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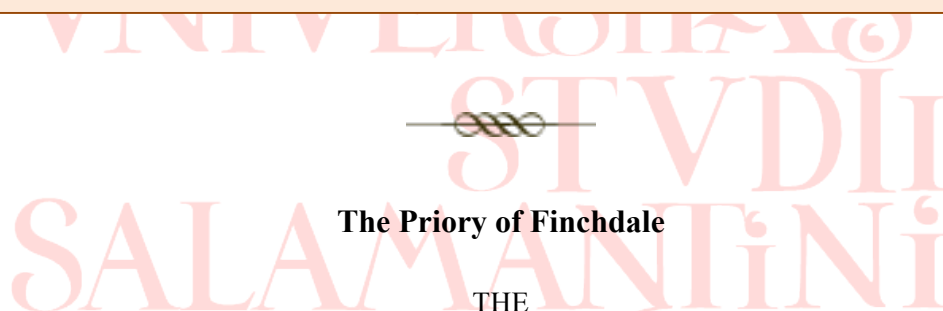
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The Priory of Finchdale

THE

CHARTERS OF ENDOWMENT,

INVENTORIES, AND ACCOUNT ROLLS

OF THE

PRIORY OF FINCHDALE,

IN THE

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

LONDON:

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PARLIAMENT STREET:

WILLIAM PICKERING, CHANCERY LANE.

[NP]

At a meeting of the COUNCIL of the SURTEES SOCIETY, on the seventh day of December, 1836, it was

RESOLVED— That if, permission for the purpose can be obtained from the Right Reverend the Dean and Chapter of Durham, five hundred copies of THE CHARTERS AND ACCOUNT ROLLS OF THE PRIORY OF FINCHALE be printed, under the Editorship of the Secretary.

JAMES RAINE,
SECRETARY.

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[Preface.]...The Glossary and Abstract of Prices appended to the volume will be found not devoid of interest. They may, perhaps, pave the way to collections of the same nature on a more extended scale. Durham affords matter for two large volumes, which

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should be entitled DURHAM WORDS, AND DURHAM PRICES, FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE DISSOLUTION. The *Bursar's Memoranda* to which we refer so often in the Glossary, are the rough notes of the Durham Bursar during the periods specified.

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GLOSSARY

Ablacto, lxxxv., to wean, as calves, lambs, &c.

Acquieto, to acquit, to give a receipt or acquittance, to hold free.

Actinus, 29, for *hactenus*.

Adheo, for *adeo*,

Adnichilo, 90, to deprive of effect, to make useless.

Advenientes, vi., comers, strangers, guests. Supervenientes is used in the same sense, p. xliii.

Affari, lxi.; Affri, i.; Afri, viii. After the second of these words there is the explanation *scilicet jumenta*, which settles its meaning.

Agestamentum, xliii.; Ageistamentum, 1; Agistamentum, xxxi. The pasturage of cattle. The "agestament" of a horse, in 1531, for the summer, cost 3s. 4d. of a "whye" 2s.

Agnellus, xxvi. A young lamb.

Aisiammentum, 9. An easement. See any Law Dictionary.

Alb, ccclxxi. The alb was one of the robes worn during divine service by the officiating priest. It was, as its name implies, originally made of white cloth; but *red* and *black* albs are not unfrequent in inventories of sacerdotal habiliments.

Album, 66. The word is explained in the note there referred to by "*white silver*, an antient personal tythe levied upon the wages of all labourers and artificers, which were supposed to be paid in silver."

Aldeorchard, ccclxxxvii. The old or outer orchard of the Priory. This small enclosure is

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still bounded by its antient wall, but its fruit trees are all gone, and the two small vivaries, or fish ponds, which it contained, are nearly choked up with weeds and brush-wood.

Allec. A herring. The herrings consumed in the Monastery of Durham and its northern Cells were purchased at various places upon the coast. In 1531, paid for a barrel of white (fresh) herrings, 10s. 6d. For a cask of red (sor') herrings, 7s. 4d. In the same year, paid 10d. to a man of Birtley for carrying three barrels of herrings from Whythouse, on the Tyne, to Chester-le-Street. From Chester-le-Street to Durham the charge was 4d. per barrel. In the same year, the carriage by sea of twenty quarters of barley from Hull to Durham, with the straw, cost only 7s. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Allocacio. An allowance in an account. The verb is *alloco*, which frequently occurs.

Altilia, see Attilia.

Amerciamentum. A pecuniary punishment imposed upon offenders, at the mercy of the court. It differs from a fine, which is a punishment certain, determined by statute. *Bailey*. In the Grassmen's Book of Accounts for the city of Durham, under the year 1633, this word is strangely corrupted into "a merryment." But the same book possesses other peculiarities. 1634. "paid for *shininge* the Court at Chester, 8d." 1677, "For *sinning* at Chester

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Court, 12d." 1698, "For *shuning* Chester Court, 1s." *Essoining* is doubtless the word thus maltreated.

Ammonito, for *admonitio*.

Amnus, or *um*, ccccxix. Ampnus, or *um*, ccccxiii. Under the head of *Reparacio ampni*, in

1532, are included the charges for the repairs of a mill dam. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Anca. A goose.

Ancerulus, xxix. A young goose.

Andirne, lii.; Aundhyryns, cxvii. The andirons are said to be moveable irons, sometimes highly ornamented, placed at each end of the fire to keep the wood or other fuel in order on the hearth. Two "haundirrins" of iron. *Coldingham Inventory*, 1374. In 1410, the word seems to have been synonymous with a poker. Three "porres, alias naundirens." — *Bishop Langley's Account Roll*, 1410.

Anniversarium, xxxiii. The yearly return of any particular day, the observance of which was a matter of obligation. In the page referred to, the anniversary was that of the obit of Sir Walter Daudre, who had conferred upon the monks the mill of Coxhoe, (see p. 103,) and had chosen Finchale as the burial place of himself and Constance, his wife. The monks distribute a maundy of bread, (see *Mandatum*) upon the occasion.

Approximacio, cccvi. The meaning of this word in the page referred to does not seem obvious. It is perhaps a mistake for *appruatione*. See the next word.

Appruatus, cclxxx. Turned to profit, enclosed and cultivated for the first time, or after an interval of unproductiveness.

Aqua, vi., when in the singular number refers to the Wear. *Ultra aquam*, on the Cocken side. But *infra aquas* refers to the tract of country between the Tyne and the Tees. See p. xxiii.

Aquæductus. The water course of a coal pit. Many particulars occur in the volume relative to the working of coals. The coals were probably in general extracted by means of horizontal drifts. 1533. Paid to Thomas Batmanson, and his four horizontal drifts. 1533. Paid to Thomas Batmanson, and his four men for "le dryft dryvyng" in Beurpark for five days 16d.

Araiacio, cclxiv. The drawing up or setting in order of an account roll.

Alays, civ. Tapestry or hangings of cloth for the walls of a room. The name is derived from Arras, in Flanders, where cloth of this sort was first fabricated.

Archa, civ., for *arca*, a chest.

Armiger, ii.; viii. The armiger of the convent was a person of family who resided within its walls, and gave his personal attendance to the Prior especially when on a journey from home. In the pages referred to, the word occurs in connection with the horse which the armiger used on such occasions. The *armigeri* of the Prior of Durham were numerous, and many of them were highly connected in the county. The system of young men of family attaching themselves to persons of rank and dignity prevailed among the laity also, and continued to a comparatively modern period. See the *Will* of Thomas Swinburne, of Edlingham, Esq- *Durham Wills and Inventories* p. 373.

Arreragium. An arrear of money in the yearly account of the Priory.

Arura, cxix. Ploughed land.

Asferfurth, 39. As far as.

Asseress, cclxvii. Spars, or perhaps occasionally laths of wood for the roof of a building. *Asser* has been generally considered to be the name of a board, but in the place referred to, the two are evidently distinct things. *Asseres*, lætta. *Somn*.

Assignatus, for *assignatus*, an assign.

Assisa, Reditus Assisæ, passim. Rents of assise, rents of lands set or let for a certain sum of money, or other equivalent. In no one instance does the latter word occur at length in the Rolls. It may in fact be *assisarum* to agree with *terrarum*, but the meaning is the same. The title *Assedatio terrarum* occurs in a Coldingham Rent Roll dated in 1412.

Atilia, iv., The gear or equipment of a plough, cart, &c.

Attendes, 98, Endwise.

Attira, see Atilia. "She painted her face and tired her head," 2 Kings

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—ix. 30. The word is still used in the north. The *tire* of a cart wheel is the iron hoop which surrounds it.

Attitulo, xxvi. To appropriate. In the page referred to, the sow, with her issue, was appropriated to the lamp of the Virgin.

AUCTENTICUS, 16; AUTENTICUS, 13. The original, when applied to a charter or other document. A trust-worthy or legal witness, when applied to a person.

Auricalcum, cccxciv. Brass.

Avantagium, XXV. Advantage.

Averia, 87. Cattle, whether oxen or horses. See Affer.

Auriculus, for avunculus.

Axilnalis, ccxcix. Nails or bolts to attach the axle-tree to the body of the cart.

Axyltriss, Ixxix.; Axiltre, cclxxi.;

Axystres, ccxcix., Axletrees.

Axys, ccclx., Axes, hatchets.

Baco, Bako. A fat pig, either dead or alive, but more frequently the former, in a salted state.

Baculum. See a surrender of the vill of Cocken, *per baculum*, in the presence of Bishop Pudsey, in the year 1185, p. 87.

Bancors, ccxcviii; Banker, iv; Banquer, cxvii; Baunkerer, v. Coverings for benches. One made of arras, p. clv. "Banqueres pro scabellis." *Durham Inventory* 1446.

Bandis, ccclx. Door bands of iron.

Barella, xxxvii; Barellus, lii. A barrel. 1533. Received of the Prior of Montgrace 40s. in gold. For which paid him 3 "fraylls" of figs, 12s.; one "cope," 2s 4d.; one "peayc" of great raisins, 12s.; one "barell" walnotts, 4s. 6d.; half a "barell" of prunes, 5s. 4d. *Bursar's Mem.*

Barhide, lxxv; Barhyde, clviii. A bear's hide or skin, used apparently by the Prior as a saddle-cloth. An Inventory of the goods belonging to the Priory of Durham in 1446, enumerates two "bare hides."

Barres, lxxvii; Barris, lxxii. Iron bars for windows.

Batellum, XXXV, ccv. A boat.

Batteryng, cclxiii. The hammering of the slates into suitable sizes.

Bay (a bay horse), lxxxvii.

Bedclath, lxxviii. A bed-cloth.

Bedmen, ccccv. Persons living on charity, and bound to pray for their benefactors. AS. *Bædan*, to pray.

Bednelfysch, cliii. Fish from Beadnel, on the coast of Northumberland, near Bamborough. An account in 1553 speaks of "Bednelcodlinges," immense quantities of which were yearly purchased by the Convent of Durham till the Dissolution. In the year

1533, above-mentioned, 580 fish cost £1. 0s. 9d.; carriage, 3s. 8d. Beadnel supplied "dogdraves," also. V. Dogdraves.

Belys, ccxcix. Bellows for the forge. Paid for a tanned hide for covering "de lez belowes" 16d. *Smelltnng Accounts*, Anno 4, Ric. *Episcopi*. Paid for two "swerdblads for lez belowes" 2d. 1410, *Bishop's Rolls*.

Berdyng, ccclvi. Qu. Bearding or trimming the hedges. To beard wool is to cut the head and neck from the rest of the fleece.

Berlepe, lii. A basket or hopper used in sowing *Bear*, or four rowed barley, at that period almost the only species of barley cultivated in the northern counties. The word *lep* or *lepe* is still used in this sense in Suffolk. A.S. *læp*, a basket. Forby.

Berne, 96. A barn.

Beyr, ccclxxxiii. Beer. This fact ill accords with the rhyme that

Hops and turkeys, carp an' beer.

Came into England all m one year,

during the reign of Henry VIII.

Bladum, Corn. Bladum Durum, iii. Hard corn, wheat as opposed to barley and oats, perhaps from its hardihood in braving the winter. Mr. Brockett is mistaken in supposing that the term *hard corn*, which is still in use, refers merely to wheat or maslin in the blade or on the ground. The *durum bladum* at Finchale was clearly in the granary.

Blanketes, xxxvi. Blankets. Paid to John Brokley, of London, "draper," for one web of "blankettfyn" containing 24 yards, for the use of my Lord, at 10s. per yard, £12. *Bishop's Accounts*, Hen. VI.

Blodius, cxvii. Of a red or blood

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colour; a most favourite dye in ancient upholstery.

Bochyng Axs, ccxcix. A butcher's hatchet—or, perhaps a mistake of the writer for *brochyng axs*, a mason's axe as then used.

Bolitridium, cccvii, See Politridium.

Bollis, cccc. Bolls, sc. of corn.

Bonus. Good, perfect, unbroken. *Furcæ bonæ*, p. xxxvii.

Bordis de Estland, ii. Boards, or timber, from Norway.

Bordclath. cxvii; Bortclath, Ixxii. Table cloths.

Boscum, 79. A wood, but not of high or full grown timber. The word *silva* seldom occurs in the volume.

Botæ pro Cellarario, Ixiv. Boots for the Cellarer who rode much on horseback in quest of provisions, &c. for the monastery.

Bovata. A bovate of land is somewhat uncertain in its number of acres. At p. 59, however, we find it composed of the definite number of *thirty*.

Boveria, iv. The ox house.

Bovettus, xxvi. A young ox. The term is applied to cattle of different ages between calfhood and maturity.

Bowclathis, cclxviii. See Bultclathe.

Bowyster, ccxcviii. A bolster.

Braciator, XXV; Brasiator, xiii, A brewer.

Bracina, iv. A brew -house.

Brandaret, ccxcviii; Brandareth, ccxcix, cccciv. The brandareth is said in the glossaries to be a tripod of iron placed over a fire to support a pan or kettle. In modern times it is a grid-iron. But when, as the last reference proves, 44 stones of iron were used to make a brandareth, we must look for a different meaning. It was probably a large iron screen of bar work standing before the fire, and extending over it. 1532. Paid for working 5 stone of iron of the old "brandreth" at 2d., 10d. *Bursar's Mem.* One "round brandreth" of iron. *Coldingham Inventory*, 1446. A gyrd-yrin" occurs as the next item.

Brandyrne, ilvii. The same.

Brasellum, iv. see Rassellum.

Braseum; Brasium. Mall was made at Finchale as frequently from oats as from barley, iv.

Brasio—Are. To brew.

Brawn, ii A boar *killed* and prepared for the table by salt and other condiments. The term was then, as now, applied to the live animal. 1531. Bought of Robert Laxe, of Ferry (hill), one "brawne," 8s.

Brewlede, cclxxviii; Brewleyd, ccxcix; Bruleyde, cclxxxvii. The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

Brochys, ccxcviii. Spits.

Broddeß, lii, lxxxv, cclxxvi; Brodnale, cclxi. Short nailes, *Prodds.*

Brodgees, clvii. Brood geese.

Bruleyd, ccxcix. See Brewlede.

Bruera, XXV. A memorandum in the Register of Cardinal Langley (fol. 18), settles the meaning of this word in the North of England. "Bruera nostra vulgo dict, *lyng.*" It

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occasionally however is extended to briars and other brush-wood used as fuel.

Brydylbyttes, cccxciv. Bridle-bitts. 1531. Paid for 4 "payr brydelbyttis," bought of Anthony Heltryngham, 12d. To the same for one "payr byttis and verneshynge j payr spurrys" for myself, 8d. *Bursar's Mem.*

Buckyllis, ccccxix. Buckles.

Bulo felies de, lii. Fellies are the pieces of wood which constitute the rim of a cart wheel. What is *bulum*? It may be a mistake for *ebulum*, but it seems improbable that elder could be found of a size sufficiently large.

Bultclathe, Bultclathys, Bultingeclyayess, Bultinclaythis, Bowtclathis, Bultclothes, Bultclaythis, Bowtclothes. The cloth used in sifting or temsing meal. *Bought bread* is *bowlted bread*, and not, as Mr. Brockett states, because of its being *purchased* of the baker.

Bultingarke, lii; Bultyngarke, clvii. The tub or chest in which the operation of boulting was performed.

Burdis, ccclx. Boards.

Bursa, ix. The common purse or stock.

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Bursarius, xxxvi. The keeper of the *bursa*; the treasurer.

But, 98. A small portion of land: a ridge running in a contrary direction.

Butteresses, cccli. The external projections of a wall, to give strength and support to the building.

Butt', ccxcix. A buttress; a knife used by horse shoers in paring the hoof of the animal.

Butterflies. The covering of a bed ornamented with black and white butterflies, clv.

Byndyng, ccclvi. Binding for the aqueduct or leaden pipe—cords of hemp saturated with tallow to be bound around the decayed parts.

Byrn', ccxcix.

Byrnyryns, ccxcix. Seven are mentioned. They could hardly have been marking irons.

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Cabil, clviii, A cable or strong rope.

Cakes, p. xxviii.

Calabs, Steel.

Calatha, a basket.

Calibs. Steel. 1532 paid for "j burdyng calabis, 3s." *Bursar's Mem.*

Calke, ccclxxxii. This word occurs in the same line with *lime*, otherwise it might have been considered as a mis-spelling of *calce*.

Calumpnia, a claim or challenge.

Calumpnior, p. 4, to claim.

Camera, p. v, &c. Originally any thing crooked; from Germ, *cam.*, *camner*. The word *cammarel* is used in the North of England by butchers, as the name of the bow-shaped piece of wood which distends the legs of a killed animal when suspended to cool. "Soon crooks the tree that good cameril will be." *Camdens Remaines, Proverbs*. The word was

afterwards applied to a vaulted or arched room, and afterwards to a whole suite of apartments. The Prior of Durham's *camera* was the present Deanery. The Prior of Finchale had a *camera* appropriated to him in the Infirmary at Durham.

Caminus Ferreus, cclxxix. An iron grate or fire-place, which might be moved from one apartment to another.

Camisius, p. 35, A shirt.

