they are called in English the *Forblouweris* (fore-blowers), a term which in the two preceding years' accounts has been rendered in Latin *anteriores flatores*. Their rate of pay varies somewhat. In 1330 they get between them 5½d. for each bloom made. In addition to this they get a sort of bonus, a 'stipendium quod dicitur gersuma', of 3s. 6d., and there is always their drink-money, never, however, a very heavy item. In this instance it is 20d. From 1332 to 1334 they are paid by a different system, receiving only 2¼d. for each bloom made, but instead they are allowed to have for themselves every seventh bloom. The *gersuma* and drink-money they still have, the former in 1334 being 3s. for the half-year.

In 1350-1, here at any rate, the price of labour has already advanced after the Black Death. We now hear definitely that there are four blowers, called respectively the master-blower, who in 1354 as John Tubbe is mentioned by name, and the second, third, and fourth blowers. From 1350 to 1353 they receive among them 7½d. or 7¾d. for each bloom, a payment which in 1354 advances to 9d. The bonus or *gersuma* is given them on a graduated scale according to their rank, save in 1353, when 1s. 6d. is paid for thirty-nine blooms. In 1350-1 the master-blower receives this bonus at the rate of 2s. the quarter-year, the second blower at 11d., the third at 9d., and the fourth at 8d. In the following year, both the second and third have advanced to 1s. for the quarter; and in 1354 the master-blower has 8s. for three quarters, the second 4s. for a half-year, and the third and fourth for three quarters 5s. 11d. and 4s. respectively. Drink-money is still paid, being as is stated 'of fixed custom' 1d. a week, which divided amongst four men does not seem excessive.²

¹ Professor Gowland informs me that the process is more correctly termed 'calcining'; 'arsura ferri minere' is the expression found in the Byrkeknott accounts (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 519).

² A pennyworth of ale per week amongst the workmen was the amount usually allowed at Byrkeknott half a century later (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 512).

Our greatest difficulty in these accounts arises from the names of the various implements, items for the purchase and repair of which are of constant occurrence, for here in a few cases the ordinary sources of reference seem to fail us altogether. Some of these implements, which however offer little or no difficulty, we have seen enumerated in the lease to Culpeper. The most expensive of them are the bellows, two pairs of which were here valued at 13s. 4d. In 1350–1, when the works had a new outfit, 12s. was paid for a pair of bellows, and a second pair was made at the works: ‘Item in white leather and 3 hareskins bought for the said bellows 3d.; item in one new oxhide bought for covering the said bellows 5s.; item in making 26 egyn for the twyers 6s. 6d., for the ege 3d.; item in making the said bellows 6d.’ What the ‘ege’ was I cannot say, but conceive that it may be an edge, which in Old English is sometimes used for a sharp implement. Possibly it has some connexion with the *egyson*, which in the same account costs 1d., and which again is possibly the *augisen*, which costs 2d. to mend in 1354.

We should readily infer from these accounts that the process of reducing the wrought iron from the ore thus in vogue in Kent in the fourteenth century was of the simplest nature, no doubt akin to the primitive Catalan forges which I believe still survive in the Pyrenees. The bellows must have been worked by hand or by the feet, for there is no indication of that use of water-power by means of a mill-wheel, which was the case at the Durham works a bare half-century later, and which afterwards became so marked a feature of the Wealden works.¹ It would not appear that the iron was subjected to more than one smelting process after the preliminary calcining. At the Byrkeknott works there were two furnaces, the ‘blomeharth’ and the ‘stryngharth’, and from the items of expenditure some care was evidently taken in cutting up the finished product into blooms or bars² of uniform size. The sole business of the Tudeley works was to produce the iron in a form which admitted of its ready distribution amongst the village smiths, who would convert it to its required uses.³

In conclusion, I must express my great indebtedness to my colleague, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., who has spent much time and care in examining with me the accompanying transcripts of the accounts. The frequently faded condition of the originals and the unfamiliarity of some of the terms have made this a task of no little difficulty, and I am further indebted to him for several useful suggestions in their interpretation.

¹ At Byrkeknott a good deal of what manual labour was required at the bellows could be done by a woman. Women also were employed in breaking up and sifting the ore previous to smelting it (*Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xiv. 511, 512).

