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## FABRIC ROLL OF ROCHESTER CASTLE.

AMONG the documents deposited in the Public Record Office, there is a series of "Ministers' Accounts" relating to the repairs of ROCHESTER CASTLE in the time of Edward III., one of which we here present to our readers. Although on the Pipe, and in other miscellaneous Rolls, we have general entries of repairs done to this fortress, yet they furnish us with very few particulars. The Roll before us is the earliest record with which we are at present acquainted, in which the details of repairs to this Castle are minutely given.<sup>1</sup> They are thus headed:—<sup>2</sup>

"Particule Compoti JOHANNIS<sup>3</sup> PRIORIS ROFFENSIS, Capitalis Magistri operacionum Regis apud CASTRUM ROFFENSE. De receptis, misis, et expensis per ipsum factis in eisdem operacionibus, ab xi die Junii, anno regni Regis EDWARDI TERCII post conquestum xli<sup>o</sup> (1367-8) usque xi diem Januarii proxime sequentem, anno xliij<sup>o</sup> (1368-9), per visum et testificacionem WILLELMI DE BASYNG magistri hospitalis de STRODE, et GILBERTI GELDEWENE supervisoris et Contrarotulatoris operacionum predictorum in Castro predicto."

Then follows the detail of Receipts for which the Master of the Works charges himself, to the amount of £1203. 15s. 4d.; and he next proceeds to those of Expenditure. They are written in abbreviated Latin, which we render into English as follows:—

<sup>1</sup> See Post Note, p. 131.

<sup>2</sup> For the annotations to this paper we are mainly indebted to Richard Hussey, Esq., F.S.A.

<sup>3</sup> John de Hertlip or Hertley.—*Anglia Sacra*.

*Purchase of Stone.*

Paid to Walter Byle, for 16 tons<sup>1</sup> of Beer freestone, bought of him for the works of our Lord the King in Rochester Castle, at 10s. per ton,—£8.

To Walter Coteler, for 18 tons of Beer freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 9s. 6d. per ton,—£8. 11s.

To Walter Byle, for 21 tons of Beer freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 9s. per ton,—£9. 9s.

To Thomas Ryder, for 62 tons of Caine<sup>2</sup> freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 9s. per ton,—£27. 18s.

To Henry de Yeflee, for 13 tons of Stapelton freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 8s. per ton,—118s.

To Thomas Fitz John, for 32 tons of Stapelton freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 8s. per ton,—£12. 16s.

To Philip Prophet, for 44 tons of Reygat<sup>3</sup> freestone, bought of him for the said works, at 6s. per ton,—£13. 4s.

To brother Robert Donyngton [Fri Robto Donyngton], for 195 tons of freestone from Farlegh,<sup>4</sup> bought of him for the said works, at 3s. 4d. per ton,—£32. 10s.

To Ralph Crompe, for 6 large pieces of Stone from Bocton,<sup>5</sup> bought of him for making lintels (*lintell*) for the said works, at 3s. 4d. the piece,—xxs.

To the said Ralph for one large piece of stone, called 'Nowel,'<sup>6</sup> bought of him for the said works,—2s. 6d.

<sup>1</sup> 'Pond Dol,' which we suppose to be the expression for Ton Weight, and so we render it throughout the Roll.

<sup>2</sup> *i. e.* Caen, in Normandy.

<sup>3</sup> *i. e.* Reigate, Surrey.

<sup>4</sup> Proved by other portions of these Fabric Rolls to be Fairlight, in Sussex, between Winchelsea and Hastings, still called by the common people, Farleigh.

<sup>5</sup> Boughton Monchensea, or Monchelsea, about four miles south of Maidstone; quarries much worked to this day.

<sup>6</sup> 'Newel,' the central pillar round which the steps of a winding stairs turn: the end of each step is generally worked so as to form a portion of the Newel; the term is here applied to the entire steps. It will be observed throughout this Roll, that many of the stones were delivered from the quarry actually cut to their shapes ready for the builder, evidently the practice in those days. In the early part of the year 1859, on reopening some old quarries at Dean Street, in East Farleigh, several ancient fragments of finished stonework were found, such as parts of a Holy-water Stoup, arched mouldings and cusps of windows, etc. etc. The

To the said Ralph and his partners, for 60 pieces of stone, called 'Nowel,' bought of them for the said works, at 2s. per piece,—£6.

To the same, for 391 $\frac{3}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Crest,'<sup>1</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 16d. per foot,—£26. 2s. 4d.

To the same, for 44 $\frac{1}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Crest,' bought of them for the said works, at 12d. per foot,—44s. 4d.

To the same, for 47 $\frac{3}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Crest,' bought of them for the said works, at 10d. per foot,—39s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

To the same, for 40 feet of stone, called 'Lerner,'<sup>2</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 12d. per foot,—40s.

To the same, for 27 feet of stone, called 'Spaces,'<sup>3</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 10d. per foot,—22s. 6d.

To the same, for 408 $\frac{3}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Spaces,' bought of them for the said works, at 8d. per foot,—£13. 12s. 6d.

locality would have induced us to speak of them as actual remnants of the stones prepared for these works at Rochester Castle, but that the Farleigh of our Roll is decidedly to be identified with Fairlight, near Hastings, for the reasons given in the foot-note; besides which, the entry at page 121 is actually accompanied by a specific charge for freight from Winchelsea.

In a communication with Mr. Hussey on this subject, he writes,—“The stones specified are Maidstone rag, Boughton, Beer, Reigate, Fairlight, Stapleton, Caen, and Caen-Grese; and the only kind of all these which seems to have been worked in the quarry is that from Boughton: this is a hard strong stone, which would bear the journey in a finished state, without much risk of injury, and is worked with least difficulty immediately after it is dug; so there were these two reasons why this should have been worked before it left the quarry: moreover, the overland carriage from Boughton to the river would have been lightened by reducing the stone to its finished condition. The Maidstone rag, of course, needed no working, as this was for the rough walling; but the other stones are charged by the ton, showing that they were delivered in blocks not ready worked. The accounts do not speak of a great deal of masonry which must have been wanted, and therefore was worked out of this block stone at the building: for instance, no masonry connected with either doors or windows is once mentioned; and the stonework for the vault (“*vausura*”) within the gateway, for which a contract was made for the working and setting by piece-work, is not spoken of, though it was pretty sure to have been prepared on the spot from some of the stone delivered in block.

<sup>1</sup> Coping-stones, to cover the top of the walls and battlements.

