

## Original Documents.

AMONGST the stores of valuable materials treasured up in the Public Repositories of Records, available for the elucidation of those subjects of research which engage the attention of the Historian and the Antiquary, there may be none more rich in all the details relating to mediæval times than the Miscellaneous Records late of the Queen's Remembrancer. This mass of curious evidences has been gradually reduced into order through the intelligent care and the energetic directions of a gentleman, whose experience and important contributions to history and topography, as also to the illustration of our language and national antiquities, must ever claim grateful esteem.

To the constant kindness of the Rev. Joseph Hunter we are indebted for calling attention to the existence, amongst the unpublished records in question actually deposited in the Office at Carlton Ride, of certain Rolls of Account, Inventories, Indentures, Fabric Rolls, and other evidences illustrative of the history of one of the most remarkable national fortresses, Dovor Castle. Similar Documents, as Mr. Hunter informs us, exist in connexion with the history of many, if not all of the royal castles and residences. It were needless to set forth the value of such materials as throwing light upon the details of Military Architecture and of mediæval warfare generally. Our late lamented coadjutor, Mr. Hudson Turner, was amongst the first and ablest labourers in this department of archæological researches, and the fruitful results of his toil amongst the Liberate and Close Rolls are well known to our readers through Mr. Parker's attractive publication on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

We have gladly availed ourselves of Mr. Hunter's obliging suggestion, in pointing out these inedited materials relating to Dovor Castle, and have selected from amongst the Indentures in which are detailed, on the appointment of each successive Warden of the Castle and Cinque Ports, the state of the church goods, furniture, munitions of war, and miscellaneous stores, the two following examples. They appear to have been written in the fourteenth century, in Latin or in French, and a specimen in each of these languages has been taken, since the obsolete words are often rendered intelligible by comparison of the corresponding terms in these Indentures.

### ACCOUNTS OF THE CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE OF DOVOR.

RECORDS LATE OF THE QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER, PRESERVED IN THE BRANCH PUBLIC  
RECORD OFFICE, CARLTON RIDE.

(Indenture dated Dec. 20, 17 Edw. III. 1344.<sup>1</sup>)

Hec Indentura facta inter nobilem virum Willelmum de Clyntone comitem Huntyndone, nuper Custodem Castri Dovor' et quinque portuum, ex una parte, et Bartholomeum de Burghasshe militem, ex altera, testatur quod

<sup>1</sup> The following documents are here printed *in extenso*, with the exception of a few doubtful words.

