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### Original DocumentsInventory of the Effects of Roger De Mortimer at Wigmore Castle and Abbey, Herefordshire. Dated 15 Edward II., A.D. 1322

The Rev. Lambert B. Larking M.A.  
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## Original Documents.

### INVENTORY OF THE EFFECTS OF ROGER DE MORTIMER AT WIGMORE CASTLE AND ABBEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

DATED 15 EDWARD II., A.D. 1322.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. LAMBERT B. LARKING, M.A.

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

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

The Roll, of which the more interesting portions are subjoined, contains the account of Alan de Cherletone, to whose custody the castle and lordship of Wigmore had been committed, and it sets forth the goods and chattels of Roger de Mortimer found therein. It extends from Jan. 23, 15 Edw. II. (1322) to the day after the feast of St. Michael, Sept. 29, following. The Roll is marked HCH. 3652, and it is thus entitled:—

"Compotus Alani de Cherletone, Custodis Castri et domini de Wyggemor, que fuerunt Rogeri de Mortuo Mari de Wyggemor; ac etiam de bonis et catallis ipsius Rogeri in eisdem inventis, a xxij<sup>o</sup>. die Januarii, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi xv<sup>o</sup>. usque in crastinum Sancti Michaelis proxime sequens."

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Roy MS. 18, A. xii. See a representation of a springald in De Vigne's Vade-Mecum du Peintre, vol. ii. p. 41, pl. A. Springalds and quarrels for springalds

VOL. XV.

occur among the stores of Dover Castle, 1344 and 1361, Archaeol. Journal, vol. xi. pp. 383, 385.

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> See in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory*, vol. ii. pl. 94, 98, representations of various kinds of cross-bows, the latch or *gros arbalete*, the prodd or *arbalete-à-jalet*, &c. There appear to have been two kinds of apparatus for bending the more powerful bows; the more complicated *moulinet*, or *cranequin*, and a simpler contrivance called a *pie-de-chevre*, or *de biche*, sometimes called a crow's-foot lever, figured *ibid.* pl. 95. Florio in his *Italian Dictionary* renders "*Balestra*, any kind of crosse-bow or tillar.—*Balista*, a stock-bow, a crosse-bow, a tillar." The term tillar appears to be

retained to designate the lever by which a rudder is managed, and to which the "*talar' pro balistis*" above mentioned (possibly the crow's-foot lever), may have had a certain resemblance in form. Compare Carré's representation of the *pie-de-biche*, in his *Panoplie*, p. 264, pl. viii.

<sup>3</sup> Cott. MS., Julius E. iv. The drawings in this MS. have been engraved for Strutt's *Manners and Customs*: see vol. ii. pl. 36. Meyrick's *Crit. Enquiry*, vol. ii. p. 160.

<sup>4</sup> Rad. de Diceto, *Script. Decem.* col. 666. Compare Matthew Paris, under the year 1191.

bishop of London's household had trained a hawk to take teals (*cercellæ*): "Itaque juxta sonitum illius instrumenti, quod a Ripatoribus vocatur tabur, subito cercella quædam alarum remigio perneciter evolavit." The hawk, thus baffled, pounced on a pike which was swimming, and carried it to a considerable distance. The bishop sent the hawk and the fish as a curiosity to John, Earl of Mortaine, the king's brother. The glossarists seem to have been greatly perplexed by this passage: Somner, in his Glossary to Diceto, explained *ripatores* as signifying reapers, and others have followed his interpretation. It is evident however from the "Titulus de vadiis, &c., falconarum, venatorum," &c., in the Household Book, 28 Edw. I., before cited, that *ripator* signified a person engaged in some of the functions of falconry, possibly in the pursuit of waterfowl on the banks of rivers. Sir John de Bikenore, the *Asturcarius Regis*, received his wages at the rate of 2s. per diem for 43 days, "per quos fuit extra curiam cum asturcis Regis *ad ripand'* per vices;" and various persons in the service of Sir John received payments for keeping hawks in mew and for time passed "*extra curiam in ripando* per vices."<sup>5</sup> The word is not found in Ducange: in Henschel's edition we find *Ripanare*, explained as signifying hawking, *aucupari*.