<sup>2</sup> Stone worked with a projecting drip, to throw off the water and prevent it from running down the walls; the term is sometimes written Larmer and Lorimer.

<sup>3</sup> Coping-stones for the intervals, or *spaces*, between the battlements;



To the same, for  $290\frac{1}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Tablement,'<sup>1</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 6*d.* per foot,—£7. 5*s.* 1*½d.*

To the same, for  $817\frac{1}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Parpeincoins,'<sup>2</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 5*½d.* per foot,—£18. 14*s.* 6*¾d.*

To the same, for 1940 feet of stone, called 'Scuassheler,'<sup>3</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 20*s.* per hundred,—£19. 8*s.*

To the same, for  $44\frac{3}{4}$  feet of stone, called 'Paas,'<sup>4</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 20*s.* per hundred,—8*s.* 11*¼d.*

To the same, for 2220 feet of stone, called 'Squarassheler,'<sup>5</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 16*s.* per hundred,—£17. 15*s.* 2*¼d.*

To the same, for 60 feet of stone, called 'Pament,'<sup>6</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 8*s.* per hundred,—4*s.* 9*½d.*

To the same, for 529 feet of stone, called 'Urnell,'<sup>7</sup> bought of them for the said works, at 6*s.* per hundred,—31*s.* 8*¾d.*

To the same, for  $1850\frac{1}{2}$  tons of stone, called 'Rag,'<sup>8</sup> from Maidstone, bought of them for the said works, at 40*s.* per hundred,—£37. 0*s.* 2*¼d.*

these openings were frequently called *spaces* in medieval times, and are still occasionally so called by workmen.

<sup>1</sup> This was formerly a general name for all horizontal mouldings, such as base-mouldings, strings, and cornices; the word is often united with a second term descriptive of the position of the moulding, as *base-table*, *crest-table*.

<sup>2</sup> 'Perpent-coins;' squared stones extending across the face of a buttress, or across the end of a wall where exposed to view, so as to form the coin at both angles.

<sup>3</sup> 'Skew-ashlar;' squared stones with one face worked sloping, or *askew*, such as are used at the set-off of a buttress, or over a projection formed by a reduction in the thickness of a wall, to prevent the lodgment of wet.

<sup>4</sup> 'Pace;' flat paving-stones; a term formerly applied to a landing on a stairs, a broad step, and a portion of a floor raised above the general level, here given to stones fit for such works.

<sup>5</sup> 'Square-ashlar;' *ashlar* is a general term for all kinds of worked stone. Ashlar-quoins, which will be found hereafter, are pieces of plain squared stone for forming the angles of the walls, buttresses, etc.

<sup>6</sup> 'Pavement,' or paving-stones. Pament of a strete; *paviment*, *pauce*. —*Palsgrave*.

<sup>7</sup> We are unable to attempt any explanation of this term.

<sup>8</sup> Fragmentary stone of the district, used for the main substance of the walls.

To Thomas atte Pette, for 12 cart-loads of stone, called 'Rag,' bought of him for the same, in gross,—3s. 4d.

To the said Thomas, for 1 yard of squared chalk,<sup>1</sup> [j virg quaff crete], bought of him for the said works, in gross,—10s.

To John Walsh, for 33½ tons of block chalk [peti crete], bought of him for the said works, at 3d. per ton,—8s. 4½d.

To John Cappe, for 5000 tiles, bought of him for the said works, at 3s. 8d. per thousand,—18s. 4d.

And all the above were applied and expended in the works of the said Castle, besides those which are noted on the dorse of this Roll.

Sum,—£276. 8s. 5d.

#### *Burning Lime.*

To John Walsh, for making and burning 2950 quarters of lime, burnt with the King's coal, at the kiln (*thorale*) of the said John, from his own quarry, at 10s. 6d. per hundred,—£15. 9s. 8d.

And all expended in the works of the said Castle.

Sum,—£15. 9s. 8d.

#### *Smith's Work.*

To Master Stephen, Smith of the Tower of London, for the ironwork of 14 windows of the said Castle, bought of him, weighing 5797 lbs., the 100 being computed at five score, at 2d. per lb.—£48. 6s. 2d.

To William Byce, for 2102 lbs. of iron, bought of him for the said works, at 6s. 4½d. per hundred, more in all, 3d.—£6. 14s. 3d.

To the said William, for 30 sheaves [garb]<sup>2</sup> of steel, bought of him for the said works, at 8d. per sheaf,—20s.

To Mr. Stephen Smith, for an iron anvil, bought of him for the said works, weighing 221 lbs., the hundredweight being computed as above, at 2d. per lb.—36s. 10d.

To the same, for 12 'wrestlacches' of tinned iron, with their furniture, bought of him for the doors of the said Castle, at 5½d. a piece,—5s. 6d.

<sup>1</sup> Chalk was much used for internal vaulting in medieval buildings.

<sup>2</sup> "Garba aceris fit ex 30 peciis."—*Fleta*.

To the same, for 12 tinned iron rings,<sup>1</sup> with their furniture, bought of him for the same, at 4*d.* a piece,—4*s.*

To the same, for one lock bought of him for the same,—2*s.*

To the same, for 12 locks bought of him for the doors of the said Castle, at 17*d.* a piece,—17*s.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for 1 lock, bought of him for the same,—20*d.*

To the same, for 2 locks, bought of him for the same,—15*d.*

And all the aforesaid were applied and expended in the works of the said Castle, besides those which are noted on the dorse of this Roll.

Sum,—£59. 8*s.* 9*d.*

*Purchase of Nails.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for 100 great iron nails, called "Spykyng," bought of him for the said works,—18*d.*

To the same, for 350 iron nails, bought of him for the said works, at 12*d.* per hundred,—3*s.* 6*d.*

To the same, for 300 great iron nails, bought of him for the said works, at 11*d.* per hundred,—2*s.* 9*d.*

To the same, for 3350 iron nails, bought of him for the same, at 7*d.* per hundred,—19*s.* 6½*d.*

To the same, for 7100 iron nails, bought of him for the said works, at 5*d.* per hundred,—29*s.* 7*d.*

To Henry de War, for 1000 tinned iron nails,<sup>2</sup> bought of him for the doors of the said Castle,—8*s.*

To the same, for 2000 tinned iron nails, bought of him for the windows of the said Castle, at 4*s.* 9*d.* per 1000,—9*s.* 6*d.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for 1000 iron nails, called 'Prig,'<sup>3</sup> bought of him for the said works,—18*d.*

To the same, for 3500 iron nails, called 'Prig,' bought of him for the said works, at 15*d.* per thousand,—4*s.* 4½*d.*

And all the aforesaid were applied and expended to various uses of the said Castle.