die Sabati in vigilia sancti Thome apostoli, anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii a conquestu Anglie decimo septimo, Regni vero sui Francie quarto, predictus Comes liberavit prefato Bartholomeo, virtute brevis domini Regis patentis eidem Comiti directi, Castrum et quinque portus predicta cum pertinentiis et cum armaturis, victualibus, et omnibus aliis rebus in eodem castro existentibus, in forma subscripta, videlicet, in CAPELLA ; j. cupam argenteam deauratam cum j. coopertorio pro corpore Christi imponendo, j. coopertorium de serico nodat' ad pendendum ultra dictam cupam, iiij. calices, quorum j. deaurata, ij. turribilia argentea, j. parvum vas ad modum navis ad incensum imponendum, quinque corporalia, xij. baudekyns quorum sex debiles et nullius valoris, ix. pannos de serico veteres et putrefactos, j. casulam, j. tunicam cum almatica,<sup>2</sup> j. capam chori de rubeo samito, j. casulam de purpure samito, j. casulam baudekyn. Item, alias sex casulas de cerico cum ij. capis chori de cerico, j. capam Baudekyn, j. tunicam cum almatica<sup>2</sup> de cerico veterem, viij. albas quarum iiij. valde debiles, iiij. amictas, iiij. stolas, iiij. fanons, vij. tuellas pro altar', ij. manutergia, j. tuellam de serico cum capit' de velveto pro patena tenenda, ij. missalia, j. portofor', j. antiphanar', j. librum continentem legend' et antiphanar' sanctorum, ij. gradalia cum troper', ij. spalteria<sup>3</sup> quorum j. debile, ij. tropera, j. processionale debile, j. pheretrum coopertum cum platis argent' pro reliquiis imponendis, ij. pelves argenteos, j. auriculare vetus de serico, j. vetus coopertorium ad ponendum super sacrarium, nullius valoris, xxvij. bursas de serico et samito, xix. bursas de panno lineo in dicto feretro et extra, cum reliquiis, j. candelabrum de cupro deaurato, iiij. candelabra de ferro, j. velum quadragesimale debile, j. pixidem argenteum, j. pixidem eburneum, iiij. superpelicia debilia, ij. cistas ad imponenda omnia supradicta, ij. lectoria de ferro, ij. cathedras de ferro, j. perticam de ferro pro cereis superponendis, j. crucifixum de cupro fixum super unum baculum processionale, et ij. scalas. Item, in AULA ; quinque tabulas dormientes, j. tabulam vocatam coppebord, iiij. tabulas mobiles, ij. longas bordas, iiij. longas formulas, vj. parvas formulas, quinque tristellas, j. skren ante caminum in camera, j. doleum vacuum pro elemosina imponenda, j. barelle pro armaturis rollandis, j. candelabrum ferreum fixum in muro cum quinque floris ferri, et ij. scalas. Item, in MARESCH' ; j. par de boefs, iiij. paria fergiarum. Item, in PISTRINA ; ij. algeas ad pastum. Item, in BRACINA ; ij. fornaces de plumbo. Item, in COQUINA ; iiij. dressoria, ij. plumbe fixe in fornace, j. mortarium fixum in terra, j. bukette magnum ferro ligatum pro petris tractandis usque ad turrim. Item, in DOMO FONTIS infra Dungone ; j. bukette debile cum j. cathena de ferro, j. magnum cable ad aquam hauriendam. Item, in FABRICA ; ij. maides,<sup>4</sup> ij. bicorn', iiij. martellos magnos, iiij. martellos parvos, ij. tenaces magnas, quinque tenaces parvas, ij. instrumenta ad ferrum cindendum, iiij.<sup>or</sup> instrumenta ferrea ad claves inficiendos, ij. paria flaborum, j. folour de ferro, j. mola de petra versatilis, pro ferro acuendo, et ij. ligamina de ferro pro j. buketto. Item, in DOMO ET CUSTODIA INGENIA TORIS ; j. cable magnum continens xl. brachia. Item, j. aliud cable continens xxx. brachia, pro ingeniis tendendis, iiij. fundas novas pro ingeniis cum cordis novis, ij. cables vocat' hauusers pro dictis ingeniis, iiij. cordas ad maeremium tractandum, xxvij. cluvas<sup>5</sup> de magno filo pro cordis ad

<sup>2</sup> Sic, for dalmatica.

<sup>3</sup> Sic, for Psalteria.

<sup>4</sup> These appear by comparison with the French document to have been anvils.

<sup>5</sup> A clue or ball of thread, &c., called also a bottom. "Clowchyn or clowe, glomus, globus, glomicillus." — Prompt. Parv.