The heterogeneous character of the items here enumerated as found in Mortimer's castle, may serve to supply a singular picture of the interior conditions of the stronghold of the Lord Marcher. With the stern appliances of war we find mingled those for field sports, fetters for prisoners, nets for snaring wild beasts, possibly including wolves; the "*sperth' de Hibernia*," the Irish axe or sparth, which Brompton and other chroniclers tell us was brought to Ireland by the Norwegians;<sup>6</sup> body armour and objects destined only for the tournament; household vessels and provisions; and amidst these an incidental trace of some approach towards social refinements, the large chess-board painted and gilt, the *familia* of chessmen being also found in a later part of the Inventory; the "*tablar' de muge*," a board for the game of tables or draughts, formed of some exotic wood, doubtless of aromatic quality, and considered to be that of the nutmeg tree. Such Eastern rarities were held in high estimation. In the Inventory of effects of Humphry de Bohun, 1322, given by Mr. Hudson Turner in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 348, occur the items, "*j. poume muge mys en un crampoun dargent ove menues piers et perles; j. petite coupe de muge ove le pee et le covercle d'argent suzorré.*"

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

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

<sup>5</sup> Liber Garderob., pp. 304—308.

<sup>6</sup> "*Sparthe, wepue, Bipennis*" Prompt. Parv. Compare Chaucer, Rom. of Rose, v. 591; Ducange, v. Sparth, and Secures

Danicæ. Giraldus in his Topogr. Hibern., iii. c. 21, describes the usage of the Irish to carry an axe on all occasions "*quasi pro baculo.*"

aware that it has been mentioned elsewhere. At the Abbey had been also deposited a quantity of valuable armour, probably part of the provision for the Lord of Wigmore's own person; also a large collection of valuable furniture, hangings, garments, linen, and precious objects of personal use, belonging, as it was said, to the wife of Roger Mortimer. Those who take an interest in military costume will notice some items of rare occurrence, the helm with a *guichet*, or wicket-like aperture on one side, which might be opened to give the wearer fresh air; the "*Camisia de Chartres*," possibly a shirt of mail made at Chartres, and of which we have not found mention in any other document, with the exception of the *chemise de Chartres*, among the armour in which two knights engaged in a judicial combat in Brittany were to be equipped.<sup>7</sup> The horse-armour of leather, doubtless cuirbouilli, flaunchers and picers, or defences for the flanks and chest, deserve notice. Leathern armour was probably in frequent use for such purposes; thus in the will of the Earl Warren, 1347, we find a bequest to Robert de Holand, of "*les quissers ove le picer de cuir qui sount pour mon destrer*;"<sup>8</sup> and the Chronicle of Louis XI. appended to De Comines' Memoirs mentions a valuable horse, "*tout barde de cuyr bouilly*," slain by a shot from a culverine in the attack of Paris by the Burgundians in 1465.<sup>9</sup> A singular item here occurs in the pair "*de botes plumetez de ferro*." I can only offer the supposition that they may have been covered with iron scales overlapping like feathers, and have been in some degree analogous in their construction to the defences "*de pampilon*," which, as observed in a former volume of this Journal, bore resemblance possibly to the bearing in heraldry termed by the French *papeloné*.<sup>1</sup>

The enumeration of the wardrobe of Lady Mortimer contains many items interesting in illustration of personal appliances and costume. Here also we find mention of the few books which occur in this Inventory, consisting of a Psalter and four books of Romances; unfortunately the titles are not given. Among the possessions of Mortimer's confederate, the Earl of Hereford, there was only one secular volume, but one in great repute in his age, the "*livre qe est apelée Sydrak*," which the fabulous King Boctus caused to be written on all the sciences by the equally fabulous Sydrak.<sup>2</sup>

The farm stock, sheep and oxen, carts and waggons, grain and forage, found at Mortimer's manor of Leinthall Starke, about a mile to the east of Wigmore Castle, are next enumerated, the concluding item being three pair "*cignorum aerariorum*," in a stew (*vivario*) at Wigmore, and in other stews within the demesne. To heiry or heire, in the old regulations regarding swans, seems to signify either to make a nest and lay eggs, or to brood, to have young,<sup>3</sup> and aiery or every denotes a nest, generally however of birds of prey. See Nares' Glossary. I am unable to determine whether in the passage before us *aerariorum* may signify brooding swans, or young birds on the nest.