Sum,—£3. 3*s.*

<sup>1</sup> Probably the handles for the latches above mentioned; ornamental ironwork was formerly often tinned.

<sup>2</sup> This and the next item include the large headed nails intended for ornamenting the doors and window-shutters,

<sup>3</sup> This appears to be the original of the term 'sprig,' now given to headless nails, which are called also 'brads.'

*Purchase of Timber.*

To John Salot, for 41 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the said works, at 2s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the piece, more in the whole 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,—£4. 18s. 4d.

To John Sandhell, for 18 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, in gross,—53s. 4d.

To John Smyth, for 32 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, at 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per piece,—51s. 4d.

To William Newport, for 10 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, in gross,—28s.

To William Sanskyn, for 10 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, in gross,—24s.

To John Becheman, for 12 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, in gross,—13s. 1d.

To John Heyton, for 6 pieces of oak timber, bought of him for the same, at 11d. per piece,—5s. 6d.

To John Clerk, for 5 sawn boards, called 'Rygol,'<sup>1</sup> bought of him for making the masons' moulds (*formis cementariorum*) for the said works, at 16d. a piece,—6s. 8d.

To John Pomfreyt, for 400 'estrichbords,'<sup>2</sup> called 'Wainscot,' bought of him for the doors, windows, and roofs for the said Castle, at 26s. per hundred,—104s.

To Richard de Euere, for 500 of the foresaid boards, bought of him for the same, at 22s. per hundred,—110s.

To Thomas Godet, for 40 oak boards, called 'Planchisbord,' bought of him for the foresaid works, at 6d. a piece,—20s.

To John Burgeys, for 28 poplar boards, bought of him for the same, in gross,—3s.

To Robert Couper, for 12 planks, called 'Shotbord,'<sup>3</sup> bought of him for the same, at a halfpenny a piece,—6d.

<sup>1</sup> 'Rygols' appear to be wooden patterns for the guidance of the masons in shaping stones; they are now usually formed of sheet-iron or zinc. When cut to represent the sections of mouldings, they are called *moulds*; but when made to represent the forms required to be given to stones which are to be fitted to each other, they are commonly called *templets*. The term is here applied to boards fit for making 'Rygols,' etc.; the moulds, or templets, are mentioned as the "*formæ cementariorum*." "Rewle: an instrument; *rigle*."—*Palsgrave*. "Reigle: a rule, canon, order, etc.; square, forme, patterne," etc.—*Cotgrave*.

<sup>2</sup> East country boards; the name 'wainscot' is still given to foreign oak.

<sup>3</sup> P Gutter boards,—shootboards.

To Thomas Burre, for 300 laths, bought of him for the same, in gross,—16*d*.

To Thomas Warde and John Hamon, for 333 pieces of timber, called 'Scaffotlogg,' bought of them for the said works, at 1½*d*. a piece,—41*s*. 7½*d*.

To Nicholas Lente, for 112 hurdles<sup>1</sup> (*clavis*), bought of him for the 'scaffolds,' at 1½*d*. each,—13*s*.

To the same, for 3600 withes<sup>2</sup> (*virgulis*), bought of him for the same, at 1½*d*. per 100,—4*s*. 6*d*.

And all the aforesaid were applied and expended in the works of the said Castle, besides those which are noted on the dorse of this Roll.

Sum,—£28. 19*s*. 2½*d*.

#### *Casting and Laying of Lead.*

To John Plomer, for 9 cartloads and 8 weighs (*waug*) of lead, for melting, casting, and laying on the roof of the said Castle, at 5*s*. per cartload, 13 to each dozen in the work, for boot (*pro avantagio*),—42*s*. 1*d*.

#### *Purchase of Sea-coal.*

To Richard Hanekyn and John Walsh, for 165 quarters of sea-coal, bought of them, for burning lime for the said works, at 20*d*. per quarter,—£13. 15*s*.

And all was expended in burning lime for the works of the said Castle, and in the works of the fabric thereof.

Sum,—£13. 15*s*.

#### *Purchase of Necessaries.*

To Robert Graftone, for 2 large quires of royal<sup>3</sup> (*real*) paper, bought of him for inscribing the journal of the works of the said Castle,—2*s*.

<sup>1</sup> Hurdles were formerly used for the floors of scaffolding, instead of planks, which are now usually employed for that purpose.

<sup>2</sup> These may have been withes, used, instead of ropes, for tying the scaffolding; or thatching sticks; or twigs, to be twisted into a wooden partition, instead of laths, to carry plastering.

<sup>3</sup> "Paper riall, or royall paper. Charta Claudiana, Regia, Imperialis, Macrocolon. Plin. A stature cubitalis magnitudine. *Papier Royal, Imperial.*"—*Huloet's Dict. translated by Higgins*, 1572.

To the same, for 6 quires of paper, bought of him for registering the letters, precepts, and other necessities concerning the said Castle, at 8*d.* per quire,—4*s.*

To the same, for red wax for the same, bought for sealing the said letters and precepts,—8*d.*

To Master William Herland, for 4 little brass wheels, bought of him to put in the hoisting engines (*vernys* or *verins*),<sup>1</sup> for drawing up the stone and timber on to the aforesaid works, at 3*s.* 4*d.* a piece,—13*s.* 4*d.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for 32 hand-barrows (*siueris*),<sup>2</sup> bought of him for the said works, at 10*d.* a piece,—26*s.* 8*d.*

To Richard Style, for 128 'treys,' bought of him, for carrying the mortar for the foresaid works, at 1½*d.* each,—16*s.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for a wheel, bought of him for one barrow (*siuera*),—4*d.*

To John Heyton, for 100 'speldes,' bought of him for making the fire for melting the lead,—4*s.*

To the same, for 600 'bilets,' bought of him for the same, at 9*d.* per 100,—4*s.* 6*d.*

To Gilbert Geldewyne, for 2 casks, bought of him for carrying the lime from Frenesby<sup>3</sup> to the said Castle, at 22*d.* a piece,—3*s.* 8*d.*

To John Skynner, for 53 cartloads of loam (*lutei*), bought of him for the floors (*aras*) and walls of the said Castle, in gross,—3*s.* 4*d.*

To Nicholas Lethenard, for 54 wooden beetles [*tribut*], bought of him for the said works, at 1*d.* each,—4*s.* 6*d.*

To Thomas Hankyn, for 16½ pounds of tin, bought of the same for tinning different instruments, at 4½*d.* per lb.,—20*s.*

To John Plomer, for 120 pounds of tin<sup>4</sup> for the leaden pipes, and making other joints in lead, bought of him at 3*d.* per lb.,—30*s.*

<sup>1</sup> The precise character of this machine we are unable to describe. It was constructed of timber, and appears to have been provided with two pulleys, or blocks, with brass wheels. It will be seen hereafter that this term is sometimes written 'fernys' and 'fernes.' "Varin: a wooden engine, consisting of two vices and a skruie, and serving to lift up great pieces of timber, or of artillery."—*Cotgrave*.