ingenia faciendis, j. patella ferrea, j. ladel ferr' pro plumbo infundendo, ij. crowes de ferro, j. molam parvam de petra pro ferro acuendo. Item, in MAGNA TURRI; quinque dolea et j. pipam mellis unde de j. doleo deficiunt viij. pollices, et de alio deficiunt ij. pollices, et de alio deficiunt xvj. pollices, et de alio xv. pollices, et de quinto xj. pollices, et de pipa deficiunt xx. pollices. Item, j. molendinum manuale et ij. molas pro eodem. Item, in MOLENDINO VENTRIC';<sup>6</sup> iiij. telas sufficientes et ij. debiles, et ij. molas competentes cum ferrament'. Item, in DOMO ARMORUM; iiij. springald magnas cum toto atilo preter cordas. Item, quinque minores springald sine cordis, et ij. parve springald modici valoris, l. arcus de tempore Regis avi, elvj. arcus de tempore Regis nunc, cxxvj. arbalistas de quibus xxxiiij. arbaliste de cornu ad duos pedes, et ix. de cornu ad unum pedem, et iiij. magne arbaliste ad turrm.<sup>7</sup> Item, xliij. baudrys, vij.<sup>xx</sup> et ix. garbas sagittarum, lvij. sagittas large barbatas, xxv. haubergons debiles et putrefactos, xxij. basenett' debiles de veteri tour, xj. galee de ferro, de quibus vj. cum visers, xx. capellas de ferro, xxij. basenett' coopertos de coreo de veteri factura debiles et putrefactos, xxv. paria cirotecarum de platis nullius valoris, xj. capellas de nervis de pampilon' depictas, xxx. haketons et gambesons nullius valoris, ix. picos, ij. trubiell',<sup>8</sup> j. cenevectorium cum j. rota ferro ligata, j. cunam, iiij. instrumenta pro arbalistis tendendis, cxviiij. lanceas quarum xviiij. sine capitibus, j. cas cum sagittis Saracenorum, ciij. targett' quorum xxxiiij. nullius valoris, j. veterem cistam cum capitibus quarellorum et sagittarum debil', ij. barell', vj. bukett' cum quarellis debilibus non pennatis, j. cistam cum quantitate capitum quarellorum et quandam quantitatem de Calketrappis in j. doleo. Item, m. vj.<sup>c</sup> et xxviiij. garroks de majori forma.<sup>9</sup> Item, iiij.<sup>xx</sup> garroks de eadem forma sine capitibus. Item, m. vj.<sup>c</sup> et xxij. garroks de minori forma. Item, sigillum officii castri et iiij. cistas, quarum ij. debiles et sine ceruris, j. rotulum vocatum Domesday in castro. Item, j. compositionem passagii Dovorr' et diversa filacia brevium et rotulos Curie. Item, quinque cathenas ferreas. In cujus rei testimonium tam predictus Comes quam predictus Bartholomeus hiis Indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt die et anno supradictis. Item, liberavit ibidem duo magna Ingenia cum toto apparatu cum xx. magnis peciis plumbi. Item, quinque wagas de plumbo in manibus magistri domus Dei Dovorr'.

(Indenture dated Jan. 26, 35 Edw. III. 1361.)

Ceste endenture fait au chastel de Dovere le xxvj. jour de Janvier, lan du Roy Edward tiercez trent et quintz comenceant, par entre mons' Robert de Herle Conestable du Chastell de Dovorre et gardein de synk portz, dune

<sup>6</sup> "Ventricum molendinum" is the usual term, but ventitium occurs also, and ventile, ventorium, &c. The final c in the contracted word in our text may possibly be t.

<sup>7</sup> Sic, possibly "ad turnum"—balista de torno, or a tour, perhaps from some peculiarity in the mechanism by which the bow was bent. "Torni ad opus balistarum" occur; also "carelli garrotoz ad tor," possibly a kind of *vireton*, or whirling shaft.

<sup>8</sup> Possibly the diminutive of "Truble; beche ou pioche."—Roquefort.

<sup>9</sup> Garroks, or Garrots, appear to have been a larger kind of missiles, of a similar nature to quarrels for the cross-bow, but evidently differing in some essential respect, although Meyrick and other writers seem to conclude that they were identical. In the additions to Ducange, *v. Garrotus*, it is conjectured that the Garrots were large shafts propelled by espringals: Guiart describes them as feathered with brass, and thrown by those engines.