Canabum, iv, Canvas.

Canc', ccxcix; *Cancer*, a pair of pincers.

Canceres, clvii, *Anseres*, geese.

Candela, a candle.

Candela paschalis. See *Cereus Paschalis*.

Canevace, Cloth of canvas. Paid for 100 ells of "caneuas" for "pauyllons (tents) 52s. 6d." *Bishop's Accounts*, circ. 1383.

Cannobium, cxvii. Coverings of canvas.

Canobum, cccx. Hemp.

Cantores ad Ludum, cccxviii, &c. The singers at the festival of the Boy Bishop. See *Episcopus Puerilis*.

Capa, ix. Apparently an upper riding habit. "John Dodds, dwellynge at Lodgaite, at y^e signe of y^e spayd for cappes." *Bursar's Memoranda*, 1530.

Capo, A Capon. In 1530, the Bursar of Durham paid 8d. for a capon; a common chicken at that time cost him a penny. See *Pulletria*.

Caput. A person, a head of cattle.

Carbones maritimi, xlviiii. Sea coal, so called from being carried coastwise. The Bursar

of Durham, in 1531, paid 21d. per day to John Dawson and his four men for winning coals for the Monastery.

Carbones decimales, lv. Tithe coals.

Carcosium. The body of an animal killed for the larder.

Card', clv. One "silor" of blood-coloured "card." *Coldingham Roll*, 1446.

Caracta, Carecta, Caretta, a cart. Carecta ferro ligata, a cart having wheels hooped with iron. Carecta sometimes denotes a sledge. Paid for one "carecta voc' le sledde." *Mining Roll*, 4 Ric. *Episc.*

Carectarius, Caretarius, a carter.

Cartbodi, liii. A cart without its wheels.

Cario—are to carry, 1532. Paid for the carriage (cariagio) of one "barell vinacre," one "barrel of prunes," one "gage" of eels, one barrel of red herrings, and "j peayc" of wax,

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weighing ccth. iijqu. xxvlbs., 16 Mar. 3s. 4d. *Bursars Mem.*

Carniff.x. a bu teller.

Carolls, xxxvi. Small pews or enclosed seats. See a description of those in the cloister at Durham, in P. Sanderson, p. 75. They took their name probably from their resemblance to the stalls in which the monks carrolled or sung during Divine service. In the bill for making the carols in the Cloister, they are called in latin *studia*. After all, this may be merely a corruption of the word *quarell* a small four-corner'd enclosure.

Cartrachez, Ixxix, Cart-traces.

Caruca, a plough.

Carucarius, a ploughman.

Casula, Ixiv., A casule or chesible, a robe worn by the officiating priest during Divine service. It takes its name from its close-enveloping character— quasi *parva casa*.

Catour, cxli. The cater or provider of cates or provisions. Modern usage has improperly added a syllable to the word. Dr. Johnson, with the primitive word before him, in Carew's Survey of Cornwall, falling into the common error, supposes it to be a misprint for *caterer*. In 1530 the name of cater was applied only to the person who purchased fish for the Monastery. The general purchaser of food was called the *provisor*. 30th April, 1530, paid to John Storye, for 39lbs. of "le flokks," for the saddles of the fish caters, at 1d., 2s. 4d " (*sic*). *Bursar's Mem.* The fish purchased for the Monks of Durham in 1532 were salmon, "codlyngs," "Bednellcodlyngs, dogdrave" herrings, white (or fresh) and red (or salted), "stokfysh," eels, porpaises (porci marini), "pykkerels, tenchys, lamprays, pyks, kelynges, lyngs, turbotts, congers, stourgons, sprents, thornbeks, butts, muscles." In 1533 hadoks, codlyng dried, poudertfyshe, dried haddock, and spleyt-codlynge are added to the list. *Ibid.*

Cauteria ferrea, civ., A burning-iron for marking the cattle. This implement was kept as we see in the lower study.

Cedula, xxxvi., quasi schedula— a schedule or small list of memoranda —containing in this instance a list of debtors.

Celaria, a cellar.

Celarium, cxxxv. for *Salarium*, salary or wages.

Celdra, a chaldron or thirty-six bushels.

Cepe, for *Sepe*, a hedge.

Cera, ccclxxv., for *Sera*, a lock. The two words both occur here in the same line.

Cerea, Cericus, Cerius, a candle made of wax.

Cerius paschalis, cclxxvi. A wax candle, of a large size, for the Easter solemnities. The Paschal candle at Durham was not round but square, and stood in the Choir upon a splendid frame-work, of such a height that the candle was lighted through an opening in the vault or roof. See Sanderson, p. 14. In 1531, common wax 6d. per lb., red wax, for seals, &c. 1s. per lb., and rosin 1 ½ d. per lb.

Cervisiæ tres, iv. Three brewings of beer.

Chafour, Chalfer, Chawfr'. A chafing dish—a kitchen utensil for warming victuals—and perhaps a warming pan for a bed.

Chafour fryorium, ccxcviii., Apparently a frying pan.

Chakyls, ccxcix., *Hod.* Shackle, a moveable hoop made of iron, and fixed to the extremity of the plough beam by a loose bolt and screw. The team of oxen or horses to draw the plough is yoked to the shackle. The word occurs again as *schakyls* in the page referred to. See *schakyls*.

Chalones, xxxvi, li., Panni picti qui vocantur chaluns. *Du Cange.* Probably here nothing more is meant than blankets. We still have the word in *shalloon*.

Chami ccxcix, cccci., Greek *χαμος*, frenum, a bridle.

Chardours, Ixi.; Chargeours, Ixviii.; Charjors, ccxcviii.; Charjours, cxviii. Large dishes. Those at Coldingham in 1374 were of tin. *Coldingham Inventory*.

Chekyrd, cxviii.; Chekery, clv; Checked, of different colours.

Chemene pro Torali. liii. A chimney

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or moveable grate, here used for the malt-kiln.

Chesell, ccxcix. A chisel, a small wedge of iron used in splitting wood, and sometimes by masons for hewing stones.

Choppyng knyffez, cccxciv.

Chymna de ferro, ccxcix. A moveable grate of iron in the bake-house. See Chemene above.

Chyngil Nayles. Nails used in roofing a house with shingles or boards. See p. xxxvii., *Clavi quæ vocantur chyngil nayle.*

Cilicium pro torali, lxx. A hair cloth for the malt-kiln.

Cilicinus Pannus. Hair cloth.

Cimba, ccli. A boat.

Cimum, Cummin. "De rent pepper et cummin, p. cxv."

Cindo, for *Scindo* lij., to cut.

Cirograffatum, See Cyrographatum.

Cirpi, for *Scirpi*, rushes. 1533, paid for mowing "le rycshys," 8d. *Bursar s Mem.*

Clamancia quieta, 70. A quit claim, a perpetual renouncement of a previous right, real, or pretended.

Clamium, 44. A claim.

Clamo, 48. To claim, to demand, as a right.

Clammys, ccclvi. Iron clamps or cramps to bind together horizontally the stone-work of a piece of masonry. In the page referred to, 344 were used to secure the masonry connected with the mill. Much of that masonry still remains, and many of the clamps here purchased are still visible.

Clastrum, cccxciv. The cloister of the Priory.

Clausa porta, v. Porta.

Clastrum molendini, cclv. The flood gate of a mill. The *Cloose* or *Cleur* is still in many places of the North of England the name of the floodgate.

Claveatus. carecta claveata, liij. A cart having wheels clouted and nailed with iron.

Cleppis, ccxcviii, See Clypes.

Clery, 96. Clearly.

Clok, cciii; Cloke, 31. A clock. The former entry refers to the purchase of a clock in 1430, which cost 2s. 6d.

Clokrape, cccxciv. A rope or string for a clock.

Clowtis, ccxcix. Clouts or plates of iron. See mulebreyd.

Clypes, xxxvii; Pot hooks, the bow by which a pot or pan is suspended over the fire, made generally of two or more pieces of iron linked together so as to suit a large or small vessel. They are called *Pot kilps* in N.R.Y. See Jamieson. v Clip.

Clypps, ccxcix, A pair of shears.

Cobill, cxxxvii.; Cobyll, cxlix. A coble or boat.

Coclear, iv. ccclxxii. A table-spoon. In 1311, the monks of Finchale possessed fourteen silver table spoons, and in 1486, nineteen.

Codber, civ. The case or outer covering of a bolster or pillow.

Codlyngs, cliii. The fish so called.

Cofri, iv., Coffers or chests—here used for keeping bed clothes, &c.

Coleres, ccxxi; Colerres, liii. Collars for horses.

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Colpikkes, xxxvi. Coal picks, iron tools used in displacing coal from its stratum.

Colpo, lxxxv., To lop ember. 1532, "payd for fellynge of xix treys vjs. iiijd. For toppinge and swayrdynge off the sayme xixs." *Bursar's Mem.*

Columpna, xci, for *columna*, here a buttress of masonry to secure the mill-dam.

Communa or Communis Domus, xi., xiii. The Common house of the monks of Durham resembling the Combination room of a College. See Sanderson, 80, 97.

Communiarius. The officer who had the Common house or Combination room under his superintendence.

Companagium, xlii. Any kind of food save bread—whatever is eaten with bread. See Soulsilver.

Composto, xxxviii. To manure with compost, a term still well known in the North of England.

Compostatae acrae, *ibid.*

Compotus-i, Compotus-us. The yearly reckoning or account of the Priory.

Concelo, Iv., to conceal. Concealed land is land of which the occupant has deprived or is attempting to deprive the owner.

Conductus, Ixvii, ccciii, A conduit or

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water course. In the former reference it includes the lead pipe in which the water was conveyed. 1530, 3rd March, paid to two men working at "le coundeth" in the high wood of Elvet for one day 10d. *Bursar's Mem.*

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Conversi, xviii. Persons who had not been regularly trained up from their youth in a religious order but who had embraced it at a later period of life. "vii Kal. Oct. Obiit Swartebrandus et Walterus *conversus*, nostræ congregationis fratres et monachi." *Cod. MSS. Eccles. Dunelm. Catalogus*, 217. See in the same place numerous other instances of the word.

Copboard, cxviii, A cupboard, not in its modern sense as a small closet, but as a side table or board for the same purpose.

Copbordclayth, ccxcviii., A cloth to cover the cup-board.

Cops, cxv., Copse wood, loppings of trees.

Copula, cii., A diminutive from *copa* or *cupa*, a measure for corn and other things. One "cope ficuum," 1530. One "copynett" ficuum. *Bursar's Mem.*

Coquina, The kitchen. Some notion may be formed of the consumption of the Monastery of Durham, when we state, that in the year 1533 there were cooked in its kitchen 258 oxen or cows, 765 sheep, distinguished by the names of "sharlyngs," 313, killed from Whitsuntide to Michaelmas, "Volskyngs," 445, killed from Michaelmas to the beginnmg of Lent and "Mayskynes," 7, killed from Easter to Whitsuntide. In the same year the number of lambs killed for the kitchen was 268, pigs 24, and boars 2.

Coquina, Ixvi. Pro coquina sua. see Monialis and Soulsilver.

Corda, iv., A cord or rope.

Corea Dealbata pro Hernas', lij. Hides tanned for the purpose of making harness for horses and oxen.

Coriatus, xxxvi. Tanned. In 153.. the bark of 80 trees was sold for 20s.

Cornera, ccxxx. The corner in the market-place of Durham where there dwelt a merchant of whom, in 1439, the Monks of Finchale purchased their wax.

Corporale, clx. A linen cloth to cover the eucharist.

Costagium, ccxlviii. See custagium.

Costera, cclxxv. The side of any thing. Here a loose hanging or hallyng of cloth for the walls of a room. At the page referred to, the hangings for the hall are bought of Alice Birde, of Newcastle, and they are afterwards dyed by Richard Baxter.

Costreñ, ccxcviii, ccclxxxiii. A large vessel for wine or other liquor. In the latter page it is hooped with iron.

Counterfetys, cxvii; Counterfet, clvi; Countirfets, cxviii. Washing utensils and Kitchen ware made to resemble a material different from that of which they were composed.

Couppes pro fimo, lxi. Carts for leading manure, so called, not, as Mr. Brockett states, from their being able to be *couped* or turned up in order to be emptied, but from having their sides and ends not of open rail work, but *cowped* or tubbed with boards. Mr Brockett confines the appellation to a short cart, the *long cart* according to him not being capable of being *couped* and therefore not so called; but a wain is the longest of carts, and, as we shall see, there were *Coupwayns* at Finchale.

Coupe bodi, lij; Coup body, lxxviii. The body of a coup cart apart from the wheels.

Coupwayn, cxxvii; Cupwanys, ccxcix. Cowpwayn, *ibid*. A long cart or wain with sides of boards, and not of staves.

Courbyng, ccclv. Strengthening by bands or hoops.

Courbys, ccclv. Bands or hoops used to strengthen a cistern or boiler.

Coverlette, li.; Coverlyt, xxxvi. A covering for a bed.

Cowters, ccxcix V. Culters.

Craticutla, v, &c. A grid-iron. Roost-yron, craticula. *Prompt. Parv.*

Craw, cxix. An iron crow or lever.

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Crebris, lxxiv, for *cribris*. Sieves for corn or lime.

Cresets, ccxcviii. Lamps or lanterns.

Creste, ccxcii. The crest over the high altar must have been the ornamented summit of the canopy, here called the tabernacle, in which the pix containing the Eucharist was placed. The corresponding canopy at Durham was surmounted by a pelican of silver gilt, giving her blood to her young ones.

Cribic', cccixxviii, perhaps for *cribris*, sieves.

Crofty, cxiii, for *crofti*, the gen. of *croftum*.

Croftum Godrici. The land comprised in Bishop Pudsey's charter, p. 21. The fields still bear the name of the Saint.

Crokys, ccxcix. Crooks of iron.

Croppes, clxxxix; Cropis, cx; Croppys, cxx. The croppings or loppings of trees, which the monks frequently sold along with the bark of the timber which they felled.

Crosis, ccccx; Cruises, drinking cups. Memorandum, delivered to John Rychardson, "coyner, j sylver ayle croyse," on the day of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, weighing $9\frac{3}{4}$ oz., at 4s. 6d. *Bursar's Mem.*, 1530. Thus the Prior's plate was converted into the Bishop's money.

Cucullus, ix. The hood or cowl of a monk. 1531. Paid for a "cucullus de sago" (of shag), with the making of it, 11s. *Bursar's Mem.*

Culcers, clviii; Coulters. The tooth of the plough, which makes the perpendicular incision in the ground.

Culyngfatt, ccxcix. A cooling vat in the brewhouse.

Culyngleyd, ccxix. A leaden vessel for cooling the wort in the brewhouse.

Cunys, ccclxxxii. The coin or corner stones of a building.

Cupa, cxvii. A measure for corn. See Copula.

Cuperius, cxx. A cooper.

Curia, ii. The *curia* of Finchale was the court yard and outbuildings.

Curialitas, cxv. A gift *ex curialitate.*, was a gift out of courtesy, literally a present, there being no claim for remuneration.

Currus, xxxviii. Evidently a vehicle of a superior character, perhaps for the convenience of an aged Prior.

Curtilagium, 89. A Small enclosure, here distinct from the garden,

Cusshyns, lxxviii. Cushions,

Custagium, lxxiv; Custamentum, 76; Custus, ccxlviii. Cost, expense.

Cuva, xxxvii. lii; Cuvus, cxix. A trough. For Cuna, &c., *r.* Cuva, &c.

Cyrographatum, 112. An indenture in the proper sense of the term. Two copies of the deed were written on the same parchment, from the middle to each extremity. Six or eight of the first letters of the alphabet, or the word *Cyrographatum* (from *χεις* and *γραφω*) were written in large characters upon a vacant space between the two, and then the parchment was irregularly severed with a knife, as a check is cut from a banking book. As long as one copy remained, the forgery of another was fruitless.

D.

Dalbura, cccxlvii. Plastering with lime or clay. "A dawber or clayman" is explained in

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the *Prompt. Parvul.* by *Argillarius bituminarus, lutor.* 1531. Paid for wattles (*virgæ*) and "dalbyngstours" for four chimneys in Gilligate, 6d. *Bursar's Mem.* These were evidently chimneys of clay, and the twigs and dalbingstowers constituted the framework to which the clay was applied. Such chimneys may still be seen in old houses. Paid to a mason *daubing* ("daubanti") the windows and gables of the Chancel of Edenham for one day, 4d. *Coldingham Roll* for 1330.

Dame le, cxiii. The mill dam. See Warand, Were, and Yare.

Dayeria, xxxi, xxvii. The dairy. At Muggleswick, the repairs of the hall, chapel, a grange, and the dairy, "*deira,*" are estimated at £26 13s. 4d. *Durham Inventory*, 1446.

Dealbacio, cccxc. At first sight this word would seem to signify white washing, and perhaps this is one of its meanings. It is probable, however, that it is sometimes synonymous

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with Dalbura, above. In 1531, there occurs a sum paid for the "*dealbacio ij pellium equorum,*" which means, without doubt, the making the hides white by the process of drying and bleaching still in use. In the margin of the account of 1531, to which we refer, is the heading "*Empcio le Whyteledr,*" which renders further explanation, in this latter instance, unnecessary

Debilis, liii, &c. Weak, not good, imperfect, old, infirm, broken, A word of general application. *Debilis Carecta*, liii; *Debilis Equus*, Ixiii; *Debilis salmo*, clvii.

Decasus, cclxxxi, is used for a falling oft of revenue; but qu. an allowance to a tenant. See Stacio.

Decenter, xxxix. In a workmanlike manner.

Dd., ccxxxiv. Here a dozen pounds of pepper.

Defalco, xix. To subtract from an account, to reduce the sum.

Deiria, Ivii. See Dayeria.

Demanda, 51; demandum, 151. A demand or claim.

Deo-dans, cviii. Giving to God, bestowing a gift upon the Monks. The substantive is Deo-datum. Forty shillings was a large sum. Why is the name of the donor concealed?— "And so he has spent over and above £62 9s. 8d., which sum he has received in gifts (ex Deo datis) by Sir Henry Percy and other friends deceased, whose souls God pardon." *Coldingham Account Roll* for 1406.