² *Esperduta*, a word which I have not met in connexion with the Wealden industry.

³ See Thorold Rogers, *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, 87, 88.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS OF THE TUDELEY IRONWORKS.

1330.

[P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 890, no. 22.]

Compotus Ricardi de Grofherst custodis chacie domine Elizabethe de Burgo domine de Clara de Southfryth a festo Omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu tercio usque [ad] festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens videlicet regni regis predicti quarto.

Idem respondet de viij li. iij s. viij d. ob. de exitibus fabrice ut extra.

Summa—viij li. iij s. viij d. ob.

[*In dorso*]

Compotus de fabrica de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu quarto.

Idem respondet de xx li. [di. *struck through*] xj d. ob. de ix^{xx} xiiij blomos ferri de exitibus fabrice predictae venditis precium C. xv marce dimidium. Et de xxviiij s. de bosco mortuo in Southfryth vendito pro carbonibus faciendis ad dictos blomos conflandos.

Summa—xxj li. viij s. xj d. ob.

[Item] in petris fodiendis ad ix^{xx} xiiij blomos cum cariagio earundem ad furnum xl s. In eisdem elendis iij s. vj d., pro C. ij s.

In xxxvj decenis carbonum emptis pro dictis blom' faciendis vj li. vj s. pro decena iij s. vj d. In salariis operariorum pro ix^{xx} xiiij blom' faciendis iij li. viij s. xj d. pro capite v d. ob. In potagio operariorum xx d. In gersuma eorundem iij s. vj d. In utensilibus reparandis cum uncto [*sic*] empto ad folia xx d.

Summa—xiiij li. v s. iij d. Et debet viij li. iij s. viij d. ob. Et respondet infra.

1332.

[P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 890, no. 24.]

Compotus Johannis de Me . . . camerarii domine Elizabethe de Bourgo domine de Clare del Southfrith ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis [anno] regni regis Edwardi [tercii a] conquestu v^o usque ad idem festum anno regni regis ejusdem sexto per j annum.

[*In dorso*]

Compotus fabrice de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu sexto.

Idem respondet de cc xxiiij blom' factis de exitibus fabrice hoc anno. De quibus in mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xxxij blom', capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'. In vendicione ix^{xx} xij blom'.

Idem respondet de xvj li. de ix^{xx} xij blom' ferri venditis, precium blom' xx d.

In petris fodiendis ad cc xxiiij blom' ferri xl s. iij d., pro C. xviiij s. In cariagio earundem ad furnum xij (?) s. ij (?) d. q^a. In dictis petris [confl]andis iij s. vj d., pro C. ij s. Item solutis antterioribus flatoribus pro opere suo de consuetudine xliij s. [pro] qualibet blom' ij d. q^a. Item

. . . carbonibus [em]ptis, qualibet decena continente xxiiij [quarteria] carbonum ad dictas blom' faciendas . . . elandis vj li. xij s. iij d., pro decena iij s. iij d. In cariagio eorundem ad fabricam xij s. viij d. pro decena iij d. In potagio operariorum ij s. In reparacione diversorum utensilium dicte fabrice ij s. In stipendio operariorum quod dicitur gersuma iij s.

Summa—xij li. xij s. xj d. q^a.

Summa totalis expensorum xij li. xij s. xj d. q^a. Et debet lxvij s. [ob. q^a.] Unde respondet ut infra. Et sic quietus hic.

1333.

[P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 890, no. 25.]

Compotus Johannis de Mesyngelegh camerarii domine Elizabethe de Burgo de Clara del Southfrith ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis Arcangeli anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu sexto usque festum Sancti Michaelis Arcangeli anno regni regis ejusdem septimo per j annum.

Idem respondet de

Et de xij s. de petris venditis ad iij^c blom' ferri, precium C. iij s.

Vendicio
petrarum.

Summa—xij s.

In allocacione ff[c]acta fabris pro c iij^{xx} xviiij blom' factis apud Teudel' que remanent extra usque in annum futurum vij li. x s. xj d. ob. q^a.

Allocacio
fabrorum.

[*In dorso*]

Compotus fabrice de Teudele anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu septimo.

