

XI.—*On an Inventory of the Vestry in Westminster Abbey, taken in 1388.*
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ALL documents which bear upon the history of Westminster Abbey must have a considerable interest for Englishmen. A church in which so many of the English kings since the Conquest have been crowned and anointed will always be venerable in the eyes of the more thoughtful portion of our countrymen, just as Aken and Rhemes must be honoured by Germans and Frenchmen. But, unlike Rhemes, Westminster is not an episcopal church. It became cathedral only for a moment, after its suppression as a monastery, in the reign of Henry VIII. as Aken became cathedral for a few years at the beginning of this century, also a time of much confusion. When we cross the Alps we find again a like case in a church which is not episcopal but collegiate, the church of St. Ambrose at Milan, where the kings of Italy took the iron crown; and a still greater instance in the Vatican Basilica, only a collegiate church, where the golden crown of the world was bestowed upon the Roman emperor. There is a further likeness in the history of St. Peter's at Westminster and of St. Peter's across the Tiber. In both cases the bishop who bestowed the crown has left his seat close to his own metropolitan church and come to live hard by the church where he should crown and anoint his sovereign. The successor of St. Anselm, *papa alterius orbis*, has left Christchurch, Canterbury, for his manor of Lambeth; just as the pope has left his patriarchal church of St. John Lateran for his palace on the Vatican.

It will be exactly 501 years ago, the last day of June, that the inventory of

the *vestibulum* (a word which Ducange tells us means sacristy or vestry) in Westminster Abbey was made by Richard Cirencestre, William Sudbery, John Breynte, and Ralf Tonworthe. All of these were monks of Westminster, and we know, too, that three of them held office in the convent; Richard Cirencestre was first senior, John Breynte was kitchener, and Ralf Tonworthe was westerer in 1380.^a

It is, indeed, nowhere explicitly stated in the manuscript that it is an inventory from the abbey church of Westminster; but if any should doubt the connexion of the book with Westminster, he should be satisfied by the circumstance just noticed; as well by the description of jewels and ornaments which we know were in the custody of the abbot and convent as by the frequent mention of the abbots, priors, and monks of Westminster. Further, there are directions on the second leaf of the manuscript for the vesting of the abbot of Westminster; in a handwriting, it is true, later than the body of the inventory; but the notes themselves afford conclusive proof that the manuscript was the handbook of the westerer or sacrist of the convent of Westminster.

The original document I have now the honour of showing to the Society; and a transcript accompanies this paper as one of its appendices. The manuscript now belongs to the library of the dean and chapter of Canterbury (Y.AN.), to whose courtesy I am indebted for the loan of the book. Dr. Brigstocke Sheppard has likewise helped on in every way the editing of the document. As to the book itself, he tells me that it has no history; but that a book belonging to another Benedictine monastery stands near this inventory on its shelf at Canterbury, and contains a note which states that Dr. Farmer, a canon of Canterbury in the eighteenth century, bought it on a book-stall in London. Something of the same sort, Dr. Sheppard conjectures, may have happened with the Westminster inventory. It is at present bound in brown calf, and marked on the back with a label, A. 10. The leaves are 13 by 8½ inches (330 × 220 mm.) and they are 43 in number. The last has been cut vertically, leaving a little over the half. The first 20 leaves have been more or less injured, very likely by water.

In transcribing the manuscript, the contractions have been expanded where the intention of the scribe was almost certain, and some pains have been taken to follow the spelling; where it has not been possible to understand the meaning

^a See Flete's manuscript in the chapter library, fol. 18, and Sporley's manuscript in the British Museum, Cotton, Claud. A. viii. fol. 28 verso. Dart reproduces these. (*Westmonasterium*, London, 1725, vol. i. book ii. chap. iv. p. 48.) As to William Sudbery, see Dart also. (Vol. ii. p. xxviii. "*William Sudbury, Monk of Westminster, who wrote of the Properties of the Saints.*")

of the word, as written, it has simply been copied with *sic* after it. The numbers have in many cases been rendered in Roman numerals, and not given at length, even when so given in the MS., for in this matter no attempt has been made to reproduce the exact form. Further, the words underlined and erased have been indicated.

On the verso of the first leaf is written in large black letters: **Registrum vestibuli in | thesauria perpetuo conserban | dum**, and on the same line with the last syllable is written in a sixteenth century hand: Roberte Applegate. And then below comes the paragraph beginning "the xij day," and the two Latin verses, also in sixteenth century hand:

Poto, magna cremo, de vite superflua demo,
Tempus do gratis, mihi flos servit mihi pratis.

On the recto of the second leaf at the top of the page is written:

Adam primus homo damnavit cætera pomo.

and on the verso of the second leaf are the rules for the vesting of the abbot of Westminster at evensong and high mass, written in a late fifteenth century hand.

Then follow five blank leaves; at the top of the seventh blank leaf is written twice over: William Lovelace, in a sixteenth century hand. The writing of the inventory begins on the recto of the eighth leaf. It is divided into two columns, the writing rarely taking up the whole of the column, great spaces being left after the entries for the insertion of new gifts or acquisitions in other ways. For example, the thirty-second and thirty-third leaves are left blank, except for the heading *sexta pars*, whereby is given space for the record of the increase of the simpler sets of vestments which are described in *capitulum x.*; and large spaces are also left in *quinta pars* after *capitula ij. iv. vj.* In every case some space is left; in the smallest intervals there are five lines, except after the albs of St. Dunstan, where only one is left. All the two columns of the leaves have been prepared for 41 lines, but in few have all the lines been written upon.

Nearly every *capitulum* ends with the words "Et in incremento de novo." In the greater number these words seem to have been written by the same hand that wrote the body of the inventory, but with a somewhat fainter ink, and perhaps a different pen. The increase is recorded sometimes by the same hand, at other times by a later hand. In printing this addition it has been included within brackets.

The writing is very clear, in black, blue, and red, with ornamented capitals,

which call for no special remark. Some of the headings to each *pars* are purple; and the blue writing is almost limited to the alternate signs of paragraphs in each *capitulum*. The blue letters of the first twenty leaves have been nearly obliterated.

From the likeness of the hands, it is very possible that the same scribe wrote the magnificent mass-book given by Nicholas Litlyngton to the convent, and still preserved in the chapter library.

The inventory is divided into seven parts: and these parts are again divided into chapters. The first part contains the ornaments which were worn by the abbot of Westminster: the mitres, the croziers, the gloves, the rings, the grey almuces, the rochets, the surplices, the pairs of dalmatics, and the sandals. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope points out to me a corresponding list of pontifical ornaments given by William Boys, who was abbot of Evesham from 1345 to 1367: "Ditavit ecclesiam istam ornamentis pontificalibus, videlicet una bona mitra cum baculo pastorali, annulis, chirothecis, almicio de grisio, cum uno rochetto, cum tunica et dalmatica, cum sandaliis et uno libro pontificali."^a

Of mitres there were eight, not including the one for the boy-bishop. The first, given by Simon Langham, a former abbot, was adorned with jewels and pearls; it had also in front seven golden monials (*monilia*), in which were inserted many precious stones; there were the same number of monials behind. This mitre had also borders of silver gilt, having at the top of each a sapphire; the strings (the *labellae*) were also adorned with pearls and stones, and eight silver-gilt bells. The second was also the gift of Simon Langham, and was hardly less precious. The ninth, the mitre of the *parvus pontifex*, for St. Nicholas, was adorned with gold and silver plates and precious stones, of the gift of Ralf Tonworthe, the westerer.

When the colour of the stuff which formed the foundation of these mitres is spoken of, it is white. This is still the colour of the mitre of William of Wykeham, so carefully preserved at New College, Oxford, and the same colour is reported by M. Charles de Linas of the mitres of St. Thomas of Canterbury at Sens, and of St. Edmund.^b The sixth mitre is said to have been of bawdekyn. Whether as early as this bawdekyn connoted red, as Dr. Rock suggests that later on it does,^c I should doubt: for in the inventory we find a frontal of tawny

^a *Chronicon Abbatiae de Evesham*, Rolls Series, 1863, p. 296.

^b Charles de Linas, *Rapport sur les anciens vêtements sacerdotaux*, Paris, 1857, pp. 8 and 23.

^c See Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, London, 1870, Introduction, p. lvii. "Plain crimson silken webs from Bagdad won for themselves the name of baudekins."

bawdekyn for Lent (pars iij. ca. j. § 15), a cope of white bawdekyn (p. vi. ca. xiiij.), eight cushions of blue bawdekyn (p. vij., ca. ij.), and bawdekyn of divers colours. (*Minus Registrum*, ca. x.)

Of *baculi pastorales*, or croziers, there were four : the first, given by Nicholas Litlyngton, was of silver; and in the crook there was curious work of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and of images of St. John the Evangelist and king Edward, with an angel holding the cipher **J. L.** The second was given by Thomas Henley, also of silver, with the Salutation (Annunciation) of the Virgin in the crook.

Of gloves there were no less than nine pairs of silk. The first pair was given by Nicholas Litlyngton. Each glove was adorned with sixteen precious stones and a silver and enamelled monial (a plate on the back of the glove) with pearls and stones intermixed. Another rich pair, given by Simon Langham, was adorned with borders in silver and enamel with divers images, each glove having a monial in silver and enamel of the arms of St. Edward. These must have been quite equal to those spoken of by Dr. Bock, which belonged to St. Vitus' at Prague, and which he considers the finest described in medieval inventories.^a

There were seven rings, of which the first is said (*dicitur*) to have belonged to St. Edward the Confessor, of blessed memory. It was of gold, and was adorned with one sapphire and eight red stones. It was in the custody of the abbot. This must be the marvellous ring^b taken from the body of the saint in the first translation in 1163.

The other rings were adorned with sapphires, *lapides rubei*, and other stones. The last contained a large *sapphirus citrinus*. Yellow and apricot sapphires are catalogued in the Townshend Collection;^c and I am told that pink, yellow, brown, and white sapphires are still imported from Ceylon.

The celebrated ruby ring given by Richard II. is not among the additions, nor can it be very well looked for, as it was one of the conditions of the gift that it should remain in the king's custody so long as he lived, unless he were out of England. (See Appendix III.) By right, then, the ring should not have gone with him to Ireland; yet in the troubles which filled up the end of his reign it

^a Fr. Bock, *Geschichte der liturgischen Gewänder*, Bonn, 1866, Bd. ii., S. 141. The inventory was taken in 1387, only one year before this.

^b *Lives of Edward the Confessor*, Rolls Series, 1858. Ed. H. R. Luard, pp. 16, 122, 172, 276, 373. The story is more shortly told in E. A. Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*, chap. x. and chap. xi. Oxford, 1877, 3rd ed., vol. ii. p. 519, vol. iii. p. 34.

^c A. H. Church, *Precious Stones*, London, 1883, p. 102.

seems in some way to have been lost to the shrine, as Henry V. is said to have restored the ring.^a It was to be used in future coronations; and it may be noted that to this day the king of England receives a ruby ring at his coronation,^b as “the Ensign of Kingly Dignity, and of Defence of the Catholic Faith.”^c

There were also four pairs of silk stockings (*sotulares*) and sandals; red, blue, black, and one pair of stockings of leather, adorned with diverse stones, but without sandals.

There were three grey almuces, one for the boy-bishop; five rochets, of which two were of the good cloth of Rennes, and one besides for the boy-bishop; four surplices of good cloth, and one for the boy-bishop. The pairs of dalmatics were seven; and were blue, white, green, black, and red in colour. They were the dalmatic and tunicle worn by the abbot when pontificating.

The second part contains the instruments for processions; the crosses, banners, censers, and their ships, the holy water vat and sprinkles, and candlesticks. There were seven crosses, and five handles for carrying the crosses. Most of these crosses had an image of the Crucified attached to them. One cross was of silver-gilt and highly adorned with precious stones; three others were of crystal, one of chalcedony, and another great cross was of wood, though adorned with beryls and one large red stone. In addition, there was a silver-gilt cross; and also there is counted amongst the crosses a vessel of beryl in which the Eucharist could be placed and carried, given by Thomas, duke of Gloucester; with two angels holding candlesticks in their hands.