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

<sup>7</sup> Probat. Histor. Britan. tom. 1, col. 1222. The Chronicle of Colmar, under the year 1298, describes the "*Camisiam ferream, id est, vestem ex circulis ferreis contextam*," probably the hauberk. Ducange v. Armati.

<sup>8</sup> Testam. Ebor., Surtees Society, p. 48.

<sup>9</sup> De Comines, tom. ii. p. 42, edit. 1747.

<sup>1</sup> Archæol. Journ., vol. xi. p. 388.

<sup>2</sup> Archæol. Journ., vol. ii. p. 349.

<sup>3</sup> Ancient Regulations regarding swans, Transactions of the Lincoln Meeting of the Institute, pp. 306, 310.



Indenture was made; the only item of importance was a coffer containing charters and writings, which were delivered to the King at Hereford.

ALBERT WAY.

PER ISTUM ROTULUM DEBET REDDI COMPOTUS REGI.

REX.

BONA ET CATALLA INVENTA IN CASTRO DE WYGMEMORE, UT PATET PER INDENTURAM. Idem respondet de iij. Springaus cum apparatu; iij. Springaus sine apparatu; xiiij. Balistis de cornu ad viz, cum tribus costis de cornu sine talar'; vij. balistis de ligno ad viz, cum c. et xxx. quarellis, quorum lxx. pennate de pennis eneïs, et lx. de pennis ligneis; iij. ingeniis pro balistis tendendis; xvij. balistis de ligno ad unum pedem, et una costa de ligno sine talar', cum elx. quarellis; ij. paribus de plates; j. quirre; ij. paribus lameriorum; iij. galee (*sic*) pro justis; iij. paribus bracers (*sic*); j. pari de lunett'; j. grate;<sup>4</sup> iij. vaumplates; iij. paribus de besescus; viij. scutis; iiij. targetis; j. galea pro guerra; ij. capell' cum visur'; vj. galeis pro torniamentis; v. capell' de ferro; j. capell' de nervis;<sup>5</sup> ij. paribus de gaumbers; xij. lanceis; vij. hastis lancearum; vj. pavilon' et tent'; iij. ferris pro frenis ad torniamentum; ij. arcubus Saracenis, cum iij. sagittis Saracenis; x. tabor' pro ripar'; j. magno scaccario de auro depicto; j. tablar' de muge; j. maceas de ferro; j. panerio pleno de diversis instrumentis pro confecione balistarum; xiiij. capitibus ferreis pro lanceis; j. coronali pro justis; ix. capitibus magnis pro sagittis; ij. reciis pro feris capiendis;<sup>6</sup> j. sperth' de Hibernia; iiij. compedibus cum boltis, et xj. sine boltis; j. grym;<sup>7</sup> ij. unctis<sup>8</sup> ferr' pro incendio domorum; x. cistis; ij. coffris trussator'; vj. tabulis pro mensis; iiij. formis; vj. doleis vacuis; iij. barellis ferratis; ij. caudron' debilibus confractis; j. magna cuna; x. parvis cunis; j. alveo; et j. cista ad bulletandum. Item, de victualibus.<sup>9</sup>—De iij. doleis et una pipa vini plenis; vj. quarteriis frumenti, precium quarterii x. s.; viij. quarteriis bras' aven', precium quarterii ij. s. iij. d.; j. quarterio fabarum, precii xl. d.; xij. baconibus, precium baconis ij. s.; xiiij. bacon' pernis,<sup>1</sup> precium ejuslibet xij. d.; cc. stoc fich, precium centen' vj. s.; iiij. quarteriis grossi salis, precium quarterii xx. d.; ij. bussellis minuti salis, precium busselli iij. d.

Then follows the *Liberacio* of the before mentioned items; part of the armour to the King "per literam suam;" springalds, quarrels, &c., and wine to the Earl of Arundel; wine to the Earl of Richmond; wine and salt "domine de Mortuo Mari." Part of the wine and provisions was sold.

