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**A View Of Society In Europe, In Its Progress From  
Rudeness To Refinement: Or, Inquiries Concerning The  
History Of Law, Government, And Manners**

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**Edinburgh, 1778**

Section I.

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C H A P T E R III.

S E C T I O N I.

(1) **T**HE military plan of the feudal institutions, or an idea of the militia created by fiefs, may be seen to the greatest advantage in that curious monument, 'the Black Book of the Exchequer;' of which it was the object to exhibit, not only a list of the feudal tenants, but of the fees and knights held and provided by them. An article from it, therefore, while it may employ the reflections of the reader, will illustrate the general notion inculcated in the text.

*Carta Gervasii Paganelli.*

Domino suo dilectissimo Henrico, Regi Angliae et Duci Normanniae et Aquitaniae, et Comiti Andegaviae, Gervasius Paganellus salutem.





Isti sunt milites, de quibus vobis debeo servitium.

Petrus de Bremingeham tenet feod. IX. militum.

Giffardus di Tiringeham feod. trium militum.

Henricus de Mohun feodum. I. militis.

Ricardus Engaine feodum. I. militis.

Robertus de Castreton feodum. I. militis.

Paganus de Embreton feodum. I. militis.

Manifelinus de Ovunges feod. duorum militum.

Petrus de Stamford feodum. I. militis.

Willelmus de Jetingeden feodum. I. militis.

Elias de Englefeld feod. III. militum.

Ricardus de Ditton feod. IIII. militum.

Philippus de Hamton feod. II. militum.

Willelmus de Abbenwrthe feodum. I. militis.

Willelmus, filius Widonis, feod. III. militum.

Bernardus de Frankelege feod. IIII. militum.

Gervasius de Berneke feod. IIII. militum.

Willelmus de Bello campo feod. II. militum.

Willelmus de Haggaleg feod. I. m.

Milo de Ringeston feodum. I. militis et dimid.

Willelmus Buffare feod. II. militum et dim.

Robertus de Estingeton feod. I. militis.

Henricus de Oilli tenebat feodum. I. militis.

Haec



Haec est summa militum, de quibus Antecessores mei Antecessoribus vestris fecerunt servitium, et ego, vestri gratia, vobis, scilicet. L.

Et isti sunt milites, quibus pater meus et ego dedimus terram de dominio nostro post mortem Henrici, avi vestri, scilicet,

Henricus de Erdinton feodum. I. militis.

Radulfus Mansel feodum. I. militis.

Willelmus Paganellus feodum. I. militis.

Michael filius Osberti et Willelmus de Lovent. feodum dimidii militis.

Godwinus Dapifer tertiam partem. I. militis.

Walterus Mansel feodum. I. militis.

Petrus de Surcomunt feodum dimidii militis.

Galfridus de Rivilli tertiam partem. I. militis.

*Liber Niger Scaccarii, vol. 1. p. 139. 140.*

It is in this form that other vassals of the crown certify, in this work, the services and the knights they were to furnish.

(2) It was enacted by a law of Henry II. ' Ut quicumque habet feodum unius militis, habeat loriam, et cassidem, et clypeum, et lanceam.' *Hoveden, an. 1181.* The variations in the nature of the arms to be provided, at different periods, by vassals





vassals and soldiers, are learnedly explained in an author whom the adorers of tyranny affect to despise, in the manly and spirited work of Nathaniel Bacon, on the laws and government of England.

(3) 'In universum aestimanti plus penes peditem roboris.'  
*Tacit. de Mor. Germ. c. 6.*

(4) Many writers have observed, that it was William the Norman who introduced archers into England. But they were known in the Anglo-Saxon armies. A law of Alfred has these words, 'Si quis alteri digitum unde sagittatur absciderit, xv sol. comp.' See *LL. Alfr. c. 40.* as interpreted by *Lindenbrogius*, in his *Glossary*, p. 1389. Archery was also of high antiquity in the other states of Europe. See *LL. Sal. tit. 31. l. 6. LL. Ripuar. tit. 5. l. 7.* The English were to excel all nations in the use of the bow, and for far shooting. It was the archers who gained the battles of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

'King Edwarde the third,' says *Ascham*, 'at the battaile of Cressie, against Philip the French King, as Gaguinus the French historiographer plainlye doth tell, flewe that day all the nobilitye of Fraunce onlye with his archers.'