There were sixteen banners; and amongst these there was one which had an image of a Roman emperor; and amongst the late additions, that is, after 1388, there was a banner of the Roman emperor given by Richard II.

There were altogether eight censers: two given by Henry III., one by Simon Langham, and one by Thomas, duke of Gloucester. Also three ships and spoons for incense; and two holy-water vats. There were twelve silver candlesticks, two large ones given by Henry III. and four by Simon Langham.

The third part contains the ornaments of the altar: the frontals and frontlets,

^a Richard Widmore, *History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, London, 1751, p. 113. The late Dean of Westminster reads this condition of the letters patent otherwise. “He had a ring, which he confided to St. Edward’s Shrine when he was not out of England.” (A. P. Stanley, *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, chap. iii., London, 1869. Third ed. p. 149.) The letters patent must speak for themselves.

^b Arthur Taylor, *Glory of Regality*, London, 1820, p. 76.

^c William Maskell, *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, London, 1847, vol. iii. p. 116.

the linen cloths upon the altar, the ridells, costers, and other curtains, the chalices and corporas cases, the mass-books and other liturgical books and the text, the pax bredes, the basons, the cruets for the wine and water, the oil stocks, the pixes, pomes or balls for warming the hands, a fan for driving away flies from the chalice, super-altars, (that is, portable altar-stones) combs, towels, *sudaria*, (that is, silken veils for covering the elements as they were carried to the altar, or for wrapping up the paten during the canon) cushions, painted diptychs or triptychs, chairs of state with their coverings of precious stuffs, the Lenten veil to hang up between the choir and presbytery during Lent, and Lenten coverings for images.

For many of these ornaments a bare enumeration is sufficient; some of the fifteen frontals, however, were exceedingly rich. The green frontal is the first spoken of, and was worked with golden embroidery, showing kings and bishops sitting in tabernacles. The second was embroidered with gold, and showed the story of the Nativity, the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the life of St. Edward. It was, therefore, very likely *opus Anglicanum*. Was it, then, the frontal given by Henry III. about 1271, of which we are told that it took four women three years and three-quarters to make?^a

There was also a green frontal for principal vigils, green being the Westminster colour for principal vigils;^b a white one adorned with stars, possibly for Twelfth Day, or perhaps for Lent (*pars vij. cap. vij. § 4*); a blue one worked with golden archangels, probably for Michaelmas;^c and one of a tawny coloured baudekin for Lent.

There were eleven frontlets, of which six were sewed to their frontals and five were sewed to the linen cloths of the altar. Of these linen cloths there were ten, five being of Paris or Norfolk work, the rest plain.

There were eight chalices, silver-gilt, and the same number of patens. The first chalice was a large one with two handles; it had two patens adorned with gold and stones, of which one was of beryl and the other of chalcedony, and it was furnished with two spoons of gold; these were given by Henry III.

^a Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, Introd. p. xxxv. Rot. Cancel. 56 Hen. III. Compos. Will. de Glouc.

^b Green is not often found as the liturgical colour for vigils. In a book of Franciscan origin (*Liber fam. cleric.* Venetiis, 1550, fo. 229) I find: *Vigilia nativitatis domini: paramenta viridia: vel cancecoloris.*

^c Blue was also the colour for Michaelmas at Wells (Lambeth Palace Library, No. 729,) in the Crusaders' sequence at Jerusalem in 1100 (*Reliquary*, Oct. 1887, p. 194), and at Toul (*Missale ad usum Ecclesiae et Dioecesis Tullensis*, Tulli Leucorum, 1630. Rub. gen. de coloribus, par. xviii.)

It may be noticed that the patens were all engraved with some sacred image; a majesty, a vernicle, the crucified. Mr. St. John Hope has pointed out that this is the medieval rule. Out of eighty medieval patens, he found but two without some sacred device engraved in the centre.^a

At the high altar there were two patens for making oblations.

There were ten corporas cases, all embroidered. There seem, however, to be no ornaments in the inventory that can be identified with a modern chalice veil. The nearest approach to a cloth that could be used for this purpose is the *sudarium*, with which the elements were covered when they were carried to the altar, and in which the paten was wrapped when held by the sub-deacon during the canon.

The fourth part is taken up with a description of the principal albs. It runs into no less than seventeen chapters, and the albs described are adorned with gold and divers colours, and the suit was either with or without corresponding stoles and fanons. In the last chapter the albs worn by St. Dunstan are enumerated.

St. Dunstan has also attributed to him, besides the albs, three black copes and two chasubles (pars vj. ca. xvij. § 16) two censers, and two bells. (*Minus Registrum*, cap. ij.) Besides these relics at Westminster it may be noted that in 1313 among the list of jewels belonging to Piers Gaveston there was a gold ring set with a sapphire, which St. Dunstan made with his own hands.^b This can be traced back to the goods of Edward I.,^c where it is recorded amongst other rings surrendered at the deaths of bishops and abbots. Other instances of the handiwork of St. Dunstan are known: bells at Abingdon;^d crosses, censers, cruets, chasubles, and other vestments at Glastonbury, with bells, and a ring taken from his finger in the supposed translation from Canterbury.^e

Speaking of albs, I think it is not the linen vestment itself that is described, but the silken apparels of the alb which were sewn on to this long white vest-

^a W. H. St. John Hope, *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, 1887, vol. ii. part ii. p. 86.

^b Thomas Rymer, *Foedera*, Londoni, 1818, vol. ii. pars i. p. 204, "Un anel d'or, od un saphir; le quel seint Dunstan forga de ses mayns."

^c *Liber quotidianus contrarotulorum Garderobe anno regni R. Edw. I. xxviii.*^o. The original MS. is in the Library of our Society. At p. 280 it has: "Unus anulus auri cum saphiro qui fuit de fabrica sancti Dunstani ut credebatur."

^d William Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicum*, Lond. 1817. Vol. i., p. 516.

^e Johann. Glaston, *Chronica*, ed. Thos. Hearne, Oxon. 1726, pp. 116, 131, and 145. Dr. Stubbs (*Memorials of St. Dunstan*, 1874. Rolls Series, Introduction, p. ciii.) speaks of "the bells that were known at Canterbury as his own work."

ment in accordance with the colour of the day; this opinion is strengthened by finding that there are two parts described, which would correspond to the fore and hinder apparel of the alb. Into the general discussion whether it be possible to have a silken alb I cannot now enter.

There were twenty principal albs of silk; the first had adornments of a yellow colour with bezants, of the same suit with the principal cope that came from the burial of St. Edward. Later on it will be seen that three copes were made of the cloths that were found on the body of the Confessor. There were eight other albs, golden, with stoles and fanons of the suit, and six without stoles and fanons. Of the red albs eighteen were with, and twenty-seven without stoles and fanons. Of black albs there were five with, and twenty-three without stoles and fanons. The first of the black albs, adorned with a majesty, popes, kings, and bishops on one side, and Blessed Mary, SS. Edward, John, Laurence, Katherine, and two other virgins on the other, must have been magnificent. Of murrey-coloured albs two were with, and one without stoles and fanons. Of white albs there were three with stoles and fanons; of blue, two with, and eight without stoles and fanons; of *glaucus*, (a yellow-green) nine without stoles and fanons; there were five green with, and five green without stoles and fanons. There were two albs of divers colours.

The albs of St. Dunstan, seven in number, were reckoned among the principal ones, not because they were embroidered, but because they were relics, having been worn by the saint in his lifetime.

The fifth part continues to deal with albs; but the albs described are simple, not embroidered; they are with or without stoles and fanons. This part is divided into eighteen chapters.

Of the cloth of gold albs there were thirteen red with stoles and fanons, and fifty-two without. Of blue there were three with, and ten without stoles and fanons. Of white, one with and sixteen without stoles and fanons. Of murrey albs, four with and seven without; there were also albs with shields on them, *albe scutate*, three with, and twelve without stoles and fanons. Of simple red albs there were six with, and twelve without stoles and fanons. Of green albs, seven with, and seven without, stoles and fanons. There were five white and thirteen black with, and seven murrey without, stoles and fanons.

There were twelve principal stoles; some of these had three fanons to two stoles, which implies that they belonged to a set.

At first sight it seems as if the albs with stoles and fanons should have been in sets; that is, that to every three albs there should have been three fanons and

two stoles. For example, the three albs embroidered with the arms of France and England had three fanons and two stoles, and the same may be noticed in many other cases. But this is not always true, for the number, 103, of the albs with stoles and fanons, does not allow of any such exact apportioning of the vestments, and it is often said that each alb had its own stole and fanon; or there are more albs in one set than would correspond to the number of the stoles and fanons.^a

ALBS.

	With stoles and fanons.	Without stoles and fanons.	Stoles and fanons not spoken of.	Total.
Embroidered - - - -	—	—	20	20
Golden - - - - -	8	6	—	14
Red - - - - -	37	91	—	128
Black - - - - -	18	23	—	41
Murrey - - - - -	6	8	—	14
White - - - - -	9	16	—	25
Blue - - - - -	5	18	—	23
<i>Glauceus</i> - - - -	—	9	—	9
Green - - - - -	12	12	—	24
Divers - - - - -	2	—	—	2
Embroidered with arms of Eng- land and France - - } 3	3	—	—	3
Embroidered with arms - -	3	12	—	15
Albs of St. Dunstan - -	—	7	—	7
	103	202	20	325

The preponderance of red among the vestments will be noticed below.

The sixth part is an enumeration of the principal and simple copes, chasubles, and tunicles, which are arranged according to their colour and quality in seventeen chapters. Under the copes of divers colours are given the three copes from the burial of St. Edward, and there is evidence to show that this means that the copes were made of the stuffs in which his body was wrapped; one was *glauceus*, the

^a See pars v. cap. j.

second red, and the third powdered with eagles. The two best copes in this chapter appear to have been black in colour.

An examination of *Pars Sexta*, in which the copes, chasubles, and tunicles are enumerated, leads to the results which are given in the adjoining table.

	Copes.	Chasubles.	Tunicles.
Golden - - - - -	6	—	—
Black - - - - -	11	6	6
Murrey - - - - -	24	10	8
Blue - - - - -	69	8	10
<i>Glaucous</i> - - - - -	10	1	2
Red - - - - -	127	16	33
White - - - - -	53	6	10
Tawney - - - - -	—	—	2
Divers and rayed - - - - -	7	3	9
	307	50	80

It will be noted that there is a great preponderance of red ornaments. In abbot Ware's *Consuetudinary*,^a there are rules given for the use of the coloured ornaments; and, according to these rules, red would be worn for more than half the year; not less than thirty-three weeks. Red was ordered for the three weeks from Septuagesima to the first Sunday in Lent; for the last fortnight of Lent; for the five weeks from Easter to Ascension; and for the weeks from Pentecost to Advent, which may vary from twenty-three to twenty-eight. To these weeks we must add the feasts of martyrs, which were observed in Advent, Christmas, and Lent, and the great number of red vestments may be understood.

The seventh part contains things not spoken of under any of the foregoing: carpets, cushions, morses of copes, pieces of cloth of gold and of silk, and girdles; together with two new chests, and a list of the things in them. One of these carpets was called "the pass," and was long enough to go from the door of the

^a British Museum, MS. Otho C. xi. f. 30 b. Most of these rules are printed in my *Notes on the History of the Liturgical Colours*. Lond. 1882.

vestry to the high altar. In the inventory of the Dissolution it is called "the Rollyd Palye otherwyse called the Passe servyng for the Abbott to go to the aulter apon."^a

After this comes an alphabetical list or index of the ornaments catalogued, *contra tabula*, references being given to the part and chapter.