BONA INVENTA IN CURIA FORINSECA CASTRI PREDICTI. Idem respondet de frumento estimato in tasso per sacramentum proborum et legalium

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

<sup>5</sup> See the notes on Capellæ de nervis in this Journal, vol. xi., p. 383.

<sup>6</sup> Venacione, *erased*.

<sup>7</sup> Query? Grynne, a snare, *laqueus*. Trevisa in his version of Vegetius, writes, that some make "as it were a grenne of ropes" to catch the battering ram.

<sup>8</sup> *Sic*. In the *Liberacio* the corresponding word is written *uncti*. Possibly the word should be read *uncci*, hooks at-

tached to long poles to pull down out buildings, &c., which had taken fire.

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

<sup>1</sup> *Perna* is sometimes explained to be a gammon of bacon. The Prompt. Parv. gives "Flykke of bacon, *Perna*, *petaso*." According to the Ortus Vocabulorum, "Perna est baconus vel baffa porci, vel quarta pars bovis, a flyke of bacon."



hominum de Wygemore, videlicet, vj. quarteriis, precium quarterii vj. s.; iiij. quarteriis aven' in garbis, precium quarterii ij. s.; ij. quarteriis pisarum in garbis, precium quarterii xl. d. Item, de feno estimato ad xxx. s.; v. affris, precium ejuslibet dimid' marc'; xlvj. boves (*sic*), precium bovis ix. s.; x. vaccis, precium ejuslibet vj. s.; j. apro, precii iij. s.; iiij. suibus, precium ejuslibet ij. s.; vj. porcellis, precium ejuslibet vj. d.; v. pavonibus, quorum precium ignoratur; iiij. plaustris ferratis, precium ejuslibet dimid' marc'; ij. carectis ferratis debilibus, precium ejuslibet ij. s.

Then follows the *Liberacio* of all the last-mentioned items. Two pigs, price 2s., were delivered "Ricardo de Burgo pro sustentacione domine de Mortuo Mari." Two peacocks were sold; and there were accounted for three little pigs and two peacocks "in mor<sup>a</sup>,"<sup>2</sup>

ONA INVENTA IN ABBATIA DE WYGE-MORE.—Gardero<sup>b</sup>.} Idem respondet de uno coopertorio pro lecto viridi intexto de Huwanes,<sup>3</sup> cum iiij. tapetis ejusdem secte; j. coopertorio pro lecto de chaump bluetto diversis armis intextis, cum iiij. tapetis ejusdem secte; j. coopertorio pro lecto de opere nodato, cum iiij. tapetis ejusdem secte; j. magno dorsor' pro aula intexto de paping' et griffon'; ij. dorsor' croceis veteribus et curtis, rosis rub' intextis; j. banquer' ejusdem operis; j. dorsor' de bono et subtili opere, cum iiij. tapetis ejusdem secte; j. longo banquer' palee de croceo et rub'; ij. courtetis de velvetto viridi; j. tunica; ij. supertunicis, et j. collobio de scarlett' absque furrur' et capucio; j. tunica, ij. supertunicis, j. collobio et j. capucio de panno bruno mixto, absque furrur'; j. tunica de ynde velvetto; j. supertunica et j. collobio de rub' scarletto pro estate, absque capucio; j. tunica, ij. supertunicis, j. collobio et uno capucio de panno bruno de morree; j. supertunica de viridi cum quarterio glauco, et j. capucio linato de sindon' rub'; ij. ulnis et dim' de panno bono stragulato; ij. ulnis de panno stragulato minoris precii; ij. ulnis et dim' de panno crocei coloris stragulato minoris valoris; iiij. ulnis de panno crocei coloris non stragulato; vj. ulnis de panno viridi non stragulato; xj. ulnis de panno stragulato persi coloris; j. longa pilowe cooperta sindon'; j. capell' nigro furrato de nigro bugeto; x. minutis pellibus de damis et capriolis; xj. sagittis cum magnis capitibus ferr'; uno cornu eneo quod una cum quodam fauchone est, ut dicitur, Carta terre de Wygemore; iiij. cornua de bugle.