Idem respondet de cc xxxj blom' ferri de exitibus fabrice de Teudele hoc anno.

Summa—cc xxxj blom'.

De quibus in mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xxxiiij blom' capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'.

Summa—xxxiiij blom' Et remanent c iij^{xx} xviiij blom'.

In petris fodiendis ad cc xxxj blom' ferri xlj s. vj d. ob., pro centena xviiij s. In cariagio eorundem usque ad furnum xj s. vj d., pro centena v s. In dictis petris combustis iij s. vij d. ob., pro centena ij s. In mercede anteriorum flatorum de consuetudine facta xliij s. iij d. ob. q^a, pro quolibet blom' ij d. q^a. [In] vij decenis et dimidio carbonum emptis ad dictos blom' faciendos et petras ardendas preter xxxiiij decenas p . . . de bosco domine xxx s., pro decena iij s. In cariagio dictarum xxxiiij decenarum carbonum de bosco domine usque ad fabricam xj s. iij d., pro decena iij d. In potagio operariorum ij s. j d. In reparacione diversorum utensilium dicte fabrice ij s. In uncto empto pro follibus unguendis iij d. In stipendio operariorum quod dicitur gersuma iij s.

Summa—vij l. x s. xj d. ob. q^a. [*sic.*]

1333-4.

[P.R.O. Ministers' Accounts, Bundle 890, no. 26.]

Compotus Johannis de Mesinglegh camerarii domine Elizabethe de Bourg' domine de Clare del Southfrith a festo Sancti Michaelis anno rengni [*sic*] Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu septimo usque idem festum anno revoluto.

Idem respondet de

x 3

Exitus
fabrice de
Teudele.

Et de xxiiij li. x s. de cc iiij^{xx} xiiij blom' venditis ut extra, precium blom' xx d. Et de vj s. viij d. de firma fabrice de Teudele a festo Pasche usque festum Sancti Michaelis pro dimidio anno hoc anno dimisse mense Marcii per dominum Thomam de Gedewerth.

Summa—xxiiij li. xvj s. viij d.

Vendicio
petrarum.

Et de xx s. de petris ad cccc blom' venditis hoc anno, precium C. v s.

Summa xx s.

Expensa
pro blom'.

Inde idem computat in factura et expensis circa c et xij blom' faciendis apud fabricam de Teudele ante festum Pasche ut plenius continetur extra in tergo vj li. xiiij s. ob.

[*In dorso*]

Computus
fabrice de
Teudele.

Idem respondet de c iiij^{xx} xvij blom' de remanentia in dicta fabrica super computum anni precedentis Et de c et xij blom' factis ibidem hoc anno ante Pascham Et extunc predicta fabrica dimittitur ad firmam per dominum Thomam de Gedewerthe.

Summa—cccx blom'.

De quibus in mercede operariorum pro dictis blom' faciendis xvj blom' capientium pro opere suo septimam blom'. In vendicione ut infra cc iiij^{xx} xiiij blom'.

Et Nichil remanet.

Custus
fabrice.

Idem computat in petris fodiendis ad c et xij blom' faciendas ut supra xxij s. vj d., pro C. xx s. In cariagio dictarum petrarum usque fabricam v s. vij d. ob., pro C. v s. In dictis petris comburendis ad supradictas blom' ij s. iij d., pro C. ij s. In consuetudine de Forblouweris pro dictis blom' xxj s., pro qualibet blom' ij d. q^a. In emendacione del tuer' viij d. In potagio operariorum xvj d. In xx duodenis carbonum ad dictas blom' cum cariagio usque fabricam lxxvj s. viij d., precium duodene iij s. x d. In stipendio supradictorum operariorum iij s. pro dimidio anno.

Summa—vj li. xiiij s. ob. ut computatur infra.

1350-I.

[Exchequer Accounts Various, Bundle 485, no. 11.]

[m. 4.]

Computus Thome Springet custodis fabrice de Teudele a xvj die Octobris [die lune proxima post festum Sancti Luce Ewanglie *struck through*] anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu xxiiij^o usque xxx diem Julii [diem Sabbati in provigilia ad vincule [*sic*] Sancti Petri *struck through*] anno supradicti Regis xxv^o per xlj septimanas [xxxviiij septimanas *struck through*].