Last of all comes a *Minus Registrum*, divided into ten chapters, and containing the less precious ornaments left in the *vestibulum*. Amongst these are five mitres, two croziers, of which one had in the crook the Church on one side and the Synagogue on the other, an unusual device for a pastoral staff; five pairs of gloves, two rings, and one set of sandals. One of the more curious entries is a *capella portatilis*, given by Nicholas Litlyngton. It consisted of a case containing one chalice, two cruets, one pix, one bell, one pax brede of silver-gilt, one super-altar of alabaster, one reredos, one frontal and frontlet, two ridells, one alb with stole and fanon, a girdle and a chasuble, and a corporas case with a corporas, all of blue cloth of striped tartaryn of one suit; with two towels without the palls, (that is, the large linen cloths which covered the altar) and a small mass book.

Here we have an enumeration of what was held to be necessary for the celebration of low mass. Noteworthy is the absence of paten, candlesticks, and cross for the altar, of amice amongst the vestments, of chalice veil and purificator amongst the gear with the corporas. Noteworthy is the presence of the pax brede, reredos, frontal, and ridells, none of which are nowadays thought of much importance. In fact, in a modern low mass the pax has entirely disappeared. We may compare with this apparatus for a medieval low mass the vestments spoken of in Appendix II.; such as were given by a king for the celebration of high mass to one of the most important churches in his realm, almost at the same time that this inventory was made.

One of our Fellows, now deceased, Mr. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, has printed an inventory of the abbey taken at the time of the Dissolution. In the notes to the inventory now printed, Mr. Walcott's will be referred to as *Inventory 1540*, with the page of the fourth volume of the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* in which the inventory appears.^b An attempt has been made in this paper to point out the ornaments common to both inventories, but

^a Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 1875, vol. iv. p. 348.

^b It may be well to add that Mr. Mackenzie Walcott has also printed some notes on this present inventory in the *Transactions* of the same society, 1881, vol. v. p. 424.

with less success than might have been looked for. In some cases there can be little doubt that the same ornament is described, while in others it is by no means so clear that they are the same, though there may be features common to both. Even the number of these last is not very great; in explanation, it may be noticed that Widmore tells us that in 1449, at the time of the great plague, the convent sold jewels and other goods of the church beyond the value of 300*l.* in the money of the time.^a

As to the stuffs that the various vestments were made of, we find the usual medieval silks and cloths of gold of many colours, into the nature of which there is no need to enter when so many students possess Dr. Daniel Rock's *Textile Fabrics*, and Fischbach's *Ornamente der Gewebe*, which has appeared in an English edition, both of which may be supplemented here and there by Mr. S. William Beck's *Drapers' Dictionary*. Cloth of gold is very frequently spoken of; of the silken or other costly stuffs, samyt appears 47 times; velvet 22; dyaspin 15; bawdekyn 11; tartaryn 7; satyn 6; damask 5; camaca 5; cypres 4; cloth of Lucca and sarcinet 3; sandell twice. The simpler ornaments of silk and samyt have one chapter given up to them. (pars vj. cap. xvij.)

Syndon is spoken of twice in the *Minus Registrum*; four cushions of green syndon (cap. viij.) and four veils, two of which were for covering images at the shrine during Lent. (cap. x.) Syndon is naturally held to be some sort of linen, yet Dr. Rock considers it to be "a bettermost sort of cendal".^b

Twyne is spoken of as a material for girdles. Fustian and cloth of Reynes are also mentioned once, the former as a material for mitres, (*Minus Registrum*, cap. i.) the latter for rochets.

Opus Romanum is once spoken of. (pars iij. cap. ij. § 2.) *Opus Parisiense* twice (pars iij. capp. iij. and xvij.) in both cases for the adornment of linen. It is marked at Hulne Priory about 1354 as "pannus bonus operis parisiensis cum scutis dominorum pro frontello altaris, laneus tamen";^c and at St. Paul's, in 1402, there were "vj paria pallarum benedictarum de panno lineo, quarum duo paria sunt de opere Parisiensi".^d Pieces of "naperie du Paris" are spoken of among the goods of Henry V.^e *Opus indentatum* is spoken of three times, once (pars iij. cap. j. § 8) as part of a white frontal "auro intextum de panno damasci

^a Widmore, *op. cit.* p. 134.

^b Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, Introduction, p. xli.

^c British Museum, Harl. MS. 3897, fol. 58.

^d *Archaeologia*, 1887, vol. 1. p. 509.

^e *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. iv. p. 237.

indentatum;” again (pars iv. cap. iij. § 5, pars v. cap. vj.) as parts of albs. In the inventory of 1540 it appears in a set “of tyssewe endentyd as cheweorne work haveyng in the cheverns crymsyn and golden fflowrys of Kyng Richard the ij^{des} gyfte” (p. 328).

In passing to the names of the various donors and benefactors of the convent, it may be said that in this place I have mentioned only those names that occur more than once. If they make but a single appearance in the inventory, I have told what I know of them in a note. Of names like William the Conqueror it was not necessary to speak; and others are so obscure that I have been able to find nothing about them. I have drawn most of what I have said of the officers of the convent from Dart and Widmore.

Nicholas Litlyngton, abbot from 1362 to 1386, is well known as a most generous benefactor to Westminster Abbey: in this inventory he is mentioned twenty-nine times as the giver of jewels and ornaments to the church; while Simon Langham, who is second on the list of donors, is spoken of twenty times. The pontifical ornaments for the abbot seem to have been Nicholas Litlyngton’s great care; a crozier, a pair of gloves and of buskins, a grey almuce, several rochets and surplices were given by him, nearly all of great value. Dart also tells us that he gave a mitre of white pearls, which cost him a hundred marks.^a A magnificent black frontal with the arms of England, apparently designed for the obits of the kings, two enamelled chalices, and the splendid mass-book which is still preserved by the church of Westminster, are all due to him. It will be seen that he gave a frontal with the arms of England; and thus it may be well to note once for all, that the arms displayed upon an ornament are not always those of the donor.

Simon Langham, who was monk in 1335; prior and abbot in 1349; bishop of Ely, 1361; archbishop of Canterbury, 1366; cardinal priest of St. Sextus, 1368; cardinal bishop of Palestrina, 1372, and who died in 1376, was also a great benefactor. He left by will to the abbey the residue of his goods,^b and of these there still exists an inventory in the muniment room at Westminster (Parcel 40, Nos. 7 and 8). I have looked over these documents, but could not in a hasty examination identify the ornaments with any sufficient certainty.

Langham is named twenty times in the inventory of the vestry. He gave two magnificent mitres and a pair of gloves highly adorned with enamels and

^a Dart, *op. cit.* Book I, p. 31, in a list of gifts made to his church of Westminster.

^b Widmore, *op. cit.* Appendix, p. 188.

images, five pairs of pontifical dalmatics, a censer and incense ship, and four silver candlesticks. There can be little doubt that he gave the whole of the set that is described as rayed cloth of gold of Lucca, of divers colours and with divers letters written thereon, of which we have under his name the frontal and frontlet (pars iij. ca. j. § 9) and the ridells (pars iij. ca. v. § 1), though the albs (pars v. ca. j.) and four copes, with a chasuble and tunicles (pars vj. ca. x. § 5) are not ascribed to his gift. There are ornaments corresponding on fol. 2. b of No. 7 of the inventory of Simon Langham's goods. Widmore tells us that he also gave to the abbey the vestments reported to be used by St. Peter;^a used, was it, when this saint hallowed the abbey?

Ralf Tonworthe was the westerer at the time of the making of this inventory. He seems to have had a special care for the boy-bishop, for a good number of the ornaments for St. Nicholas are of Tonworthe's gift. To him are owing the mitre, gloves, surplice, and rochet for the boy-bishop. There were besides, for St. Nicholas, though it is not said they were of Tonworthe's gift, two albs and a cope, with griffins and other beasts, with fountains giving forth water (pars v. ca. iv. § 2; pars vi. ca. xiv. § 43); a velvet cope of divers colours, with the new arms of England (pars vj. ca. viii.), a second mitre, and a ring. (*Minus Registrum*, ca. j.)

Tonworthe also gave two chests containing, amongst other things, complete sets of white vestments for the Sundays in Advent and Lent. *Capitulum vij.* of *pars vij.* is taken up with a description of these gifts. He gave as well seventeen carpets of elaborate design for the adornment of the choir, apparently on great festivals. (pars vij. cap. j.)

Henry III., besides a censer and two great candlesticks, gave to the church a large chalice with two handles together with two patens (*disci*) and spoons. Further, he gave one psalter with the apocalypse at the end, which remained with the church till the Dissolution: and as many as twenty-nine copes of red samite.

Dart says that, in the thirtieth year of his reign, he commanded the keeper of his exchequer to buy as precious a mitre as could be found in the city of London; and also a circle of silver for wax candles. Two years before he had given a dragon in the manner of a standard or ensign.^b None of these can be identified with certainty in the inventory, and to the last there appears to be nothing which corresponds.

^a Widmore, *op. cit.* p. 93. Cf. Inventory 1540, p. 313, "Seynte Peter's Cope."

^b Dart, *op. cit.* Book I, chap. iii. p. 26.

Eleanor of Castile, the queen of Edward I., is spoken of three times in the inventory (pars v. ca. xij.; pars vij. ca. v. § 3. *Minus Registrum*, ca. vij.) in connexion with a suit of green vestments, marked with the arms of England and Spain; but she does not seem to have given these ornaments. They were "assigned" for her; probably therefore worn at her obit, for which manors of the yearly value of two hundred pounds were given to the convent by Edward I.^a

The arms of Castile and France appear in another part of the inventory, (pars vj. ca. iij. § 4) and in other parts (pars vj. ca. ij. § 10 and § 18) the arms of England are associated with those of Castile. If needful to connect them with any one, it would seem more reasonable to associate them with queen Eleanor than with John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who styled himself king of Castile and Leon in right of his second wife, Constance, the elder daughter of Pedro the Cruel.

Edmund of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., appears as the giver of a blue frontal (pars iij. ca. j. § 14) and a set of blue vestments (pars vj. ca. x. § 13) all embroidered with archangels, very possibly for use on Michaelmas Day. The arms of the earl of Lancaster were on two cushions given by Nicholas Litlyngton (pars iij. ca. xx. § 2), and on an alb with the arms of SS. Edward and Edmund on one side, and of England, France, and the earl of Warwick on the other (pars iv. ca. j. § 5).

Edward III. is recorded to have given a white frontal (pars iij. ca. j. § 13) and a suit of white vestments (pars vj. ca. xvij. § 9). He also gave six carpets (pars vij. ca. j. § 1) with the new arms of England^b and the arms of Hainault, those of his wife Philippa; and a frontal was made of the red and blue velvet, with the arms of England and France, that was used at his funeral (pars iij. ca. j. § 10); and ridells of the white satin used at the funeral of queen Philippa (p. iij. ca. v. § 2).

Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, was also a considerable benefactor. A very large and handsome jewel of beryl made for holding the Eucharist, and two angels bearing candlesticks in their hands (pars ij. ca. j. *in incremento de novo*) were given by him. Less important gifts were a censer, two lavatory dishes, and a suit of vestments marked with the initials of himself and his wife, T. & A., and the Bohun swans (pars vj. ca. x. *in incremento de novo*). In Appendix IV. there is a complete list of the ornaments given by Thomas and his wife to the abbey.

^a Widmore, *op. cit.* p. 78.

^b *i. e.* France ancient and England quarterly.

Mary de St. Paul, countess of Pembroke, was the wife of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke. She was the foundress of Pembroke college, Cambridge. She gave to the convent three albs, two stoles, and three fanons of cloth of gold, two copes, a chasuble, and two tunicles of diverse colours, but all of the same suit and worked with the arms of France and England; the larger vestments also with her own arms. (pars v. cap. viij.; pars vj. cap. x.) Further, four carpets and two cushions with the arms of the earl of Pembroke. (pars vij. capp. j. and ij.)

John of Grandison, who gave a frontal and frontlet, the former adorned with the arms of England and France, the latter *ex opere romano*, (pars iij. capp. j. and ij.) was bishop of Exeter from 1328 to 1369.