<sup>2</sup> "Cenovectorium: *chivière*."—*Gloss. de Lille*. "A hand-barrow: *civière, civière à bras*."—*Cotgrave*.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. Frindsbury, near Rochester.

<sup>4</sup> For making solder.

To Hamo Chaundeler, for 1 large broom (*scopa*), bought of him for the said works,—4*d*.

To the same, for 12lb. of pitch, bought of him, for the said works, in gross,—9½*d*.

To Richard Hanekyn, for 2½lbs. of wax, bought of him, for making cement, at 7*d*. per lb.,—17½*d*.

To the same, for 9lbs. of rosin, bought of him for the same, at 1½*d*. per lb.,—13½*d*.

To John Marchant, for an ox-hide, bought of him, curried, for covering a pair of bellows therewith, in gross,—8*s*. 6*d*.

To William Marchal, for a whetstone [*petra acutoſ*], bought of him, for sharpening the axes and other tools of the masons and carpenters,—6*s*. 8*d*.

To Robert Couper, for repairing and binding the wooden vessels of the said Castle, with wooden hoops for the same, bought of him at various times,—5*s*. 4*d*.

To the same, for one wooden well bucket [*situſ*] for drawing water and 1 wooden 'bokett' for carrying water, bought of him for the said works, at 7*d*. each,—14*d*.

To John Tornor, for 2 bowls [*boſſ*] and 6 'ladels,' bought of the same for the said works, in gross,—8*d*.

To Roger atte Fewe, for 1 pair of wheels, bought of him for the 'Poukweyn,'<sup>1</sup>—2*s*. 6*d*.

To the same, for repairing 3 pair of wheels, at Bokynghold,<sup>2</sup> viz. for making and fixing on new fellies, for carrying timber to Newheth,<sup>3</sup> for each pair, 2*s*.,—6*s*.

To William Sharnhale, for 3 trusses [*fassicis*] of hay,<sup>4</sup> bought of him, for plastering the walls of the said Castle,—3*d*.

To Nicholas Lethenard, for one sieve, bought of him for sifting lime and sand.

<sup>1</sup> This appears to have been some kind of wheeled truck, for moving timber and stone.

<sup>2</sup> Bokynghold was a royal manor, or park, of great extent, its demesnes being in the several parishes of Brenchley, Horsmonden, Marden, and Goudhurst. It had been formerly part of the possessions of the Creve-cœurs.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. New Hythe, a small hamlet in the parish of East Malling, on the banks of the Medway. There is still a wharf there; but in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and later, it was the great port for shipping goods from all the southern parts of Kent and a large part of the Weald.

<sup>4</sup> To be cut short, and mixed with the loam used for plastering the walls.

To John Lucas, for an iron anvil, hired from him for the said works,—3s. 4d.

To John Colyer, for 2 quarters of coals, bought of him for cementing<sup>1</sup> the stones, at 8d. the quarter,—16d.

To Adam Bocher, for grease, bought of him for greasing 'le Fernis'<sup>2</sup> and other necessities of the said Castle, in gross,—8d.

To Walter Compton, for rushes, bought of him, to cover the new walls of the said Castle against the frost, in gross,—13s. 4d.

To John Roper, for 2 hempen cables, bought of him for drawing up stone, timber, and other necessities on to the said Castle, 174lbs., at 1½d. per lb.,—21s. 9d.

To the same, for 7 hempen ropes, bought of him for the same, for drawing water, weighing 188 lbs., at 1½d. per lb.,—23s. 6d.

To Robert Graftone, for 7 skins of parchment, bought of him, for inscribing the roll of accounts, at 4d. a piece,—2s. 4d.

And all the aforesaid were applied and expended in the works of the said Castle, besides those which are noted on the dorse of this Roll.

Sum,—£12. 1s. 4½d.

#### *Carriage and Carting.*

To William Adekyn, for the freight of 13½ tons of Stapelton freestone from London to the said Castle, at 12d. per ton,—13s. 6d.

To the said William and his fellows, for freight for carrying 44 tons of Reygat freestone, from Batricheseye<sup>3</sup> to the said Castle, at 14d. per ton,—51s. 4d.

To Thomas Makerel and his fellows, for freight for carrying 195 tons of Farlegh stone from Wynchelsea to the said Castle, at 2s. per ton,—£19. 10s.

To Hugh Stace and his fellows, for freight for carrying 2289½ tons of Bocton and Maydestane stone from Maydestayne to the said Castle, at 5d. per ton,—£47. 13s. 11½d.

To John Walsh, for freight for carrying 33½ tons of block chalk [petrē crete] from Frendesby to the said Castle, at 2½d. per ton,—5s. 7d.

To the same John, for freight for carrying 360 quarters of

<sup>1</sup> Masons frequently use a cement for repairing their work, which requires the stones to be heated to make it adhere.

<sup>2</sup> See note to 'vernīs,' or 'verins,' p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Battersea.



lime from Frenchesby to the said Castle, at  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per quarter,—15s.

To John Belherst and his fellows, for the carriage of 66 large waggonloads of timber from the park of Bokynghfold to Neweheth, at 2s. 6d. the waggonload,—£8. 5s.

To the same, for the carriage of 48 waggonloads of timber from the aforesaid park to Neweheth, at 18d. per waggonload,—72s.

To the same, for the carriage of 40 cartloads of timber from the said park to Neweheth, at 12d. per cartload,—40s.

To John Becheman, for the carriage of 6 cartloads of timber from Stapelherst to Maydestane, at 8d. per cartload,—4s.

To John Halle and his fellows, for the carriage of timber at Neweheth, in ships, for the whole year, in gross,—23s. 4d.

To John Watte and his fellows, for the freight of 292 tons of timber from Maydestane and Neweheth to the said Castle, at 5d. per ton,—£6. 1s. 8d.