parte, et mons' Johan Fitz Sire Gyles de Beauchampe, executour du testament mons' Johan de Beauchampe de Warewik' nadgares conestable illoeques, dautre part, tesmoigne que le dit mons' Robert ad resceu de dit mons' Johan al oepe nostre seigneur le Roi les chosez seuz escritz, cestasavoir. DEINS LA EGLISE ; j. coupe de coper endorre, j. couverture pur coverer la dit coupe de sai, j. buste de yvore pur le corps nostre seigneur, deinz la dit coupe, iiij. chalices dont ij. endorrez, ij. ensensers dargent, j. petit vessel dargent fait en maner dun neef, j. esquiler dargent peisant iiij. d. iiij. corporeauz, vij. baudekyns, j. chesible, ij. aubes, ij. stoles, ij. fanons, ij. copes, ij. tuncles, touz dun colour, du don' le Roi, j. chesible qest apelle Cardokes mantel, j. paire de vestementes de velvet rouge ove raies dor ov tot lapparelle, j. autre vestiment de samite rouge dount les parures nacordeint peint' a la chesible, ij. amys, j. aube, iiij. surplis, v. tuelles pur lautier, ij. autres tuelles pur le lavatoe,<sup>1</sup> j. tuelle de say ove chif de velvet ove quele la patene serra, tenuz, ij. missales febles, j. grael, j. porthors feble, j. antifoner feble, j. legender, j. antifoner des seinz febles, j. troper, ij. saltiers, j. autre troper, j. fretre covere de plates dargent pur les reliques, ij. basyns dargent, xxv. bourses de say et de samite, xvij. bourses de lienge drape in le dit fertre et dehors ove reliques, j. chaundeler de coper endorre, ij. chaundelers de feer, j. bust dargent, ij. cofrez pur eins metre les avantditz chosez, ij. lectournes de feer, ij. chaires de feer, j. perche<sup>2</sup> de feer pur les serges surmettre, j. crusifix de coper fichez sur un bastone, ij. escheiles. En la SAL ; v. tables dormauntz, j. table appelle cupbord, v. tables meofeibles dount ij. longues, iiij. longues fourmes, vj. petitez fourmes, v. trestelles, j. skryne pur le chymene, j. tonelle pur les asmoignes einsmettre. En MERSCHALO' ; j. paire de beofs, iiij. paire de Gyves. En la PISTRINE ; ij. trowes pur past. En BRACERIE ; j. fornays de plome. En la QUISINE ; iiij. dressours, ij. plomes fichez, j. fornais gros, j. morter fiche en terre. En meson de la FONTAINE ; j. boket lie du feer ov j. cheyne et j. cable feble et poruz, j. boket lie de feer, pur pieres traher tanque a tour. En la FORGE ; ij. andefeltes de fer, j. andefelte debruse, j. bikore, ij. slegges, iiij. hameres, vj. paires tanges dount deux grosses, iiij. pensons febles, ij. nailletoules pur clause in ieels faire, iiij. paire bulghes dount une novell, j. peer moler, ij. fusels de feer aicele, j. paire de wynchies as mesme la peer, j. trow de peer pur ewe, j. hurthestaf de feer, j. cottyngyre, j. markyngyre, une cable vels et pourz. En la GRAUNT TOUR ; v. toneaux et j. pipe de meel, dount de j. des toneaux failont viij. poudes, dun autre des toneaux xij. poudes, de la tierceze rien remaint, de la quarte failent xij. poudes, de la quinte failent xxiiij. poukes, et de la pipe failont xiiij. poudes, j. molynz manuel, et ij. peers moleres aicelez, j. molyns avent, ij. peers moleres covenantes ove feramentz pur yeels. En le dit Chastelle en DIVERSEZ TOUREZ ; noefs espringales ove tote lour necearies et apparailz bonz et covenantes dount ij. grosses. En la MESON DES ARMOURS ; vj. aketons covenantes, xxvj. aktons febles et de pitit value, vj. paire de plates febles dount iiij. de nulle value, habrejons et autres hernous de maile il ad qe nest de nulle value, xij. paire de gaunz de plate febles et de nulle value, j. brustplate pur Justes, deux avant-plates, xix. chapels de feer, xj. helmes febles, xiiij. basynetez tinez ove

<sup>1</sup> Sic. "lavatoire" in another Indenture, 34 Edw. III.

<sup>2</sup> In another Indenture—"percher de fer;" in the Latin—"pertica."

umbres febles, et autre basynet et palet debruses et porus qe sount de nulle value,<sup>3</sup> vj. capels de nerfs febles, xl. targes febles, l. launcez ove testes et xxvj. sanz testes, ij. cornals, j. grate pur joutes,<sup>4</sup> xxvj. alblastes bones et covenables, xxiiij. alblastes debrusez et poruz, qe sont de nulle value, ij. cofres pleinz de quareles pur alblastes, et ij. boketes et ij. bariles pleinz de quareles pur alblastes, xxxij. arcz bonez et covenables et cx. arcz feblez et veus dount plusours sont porus et debruses, iiij.<sup>xx</sup> garbes de seetes febles, j. viel cofre ove testes de quareles, iiij. cofres pleinz dez quareles pur espringales, j. paire polains, xxx. baudreyes febles et porus, xxiiij. arc pur arblastes de corn saunz teilers, iiij. arcezz de vis vels et febles, iiij. vis pur les dit arcezz tendre febles et porus,<sup>5</sup> j. coffyn ov seetes pur j. arc<sup>6</sup> de Turkeye, ij. toneaux dont en lautre un grant partie de kalktrapes, auxint cheivez et aultrez instrumentz de feer pur engynz, j. pael velx debruse, j. graunt caudronne velx et debruse, j. cofre ove feer lie feble, j. boket ove feer lie. En le MASONRIE; ix. pikoisez, ij. tribul'. En LESCHEQER; le seal du office du chastelle, j. cofre lie ove feer, ij. rodeles<sup>6</sup> appellez domesday, et diverse fiales<sup>7</sup> de briefs et des rodles des Courtez, auxint j. quaier en quel sont cotenuz tous les clems<sup>8</sup> de v. po[r]tez et du lour membres, auxint j. quaier de paper de la compte William barre<sup>9</sup> nadgaires Receyvour de Chastelle suisdit de trois anz. En tesmoignance de queles chosez les ditz mons' Robert et Johan as y cestes ount mys lour seales. Done au dit Chastiel jour et an suisditz.