Depastus, ccxxix. Already fat.

Deyeria, xxiii. See Dayeria.

Diatim, ccccxvi. Daily.

Dirationo, 43. To deraign. See any Law dictionary.

Discus, Ixv. A dish

Distribucio—A dole at a funeral. 1533. "*In distribucione*" to the poor at the obit of Sir John Castell, in Sep., 10s. To the poor, at the obit of Sir Edm. More, 16 Mar., 10s. At the obit of Sir Christ. Blunt, terrar, 10s. *Bursar's Mem.* The funeral dole has only very lately fallen into disuse in the North of England.

Disvadio, 4. To remove from mortgage or pawn.

Docer pro estate, ccxcviii. The "docer of a hall" is explained in the *Prompt. Parv. by Dorsorium, aulæum*. It was therefore a hanging of cloth for the walls. The Monks of Finchale had, as it appears, two sets of hangings, one for summer, and another for winter. See Costera.

Dogdrafe, lxxvii; Dogdraffes ccxxxiv; Dogdraves, iv; Doggedrave, ix; Dogdrev',

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ccclxxviii. This word has not been found in any glossary. That it was a sea fish is certain; and that an immense number of them were consumed by the Monks of Durham, and their brethren in the Cells, is equally so. A "dogdrayf" was sold at Hartlepool in 1415, for 14d. (See St. Cuthbert, p. 141.) Twenty, as may be seen above, p. lxxvii, were, in 1367, valued at 18s. In the same year, ten salmon were worth 11s. In 1532, the Monks of Durham dried many dogdraves themselves. They purchased the fresh fish at 40s. per hundred. For drying 446, they paid to Robert Ellyson, chaplain, 4s.; and they paid 2d. per night, for 31 nights, to a man who watched them whilst the process of drying was going on. In 1531, they borrowed ten dogdrave of the Prior of Finchale, valued at 3s. 4d. Small dogdrave are occasionally mentioned. Mention is also made at the same time of codlings, kelings, and Bednell codlings; the latter cost 8d. and 9d. per score, in 1532. Dogdrawe, in a Coldingham Roll for 1346. "Doukdrawys" *Ib.* 1374. The word drave, as it is now used in Scotland, doubtless forms a part of this early word. "The [herring] boats belong partly to fishermen (who employ the rest of the year in catching white fish), and partly to landmen, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers. An adventure of this kind is called a Drave. *St. Baldred of the Bass, a Poem*, p. 265. In Berwickshire, by the herring drave is understood the shoal or drove of herring which periodically visits the coast. As

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cod is not enumerated in the above list, the fish in question was perhaps the cod fish, and its name may be connected with the Dutch *dogger*, or light fishing vessel. *Dogger fish* are mentioned in the stat. 31. E. III., as the fish which these vessels caught for sale; and the Dogger Bank takes its name from their frequenting it. It must not be concealed that the dog-fish occasionally constituted an article of food with our ancestors, but the immense number of dogdrave annually consumed by the Monks of Durham, and their brethren in the Cells, seems to militate against the notion that this was the fish in

question.

Dolacio, ccclv. The rough hewing and squaring of timber. Paid to John Pytchere, carpenter, "pro dolacione meremii," for the hall at Beuerpark, for 3 days and a half, 21d. 1531. *Bursar's Mem.*

Domicilium, cxiii. More frequently *Domus*, which see.

Dominus. When this word occurs in the Rolls *per se* it generally refers to the Prior of Finchale.

Domus. The House of Finchale; the establishment in and out of doors, with all its rights, privileges, and immunities, its "inside and outside gear."

Dorestoches, ccclv. The wooden cheeks or upright posts of a doorframe.

Dormond. civ. Generally a large beam in the roof of a house, upon which portions of the other timber rest or sleep. Here it is part of the clothing of a bed.

Dorsorium, ccv. A hanging of plain cloth, or of tapestry, for the walls of a room, which were frequently merely pargetted, or roughly plastered, and sometimes, perhaps, not plastered at all. See Docer, Costera, and Hallyng.

Douglestour, cclxxix. See next col.

Drag, clviii, called ccxcix, a "*muk-hak*." A fork with crooked grains to pull manure from a cart and distribute it in small heaps upon the ground.

Dressingknyffe, lii. Used in the kitchen.

Dun, 98. Down, downwards.

Duodena; Duodenum A dozen in number, pounds, &c.

Dwglestour, ccvii. Douglas tower. A tower so called in the Monastery. It *must* have been the room with the projecting window marked Z in the plan, one of the best-situated apartments in the Priory, but no historical evidence remains to lead to the origin of the

appellation. The Earls of Douglas had much intercourse with the Convent of Durham and the Priory of Coldingham. (See North Durham, Appendix, p. 34-36.) In the latter, they occasionally held office as senescalls, and in journeying to the former, one of them may have visited Finchale, the fairest of her daughters, and have given his name to the tower in which he slept. A bay window, now foolishly called the *wishing chair*, opened from this part of the monastic buildings upon the full sweep of the Wear, as it skirts the monastic grounds overshadowed by the woods of Cocken, and placed full in view such a combination of rock, and wood, and water, as is surpassed only by the magic scenery of Fountains, and Bolton. There may have been an Earl of Douglas able to appreciate a "scene so fair." One who bears that name is now, in right of his stall in Durham Cathedral, the owner of the Priory, and has manifested his taste by doing much to preserve its venerable ruins, and free them from the accumulated impurities of three centuries.

Dynmowthes, cclxviii Dinmonts, male sheep in their second year.

E

Eese cathedra de, civ, *juxta latrinam in Camera Prioris*. All our antient buildings manifest great attention to the convenience of the *latrina*, especially with reference to that part of a castle which was to be the last refuge in case of a siege. — See North Durham, under Norham Castle, p. 288. We have here, at Finchale, an aged Prior, who died within the year, and we have an

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additional accommodation for his infirmities.

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Electrum, cxxxviii. A mixture of brass and tin.

Electreus, cxxviii; Electrinus, cclxxvi. 1531. Paid to John Cuk, of Pykkall, for the exchange of 36 ½ lbs. "*vasorum electrin*" "for Beuerpark, at 1d.—3s. For 8 "dyslys & xij salsers," weighing 25 ½ lbs. ad 5d,— 10s. 7 ½ d. For 6 "dublers" 11 ½ lbs., at 5d.— 4s. 10d. And in exchange for one "playt" 6 ½ lbs, 2s. 8 ½ d., &c — *Bursar s Mem.*

Enneus, cclxxii, for *aheneus*, made of brass.

Enterclose walles, cclxxxi; Entercloyss walls, cclxxxii; Enterclose wallis; cccxcviii. Apparently walls of partition between one house and another, belonging to the same or different owners. The word occurs in the Itinerary of William of Worcestre (p. 288), a curious collection of church and architectural terms and notices.

Episcopus Puerilis. The Boy Bishop. See North Durham, p. 89. St. Cuthbert, p. 136. Ellis's *Brand's Pop. Antiq. I.*, p. 328, &c. The different Cells and dependencies of the Convent of Durham, all of them contributed their share to the gaud of the Boy Bishop, in the Infirmary of their Mother Church. In the entry, "*Cantoribus ad ludum suum*," the *boy Bishop* must be understood to be the personage at whose festival the money was expended, and to whom the word *suus* refers. The original entry was "*Episcopo Puerili*," with the sum contributed, and then followed "*Cantoribus ad ludum suum*" with another sum so given. In later years, before the Reformation, the latter entry was the only one, but it referred to both, and included the two contributions.

Equitura, xxxviii. *Sellae pro equitura*. Riding, and not load saddles.

Erbagium, xxxv. *Herbagium*. Agistment.

Escaeta, 89, V. See Escheat, in the Law Dictionaries.

Eastland, bordæ de, ii; Estlan-bordes, cclxxvi. Norway timber, in planks or boards.

Estoweria, 110. Here wood for a cow-house, for hedging, and for the fire. The word stowers is still in use in the north of England, as the upright bars in the body of an open cart; and also for hedge or any other stakes.

Evanesco, xxxvi. "Debitores evanuerunt per mortalitatem." These debtors to the Priory are dead and gone, they have vanished, and all payment from them is hopeless. The expression is a peculiar one.

Exaltacio, cccxciv. In the page referred to, the exalting or putting up windows in the Cloister.

Excambium, li; Excambium auri. Money paid for the exchanging of light gold for gold of a due weight.

Exennium, xxiii. A gift, a present. Gr., Εβοϛ. The *Dona* and *Exennia* seem to have been chiefly confined to persons of the different Religious Orders. The *Regardum* was generally a present to a layman. See *Regardum*.

Exirus, xxix. Issue, revenue. 1531. Paid to the Coroner of the Lord Bishop for the rent (*exitu*) of an orchard in "Sadlergatt," at the mote (*ad motam*) of the Lord Bishop, per ann. 12d — *Bishop's Accounts*.

Exonero, xxxvi. To subtract from a reckoning, to discharge himself.

Exoneracio. Ibid.

Exserto, 8. *Exsarto*, to take land from the waste and cultivate it. See *Sarto*.

Extracta, lix. Weedings from the live stock of the Priory, sold for the use of the Cellarer.

Extractus curiæ, xix. A copy of the Court Roll *extracted* and given to a tenant of the Priory. Kennet, *Par. Antiq.*, seems not to have understood the word in this, doubtless its true, light.

Fagotes, cclxviii; Fagottys, ccclxiv. Faggots, bundles of brush-wood. In the latter page theA were used for the mill-dam. See Rys.

Fal', 100. A measure or portion of land, less, apparently, than a *rood*. The word, at length, is *Fallum* or *Fallus*. It occurs in an early charter in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*.

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Falanga, clvii. A wooden lever to raise water from a well was so called. The wooden beam by means of which two men carried a large tub of water, was, according to the *Prompt. Parv.* a Falanga. "Coule tre or soo tre, *Falanga Vectatorium*."

Falcacio, Mowing. In 1531, 6d. per acre was paid for mowing the close called "Holcroft," in Framwellgate, and 6d. also was the daily wages of a mower in the same year. *Bursar's Mem.*

Falda, cclxiv. A fold-yard.

Falltrow, ccclxxxiii. A Fall-trough. Probably the trough into which the ground corn fell from the mill.

Farramentum, ccclxxxiii. For *Ferramentum*.

Fat, lii, clvi; Fattis, clvii. Large vessels or vats used in the brewhouse.

Fatuus, cxiii. A new and characteristic application of the word *fatuus*.

Federbed, ccxcviii. A Feather-bed.

Fellyng le, cclxi. The felling or cutting of branches from trees. The cutting down of timber. See Colpo.

Felies, lii, ccclxxv; Felys, xxxviii; Fels, ccclxxviii. The pieces of wood which constitute

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the rim or circumference of a cart wheel. Paid to Peter Hogeson, carpentar, for making a new "ryng of felys," with a pair of "naves" with "les spekes," &c. *Bishop's Account Rolls*, 1426.

Felies de bulo, lii. See Bulum. It is, after all, very probable that Elder is the wood there spoken of. This tree grows to a large size in the grounds at Finchale. Five years ago, the church was filled with it.

Fenistra, cclxxv. For fenestra.

Feodum coquinæ, cclviii. Kitchen-fee, "quidquid nomine feudi ex coquina percipiendum annuatim assignabatur." *Du Cange*. The modern application of the term is sufficiently known.

Feretrarius, cxcviii. The keeper of the shrine of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral. See a list of these officers. — St. Cuthbert, p. 114.

Ferina, cccxciv. Venison. See Regardum.

Ferrum Hispanicum. Spanish iron. See Hispanicum.

Ferrum de Werdale. Iron smelted in Weardale. Numerous account Rolls of the Bishop of Durham's bloomeries in Weardale are preserved, affording valuable information relative to the mode of smelting in use in the fifteenth century, the wages of workmen, &c. In 1531, the Bursar of Durham paid 2d. per stone for working Spanish and Weardale iron.

Ferrum signiferum, li. An iron for marking cattle.

Ferro-are. To shoe. In ferrandis equis lx.

Ferrura equorum. The shoeing of horses. Paid to Nicholas Pykerynge for the shoeing of one horse in Chester, 1d. 1531. *Bursar's Mem.*

Fidejussor, xxxvi. A bonds-man.

Finis, xxvii. A fine, in the legal sense of the word.

Firma, viii. A farm.

Firmarius, vii. A farmer.

Firmiatio stagni, 9. The placing, or fixing and making firm of a mill-dam.

Firrsparrs, cxl. Spars of fir.

Flandrensis, cxvii. A Flanders table, a Flanders chest. These articles of furniture were of oak, and were generally enriched with carving. The *over sea kist* is an invariable item of furniture in Inventories. They are still to be found in old houses. "In my ladyes chamber — two Flanders chistes, 10s." *Inv. of Lady Hedworth*, 1568.

Flayngknyffe, cccxciv. A knife used in skinning an animal killed for the kitchen.

Fleks, cclxxxii; Flekes, ccclxxv. Hurdles or rails of wood, here used in securing the mill-dam. A *fleak* in Yorkshire is something resembling a gate, suspended horizontally a foot or two from the top of a room, and bearing the bread and cheese and bacon of the family. "Scaffaldes, seyntrees, and *flekes*" occur in the Contract for building the Domitory of the Monks of Durham in 1401.

Fleme, cxxxvii. The water course or race of the mill. Saxon *flem*, flumen. "*Fullum aquæ*, a *fleam* or stream of water such as comes from a mill." *Jacob's Law Dict.*

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Flescroyk, ccxcviii. A flesh-hook, an instrument used in raising flesh from the pot in which it was boiled.

Fleshaxs, ccxcviii. A flesh or butcher's axe.

Focale, xxiv. Fuel, whether of coals or wood.

Fodicio turbarum, cclxxv. The digging of turves, or sods—not for fuel, but for repairing the mill-dam.

Foragium, xxviii. Straw for fodder.

Forciphes, xxxvi. A pair of pincers.

Forefactum, 76. A forfeit, a loss of a right in land or other property through breach of a contract.

Forge le, ccxxxii. The forge, the smithy.

Forinsecus, xxviii. Forinsecæ expensæ, out of door expenses, as distinguished from those of the kitchen.

Forman, lxxxvi. The fore-man or head servant.

Formula, cxvii. A little form or wooden bench.

Fornace. A Furnace.

Forpices, civ. A pair of pincers.

Fossatum, ccxcvii. A ditch. The village of Forcet, in Yorkshire, vulg. *Fosset*, is so called from the ancient British ditches of encampment which surround it.

Fothre, cclxvii; Fodre, cclxxxv. A fother. Lead £5 6s. 8d. per "fothre." 7-10 Henr. vi.

Foyrhamer, ccxcix. A fore-hammer, the large hammer which strikes first, or before the small one.

Francus, i. A sty in which boars were fattened. "Doth the old boar feed in the old frank." *Shakesp.* In the *Promp. Parv.* to *franke* is to make fat; and Bailey (*Edit, fol.*) has a verb in the same sense.

Freinsecus, 138, External. See Forinsecus.

Freyns, ccxcix. Bridles.

Frixis, yetlings pro, clvii. Pans used in frying.

Frixi, ij. To fry.

Frixorium, cxviii; Frixoria patella, lxxviii. A frying pan.

Frogon, cxviii, clvii; Frogun, ccxcix. French Fourgon. "An oven forke wherewith fuell is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is on fire in it." Cotgrave. *Fruggum*, or *Fruggin* is the name of the poker, in the North R. Y., whether of wood or iron, with which the fire in an oven is stirred.

Frontelli, i, cxvii. That portion of the cloth for the altar which hangs down in front of it. Two "manutergia twelde with two 'frontels' of silk, with arms embroidered with gold for covering the altars" *Coldingham Inventory*, 1446.

Fryyng pan, ccclxxix.

Fugo, lxiv. We still in the north speak of *driving* the *plough* and not the *horses*.

Fullaticus, xl; Fullonaticus. Molendinum fullaticum, or fullonaticum, a fulling mill. During the monkish period of England, when woollen cloth was almost exclusively worn by all classes, fulling or scouring mills were extremely numerous and profitable.

Fundo, xxiv, XXV, bis. To steep, applied to barley intended for malt.

Furnagium, ccxcviii; Furnasium, vi. The furnace or place in which a pot or caldron was placed over a fire.

Furrura, xxiii. Fur, or skins of animals used in ornamenting robes, or in promoting the warmth and comfort of the wearer.

Fuytsomes, ccxcix; Futsomys, ccxcix. Foot-soam, an iron chain of eight or ten feet long, extending from the muzzle of the plough, and fixed to the yoke of the oxen next the plough. This was used when it was customary to plough with oxen. Jamieson. See

Medylsomes.

Fyirchafer, ccxcviii. Apparently a grate to hold fire, for the purpose of warming the room.

G.

Gabulum, ccxcvii. A gable, here applied to the east end of the church of Giggleswick; of the rebuilding of which, including the cost of the window, we have here an account. See the Plate.

Gang, lxxviii; Ganga, lii. A sufficient number, a complement; here applied to a set of fellies, or spokes, for a cart wheel. The word is still used in this sense in Durham and Yorkshire.

Garba, iv. A sheaf of corn.

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Garcio, xiv. The boys or lads employed in the Priory or its fields.

Gardines, xxviii. A garden.

Gardrapa, lxxx; Gardropa, xxiii; Gradropa, lv. In the first of these references we have a *scilicet* of woollen cloth, fur, wax, and spices. Articles of clothing were, however, generally denoted by the term. In 1531, under the head of expenses for the *Garderoba* of the Convent of Durham, are included the purchasing of cloth for the *generosi*, the price of which varied from 25s. to 27s. per dozen yards; the purchasing of cloth for the *valecti*, at 2s. per yard; and the purchasing of cloth for the *gromi*, or grooms, at 1s. 6d.

per yard. The cloth was chiefly bought at Ripon, of Edmund Bekwyth, and at "Waykfeld fayr." George Heddon was the person employed for the purpose, and at the end of the year there was presented to him 30s. in gold, in addition to a piece of gold, of the value of 7s. 6d., to buy him a "tunic." The cost of cloth for the year was £15 10s. 7d.—*Bursar's Mem.*

Garner, cccclxxxii. A granary, a place for corn.