Richard Berkyng was abbot from 1222 to 1246. He gave three red and two green copes to the convent. (pars vj. capp. iij. and v.)^a These two last were given in 1238. Flete further says, that he left two curtains with the history of Our Lord and St. Edward; but I cannot identify these in the inventory.

John Wratting was prior in 1382; he gave five white copes to the convent, three embroidered and two simple. (pars vj. capp. xij. and xijj.) He is also said to have in his custody one of the chalices. (pars iij. cap. vj.)

The phonetic spelling of some of the Latin words in the inventory may throw some light upon the way in which one or two of the consonants were pronounced. For example, the letter "c" before either "e" or "i" must have been pronounced like an "s"; we find *cerico* instead of *serico*, *signis* instead of *cygnis*, *pissem* instead of *pissem*. The "ch" which is so often hard has been softened; we have *chirotheca* altered into *seroteca*. The "c" could not therefore have been pronounced as in the Latin of the modern Italian, Spaniard, or German. The "j" too must have had something of its present English pronunciation. We have *magestatem*, spelt with a "g"; so that it could hardly have been pronounced *maiestatem* as the Italians and Germans speak it. In like manner the "t" before an "i" was softened; we have *eciam*, *tercia*, *circumferencia*, *oblacio*, etc., throughout the manuscript.

Thus the evidence, as far as it goes, is that the "c," "j," and "t" were pronounced in Latin by Englishmen at the end of the fourteenth century very much as they were in English schools some forty years ago. But on the other hand, the "w" often takes the place of the "v," as in *Ewangelista*; so the "w" and "v" would seem to have had in England much the same sound; as they have on the Continent at this moment.

^a See note to this entry in the Inventory.

Before leaving the Latin of the monks of Westminster it may be noted that they seem to have had their own views as to the comparison of adjectives. Thus the scribe writes down for our better knowledge the statement that certain gloves “*veterissime sunt et parvissime valoris.*” (*Minus Registrum*, ca. j.)

To the Dean and Chapter of Westminster I am greatly indebted for their courtesy in allowing me the use of their transcript of the *Consuetudinary* of abbot Ware, one of the Cotton MSS. (Otho, c. xi.) now in the British Museum. I have spoken of this manuscript in the notes to the inventory as *Consuetudinary*, followed by the number of the leaf of the original MS. for convenience of reference. To the Dean I am very grateful for the ready permission given to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and myself to see the documents in the muniment room, of which we have availed ourselves to make the transcripts which appear as Appendices II. III. and IV. to this paper.

I cannot end the paper without expressing my gratitude to Mr. St. John Hope for all that he has done from the very first day on which I began to think of undertaking the work. It was, in fact, he who first suggested it; and I am confident that without his skill and encouragement I should never have begun, and still less continued and brought to an end, the transcription of the manuscript. Whenever I have been at fault he has enlightened me, and when out of heart it was he who gave me fresh courage to go on.

APPENDIX I.

Registrum vestibuli^a in thesauria perpetuo conserbandum.^b

The xij day ys s'vayd wyth ev'y thȳg at hy masse ād p'cessyon as pryncypall fest. Itm^c y^e blew tyssu s'veth for the fest of seynt Edward at myhelmas.^e And the Jessys^d serve for the oder fest of seȳnt Edward at crystmas. Itm^c the blew myffys^e do s've for boyth the vygyffē of seynt Edward singlarly.

Poto, magna cremo, de vite superflua demo.
Tempus do gratis, mihi flos servit mihi pratis.
Adam primus homo damnavit caetera pomo

ihc

The Revestyng of the abbot of Westmⁿ att evensong.

ffyrste the westerer shall lay the abbotē cope lowest upon the awter wⁿ the sayd westre. nex upon hys gray Ames. then hys surples. after that hys Rochett and uppermost hys Kerchure.^f

^a Vestibulum: Vestiarium, sacristia. See Ducange. It is at the end of the south transept.

^b Here follows in handwriting of sixteenth century: "Roberte Applegate."

^c Tissue was a cloth of gold. A blue cloth of gold was for St. Edward's Day at Michaelmas (Oct. 13). See also the Inventory of 1540, p. 333, where "iiij Copes of Turkey satten" are assigned to this day; but the colour is not given; amongst the curtains there is "a nother payr of grene sarsenet for Seynt Edwards dayes." (p. 342) And (p. 331) amongst the vestments, a set "straked with yellowe and red . . . for seynt Edwards consuets;" and another set "withoute stoll and phanam of blew satten with half monys and starys serving for the Utas of Seynt Edward."

^d See pars v. cap. iij. below.

Cf. the Inventory of 1540, p. 313, "the other calledde the cope with the aungelles of perle and the iij other callede the Jessys with ij tunycles:" and, p. 333, "a Cope of blewe velvett rychely embrotherd with a Jesse the ymages of the Jesse beyng garnysshed with perle." A lesson from cap. iii. of St. Luke recounting the tree of Jesse, was read in many rites at the mattins of Twelfth Day, of which St. Edward's Day at Christmas is the eve. There is an engraving of a Jesse frontal in Bock, *Geschichte der liturg. Gewänder*, Bd. III., Tafel i. Fig. 2. Amongst the chasubles at St. Paul's London in 1245, there was: "Jesse quam dedit Rex in dedicatione ecclesiae" (*Archaeologia*, 1887, vol. 1. p. 484) and a red cope, *bene breudata Jesse* (p. 476). Among the red vestments at York, soon after 1500, there was: una secta de historia Jesse [et aquilis, sine albis] (*York Fabric Rolls*, Surtees Society, 1859, p. 233). See below, pars vj. cap. j.

^e Probably a blue stuff powdered with mills. In the Inventory of 1540 (p. 329) two sets of vestments, one of blue velvet the other of green, were embrodered with antelopes and "mylles," in one case of gold.

^f The kerchure is clearly the *amictus*. It is to be worn with the rochet and surplice.

Hys Myter & crose^a beyng Redy w^t hys glovys and pontyfycalle.^b

The Revestyng of the sayd abbot att syngyng hy Masse.

Fyrst the westerer shall lay lowest the chesebell. a bove that the dalmatyke and the dalmatyk w^t y^e longest slevys uppermost & the other nethermost^c then hys stole & hys fanane and hys gyrdyll. upon that his albe theropon hys gray Ames a bove that hys Rochett & uppermost hys kerchur w^t a vestry gyrdyll to tukk up hys cole.^d

Hys Miter & crose beyng Redy w^t hys glovys and pontyfycalle And a fore all thys you muste se that hys sabatyns^e & syndalle be Redy att hys first cūyng whan he settyth hym downe in the travys.

^a The “crose” is here the pastoral staff. None of the tombs of the abbots of Westminster shows a pectoral cross hanging round the neck; and among the ornaments particular to the abbot described at length in the first part of the inventory there is no pectoral cross. It is not in the list of pontifical ornaments given by William Boys, who was abbot of Evesham from 1345 to 1367, to his church, (*Chron. Abb. de Evesham*, Rolls Series, 1863, p. 296) nor among the ornaments of the abbot enumerated in the Custom Book of St. Mary’s abbey, York, belonging to St. John’s College, Cambridge, D. 27, which Dan Francis Gasquet had the kindness to point out to me. See also *Promptuarium Parvulorum*, sub voce *Croce of a byschope*. Andreas du Saussay speaks warmly against the assumption of a pectoral cross by abbots. “Contra ius omne igitur agunt abbates, quicumque hoc insigne sacri pectoralis sibi arrogant utendum.” (*Panoplia Episcopalis*, Lib. iv. Lut. Paris. 1646, p. 328.) There is evidence that the episcopal pectoral cross was little known during the middle ages. (See Bona, *de rebus lit.* Lib. i. cap. xxiv. § x. ed. Sala.)

^b The pontifical rings. In the list of pontifical ornaments at Evesham (see above) the rings are spoken of in the plural: “una bona mitra cum baculo pastorali, annulis,” etc., and on effigies there are often more than one. At the burial of Thomas Savage, archbishop of York, xvjd. were paid “for a pontificall put upon my lorde’s fynger in tym of sering.” (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Society, 1868, vol. iv. p. 319.) See also the entry in Henry VIII.’s Jewel Book: “Item one ringe of golde called a pontificall having an egle standing, in his breste a small rubie poiz j quarter dj oz. Item fouer ringes of silver called pontificalles,” (MS. cxxix. in the Library of our Society, fo. 144 b.)

^c The only difference between dalmatic and tunicle here allowed is that the former has shorter sleeves than the latter. In the inventory itself tunicle is throughout used for the ornament of either epistler or gospeller. See also below, pars vj. cap. xvij. § 5.

^d “tukk up hys cole,” (cowl), that is, so to arrange the habit that it did not show. The rubrics of several orders speak of this necessary adjusting of the dress: “Vestes communes sub ecclesiasticis ita aptandae sunt, ne gibbus aliquis appareat in humeris Canonicorum.” (*Calendarium Regula et Ordinarium Regularium Congreg. S. Salvatoris O. S. Aug.* Romae, Ant. Blad. 1549.) Nearly the same words are in the general rubrics of the mass-book of the Black-friars, (*Missale Predicatorum*, Venetiis, L. A. de Giunta, 1504) and of the White-friars, (*Missale antique professionis Regularium beatissime Dei genitricis semperque virginis Marie de Monte Carmelo*, Venetiis, apud Iuntas, 1574).

^e Evidently some kind of foot gear, most likely the stocking; the word is cognate to the French *sabot*. There were two pairs of “sabbatones” in archbishop Bowet’s Inventory. (*Testam. Ebor.* Surtees Soc. vol. iii. p. 76).

Also m that euery sonday betwene cristmasse and candellmasse w^t (*sic*) they sey of the domⁿ they shall be Revestyd all in whyte and preface shall be Quia p incarnati.^a teste x \odot

[Here follow five blank leaves.]

Et si cuilibet homini pro tempore vite huius ex defectu nature competat laborare teste scriptura. Job quinto. sicut avis ad volatum sic homo nascitur ad laborem.^b Specialiter tamen opus grandis laboris arripere (*sic*) et extra portum quietis diutius navigare frequenter hominem duo monent^c scilicet Cautela de pretentis qua retro acta discrimina evitantur et providentia de futuris qua proventura comoda suscitantur. Quia igitur experientia nos informat quod multa incomoda huic monasterio acciderunt eo quod res vestibulo contingentes non fuerant sufficienter hactenus registrate. De isto plus sollicitos ac eciam magis cautos reddit periculum memoratum. Quia eciam patres filijs thesaurizant et bona posterioribus a prioribus relinquuntur. registrum competens disponente domino intendimus ordinare. In quo singula nunc possessa que predicto competunt vestibulo possent facillime reperiri. et singula in posterum eidem competitura vestibulo poterint iuxta naturam suorum titulorum inseri et inscribi. ut sic de rebus ecclesie predicto vestibulo conservatis tam presentibus monachis quam futuris speculum reluceat intuendum et perpetua memoria relinquatur. Set (*sic*) ut predictum registrum cuilibet requirenti. facilius ac cicius possit occurrere quicquid velit huic registro duximus prenotandum. quod dictum registrum in septem partes dividitur principales. et quelibet pars in aliquot capitula est distincta. in quibus singule res iuxta suos titulos et earum congruenciam situantur ut per quandam contra tabulam in fine huius registri positam manifestissime annotatur.

^a According to abbot Ware's *Consuetudinary* (British Museum, Otho, c. xi. f. 30 b.) the colour for the vestments at Westminster was to be white from Advent to Candlemas, a rule which corresponds with the direction above. The preface, *Quia per incarnati verbi mysterium*, according to Westminster use, in abbot Nicholas Litlington's book, preserved in the Chapter library, corresponds word for word with that in the old Sarum and modern Roman mass-books.

^b "Homo nascitur ad laborem et avis ad volatum". Job, v. 7.

^c Or *movent*.

TABULA.

