

Claude Opus 4.6

February 28, 2026

[Fourteenth Century ACA Transcriptions and Translations/](#)

I am going to upload a document from the Archive of the Crown of Aragon. It is from 1387 and is written in Gothic secretarial hand. The language is Latin. There are two parts, a short introduction and then a second image of most of the document. Please do your best to transcribe it. After you do that, I will then give you a transcription from another source to compare and reconcile.

12:43 PM

Deciphered medieval Latin charter and reconstructed fragmented Gothic script passages

Deciphered medieval Latin charter and reconstructed fragmented Gothic script passages

Let me examine both images closely.

Meticulously reconstructed medieval Latin charter through paleographic analysis and contextual interpretation

Meticulously reconstructed medieval Latin charter through paleographic analysis and contextual interpretation

Here is my Stage 1 transcription. This is a challenging document — several passages in the body are difficult, particularly where the hand becomes compressed in the middle of the folio.

Document identification:

- **Source:** ACA, Real Cancillería, Reg. 1822, ff. 134v–135r
- **Document type:** Administrative mandate (*mandatum*) — a protective order shielding a guarantor from execution on a debt

- **Issuer:** Queen Yolans (Violant de Bar)
 - **Addressee:** Naçari Galluff, regent of the queen's treasury
 - **Principal actors:** Francesc Murta, draper and citizen of Barcelona (supplicant); Johan Callot, former treasurer of Queen Sibil·la; Guillem de Piru, creditor, from the household of the noble [Bernat?] de Forn
 - **Date:** Barcelona, 3 March 1387 (Nativity style)
-

Transcription

[f. 134v]

Yolans etc. Naçario Galluff nostram thesaurariam regenti gratiam suam necnon quibusuis aliis personis ad quas in futuro spectare dinoscatur et presentes pervenerint. Salutem et gratiam. In supplicacione humili per Ffrancischum Murta

[f. 135r]

draperii cuius Barchinone nostro conspectui presentata vidimus contineri quam [?] quidem supplicacionem [?] ad preces instantissimas Johannis Callot tunc thesaurarii illius Sibille relicte serenissimi domini Regis Petri recolende memorie patris nostri obligasset se cum dicto [?] Johanne Guillmo de Piru de domo nobilis Enardi [?] de Forn in viginti quatuor mille ducentis sex [?] barchinon[ensibus] solidis dicto Guillmo de Piru ad uim [?] meses tunc proxime preteritos et de illa quantitate ipse supplicans nichil recepit licet in carta debitoria pro quantitate predicta sic contineat [?] quantitatem ipsam debi [?] prefato Guillmo de Piru racione mutui pretextu eius supplicacionis exhibuit prefato Ffrancisco supplicans [supplicant?] instrumentum indemnitatis quod fecit Johannes Callot predictus eidem Ffrancisco Murta costros [?] promisit ac per bona sua omnia obligans predictus Johannes tanquam thesaurarius supradictus per [?] cum quo dampnu aliquod in solucione commissionis mutreddo [?] nuncii et privatore [?] supradicto Johanne [Johanni?] vel ad [?] aliquibus contento in instrumento debitorio occione [occasione?] predicto [predicti?] debiti pro ipso Ffrancisco Murta facti siue ffideiussione oportet [?] toto de restituere et emendare promisit eidem Johannes sorte et hac [?] in instrumento indemnitatis supradicte [?] Guillmi [?] supplicantis acto Barchinone viij die Nouembris anno proxime predicto lacius continetur.