Vendicio
ferri.

Idem respondet de iiij li. viij s. x d. [. . .] j s. x d. *struck through* receptis de xxvj blomys venditis, precii blome iij s. v d. Et de viij li. xvj s. iij d. receptis de xlvij blomys venditis precii blome iij s. ix d. Et de xix li. viij s. vj d. [xviiij li. xj s. *struck through*] receptis de v^{xx} xj blomys venditis, precii blome iij s. vj d. Et de vj d. receptis de graynes venditis.

Summa—xxxij li. xiiij s. j d. probatur.

Custus
fabrice cum
reparacione
domus
fabrice.

Idem computat in carpentria dicte fabrice per visum Thome Judde vj s. Item viij^o clavis emptis ad eandem iiij s. Item in ij m^l. prig' emptis ad eandem ij s. ij d. Item in dawbyng dicte fabrice xvij d. Item in factura arrastri dicte fabrice xvj d. Item in uno pari belleis emptis [*sic*] xij s. per visum Thome Judde. Item in uno securi empto pro ferro cyndendo xij d. Item in emendacione dicti securis cum acere iij d. Item in ij tuers ferry emptis ij s. viij d. Item in j hamer empto pro lapidibus frangendis j d. Item in j egyson empto j d. Item in ij crebris

emptis v d. Item in j scope empto j d. q^a. Item in j olla lutea empta pro aqua portanda j d. Item in j pare banostis empto xij d. Item in ij alveis emptis pro lapidibus portandis v d. Item in j plaustro manuali empto vij d. Item in j serura cum clave empta iij d. Item in uncto empto pro dictis belliis xv d. Item in albo correo et in iij pellibus leporum emptis pro dictis belliis iij d. Item in uno correo bovino novo empto pro coopertura dictarum belliis v s. Item in xxvj egyn faciendis pro tuers vj s. vj d., pro ege iij d. Item in factura dicte belliis vj d.

Summa—xlvij s. v d. q^a. probatur.

Idem computat solutos pro fodiacione lapidum pro dictis xij^{xx} et xij [vij *struck through*] Custus
ferry. blomys lxviiij s. [lxvj s. ij d. ob. *struck through*], pro C. xxvij s. Idem computat solutos pro fodiacione lapidum pro clviiij bloms quod remanet in stauro super annum sequentem xli s., pro C. ut supra Item computat solutos dicto fodiatori lapidum ex convencione facta per Thomam Judde pro una tunica v s. Item in cariagio cc et dimidii lapidum et olwode xx s., pro C. viij s. Item in elyng' dictorum lapidum v s., pro C. i s. Item in xvj duodenis carbonum emptis cvj s. viij d., precium duodene vj s. viij d. Item computat in xxiiij duodenis carbonum emptis ix li. xij s., precium duodene [*sic*] viij s. de bosco domine empto cum Thoma Judde per visum Johannis Parker Item in cariagio dictarum xl duodenarum carbonum xxiiij s. iij d., pro duodena vij d. Item in blowyng' vij^{xx} xviiij blomys iij li. xviiij s. ix d. ob. pro blome vij d. ob. Item in blowyng' iij^{xx} xiiij [ix *struck through*] blomys lx s. viij d. ob. [lvij s. v d. ob. *struck through*]. pro blome vij d. ob. q^a. Item in potagio iij blowers per xxxvj septimanas iij s., pro septimana j d. Item solutos pro gersuma maysterblower pro tribus quarteriis vj s., pro quarterio i s. Item in gersuma secundi blower per idem tempus i s. ix d., pro quarterio xj d. Item in gersuma tercii blowere per idem tempus i s. iij d. [iij d. *struck through*] Item in gersuma quarti blower i s. per idem tempus, pro quarterio viij d.

Summa—xxxj li. xvj s. vj d. probatur.

Idem computat in vadiis dicti custodis per tempus compoti ex convencione Roberti Marchal Vadia et
stipendia. et Walteri Colpepyr xx s. Item pro roba dicti custodis x s. per annum ex dicta convencione.

Summa—xxx s. probatur

Summa omnium expensorum et liberacionum xxxv li. xiiij s. xj d. q^a.