To Roger Sengle, for the freight of ten cartloads of lead from Westminster to the said Castle, at 12d. per cartload,—10s.

For the carriage of ironwork, iron, locks, nails, boards, and other necessities, as well from London as from other places, to the said Castle, in gross,—39s. 6d.

In the carriage of 44 tons of Reygate stone at Batriccheseye, by ship, in gross,—4s.

In the carriage and carting of ten cartloads of lead at Westminster, by ship, in gross,—5s.

To Richard atte Vyne, for freight of the stone of the doors, windows, and chimneys, at the Gore,<sup>1</sup> and for the carriage of 500 backstones<sup>2</sup> from the wall there pulled down, from Uperch to the said Castle, and for the carriage and cartage of the same; by ship, in gross,—15s.

Total,—£96. 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

### *Wages of Masons.*

For the wages of Simon Hook, mason, being there and di-

<sup>1</sup> A manor in Upchurch, formerly called Le Gare, once the seat of a family of that name, and afterwards belonging to the De Leybournes, and conveyed by Juliana de Leybourne (see 'Archæol. Cant.,' vol. i. p. 347) to the King. Our text implies that the house was now demolished.

<sup>2</sup> A kind of tile, used for forming the backs of fireplaces. In a later Roll is an entry, "Tegula vocata Backston pro caminis."

recting the masons' work of the said Castle, and working there 288 days within the aforesaid time, at per day, 8*d.*,—£9. 12*s.*

For the wages of Richard Bal, Walter Gerard, Peter Payn, Thomas Conyngbrook, John Rook, Richard Rook, John Stone, and Bartholomew Wrek, 8 masons working on the said works, at 6*d.* per day each, for 252 working days within the time aforesaid,—£50. 8*s.*

For the wages of William Croydon, mason, working on the said works, at 6½*d.* per day, for 47 working days within the time aforesaid,—21*s.* 6½*d.*

For the wages of Gilbert atte Ford, Henry Payn, and John Rook, three masons working upon the said works, at per day 5*d.* each, for 183 working days within the aforesaid time,—£11. 8*s.* 9*d.*

Total,—£72. 10*s.* 3½*d.*

*Setters'<sup>1</sup> work, by the piece.*

To William Sharnhale, for a vault (*vausura*) within the inner gate of the said Castle, to be set complete, according to a certain agreement, by task-work,—106*s.* 8*d.*

Total,—106*s.* 8*d.*

*Wages of Setters.*

For the wages of William Sharnhale, William Loder, Richard Baker, William Lamb, William Crompe, Hamo Loder, Hamo Man, Richard Pathe, Ralph Loket, Henry Randulf, and William Hale, namely, 11 setters, setting the stones with mortar on the said works, at 6*d.* per day each, for 180 working days within the aforesaid time,—£49. 10*s.*

For the wages of Geoffrey Beneyt, John Beneyt, Robert Irland, Walter Vynet, and Walter Lexham, namely, 5 setters, working on the said works, at 5½*d.* per day each, for 172 working days within the aforesaid time,—£19. 14*s.* 2*d.*

For the wages of John Chipenham, William Walewer, Roger Curteys, and William Thornes, namely, 4 setters, working on

<sup>1</sup> "Opera positorum ad tascam."—These are the masons who fix the ashlar stonework in its place in the building. The name, however, does not appear, in mediæval times, to have been confined to the workmen employed on the Ashlar, as "Rogh Setters" are mentioned in the contract for Fotheringhay Church, who were probably masons that built the ordinary walling.

the said works, at 5*d.* per day, for 175 working days within the aforesaid time,—£14. 11*s.* 8*d.*

For the wages of John Henill, a setter, working on the said work, at 4½*d.* per day, for 125 working days within the aforesaid time,—46*s.* 10½*d.*

For the wages of William Pathe, a setter, working on the said works, at 4*d.* per day, for 57 working days, within the aforesaid time,—19*s.*

For the wages of John Rykedon and Nicholas Pyk, 2 setters, working on the said works, at 3½*d.* per day each, for 172 working days, within the aforesaid time,—100*s.* 4*d.*

For the wages of William Lamb, a setter, working on the aforesaid works, at 3*d.* per day, for 97 working days, within the aforesaid time,—23*s.* 4*d.*

Total,—£93. 6*s.* 3½*d.*

#### *Carpenters' work, by the piece.*

To Henry atte Wode, for felling 36 oak trees at Bokyngfold, by a certain agreement, at task-work, at 2½*d.* each,—6*s.* 6*d.*

To the same, for felling, lopping [scindend], and squaring [scapuland] 22 oak trees, at task-work, at 14*d.* each,—25*s.* 8*d.*

To the same, for making one new building in the inner gateway (*pro j nova domo in interiori porta*) of the said Castle, in carpenters' work, with doors and windows pertaining to the same, according to a certain agreement at task-work,—£26. 13*s.* 4*d.*

Total,—£28. 6*s.* 6*d.*

#### *Wages of Carpenters.*

For the wages of Henry atte Wode, John Sharp, William Bereworth, Thomas Holbeme, and William Lymyndenne, namely, 5 carpenters, working at carpenters' work of the said Castle, as well in the wood as in the said Castle, at 6*d.* per day each, for 109 working days, within the aforesaid time,—£13. 12*s.* 6*d.*

For the wages of John Bryd and John Burgeys, 2 carpenters working on the said works, at 5½*d.* per day each, for 62 working days, within the aforesaid time,—56*s.* 10*d.*

For the wages of Henry Twysdenn and John Stace, 2 car-

penters, working at the said works, at 5*d.* per day each, within the aforesaid time,—54*s.* 6*d.*

For the wages of Robert Courthope, a carpenter, working at the said works, at 4½*d.* per day, for 47 working days, within the aforesaid time,—17*s.* 7½*d.*

For the wages of John Lymyndenn, a carpenter, working at the said works, at 3*d.* per day, for 83 working days, within the aforesaid time,—20*s.* 9*d.*

Total,—£21. 2*s.* 3½*d.*

#### *Wages of Smiths.*

For the wages of Robert Pende, a smith, for making divers ironwork, as well for the doors and windows as for other works of the said Castle, namely, for rides [gumph<sup>1</sup>], bands [vertine<sup>1</sup>], cramps, bands (*vinculis*), rings, bars, bolts, hooks, staples, large and small nails, irons for beetles [tribut<sup>1</sup>] and spades; in repairing, battering, and steeling axes [batacõe et asceracõe secur<sup>1</sup>] and other masons' tools, at 6*d.* per day, for 261 working days, within the aforesaid time,—£6. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Total,—£6. 10*s.* 6*d.*