Verum quia rationi non congruit quod dictus Ffrancischus Murtina [?] quisquis [?] se pstringit [?] se obligavit cum tunc thesaurario supradicto et pro negociis suis effectu [?] et ex dicto indemnitatis instrumento liquet clare dampni paciatur aliquid quousque apparet

eundem Johannem Callot reddito compoto magistro rationali et per eius de albarano [?] debe [debere?] reffundere aliquid nec [?] esse cum eius eorum debita atque iura ipsi Regine principaliter [?] prinet [?] [?] diuino [?] et mandamus quare eundem Ffrancischum Murtinam non forcietis [?] modo aliquo seu grauetis ad quicquam [?] soluendum pretextu debiti supradicti donec reddito compoto magistro rationali apparet per albaranum testimoniale eiusdem quod ipse Johannes reffundere teneatur.

Quinymo in petitione et execucione foro [?] seu fideus [?] in predicta cum bonis supradictis omnino et usquequo decessi [?] fuit et per sicut [?] datis Barchinone Tercia die Marcij Anno a Natiuitate Domini Millesimo CCCo Lxxo Septimo. Et de ponte.

[Subscription:] P. de Besanta ma[ndato] d[omi]ne R[egi]ne [?] ff. p[er] regs [?] cinque [?]

Notes on this reading

What I'm fairly confident about: The overall structure and legal logic of the document are clear. This is a mandate from Violant ordering that Francesc Murta, a Barcelona draper, not be compelled to pay a debt of roughly 24,000+ Barcelona sous owed to Guillem de Piru, until Johan Callot (former treasurer of Queen Sibil·la) has rendered his accounts to the Mestre Rational and an *albarà testimonial* confirms what Callot actually owes. Murta had co-obligated himself with Callot as surety but received nothing from the loan, and holds an instrument of indemnity from Callot dated 8 November [1386?].

Significant uncertainties:

1. **"Enardi de Forn" (line 4):** I suspect this is *Bernardi* with the initial *B*- lost to the preceding word or misread. "Bernat de Forn" would be a recognizable name; "Enard de Forn" is unfamiliar to me.
2. **The exact sum (line 5):** "viginti quatuor mille ducentis sex" gives 24,206 sous, which is an oddly specific number. The word I'm reading as "ducentis" could be something else; the "sex" is also uncertain.
3. **"ad uim [?] meses" (line 6):** The duration of the loan is unclear. The word before *meses* is difficult — possibly a numeral I can't resolve.
4. **The indemnity clause (lines 9–16):** The passage describing Callot's obligations under the indemnity instrument is densely abbreviated and syntactically tangled. Several words in lines 10–14 resist confident reading, particularly "costros," "mutreddo," "privatore," and the phrase around "oportet toto." These may become clearer in reconciliation.

5. **"Murtina" vs. "Murta" (lines 17–18, 23):** The surname appears in slightly different forms. The opening (f. 134v) and several interior references clearly read "Murta," but in the dispositive section it seems to read "Murtina." This could be a variant or a misreading on my part.
6. **The penultimate clause (lines 26–28):** The passage beginning "Quinymo in petitione et execucione" is very difficult and my reading is highly tentative. This appears to be an enforcement clause but the specific legal terminology is unclear.
7. **The subscription:** "P. de Besanta" is clear as the scribe/notary acting by mandate of the queen. The rest of the subscription is difficult to resolve.

Ready for your alternative transcription whenever you'd like to proceed to Stage 2.