A few explanatory notes on certain passages in the foregoing documents may be acceptable to the reader. The Indentures commence with a full enumeration of the sacred ornaments, vestments, service books, &c., in the *Capella*, being doubtless the cruciform structure adjoining to the Roman pharos, and of which much has been said by those who have sought to establish the remote antiquity of that church, connecting its history with the name of King Lucius or of St. Augustine. It may suffice to remark that such a theory appears to have been chiefly countenanced by the extensive use, in its construction, of bonding courses of tile sometimes regarded as Roman. It is, however, possible that scarcely any portion of this curious building is of earlier date than Norman times. Although this first section of the inventory is remarkably full and detailed, and may serve to show that even in the stronghold of war, sacred things were regarded with singular respect, yet many items in the chapel are described as—

<sup>3</sup> The same head-pieces occur in the Indenture between Ralph Spigurnal and the Executors of Robert de Herle, dated 7 July, 38 Edw. III. (1364.) "xiiij. bacenett' tinnat' cum umbrer' debil' et alii bacenett' et palett' fract' et nullius valoris; vi. capell' de nervo debil', &c." This early mention of metal, probably iron, tinned, deserves notice. It is however certain that the process of tinning metal was known to mediæval artificers.

<sup>4</sup> "j. grate pro hastiludiis." *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Compare the Indenture 38 Edw. III. before cited.—"xxiv. arcus pro balist' de corn' sine tellur', iv. arcus de vyz veteres et debiles, iiij. vyz pro eisdem arcubus

tendendis debiles et putr', j. cophinum cum sagittis pro j. arcu de Turkeye."

<sup>6</sup> *Roll'*, in another Indenture. Probably Rolls of tenements and services. Of various Rolls called Domesday, see Ellis, *Introd.* vol. i. p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> *Flas*, in another Indenture; in the Latin documents—*flacia* or *filacia* brevium, namely, files, from the mode of forming documents into bundles by a string or narrow thong on which they were *enfilé*, or filed.

<sup>8</sup> *Chiefs*, in another Indenture; in the Latin, "j. quatern' cont' clam' quinque portuum," claims of the Cinque ports.

<sup>9</sup> William Barry, as the name is elsewhere written.

*debiles—putrefactos*, and others were found to be old or of no value. There were originally three *capellani*, whose duties appear to have been set forth with considerable precision; <sup>1</sup> at the Reformation the number was reduced to one, and the services were performed in the ancient church until about 1690, when it became ruinous.

We then proceed to the hall, probably the ancient *Aula Arthuri*, which, with the king's kitchen and other offices, appears to have occupied the space on the north-east side of the Keep.<sup>2</sup> The simple furniture of the hall deserves attention; it comprised five standing tables, namely on fixed legs, such as the Frankelein's "table dormant in his halle," in Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, which "stode redy covered alle the long day." There were also moveable tables, composed of boards placed on trestles, long forms, and a table called "Coppebord." This last is described in another Indenture as "j. tabicula pro ciphis supponendis," the primary meaning of the term being simply a little side-table on which the cups were placed,—not a closet, as the word is now used. In the curious account of the Feast in the Middle Temple Hall, as formerly given on All Saints' Day, mention is made of "the cupboard in the middle of the hall;" its position having been apparently in front of the dais, and a table is still there placed, at which grace is said, but the cups have long since forsaken it.<sup>3</sup>

Some provision for comfort appears in the Castle Hall in the form of a screen before the chimney, and there was an empty barrel to receive the broken victuals, doubtless by way of alms, which at more stately tables were placed in the ship (*nef* or *navis pro elemosinis*), which sometimes circulated on wheels, like a modern decanter-waggon.<sup>4</sup> The alms' bucket still continues in use at Winchester College, and it is placed under the charge of one of the scholars, who is styled *Ollæ præfectus*.