#### *Wages of Plumbers.*

For the wages of John Plomer, a plumber, working on the works of the said Castle, in melting, casting, and laying lead, and for repairing various necessities, at 6*d.* per day, for 36½ working days, within the aforesaid time,—18*s.* 3*d.*

For the wages of Richard Plomer, a plumber, working on the said works, at 5*d.* per day, for 15 working days, within the aforesaid time,—6*s.* 3*d.*

For the wages of Peter Plomer, a plumber, working on the aforesaid works, at 4*d.* per day, for 21 days within the aforesaid time,—7*s.*

Total,—31*s.* 6*d.*

<sup>1</sup> The *gumphæ* are the hooks, or rides (as they are called in Kent), of the hinges, which are fixed in the jambs of the opening; the *vertenellæ* are the straps, or bands, fastened on the door, which fit on the hooks. "Gomphose: a fastening of one bone within another, as of a naile, or wedge into a piece of wood; so are the teeth set into the jawbone."—*Cotgrave*. "Vertenelles; charnières pour tenir le gouvernail suspendu à l'étambor."

*Wages of Carters.*

For the wages of Stephen Fynel, Nicholas atte Melle, Reginald Palmer, and James Baker, four carters, with their own carts, carrying stone, lime, chalk, mortar, sand, timber, loam, and other necessities, from the water and other places to the said Castle and to the works thereof, at 10*d.* per day each, for 176 working days, within the aforesaid time,—£29. 6*s.* 8*d.*

For the wages of Thomas atte Pette, William Panton, John Maykyn, and Thomas Thedom, four carters, carrying necessary things to the said works in their own carts, at 8*d.* per day each, for 125½ working days, within the aforesaid time,—£16. 14*s.* 8*d.*

Total,—£46. 1*s.* 4*d.*

*Task-work of Labourers.*

To John Emelyn and his fellows, for pulling down seven perches of the old wall of the said Castle, by task-work, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per perch,—30*s.* 4*d.*

Total,—30*s.* 4*d.*

*Wages of Labourers.*

For the wages of John Frensh, John Emelyn, John Shereday, and Robert Bratyl, four labourers, labouring and working on the said works, at 4*d.* per day each, for 203½ working days, within the aforesaid time,—£13. 11*s.* 4*d.*

For the wages of John Wylmynsherst and Richard Lande, two labourers, labouring and working on the said works, at 3½*d.* per day each, for 142½ working days, within the aforesaid time,—£4. 3*s.* 1½*d.*

For the wages of Walter Smyth, Andrew Randulf, William Lambe, Richard Pende, Roger Brown, Richard Baker, Robert Cappedehust, John Rundel, John atte Mër, John Clerk, Walter Proude, Richard Nase, Stephen Nichole, William atte Pette, William Spynner, Gregory Meller, Roger Stratford, Stephen Craye, John Kyng, William Trewelove, and Stephen atte Mör, 21 labourers, labouring and working on the said works, at 3*d.* per day each, for 262 working days, within the aforesaid time,—£68. 15*s.* 6*d.*

For the wages of John Puttelady, Robert Westwode, Walter

atte Herst, Adam Sokelyng, William Tut, John Westwode, John Osebarn, David Meller, John Colchester, John Silvester, John Tanner, Richard Dynot, Richard Man, John Poltre, John Aleyn, William Pope, and Robert (*sic*), 17 labourers, labouring and working on the said works, at 3*d.* per day each, for 236 working days, within the aforesaid time,—£50. 3*s.*

For the wages of Simon Maykyn, William Bek, John Boydyn, John Large, Thomas Bocher, Hugh Baker, Robert Godard, Adam Rolf, Geoffrey Bradelee, Paul Betyl, and Thomas Wellys, eleven labourers, labouring and working on the said works, at 3*d.* per day each, for 132 working days within the aforesaid time,—£18. 3*s.*

For the wages of William Boleye, a labourer, labouring and working on the aforesaid works, at 2½*d.* per day, for 242 working days, within the aforesaid time,—50*s.* 5*d.*

For the wages of John Beneyt, a labourer, labouring and working on the said works, at 2*d.* per day, for 156½ working days, within the aforesaid time,—26*s.* 1*d.*

Total,—£158. 12*s.* 5½*d.*

#### *Wages of Purveyor.*

For the wages of Richard Porter, Purveyor of the said Castle, assigned by commission of our Lord the King, to make divers purveyances, from the first day of February in the 42nd year of the reign of the said King Edward to the 11th day of January next following in the said year, for 345 days, the first day being reckoned, at 6*d.* per day,—£8. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Total,—£8. 12*s.* 6*d.*

#### *On the dorse of the Roll.*

The same renders account of 193 pieces of stone of 'Caine Grese'<sup>1</sup> and of Beer, worked and prepared for doors, windows, and other things belonging to the within-written works; 68½ feet of stone called 'Crest,' 36 feet of stone called 'Spaces,' 52 feet of stone called 'Parpeincoins,' 63 feet of stone called 'Asshelercoin,' 40 pieces of stone called 'Corbell,'<sup>2</sup> 27 pieces of stone called 'Nowel,' 595 feet of stone called 'Assheler,'

<sup>1</sup> Coarse-grained stone from the neighbourhood of Caen, in Normandy: the common Caen stone is remarkably fine-grained.

<sup>2</sup> A corbel is a stone projecting from a wall to support something above.

324 feet of stone called 'Urnell,' 300 tons of stone called 'Rag,' one 'mounceff'<sup>1</sup> of plaster of Paris;—and in the park of Bokyngfold, 105 large oak trees;—and at Neweheth, 3 large pieces of oak timber;—and in the within written Castle, 30 pieces of oak timber, 2 'fernys' nearly completed, 90 'standards' for scaffolds, 93 'pitsoules';<sup>2</sup>—and at Neweheth, 16 'standards' for the same;—and in the said Castle, 100 cartloads of mortar, 100 cartloads of sand, 207 quarters 7 bushels of sea-coal, 40 large sheets (*pannis*) of lead, one large leaden cistern broken, 7 sheaves [*garb*] and 20 gadds<sup>3</sup> [*gadd*] of steel, 18lb. of iron, four pairs of henges [*heng*]<sup>4</sup> and bands [*vertineff*], 1400 iron nails called 'spikyng;' and smiths' tools<sup>5</sup> (*instrument fabri*), 3 sledges (*slegg*), 2 hammers (*martell*), 4 small hammers (*martell parv*), 2 'kervyngisnes,' 7 tongs, one 'nailtol,' one bickorn (*bicorne*), one 'spontonge,' 8 'punchons,' 5 files (*vyles*), one

<sup>1</sup> No indication can be given of the quantity described by this term. "*Congeris*,—monchell de pierres."—*Gloss. de Taille*.

