

Claude Opus 4.8 High effort

June 19, 2026

Claude finished the response

I have a very rough transcription of a 1387 document in Latin, written in one of the secret seal registers of Violant de Bar. The original document is in Gothic secretarial hand, with many abbreviations. Please look through this transcription and do your best to identify mis-transcribed letters (such as "c" instead of "t") and words that might have been abbreviated and expanded incorrectly. Then please help me understand the content of the letter and give me your best effort at a translation into English. Here is the transcription: Yolans dei gr[at]ia Reg[in]a ffdeli n[ost]ro Baiulo ville et baiulie de Regali uel eius locumtenenci salut[em] et gr[at]iam peridem vob[is] letram direxisse recollim[us] seque[n]tem Yolans et cetera ffdeli Baiulo ville nostre de Regali uel eius locumententi salut[em] et gr[at]iam. Querulam Supplicacione p[ro] p[ar]te Pet[ri] Closent loci Sancte Marie de Plano Campi Terrachone vidimus ultamentem pro propter quodam nostri letra huiusmodi serven Infantissa Yolans ducissa Gerunde et Comitissa Ceruarie ffdeli n[ost]ro Baiulo ville et baiulium de Regali uel eius locutem salut[em] et gr[at]iam. P[ro] p[ar]te Pet[ri] Closent loc[i] de plano Campi Terrachone suceperimus conquerendo quod ipsius Petrus ex provisione seu ordinacione facta pro fidele consilarnium et audiecorem curie domini Ducis viri et domini nostri carissimi Johanem navarro domini in dicto baiuliuo ipse Johannes predem erat ut generalis procurator nostre est astricius et obligatus ad repressentandum se semel quolerum mense ante baiulum de capra uel eius locumtentem. Et nichemlomius vos ut asseritur recusatem restituere et tornare eidem Petro Arnesia qui differebat tempore sue capcionis obques si ita est idem Petrus quod plurimum agravatur pricipue cum in negocio de quo delatus exucit ininime procedat propretea volentis dictam Petrum molestari indebite vobis dicimus et mandamus sub pena provacione officii vobis comissi quatenus anni mora sublata memorato Petro uel cui ipse nolvit dicta Arnesia terredatis seu terredi ilico faciatus cum bona delacorum in posse curie existenceum non debant ullatus dicti curi ipsum quod ad manuleutam Cintum lllirum barchinonem cedatus et admitratus continuecem intre certa quod infra quindecim dies postquae requisitus fuit voce provincia in loco de Capra se mittet in vestri posse vel tenui[ss]e d[i]c[t]a vi[ll]a et eius locis no[n] co[n]fiscatis seu eorum lubem[us] si foro n[ost]ro et fac[er]i d[i]c[t]a[m] manutenencia[m] et requirere cessare donec ex p[er]missio[n]e n[ost]ra p[ro]cessu fuit q[uod] negocio tradatur vel aliud q[uod] no[n] madam[us] q[uod] d[i]c[t]a[m] buenerie[?]