Let's proceed to Stage 2. One quick helpful note: this document does mention Bernardi de Fortia (former Queen Sibilla's brother, Bernat) in line 4. Now I will paste the transcription from my other source: Violant r(egina). Alatzario Golluff n(ost)r(u)m thesaurariu regem gr(ati)am suam / Necno(n) quibusvis alijs p(er)sonis ad q(uo)s in futuru(m) p(er)tine(n)t dinoscantur et p(re)s(en)tis / p(re)sentat(ur). Salut(em) et gr(ati)am. In supplicat(i)o(n)e hu(m)il(i) p(er) ffra(n)ciscu(m) martini... [page 2] Drapiu[m] siue bareto[n] n[ost]ro conspectu p[re]sentata vidimus conti[n]ere q[uo]d idem supplicans ad p[re]ces instantissimas johannis vallor tu[n]c d[ic]te thesaurarij illu[m] sibilis relicte s[er]enissim[i] d[omi]ni Regis Petri recolende memorie patris n[ost]ri ab[e]l- gassit se contra d[ic]to johanni guill[er]mo d[e] pinu d[e] domo nobilis berardi d[e] fortia[n]o mo in viginti quatuor mille ducentis et trecentis p[er]modis d[ic]to guill[er]mo d[e] pinu ad m[ultos] menses tu[n]c p[ro]xi[m]e ventu[r]os a dicta quantitate ip[s]e supplicans nich[i]l recepit licet in carta debitorii p[er] quantitate p[re]d[ic]ta a f[ac]ta conti[n]eat quita[n]t[i]e ipsiu[m] debi[t]i p[re]fato guill[er]mo d[e] pinu r[ati]one mutuy p[re]p[os]iti cui[us] supplicacio[n]is exhibuit p[re]fata ffrancescu[m] supplican[te] iuste[m] inde[m]pnitatis qua[m] fecit johanes vallor p[re]d[ic]tu[m] eide[m] ffrancesco martini co[n]fessos p[re]mittes ac p[er] bona sua om[n]ia obligans d[ic]t[u]s johanes tanq[uam] thesaurariu[m] sup[r]ad[ic]t[u]m q[uo]d otu[m] quo dampnu[m] aliquod in solu[tio]n[e] co[m]missionis mu[l]tedo nu[n]cum et p[ro]curatore[m] sup[r]ad[ic]t[u]m johann[i] est at[que] d[e] aliquib[us] co[n]tactis in iusto debitorio d[ic]tone p[re]dicta deber[et] f[ie]ri ip[s]um ffrancescu[m] martini fac[er]e in su[m]me oportet teneat id resti- tuere et emedare p[ro]ut in id[e] johanes est ho[mi]n[i] ralia in iusto inde[m]pnitatis sup[r]ad[ic]t[u]m [com]p[re]hen[su]m supplicantis acto barch[in]one viii die novemb[ri] anno p[re]senti p[re]terito latius continetur. Veru[m] q[ui]a rationi no[n] co[n]gruit q[uo]d d[ic]t[u]s ffrancescu[m] mar- tini q[uo]d p[ro]traxit se obligavit ex tui thesaurario supradicto q[uo]d ne- gocio sui officij et ex d[ic]to inde[m]pnitatis iustro liq[ue]t clare dampnu[m] pa- ciatur aliqu[od] quousq[ue] appeat

eunde[m] johannem vallor reddito compoto ma- gistro r[ati]onali et penes d[e] albano debe[at] reffunde[re] aliq[uo]d n[ost]re curie ay[enti]bus ex eiu[s] debita atq[ue] iura ip[s]i regine p[re]ceder[e] p[ro]pria p[er]tinet vob[is] di[ci]m[us] i[m]ma[n]da[m]u[s] quaten[us] eunde[m] ffrancescu[m] martini no[n] molestis modo aliquo seu grave[tis] ad q[uo]d q[uod] solvendu[m] p[re]textu debiti sup[r]ad[ic]ti donec reddito compoto m[a]g[ist]ro rationali appeat p[er] albu[m] testimonial[e] eiu[s]d[em] q[uod] ipse johanes reffunde teneat[ur]. Du[m]mo[n]do in p[er]tinacie et executioe ffitio[r]u[m] seu fiedis in p[re]d[ic]ta ffer- aym bonis suppred[i]c[t]is om[ni]no usquequo de casu fuit et p[re]fertum. Dat[um] barch[inone] decia die novemb[ri] Anno a nat[ivitate] Domini Millesimo CCC lxxx° vij°. v(idit) de ponte

Show more

12:51 PM

Systematically reconciled divergent manuscript transcriptions against paleographic evidence

Systematically reconciled divergent manuscript transcriptions against paleographic evidence

1.

-
-
-
-

2.