<sup>2</sup> These appear to be connected with the scaffolding. In another Roll there is a entry of 'put sewels,' doubtless the same things. They may perhaps be the short pieces of timber laid across the scaffolding to carry the floor, now called 'put logs.'

These words, "93 pitsoules," are not in the counter-roll, and in this roll are in the margin.

<sup>3</sup> "Gadde of steele,—*quarreav dacier*."—*Palsgrave*. "A gad of steele, —*masse d'acier*."—*Cotgrave*. "Gad (from the Saxon, *Gaad*, i.e. the point of a spear) is a quantity of steel, of about two or three ounces."—*Blount's Gloss*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Henges,' i.e. "hinges,"—hooks or rides for the bands.

<sup>5</sup> Most of these smiths' tools must remain unexplained. The 'slegg' are probably sledge-hammers; 'kervyngisnes' is sometimes written 'kervyngirnes:' they may be instruments for curving ironwork; 'nail tol' is doubtless an instrument for making some kind of nails; the name is still sometimes given to a tool used for making tire nails; 'bicorne' must be a small anvil with two pointed projections, or horns, such as is now called (perhaps by corruption of this older term) a beak-iron; 'punchons' may be punches, or pieces of iron with holes in them, on which thin iron is laid to be punched; a tool called a 'fuller' is now used by smiths for making mouldings in iron; the 'bolstres' were perhaps the pieces of iron on which the spindle of the grindstone rested, or they may have been pieces of iron to fix on to the spindle, to form square shoulders on the part passing through the stone; pieces of iron for making square shoulders to spindles are now called 'bolsters;' the 'gressor' appears to be a whetstone. "Grais: a hard and sparkling stone." "Grez: a greety, brown-gray, shining, hard, free-stone."—*Cotgrave*.

'folor,' 1 washer (*wassh*), and one iron 'herth staf,' one stone called 'grindston' with an iron for the same, two iron 'bolstres,' one pair of bellows, one 'toyer,' and one grindstone (*gressor*) for sharpening the masons' tools, one bell with its furniture, weighing 60lb., 7 setters' hammers, two iron crows, 19 iron mattocks, 8 ironed beetles [*tribul*], 17 beetles [*tribul*] not ironed, 6 barrows (*siuer*), 4 wooden vessels for putting water in, 3 tubs (*curvis*), one bowl [*boff*], 8 trays (*treys*), one bucket with an iron chain for the well, 2 hempen ropes of 42 fathoms, 2 sieves, one 'poukweyn,' 3 ells of woollen cloth for the accountant [*compotoŕ*], one office seal, 80 hurdles (*clavis*), one hatchet [*securuf*],<sup>1</sup> received from Bernard Cok, clerk of the works of the aforesaid Castle, in the year last past, by indenture.

And of 55 tons of freestone from Beer, 62 tons of freestone from Caine, 45 tons of freestone from Stapelton, 195 tons of freestone from Farlegh, 483½ feet of stone from Bocton called 'Crest,' 40 feet called 'Lermer,' 435½ feet of stone called 'Spaces,' 290¼ feet of stone called 'Tablement,' 817¼ feet of stone called 'Parpeincoins,' 1940 feet of stone called 'Scuassheler' scappled<sup>2</sup> [*scapulat*], 60 feet of stone called 'Pament,' 5000 plain tiles, one iron anvil, 12 tinned iron 'wrestlacches' with their furniture, 12 tinned iron rings with their furniture, 15 locks, 129 pieces of timber, 900 'ertrichbord' (*sic*) called 'Weynscot,' the 100 computed at six score, four little brass wheels for the 'Fernes,' 32 barrows (*siuer*), 128 trays (*treys*), 2 casks, one pail, 2 hempen cables, 7 hempen ropes,—purchased as within.

And of one iron sledge, 1 iron tongs, 2 'nailtols,' 2 files (*vyles*), one iron pound-weight for weighing divers necessities, 4 iron bolts for the wheels in the 'fernes,' 2 iron crows, 12 irons for beetles (*tribul*), one iron chain for a bucket, made by the smith; and of 10 cartloads of lead, received from William Sleford, clerk of the king's works at Westminster, by indenture.

Of which the same renders in account, as expended and used up in the said works, 193 pieces of *Petr de Caine Grese et de Beer*, worked and prepared as above; 32 tons of Beer stone, 44 tons of Caine stone, 22 tons of Stapelton stone, 90 tons of

<sup>1</sup> 'Securula,' a little axe, a hatchet; possibly a knife.

<sup>2</sup> The modern term 'scappling' signifies rough hewing, usually done with a pick; but the name seems formerly to have been applied to finer work.



Farlegh stone, 1031½ feet of stone called 'Crest,' 328½ feet of stone called 'Spaces,' 258½ feet of stone called 'Tablement,' 807½ feet of stone called 'Parpeincoins,' 63 feet of stone called 'Asssheler coin,' 33 pieces of stone called 'Corbell,' 18 pieces of stone called 'Nowel,' 1904 feet of stone called 'Scuasssheler,' 345 feet of stone called 'Squarasssheler,' 304 feet of stone called 'Urnel,' 290 tons of ragstone, 4000 plain tiles, 5 tinned iron 'wrestlacches' with their furniture, 5 tinned iron rings with their furniture, 9 locks, 53 large pieces of timber, 79 'scaffoldloggs,' 100 cartloads of mortar, 100 cartloads of sand, 207 quarters 7 bushels of sea-coal, 40 large sheets (*pannos*) of lead, 7 sheaves (*garb*) and 20 'gadds' of steel, 18lbs. of iron, 4 pair of bolts, rides and bands (*gumph* and *vertivell*), 1350 iron nails, 5 beetles not ironed (*tribul non ferr*), 26 barrows (*siuer*), 96 trays, 1 hempen cable, 6 hempen ropes, 26 hurdles (*claias*), 830 boards called 'Weynscot,' and in covering the dwelling of the said Castle [*dom̃ dñi Castri*], and making the gutters, 9 cartloads 5 weighs (*v wang*) of lead.