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

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

<sup>2</sup> This term is obscure. *Mora* or *Mura* signifies a lodging, a dwelling-place, as shown in several passages cited in Duncange, edit. Henschel. *in v. Mora*, a moor. It seems here inapplicable, as does also *Moria* or *Muria*, brine in which the porkers might possibly have been pickled. In the *Comptotus* receipts appear "de corio unius affri de *morinia* vendito," and "de ij. coreis boum et uno coreo vacce in *morina* venditis;" the meaning being, doubtless, that the hides had been stripped

off from dead carcasses; in old French *morine* signified wool taken from sheep which had died of disease (Roquefort). It has not been ascertained at what period the peacock was brought to this country. In an indenture of farming stock delivered to the bailiff of Mangerton, 1381, occur "3 Paucookes, 4 Pohennes." Harl. Cart. 55, B. 45. A "Pohen" appears in the illuminations of the Sherborn Missal.

<sup>3</sup> Owls, *chat-huants*. Roquefort gives *Huan*, hibou, chouette.

viser'; j. galea cum guichet; j. capell' ferreum rotundum; j. aketon' cooperto de panno de taffata taneto, cum una camisa de chartres; v. paribus de chanfrenis pro equis ad arma, cum quinque paribus coopertorum de frett', cum flauncheris et piceris de corio; ij. paribus de treppes;<sup>4</sup> xj. paribus coopertorum ferr' pro equis, et ij. mantell' ferr'; j. pari cirothecarum de plate; ij. bracers de plate; j. pari de gaumbris; j. pari sotlar' (*sic*) de plate; j. colar' de ferro; j. scuto; iiij. lanceis pro guerra; iiij. lanceis pro justis; j. pari de botes plumetez de ferro; ij. gladiis cum hernesio argenteo.

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

BONA INVENTA DE GARDEROBA UXORIS DICTI ROGERI, UT DICEBATUR.—Garderoba domine}. Idem respondet de j. dorsorio, iiij. tapetis, et j. banquer, de una secta, de armis predicti Rogeri; iiij. tapetis de alia secta; iiij. tapetis de bono et subtili opere; iiij. coopertoris pro lecto scacc'; j. coopertorio pro lecto rub'; j. materaz de sindone cooperto; ij. materaz de canabo; viij. chalon'; j. coopertor' rub' furratum (*sic*) de minuto vere; j. fustein pro lecto; j. counterpoin pro lecto; xv. paribus lintliaminum; iiij. ridell' pro curtinis de cardo; j. pari de curtinis de cardo palee; j. pari de curtinis de sindone palee; j. ridell' rub' de sindone; j. ridell' albo stragulato de sindone; ij. tunicis de panno de Thars', quarum una de viridi et alia de morree; ij. supertunicis de inde serico absque furrura; iiij. supertunice (*sic*) de serico taneto absque furrura; j. tunica et ij. supertunicis de panno de Thars' rub'; j. panno laneo integro de violetto colore; j. tunica, ij. supertunicis, j. mantell', et j. capa absque furrura, de bruno panno mixto; j. furrura nova de griso vere pro supertunica, et alia pro capucio; ij. faldyng' de Hibernia rub';<sup>5</sup> j. albo faldyng' veteri; j. pecia panni pro iiij. mappis ad altare; j. mappa pro mensa; ij. manutergiis dupplicibus; iiij. manutergiis parvis; xxiij. ulnis lineae tele; j. manutergio longo; iiij. savenap';<sup>6</sup> j. parva pecia panni linei texti duplex (*sic*); ij. quissinis laneis de opere consuto; j. Spalterio;<sup>7</sup> iiij. libris de Romanciis; ij. coffr' trussator', quorum j. continet ij. pannos de velveto rub' stragulatos in quadam cas', j. pecten, et j. speculum de ebore, j. parvam ymaginem beate Virginis de ebore, j. scurgiam de ebore,<sup>8</sup> j. zonam de amall' et petris preciosis, que, ut dicitur, est filie diete Rogeri; et alia

<sup>4</sup> *Sic*. Trappure or trapper is the more usual form of the word; in Latin *trappatura*. In Regist. Morteval, Sarum, A. D. 1294, we find it as here written. "Pour le cheval, sele, treppe, et tester." Sir W. le Vavasour bequeathed in 1311 to Sir John de Creppynge "unam loriam et unam par de trappes." Wills and Invent., Surtees Soc., p. 14. Among armour belonging to Sir John Marmaduke, Governor of Perth, t. Edw. II., occur "duo paria de trappes," value 40s. Surtees, Hist. Durham, vol. ii. p. 381.