¶ *Prima Pars.**Prima pars principalis de ornamentis tantum domino Abbati deputatis.*

De mitris	Capitulum j.
De Baculis Pastoralibus	Capitulum ij.
De Serotecis	Capitulum iij.
De Anulis	Capitulum iiij.
De Almucijs	Capitulum v.
De Rochetis	Capitulum vj.
De Superpellicijs	Capitulum vij.
De Dalmaticis diversorum colorum tantummodo domino abbati deputatis	Capitulum viij.
De sandalibus et sotularibus	Capitulum ix.

¶ *Secunda Pars.**Secunda pars principalis de instrumentis processionum.*

De Crucibus et Hastilibus	Capitulum j.
De Vexillis et Tintinabulis	Capitulum ij.
De Turribulis	Capitulum iij.
De Acerris	Capitulum iiij.
De Situlis et Aspensorijs	Capitulum v.
De Candelabris	Capitulum vj.

¶ *Tercia Pars.**Tercia pars principalis de ornamentis altaris.*

De Frontellis	Capitulum j.
De Frontilectis	Capitulum ij.
De Pallis altaris	Capitulum iij.
De Custodibus	Capitulum iiij.
De Ridellis	Capitulum v.
De Calicibus	Capitulum vj.
De Corporalibus	Capitulum vij.
De Missalibus et alijs libris	Capitulum viij.
De Textibus	Capitulum ix.
De Tabulis Osculatorijs	Capitulum x.

De Pelvibus	<i>Capitulum xj.</i>
De Ursiolis et Ampullis	<i>Capitulum xij.</i>
De Pixidibus	<i>Capitulum xiiij.</i>
De Calefactorijs	<i>Capitulum xviij.</i>
De Muscarijs	<i>Capitulum xv.</i>
De Superaltaribus	<i>Capitulum xvj.</i>
De Pectinibus	<i>Capitulum xviij.</i>
De Manutergijs	<i>Capitulum xviiij.</i>
De Sudarijs	<i>Capitulum xix.</i>
De Cervicalibus	<i>Capitulum xx.</i>
De Tabulis plicabilibus	<i>Capitulum xxj.</i>
De Cathedralibus et pannis cathedralibus	<i>Capitulum xxij.</i>
De velo et pannis quadragesimalibus	<i>Capitulum xxiiij.</i>

¶ *Quarta Pars.*

Quarta pars principalis de Albis principalibus aureis et de diversis coloribus cum et sine Stolis et manipulis una cum albis Sancti Dunstani.

De Albis principalibus de serico cum paruris brudatis *Capitulum j.*

De Albis principalibus aureis auro contextis brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum ij.*

De Albis principalibus aureis auro contextis brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum iij.*

De Albis Rubijs principalibus cum stolis et manipulis brudatis *Capitulum iiij.*

De Albis principalibus rubijs sine stolis et manipulis brudatis *Capitulum v.*

De Albis nigris principalibus brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum vj.*

De Albis nigris principalibus brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum vij.*

De Albis principalibus murrei coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum viij.*

De Albis principalibus murrei coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum ix.*

De Albis principalibus albi coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum x.*

De Albis principalibus blodij coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xj.*

De Albis principalibus blodij coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xij.*

De Albis principalibus glaucei coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis
Capitulum xiiij.

De Albis principalibus viridis coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum xiiij.

De Albis principalibus viridis coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis
Capitulum xv.

De Albis principalibus diversorum colorum brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum xvj.

De Albis principalibus Sancti Dunstani non brudatis *Capitulum xvij.*

¶ *Quinta Pars.*

Quinta pars principalis de Albis simplicioribus de diversis coloribus cum et sine stolis et manipulis.

De Albis rubijs de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum j.

De Albis rubijs de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis
Capitulum ij.

De Albis blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum iij.

De Albis blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis
Capitulum iiij.

De Albis albi coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum v.

De Albis albi coloris de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis
Capitulum vj.

De Albis murrei coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis
Capitulum vij.

De Albis de armis Anglie et Francie de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis
et manipulis *Capitulum viij.*

De Albis scutatis auro non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum ix.*

De Albis scutatis auro non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum x.*

De Albis rubijs auro non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xj.*

De Albis rubijs auro non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xij.*

De Albis viridis coloris non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xiiij.*

De Albis viridis coloris non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xiiij.*

De Albis Albi Coloris non brudatis cum Stolis et manipulis
Capitulum xv.

De Albis murrei coloris non brudatis sine Stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xvj.*
De Albis nigri coloris non brudatis cum Stolis et manipulis *Capitulum xvij.*
De Stolis et manipulis principalibus diversorum colorum *Capitulum xvij.*

¶ *Sexta Pars.*

Sexta pars principalis de capis casulis et Tunicis diversorum colorum principalibus et simplicioribus auro brudatis et auro non brudatis.

De Capis principalibus Aureis brudatis sine Casulis et tunicis *Capitulum j.*

De Capis casulis et tunicis principalibus brudatis diversorum colorum de sectis *Capitulum ij.*

De Capis rubijs principalibus auro brudatis *Capitulum iij.*

De Capis principalibus blodij coloris auro brudatis *Capitulum iiij.*

De capis principalibus viridis coloris auro brudatis *Capitulum v.*

De Capis principalibus quasi murrei coloris auro brudatis *Capitulum vj.*

De Capis principalibus Glaucei coloris auro brudatis *Capitulum vij.*

De capis principalibus diversorum colorum auro brudatis *Capitulum viij.*

De capis nigris principalibus auro brudatis [*Capitulum*] *ix.*

De capis Casulis et tunicis simplicioribus diversorum colorum de panno aureo non brudatis de sectis *Capitulum x.*

De Capis rubijs simplicioribus de panno aureo non brudatis *Capitulum xj.*

De Capis simplicioribus albi coloris de panno auro non brudatis *Capitulum xij.*

De Capis simplicioribus albi coloris de velvet non brudatis *Capitulum xiiij.*

De capis simplicioribus blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis *Capitulum xiiij.*

De capis simplicioribus nigri coloris de panno aureo non brudatis *Capitulum xv.*

De Capis casulis et tunicis simplicioribus diversorum colorum de dyaspyns *Capitulum xvj.*

De Capis casulis et tunicis simplicioribus diversorum colorum de serico et de Samyt sine aliquo opere aureo *Capitulum xvij.*

¶ *Septima Pars.*

Septima pars principalis de alijs rebus superinventis generaliter vestibulo deputatis.

De Tapetis *Capitulum j.*

De Quissinis *Capitulum ij.*

De Pectoralibus Caparum *Capitulum iij.*

De Pannis aureis diversorum colorum et lectis *Capitulum iiij.*

De Pannis sericis diversorum colorum auro non textis *Capitulum v.*

De Zonis *Capitulum vj.*

De duabus novis Cistis et omnibus in eis contentis *Capitulum vij.*

PRIMA PARS.

Prima pars principalis de ornamentis tantum domino Abbati deputatis.

De mitris. Capitulum j.

In primis mitre sunt octo videlicet prima ex dono Domini Simonis quondam Cardinalis ornata perillis margaritis cum Septem monilibus^a aureis in quibus inseruntur diversi lapides preciosi ac perille^b in parte anteriori eiusdem mitre unde quinque lapides deficiunt in eadem parte. Et in parte posteriori totidem sunt monilia cum lapidibus preciosis et perillis unde deficiunt quatuor lapides et tres perille. Predicta vero mitra circumornata est borduris argenteis deauratis habens in utraque summitate eiusdem unum Saphirum labelle autem eiusdem ornate sunt perillis margaritis cum borduris argenteis et deauratis et octo tintinabulis longis argenteis et deauratis.^c ¶ Secunda autem mitra ex dono predicti Domini Cardinalis ornata est cum perillis et viridibus lapidibus permixtis habens in parte anteriori duo monilia cum rubeis lapidibus magnis et totidem in parte posteriori cuius bordura amelata est cum Rosis albis circumquaque et in labella utraque tres noduli argentei et deaurati.^d ¶ Tercia vero mitra ornata est cum perillis et lapidibus preciosis insertis et operis est antiqui ex quibus lapidibus deficiunt in parte anteriori . . . j. magne perille et una plata rotunda aurea. Et in parte posteriori deficiunt unus magnus lapis et tres perille. Et in labellis eiusdem deficiunt quinque lapides preciosi necnon in circumferencijs per totum diversi lapides minuti deficiunt.^e ¶ Quarta autem mitra alba consuta est de Serico cum platis argenteis et deauratis diversis lapidibus ornata cum labellis

^a The usual meaning of *monile* is a necklace. In the middle ages it seems to be used of any gemmed adornment. The Inventory of 1540 (p. 317) speaks of the jewelled and enamelled plates of gold at the back of the gloves as “monyals.”

^b *Perilla* I have been unable to find in any dictionary. It has been suggested that it means a bead or a seed pearl. It may be, I think, any small precious stone. See pars iij. cap. vii. “contexta cum . . . perillis albis et rubeis,” and cap. xx. “perillis diversorum colorum.”

^c Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 318: “The best Myter of gold garnysshed with perleys and precious stones lacking a flowre and a stone therein and a lytle leaf of gold on the rybe thereof and haveyng ij labels perteyning to the same garnysshed with viij gret stonys and perles and viij pendant bells of gold iiij^{xx} vj unces.”

^d Cf. “the second Myter of sylver and gylt garnysshed with white roses,” of the Inventory of 1540, p. 318.

^e Was this the mitre given by Henry III. ? (Dart, *op. cit.* Book i. chap. iii. p. 26.)

eiusdem secte cum decem pendulis nodulis. ¶ Quinta vero mitra alba est deargentata habens duas stellas in parte anteriori et totidem in posteriori aurifragiata cum ymaginibus et continet in utraque summitate unam perillam. ¶ Sexta autem mitra de panno Serico vocato Bawdekyn aurifragiata est et continet duas stellas in medio amelata in parte anteriori et totidem in parte posteriori habens in utraque summitate unam perillam. ¶ Septima vero mitra de consimili panno aurifragiata est cum ymaginibus habens in utraque parte hoc nomen insertum **ihc xpc.** ¶ Octava autem mitra de panno albo Cerico dicto Satyn brudata per totum habens in utraque sui summitate unam crucem.

[Et in incremento de novo una mitra pro festo sancti Nicholai ad parvum pontificem deputata^a cum platis argenteis et deauratis diversisque lapidibus in eisdem insertis cuius pars anterior continet **Sancte Nicholae** pars autem posterior **Ora pro nobis** de literis ex margaritis consitis cum duabus labellis eiusdem operis ex dono R. Tonworthe. Item]

De baculis pastoralibus. Capitulum ij.

Baculi autem pastores sunt quatuor quorum primus est argenteus ex dono domini Nicholai Lytlyngton quondam Abbatis operis curiosi continens in curvitate deaurata assumptionem beate virginis et ymagines Sanctorum Johannis evangeliste et beati regis Edwardi^b cum uno angelo in manibus tenente caracterem predicti domini Nicholai Lytlyngton. videlicet. **ꝯ. Ꝛ.** Secundus vero est ex dono domini Thome Henle^c quondam Abbatis argenteus continens in curvitate deaurata salutacionem beate virginis^d cum uno angelo ex utraque parte consistente. ¶ Tercius autem baculus est ligneus et deargenteus^e habens curvitem argenteam et deauratam cum ymaginibus intronizatis Sanctorum Petri

^a Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 318: "The vj myter for Seynt Nycholas bysshoppe the grounde therof of whyte sylk garnysshed complete with fflowres gret and small of sylver and gylte and stones complete in them with the scripture Ora pro nobis Sancte Nicholai embrodered theron in perll the sydes sylver and gylt and the toppys of sylver and gylt and enamelyd with ij labelles of the same and garnysshed in lyk maner and with viij long bells of sylver and gylt weying all together xxij unces."

^b Saint John the Evangelist and Saint Edward are naturally joined together in accordance with the legend of the ring.

^c Thomas Henle, abbot from 1333 to 1344. "Dedit autem predictus abbas unum baculum pastorem continentem in curvitate salutacionem beate marie virginis cum uno angelo ex utraque parte existente." (Flete MS. fol. 46.)