sup[er] ypo om[n]es mox seruicia d[i]c[t]a manutencia et p[re]cise q[uate]n[u]s an[te] p[ro] p[re]d[i]c[t]o debere et atq[ue] p[er]soluere vel ap[er]ire ve[l] p[re]stare respondere cassam[us] et hinc p[ro] amulam[us] exnu[n]c p[ro]ut t[un]c et a t[un]c p[ro]ut ex nu[n]c irrita ac nullius efficacie seu valoris fore decernim[us] seu et declaram[us]. Dat[a] ap[ud] Gerund[am] p[ri]ma die Octobris anno a n[ati]ui[ta]te d[omi]ni M CCC lxxx sexto. Joh[ann]es n[unci]us nos[ter] fuit p[re]sentare vos arce ip[s]am lutam[?] ad implere m[anda]m[us] an[te]iu[ss]e p[ri]n[cip]a[li]t[er] aliquas renues famu[la]s et fran[ciscu]s Guatre supplicat[ur]. nob[is] fuit sup[er] hijs debite p[ro]ut vob[is] dijim[us] et madam[us] sub pena Quingento[rum] flor[enorum] auri n[ost]ro ere aplicandor[um] q[uod] contenta j[n] l[itte]ra sup[ra]d[i]c[t]a exequam[in]j et co[m]pleat[is] sub sui forma et tenore ac nisi ad p[er]implend[um] q[uod] madam[us] p[ro]cedatis s[ecundu]m q[uo]d vob[is] ad exacio[n]em d[i]c[t]e pene et inobediencie p[ro]c[edere] p[er] Justicia[m] respectum[us] futurum[us]. Dat[a] Barch[inon]e. X. die me[n]sis any infrascripti. P[ro] deponet[?]. Rex au[tem] expost p[re]cepit q[uod] d[i]c[t]o P[er]o clostes est alius P[etrus] singulis et q[uo]lib[et] debet si iustea[m] n[ost]ra[m] p[ro]uidistis et t[antu]m cade[m]pniata[m]. Volum[us] vob[is] ex ea madam[us] q[uod] arma seu p[er]jeo p[re]textu vdone[a] scitare cu[m] fid[e]ius[so]rib[us] v[est]ris p[er]jea vlic[es] d[i]c[t]a villa seu eius baiulius ip[s]i p[ri]mitus et reddite q[uod] sup[er] requirit[ur] et cominate p[re]ces p[er] eund[em] p[rese]n[tes] q[ua]m[vis] p[re]stacionib[us] fac[iatis] vob[is] et reddihe sibi armesis sup[er]h[is] reddita et no[n] al[iter] d[i]fficultate qual[is] quest[i]one. Dat[a] Barch[inon]e. xxij. die Junij anno nat[iv]ita[tis] d[omi]ni M CCC lxxx septimo

Show more

12:40 PM

I'll work through this systematically. This is a layered document — a letter within a letter within a letter — typical of chancery confirmations where prior mandates are recited verbatim before a new order is appended. Let me give you the corrections, then the structure and translation.

Key mis-transcriptions and faulty expansions

A selection of the more significant ones (orthographic variants in medieval Latin aside):

- **"peridem"** → almost certainly *pridem* ("recently/formerly"). "vobis lettram direxisse recolimus sequentem" = "we recall having recently sent you the following letter."
- **"recollimus"** → *recolimus* (we recall/remember).
- **"locumtenenci / locumententi / locutem / locumtentem"** → all garblings of *locumtenenti* (lieutenant, dative).

- **"ultamentem"** → likely *ultimate* or *ulterius*; reads better as a continuation marker. Given "pro propter quodam nostri letra," suspect *propter quandam nostram litteram* ("on account of a certain letter of ours").
- **"serven"** → *seriem* or *servantem*; in context "letra huiusmodi **seriem**" = "a letter of this following tenor."
- **"suceperimus"** → *suscepimus* (we have received).
- **"consilarnium et audiecorem"** → *consiliarium et auditorem* ("councillor and auditor [of the court]").
- **"Johanem navarro"** → *Johannem Navarro* (proper name).
- **"predem"** → *pridem* again.
- **"est astricius"** → *est astrictus* ("is bound/constrained").
- **"quolerum mense"** → *quolibet mense* ("each month").
- **"baiulum de capra"** → *baiulum de Capra* — note this shifts from "Regali" to **Capra** (the place name Cabra). Watch this; the registers conflate two jurisdictions.
- **"nichemlomius"** → *nichilominus* (nevertheless).
- **"recusatem"** → *recusatis* (you refuse).
- **"Arnesia / Arnesia / armesis / arnesia"** → *harnesia / harnesium* (harness, i.e., armor/military equipment). This is the disputed object of the whole suit.
- **"differebat"** → *deferebat* (he was carrying/bearing).
- **"capcionis"** → *captionis* (his capture/arrest) — your "c for t" example exactly.
- **"obques"** → *unde* or *quare*; likely *quod* repeated.
- **"agravatur pricipue"** → *aggravatur, praecipue*.
- **"delatus exucit ininime procedat"** → *delatus exstitit minime procedat* ("in the matter on which he was accused, no proceeding is going forward").
- **"propretea volentis"** → *propterea nolentes* ("therefore, not wishing").
- **"sub pena provacione officii"** → *sub poena privationis officii* ("under penalty of deprivation of office").
- **"anni mora sublata"** → *omni mora sublata* ("all delay set aside").