Garnesh, ccccx; Garnys, cccii, Garnysshe, ccxcix; Garnyst, cxxxvii; Garnysyt, cxviii; Garnyesshis, ccclxxvi; Garonizatus, lxxviii, lxi. Culinary or kitchen ware, of garnished or ornamented workmanship. "Duo duod. vasorum de stanno gernatt' fer' nova." *Coldingham Inventory*, 1374. Afterwards, the term seems to have been applied to a set of such vessels, as a *garnish of dishes*, &c., is of frequent occurrence.

Garsom, cxxxl. V. Gersma.

Garthouse, cccliv. A garth-house, a house in a garth or small close.

Gaveloke, xxxvl; Gavelock, lii; Gavilok, lxxviii; Gayflock, ccxcix. A gavelock, an iron crow or lever, used in raising stones in a quarry, and for other similar purposes. The word is still in common use.

Gersma, lix; Gersuma, lxxiv; Garsom, cxxxi; Gresuma, lxxxiii; Gressumma, cxii. A sum of money paid as an *earnest* upon purchasing a piece of ground, or upon entering upon a lease, or upon any other occasion when a payment *præ manibus* is stipulated for. Mr. Surtees (III. 80.) has fallen into a singular mistake with respect to this word. He prints an extract from a charter concerning Thorp, in which is the clause "pro triginta solidis argenti *quos mihi dedit in gerusamo*," and he adds a note, which states that he had selected this charter "as presenting the spectacle of two men of Thorp meeting in Jerusalem, and, what is more extraordinary, surviving to settle their affairs at home." This mistake, when pointed out to him, afforded him great amusement.

Gerth webbys, cxcii; Gerth webbes, ccv. See Gyrthes,

Gilefatte, lii. See Gylfat.

Giltes, lii. Female swine prevented from bearing young by an operation of the knife. This term is never applied to the male.

Gistiamentum, xli. See Agestiamentum.

Goderik, clvi, &c. A drinking cup made of precious stone, and ornamented with silver and gold, which the Monks of Finchale honoured with the name of their Patron Saint Godrick. They had also the drinking cup of Henry Pudsey, their founder. In 1446, the Monks of Durham possessed a drinking bowl, called *Beda*, which stood in the Refectory. It was lined with silver double gilt, and contained an engraving of that venerable man, who was represented as sitting at his desk and writing.

Gowberts, cxviii. Fr. *Gobeau*. A goblet, or drinking vessel.

Granarium, i. The granary, or place in which corn, when thrashed, was preserved for use.

Grangia, i. The place in which corn in the sheaf was preserved. Perhaps the stack-yard.

Grate, cxviii. Perhaps a grater for spices. "Grayte for gynger." — *Prompt. Parv.*

Grape, lii; Grayp, ccxcix. A dung fork, with three or more teeth, in the shape of a spade or shovel.

Grhter?, Ivii. Perhaps a mistake of the writer for *girthes*.

Griseus, lxxxvii Gray.

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Grossus, xxiii, lxi, civ, ccxci. A word of obvious meaning, but of varied application.

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Grossa animalia, fat animals. *Grossum meremium*, unwrought timber. *Lectus grossus*, a contract *in grosso*, &c.

Grots, cxviii; Grotis, xxv. Groats, or oatmeal. The word is still commonly used. 1531, paid for a lock and key for "*le grot-chyst*," 4d. *Bursar's Mem.* The Bursar found it necessary to put a lock upon the oatmeal.

Gruell, iv, vi. Bran.

Guarantizo, 1. To warrant, as land, or any other thing which is sold.

Gutter, cclxviii. A conveyance for water, made of lead.

Gylfat, xxxvii; Gilefatte, Hi; Gylyngfait, ccxcix. The brewing vat, or vessel so called. The wort tub.

Gylynghous, clvii. The brew-house.

Gyrthes, cccvii; Gyrthis, ccclxi. Girths for cattle.

Gyrth webbis, cccix. Girth webs. Paid for nine doz. "*Gyrth webe*," bought of Wm. Breyks, at 5d.—3s. 9d. *Bursar's Memoranda*, 1530. In 1531, the Bursar bought his girth webs at Northallerton. *Ibid.*

H.

Hack, lii; Hacke, lxi; Hakke, xxxvii. A hack, or two-toothed pickaxe, an implement of agriculture well known.

Haxes, lxxvii. Axes of iron used by masons in rough-hewing stones.

Hacksyltrese, cxix. Axle trees.

Haia, 21. A hedge, and hence, as here, a tract of land enclosed or hedged. "A separate

inclosure within a forest or park." *Blount*.

Hakenay, xxxviii, lij. A hackney, or horse for riding. The "hakenay pro carectis" at p. lii was probably an old saddle-horse.

Haknaysadill, cxxxvii. A riding saddle, as distinguished from the *semner sadyll* or *lade sadill*.

Haliwarsefok, 20. The folk or men of the County Palatine, who held their lands by the service of protecting and defending the body of St. Cuthbert, and were not obliged to cross the Tyne or the Tees, in defence of the kingdom at large against their will. See Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, I. 749, and Surtees. *Hist. Durh. I. App. ix, xv, xvi*, where there are some valuable documents on this subject.

Hallyngs, ccclxxxiii. Hangings for the walls of the Hall. Cost of "*le Hallyng*" in the New Hall at Pitlington, in 1450. Paid for 9 stone of wool, 13s. 6d. For "*le spynnyng*," 13s. 1 ½ d. For "*swett*" 16d. To William Chaloner, for weaving it 18s. 11d. To Robert Pulter and Richard Baxster for dyeing it 17s. 1d. To Adam Walker, for "*le walkyng*," 2s. 6d. For thread and making of "*latchette*," 13 ½ d.— 67s. 7d. *Fabric Roll*.

Hammerhax, lxxviii. A hammeraxe, a hammer on one side of the handle and an axe on the other. These implements are still in use in the quarries at Bath, where the stone is so soft that it may be worked with a hatchet.

Hamones, cii.? Hams of bacon. The position of the word seems to warrant this supposition.

Hardyn, ccccv. Coarse cloth so called, and still in use.

Harnesse, ccclxxviii. Harness or trappings for a horse. Sec *Hernasium*.

Hausorium, ccxcviii. A ladle; cxix, a bucket. 1533. Paid for nails for "*bukket-bords*," 8d. *Bursar s Mem.*

Haveridils, ccclxvii. Riddles for *haver* or oats.

Hawlegyfe, 96. Acknowledgeth.

Hawndyrnes, clvi; Hawndiryns, ccxcviii. See Andirne.

Hayer pro braseo, lxxviii. A haircloth used in the malt-kiln; See Cilicium.

Hayo, 110. To hedge. See Haia.

Hedstels, cccxciv. Head-stools. The head-stool is that part of the bridle which crosses the forehead of the horse.

Helter, ccxcix. A halter. In 1531, the Bursar of Durham paid 6d. for a "*smeydy helter*," a halter perhaps of greater strength than usual, by which a horse was *held* at the smithy during his shoeing. The ordinary "*helter*" was bought at the same time for 2d. *Bursar's Mem.*

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Hennis howse, ccclxxviii. A hen-house.

Hercæ , lxxix; Herciæ , liii. Harrows.

Heremitorium, 21. A hermitage.

Hernasium, lii, *bis*. Horse hides tanned and made white *pro hernasiis*. In the same page the word occurs in the sense of cart gear or trappings.

Herpicus, ccxcviii. A harrow, and perhaps occasionally, an iron rake.

Hewyrin, ccxcix. An iron chisel, held in a twisted hazle-rod, and used in cutting or hewing portions from rods or bars of iron.

Heydyokys, ccxcix. Head yokes, part of the trapping of an ox or horse.

Hispanicum ferrum. Spanish iron. In 1531, Spanish iron was bought by the monks of Durham for 9d per stone, and they paid 2d. per stone to the smith for working it. It was used chiefly for the wheels of their carts. — *Bursar's Mem.* See Ferrum.

Hogeshevedes, cclxxix. Hogsheads. In 1531, a "hogeshed" of red wine (vini rubei) 30s.; of claret ("vini clareti) £1 13s. 4d. *Bursar's Mem.*

Hogges, cclxviii. Sheep in their first year.

Hoggettus, lii. Here a pig a year old.

Hoisters, lxxv. Oysters.

Homagiu, 89. Service of whatever nature due from a tenant to his lord.

Honest us, cxvii. Decent, in good order, not in decay, as opposed to *debilis, infirmus, mediocris*.

Hope, ccclvi. A hoop.

Hoper, lxxviii; Hoppyr, ccxcix. A hopper or basket from which the sower scatters his seed.

Hospito, xxxv. Here to house the tithe corn, to place it under shelter.

Horium, cii. For *horreum*, a barn or granary

Horsharowys, ccxcix. A harrow drawn by a horse, as distinguished from an ox harrow, which is mentioned in the page referred to.

Hostillarius, ccxcxi. This word generally refers to the Hostillar of the Mother Church at Durham.

Hostium, cxcvii. For *ostium*, a door.

Houw, lii; How, cxviii. A hoe, a well-known agricultural implement.

Huke, cccxciv. A sickle, still called a *huke* in the northern counties.

Humagium, 78. For Homagium.

Hupis, ccxcix; Hupys, ccxcix; Hwppys, cccii. Hoops of iron.

Hurtur, ccxcix. The shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks.—
Brockett.

Husbandria, xxxv. The management of land.

Husgablum, 50. House gable, a tax laid upon houses.

Hygyngs, ccxcviii. Apparently a mistake for *hyngyngs*, hangings or tapestry.

Hyrynfork, cxix. An iron-fork.

I.

Iconomia, cxv. For *Æconomia*.

Infangthefe, 86. The liberty of trying a thief in your own court, for a robbery committed within your estate.

Inplacito, 91. To sue in a court of justice.

Insalso, lii. To salt in, to preserve iny by means of salt.

Insethus, 124. A name here applied to a place for poultry. In general the *insight house* is the inside house. *Insight gear*, furniture, of whatever nature,

Instaurum, xxiii. Stock, generally, but not always, live stock.

Intaminatæ travæ, xxi. Thraves of corn untouched, not thrashed.

Invadio, 43. To pledge, to mortgage.

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Invencio bonorum, ix. An inventory, synonymous with Status.

Inventarium, xxxvi. Used in the same sense as Invencio above.

Inwhele, cclxvii. The inner wheel of a mill. 1515, paid "for a newe *inwhell* for the mylne at Durham, and for coggs for the same wheill 12s." *Bishop's Accounts*.

J.

Jocalia, clvi. Jewels, silver plate, costly furniture, &c. This word has a most extensive meaning, "In money, horses, cloths of silk and wool, and other *jewels (jocalibus)* bought and given to the King of Scotland, the Earl of March, and others, to obtain a truce, £41 16s. 8d." *Coldingham Account Roll*,

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1342-3. See the *Durham Series* of Wills and Inventories, I., p. 91.

Jonyng, cccx. Joining, in the sense of carpentry.

K.

Katyrcompase, cxvii. Probably an ornament resembling a Catherine-wheel.

Ken, vi; Kenyn, xx. A measure for corn still in use.

Ker, 98. A car or piece of marshy ground.

Kevel, lxxviii. A large hammer.

Knopp, clvi. A knuob or handle.

Kolt Colyne, xxvi; Colt Colyne, xxx. The name of a horse.

Kylnmen, xxx. The kiln-men or maltsters.

Kymelyne, xxxvii. *bis.*; Kemelinge, lii. A cooling vessel. "Kynlyn or keler vessell, Cuvula." *Prompt. Parv.* "Greasy Joan doth kele the pot." Much commentarial nonsense has been written upon this expression, of which the meaning is obvious.

Kynkyng, cxvii; Kymkyng, cxviii. A small barrel, a cag. *Jamieson.*

Kyrne, cccxlvii. A churn.

L

Laboro in, lxxxvii. To take trouble in, to be employed in.

Laceratio, —The tearing asunder with wedges of timber, slates, &c. Paid "for fellyng of wod and *ryving* of spilyls." — *Bishop's Accounts*, circ. 1515. "For *ryving* of fyerwoode in Frankelyn for my Lorde." 1544. — *Bishop's Accounts.*

Lactagium, lxiii; Lacticinium, xxxv The milkage of cows, including probably their butter, and other profits.

Lade, lxxiv. A load, a back load, a cart load.

Ladesaddill, cxxxvii; Lade sadelle, lii; Ladsadil, cclxviii; Laydsadyll, ccxcix; Ladis sellæ pro, xxxviii, xxxix. A saddle for a horse carrying a load or burden on its back. Ladesadills. "Et in j *sadill* empto de W^o. Blytheman xvj^d." 1531. Under the same head mention is made of a *cella* bought of Robert Byddyk. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Laddel, cccxciv. A ladle.

Lagena,——. The exact quantum of the Durham *lagena* is ascertained from a curious receipt for making ink, entered in the beginning of the Reg. II. of the Dean and Chapter, and written apparently in the commencement of the fifteenth century. From this we learn, that three lbs. make a quart, and twelve lbs. of "aver de pays," weigh one *lagena* of Durham measure. There are in the same place three other receipts for ink of the same period, upon all of which Mr. Trueman, a chemist in Durham, and a member of this Society, has experimented very successfully.

Lamprays, lxxvii. In the year referred to, a lamprey cost 9d., and a salmon 13d.

Landmale, ccxli; Landmaile, ccclxxxiv; Landmayle, cccxcix. A reserved rent, or annual sum of money, charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner.

Langells, lxxii; clv. Blankets.

Lanutus, xxvii. Pellis lanutus, the hide of a sheep, retaining upon it the wool.

Lardaria, —— . The larder.

Latamus, xix; Latomus, lxxxiii. A stone-cutter, or mason; from Gr. *λαας* and *τεμνω*.

Lattis, lxxii; Lattz, ccxxx. Laths. "Latbrodds" (or lath nails), 2s. 1d. per thousand in 1531. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Lauue, 98. A hill

Lavacio, cccv, for *levacio*.

Lavacrum, xxxv. a bason for washing. In p. clvi, one is mentioned in the shape of a horse; which, in p. cxvii, is stated to be of brass. 1533. Paid to Robert Conyers for mending the covers of three "hewers" of silver 12d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Lavatorium, iv. See Lavacrum, above.

Layinge, ccclvi. The repairing of worn-away edge-tools, by laying or placing upon them fresh iron or steel. See Pyks. "Paid for 'alayng' of axes, 'chysells, wegges,' &c.—*Durham Cloister Rolls*. 1410. See Pyks.

Lectisternium, cxvii. Beds and their bedding.

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Ledirhungry, ccclxviii. One skin of *ledir hungry*. Perhaps leather from Hungary.

Lednailes, lii; Leydnail', lxxii. Nails used by plumbers in covering the roof of a house with lead.—'Leydnayle' 3d. per hundred in 1531. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Legina, cii. For Lagena.

Lentiscus, ccxii. Probably vetches. But as the Bursar of Durham generally has a charge for the drying of oats, (arefacio avenæ) "pro *lentibus* inde faciendis," perhaps the word *lentiscus* has some connection with oatmeal.

Leppys, ccclx; Leyp, ccxcviii. Baskets. See Berlepe. 1533. Paid for four "leypys" 2s. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Leuwyn, lii. It appears that the table- cloths of the monks were made of a material so called.

Lever, ccclv. One of the chief supporters of the roof timber of a house, being itself not a prop but a portion of the frame-work. See Minsh, v. *Leaver*. It seems to be synonymous with the word *syles*, the two beams of timber united at one end from which the *chevron* in Heraldry takes its name, and the feet of which, especially in cottages, instead of resting upon the wall-plate, were fixed in the ground. Cottages of this primitive structure are still common in old remote villages in the north of England. The chevron in Heraldry has been alluded to, and we may add, that in an early treatise on the subject,

we think in Gerard Legh's *Accidence*, Clare Earl of Gloucester is said to bear three chevrons, "*because* he builded three houses in one province."

Levo. *Levare fœnum*, xlviij, to get hay from the ground after it is made, — and yet the making of it is generally the last item in the yearly charge. This may remind the reader of the out-of-jointedness of the phrase, *hanged, drawn, and quartered*. *Levare firmam*, xcii, to collect the rents due to the Priory.

Ltberacio, xx, xxxiii. That which is delivered at stated periods to dependents or servants in the way of food or clothing, and hence the modern *livery*, now confined to the latter. The word is extended even to the food of animals and domestic birds, see p. xxxiii; but a curious distinction is made respecting a horse. His food is not his *liberacio*, but his *prebenda*.

Liberatura, civ, clxxxix. This word is used in the same sense as *Liberacio* above. Only, in p. civ, the cloth for the Prior's *liberatura* is mentioned.

Libero, xxxvi. To deliver, to give up to another; here applied to the giving up of an Inventory of goods, &c., to a new Prior.

Lichinum, Ixxii. Candle-wicks. 1530. 14 Sep. Paid for wicks (*lichino*) for white candles, "viz., xiii *cutts*," 13d. *Bursar's Mem.* Cuts, (the term is still in use,) are the quantities or portions of thread into which a pound of flax or cotton is spun or subdivided. The Monks occasionally made their own candles from the lard, &c., of their kitchen.

Lige, 95. To lie. Here as a field to the north or south.

Linthiamen, iv. A sheet or cloth of linen.

Locacio, XXXV. A letting to farm. Here the reverse.

Lodex, li. "Cloth of a bed."—*Prompt. Parv.*

Loft, cclxxxii. An upper room.

Lok, cccl; Lokk, cclxxxii. The floodgate, the sluice in a mill-dam. See *Claustrum*

Molendini.