-
-
-
-
-
-

3.

-

•

4.

5.

•

•

This is clearly a raw or lightly-edited HTR output — many of its readings are grammatically impossible and reflect character-level misrecognition rather than considered paleographic judgment. That said, there are a handful of places where it captures letter forms that correct or challenge my initial reading. Let me work through this systematically.

(a) Where the alternative source corrects or improves my initial reading

1. "Bernardi de Fortia" (line 4) You've confirmed this, and the alternative's "berardi d[e] fortia" is substantially right (though it should be *Bernardi*, not *berardi* — the nasal bar over the *e* was missed). My "Enardi de Forn" was wrong: the initial minim cluster is *Ber-* not *En-*, and *Fortia* (Fortià) is clearly correct for Queen Sibil·la's family. The *-no* the alternative appends ("fortia[n]o") is probably phantom — I'd read simply *Fortia*.

2. "obligasset/obligavit" The alternative reads the verb root more carefully in a couple of places. In the narrative section, "obligasset se cum dicto" (my reading) vs. "gassit se contra dicto" (alt.) — neither is perfect, but going back to the image, the verb is almost certainly *obligasset*, and the preposition is *cum*, not *contra* (which would be legally nonsensical here — you co-oblige *with* someone, not *against* them). However, later in the dispositive section, the alternative's "obligavit" is probably right against my same reading — the tense shifts from subjunctive in the *quod* narrative clause to indicative in the *quia* causal clause, which is standard.

3. "apparet/appeat" In both occurrences, the alternative reads *appeat* where I read *apparet*. Going back to the image, the abbreviation is compressed enough that *appreat* (present subjunctive, as expected in a *donec* clause) is the likeliest expansion — my *apparet* was a mis-expansion. The alternative's *appeat* captures the visible letters better, though the correct form is *appreat*.

4. "vobis dicimus et mandamus" The alternative's "vob[is] di[ci]m[us] i[m]ma[n]da[m]u[s]" captures a phrase I had partly garbled. Going back to the image, I can now see *vobis dicimus et mandamus* — the standard dispositive formula — which I had misread in my initial pass. This is correct and important for the document's structure.

5. "non molestis" vs. my "non forcietis" The alternative's reading of *molestis* is plausible and arguably better than my *forcietis*. Looking at the image again, the word does seem to begin *mol-* rather than *forc-*. The formula *non molestis modo aliquo seu gravetis* ("do not trouble in any way or burden") is a perfectly standard chancery injunction.

(b) Where my initial reading is preferred

1. "Naçario Galluff" vs. "Alatzario Golluff" The alternative's "Alatzario" is garbled. The name is *Naçario* (Nazari/Nassari Galluf) — a well-attested name form in Catalan documents. The initial *N-* is clear on the image.

2. "thesaurariam regenti" vs. "thesaurariu regem" This is not close. *Nostram thesaurariam regenti* ("governing our treasury") is grammatically sound and describes the addressee's function. The alternative's *thesaurariu regem* is nonsensical — "treasury the king" is not Latin. The alternative's HTR has misread the *-iam regenti* cluster.

3. "draperium ciuem Barchinone" vs. "Drapiu[m] siue bareto[n]" My reading is clearly correct here. *Draperium ciuem Barchinone* ("draper, citizen of Barcelona") is the standard professional and civic identification formula. The alternative has catastrophically misread *ciuem Barchinone* as "siue bareto[n]."

4. "Murta" / "Murtina" vs. "martini" throughout The surname on f. 134v clearly ends in *-urta*, not *-artini*. The alternative's consistent "martini" is wrong. The name is *Francesc Murta* (and in the oblique/variant form *Murtina* in some interior occurrences — possibly a Latinized variant, or perhaps *Murta* throughout with the final *-a* being misread in compressed lines).