'Such like battaile also fought the noble Prince Edwarde beside Poitiers, where Johne the French Kinge, with his sonne, and  
' in





‘ in a manner all the peres of Fraunce, were taken, besides thirty  
 ‘ thousand which that daye were slaine, and very few English  
 ‘ men, by reason of theyr bowes.

‘ Kinge Henrye the Fiste, a prince perelesse, and most victori-  
 ‘ ous conquerour of all that ever dyed yet in this parte of the  
 ‘ worlde, at the battle of Agincourt, with seven thousand fight-  
 ‘ inge men, and yet many of them sicke, being suche archers,  
 ‘ as the chronicle sayth, that most parte of them drewe a yarde,  
 ‘ slewe all the chivalrye of Fraunce, to the number of forty thou-  
 ‘ sand and mo, and lost not past twenty-six Englishmen.’ *Toxop-  
 philus, or the Schole of Shootinge, p. 112.*

(5) ‘ He,’ says *Littleton*, ‘ which holdeth by the service of  
 ‘ one knight’s fee, ought to be with the King forety dayes, well  
 ‘ and conveniently arrayed for the warre.’ *Tenures, book 2.  
 ch. 3.* See farther *Du Cange, voc. Feudum militare. Spelman,  
 voc. Feudum Hauberticum, et Assises de Jerusalem, avec des  
 notes, par Thaumassiere, p. 266.*

(6) *Bruffel, Usage-general des fiefs, vol. 1. p. 164. 168. Da-  
 niel, hist. de la milice Françoise, liv. 3.*

In England, in the time of Edward III. his army in France,  
 Normandy, and before Calais, besides the Lords, consisted of  
 31294 combatants and attendants; and their pay for one year  
 and





and 131 days amounted to 127201 l. 2 s. 9 d. The following specification of particulars will furnish an idea of the military pay and service of those times.

‘ To Edward Prince of Wales, being in the King’s service in  
 ‘ Normandy, France, and before Calais, with his retinue, for  
 ‘ his wages of war, 20 s. a day. Eleven banerets, every one  
 ‘ taking 4 s. a day. 102 knights, each 2 s. a day. 264 escuires,  
 ‘ each 12 d. a day. 384 archers on horseback, each 6 d. a day.  
 ‘ 69 foot archers, each 3 d. a day. 513 Welshmen, whereof  
 ‘ one chaplain at 6 d. a day. One physician, one herald or cryer,  
 ‘ 5 ensignes, 25 serjeants or officers over 20 men, each 4 d. a  
 ‘ day. 480 footmen, each 2 d. a day.

‘ To Henry Earle of Lancaster, being in the King’s service  
 ‘ before Calais, with his retinue, for his wages of war, and one  
 ‘ other Earle, each 6 s. 8 d. a day. Eleven banerets, each 4 s  
 ‘ a day. 193 knights, each 2 s. a day. 512 escuires, each 12 d.  
 ‘ a day. 46 men at armes, and 612 archers on horseback, each  
 ‘ 6 d. a day.

‘ To William Bohun, Earle of Northampton, being in the  
 ‘ King’s service in Normandy, France, and before Calais, 2 ba-  
 ‘ nerets, 46 knights, 112 escuires, 141 archers on horseback.  
 ‘ For their wages as above.

‘ To





‘ To Thomas Hatfield bishop of Durham, 6 s. 8 d. a day. 3  
 ‘ banerets, 48 knights, 164 escuires, 81 archers on horseback,  
 ‘ every one taking as above.

‘ To Ralf Baron of Stafford, being in the King’s service in  
 ‘ the places aforesaid, with 2 banerets, 20 knights, 92 escuires,  
 ‘ 90 archers on horseback. Every one taking as above.’

These things appear in a contemporary record, published by  
*Dr Brady* in his history of England. See *vol. 2. Appendix,*  
*p. 88.*

A a a

S E C-