^d Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 318: "The best Crosse Staff of sylver gylt withe the Salutacon thereon lackynge an ymage and a pelycan cxlvij unces."

^e This word has been re-written.

et Edwardi.^a ¶ Quartus vero est eburneus habens curvitatē argenteam et deauratam cum vinea et botro.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De Serotecis.^b Capitulum iij.

Paria quidem serotecarum sunt sex de Cerico^c quorum primum par est ex dono Nicholai Lytlyngtoñ quondam Abbatis aurifragiatum continens in utraque seroteca .xvj. lapides preciosos cum uno monili argenteo et amelato perillis margaritis permixtis. ¶ Secundum vero par est ex dono domini Symonis quondam Cardinalis ornatum borduris argenteis et amelatis cum diversis ymaginibus et in utraque seroteca unum monile argenteum amelatum cum armis Sancti Edwardi. ¶ Tercium autem par aurifragiatum cum diversis lapidibus insertis ex quibus grandiores deficiunt et in utraque seroteca unum monile aureum veteri modo amelatum. ¶ Quartum vero par simpliciter aurifragiatum et in utraque seroteca unus circulus ad modum monilis parvi valoris. ¶ Quintum autem par simpliciter aurifragiatum est in custodia dompni abbatis. Et est truffuratum cum perillis ad modum crucis. ¶ Sextum vero par simpliciter est aurifragiatum cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis. ¶ Item tria sunt paria Serotecarum de cerico bona. sed minime ornata extra numerum predictorum.

[Et in incremento de novo duo paria cerotecarum de coreo vocato Cheverel^d

^a Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 319: "The thyrd Crose for Seynt Nycholas bysshoppe the hed thereof sylver and gylt garnysshed with great perles and stonys haveyng therof an ymage of Seynt Peter and an other of Seynt Edward of sylver and gylt, lacking vij stonys and perlys the staff therof round of coper and tymber weying all together lx. unces."

^b Seroteca, ciroteca, chirotheca.

^c The gloves of William of Wykeham, preserved at New College, Oxford, are of silk, like modern silk gloves, red in colour, on their backs a circle with rays coming out of it; very likely of much the same character as the fourth pair described in this chapter. This circle is spoken of by Innocent III. (*de sacro altaris mysterio*, lib. I., cap. lvi. Sylvac-Ducum 1846, p. 75). "Chirotheca circulum aureum desuper habet." In archbishop Bowet's Inventory (he died 1423) there was a pair "cirothecarum de coton, browdid [embroidered] cum ratione *Auxilium meum a Domino*." (See articles by Mgr. X. Barbier de Montault, *Bulletin monumental*, 1876 and 1877.)

^d Cheuerelle, ceddare (cheueler lether, P). See *Promptorium Parvulorum*, Camden Society, 1865, p. 73. Cheverel was thus a material for gloves in the fourteenth century as well as in Elizabethan times. See *Twelfth Night*, III. i. 13. I should not have thought the item worth noting, but Mr. Mackenzie Walcott seems puzzled over it, and speaks of the river Cherwell at Oxford, as "famous for the dressing of leather." (*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, 1881 vol. v. p. 440.) Surely *chevrel* is *cheveau*, a kid; and I believe chevrel gloves are sold under this name in English shops to this day.

cum duobus platis argenteis et deauratis unum in unius circumferencia scribitur Ora pro nobis beate Nicholae. In alterius vero Ut digni efficiamur^a et cetera ex dono R. Tonworthe. ¶ Item.]

De Anulis. Capitulum iv.

Anuli quippe sunt sex quorum primus dicitur fuisse beate memorie quondam Sancti Regis Edwardi^b aureus et bene triffuratus ornatus cum uno Saphiro et octo lapidibus rubeis in custodia abbatis. ¶ Secundus vero aureus bene triffuratus continens unum Saphirum et quatuor perillas. ¶ Tercius autem aureus cum uno magno Saphiro et quatuor lapidibus rubeis et totidem perillis. ¶ Quartus vero aureus cum uno lapide rubeo et octo lapillis ex quibus unus deficit. ¶ Quintus autem aureus cum uno lapide crocei coloris. ¶ Sextus vero argenteus et deauratus cum uno lapide rubeo et quatuor lapillis blodei coloris.

[Et in incremento de novo unus Anulus aureus cum uno magno Saphiro citrino^c et quatuor perillis cum octo lapillis in circuitu.]

De Almicijs. Capitulum v.

Almicia sunt duo de Grys quorum primum optimum est ex dono Nicholai Lytlyngton abbatis. ¶ Secundum vero est ex antiquo in vestibulo reservatum.^d

^a This is a versicle and response. ¶ Ora pro nobis beate Nicholae. ¶ Ut digni efficiamur promissionibus Christi.

^b This is the famous ring taken from the body of St. Edward when he was enshrined. We may note the feeling of doubt expressed in *dicitur*.

None of these rings corresponds with the rings described in the Inventory of 1540, p. 320.

^c In the middle ages, sapphires of other colours than blue were certainly known. At Canterbury there were several black sapphires among the pontifical rings and jewels. (J. Dart, *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, London, 1726, Appendix, p. xiii.) The stone of one of the rings of William of Wykeham preserved at New College, Oxford, answers to the description of a *saphirus citrinus*. It is a very large stone, of a pale greenish colour, verging upon yellow. "Un saphir citrin" was amongst the jewels of the Duke of Berry in 1416. (Léon de Laborde, *Glossaire français du moyen age*, Paris, 1872, *sub voce* Cabochon, p. 181.) At Canterbury (Dart, *loc. cit.*) there was also: "annulus cum saphiro quadrato aquoso," and Edward I. had: "anulus auri cum saphiro crescenti qui fuit N. quondam Sarum episcopi, etc." (*Liber quotid. Contrarotulatoris Garderobae anno regni R. Edward I. xxviii.*^o p. 278, MS. in Library of our Society) and which is again found in the goods of Piers Gaveston. (T. Rymer, *Foedera*, Lond. 1818, vol. ii. pars i. p. 203.) Was this allied to the star sapphire? The pontifical ring was often adorned with a sapphire, because this gem was supposed to quench the flame of concupiscence in its wearer.

^d Cf. the Inventory of 1540, p. 324: "Oon good graye amyes not moche worne. An other graye amyse which is well worne and lately repaired."

[Et in incremento unum Almicium de Grys pro festo sancti Nicholai ad parvum pontificem deputatum ex dono R. Tonworthe. ¶ Item.]

De Rochetis. Capitulum vj.

Rocheti sunt quinque quorum duo primi et optimi de panno de Reynes et tertius de mediocri panno sunt ex dono N. L. abbatis. ¶ Quartus est eciam de bono panno cum nodo Cristallino. ¶ Quintus vero de panno mediocri ab antiquo in vestibulo reservatus.

[Et in incremento de novo unus Rochetus pro festo sancti Nicholai ad parvum pontificem deputatus ex dono R. Tonworthe. ¶ Item.]

De Superpelliciis. Capitulum vij.

Superpellicia quidem sunt quatuor quorum primum de bono panno ex dono Nicholai Lytlynton Abbatis alia vero tria eciam bona sunt ab antiquo in vestibulo reservata.

[Et in incremento de novo unum superpellicium pro festo sancti Nicholai ad parvum pontificem deputatum ex dono R. Tonworthe. ¶ Item.]

*De dalmaticis diversorum colorum tantum pro domino Abbate deputatis.
Capitulum viij.*

Dalmaticarum diversorum colorum pro abbate tantum deputata paria sunt septem quarum primum par blodei coloris de dyaspyn^a cum bestiis et avibus capitibus eorum et pedibus aureis. ¶ Secundum de panno de Satyn blodei coloris. ¶ Tercium de camaca albi coloris cum bestijs infra flores cubantibus.^b ¶ Quartum de viridi panno de tartaryn. ¶ Quintum de nigro panno de samyt

^a Here and there in the manuscript it seems doubtful whether the scribe have written *dyaspyu* or *dyaspyu*. Red and white suits of vestments of the same pattern are described in pars vi. cap. xvi. Fischbach (*Ornamente der Gewebe*, English ed. 21) reproduces a *diasprum*, a Byzantine fabric of the thirteenth century, the birds with heads and feet golden in a greenish ground. At Canterbury (Dart, *op. cit.* p. xvii.) there was: "Casula rubea de Antioche cum avibus in capite et pedibus deauratis."

^b An example of this treatment may be seen in Fischbach, 105 A, which he attributes to Lucca, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

omnia ista paria dalmaticarum sunt ex dono Simonis Cardinalis. ¶ Sextum rubij coloris de dyaspyn cum bestiolis aureis de cipris intertextis. ¶ Septimum de nigro panno de Satyn.^a

[...t in incremento de novo.]

De Sandalibus et Sotularibus.^b Capitulum ix.

Paria quidem Sandalium sunt quatuor quorum primum par est de rubeo samyte brudatum cum ramis vinearum^c sive arborum cum sotularibus de eadem secta. ¶ Secundum vero est de blodio samyte brudatum cum clavibus rosis et lunis cum sotularibus de secta. ¶ Tercium autem par est de nigro samite brudatum cum stellis lunis et talentis sine sotularibus de eadem secta. ¶ Quartum vero par est ex blodio panno deargentato cum sotularibus eiusdem secte ex dono Nicholai Litlington abbatis. Sotularium autem est et aliud par per se de coreo desuper aurato cum diversis lapidibus impressis sine sandalibus eiusdem secte.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

SECUNDA PARS.

Secunda pars principalis de instrumentis processionum.

De Crucibus et Hastilibus. Capitulum j.

Cruces vero sunt septem^d quarum prima argentea deaurata triffurata cum auro ornata diversis lapidibus preciosis et perillis auream habens ymaginem in qua deficient quinque magni lapides tres minores et duo perille. ¶ Secunda autem cristallina auream habens ymaginem. ¶ Tercia vero est magna cristallina continens in medio ymaginem crucifixi et beate virginis et sancti Johannis in Crystallo. ¶ ~~Quarta autem cristallina cum ymagine crucifixi eburnea in qua deficit~~

^a Five pairs of dalmatics are described in the Inventory of 1540, but they do not correspond with those in chapter viii. above.

^b Sotulares; sutulares, subtalares, probably a stocking, the inner of the two sets of foot-ornaments. See Macri, *Hierolexicon*, *sub voce*; and F. Bock, *Geschichte der liturgischen Gewänder*, Bonn, 1866. Bd. ii., S. 2, "die Pontifical-Strümpfe." There are many drawings of medieval buskins in Charles de Linas, *Anciens Vêtements Sacerdotaux*, Paris, 1860, troisième série, where the subject is considered from a comparative point of view. Bishop Waynflete's stockings and buskins, of large size, are preserved at Magdalen College, Oxford.

^c Cf. Fischbach, 56 B. and 135, designs of vines and grapes.

^d I cannot precisely identify any of the crosses in this chapter with those described on p. 323 of the Inventory of 1540.

~~sinistra manus ymaginis prediete.^a~~ ¶ Quinta magna lignea triffurata cum platis argenteis et deauratis et depicta cum diversis hystorijs. ¶ Sexta de lapide calcidonia cum duobus lapidibus de israel^b rubeis in medio. ¶ Septima magna lignea cum quatuor lapidibus de berillo et alio magno lapide rubeo et ymagine crucifixi. ¶ Item quinque hastillia pro crucibus deferendis quorum tria sunt laminata cum argento et duo depicta.^c

[Et in incremento de novo una crux argentea deaurata et bene amelata cum ymaginibus crucifixi Marie et Johannis stans in quadam basi cum pinnaculis subtiliter fabrifactis. Item unum Jocale magnum de berillo pro corpore Christi imponendo in argento deaurato artificiose compositum ex dono domini Thome Ducis Gloucestrie.^d Item duo Angeli argentei et deaurati candelabra in manibus portantes ex dono eiusdem domini Ducis.^e Quarta autem crux cristallina cum ymagine crucifixi argentea et deaurata.]

De Vexillis et tintinabulis. Capitulum ij.