There was also found in the *Aula* a barrel "pro armaturis rollandis." Armour of mail was cleaned from rust by a simple process of friction, namely by rolling it in a barrel, probably with sand, and this continued in use as late as 1603, as appears by the inventory of Hengrave Hall, where was found in the armoury—"one barrel to make clean the shirts of maile and gorgetts." Eastern nations, by whom mail is still worn, brighten it, as Sir S. Meyrick observes, by shaking it in a sack with bran and sand. Vinesauf describes the warriors of Cœur de Lion as whirling their hauberks for this purpose,—*"Rotantur lorice ne rubigine squallescant."* A curious tenure of land is found in a document of the times of King John, Monast. Angl., Caley's edit., vol. vi., p. 625. It was held "pro servicio rotandi unam loricam semel in anno," &c. In another also of the Dovor Castle

<sup>1</sup> See Darell's Dovor Castle, p. 43; Lyon's History of Dovor, vol. ii. p. 36.

<sup>2</sup> Darell, p. 36.

<sup>3</sup> Dugdale, Orig. Jurid. p. 204. See the note in Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 109, on the word "Cupburde, *abacus*;" also, Mr. J. G. Nichols' Glossary to the Unton Inventories, p. 41. In the Indenture for building the hall at Hengrave in 1538, is this passage—"The said hall to have 2 coberds, one benithe, at the sper, with a tremor, and another at the hygher tables ende, without a tremor; and the cobards they be made the facyon of

livery, that is without doors." Gage's Hengrave, p. 42. The "sper" was the screen at the lower end of the hall; a trimmer signifies, in carpentry, a projecting support, and in roofing, a piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists. These cupboards were evidently small side-tables, and rich carpets of tapestry were used to cover them. The livery cupboards appear to have been formed with small closets and doors.

<sup>4</sup> See Mr. Hudson Turner's Usages of Domestic Life, Archæol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 266.

Indentures mention is made of “j. barell ferrat’ pro armaturis Regis mundandis, j. grate de acere pro armaturis Regis mundandis.”

The *Marescallia* or Marshalsea occurs next to the Hall, and its contents were limited to gyves and other appliances of a prison, one of the proper functions of the Marshal having been the punishment of offenders. The Marshalsea Tower, or Peverell’s Tower, still exists. We here find a pair of “boefs,” or, as written in another indenture, “de beoves ad prisonas mancipandos.” The word occurs also as “boves,” in the French documents “*beofs—boefs*.” This was doubtless a *collistrigium*, a yoke for the neck, a kind of pillory. Its name must be derived from its resemblance to the yoke for oxen, sometimes called an ox-bow.<sup>5</sup> Plautus uses the word *Boia*, signifying fetters for the neck of a prisoner; it occurs likewise frequently in mediæval writers, and in old French *Buies* has the same meaning.<sup>6</sup> In regard to the “*paria fergiarum*,” or, as in another indenture, “*fugearum*,” it appears by the French documents that they were gyves, fetters for the legs, but the term has not been found elsewhere.

The limits of our present purpose will not admit of the endeavour fully to explain the numerous archaisms and technical terms occurring in these documents. In the inventory of the Forge, especially, there are some terms of the craft which we must leave to those who may be conversant with such details. It is singular to observe that no stores are mentioned indicating that any provision of food was made for the inmates of the castle, with the exception only of honey, of which a considerable quantity appears amongst the contents of the Great Tower, in every indenture which has been examined. It was probably used for making mead. There was a windmill, and hand-mills, but we find no store of any grain or other provisions.