5. "Callot" vs. "vallor" This is a significant divergence. Looking at the image again across multiple occurrences, I am fairly confident the initial letter is *C-* (not *V-*), and the ending is *-ot* or *-oç* rather than *-or*. The alternative's "vallor" does not correspond to any treasurer of Sibil·la's household that I'm aware of. I'll retain *Callot* but flag this as uncertain — if you have prosopographical evidence for the name, that would help resolve it.

6. "instrumentum indempnitatis" vs. "iuste[m] inde[m]pnitatis" My reading of *instrumentum* is correct — the *instrum* abbreviation is visible. The alternative's "iuste[m]" is a misreading of the same letterforms.

7. "Tercia die Marcij" vs. "decia die novembri" Looking at the dating clause again, I'm fairly confident in *Tercia die Marcij*. The word after *die* begins with a capital *M-* and is short (six-seven letters), consistent with *Marcij*, not the longer *Novembris*. The alternative's

"novembri" may have been influenced by the earlier *viiij die Nouembris* date of the indemnity instrument. I retain 3 March 1387.

8. "vidit de Ponte" vs. "v(idit) de ponte" We actually agree here. *Vidit de Ponte* is the chancellor's or jurist's visa. This is consistent.

(c) Where both readings are uncertain or neither is satisfactory

1. The treasurer's surname: Callot / Vallor / Calloç? As noted, I prefer *Callot* but I'm not confident. The name appears four or five times in the document, and each occurrence should be the same — but the hand makes it hard to distinguish C- from V- in some instances, and the final letters are compressed. Prosopographical identification of Sibil·la de Fortià's treasurer would resolve this definitively.

2. "Guillmo de Piru" vs. "Guillermo de Pinu" The difference between *Piru* and *Pinu* turns on a single minim: is that stroke an *r* or an *n*? In this hand they are nearly indistinguishable. Either is a plausible Catalan surname. I tentatively prefer *Piru* but mark it [?].

3. The sum: "viginti quatuor mille ducentis sex [?]" vs. "viginti quatuor mille ducentis et trecentis" Neither reading is satisfying. My "ducentis sex" gives 24,206 sous (oddly specific). The alternative's "ducentis et trecentis" (24,500?) is also strange — "ducentis et trecentis" is not how you'd normally express a sum. Going back to the image, the numerals after *mille* are very difficult. I suspect the correct reading may be something like *viginti quatuor mille ducentis sexaginta* [?] or another numeral — but I cannot resolve this with confidence. Marked [?].

4. The phrase around "costros / confessos" My "costros" and the alternative's "confessos" are both attempts at a difficult word. *Confessos* would make reasonable legal sense ("having confessed/acknowledged"), so I'll tentatively adopt it, but this passage remains very difficult.

5. The enforcement clause (penultimate sentence) Both readings of the passage beginning *Quinyimo / Du[m]mo[n]do* are garbled. This appears to be a proviso clause — perhaps *Dummodo in petitione et executione ...* ("provided that in the petition and execution..."). The interior of this clause, involving what seems to be *forum seu fideiussionis* and some condition about property, resists confident reading in both transcriptions. I'll offer my best attempt in the reconciled text but mark it heavily.

6. The subscription details Beyond "P. de Besanta" and the mandate formula, the remainder of the subscription is difficult in both readings.

(d) Reconciled Transcription

[f. 134v]

Yolans etc. Naçario Galluff nostram thesaurariam regenti gratiam suam. Necnon quibusuis aliis personis ad quas in futurum spectare dinoscatur et presentes peruenerint. Salutem et gratiam. In supplicacione humili per Ffrancischum Murta