- "**terredatis seu terredi ilico faciatus**" → corrupt; likely *reddatis seu reddi illico faciatis* ("you restore, or cause to be restored immediately").
- "**delacorum**" → *delatorum* (of the accusers).
- "**existenceum**" → *existentium*.
- "**manuleutam Cintum lllirum barchinonem**" → *manulevatam centum librarum Barchinonensium* ("a bail/surety of 100 Barcelona pounds").
- "**continuecem intre certa**" → *continuere et intra* vel sim.
- "**requisitus fuiter**" → *requisitus fuerit*.
- "**M CCC lxxx sexto**" → 1386 (the innermost letter); the outermost is **lxxx septimo** = 1387.
- "**Quingentorum florenorum auri**" → 500 gold florins (the penalty in the middle letter).
- Closing: "**X die mensis**" + the later "**xxij die Junij ... M CCC lxxx septimo**" = 22 June 1387.

A recurring pattern: the scribe (or you) read **t** as **c** repeatedly (*capcionis, audiecorem*), expanded the *-tem* abbreviation inconsistently for *locumtenenti*, and the place names **Regali** (Riudecols? Reial?) and **Capra** (Cabra del Camp) are being confused. The surname appears as **Closet** / **Closlent** / **Closlent** / **clustes** — likely a single name, perhaps *Clossent* or *Clostes*.

Content and structure

The document is a **nested chancery enclosure** with three or four embedded layers, concerning a man named **Pere Clos(s)ent** from *Sancta Maria del Pla, Camp de Tarragona*, and his attempt to recover his **harness/armor** (*harnesium*), which had been confiscated at the time of his arrest.

The nesting, outermost to innermost:

1. **Outer wrapper** (Violant, "Yolans dei gratia Regina," as Queen): she recites that she had earlier sent the following.
2. **Second letter** (Violant as Queen again, addressed to the bailiff of Regali) reciting that *she had received a complaint* and that *because of an earlier letter she had issued as Infanta*, she encloses it.

3. **Innermost letter** — issued **when she was still Infanta Duchess of Girona and Countess of Cervera** ("Infantissa Yolans ducissa Gerunde et Comitissa Ceruarie"), dated **1 October 1386, at Girona**. This sets out the actual case: Pere Clossent complains that by an ordinance made through Johan Navarro, councillor/auditor of the court of Duke Joan (her husband, "our most dear lord"), he was obliged to present himself once each month before the bailiff of Cabra; and that the bailiff **refused to return the harness** seized at his arrest. She orders restoration under penalty of loss of office, with arrangements for a 100-pound Barcelona bail and a 15-day appearance window.
4. **Appended new order**, dated **Barcelona, 22 June 1387**, reinforcing the earlier mandate now under penalty of **500 gold florins**, and noting a further royal precept ("Rex autem postea praecepit" — *the King afterwards ordered*) clarifying the bail/surety arrangement before the harness is returned.

So the trajectory is: an October 1386 order as Infanta → ignored → re-issued and escalated as Queen in June 1387, after Joan's accession (he became king January 1387, which is exactly why her title shifts from *Infantissa/Ducissa* to *Regina* between the inner and outer layers — a nice internal dating check).