Vexilla quidem sunt sexdecim^f quorum quatuor sunt depicta super cruces tempore paschali deferenda cum sex tintinabulis eisdem deputatis. ¶ Quintum vero magnum vexillum album cum ymaginibus brudatis ex utraque parte videlicet crucifixi Marie et Johannis et duorum Cherubyn. ¶ Sextum rubeum continens in se ymaginem cuiusdam Imperatoris.^g ¶ Septimum et octavum de armis novis

^a This paragraph is erased, and a mark made in the margin against the first line, with a corresponding one against the last added entry.

^b *Israel* appears to be any engraved stone or gem, as a cameo. There was one belonging to Piers Gaveston: "Un camaeu en or, de Israel." (Th. Rymer, *Foedera*, Lond. 1818. Vol. ii. pars i. p. 204) And among the relics at St. Paul's: "Quidam Lapis de Israell, exprimens Majestatem Dei, albi coloris," etc. (Dugdale, *History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London*, Lond. 1818. Ed. Ellis. Appendix, p. 338.)

^c There were four cross staffs of wood in 1540, covered with silver, two gilt and two white, p. 320.

^d See Appendix iv. Cf. in Inventory of 1540, p. 317: "A Nooster for the Sacrament of curios work of sylver and gylt haveyng a berall in it cxliij unces."

^e "ij Angells of sylver and gylte holdyng ij candelstyeckks, ccv unces." (Invent. 1540, p. 317.)

^f In 1540 there were over a hundred banners "of dyvers sortts to hang aboute the church. iiiij gret banners to stand afore the Revestrye in the Rogacyon Weke." (p. 347.)

^g The appearance of the image of a Roman emperor at Westminster is noteworthy, for the emperor was held to have no rights in the isle of Britain. Edward III. was Imperial Vicar; and he and the emperor (Lewis of Bavaria) had married sisters. Richard earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III., was king of the Romans.

anglie et hanonie.^a Nonum. x. xj. xij. de novis armis Anglie. Tercium-decimum et quatuordecimum de antiquis armis anglie. ¶ Quintumdecimum et sextumdecimum de armis istius ecclesie cum uno penicello de eisdem armis.

[Et in incremento de novo tria vexilla videlicet domini Imperatoris Romani^b sancti Edwardi et sancti Edmundi cum alijs xliij diversorum Regum Ducum atque Comitum et totidem penisellis ex dono domini Regis Ricardi secundi.]

De Turribulis. Capitulum iij.

Turribula quidem sunt sex^c argentea et deaurata quorum duo sunt magna ex dono quondam Regis Henrici tercii continentis in summitate duas parvas campanellas et quatuor alia sunt minora.

[Et in incremento de novo unum Turribulum magnum argenteum et deauratum cum ymaginibus angelorum in tabernaculis sedentibus ex dono domini Simonis Cardinalis. Item unum turribulum magnum argenteum et deauratum cum ymaginibus apostolorum argenteis in tabernaculis stantibus ex dono^d domini Thome ducis Glowcestrie.]

De Acerris. Capitulum iiij.

Acerre autem sunt due^e argentee cum duobus coeliaribus argenteis quorum unum est deauratum et supportatum a quatuor rotis in qua deficit unus lapis de berillo.

[Et in incremento de novo una Acerra argentea intus et exterius deaurata cum uno coeliari argenteo et deaurato ex dono domini Simonis Cardinalis.]

^a Hanonia: Hainault: Philippa of Hainault was wife to Edward III. The new arms of England are the arms of France and England assumed by Edward III.

^b The appearance of the Roman emperor may again be noticed. The banner is given by Richard II. who married Anne, daughter of the emperor. The arms of the empire are the first of those on the wall arcade of the north aisle of the nave. The arms of France ancient are next.

^c There were three pairs of silver gilt censers in 1540 (p. 317).

^d See Appendix IV.

^e There was only one ship for incense in 1540 (p. 320), which could possibly represent one of these, as the second (p. 322) had the arms of Eslyp [Islip] on the lids: "a lytle dog of sylver" is spoken of under each entry, for the hand or hasp; was it at the pointed end of the lid, by which the lid could be raised?

De Situlis et Aspersoriis. Capitulum v.

Situla vero est una^a argentea ~~eum antiquis armis anglie~~ et unum Aspersorium Argenteum pro eadem deputatum.

[Et in incremento de novo una situla costata argentea cum uno aspersorio argenteo pro eadem.]

De Candelabris. Capitulum vj.

Candelabra argentea sunt octo quorum duo sunt magna ex dono quondam Regis Henrici tercii ad modum columpnarum fabricata et sex alia sunt minora.^b

[Et in incremento de novo quatuor candelabra argentea cum armis domini Simonis Cardinalis in medio amelatis ex dono eiusdem S.]

TERCIA PARS.

*Tercia pars principalis de Ornamentis altaris.**De Frontellis. Capitulum j.*

Frontella quidem sunt quindecim quorum primum viride cum regibus et episcopis ex auro brudatis et in tabernaculis sedentibus.^c ¶ Secundum aureum brudatum cum hystoria Nativitatis domini et passionis Sancti Thome et vita sancti Edwardi.^d ¶ Tercium rubeum brudatum cum leopardis et circulis aureis. ¶ Quartum nigrum brudatum cum avibus et talentis et frectis transversis. ¶ Quintum cum armis

^a There was only one holy water vat in 1540 (p. 320): "A Haly water Pott with a bayle and a spryngele all of sylver parcell gylt the spryngele fylled with burstyls complete, iiij^{xx} xvj unces."

^b There are only four pair of candlesticks of silver in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 317). According to Dart (*op. cit.* Bk. 1. chap. iii. p. 26, see also vol. ii. p. 4) Henry III. gave a circle of silver for wax candles in the 28th year of his reign.

^c This must be "a goodly fronte ffor beneth of grene satten garnysshyd with gold of dyvers Kyngs and bysshops with scouchyns with lyons at both the ends." (Inventory, 1540, p. 325.)

^d The same also: "An Awlter clothe for benethe of gold nedyll work with the Birth of o^r Lord and Seynt Edwards story with ij addycons at the end of nedyll work garnyshed with perlys." (Inventory, 1540, p. 325.) From the life of St. Edward being embroidered on this frontal, it was very likely *opus Anglicanum*. Was it the famous frontal given by Henry III. about 1271? (Rock, *Textile Fabrics* Introduction, p. xxxv.)

Anglie et Francie ex dono domini Johannis Graunsoni quondam episcopi Exoniensis.^a ¶ Sextum viride cum aurifragijs deputatum vigilijs principalibus.^a ¶ Septimum de panno albo auro contextum admodum stellarum cum frontilecto eiusdem secte.^b ¶ Octavum similiter album auro intextum de panno damasci indentatum ex dono Symonis Cardinalis. ¶ Nonum de panno aureo de luca varij coloris stragulatum et diversis literis inscriptis cum frontilecto eiusdem secte eiusdem Cardinalis.^c ¶ Decimum de armis Anglie et Francie in Rubio et blodio velvecto cum leopardis et floribus deliciarum contextis de sepultura Edwardi tercii.^d ¶ Undecimum de nigro chamellet cum frontilecto eiusdem secte habens in medio crucifixum cum duabus ymaginibus deauratis videlicet Marie et Johannis et in quolibet latere tres leones deauratos stantes in Rubeo velvecto^e cum duobus scutis ex utroque latere frontelli Canc' scilicet et flandre. Ac eciam duo Scuta de armis ecclesie Westm' ex utraque parte crucifixi predicti quod est ex dono Nicholai L. abbatis ¶ Duodecimum nigrum cum signis^f deauratis stantibus in naviculis ad arbores colligatis cum frontilecto eiusdem secte. ¶ Terciumdecimum albi coloris supra contextum vineis viridibus cum aurifragiis ex dono Regis Edwardi tercii cum frontilecto eiusdem secte. ¶ Quartumdecimum blodij coloris cum Archangelis deauratis^g contextis ex dono domini Edmundi quondam comitis lancastrie. ¶ Quintumdecimum frontellum pro tempore quadragesimali assignatum magno altari de panno de bawdekyn coloris de tawny^h cum frontilecto et uno Reredos attingente usque ad celaturam predicti altaris unius secte in quibus

^a Cf. "The Vigyll ffrontal of grene cadas." Invent. 1540, p. 326. "[Sold] ij grene copes of bawdkyn serving for the Vigyll of Easter and Pentecost", (p. 334) "oon albe of grene velvett embrothered with sterrys for the Prior in Principal Vigills (*erased*)" (p. 337). Green was clearly the colour at Westminster for principal vigils.

^b Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 326: "Another for benethe for the day of y^e Epiphanye of whyte wyth starrys."

^c No doubt of a suit with the ridells described below (cap. v.)

^d Cf. "A nother of blewe velvett with ffloure de lyces and lypards. A frontell belonging to the same." (Inventory, 1540, p. 326.)

^e The arms of England. Very likely *opus Anglicanum*.

^f The swan . . . this majestic creature was a favourite with Sicilians." (Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, Lond. 1870, p. lxix. of Introduction.)

^g Cf. "A nother of blewe with angells for Mygelmas day." (Inventory, 1540, p. 326.) Archangels are, however, very common in this Inventory of 1388 upon all colours.

^h Tawny, as the colour for Lent, should be noted.

continentur ymago crucifixi Marie et Johannis Agnus dei cum Ewangelistis^a et unum par Ridellarum eiusdem coloris de tartaryn ex dono N. L. abbatis.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De Frontilectis. Capitulum ij.

Frontilecta sunt undecim quorum sex frontelle eiusdem secte sunt consute et quinque sunt frontilecta pallis altaris consuta quorum primum cum diversis scutis et perillis permixtis est ex dono Regis Edwardi tercii ¶ Secundum vero latum cum ymaginibus de opere romano ex dono domini Johannis Graunsoni episcopi Exoniensis. ¶ Tercium autem de rubeo velvet cum rosis deauratis et et (*sic*) avibus de perillis ex dono Nicholai litlyngton Abbatis. ¶ Quartum vero de armis Anglie et Francie in Rubio blodio velvet receptum de Sepultura Regis Edwardi tercii.^b ¶ Quintum autem cum floribus deliciarum deauratis et stellis argenteis in circulis.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De pallis. Capitulum iij.

Palle^c vero sive togelle^d magni altaris sunt decem ex quibus quinque sunt de opere Parisie vel Northfolchie.^e relique autem quinque constant de panno lineo sine opere curioso.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De Custodibus.^f Capitulum iv.

Paria quidem custodum sunt tria ex quibus primum par est de rubeo velvett uterque continens quinque Leopardos aureos brudatos et habet eciam uterque bor-

^a Cf. among the *Lent Stuff* of the Inventory of 1540 (p. 327): "A yellowe awter clothe with the iiij Evaungelysts."

^b See above Chapter j. § x.

^c *Palla altaris* is the usual medieval name for the linen covering of the altar.

^d Togilla, a towel. See *Promp. Parv.* 498. In 1540 there were eight cloths of linen (p. 342).

^e Norfolk work is no doubt worsted.

^f Custodibus: these are the costers to the altar, side-curtains.

duram de blodio panno deaurato.^a ¶ Secundum vero par custodum est de rubeo velvett' et continet uterque quatuor ymagines et unum Leopardum in summitate eiusdem ex dono Nicholai Litlington Abbatis. ¶ Tercium autem par est de rubeo panno deaurato habens in parte inferiori ymagines salvatoris et beate virginis cum suo infantulo ac duodecim apostolorum.

[Et in incremento de novo].

De Ridellis. Capitulum v.

Paria quippe Ridellarum sunt sex^b quarum primum par deauratum diversorum colorum stragulatam diversis litteris permixtum quondam Symonis Cardinalis. ¶ Secundum vero par de albo panno dicto de Satyn receptum de sepultura Regine Philippe.^c ¶ Tercium autem par est ex panno blodio de tartaryn ex dono Symonis Cardinalis. ¶ Quartum vero par [. . .]^d est ex blodio panno de sarcinet cotidianum. ¶ Quintum autem par ex nigro panno de Satyn ex dono Nicholai Litlington Abbatis. ¶ Sextum vero par est de rubeo panno de Sarcynet cotidianum.