Et sic est dictus Thomas in excessu de lix s. x d. q^a.

Profectus hoc anno cum nova constructa domo et ferro remanente appreciato ut extra Excessus. xj li. v s. vij d.

[*In dorso*]

Idem respondet de xij^{xx} vij blomys ferri receptis de exitu fabrice De eodem exitu prout Ferrum. probatum est super compotum v blomes.

Summa xij^{xx} xij [et vij *struck through*]. probatur.

De quibus computat in vendicione ix^{xx} iij [vij^{xx} et xix *struck through*] blomes ut infra.

Summa—ix^{xx} iij [vij^{xx} et xix *struck through*] Et remanent lxviiij blomys probatur.

Idem respondet de xl duodenis carbonum receptis de empcone ut patet per talliam contra Carbones. Johannem Parker forestarium.

Summa xl duodene probatur.

De quibus computat in factura dictarum xij^{xx} et xij [vij *struck through*] blomys xxxix duodenas et dimidium per visum dicti Johannis Parker.

Summa—xxxix duodene et dimidium Et remanet dimidium duodene.

Orston. Idem respondet de lapidibus vocatis orston receptis de fodiacione in foresta pro iiij^c et v blomys ut infra.

Summa—patet.

De quibus computat in factura xij^{xx} xij [vij *struck through*] blomys ferri ut supra Et remanent lapides vocati orston pro clviiij blomys in stauro super compotum anni futuri ut infra.

[*Endorsed*]

. . . Springet custodis fabrice de Teudele anno xxv^{to}.

1352.

[Ibid.]

[m. 3.] Compotus Thome Springet custodis fabrice de Teudele a xiiij^{to} die Januarii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxv^{to} usque ultimum diem Julii tempore tunc proxime sequente anno xxvj^{to} per xxviiij septimanas et ij dies.

Arreragia. Idem respondet de xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui.

Summa—xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a. probatur.

Vendicio ferri. De liij blomes ferri de exitu fabrice domine venditis per tempus compoti viij li. iij s. v d., precium blom' iij s. j d. De xxiiij blomis venditis lxxvj s., precium blom' iij s. ij d. De xxvj blomis ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis, precium blome iij s. iiij d., iiij li. vj s. viij d. De xxvij blomis venditis iiij li. x s., precium blom' iij s. iiij d. De xiiij blomis ferri venditis, precium blom' ut supra xliij s. iiij d. De greyn' ferri venditis iij d.

Summa—xxij li. xix s. viij d. probatur.

Summa tocius recepte cum arreragiis—xxxvj li. ij s. x d. q^a. probatur.

Custus fabrice. In ix tuers ferri faciendis ij s. iij d. In securi fabrice superponenda cum ascere pro ferro scindendo vj d. In uncto empto pro belyes unguendis vj d. In corio empto pro dictis beliis j d. ob. In emendacione unius crebri fabrice j d.

Summa—iij s. v d. ob. probatur.

Custus ferri cum stipendio fabrorum et custodis. In xxij duodenis xj summagiis carbonum emptis in chacea domine ix li. ij s. iij d., precium duodene viijs. In fodiacione petrarum pro iiij^{xx} vij blomes ferri faciendis xxj s. ix d. In dictis petris cariandis vj s. viij d. pro centena viijs. In elyngg' cxliij blomes ij s. ix d. In xxij duodenis xj summagiis carbonum cariandis ad fabricam xiiij s. iij d. q^a, pro duodena vij d. In blowyngg' dictis cxliij bomis [*sic*] ferri iiij li. xij s. iiij d. q^a, pro quolibet blom' vij d. ob. q^a. In potagio iiij blowers per xxj septimanas xxj d. capientium inter se per septimanam j d. secundum consuetudinem patrie. In gersuma magistri blower per unum quarterium anni ij s. In gersuma secundi blower per dimidium annum ij s. In gersuma tercii blower per idem ij s. In gersuma quarti blower per idem xvj d. In stipendio Thome Springet custodis fabrice domine per tempus compoti xv s. In j roba empti pro dicto custode per annum x s. ex convencione facta per R. Mareschal et W. Culpeper.

Summa—xvij li. xiiij s. j d. ob. probatur.