Translation

I'll give a continuous English rendering of the reconstructed text, flagging the layers:

[Outer, Violant as Queen:]

Violant, by the grace of God Queen, to our faithful bailiff of the town and bailiwick of Regali, or his lieutenant, greeting and grace. We recall having recently directed to you the following letter:

[Recited second letter:]

"Violant, etc., to the faithful bailiff of our town of Regali, or his lieutenant, greeting and grace. We have seen a querulous supplication on the part of Pere Clossent, of the place of Santa Maria del Pla, Camp de Tarragona; and further, on account of a certain letter of ours of the following tenor:

[Innermost letter, Violant as Infanta, 1 Oct. 1386:]

'The Infanta Violant, Duchess of Girona and Countess of Cervera, to our faithful bailiff of the town and bailiwick of Regali, or his lieutenant, greeting and grace. On the part of Pere Clossent, of the place of [Santa Maria] del Pla, Camp de Tarragona, we have received a complaint: that the said Pere, by a provision or ordinance made by the faithful councillor

and auditor of the court of the Lord Duke — our most dear husband and lord — Johan Navarro, [who was] then acting as our general procurator in the said bailiwick, is bound and obliged to present himself once each month before the bailiff of Cabra, or his lieutenant. And that nevertheless you, as is asserted, refuse to restore and return to the same Pere the harness which he was carrying at the time of his arrest. Wherefore, if this is so — by which the said Pere is greatly aggrieved, especially since in the matter on which he was accused no proceeding whatsoever is going forward — therefore, not wishing the said Pere to be unduly troubled, we say and command you, under penalty of deprivation of the office committed to you, that, all delay set aside, you restore to the said Pere, or to whomever he wishes, the said harness, or cause it to be restored at once. [And] that the goods of the accusers being in the court's keeping... [you] admit him to a bail/surety of one hundred Barcelona pounds... on condition that within fifteen days after he is required, by public proclamation in the place of Cabra, he place himself in your custody... and we order that, [it accords] with our law, you make the said surety and cease to make demands until, by our permission, it shall have been proceeded with — that the matter be handed over [for judgment] or otherwise. We do not command that the said [security?] over all... [and] precisely insofar as he ought beforehand to pay or render or respond for the aforesaid — we quash and from hence annul, from now as then and from then as now, decreeing and declaring it to be void and of no force or value. Given at Girona, the first day of October, in the year of the Lord's nativity 1386.'

[Note:] Johan, our messenger, was [sent] to present to you... to fulfill the mandate as principally ordered, [notwithstanding] any refusals... and Francesc Guatre petitions on our behalf concerning these matters, as we have said and commanded you, under penalty of five hundred gold florins to be applied to our treasury, that you carry out and complete what is contained in the above letter under its form and tenor; and unless you proceed to fulfill what we command, [know] that we shall have regard in future to proceeding by justice for the exaction of the said penalty and for [your] disobedience. Given at Barcelona, the 10th day of the month [of the year] written below."

[Appended royal/queenly clause, Barcelona, 22 June 1387:]

The King, however, afterwards ordered that, [regarding] the said Pere Clos[s]ent... each and every one ought, if [it accords with] our justice, to be provided for and so much... We wish, and therefore command you, that the arms — or under that pretext — be suitably appraised(?) with your guarantors... the said town or its bailiwick... and they being first restored as is required above... and only thus, [without] difficulty or question. Given at Barcelona, the 22nd day of June, in the year of the Lord's nativity 1387.

The badly garbled passages (the bail mechanics in the inner letter, and the final royal clause) are where the abbreviations have broken down most; I've marked those with ellipses and brackets rather than invent text. If you can send a higher-resolution reading — or the folio image — of the stretch from "*cum bona delacorum*" to "*intra certa*", and the final clause from "*Rex autem expost*" onward, I can tighten those considerably, since those are the legally substantive parts (the surety conditions and the king's modification).

One substantive question worth your attention: the shift between **Regali** and **Capra/Cabra** is consistent enough across all three layers that I don't think it's pure scribal error — it looks like the obligation to appear (Cabra) and the bailiff being ordered to act (Regali) are genuinely two different jurisdictions. Worth confirming against the register's surrounding folios.

This is a good start. The problem is that Cabra is located outside the Crown of Aragon, far away in Andalusia. It can't be the correct place name for this letter. Also, you are misreading Regali as a place name when I think this word is simply the word for "royal" in dative or ablative case. The third thing I want you to review is the idea that "arnesia" is a harness. The paleography for this word is very clear and I am certain of the letters. But arnesia is not a Latin word and I think it must be a personal name. Please consider this feedback and provide me with a revision of your interpretation of the document.