Lokkes, xliiii. Locks of wool. In modern usage, a lock of wool is a small portion, such as may be torn from a sheep by a thorn or briar; and in this sense the word occurs in an Account Roll of the Priory of Burcester, 3-4 Henr. VI. "Duo sol. rec. de *lana fracta*, viz. *lokys*, collecta in tonsura ovium." The *lokke* at Finchale, however, in this year seems to have been a fleece, if an opinion can be formed from the quantity sold. The word *lock* is used in Cumberland for a quantity. A *lock* of meal, N. R. Y., denotes quantity also. 1532. Paid for two stone of "*le lokks*" of wool 2s. 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Lotorium, lxxxi. A place in the cloister in which the Monks of Finchale

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washed themselves at stated periods of the day.

Lowkyng, cccxlviii. The weeding or thinning of young timber trees — here of oaks. The word is still in use in the north, but it is chiefly applied to the weeding of corn. 1531. Paid for "*le lowkyng*" in bread, beer, and meat to the tenants of the "Rayntons, Moresley, &c., 2s.' *Bursar's Mem.* See *Siligo*

Lucro, xlviiii. To win, as coals from a pit, or stones in a quarry. The verb *win* is almost universally in use in this sense in the northern counties.

Lucreatio, lxxxvi. See *Lucro* above.

Ludo, lviii. See *Ludus*. In this year the Monks of Finchale contributed the large sum of 24s. 7d. to the Prior of Durham's sports at Beaurepaire.

Ludi Prioris, 30, cxci. The Prior of Durham, at stated periods in the year, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the Purification, &c., retired to one or other of his manor houses of Wardley, Beaurepaire, Pittington, Muggleswick, Beaulieu, &c., attended by some of his

Monks, and spent a few days in feasting and relaxation. Some idea may be formed of the Prior's *Ludus* when we state that, in 1530, his allowance for the purpose was 40 lambs, 9 pork pigs, 2,000 red herrings, 4 lbs. of pepper, 2 lbs. of "maces," and "clowes" (cloves), 4 lbs. of dates, 4 lbs. of "sanders," (an eastern wood, used for colouring creams, &c.) 1 lb. of saffron, (for similar purposes,) 24 lbs. of almonds, 16 lbs. of "rice," 8 lbs. of currants (racemor' correnc'), 16 lbs. of raisins (racemor' magnor'), 24 lbs. of figs, 48 dograves, 3 young rams, 2 ½ flagons of honey, and 24 salt salmon. Venison also is mentioned, and salt, lard, butter, and lentils. The 40 lambs cost £1 13s. 4d. the 9 pigs £2 5s., the herrings were 9s. per thousand, mace and cloves 9s. per lb., dates 7 ½ d., sanders 1s. 6d., half a lb. and half a quarter of saffron cost 6s., almonds were 2d. per lb., rice 2 ¼ d., currants 4d., raisins 2d., figs 1d., dogdraves 3 ½ d. each, the young rams 2s. each, honey 1s. d. per flagon. Each officer of the Monastery contributed his portion of money for wine. In 1408, on account of the debt under which the Church of Durham laboured, the Prior for a while suspended his *Ludi*, and sent some of his monks to Finchale to enjoy the recreation of which they were thus deprived. See p. 30. In 1432, the *Ludi* were again suspended, in order that the money thus appropriated might be contributed to the Lavatory, in that year erected in the Cloister Garth, and of which the basin remains. From the Account Roll of the Lavatory, it appears that the Almoner, the Chamberlain, the Hostler, the Sacrist, and the Communar, each contributed 4s, to each *Ludus*.—*Cloister Rolls*. "Item unus equus pro cariagio in *ludis domini Prioris*." *Durham Inventori*, 1446.

Luk, ccxx; Lukkys, cccxxvii. A place from which the Monks of Finchale obtained a portion of their iron.

Lumen, cclxxix. The word is here used for a window.

Lymbus, lviii. A boat.

Lynge, cccl. Used for covering the mill at Baxtanford.

Lynpyn, ccxcix. A linch-pin. The iron pin which holds the wheel upon the axle.

M.

Machera, cxviii, pro carnibus levandis, clvii. This word occurs in Plautus as the knife of a cook, but this interpretation does not seem to accord with the latter of the above references. In this instance, perhaps it was a strong pointed instrument for raising boiled meat from the pot or furnace.

Malesadell, lii. A saddle for a male, or portmanteau. In 1532, under the head of the *Stable of the Prior and Bursar of Durham* mention is made of two "mayle pyllows and nayrvell" bought by Thomas Pott for 13d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Mandatum, xxiii, xxxiii. An ordinance, the charitable foundation of an annual largess resting upon the specific *command* of the founder, and binding upon the person or body of

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men who, for an equivalent received, are bound to perform his will. This word has been absurdly derived from *maund*, a basket, the basket, as it were, out of which the alms was distributed. There were several Maundy days in the Convent of Durham, all of them having their respective *mandata* or foundations.

Mangnus, for *magnus*. great.

Mappa, iv. A table cloth.

Mara, 88. A mere or piece of water. Here the *Black-mere*. The *Whitemere*, on the road from Gateshead to Sunderland, has got the pleonastic adjunct of *pool*, and is now the

White-mare's pool. The *hill* by the *red mere* in Stockton Ward is now Redmershill.

Marasium, 61; Mareschum, 45; Marrescum, 106. a marsh.

Marchalia, xxiv; Marschalcia, ccxxxv; Marschalsia. xxviii. The expenses incident to horses, especially with reference to their shoes.

Maremium; Meremium, ii. Timber in an unwrought state.

Martilogium, 31. The Martyrology, or book in which the sufferings of holy men in defence of their faith were recorded, and from which portions were read daily in the church.

Martis, iii, iv; Marts, lxxx. This word is still in use in Newcastle, and is applied to a cow or ox purchased at Martinmas fair, and killed and salted for winter beef.

Maskfat, lxxviii; Masshefat, cclxiii; Maskefatte, xxxvii, Masfat, clvii. A well known brewing utensil.

Maskyngleyd, ccxcix. A mashing vat made of lead.

Mast, cxl. The mast of a ship purchased for timber.

Materac', iv; Materase, xxxvi; Materasce, li; Matrices, v. A mattress.

Matok, cxix; Mattok, clviii. A mattock.

Matynghamer, ccxcix. Three hammers are in general in use for heavy work—the large fore-hammer, another somewhat lighter, and the hand hammer. Supposing this word to be rightly written, can it mean a mate-hammer, a mate to the forehammer? *G. Jackson.*

Mazer, iv; Mazerium, v. A drinking cup.

Medylsomes, ccxcix; Mydylsomys, *ibid.* The cords or traces extending from the first to the last of a team of oxen in a plough. See Fuytsomes.

Melefatt, Iii. A vat or chest to hold meal.

Mell, ccxcix. A mallet.

Mensa, Ixiv. A table, in the sense of food or provisions. To *table* with a person is to board with him. The word is common.

Merschallyng, ccclxxxiii, v. Marchalia.

Messor. 1532. Paid to the reapers, "viz. iiij yayne and ij bandsmen" in the close called "qwynnyclose," for one day, 4s. 8d. For "vj yayne and iij bynders" for reaping oats for one day, 7s. — *Bursar's Mem.* A *yane* is one ridge of corn with the reapers employed upon it, generally three women to reap and a man to bind. Formerly, as we see here, one man bound the corn of two ridges.

Metkorn, clxxii. Meat-corn, but it is not clear whether we are to consider it here as food for the cattle keepers or for the cattle themselves.

Micatorium, xxxvii. Probably a kitchen utensil for mincing meat, a shredding knife. *Micatorium Fr. Esmieure. Du Cange.*

Ministrallus, cxv, &c. In addition to the information which we already possess relative to the minstrels of old, it is to be observed that they are here classed with the poor and mean people who resorted to the Priory for alms. That the minstrels who resorted to Finchale in their rounds contributed to the amusement of the Monks is certain. See Plaerchambre.

Missio, iii. Nichil in *missione*. The oats are all unthrashed, no part of them has been sent or is being sent (this new-fangled expression here suits us admirably) to Finchale.

Mokhak, clviii; Mukhak, ccxcix. A hack for manure—to raise it from the dunghill.

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Mukfork, ccxcix. A fork for manure, used in throwing it into a cart.

Monasterium, 33. When this word is used in the Finchale records by itself, it refers to the Monastery or Mother Church of Durham

Monetarius, 23. A moneyer. Here the man in Newcastle in charge of the King's mintage—the king's moneyer. A silver coin of his mintage is engraved by Brand. Newcastle II, 385.

Monialis, lxxxix, xci. See Soulsilver.

Mora, 81. A moor. It is here, as usual, opposed to a marsh. The deeds of conveyance of our ancestors are most extremely brief (the charter of the richest estate which the Church of Durham holds is by no means of the size of a common playing-card), and yet there is in this and in every other document of the period a most definite and distinct enumeration of the rights conceded. What are title deeds now?

Morina, lv. The murrain. The disease among cattle so called.

Mortarium, iv; Mortar, ccxcviii. A mortar. Mortars were articles of great utility in the kitchen. The large stone mortar, which may be found in almost every old house, was used in *creeing*, or separating the husks from the wheat or barley intended for frumenty. Sometimes a pestle was used, and sometimes a round ball of stone. An old mortar and ball are preserved at Crook Mall. Mustard was ground in the same manner.

Mortuarium, cclxxiv. A mortuary, antiently the best animal or best article of apparel of a deceased parishioner, the perquisite of the Incumbent of the parish in which he died, and afterward converted into a money payment. Here, however, it refers to an animal which had died of disease.

Moto, cxlv. A sheep.

Mulebreyd Clowtis, ccxcix. Mold board clouts. Plates of iron which protect the mold board or projecting side of the plough from the wear and tear of the earth and stones with which it comes in contact.

Multa, ccii. A fine. Here a fine for non-attendance at a synod or visitation.

Murra, xxxvi, ccclxiv; Murrum, li. The material of which drinking cups were made, and hence occasionally the cup itself. What this material was, whether wood or stone, is not certainly ascertained. The *murra* belonging to the Monks of Finchale was, in 1484, repaired with gold and gilded,

Myxtilio, i. Maslin. A mixture of wheat and rye.

N.

Nalyngamer, ccxcix. A nailing-hammer.

Namydsaw, ccxcix. Qu. a mistake for *Framydsaw*, a saw in a frame.

Nappri, ccxl.; Napry, ccii. Under the head of "le Napre" are enumerated, in the *Bursar's Memoranda* for 1531, "napkyngs," a table cloth, "towells," "mappæ," and "cupbordclothes." The table upon the dais (in medio solii) required, as appears, a cloth of 4 ells and a quarter, and that of the novices 6 ells. In the same year, paid to the widow of John Dycheburn for washing the napre (pro locioue le napre) 10s.

Naves, lxxix. Naves of wheels. The central block of wood from which the spokes radiate to join the fellies.

Nayltolis, ccxcix. Tools of iron or *matrices* in which nails are headed. In p. ccxcix for *noyltnyl* pro rotis, a tool for making nails for the tire of cart wheels, read *nayltoyl*.

Nobile, cxcii. A noble, a gold coin of the value of 6s. 8d.

Novicii, cliii, ccxcviii. The novices were the young men, generally six in number, who were preparing themselves at Durham, by study and discipline, for the Monk-hood. The novices had an annual feast in the Common House on the day of *O Sapientia*, and to

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this feast, as we see, the Prior of Finchale in 1510 contributed wine of the value of 3s. 4d. The Cells contributed towards the defraying the expenses of the novices whilst they studied at Oxford. 1533. Expenses of the Bursar and six novices at the ordination (*ad*

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ordines) at Stokton, 7s. *Bursar's Mem. Kennet*, in the Glossary to his *Parochial Antiquities*, makes a singular mistake with respect to the word *Ordines* which occurs in a monastic record in precisely the same sense as above. He considers it to denote "a general Chapter or other solemn Convention of the Religious of such a particular Order." The word is used in the plural, because the Bishop generally conferred various orders on the same day. The early ordination lists of our Bishops contain much biographical and other valuable information at present buried in their Registers.

Nudus, cclxxxix. The word nudus is here descriptive of the skin of an ox or cow, as opposed to the *pellis lanuta* of a sheep.

O.

Obba, ccxcviii. Obbæ pro cerevisia, Tankards, drinking vessels, cups. "Obba, cuppe." *Sumner*.

Oblacio, 31, xxiii, xxvi. An oblation, an offering. Money offered by the Monks at mass, and received by the Sacrist.

Obligatorium, xxii. Obligatorium scriptum, a bond or deed of obligation.

Ofcorn, xxix. The offal corn, or, as is now called in the North, the *hinder ends*, the

refuse after winnowing, with which, as we here see, the Monks of Finchale fed their pigs, geese, capons, and hens.

Oley, lii. The gen. of *oleum*, oil.

Olla, iv. 1533. Paid to Thomas *Tynkler* for mending the "olla enea" called "brekfastpott," at Beurpark, 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.* The olla was occasionally a vessel of earthenware. One "olla lutea" *Durh. Inv.*, 1446.

Ordinacio de le pompe, ccclxxv. The fitting up of the pump. The making it work.

Ordinatum, viii, xiii, lx, cxv. After a Monk had sung his first mass, the sum of twenty shillings per annum was allowed him to find himself apparel. This was his *ordinatum*, and out of this sum he frequently saved a considerable portion of money, and often became a creditor of the Monastery.

Ornamenta Ecclesiæ, iv. The books, and plate, and robes, and images, and all the other requisites for divine worship. It is greatly to be regretted that the Sacrists of Finchale here referred to have left no Inventories of these things behind them.

Ortalinus, viii; Ortulanus, ccxcix. A gardener.

Ortus, 148. *Hortus*, a garden.

Ospitale, 140. For *Hospitale*.

Oxharow, ccxcix. A harrow drawn by an ox.

P.

Paco, 69. To pay, as money.

Pacatum, 27. Paid.

Pagettus, lxxxix; Pagius, lxxxvi, A page. The two words appear to be synonymous.

Paksadill, ccclvi. A pack-saddle.

Pakthred, lxx. Pack thread. Bought for 5d. per lb. in 1530. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Palacia, ccclxxxvii. Here a shed made of branches of trees and brushwood.

Palefridus. a palfrey.

Pallid, clvi. Striped; made of cloth of different colours.

Panagium, 78; Pasnagium, 80. Pannage, the feeding of swine upon acorns and mast in a wood from Michaelmas to Martinmas; or money paid to the owner of the wood for permission so to do.

Pandoxator. A brewer. "A brewster." *Prompt. Parvul.*

Pandoxatorium, ccxcix. A brewhouse. The repairs of the "pandoxina," as well of the inner house called "le gilhouse," as of the outer house, are estimated at £10. *Durham Inventory*, 1446.

Panis equorum, lxx. Perhaps bran.

Pannus, 28. The panni of the monk were his clothes, and bed, and bedding, the whole of which he carried about with him from cell to cell, as he was ordered to move from one to another. Upon his death, he had no other coffin than his cowl, and habit, and socks, and boots. That this was the custom at Finchale, as

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well as at Durham, was abundantly proved during the late removal of rubbish from the church.

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Pannus ad ventilandum, v. A cloth used in winnowing corn. See Wyndeneclathe.

Panyars, cxviii Panniers or baskets of wicker work suspended over the back of an animal.

Papyrum; Paupirum, ccclxv. Paper. In 1531. Paper 1s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per "qware." Two "quaternis" bought for the rental, 6d. *Bursar's Mem.*

Par, xxxvi. A pair. 1515. Paid "to Will'm Ward for iij *pare* of mylnstones that stands at Newell's Crosse, xlvij^s., xvj^s. le *pare*." — *Bishop's Accounts*.

Parapsis, lxxv. A dish. Those at Coldingham in 1374 were of tin.

Parisei candela, lxxvii.

Parochianus. This word in the Indulgences, p. 169, &c. is used to denote any inhabitant within the diocese of the Bishop who makes use of the term. So late as the year 1579, Bishop Barnes calls the diocese of Durham "his great cure and *parochie*." *Visitation Book in Cur. Consist.*

Paryngknyff, ccxcviii. A paring knife.

Past, clvii; Pastus, lxxviii. Paste.

Patwys sal de, cxviii; Paytou salt, clxxiv, cclxxix; Paytowe sal de, cxci. "Sel de Poictou, ou de Ponant, blacke salt, gray salt." *Cotgrave*.

Pecia, xxxvi. A piece of plate; a vessel of silver.

Pecia plumbi, lii. 5 Dec. Rec. of Rouland Wall, &c., "xij *peayce* (of lead) weighing 77 stone." — *Bursar's Mem.* 1534. This is one way of spelling the word pieces.

Pecten; Pecten equinus. A horse comb. In 1531, the Bursar of Durham bought four horse combs of Martin Oliver, for 2d. each.

Peck, xxv. A corn measure, still in use.

Peltrid'. xxxvii. See Pollitridium.

Pendiculum, clvi. Here an appendage to a girdle; probably that which was in our own recollection called an *equipage*, an ornament of silver or steel, suspended from the apronstring, abounding with small hooks upon which the mistress of the house carried her watch, the keys of her closets, &c.

Pendyng le, ccclxxv; Pendyng, ccclxxxii. Penning, putting down stones in order. The word penning is now used.

Penetrale, xxxvi. A wimble, or large augur.

Pentese, cccvi. An appendage to a building, a to-fall, here made of wood; and those who examine the east side of the Douglas tower, to which it was affixed, will see at once the purpose which it was intended to serve.

Penu, ccccv. The cellar or buttery.

Percamenum, lxxv. Parchment 1531. For 2 doz. (skins) "pergameni large," bought of Thomas Mayson, 6s. For one doz. "pergameni voc. *lammeskyns*," bought of Thomas Hewetson, xx^d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Perchors, cccxcv. Edward Patonson was apparently a tallow chandler, and this year converted 23 stone of fat into candles for the Monks. Perhaps the *perchors* were small candlesticks, upon which the candles were perched to light the church.