And there remain 23 tons of Beer freestone, of which there are in stone worked and prepared for the works of the Castle next year, 6 tons; 18 tons of Caine freestone, of which there are in stone worked and prepared as above, 7 tons; 23 tons of Stapelton freestone, of which there are in stone worked and prepared as above, 6 tons; 105 tons of Farlegh stone, of which there are in stone worked and prepared as above, 40 tons; 18 pieces of Bocton stone called 'Nowel,' 121 feet of stone called 'Crest,' 40 feet of stone called 'Lermer,' 43 feet of stone called 'Spaces,' 32 feet of stone called 'Tablement,' 62 feet of stone called 'Parpeincoins,' 6 pieces of stone called 'Corbell,' 36 pieces of stone called 'Scuasssheler,' 150 feet of stone called 'Squarasssheler,' 60 feet of stone called 'Pament.' Item, 20 feet of stone called 'Urnel,' and 10 tons of stone called 'Rag,' a 'mouncell' of plaster of Paris, 1000 plain tiles; and in smiths' tools,—1 iron anvil, 4 sledges (*slegg*), 2 great hammers (*gross martell*), 4 small hammers, 2 'kervyngisnes,' 8 'tonges,' 3 'nailtols,' 1 bickorn (*bicorne*), 1 'spentonge,' 8 punch irons (*ponchons*), 7 files (*vyles*), 1 'folor,' j wassher (*wassh*), 1 iron herthstaf, 1 grindstone with the iron thereto, 2 bolsters of iron, j pair of bellows, j 'toier,' 7 tinned iron 'wrestlacches,' 7 tinned iron rings, 6 locks, j iron pound weight for weighing different necessities, 55 large pieces of oak timber, 39 other pieces of

oak timber, 90 boards called 'Weynscot,' 2 'fernes' with 4 little brass wheels and 4 iron bolts for the same, 120 'scaffold-loggs,' 50 hurdles (*claire*), 4 weighs of lead, 1 large broken leaden cistern, 1 whetstone (*gressor*) for sharpening the tools of the masons, 1 bell with its furniture, 7 iron hammers for the setters, 4 iron crows, 19 iron spades, 2 ironed beetles (*tribul*), 12 barrows (*siuer*), 40 trays, 2 casks for carrying lime, 4 wooden vessels for holding water (*imponend*, i.e. 'putting water in'), 3 tubs (*cuve*), j bowl, 2 buckets bound with iron, with 2 iron chains for them for drawing water, 1 hempen cable, 2 hempen ropes, 2 sieves (*cribris*), 1 'Poukweyn,' 3 ells of woollen cloth for the accountant (*compotor*), 1 seal of office, and 1 hatchet<sup>1</sup> (*securul*).

## POST NOTE.

Since the above paper was completed, we have found, among the Sheriff's accounts for the county of Kent, from Michaelmas, 2 Edward I. (A.D. 1272), to Michaelmas, 3 Edward I. (A.D. 1273), when William de Valoynes was Sheriff, the following statement of expenditure on Rochester Castle:—

*Oustus Castri Roffensis per tempus supradictum.*

ss. In grosso mæremio empto . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> -j <sup>d</sup>
In xx cheveronibus <sup>2</sup> emptis . . . . .	v <sup>s</sup> -vj <sup>d</sup> ob.
In plaunches <sup>3</sup> et aliis xij bordis . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>
In xxij carectatis terræ <sup>4</sup> ad fodendum et cariandum . . . . .	xx <sup>d</sup>
In daubura ad parietes cum stipendio facientis per x dies . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> -iiij <sup>d</sup>
In sabulone . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> -vj <sup>d</sup>
In calce . . . . .	xij <sup>s</sup>
In cariagio ejusdem in Castrum . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
In tegulatore . . . . .	x <sup>s</sup>
In bordis ad hostia et fenestras et aliis emptis . . . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> -j <sup>d</sup>
In xxj legges <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	vij <sup>d</sup>
In mille lattorum de quercu . . . . .	viiij <sup>s</sup>
In iiij <sup>or</sup> carpentariis per x dies . . . . .	xj <sup>s</sup> -viiij <sup>d</sup>
Item in uno carpentario per tres septimanas, ad faciendam et reparanda plura alia in eodem castro . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See note, p. 129.<sup>2</sup> Rafters.<sup>3</sup> Planks.<sup>4</sup> Loam.

<sup>5</sup> Ledges.—The cross-pieces at the back of a door, formed of upright boarding, are called *ledges*; these are, perhaps, what this item refers to. They may have been used in the construction of the doors and window-shutters (*fenestras*) mentioned in the preceding item.

In viij <sup>to</sup> mille tegule <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup> -iiij <sup>d</sup>
In tribus millibus skynitt <sup>2</sup> ad easdem tegulas emptis . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
In Gomfis et vertenellis <sup>3</sup> et iiij <sup>or</sup> serruris . . . . .	xxxij <sup>d</sup>
In grossis clavis et parvis . . . . .	xxxj <sup>d</sup> ob.
In purgettura <sup>4</sup> parietum aule deintus et deforis et in dealbatura <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	xxj <sup>d</sup>
In reparacione garderobe forinsece . . . . .	xj <sup>d</sup> ob.
In quodam colerio ad pendendam portam posterne . . . . .	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Item in Gumfis et vertenellis, clavis, et aliis ad hostia et fenestras, ad domum ultra portam . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup>
In blumbo ad eandem domum emendendam . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> -iiij <sup>d</sup>
In j plumbario per iiij dies . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
In stabulo emendendo et mangero de novo reficiendo, tam in mæremio quam aliis ad idem emptis . . . . .	iiij <sup>s</sup> -vj <sup>d</sup>
In serruris et aliis ferrininis emptis ad aulam et cameram . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup>
In prisona mondanda et emendenda . . . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> ob.

Summa,—cxv<sup>s</sup> ob.

Summa summarum,—x<sup>li</sup>-xiiij-v<sup>d</sup> ob.

[In dorso.] “Custus Castri Roffensis.”

L. B. L.

<sup>1</sup> Sic.

<sup>2</sup> Probably a kind of nail, or perhaps tile-pegs. From the entry of “mille latt.” above, they may have been for nailing the laths, but as here entered they seem to belong to the tiles. But 3000 pegs would only do for 1500 tiles, except that (nowadays) half the tiles get but one peg. If they are lath-nails, there would be three to a lath, a reasonable allowance.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 125. <sup>4</sup> “Pargetting,” i.e. plastering. <sup>5</sup> Whitewashing.

<sup>6</sup> P emptis,—it is written ‘epm.’