12:48 PM

Excellent corrections — all three reshape the document significantly. Let me work through each.

1. "Regali" as adjective, not toponym. You're right, and this is the more economical reading. *Baiulus ville et baiulie de Regali* doesn't parse as "bailiff of the town of Regali"; rather *de regali / regalis* points to a **royal** bailiwick — a *baiulia regalis*, i.e., a bailiff of a town held directly by the crown (as opposed to a seigneurial or ecclesiastical jurisdiction). The construction "ville et baiulie de regali" reads as "of the town and bailiwick of royal [jurisdiction/demesne]." This also dissolves the false parallelism I built with "Capra" — there was never a second toponym being contrasted with a first. So the whole "two jurisdictions" hypothesis collapses, which is cleaner.

This forces a re-reading of "**baiulum de capra**." If *de Regali* = "of royal [demesne]," then *de Capra* is structurally parallel and likely also **not Andalusian Cabra**. Given a Camp de Tarragona context, the obvious candidate is **Cabra del Camp** (Alt Camp, very close to Santa Maria del Pla and Valls) — a place squarely inside Catalonia. But note the parallelism: it may not be a toponym at all. If the scribe's *capra* mirrors *regali*, you might even consider whether this is a corruption of another descriptor. On balance,

though, **Cabra del Camp** fits the geography perfectly and requires no emendation, so I'd retain it as the place of the monthly appearance — it's a real town minutes from Pere's own.

2. "Arnesia" as a personal name. This is the consequential one. If the letters are secure and it's not *harnesium*, then it's almost certainly a **person**, and the entire legal substance changes. The recurring forms — *Arnesia*, *Arnesia*, *armesis*, *armesia*, *arma* — would all be your eye (or the scribe's) wrestling with a single proper noun. The strongest candidate is the Catalan name **Arnesi / Arnés / d'Arnés**, or possibly a feminine **Arnesia/Arnesina**.

Crucially, watch the grammar: phrases like *restituere et tornare eidem Petro Arnesia* and *reddita sibi Arnesia* — if *Arnesia* is a person in the **accusative/object** position, the case shifts from "return the harness to Pere" to "**restore/return Arnesia to Pere**" (or restore Pere to Arnesia).

That reframes the document from a property dispute (recovering seized armor) into something closer to a **dispute over a person** — most plausibly a domestic, custodial, or marital matter: the detention, removal, or withholding of a person named Arnesi(a) whom Pere is entitled to have restored. The earlier phrase I read as *qui differebat tempore sue capcionis* — "which he was carrying at the time of his arrest" — should be revisited as *qui deferebat* or, if Arnesia is the subject, possibly *que* (feminine) — "who was [present/taken] at the time of his/her capture." The word *capcio* (*captio*) then reads more naturally as **seizure of a person** than confiscation of goods.

This also recolors *manutenencia* and the bail of 100 Barcelona pounds: surety pending the return or production of a person is entirely ordinary in late-medieval Catalan practice (analogous to *manlleuta* over a detained individual).

Here is the **revised interpretation**:

The case. Pere Clos(s)ent, of Santa Maria del Pla in the Camp de Tarragona, has lodged a complaint with Violant. By a provision arranged through Johan Navarro — councillor and auditor of Duke Joan's court, then acting as Violant's general procurator in this **royal bailiwick** — Pere was obliged to present himself once a month before the bailiff of **Cabra [del Camp]**. The grievance: the bailiff (of the royal bailiwick) **refuses to restore to Pere a person named Arnesi(a)**, who had been taken at the time of [his/her] seizure (*captio*). Pere is aggrieved especially because the matter for which he was accused is going nowhere — no proceeding is advancing. Violant therefore orders, under penalty of loss of office, that all delay set aside, the bailiff **restore Arnesi(a) to Pere, or to whomever Pere designates**, at once; with provision for a 100-pound Barcelona surety and a 15-day window for Pere to put

himself in the bailiff's custody upon proclamation at Cabra. Any contrary demands are quashed and annulled.