Pergenyng, ccclxxxii. Plastering. Paid to John Bevis for "*pergettyng* and blanchyng," 5s. *Fabric Roll for the Hall at Pittington* in 1450. 1531. Paid to Ralph Blyth and his five men "in le *pergenynge*" at Merrington, "ac in emendacione foraminum" for one day, 2s. *Bursar's Mem.*

Persona, 62. The Rector of a Church.

Pes, xxiv. The foot of the account roll.

Pestilis, xxxvii; Pestell, ccxcviii. A pestle for a mortar. See Mortar.

Petou, ccci; Petous, ccli. v. Patwys.

Petra, a stone in weight. In 1531, 15 stone of wool, contained 97 "fleyshys" or fleeces.

Peutre, iv. Pewter.

Philum, Ixvii. For *filum*, thread.

Phiolus, clvi. A vial or bottle, here made of silver.

Picoise, lii. A pick-axe, O. Fr., *picquois*. The? at the place referred to may be struck out.

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Picis, xl. For *pixis*, generally the casket which held the consecrated element, but here a box placed in a conspicuous part of the church, bearing the name of St. Godric, into which visitors dropped their alms.

Pietancia, cxl. A pittance, from *Picta*, a small French coin. The word here denotes a small present of fruit and wine given to the Monks of Durham by the Prior of Finchale upon the auditing of his yearly account roll. It had, however, a more general meaning: "Pietancia est Prebenda seu constituta portio quæ contigit cuique commensali in cibo et potu." — *Reyner*.

Pikkes, Ixvii. Picks; tools used by masons. 1532. Paid to Thomas Robynson for "le laynge ij *pykks*" for the Bursar's pit 6d. For sharpening (*exasperacione*, what a word!) le *pykks* 12d. *Bursar's Mem.* See Layinge.

Pinttes, lii. Pint-pots.

Pipe, clvi. V. Pype.

Pisum, Pisa, æ. Pease

Placitum, xxviii. A plea; a proceeding in law.

Plaerchambre, ccxcviii; Playerchambre, ccxcv. A chamber in the Priory appropriated to dramatic representations, such as the Mysteries, or Miracle plays of the age; and the room in which the Monks assembled to hear the minstrels and glee-men, who visited them for their amusement. Upon one antient dramatic representation, without doubt performed within the walls of Finchale in its day, a few particulars may be here recorded, which will probably throw a new light upon the history of Shakespear. Aubrey, (Letters from the Bodleian III., 537,) says, that the father of our dramatist was a butcher, "and I have been told heretofore by some of the neighbours, that when he (Shakespear) was a boy, he exercised his father's trade, but when he killed a calfe he would do it in high style, and make a speech." Shakespear's father may have been a butcher, for any thing we know to the contrary; but we do not consider that the killing of calves by his son, of which Aubrey speaks, is to be taken as a proof that the youth followed his father's trade. There was an old dramatic representation called *Killing the Calf*. The performer played his part behind a door or curtain, and, by means of ventriloquism, acted at once the butcher and the animal. The one talked and pitied; the other moaned and seemed to pray for mercy, till its moving solicitations became fainter and fainter, and it appeared to die. We have mislaid our reference to an entry in a lately published miscellany, in which a sum of money is stated to have been paid to a man who killed a calf behind a curtain, for the amusement of the Princess Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII, before her accession to the throne, and therefore long before the time of Shakespear; and as a proof that the amusement was well known in the north of England in modern times, we give the following extract from the Newcastle Chronicle of 2nd December, 1775: "Lately died at Barnard Castle, Joney Davie, *alias* Davidson, aged 95, well known by most people in the county of Durham, in being noted for begging about, and getting his living by a droll performance which he called *killing the calf*." The son of this man, a second Joney Davie, was a dancing master, and he too killed the calf. He died at a very advanced age, about twenty years ago, and was buried at Stanwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. And now comes the question—was this the calf which Shakespear killed? and was his mighty mind first excited by his popular performance of

this antient representation? Did the applause which, in his boyhood, he received at Stratford, when he killed his calf in *high style*, lead to the expanding of his genius, and to that immortal name which he has obtained?

Plancha, ii. A plank of timber.

Plater, ccxcviii. A platter.

Plaustrata, ccc. A cart or waggon load.

Playngleyd, ccxcix. Apparently a brewing utensil; but the word is not now in use.

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Plee, 37. A proceeding in law.

Plewys, ccxcix; Plowys, *ib.* Ploughs.

Plew bands, ccxcix; Plow bands, *ib.* Plough bands.

Plowschone, cxcviii; Plowschoyn, ccxcix. A plough-shoe is the iron work upon which the sock is fixed; the casing of iron at the nose or forepart of that part of the plough which enters the ground.

Plumbum,—. Plumbi cineres, dross or refuse. 1531. Paid to Nicholas Emerson and Roger Baynbrigge, 21 Dec, 1531, in part of payment of 20 "loyde ure plumbi, ad vj^s. le loyd," with carriage at their own expenses to "Shytleyburne," upon the ground of the Prior of Fynkhall, 53s. 4d. "M^d. in every lode lx stone of uyre and xij lib. of leyde to y^c ston. Item tayk layrge uyre, for y^c small uyre is mych wayst yne." — *Bursar's Mem.*

Plumbum in fornace, iv. A lead in the furnace; a catachresis for a boiler of harder metal.

Plusculum, clvi. An appendage apparently to a silken girdle; an additional ornament, but

of what nature it does not appear. "Unum falter cum *plusculis* pro equis domandis." —
Durham Wills, &c., p. 95.

Pollitridium, ccccxiii. From *pollen* and *trudo*. A temse, or meal sieve.

Polys, clvii.?

Pompe, cclxxxv, ccclxxxviii, cccxci. bis. A pump for drawing water.

Pomple, xxxiii.?

Ponchong, cxix. A puncheon of iron, used in making holes in iron or steel.

Por, cxvii; Porr, clv. A poker.

Porcarium, iv. A pig-stye.

Porcarius, viii. A swine herd, a person employed in daily attendance upon pigs in the open fields to keep them from the corn. The swine of a whole township were generally tended in one herd, and the different proprietors contributed to pay the wages of their keeper.

Porci campestres, vii. Pigs running at large in the fields and woods—not housed.

Porta clausa, cclxxv. The floodgate of a mill-dam. The word in the north for the same thing is now clew, or clews.

Portiforium, lxiv. A service book for the Church; a breviary.

Portitor, Portitoribus Novi Castri, &c. Paid to the porters of New Castle, for the portorage (portacione) of two "barells" of honey and one "barell" of oil, 6d. For the portorage of a barrel of white herrings (allec' alb'), Id. For the portorage of 8 qu. of barley, 8d. For the portorage of 200 "stokfyshe," 4d. And, 7 March, for the portorage of one barrel of oil, one barrel of red herrings, one barrel of vinegar (vinacri), and (*blank*), 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Posnettes, clvi. Pipkins, sauce-pans.

Potclames, clvii. See Clypes.

Pothuk, cxviii. Either the Fleshcrok above; or, what is more probable, another name for the Potclames.

Pounces, xxxviii. See Ponchong.

Poudfald, ccclxxxvii. A pinfold.

Præ manibus, xiii, &c. Before hand, as *prest* money, earnest money. See Gersma.

Pratrum, 3; for *Pratum*. A meadow.

Prebenda, vi, xxv, xcii. Food or provender, generally, in the Finchale Rolls, the food of horses. In Bishop de Insula's tavern bills on his way to London, in 1274, *Prebenda* invariably denotes horse-corn. *Rot. Orig.*

Pressur', clv. A bed capable of being *compressed* into a small space during the day time, like

"The chest contriv'd a double debt to pay.

"A bed by night, a cheat of drawers by day."

In this year, the Prior of Finchale died, and this was the bed in which his attendant slept during his illness. Another article of furniture rendered necessary by his infirmity is mentioned lower down in the page referred to.

Principalis dies, lxxii. The day of the dedication of the Church of Finchale.

Profectus, cxxxix; Proficuum, xix. Profit, revenue.

Provand', clviii. See Prebenda.

Providentia, xlv, lvii, lix. An article of food purchased before it was

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wanted, and sometimes re-sold. See Warnestria.

Pudre box, cxcviii. A powder-box of silver, perhaps for incense. What was the *white powder* (*albus pulvis*) of which Bishop de Insula, when in London, in 1274, purchased 30 ½ lbs. for 18s. 0 ½ d.? *Rot Orig.*

Pullanuss, iii, xviii, &c. A young horse.

Pullana, xxxiv. A young mare,

Pulletria, lxxxv. Poultry. The various kinds of poultry and game consumed by the Monks of Durham in 1533, with their prices, are as follows:—A chicken, 1d. A capon, from 10d. to 4d. Nine pigeons, 7d. 25th Oct., 15 pigeons, 5d. A pigeon, ½ d. A goose, 4d. A "pacok," (price not stated). Bought of Master Troulope, two "curlews," 6d. Eight "reydshanks," 4d. Three "curleus," 18d. Two "wypes," 2d. One "plover and j snype," 2 ½ d. Two "powtts," 2d. Seventeen "styntts," 2d. Two "wodcoks," 3d. In 1532, a "whympernel" cost 4d., and a dozen "dunlyngs," 4d. At the same time eggs were 1s. per hundred of 120. *Bursar's Mem.*

Pultris, xiii. The poultry woman.

Pulvis, ccxcviii. See Pudre box.

Punctuacio, ccxxxii; Punctura, cxl. The pointing of a wall, the filling up the chinks of the masonry with lime.

Purgacio, cclxxxvii. Purgacio fossati, the cleaning of a ditch.

Pyk; Pyke, ccclx. Pitch.

Pynd, 120. To impound, to put into the pinfold.

Pynsors, ccxcix; Pynsours, clvi. Pincers.

Pyntes, xxxvii, v. Pintes.

Pypes, cxvii; Pypis, ccxcix; Pipe, clvi. A beer-cask.

Q.

Quarell, lxvii; Quarrera, lxx; Quarrera, cxii. A quarry.

Quarell mell, ccxcix. A quarry-hammer.

Quares, cccxciv; Quarris, cccxcviii. Quires of paper. See Papyrum.

Quartron, cclxxi. A quarter of a pound, stone, &c. of any thing sold by weight. Here a quarter of an ounce of silver.

Quies, lxxxiv; Quioks, clviii. Young cows. 1538. Paid for four cows, called "whyres," 36s. *Bursar's Mem.*

Quyssynes, xxxvi; Qwssynes, xxxvi; Qwysshins, civ; Qweschyns, ccxcviii. Cushions. For 12 *qwysshyns* of the pome garnett (pomegranate) of y^e fyne maikyng. "Bought of Master Swynburne" j hamer', j saw, j payr compassys, j bed, vj *qwyshyns*, j hamer." *Bursar's Mem.*, 1530.

Qweyllwryghtis, ccclxxxii. Wheel-wrights.

Qwhykwode, ccclxxxiii. Thorns. The first hedges were made of *dead wood*, but *quickwood* was soon found to be more durable, and when the thorn came into general use for the purpose, on account of its valuable properties, the term *quickwood* was appropriated to it exclusively.

Qwilt, civ; Quylt, ccxcviii. A quilt, a covering for a bed.

Qwyntters, ccciii. Sheep two winters old. See Twynters.

R.

Rabytyng, ccclxxxiii. Here the making the groove in the stone work of the window to admit the glass.

Racemi magni, cccxciii. Raisins, as distinguished from *Racemi parvi*, or currants. See Species.

Rakis, ccccx; Rakks, clvii; Rakys, ccxcviii. Rakes.

Rakynt', ccxcix. Perhaps what is called a reckon tree, a horizontal bar of wood or iron, placed at a suitable height in the *reek* or smoke of a chimney, from which vessels are suspended over the fire.

Rasa, xxix. Mensura rasa, measure streaked, not heaped up.

Rasella, 134; Raserium, 89; Rasura, iv. A measure of corn; according to Reyner, p. 222, Tr. 1, § 2, a bushel, but this cannot have been the case here, as according to p. 134 above, six *rasellæ* made a wey.

Rastura, ccxcviii?

Raustrum, ccccxiii. For *rastrum*, a harrow.

Recepta, cclxxiv. The yearly receipt or revenue.

Rectum, 3. A right, a property or possession.

Reda, 100; Roda. A rood of land.

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Redell, civ. A bed curtain.

Regardum, ccxlix, cccxcviii. A present in money, a reward. The word will be best illustrated by the following list of *Regarda* given by the Prior of Durham. 1531. To Robert Leveyrpule bringing a thousand oysters (ostria) from Doctor Clyfton... To a man from Kendall bringing three fish, called "puffyns." To the servant of Master Swynburne, bringing 6 "kydds" on Easter Eve, 12d. The same day, to a servant of William Lampton, bringing two capons to the Lord Prior, and two to the Bursar, 8d. 1532. Paid to the servant of the Abbot of Fountance, who brought a "buk" to the Bursar, *in regardis*, 3s. 4d. To the servants of the Earl of Westmoreland bringing two "bukks" to the Lord Prior and the Bursar on the day of the Bishop's Visitation in the Chapter, 6s. 8d. To 3 players (lusoribus) of our Lord the King, in gold, 15s. The same day, to a messenger of our Lord the King, 20d. The same day, to a man bringing a "buk" from Wolsyngham for the Judges against the Sessions, 12d. To a servant of the Abbot of Fountance bringing a "buk" to the Bursar, 3s. 4d. To William Ayr bringing 3 "copyll" of rabbits from Sir William Turpynge, 8th Sep., 4d. To Thomas Harper bringing a doe to the Lord Prior on the first Sunday in Advent, from Richard Crosby, 20d. To Edward Denyng and John Grensweyrd for four days at Mugleswyk, bringing four "roys" (roes), 12d. To Lionel Smyth and Edward Denyngbringing a "stage" from Mugleswyk against the Sessions, by command of the Lord Prior, 20d. To William Allayne bringing two "cygnetts" from William Lowson, 3s. 4d.; and one "panyar" of apples from Thomas Androy, 2s. To a servant of Master Mathoson (a fish monger at Hull) 29th Jan., bringing two swans to the Lord Prior, 5s. To a servant of William Lampton bringing one "pyk," 12d. Given at the baptizing of the son of Sir William Bulmer, Knt., in gold, 20s., the piece received from the master of Jarrow. To the keeper of the bears and of the Lady Princess (dominæ principis) 1st June, 5s.* To three players (lusoribus) of the Earl of Darby, in gold, 7s. 6d.* *Bursar's Memoranda*. In 1533, the *Regarda* of the Prior are called *Presends*. Paid to "Jak Syde," the fool (fribulator) of my

lord "*ex regardo, nomine elemosinae,*" for his maintenance this year, 3s. 4d. *Bishop's Account Rolls*, 1479.

Relevamen, 76. A relief, a certain sum of money that every freehold tenant being at full age payeth unto his lord at the death of his ancestor, upon taking possession of his inheritance. *Jacob*.

Relevium, xxiii. See Relevamen.

Rentpipere, cxv. Pepper, paid by way of out-rent.

Replevy, ccclx. A replevin. See the *Law Dictionaries*.

REREDOSE, xcii; Reryrerdos, xcvi. The altar screen in Durham Cathedral, which the Monks were erecting at this period, and to which the Prior of Finchale contributed. "The new work called 'le Rerdoose,' at the entrance of the Choir, £69 4s." — *Roll of Prior Wessington's expenses* from 1416 to 1446. This was the organ screen.

Respectuacio, cciii. A respiting of a reckoning; making an allowance to an accountant for money which he has not received.

Respectuor, cciii. See above.

Restwomyll, ccxcix; Restwemyll, *ibid*. If we may be allowed to think this was a womble with a *rest* to it, then we may conjecture that it was upon a similar principle with the stock, brace, drill, or crank; for these tools are so made, that one end may rest against the breast of the workman, and the other upon the wood intended to be bored: and a womble so constructed would perform the same work as the stock and tapershell-bit does at this day. George Jackson. One "restwymbyll." *Dur. Inv.*, 1 446.

Rethe, for *Rete*, a net, ccxxxiii.

* These two items are struck out with the pen.

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Retro; A Retro, xxxviii. In arrear, as rent, &c.

Revelamen, cccvi. For *Relevamen*.

Reynes, cccxciv. The reins of a bridle.

Rideles, xxxvii; Ridelli, lii; Ridells, lxxix. Riddles, used in separating corn from its chaff.

Rydells, clv. Bed curtains.

Riddyng, ccliv; Ryddyng, ccclxxxii. Here ridding the foundation of an old house; the removing the foundation stones and ground work, to make way for a new building.

Rise, iv. Rice.

Rod, cclxxx. A measure of 16 ½ feet in length.

Rosthyrne, xxxvii; Rostyryn, ccxcviii. A gridiron. "Roost yron, *craticula*, *crates*." *Promp. Parv.*

Rosys, cxvii. Roses.

Runcinus, ii. A pony; a saddle horse of an inferior size.

Rynde spyndill, cclvi. The mill rynd is a strong piece of iron inserted in the hole in the centre of the upper and moving mill stone. The spindle which passes through the nether mill stone being moved by the machinery, and being itself, where it enters the driver, of a square form, and fitted to a cavity of the same shape, the upper mill stone, the rynd, and the driver, all move round with the spindle. *G. Jackson.*

Rys, cii. Rice.

Rysdam, cccli; Ryssdam, ccclv. The foundation of the mill-dam at Finchale, as appears by the last reference, was made of stone, but upon this there was a superstructure made of loose stones and branches of trees, and rice, or brushwood. "Ryssc," from Frankland Wood, in 1515, to repair the dams of the Bishop's Mill, at Durham, cost 8d. "le fother."—*Bishop's Accounts*.

S.

Sa, cxviii; Saa, clvii; Say, cxviii, ccxcix. A large tub or soe. Sometimes the tub carried by two men suspended from a pole upon their shoulders. Paid for two hoops of wood for a "saa" borrowed by the slaters, 2d. — *Bishop's Accounts*, 7-8 Booth, 1465.

Saccella, lxxviii. A small sack.

Sacrosancta, 17. Here the four gospels.