Liberacio denariorum. Liberata Thome Judde camerario de Southfrith xiiij li. iij s. ij d. q^a.

Summa—xiiij li. iiij s. ij d. q^a. probatur.

Summa omnium expensorum et liberacionum—xxx li. xix s. ix d. q^a.

Et debet dictus Thomas Springet ciij s. j d.

Memorandum quod Thomas Springet liberavit de arreragiis supradictis in anno futuro domino W. Mant per unam talliam lx s. Et xliij s. j d. assignati fuerunt ad liberandos Johanni Parker camerario de Southfrith in dicto anno futuro.

Profectus fabrice hoc anno vj li. viij s. iij d. q^a. ut patet per compotum istum et proximum compotum precedentem.

[*In dorso*]

De exitu fabrice per tempus compoti cxliij blomes ferri.

Ferrum.

Summa—cxliij probatur.

De quibus computat in vendicione ut infra. Et equat. probatur.

De empcione pro ferro faciendo in foresta domine xxij duodene xj summagia carbonum. Carbones.

Summa—xxij duodene xj summagia. probatur.

De quibus in expensis cxliij blomes faciendarum xx duodene et xj summagia.

Summa—xx duodene et xj summagia.

Et remanent ij duodene carbonum. probatur.

De remanentia orston pro lxxvij blomes faciendis. De fodiacione lapidum de orston pro Orston. iij^{xx} vij blomes faciendis.

Summa—orston pro clv blomes. probatur.

De quibus in expensis pro cxliij blomes superius factis.

Et remanet orston pro xij blomes ferri faciendis. probatur.

1353.

[*Ibid.*]

[*m. i.*]

Compotus Johannis Parker custodis fabrice ibidem per vij septimanas mensium Septembris Teudelee. Octobris et Novembris anno xxvij^{mo}.

Idem oneratur de ciij s. j d. de arreragiis Thome Springet nuper custodis fabrice ibidem. Arreragia.

Summa—ciij s. j d. probatur.

De xxvj blomes ferri venditis de exitu dicte fabrice per tempus compoti iij li. ij s. x d., Vendicio precium blome iij s. ij d. De xij blomes ferri postea venditis per J. Parker xlj s. ij d., precium ferri. blome ut supra.

Summa—vj li. iij s. probatur.

Summa tocus recepte cum arreragiis—xj li. vij s. j d. probatur.

In fodicione petrarum de oreston pro xxxiij blomes ferri faciendis viij s. xj d. q^a, videlicet Fodicio de Oreston. pro qualibet blom' iij d. q^a.

Summa—viij s. xj d. q^a. probatur.

In v duodenis viij summagiis carbonum emptis pro opere fabrice xliiij s. vij d. ob. q^a, Empcio carbonum. videlicet precium duodene viij s.

Summa—xliiij s. vij d. ob. q^a. probatur.

In blowyng' xxvj blomis ferri ante festum Sancti Michaelis xx s. vij d., videlicet pro qualibet blom' ix d. ob. In j astrio de novo faciendo pro dicta fabrica ix d. ob. In ij tuers perforandis et [al' *struck through*] emendandis x d. Item in blowyng' xij blom' ferri post festum Sancti Michaelis viij s. j d. ob., videlicet pro qualibet blom' vij d. ob. In cariagio de oreston et olewod pro xxxiij blom' [in cariagio xxxix blom' *struck through*¹] ferri faciendis iij s. In cariagio v duodenarum et viij summagiorum carbonum usque dictam fabricam vj s. j d. In elyngg' xxxix [xxxij *struck through*] blom' ferri ix d. In potagio iij blowers per vij septimanas vij d.

Custus ferri cum stipendiis fabrorum.

¹ xxxix has been altered to xxxij, and the whole afterwards struck through.

[*In margin:* In gersuma dictorum blowers pro xxxix [xxvj *struck through*] blom' ferri xvij d. In j pari de remanent ij paria de belies.]
 belies de novo empto de Henrico Jon ix s. In uncto empto pro belies unguendis iij d.
 Summa—lj s. vj d. probatur.

Liberacio denariorum. Respondet. Liberata sibi ipsi Receptori de Southfrith de arreragiis Thome Springet }
 nuper custodis fabrice ibidem } ciiij s. j d.
 Summa ciiij s. j d. probatur.