<sup>5</sup> Nicholas, the Oxford Clerk, in the Canterbury Tales, had "his presse icoured with a faldyng red." See detailed notices of Faldyng, Irish rugs or mantles, *phalingsæ*, Prompt. Parv. vol. i., p. 147.

<sup>6</sup> The Promptorium Parv. gives "Sanap (or sanap) Manupiarium, manutergiuni, fimbriatum." The word is written also "Salvenap, Savenapes" in the accounts of St. Edmund's Hospital, Gateshead; and among the linen in the Prior's lodging at Canterbury, 1285, were found "mappe, manitergia, mappe de kanevas ad familiam, item Savenapp' de kanevas." It occurs in Syr Gawayn, the Awntyrs of Arthur, and other Romances, *passim*. It probably designated a board-cloth, a *surnappe*, now called an overlay.

<sup>7</sup> *Sic*, for Psalterio.

<sup>8</sup> Possibly an ivory-handled holy-water sprinkler, *aspergillum*, or *esperger*; it may, however, have been a whip, or a *flabellum* for the lady Mortimer's use.

coffr' continet j. speculum de amall', et j. famil' de ebore pro scaccario ;<sup>9</sup> j. forcerium vacuum ; ij. pelves lavator'. ITEM, ARGENTEA INVENTA CUM DOMINA, videlicet ; ij. pelves argentei ; vj. disci argentei ; iiij. salsar' argentea ; et ij. ciphi argentei.

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

ONA INVENTA IN MANERIO DE LEINTHALE STARK'. Idem respondet de ix. bobus pro caruca, quilibet eorum appreciatus ad ix. s. ; v. equis pro carecta, precium cujuslibet v. s. per estimacionem ; viij. quarteriis avenarum in tasso, precium quarterii ij. s. ; fenum estimatum (*sic*) ad valorem xxiiij. s. ; j. carecta ferrata et alia non ferrata debilis (*sic*), cum hernesio ad unam carectam, precii ij. s. vj. d. ; ij. plaustis debilibus, precium cujuslibet iiij. s.

Inde computat, ix. boves, iiij. affr', j. carectam ferratam cum hernesio, liberat' domino Regi per literam suam predictam ; et liberatum domine de Mortuo Mari fenum precii xxiiij. s., precepto domini Regis, et per indenturam ; et ij. affr',<sup>1</sup> viij. quarteria avenarum, j. carect', et ij. plaustra, in vendicione.

ONA INVENTA APUD LEINTHALE. Idem respondet de iiij. bobus pro caruca debilibus, precium cujuslibet ix. s. ; c. ovibus, precium cujuslibet xij. d. ; j. plaustro ferrato debili, precii iiij. s. ; aven' estimat' in grang' vij. quarteriis, precium quarterii ij. s. ; et de feno et forag' precii vj. d. Item, in quodam vivario apud Wygemore et in aliis vivariis infra (*sic*) dominium ibidem ij. paribus cignorum aerariorum.

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

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

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

[In dorso.] INDENTURA : REX,

<sup>9</sup> A set of chessmen: among the *Jocalia* in Wardrobe Book, 28 Edw. I., occur "una familia de ebore pro ludendo ad scaccarium," and "una familia pro scaccario de jaspide et cristallo in uno coffro." The manor of Kingston Russel, Somerset, was held by the service "na'randi (? numerandi) familiam scaccarii nostri in camera nostra, et ponendi illam in loculo cum ludum nostrum per-

fecimus." Rot. Orig. 3 Edw. III. Meyny, signifying likewise a household or family, is used to describe chessmen. Robert of Brunne, relating the festivities at King Arthur's coronation, says that some "drew forth meyne of the chequer."

<sup>1</sup> It may deserve observation, that no *affri* or heifers had been mentioned in the previous enumeration.