Sagimen, ii; Segimen, xliv. Hogslard; or swine-same, as it is called, used in frying—and in being mixed with pitch to make sheep-salve.

Saginatus, iv. Fattened.

Sagum, ccclxxxiii. Cloth of say or shag.

Sakys, ccxcix Sacks for corn. Sackcloth from 2d. to 3d. per yard in 1531.—*Bursars Mem.*

Salsarium, iv, ccclxxii. A salt-cellar.

Salmo,——. A salmon. The Prior of Finchale derived great profit from his fishery of salmon. In 1531 he sold not fewer than 51 ½ dozen of salt salmon to the Bursar of Durham, at 5s. per doz. Fresh salmon were sold at a higher rate. From the 1st of March, 1532, to the 13th of April following, 173 salmon were cooked in the kitchen at Durham.

The Salamanca Corpus: "Glossary." (1837)

Many of them were purchased at Ovingham, on the Tyne. In January, a "seaym," or load, of fresh salmon, cost 9s. The price of a single fish varied during the season from 1s. 2d. to 6d. The freight of eleven barrels of salmon, from Berwick to Newcastle, cost, in 1531, 4s. 7d—*Bursar's Mem.*

Salt, ccxcviii; Salttis, ccxcviii, Salt-cellars.

Samit, lxiv. Silk.

Sanapes, lxxii; Sanops, cxvii; Savenapes, lii; Sauvenapes, v; Sayfenapes, xxxvii; Suivenapæ, iv. Manupiarium, manutergium, gausape, mantile. *Promp. Parv.* Corrupted from *σαβανον*, linteum, and used as a save-napkin; a napkin or towel of coarser texture for ordinary occasions.

Sanus, —. Any article of husbandry, &c, good and whole—not broken.

Sarce, xxxvii. A searse; a small hair sieve, used like a colander.

Sarra, clviii. A saw.

Sarracio, cccx. The sawing of timber. In 1532, timber at Durham was sawn into *bordis*, *swalles*, *sparres*, *plansherts* (*playnsherttis* in 1533) for the stable; *seyvorns*, *sparrys*, *walplaytts*, *sisparres* or *sysparres*, *wywers*, *rybbs*, *wynd balks*, *stoys*, *ponynchys*, *geysts*, and *stoithes*. The cost for sawing

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was 2s. 8d. per rood. - *Bursar's Mem.*

Sarto, 76. To enclose land from the waste, and bring it into cultivation.

Sartum, 6. An enclosure.

Saucerium, lxxv; Saucers, lxxviii. Saucers made of metal.

Say, ccxcviii. See Sa.

Sayman, cclxxxiii. Either a seaman —or the seller of the cloth called say. Probably the former.

Scabellum, cxvii, clvi. Apparently what is now called a *squab*; a longsettle of wood, at which, as is stated, boys might conveniently eat. The word squab seems to have in it the first syllable of the word scabellum.

Scaccarium; Schacarium, cvii; Scakkarium, lxxxix. The exchequer of the Bishop of Durham.

Scenobium, 8. For *Cænobium*.

Sceppa, 150; Scepps, clvi; a basket, a measure of corn, made of wicker work or rushes.

Schakyls, ccxcix. Paid for fetters, "*shakils*," and other instruments of iron, for binding and fastening thieves in the gaol of the castle of Durham, 8s. 4d. — *Bishop's Account Rolls*, 1479. Seven "shakels" of iron, of which two without "shakil pynnes." *Durham Inventory*, 1446.

Schilbord, cccxl; Shilbord, cccxxxvii. Shilboards are the boards or external *radii* fixed to the rim of an undershot water wheel —the projecting levers by means of which the water turns the wheel. Their length corresponds with the breadth of the wheel-rim, and they are in general about a foot in depth. *G. J.*

Schortnayl, lxxii; Shotnaill, lxxix. Short nails.

Schoyll, ccxcix; Schoyillis, ccxcix; Shollys, cccc. Shovels.

Schoyd Schoyll, ccxcix. A wooden shovel, shod or protected at its extremity with iron.

Sclatarius, lxxvii. A slater.

Sclatta, ii; Sclattis, ii; Sclattes, cclxiii; Sclatstan, lxxvii. Slates, Slate- Stones.

Sclys, cxcix. Qu.

Someoures, xxxvii; Scommer, cxviii, ccclvi; Skomer, ccxiii. A scummer, a kitchen utensil. "Scomour of coks, despumatorium." — *Prompt. Parv.*

Scoria plumbi, cxx. The dross or refuse of lead.

Scotellys, ccclxiv. Scuttles, coal baskets.

Scowracio, ccclxxxiii. The scowring or cleaning the gutter of a hedge, and building up the breast with the matter removed.

Scowryng, cccxlvii. The same.

Scraffysch, cxviii. Cray-fish.

Scrapill, xxxvii; Scrapyll, cxviii. A scraple, (the word is still in use in Scotland,) an instrument used in cleaning a *bake-board*.—*Jamieson*.

Scuracio, cccli. See Scowracio.

Scutells lxxii; Scutelli, cxviii. Scuttles.

Scutilagium, 124. A small close or enclosure, a garden.

Sebum, clvii; Sepum, cxviii. Tallow.

Sefe, xxxvii. A sieve.

Segimen, xlv. V. Sagimen,

Segges, 98. Sedge.

Sekclathe, cclxviii. Sack-cloth, cloth for corn sacks.

Sekyls, cxcix. Sickles, reaping-hooks.

Selego, lxxxv. For *Siligo*, maslm, a mixture of wheat and rye.

Sella, xcii. A saddle. 1533. Paid for 3 ½ quarters of black cloth called "puke," to cover the saddle of the Lord Prior, 4s. 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Sella, pro ovibus, clix. Perhaps a mistake of the writer for *ovis*, eggs. See p. cclvii, where mention is made of a *calatha pro ovis*.

Semis, ii; Semis de ferro iii. Three loads of iron.

Senescallus, XXXV. The senescal, the steward. We given an engraving of the seal of Simon de Eshe, who was Senescal of Finchale in 1336.

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Sequela, 54, ccxxix. The family of a *nativus*, or bond-man. The young of cow, mare, sheep, &c., whilst sucking, or as the phrase now is, at *the foot of its* mother.

Sera, for *cera*, wax, cclxxxiv.

Sera. A lock. In 1532, mention is made of large locks ("serae amplae") "loks", "stoklokks," and "hanklokks," or "hanglokks." — *Bursar's Mem.*

Sericus, clvi. Made of silk.

Serura, lxx. A lock.

Servicale, clv, for *Cervicale*. A pillow.

Servicia, xlvi, for *Cervisia*.

Set, for *Sed*, passim.

Sewett, ccxcix. *Qu?*

Seyff, ccxcix; Seyf, xxxvii. A sieve. "Twa melsywys" (meal sieves). — *Coldingham*

Inventory, 1446.

Seythowse, 96. A dwelling house; as opposed to a barn.

Sexpenyfyne, ccccvii. A fine of sixpence, a tenure of that nature.

Shaffis, ccclx. Sheaves of glass. Paid 1532, for 8 "shayff brymmysglasse," 4s. 8d. —
Bursar's Mem.

Shaw, 95. Properly a shade—the shade of trees, and then the trees themselves— a wood.

Sickettum, 88; Sikettum, *ib.* A small water course; a *sike*, the word is still in use in the north.

Signiferum ferrum, xxxvi. bis. See Ferrum.

Signum, ccllv. Here the Sign for a shop or tavern, probably of carved work, as it cost the large sum of 7s. 8d.

Siligo, xvii. Maslin. 1533. Paid to four girls at Beurpark, for "lesinge siliginis" for seed, 8d.; that is for removing the weeds from the dried sheaf in which they had been bound up in harvest, in order to obtain pure seed corn. See Lowkyng, which is the process of weeding while the corn is growing. *Bursar's Mem.*

Silour, ccxcviii. Here apparently the valance of a bed. See Card, and Syloring.

Singulum, cclxxxi. For *Cingulum*, a girth, or girdle.

Siphus, for *ciphus*. A cup.

Sirpus, ccccx, for *Cirpus*. A rush.

Sisteryng, ccccxiii. A cistern or reservoir for water. 1532. Paid to Simon Blewmynay for 5 lbs. of "souder" for "le cisteyrn aquæductus," 20d. *Bursar's Mem.* Simon Blewmynay, the plumber mentioned here, was the plumber of the Monastery at Durham, and received 44s. per annum as his wages. *Bursar's Mem.* 1530.

Skelys, cccxlvii; Skeyll, ccxcix. A skeel or tub for carrying water.

Skepe, cxviii. A basket to hold the broken meat intended for the poor. See Sceppa.

Slawghtterhouse, cccxxii. The slaughter-house.

Slyng, ccxcix. Qu.

Smigma, ccxvi; Smygma, cclcx. Soap. Half a "barell smigmatis" was bought by the Bursar of Durham, in 1531, for 10s., of Ralph Whytwode, and an *old noble* of that value was paid for it to Whytwode's wife at Jarrow. In the same year two barrels were bought of "Master Swynburne for 11s. each."

Sokkys, clviii. Plough socks.

Solarium, 124. An upper room.

Solda, 124. A shop, a stall, a place in which things are sold.

Somer, clvii. A pack-horse, a horse of burthen, not of draught.

Sommays, cxviii. See Somes.

Somner sadyll, cxviii; Somersadill, clvii, cxxxvii. A pack-saddle, a saddle for back-burthens.

Sors Ficuum, cclxxvi. In dimidia sorte ficuum. Perhaps a mistake for *sporta*, a basket, which, is synonymous with *frayl*, the word generally used.

Sorus, cxviii. Dried in smoke or salt, as a herring. Harenc sor, a red herring. *Cotgr.* One cask of "redeheryngs," containing 450. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Soulsilver, lv, lvii, lxxxvi. This word is synonymous with *Coquina*, lxi, and *Monialis*, lxxxix, xci., and seems to denote the whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterwards commuted into a money payment. *Monialis* may be an obsolete word, equivalent to *mensa*, "*Sowde mede*, stipendium, municipium, salarium." *Prompt. Parv.*— Coles has *Sowl*, *Sool*, any thing

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eaten with bread. In 1531, the Bursar of Durham paid " Sowlsylver" to Thomas Tempest, forester of "Beawrpark," 4 ½ d. per week. To Thomas Whytefyld, forester of Mugliswyk; to Cuthbert Pape, carter (veridarius), per ann. 20s. To Matthew Spark, baker, 5s. 9 ½ d., and 200 red herrings, worth 2s. To Thomas Martyn Padoxator, the same. To John Wilyamson, brewer, 4s. 9 ½ d., and 160 red herrings, or 18d. To John Paxton, brewer, the same. To William Gamylyby, clerk of the Padoxatory, 4s. 9 ½ d., and 100 red herrings, or 12d. To Hugh Trowytt, "warkman," 4s. 9 ½ d. To Thomas Herryson, "fyerman," the same. To John Walker, clerk of the bakehouse, the same. To Thomas Hogeson, "fyerman" of the bakehouse, the same. To Thomas Raue, "cowper," the same. To Robert Best, "slawghterman," the same. To William Potter, "bagman," the same. To Robert Clark, "cliens ecclesiæ," 3s. 9 ½ d. To Leonard Atkynson, 4s. 9 ½ d. &c. &c. In the same year, most of these persons are again enumerated under the head *Stipendia Famulorum*, which they receive as something distinct from "Sowlsylver." Numerous other officers of the Convent are mentioned under this second head. — *Bursar's Mem.* In 1446, as appears from the Great Inventory of that year, the annual amount of "soulsilver" paid by the Convent of Durham was £10 10s. 11 ½ d.

Sowdour, ccxcii. Solder, used by plumbers, braziers, &c. "Souder," 3d, per lb. 1531. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Sowmes, clviii. Traces used in ploughing, generally of iron.

Spacio, 28. To go out of the monastery for the purpose of pleasure or recreation.

Spads, cxviii. Spades. When the spade was made of wood, and edged with iron, it was said to be *ferro ligatus*.

Spaldyngknyf, xxxvii. A knife used in splitting fish. In Scotland, a *spalding* is a small

fish split and dried, and in N. R. Y., a man's legs are *a-spaud* when he strides, not in the way of walking, but side ways. A boy in a village school, N. R. Y. will tell his master that his pen has too much *spaud*, when the two members of its nib or point expand too widely when pressed upon the paper.

Spaks, cxix. The speaks or spokes, the *radii* between the nave and the fellies of a cart wheel.

Species, xxiii. Spices. We give the following list of articles enumerated under the head of *Species* in 1530 with their prices. *Pepper* two "dd" (dozen lbs.) 46s. 7d. One pound in the same year was bought for 20d. *Saffron (crocus)*, 16s. 8d. per lb. "*Maces*," 10s. per lb. "*Clowes*," 9s. per lb. "*Sanders*," 1s. 6d. per lb. "*Gynger*," 1s. 8d. per lb. "*Synomum*," none purchased, but in 1531, 4s. 8d. per lb. "*Dayts*," 6d. per lb. "*Turnsalls*," 1s. 4d. per lb. "*Ansted*," 3½ d. per lb. "*Liquoresse*," 4d. per lb. *Sugar* (sucrum,) 7½ d. per lb. The sugar was made into loaves "j loff zucarii ponderant viii lb." "*Confetts*," 7d. per lb. "*Prunes*," 1¼ d. per lb. A "flakett" of prunes cost 1d. "*Smalrasyngs*," or "*correnes*," 4d. per lb. "*Great Rasyngs*, 2d. per lb. *Figs* (ficus,) three "fraylls and j cope," are mentioned, but the price is not given. In 1531 seven lb. "*Ryces*," 4d. per lb. "*Almonds*," 2d. per lb. "*Wardous*," (wardon-pears) 250 cost 3s 4d. at Hemmingborough, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and the carriage from thence, 20d. In 1531, "*byscaytts*," "*careways*," and "*proynes*," are added to the list of spices. "*Nutmuggs*," are mentioned in 1532. Such is the ancient and comprehensive meaning of the word, and in this extended sense it is still in use in our kitchen preparations. But like other old words, with the vulgar, it has become limited to one single article of childish gratification—to gingerbread. "Mammy bring me home from the fair some spice." And the mother brings gingerbread accordingly. But *spice* in time of old, long before gingerbread was thought of, was also *a treat*. 1531. Spent by my servant in Newcastle,

with E. Whytfeld's boy. 7d. for *spice* (speciebus) 3d. The boy's spice was any thing upon which he fixed his fancy in the preceding list.

Spensarius, 88. Dispensarius, Dispensator, a steward.

Spetys, cxviii. Spits.

Spicer, 91; Spycer, ib. The man who dealt in spices. See Species above. An apothecary, in the then sense of the word.

Spiking, lxxii; Spykinges, lxxiv, cccxl. Nails, so called. 1532. Paid for 20 "spykyngs" 2d., and for 100 "stobbys," for the mill of HessylDEM, 4d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Spyndyll, cccii. A spindle, the axis of a wheel.

Spyndyll hwppys, cccii. Hoops for the end of the wood in which the spindle was placed.

Stacio, cclxxi. The standing idle of the mill. 1515. "Paid for the *decay* of the milne at Durham the space of xiiij weiks for lak of water that the dame was borne forthe with yse, lxxvj^s. viij^d." — *Bishop's Accounts*. The *decay* here is evidently the Decasus of the Finchale Account Rolls. See Decasus.

Stag, ccxcix; Stagge, liii; Staggun, xxvi; Staghe, lxi; Staggettus, xxxviii. A young horse. 1531. Paid to James Robynson, "in lybbynge, 3 staggs," 6d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Stagnum, xxiv; Stangnum, ccxxv. The mill dam.

Stagnum, lxxiv, for *Stannum*, tin.

Staykfaldhollis, cclxxxiii. Scaffold holes. Holes in the wall in which to fix one end of the stakes, or horizontal supporters of scaffolds.

Stalles, cclxxvi. Stalls or seats in the church.

Staminis, xxxvi; Stamins, cclviii; Stamyns, xci; Stamyne. Linseywoolsey. Cloth of linen and woollen worn by the monks.

Stamineus, 35. Made of stamine.

Stampe, ccxcix. A tool of iron used in marking cattle or vessels.

Stanbrods, lxiv; Stanebrods, cclxxv. Slate pins, generally made of the leg bones of sheep.

Stands pro cadis, clvi. Stands for casks in the cellar. Gan-trees.

Stanehammers, clviii. Stone-hammers, hammers used in breaking stones.

Stapyls, ccclx. Staples, eyes for hooks of iron.

Stater, xxxvi. A steel-yard. 1532. Paid for "j payr ballans and j balk of yron," 4s. 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.* Paid to Philip Hardwareman, for a pair of "balons," with weights, to weigh the money in my Lord's Exchequer, 12d.— *Bishop's Accounts.* 1465. Paid for "le lasyng" of two pair "de les balance," for weighing new and old gold in my Lord's Exchequer, 2d.— *Ibid.* 13 Booth.

Stathys, cccxi. Staiths, landing places by the side of a river.

Staurum, xli. The stock of corn, cattle, &c.

Stekyngknyffe, cccxciv. A butcher's sticking or killing knife.

Steplede, ccxxxiii; Stepelede, cccxxxvii. A vessel of lead in which to steep malt.

Steropleders, cccxciv. Stirrup-leathers. The Bursar of Durham paid 4d. to the Master of Fame in 1530, for a "payr styrrop-ledders."—*Bursar's Mem.*

Stethes, ccxcix. Anvils, stithies.

Steyng leyd, ccxcix. Perhaps a mistake for *stepyng leyd*. See Stepelede.

Steyned, civ; Stewynd, cxvii. Apparently *stained*, of different colours. "Fanona *steygnata*, fortassis notis variegata ac distincta." — *Du Cange*.

Stirkes, ccliii; Stirkettus, xxxiv; Strikis, ccliii; Styrcis, ccviiiv Young male cattle in

their first year.