Respondet. Summa omnium expensorum et liberacionum—x li. viij s. ij d. Et debet dictus Johannes Parker xvij s. xj d. quos liberat sibi ipsi Receptori de Southfrith unde respondet in pede compoti sui ibidem. Et sic dictus Johannes quietus est hic.

[*In dorso*]

Ferrum. De exitu fabrice per tempus hujus compoti xxvj blomes ferri. Item de exitu dicte fabrice post festum Sancti Michaelis xij blom' ferri.

Summa—xxxix [xxvj blomes ferri *struck through*] blomes ferri.

Et venditur ut infra. Et equat. probatur.

Carbones. { De remanentia ij duodene carbonum.
 De empcione pro ferro faciendo in foresta domine v duodene et viij summagia carbonum.
 Summa vij duodene et viij summagia. probatur.

{ De quibus in expensis xxxix [xxvj *struck through*] blom' ferri faciendarum per tempus hujus compoti vj duodene et xij summagia [iiij duodene dimidium *struck through*].

{ Summa vj duodene et xij summagia. Et remanent ix¹ [et j summagium *struck through*] summagia carbonum pro anno futuro. probatur.

Orston. { De remanentia orston pro xij blomes ferri inde faciendis [De empcione *struck through*]
 De fodicione lapidum de orston in foresta domine per dictum tempus pro xxxij [lij *struck through*] blomes ferri faciendis.

{ Summa orstoni pro xlv blomes. probatur.

{ De quibus in expensis pro xxxix blom' ferri superius faciendis xxxix blom' de orston.

{ Summa xxxix. Et remanet orston pro vj blom' ferri inde faciendis. probatur.

Mortuum staurum. Remanent in dicta fabrica ij paria belies.

[*Endorsed.*]

Teudelee. Compotus J. Parker custodis fabrice ibidem anno xxvij^o.

1354.

[*m. 2.*]

[*Ibid.*]

Teudelee. Compotus Thome Springet custodis fabrice ibidem per xxv septimanas [hoc *struck through*] anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum xxvij^o.

Arreragia. De arreragiis nichil quia quietus in ultimo compoto.

Summa—nulla.

Vendicio ferri et aliorum. De lxxiiij blomes ferri de exitu fabrice venditis xij li. xix s., precium blom' iij s. vj d. De iij aliis blom' ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis x s., precium blome iij s. iij d. De lxj blomis ferri de exitu dicte fabrice venditis x li. iij s. iij d., precium blom' iij s. iij d. De corio unius veteris paris bel' vendito vj d.

Summa tocius recepte—xxij li. xij s. x d. probatur.

¹ Written over an erasure.

In fodicione petrarum de orston pro vj^{xx} ij blom' ferri inde faciendis xxxij s. x d. ob. Fodicio de
[xxxij s. *struck through*] videlicet pro qualibet blom' iij d. q^a. [minus in toto j d. ob. *struck* orston.
through] In fodicione petrarum de orston pro xvj blom' ferri inde faciendis iiij s. iij d. pro
blom' ut supra

Summa—xxxvij s. ij d. ob. probatur.

In xiiij duodenis dimidio et v summagiis carbonum emptis in foresta domine cxvij s. x d. Empcio
[cxix s. iij d. *struck through*], precium duodene viij s. In viij duodenis dimidio carbonum emptis carbonum.
in patria lxvij s., precium duodene ut supra De ij duodenis et v summagiis carbonum emptis
in patria ad diversa precia xvij s. iij d.

Summa—x li. iiij s. j d. probatur.