The most curious portion of the indentures under consideration is that occurring under the head of the “*Domus Armorum*,”—the old Arsenal, in which even in the times of Elizabeth her chaplain Darell saw arms so ancient that they had been commonly regarded as Roman. Amongst the munitions enumerated in the foregoing documents we are struck by the variety of crossbows and missiles appertaining to the more simple mode of warfare practised in earlier times. It may safely be assumed that gunpowder was used in the campaign of Edward III. in 1346, as has been shown by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in a valuable memoir communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.<sup>7</sup> The earliest of these documents, however, which I have had the opportunity of examining, in which any allusion occurs to this important change in mediæval warfare, is found in the indenture between William Latimer and Andrew Guldeford, late constable of Dover Castle, dated April 1, 46 Edw. III. (1372.) We here find amongst the munitions of the fortress—“*cc. garbas sagittarum. vj. gones.*”

Amongst numerous items in the Arsenal deserving of consideration, there are two to which I must briefly advert. One of these is the mention of a kind of head-piece, as far as I am aware hitherto unnoticed,—“*xij.*

<sup>5</sup> “*Boia, quasi jugum bovis.*” Isidorus. Palsgrave gives the term “Oxe bowe that gothe about his necke, *Collier de beuf*.” Eclaircissement de la langue Francoyse.

<sup>6</sup> See Ducange, under *Boia*, *Boga*,

*Bodia*, &c.; and his Dissertation xx. on Joinville, where he shows that the old French *Buies* were identical with *Boia*. Villaneus terms them *Bove*.

<sup>7</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 379.

capellas de nervis de pampilon' depictas." These may possibly be the same which in a later inventory, in French, are described as "capels de nerfs febles." It is difficult to understand the construction of these head-pieces. It seems certain that from the close of the thirteenth century means were devised to produce defences of less cumbrous nature than armour of iron, and amongst these was the use of *balayn*, *balena*, or whalebone, giving to padded or quilted garments a certain degree of solidity. For such a purpose the tough and elastic properties of animal sinew may likewise have been rendered available, but it must be left to future investigation to determine how the *nervi* were compacted so as to form any protection for the head, whether for instance they were placed in ribs, as was probably the case in regard to the brassarts and gloves armed with whalebone, *manicæ* and *cirotecæ de balayn*. In the present instance the *capellæ* appear to have been painted, and in default of any certain information it may be conjectured that the phrase *de pampilon*' implies that either in construction or the painted ornament of the surface, they bore some resemblance to the scaly bearing in heraldry<sup>8</sup> termed by the French *papelonne*, and representations of such scaled defences are supplied both by MSS. and monumental effigies, as shown by Mr. Hewitt in one of his valuable memoirs in this Journal. (Vol. viii. p. 299.) In documents cited amongst the additions to Ducange, mention is made, in 1273, of a *capellus Pampiloniæ*, and, in 1319, of a *capellus de Pampalona*, but the term is left without any explanation.<sup>9</sup> The supposition that it may have been derived from Pamplona or Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, appears well deserving of consideration,

It is singular to find amongst the munitions of a fortress, which from its position was not exposed to assaults in which horsemen could engage, a large quantity of caltraps, usually employed against cavalry. In an indenture of 16 Edw. III. the item is found—"j. barelle cum MM. DCCCC. calketrapp', m. quarell', iiij. springald', cc. parve olle terree et iij. dolei pro eisdem imponendis, cum sex seruris." Large stores, both of caltraps and small earthen pots, are comprised amongst the munitions in other indentures which I have examined. The occurrence of the latter with caltraps, and carefully stowed away in barrels with double locks, seems to imply that they could not have been destined for any homely or culinary purposes. It has been suggested that these earthen *ollæ* may have been used like the caltraps, and that when thrown under horses' feet, the sharp sherds freshly broken would prove equally injurious. It seems, however, more probable that these earthen jars were intended to be filled in time of siege with Greek fire or some inflammatory compound, and to be thrown amidst the assailants like the hand-grenades of modern times. The use of such missiles has been shown by Reinaud and Favé, in their learned Treatise "*du Feu Gregeois*."

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<sup>8</sup> See various illustrations of this bearing in Palliot, p. 521, under the word *Papelonne*.

<sup>9</sup> Hollyband, in his "*Treasure of French Tongue*," 1580, renders "*Habillement de Bureau*—a coate of changeable

colours for servantes, slighte rugge or pampilion;" and amongst expenses for dress of Richard Fermor, in 1590, is the item, "For pampilion for the hose, xij. d." Compare "*Pampee, etoffe a fleurs*." Roquefort.