[f. 135r]

draperium ciuem Barchinone nostro conspectui presentata vidimus contineri quod idem supplicans ad preces instantissimas Johannis Callot [?] tunc thesaurarii illius Sibille relicte serenissimi domini Regis Petri recolende memorie patris nostri obligasset se cum dicto Johanne Guillmo de Piru [?] de domo nobilis Bernardi de Fortia in viginti quatuor mille ducentis [?] solidis [?] dicto Guillmo de Piru ad uim [?] menses tunc proxime preteritos et de illa quantitate ipse supplicans nichil recepit licet in carta debitoria pro quantitate predicta sic [?] contineat quantitatem ipsam debiti prefato Guillmo de Piru racione mutui pretextu eius supplicacionis exhibuit prefato Ffrancisco supplicanti instrumentum indemnitatis quod fecit Johannes Callot [?] predictus eidem Ffrancisco Murta confessos [?] promisit ac per bona sua omnia obligans predictus Johannes tanquam thesaurarius supradictus quod totum quo dampnum aliquod in solucione commissionis multedo [?] nuncii et procuratorem [?] supradicto Johanni vel ad [?] de aliquibus contentis in instrumento debitorio occasione predicti debiti pro ipso Ffrancisco Murta facti siue fideiussione oportet teneat [?] id restituere et emendare promisit eidem Johannes sorte et hac [?] in instrumento indemnitatis supradicte Guillmi [?] supplicantis acto Barchinone viij die Nouembris anno proxime preterito lacius continetur.

Verum quia racioni non congruit quod dictus Ffrancischus Murta [?] qui se pstrinxit [?] se obligauit cum tunc thesaurario supradicto et pro negociis sui officij et ex dicto indemnitatis instrumento liquet clare dampnum paciatur aliquod quousque appareat eundem Johannem Callot [?] reddito compoto magistro racionali et per eius de albarano debere [?] reffundere aliquid nostre curie [?] cum eius eorum [?] debita atque iura ipsi Regine principaliter [?] pertinet [?] vobis dicimus et mandamus quatenus eundem Ffrancischum Murta [?] non molestis modo aliquo seu grauetis ad quicquam soluendum pretextu debiti supradicti donec reddito compoto magistro racionali appareat per albaranum testimoniale eiusdem quod ipse Johannes reffundere teneatur.

Dummodo [?] in petitione et execucione foro [?] seu fideiussionis [?] in predicta cum bonis supradictis omnino et usquequo de casu [?] fuit et [?]. Datum Barchinone Tercia die Marcij Anno a Natiuitate Domini Millesimo CCCo LXXXo Septimo.

Vidit de Ponte.

[Subscription:] P. de Besanta ma[ndato] d[omi]ne R[egi]ne [?] ff. p[er] regs [?] cinque [?]

Ready to proceed to Stage 3 whenever you like — or if you want to discuss any of these divergences further first, particularly the treasurer's surname or the sum.

I think your struggles with the sum are due to a problem recognizing the unit of currency as a Barcelona solidi. I am reading *viginti quatuor mille ducentis solidi barchini*. Now let's move on to Stage 3.

12:57 PM

Resolved currency ambiguity, clarified transcription, prepared translation stage

Resolved currency ambiguity, clarified transcription, prepared translation stage

That makes perfect sense — *viginti quatuor mille ducentis solidis barchinensibus*, 24,200 Barcelona sous. The abbreviated *sol. barchin.* is what I was trying to force into numerals. Thank you. Let me produce the Stage 3 translation now.

Acknowledged the file presentation

Acknowledged the file presentation

The translation is ready. The document is a fascinating snapshot of the immediate aftermath of Pere III's death — Violant is already asserting authority to protect a Barcelona merchant who got caught up in Queen Sibil·la's household finances. The logic is clear even where individual words fail us: Murta was a guarantor, not a beneficiary, and shouldn't suffer until the audit process determines what Callot actually owes.

The biggest interpretive gap remains that proviso clause at the end. If you encounter this document type elsewhere in Reg. 1822 or in Sibil·la-related mandates from early 1387, a parallel formulary might crack it open. The treasurer's name is the other piece I'd most want to resolve prosopographically.

Aca reg1822 ff134v 135r translation

Document · MD

Want to be notified when Claude responds?

[Claude is AI and can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.](#)