The layers and dating remain as before, and the title-shift still works as an internal check: the innermost letter is issued by **Infanta Violant, Duchess of Girona and Countess of Cervera** at **Girona, 1 October 1386**; the enclosing reissues are by **Queen Violant**, the last dated **Barcelona, 22 June 1387** — consistent with Joan's accession in January 1387.

The final clause (22 June 1387) now makes better sense too: "*Rex autem ex post praecepit*" — the King afterwards ordered — that regarding the said Pere Clos(s)ent, with appropriate surety taken from his guarantors, **Arnesi(a) is first to be restored to him** as required, and only then are the other demands/obligations to be pressed — "and not otherwise, [without] difficulty or question." So the King's modification sets the **sequence**: produce/return the person first, sort out Pere's monthly-appearance obligation second.

Two things I'd ask you to check against the hand, because they're now the load-bearing words:

First, the **gender and case of Arnesia** in *eidem Petro Arnesia* and in *reddite sibi arnesia / arnesis*. If it's consistently feminine accusative (*Arnesiam* expected, but a final-m abbreviation stroke is easy to lose), that strengthens the "restore a woman to Pere" reading — which would open the question of whether this is a marital or guardianship dispute. If it patterns as masculine, *Arnesi / d'Arnés* as a man (a servant, kinsman, or dependent) is more likely.

Second, the verb at *qui differebat / deferebat tempore sue capcionis* — whether the relative pronoun is *qui* (m.) or *que* (f.) will corroborate the gender, and whether the verb is *deferebat* (was bearing/escorting) versus something like *detinebatur* changes whether Arnesia is the one taken or the one doing the taking.

Could you give me your secure reading of just those two stretches — the *eidem Petro Arnesia* phrase and the *qui differebat ... capcionis* phrase — letter by letter? That's where the whole reinterpretation now turns, and you have the manuscript in front of you.

With that in mind, I am now leaning against the idea of Arnesia as a person. Toward the very end of the letter there a the phrase that I am going to give you a new transcription for. This transcription one for which I am not highly certain but it might be better than what I originally gave you. Please work this new transcription of a phrase in the second-to-last sentence into a new revision of your understanding of the document. Here is the new transcription: *volumus vobisque ex cura mandamus quantenus arma dicto Petro prescita*

idonea secritare cum fidecussuribus comperentibus in dicta villa seu eius baiuliuo qui promittant ea reddere cum fuerint requisiti et remunerationem primitus per eundem procerum quibusuis proestacionibus faceris vobis de reddendis sibi arnesiis supradictis reddatur et non aliquid difficultare qualium quiescere.

1:01 PM

This is decisive — the new reading dissolves the "person" hypothesis and points clearly back toward **goods**, but specifically **arms/weapons**, not a harness in the equestrian sense. Let me work it through.

The crucial words in your new transcription:

- **"arma dicto Petro prescrite idonea secritare"** → *arma dicto Petro praescripta(?)*, *idonea sequestrare* — or more likely *secrestare/sequestrare* ("to sequester/hold in custody the arms [belonging] to the said Pere"). The object is unambiguously **arma** — weapons/arms.
- **"cum fidecussuribus comperentibus"** → *cum fideiussoribus competentibus* ("with suitable guarantors/sureties").
- **"qui promittant ea reddere cum fuerint requisiti"** → *qui promittant ea reddere cum fuerint requisiti* ("who shall promise to return **them** when they are required"). Note **ea** — neuter plural — referring back to *arma*. This is your grammatical anchor: the thing to be returned is a neuter plural, i.e., **arma**, not a person.
- **"reddendis sibi arnesiis supradictis"** → *reddendis sibi arnesiis supradictis* ("the aforesaid *arnesia* to be returned to him").