Stirropyrons, ccccxiii; Stirropirons. The Bursar of Durham in 1530, paid 14d. to the Master of Farne for a "payr *styrropyrons*." Paid for "wernyshynge (varnishing) j payr spurrs and j payr *styrropyrons*" for the Lord Prior, 4d.—*Ib.*

Stope, clvi; Stowpes, cxvii. A stowp or drinking vessel. 1532. Paid to Robert Reyd for making 2 d. of cups (ciphorum), and 14 stoups (stoparum), for 3 days, at 3d. per day.

Stothus, clvi. A stud, an ornament of silver, or other metal.

Stottes, lxiv; Stottus, xxvi. Male cattle from one to four years old.

[cccl]

Stowrys, ccclv. Hedge or other stakes, here used in building a house in which the partitions appear to have been of wattle or wicker work, plastered with lime.

Strabrod, lxxxvii. *Straw prods*, synonymous with the *thaknale* of the Holy Island and Coldingham Rolls, the wooden pins or stobs used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building.

Strata, 70. A high way.

Strales, cxvii; Strayles, clv. Bed cloths, apparently blankets. "Strayle, bedcloth, Stragula." *Promp. Parv.* 1531. Paid to the wife of Thomas Milner for two stones of wool, delivered at the command of the Lord Prior for "*le straylls*." One "payr straylls" v^s. viii^d — *Bursar's Mem.*

Streynour, cxviii, cclxviii. A strainer, a kitchen utensil.

Strictus, clvi. Pannus strictus, narrow cloth.

Stuffum, Ixxiv. In general the whole stock, a farm and its contents, dead or alive. Here it refers to a crop of corn.

Sublimentum, lxxxvi. For Supplementum.

Superaltare, clv. This word is used in two senses—it is either the vessel for holding the Eucharist placed upon or over the altar, or it denotes a small portable consecrated altar, to be placed upon a table which had not received the benediction.

Superexpendo, lvi. To expend over and above the receipt.

Superexpensa, xxxv. Superexpeuditura.

Superviniens, xliii. A comer; a stranger.

Supprior, for Sub-Prior, *passim*.

Sursumreddicio, ccclxi. A surrender; a resignation of a right, real or claimed.

Sut, 98. South.

Syketum, 25. See Siketum.

Syloring, ccxcvi. Cilerie, according to Minsh., is the ornamenting the capital of a pillar. It must be here taken for ornamenting in general. The man was a *carver*. See Silour.

Sythes, ccciii; Sythys, ccxcix. Scythes.

Szoyll, cxviii. A shovel.

T.

Tabernaculum, ccxcii. The pix or casket placed upon or above the altar, in which the consecrated wafer was kept from one celebration to another.

Tabula, xcviij. A board, a plank of timber.

Tabula pro altari, ccxcvi. Here either the altar-table itself, or the *pax*, a tablet generally ornamented with a representation of the crucifixion, sometimes of the most costly materials and splendid decoration, upon which each communicant in his turn imprinted the kiss of peace. The *tabula* or *pax*, belonging to the Church of Durham, was a book containing the four gospels, and having on its cover "the picture of our Saviour Christ, all of silver, of goldsmith's work, all of parcel gilt, very fine to behold." A folding *tabula* at Holy Island, in 1367, contained the pedigree of Jesse down to Christ.

Tabulacio, cccxc. The coping of a wall.

Tancardus, liij; Tankardes, xxxvii; Tankerds, cxvii. Tankards, In the first reference they are vessels used in filling a swine-trough. In the two latter they are drinking vessels. In p. cxvii they are made of wood.

Tangs, ccxcix. Tongs.

Tapete, cxvii; Tapetum, xxxvi. A bed quilt, so called from its being made of patch-work.

Tascator, XXV. A stack-man, the maker of a stack, generally of corn.

Tassum, iii. A corn-stack.

Tedyrs, cxviii. Tethers, chains or cords, one end of which is tied to the foot of an animal and the other to a post or tree, to prevent him from grazing upon forbidden ground.

Tegula, in these records, and generally in the north of England during their period, means a slate-stone. The quarry at Esh was the place where the slates wanted in Durham and its neighbourhood were chiefly procured.

Tela plumbi, lii. A web of lead. A piece of lead of a certain size, *cast*,

and ready to be laid upon the roof of a house or church.

Tela staminis, li. A web of stamine. See Stamine, above.

Temes, clvii; Temys, cxviii. A temse, a sieve of hair cloth, used in separating flour from bran, or fine flour from that of a coarser nature.

Tencio, ccxxxiii. Tencio Curiarum, The holding a court by the steward.

Tend, 95; Tyende, 39. Tithe.

Tende cole, 37; Tyende cole, 39. Tithe coal.

Tenendmeytte, 96. Fit for a tenant, in a state of repair, fit for occupation.

Terr, cclx. Tar.

Tester, li. The covering or top of a bed which rests upon the poles.

Theam, 86. The privilege of repossessing yourself of your *nativi* or bondmen, and their families and goods, wherever you may find them; saving only, that if any one of your bondmen has lived for a year and a day in any privileged town, and has been received into it's guild as a citizen, he shall be freed from villainage. This interpretation of the word *Theam* differs materially from that in the Law Books; but our information is obtained from an *Explicatio vocum veterum* in the first Cartuary of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which, as far as the north of England is concerned, must be of high authority. See the whole *Explicatio*, North Durham, Appendix, p. 106.

Themys, cxcviii; Teams, cart or plough-traces.

Theyer, liii. Apparently a rope, and probably of hair. See Jamieson. Suppl. V. Theyrs.

Thresswaldis, ccclv. Thresholds, here of wood, but the word is equally applicable to stone.

Tina, xxxvii. According to Du Cange, a great wooden vessel, used in washing or wine-making. Cotgrave has *Tine*, m. "a colestaffe or stang, a big staffe whereon a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders," and *Tine*, f. "the stand or tub itself, holding about four or five pailfulls, and commonly borne by a stang between two." The Promp. Parv. calls a *tina* "a cowle (or coup) for to sette vessell."

Tofptum, 67. For Toftum.

Tonpart, 94 More usually tapart, of the one part.

Toll, 86. "Hoc est quod vos et homines vestri de toto humagio vestro sint quieti in omnibus mercatis de tolneto pro omnibus rebus emptis et venditis." *Explicatio voc. vet.* Cart. I. f. xliv. See Theam, above.

Tonmele, xxxvii, cxvii; Tunmel, clvi. A large tub or tun.

Toralis, ii, xxxvii, liii. Here, apparently, the malt-kiln.

Torkwed, clviii. *Torkwed pro tractu equorum* without doubt the *torques*, the *twitch* or *purn* (the names in common use) for the instrument applied to the nose of a vicious horse, to make it stand still during the process of shoeing. By means of a wooden handle of the size of a broomstick, a noose is tightly twisted round a portion of the nose of the animal, and by this he is so held that the least motion gives him pain. They have in Roxburghshire, according to Jamieson, the verb "to *tork*, to *torque*, to torture or give pain by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching." Gawen Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, uses the word *turkes* for a pair of pincers.

Torfe-spayd, ccclxiv. A turfspade.

Torgis, ccclxiv, ccclxxxvii. Torches. Paid to William Browne for making four "*torches*," 16d. 1531. To the same for "broches and torsayses," 8d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Towelclath, cxvii. A towel cloth.

Traces, ccclxxxiii; Trahices, liii; Tractus, lvii; Trayces, ccclxxvi. Traces for ploughs or

cart. The Bursar's Book for 1530 enumerates *pyntresses*, *boditresses*, and *smalltresses*. Trava, XV. A thrave of corn or straw.

Trava intaminata, xxi. A thrave of corn in its untouched or unthrashed state.

Trenchores, xxxvii; Trenchours, lii. Trenchers, platters, made of tree or wood, called, in an Inventory of the Priory of Coldingham, in 1446, "trenwessell." "Sir Thomas Rokeby (of Rokeby) being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treene* cuppes, answered.

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"These homely cups and dishes pay truly for that they containe: I had rather drinke out of *treene* and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payment." — *Camden's Remains*, p. 354, as quoted by Jamieson. Here is a pointed allusion to the first recourse of a landed spendthrift — the cutting down his timber to pay his debts.

Trestelli, iv; Trestella, v; Tristelli, xxxvi, cxvii. The three-footed moveable supporters of the lever or planks of wood which constituted a moveable table or bench. "Payd for makyng of iiij payre of trystels, 8s." — *Bishop's Accounts*, 1544. We must look for the origin of this word in the Greek language— τρις et σκελος. The violence which the latter word has undergone is an easy one.

Tribons, clvi. The desks or seats of the officiating priests.

Tribulus, xxxvii. A spade.

Tribulus ferratus, liii. A spade of wood tipped with iron. Paid for two "ferr' tribul." — *Bishop's Accounts*, 39 H. 6. See Vanga.

Trituracio, xx. The thrashing of corn.

Trone, clvi. Trone de Troy. A steelyard arranged according to troyweight.

Troudes, lxxx. Trouts.

Trow, xxxvii; Trowe, ib.; Trowys, cxviii. Troughs.

Troy, clvi. The scale of weight so denominated.

Trulla, xxxvii. A fishing net.

Tubbe, xxxvii; Tobys, cxviii. Tubs.

Tuellum, ccxcviii; Twell, *Ibid.* A towel.

Turriolus, x. A small tower,

Twort-saw, ccxcix. A thwart -saw; a cross-cut saw, the name now in use, used in sawing trees into lengths.

Twybill, clviii; Twybyll, ccxcix. A double-headed bill or hatchet, "Bipennis, *twi-bille* vel *stan. æx.*"—*Somn. Ælfr. Gloss.* 65.

Twylyd, ccxcviii. Twilled or quilted in the loom. A mode of weaving still practised.

Twynters, ccxxxiii; Twynters, ccxxxix. Cattle two winters old.

Twtryn, ccxcix. A pair of pincers.

Tynd, ccxcix. The teeth of a harrow.

Tynkler, ccclxiv. A tinker.

U.

Uarantizo, 112. To warrant.

Unguentum porcorum, xxxvii. Hogs-lard.

Ustrena, cclxxxiv; Ustrina, cclxxv. The malt-kiln.

Utensile—of a general meaning; as, or instance, bultclothes cclxxxvi.

V.

Vadium, 54. Pledge or pawn.

Valectus, ccclxxvi; Valettus, lxxxvi. The valetti in the latter reference rank above the servants, boys, and pages.

Vanga, xxxvii. A wooden shovel used in winnowing corn, and for other purposes. In iij vangis and j tribula emptis de Christofero Atkynson iij^d. 1531. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Vanga ferrata, lii. A wooden shovel tipped or mouthed with iron.

Varda, 89, for *Warda*. A wardship.

Vastum, xxiv. Here a moor, not inclosed, but productive.

Waynclouts, ccxcix. See Wayncloutis.

Vectura, ccv. a conveyance. The conveyance of a Monk from one Monastery to another. See p. 32, 33.

Ventilabrum, lii. A van or fan for winnowing corn.

Ventilo, v. Pannus ad ventilandum. See Wyndeneclathe.

Ventriticus, cccci. Molendinum ventriticum, a wind-mill.

Vintilacio, ccx. For *Ventilacio*. The winnowing of corn.

Vschew, 95. Issue, the right of a road out of the wood.

W.

Wainefelies, liii. The fellies, or pieces of wood composing the rim or round of a wain wheel.

Wametowe, clvii, clviii. A belly-band, or girth, going from shaft to shaft beneath the belly of the animal. 1532. Paid 9 Jul. to Roger Goften, for two "wayme-towshafts," 4d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Wandclotts, cxviii. V. Wayncloutis.

Wanga. v. Vanga.

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Waraitacio, clxxxvii. The fallowing of land.

Warand, cxxxvii, cccxli; Warantum, ccelii; Warentum, cxcvii. A mill-dam. 1515. Paid "for making of a new werre of the south side of the dame and water at Durham, for the water lay so sore to that syd that it wastid my Lord's ground." — *Bishop's Accounts*. 1531. Paid to William Guby and his man at the mill of "Sheyles," for 10 days, "super le warrant" there, at 10d., 8s. 4d. — *Bursar's Mem.*

Warentia, 91. Warranty, as of land, &c.

Warantizo, — To warrant a title of land, &c.

Warantum, excii. A warrant, a summons in law.

Warettum, xxxix. Land in fallow.

Warnestria, xxxi, bis. The store or stock of provisions in hand. In N. R. Y., a thing in *warmstore* is a thing carefully laid up in a secure place till it be wanted.

Warrok, clvii. A warroch is in Scotland a knotty stick.—(See Jamieson.)

Waterwall, ccclxxxiii. A wall to keep the water of the mill race within due bounds.

Watlyng, ccclxxvi. Wicker-work. Here the wicker-work of a shed for bee-hives.

Wattylis, ccclxxxii. Wattles; rods of hazel or other brush wood.

Wayncloutis, ccxcix. Wain clouts; perhaps clouts of iron for the wheels of wains.

Waynscots, cccv; Waynscowttes, ccclxxvi; Waynskote, ccci. Planks or boards of oak. "In empcione tabellarum de *vanscot*." —*Coldingham Roll*, 1374.

Waynrapes, ccxciv; Waynrapis, ccclx; Waynroppes, cccxcviii. Ropes for wains, to secure the corn or hay with which they are laden.

Wedchys, ccxcix; Weggys, clviii, Wegges, lxxviii. Wedges.

Weghtes, lii. Weights. The weight is an utensil in barns resembling a sieve in shape, but made of the skin of an animal stretched over the wooden hoop in which, in the case of a sieve, the open work of the bottom is inserted. It is used in winnowing.

Weighes. lxxix. Probably weigh scales, for the Roll is here imperfect. See Weschalis.

Were, cccl, ccclxxv; Weir, ccclxxxii. The wear or dam of a mill, and perhaps occasionally a fish-lock.

Weschalis, ccxcviii. Weighing scales.

Weschyng, ccclxxxii. Washing; here the whitewashing or colouring of the church.

Wettha, 134; Wey, cccxcvi. A wey; in the first instance of corn, in the second of salt.

Whelewrightes, ccclxxv; Whelewryght, cccxciv; Whellwryghtys, ccclxxviii.
Wheelwrights.

Whetridils, cccxlvii. Wheat riddles.

Whikwod, cccli, ccclxxxvii; Whykwode, ccclx. See Qwhykwode. 1533. Paid for "le whyklayng" at "le arbordyk" to Ro. Stokkall and two men for 5 days at 9d., 4s. 1 ½ d. — *Bursar's Mem.* The laying here was the lowering a thin tall hedge, and laying the half cut branches horizontally along, to fill up the gaps.

Whissyns, ccv. Cushions. See Quyssynes.

Witleztr', lxxii. The word *twitling-strings* occurs in an old North Riding rhyme, in a sense not very definite or delicate.

Wodaxs, cccxcix. Wood axes.

Wodhire, cccxlvi; Wodehyr, ccclxi. A small out-rent so called.

Wombles, cccxciv; Womellis, ccclx; Womyll, cccxcix. Wimbles.

Wourtfatts, lxxviii. Wort-vats.

Wyeygtes, xxxvii. See Weghtes.

Wymbill, clviii; Wymbles, cxcvii. V. WOMBLES.

Wyndeneclathe, xxxvii; Wyndeowclath, cxix; Wyndowclath, clviii. A winnowing cloth; a cloth to spread upon the ground during the process of winnowing.

Y.

Yalow, clv. Yellow.

Yares, xxxii; cvii. This word in general denotes a fish-lock, and that seems to be its meaning here. *Kepier*, near Durham, is *Kep-yare*, the *yare* or lock, in which fish were *kepped*,

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or caught. The name implies a fishery. *Bradjere*, p. 192, is the *Broad yare*, *Yare*, however, is sometimes taken for a mill dam, as the lock was often placed in the embankment.

Ydoneus, 109. For *Idoneus*.

Yeges, xxxvi. Wedges.

Yeld bestis, clviii. Cattle either barren, not giving milk, or from their age too young to bear. This is *Jamieson's* account of the word; but the meaning must be extended to males not ready for profit, so as to include the *stot* and *stirkets* in the page referred to.

Yems,——. For *Hiems*.

Yemalis, ——. For *Hiemalis*.

Yeryn, cccix. Iron.

Yestefatt, lxxviii. A vat or tub for yeast.

Yetlinge, xxxvii. A small pan.

Yetlyngpan, cccxciv. See above.

Ymago, ccxxii. For *Imago*.

Ymo, 36. For *Imo*.

Yokks, clviii; Yokys, ccxcix. Yokes for oxen.

Ywnnyng, cccvi. Qu., joining, joiner work.

Z.

Zabulum, cccxlvii. For Sabulum, sand.

Zalow, cxvii. Yellow.

Zettlyngs, cxviii. Yetlings, small pans.

Zona, clvi. A girdle.

J. R.

ADDENDA TO THE GLOSSARY.

De uno Deo dante, p. cviii and cccxxvi. After all, this may perhaps be nothing more than a *Deodand*. The money so levied was generally paid over to the church, as a recompense for religious services to be performed for the soul of the deceased.

Gersma, cccxxxix. The charter which Mr. Surtees mistook is printed above, p. 143.

Lavacrum, cccxxxiv. Add the following extract from the Will of John Casson, of West Newbiggin, dated 6 June, 1580:— "To my said son John a brasse pot, and a *brasse laver* like unto a horse, being heir lumes upon the house." This may have been the very article of furniture previously possessed by the Monks of Finchale.

J. R.

ADDENDUM.

Thyse bene the costes & charges leyde owte & payde by John Thurgoode lorde of Mysrule with the Princesse grace in Crystmas tyme the xiiij yere of the Reigne of Kynge Henry the viij.

Imprimis, &c.

Item pd. to a man at Wyndesore for kyllyng of a calffe before my lady's grace behynde a clothe 8^d. ”

The above is the calf killing long before Shakespear's period, referred to in the preceding Glossary under the word Plaer-chambre, and to which we had mislaid our reference. It is extracted not from any miscellaneous publication, but from Mr. Payne Collier's most valuable History of English Dramatic Poetry, &c., Vol. I., p. 90.