In blowyng' vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri per tempus hujus compoti ciij s. vj d. pro qualibet blom' Custus
ix d. In iiij tuers emendandis per idem tempus xij d. [xiiij d. *struck through*] In j augisen' ferri cum
emendando ij d. In j pari de tonges vocatis loves ferri empto ij s. vj d. In j pari coddess stipendiis
empto xij d. In belies de corio emptis xij d. In clavis ad idem emptis viij d. In dictis belies fabrorum.
faciendis vj d. [viij d. *struck through*] In uncto pro dictis bel' empto ij d. In cariagio de orston
et olwode pro vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri faciendis x s. vj d. In cariagio viij duodenarum dimidii
carbonum de empcone in patria usque fabricam ix s. xj d. videlicet pro cariagio cujuslibet
duodene xiiij d. In xiiij duodenis dimidio et v summagiis carbonum de empcone in foresta
cariandis usque fabricam viij s. viij d. videlicet pro quolibet [*sic*] duodena viij d. In elyng'
vj^{xx} viij blom' ferri ij s. viij d., pro centena ij s. In j corio albo pro bel' inde faciendis empto
iij s. vj d. In brakyng ejusdem vj d. In j pari de codd' empto xij d. In j crebro empto ij d.
ob. [iij d. *struck through*] In emendacione iiij toyeris xij d. In emendacione unius securis
per vices ij d. [iiij d. *struck through*] In potagio iiij blowers per xxv septimanas ij s. j d. In
gersuma Johannis Tubbe magistri blowere pro iij quarteriis anni viij s. [vj d. *struck through*]
In in [*sic*] gersuma secundi blowere per dimidium anni iiij s. Item in gersuma tercii blowere
pro iij quarteriis anni [vj s. *struck through*] v s. [vj d. *struck through*] In gersuma quarti
blowere per idem iiij s. [vj d. *interlincated and struck through*] In j Trey pro lapidibus impor-
tandis j d. ob. Item in ij duodenis et v summagiis carbonum [cariandis *struck through*] de
empcone in patria cariandis usque ad fabricam xxiij d. ob.

Custus
ferri cum
stipendiis
fabrorum.

[In margin:
Et non plus
de gersuma
fabrorum
quia Johan-
nes Parker
solvit inde
xviij d.
ut patet per
computum
suum hoc
anno.]

Summa—viij li. xiiij s. ix d. ob. probatur.

In stipendio Thome Sprynet custodis dicte fabrice per tempus compoti unacum proparte
robe sue per idem xv s.

Summa—xv s. probatur.

Summa omnium expensorum—xxj li. x s. j d. Et debet dictus Thomas xliij s. ix d. quos Respondet.
liberavit Johanni Parker receptori de Southfrith unde respondet in compoto suo ibidem. Et
sic dictus Thomas quietus est hic.

Profectus fabrice per tempus compoti liij s. viij d.

[In dorso]

De exitu fabrice per tempus compoti vj^{xx} xvij blom'.

Ferrum.

Summa vj^{xx} xvij blom'. Et vendite ut infra. Et equat. probatur.

De remanentia ix summagia. De empcone in foresta domine per tempus hujus compot Carbones.
xiiij duodene dimidium et v summagia. De empcone in patria viij duodene dimidium ante
visum compoti. Item de empcone post visum compoti ij duodene et v summagia.

Summa—xxvj duodene et v summagia. probatur.

De quibus in expensis vj^{xx} xvij blom' ferri faciendarum per tempus compoti xxiiij duodene
et v summagia.

Summa—xxiiij duodene et v summagia. Et remanent ij duodene carbonum. probatur.

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Orston. Que remanentia liberatur Ricardo Colpeper in parte convencionis l duodenarum per annum.
Et remanet orston pro vj blomes ferri inde faciendis. De fodicione lapidum de orston in foresta domine per tempus hujus compoti pro vj^{xx} xviiij blom' inde faciendis.

Summa—vj^{xx} iiij blom' ferri. probatur.

De quibus in expensis pro vj^{xx} xviiij blom' ferri superius factis vj^{xx} xviiij blom' de orston.

Summa—vj^{xx} xviiij blom'. Et remanet orston pro vj blom' ferri inde faciendis. probatur.

Que remanentia liberatur Ricardo Colpeper in parte convencionis iij^c de oreston per annum.

Mortuum
staurum.

Remanent in fabrica ij paria belies j securis pro ferro scindendo j aundire j par toyers
j hamer pro lapidibus frangendis j cribrum j scope j olla lutea pro aqua portanda j par lanost'
[sic] ij alvei pro lapidibus portandis j ciner manualis j serura cum clave.

[Endorsed.]

Teudele. Compotus Thome Sprynget custodis ibidem anno xxviiij^o.