So **arnesia** is being used interchangeably with **arma**. That settles its meaning: *arnesia* here is the Latinized form of Catalan **arnès** / Old French *harneis* — but in fourteenth-century usage *arnès* does **not** primarily mean "horse harness." It means **a set of arms and armor — military equipment, a soldier's gear/kit**. (The equestrian "harness" sense is a later English narrowing.) My original gloss "harness" was right in word-origin but misleading in sense; the document itself glosses it for us by alternating *arnesia* with *arma*. So the correct rendering throughout is **"arms" / "armor" / "military equipment"** — Pere's *arnès*, his kit.

You were right to reject both "harness" (too narrow/equestrian) and "personal name." The internal *arma* ≈ *arnesia* equivalence is the proof.

Now the second-to-last sentence, reconstructed:

Volumus vobisque ex cura mandamus quatenus arma dicto Petro praescripta, idonea, sequestrare [debeatis] cum fideiussoribus competentibus in dicta villa seu eius baiulivo, qui promittant ea reddere cum fuerint requisiti; et, remunicione(?) primitus per eundem procuratorem(?) quibusvis protestationibus factis, vobis de reddendis sibi arnesiis supradictis reddatis(?), et non aliter, difficultate qualibet [cessante] quaestione.

Working translation:

"We will, and out of care command you, that the arms assigned to(?) the said Pere — being suitable — you sequester [i.e., hold under sequestration] **with competent sureties in the said town or its bailiwick, who shall promise to return them when they are required;** and, [the guarantee] being first given by the same [procurator?], whatever protestations having been made, you [proceed] to the returning of the aforesaid *arnesia* to him — **and not otherwise** — every difficulty and question [set aside]."

The mechanism is now clear and entirely conventional: the arms aren't simply handed back outright. They are placed under **sequestration with named local guarantors** (*fideiussores* in the town) who **bind themselves to produce the arms when demanded**. Once that surety is in place, the arms are released to Pere. This dovetails exactly with the 100-pound Barcelona *manllevuta* in the inner letter — the whole apparatus is a **bail-over-property** arrangement, not over a person.

Here is the fully revised understanding:

The case (revised). Pere Clos(s)ent of Santa Maria del Pla, in the Camp de Tarragona, complains to Violant that his **arms / military equipment** (*arnesia* = *arma*) were seized at the time of his arrest (*captio*), and that the bailiff of the **royal bailiwick** refuses to return them — even though the matter for which Pere was accused is going nowhere.

Compounding this, by an arrangement made through Johan Navarro (Duke Joan's councillor and auditor, then Violant's general procurator in the bailiwick), Pere is obliged to present himself monthly before the bailiff of **Cabra [del Camp]**.

The order. Violant commands, under penalty of loss of office (inner letter, as Infanta) and later 500 gold florins (reissue, as Queen), that the bailiff restore Pere's arms. The King's later precept (22 June 1387) refines the **procedure**: the arms are not released unconditionally but placed under **sequestration backed by competent local sureties** in the town/bailiwick, who guarantee to produce the arms on demand; once that guarantee is given, the arms are returned to Pere — "and not otherwise" — with all further obstruction set aside.

Layers and dating stand as established: innermost letter by **Infanta Violant, Duchess of Girona and Countess of Cervera**, Girona, 1 October 1386; enclosing reissues by **Queen Violant**, the final clause Barcelona, 22 June 1387 — the title shift tracking Joan's accession in January 1387.

So the document is, after all, a **property/arms-restitution suit** wrapped in the standard escalating-enclosure form — but with two corrections that matter for your edition: *de regali* is the adjective "royal" (a royal bailiwick, no phantom toponym), and *arnesia* is the soldier's **arms/kit**, self-glossed by the text's own alternation with *arma*.

For your apparatus, the *arma ... ea reddere ... arnesiis supradictis* chain is worth a footnote precisely because it documents the *arnesia* = *arma* equivalence in Violant's chancery Latin — a small but citable lexical point, and one that pairs naturally with the *roba* (goods vs. clothing) semantic question you've worked on before. If you can firm up *praescripta* and *remunicione* against the hand, those are the last two soft spots; everything load-bearing now holds together.

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