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De Calicibus. Capitulum vj.

Calices mempe (*sic*) sunt octo argentei et deaurati cum totidem patenis quorum primus est magnus cum duabus auriculis^e pro oblatis deputatus et duo disci ornati pro eodem auro et lapidibus quorum unus est de Berillo et alter de Calcidonio et

^a The arms of Richard de Bynteworth, bishop of London in 1338-39, were, *Gules, five lions rampant in cross or.*

^b In 1540 there were eight pairs of curtains; green for St. Edward's days, blue for Michaelmas, and crimson for cotidians (p. 342).

^c White was used at funerals at this time. Otto de Grandison in 1358, willed that "only a white cloth with a red cross" should be laid over his body at his funeral. (Dugdale, *Baronage of England*, Lond. 1676. Vol. ii. p. 18.)

^d Word elided.

^e This is clearly a ministerial chalice with two handles, such as was common before Communion in both kinds was restricted to the celebrant, or his immediate ministers. See the drawings in Smith and Cheetham's *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities*, s. v. chalice. I cannot identify this chalice in the Inventory of 1540. The spoons may have been used for either straining the wine or for adding a small quantity of water to the wine in the chalice. It is less likely that they were used for Communion by intinction.

duo Coeliaria aurea ex dono quondam Regis Henrici tercii. ¶ Secundus et tercius sunt ex dono domini N. Abbatis amelati cum literis **N.** et **L.** et in una patena continetur ymago divine maiestatis et in altera ymago veronice cum versu. **Solus ab eterno** et cetera.^a ¶ Quartus argenteus et deauratus cum lapidibus diversis et perillis in pede ex dono Roberti^b quondam Prioris prout in fundo eiusdem describitur. ¶ Quintus cum ymagine beate marie et alijs ymaginibus et angelis in pede ex dono Helye^c quondam prioris prout in patena eiusdem describitur. ¶ Sextus habens in patena solam ymaginem crucifixi. Septimus argenteus deauratus habens sub pede quatuor literas **H.** **M.** **R.** et **E.**^d ~~in custodia~~ Johannis Wrottyng. ¶ Octavus calix parvus est et parvi ponderis. ¶ Item due patene argenteae [et bene]^e deaurate ad magnum altare deputate pro oblacionibus faciendis.^f

[Et in incremento de novo.]

De corporalibus. Capitulum vij.

Caselle quidem corporalium sunt novem de quibus prima est aurea auro contexta cum duobus Scutis et perillis albis et rubeis per circuitum ad modum vinee insertis cum panno corporali. ¶ Secunda est de viridi velvecto brudata in

^a Cf. the Inventory of 1540, p. 321: "The best Chales with a Patent of sylver and gylt the Patent haveyng the ymage of the Father in the myddyst enamyed and over the ffoot of the same chales the ymages of y^e Crucifix Marye and John with thes ij letters N and L crownyd and enemyld, lxxij unces. The second chales with a patent of sylver and gylt with the fygure of Cryst syttyng in the Dowme in the myddyst of the patent with thys scripture about the same Ego solus ab eterno creo cuncta liij unces. . . . the iiijth chales with the patent of sylver and gylt perteynyng to Seynt Blase altar the foote of the same chales being round and haveyng the ymage of Chryst enemyld on the same with the ymage of the Dowme in the myddyst of the patent enamyed with N and L crownyd at the foot of the same dowme, xxiiij unces." Nicholas Lytlyngton often has his initials crowned; they may be seen thus in his mass book in the chapter library and his gifts to the frater. (Flete's MS. *Chronicon*, chapter library.)

^b There were two Roberts priors of Westminster; one about 1202, and the other apparently before Richard de Berkyng.

^c There were also two Helias or Elyas priors, one in abbot Gervase' time, the other in abbot Ware's time.

^d Possibly the initials of the givers of the chalice. John de Mordon and Richard Excetere are spoken of elsewhere as benefactors. (Pars iiij. cap. viij. § iiij. and pars iv. cap. x.)

^e In a later hand, over an erasure.

^f Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 322: "ij Patentees for oblacyons of sylver and gylt with Jhus crowned in the myddes of eyther of the patentees xii. unces."

medio cum pellicanis ex una parte et ~~ex alia parte brudata~~ cum Leopardo et in quatuor partibus agnus dei cum panno corporali. ¶ Tercia de panno brudata continens in una parte ymaginem crucifixi Marie et Johannis et ex altera ymaginem beate virginis cum suo infantulo et duobus angelis thurificantibus et leopardis per circuitum cum panno corporali. ¶ Quarta vero est de panno brudata habens in una parte salutacionem Angelicam et Nativitatem dominicam et ex altera parte unum magnum Scutum cum panno corporali. ¶ Quinta autem brudata continens in una parte Resurrectionem dominicam et apparicionem^a eiusdem ad magdalenam et ex altera parte unum magnum Scutum consimile predicto Scuto cum panno corporali. ¶ Sexta vero est brudata cum ymagine crucifixi Marie et Johannis et quatuor angelis in lateribus et duobus angelis in summitate cum panno corporali. ¶ Septima est brudata cum ymagine maiestatis et quatuor evangelistis ex una parte et ymagine beate virginis cum suo infantulo et quatuor angelis thurificantibus ex altera parte sine panno corporali. ¶ Octava vero brudata cum assumptione beate marie et quatuor evangelistis ex una parte et ex altera habens ymaginem crucifixi Marie et Johannis cum scutis in summitate cotidianum sine panno corporali. ¶ Nona quidem est de blodio velveto cum septem tassellis rubei cerici cum panno corporali eciam cotidianum.^b

[¶ Et in incremento de novo unum corporale cum casella brudata et ymaginibus crucifixi Marie et Johannis in una parte. Et Marie Johannis Baptiste et Johannis Ewangeliste.]^c

De Missalibus et alijs libris. Capitulum viij.

Missalia et alij libri sunt septemdecim de quibus quinque sunt Missalia quorum primum unum bonum Missale et grande ex dono quondam Nicholai Lytlington abbatis.^d ¶ Secundum ex dono domini Willelmi Curtlyngton^e Abbatis et remanet continue in capella Abbatis. ¶ Tercium ex dono fratris Johannis de Mordoñ. ¶ Quartum cotidianum pro magno altari. ¶ Quintum

^a This word has been much tampered with.

^b Here blue is the quotidian colour.

^c This would seem to be the corporas case described in the Inventory of 1540, p. 341: "The iij^{de} of the ymage of our Lady and saynte John Baptiste and saynte John evangeliste on the oon syde and the crucifix on the other syde of clothe of gold garnyshed with perles."

There are also nine corporas cases in the Inventory of 1540, but this is the only one which I can identify.

^d This still happily exists in the chapter library. It is spoken of in the Inventory of 1540, p. 343.

^e William Curtlynton was abbot from 1315 to 1333.

missale pulcrum sine epistolis et evangelijs.^a ¶ Sextus liber cum evangelijs tantum ad magnum altare cotidie legendis. ¶ Septimus liber cum epistolis tantum cotidie legendis.^b ¶ Octavus et Nonus liber benedictionales cum coronacione regum et alijs in eisdem contentis.^c Decimus et undecimus sunt collectaria pro capitulis et collectis ad horas dicendis quorum unum est bonum et novum ex dono domini Nicholai litlington quondam Abbatis et alterum vetus.^d Duodecimus et Terciusdecimus sunt psalteria quorum unus fuit domini Regis Henrici tertii cum Apocalipsi in fine alterum vero cum diversis ymaginibus depictis post kalendare.^e ¶ Quartusdecimus pro aqua benedicenda diebus dominicis^f qui remanet in custodia serviencium ecclesie. ¶ Quintusdecimus pro cereo paschali benedicendo^g et alijs pluribus in eodem contentis. ¶ Sextusdecimus et septimusdecimus sunt quaterni boni pro lectionibus legendis in vigilia pasche et pentecostes.^h

^a A mass-book without epistles and gospels would be most likely a sacramentary.

^b Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 343: "a Gospell Booke cotidyan for the high awlter, ij^o folio in via alii autem." These are words from the Gospel for the first Wednesday in Advent, Westminster use. (Matth. xxi. 1-9.) *Principium* was the gospel for the first Sunday, as at Hereford, and among the Cistercians and others. "A Pystle Booke cotidian ij folio mansuetus emisit."

^c Cf. "A Pontificall with a coveryng of clothe of golde and a claspe of sylver ij^o folio Dominum carnem. A nother Boke of Coronacyons of Kyngs ij^o folio quia non erat." Invent. 1540, p. 344.

^d The first of these is in all likelihood the one described as "a Collector for Collects and chapters servyng for o^r father Abbott of Abbott Lytlyngton's gyffte for Principall feasts withoute claspys covered with olde bawdekyn. a Collector for the Prior when he dothe servys ij^o folio exita dñe with ij claspes of sylver and gylt." (Invent. 1540, p. 344.) *Excita domine* are the first words of several of the Advent collects, Westminster use; it may have been that for the fourth Sunday in Advent.

^e There can be no doubt that these two books are described in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 344): "A Sauter for the Kynge somtyme callyd Kynge Henry the iij^{de} with the Apocalypes in the end ij^o folio Super Sion haveing clasps of sylver. a nother Sauter with dyvers ymages affter the Calender ij^o folio tunc loquetur." Super Sion: ps. ii. 6. tunc loquetur: ps. ii. 5. The latter of these psalters answers in its description to a psalter in the British Museum (2. A. xvij), and the Calendar of which would point to Westminster.

^f Cf. "a nother Boke for Holy Water for Sondays ij^o folio benedicere et sanctificare. (Invent. 1540, p. 344). The office for blessing holy water will be found in abbot Lytlyngton's book immediately after the calendar, and it corresponds closely with that of Sarum. The words "benedicere et sanctificare" are to be found in the second collect.

^g The ceremonies at Westminster on Easter Even differed in some points from those at Rome or Sarum, but they had much more likeness to those of the latter; while the ceremonies at Monte Cassino in 1515 were closely akin to those at Rome. (*Missale Monasticum secundum morem et ritum Casinensis congregationis alias Sancte Justine*, Venetiis, de Giuntis, 1515.)

^h Cf. "A nother to bless the pascall folio secundo Iudas Scaryott with Lessons for Ester and Whitsontyd and a nother Quere for the same feasts ij^o folio illum est qui." (Invent 1540, p. 344.) The Westminster text of *Exultet* corresponds with that of Sarum at the end.

[Et in incremento de novo unus liber epistolarum cum ymaginibus prophetarum in principio depictis.]^a

De Textibus. Capitulum ix.

Textus autem sunt sex quorum primus magnus cum ymagine Trinitatis et duobus angelis argenteis et deauratis in parte superiori et ymagine crucifixi Marie et Johannis in parte inferiori habens triffuratas aureas cum lapidibus diversis et perillis permixtis. ¶ Secundus autem cum ymagine crucifixi Marie et Johannis in triffurato auro et lapidibus ac perillis in quo deficit unus magnus lapis cristallinus.^b ¶ Tercius cum trinitate et laminis amelatis intriffuratis argenteis et deauratis. ¶ Quartus parvus est et ornatus cum argento deaurato solam habens ymaginem planam crucifixi cum lapillis. ¶ Quintus parvus pro missa matutinali deputatus ornatus cum argento deaurato ymaginem habens argenteam crucifixi tantum. ¶ Sextus vero omni ornamento spoliatus per quendam furem.

[. . . t in incremento de novo unus textus ornatus platis argenteis et deauratis de assumptione beate Marie. Item unus textus vetus ornatus platis argenteis et deauratis cum ymagine crucifixi Marie et Iohannis et quinque lapidibus incertis. Item unus textus ornatus platis argenteis et deauratis cum ymaginibus crucifixi Marie et Johannis cum duobus mocys (*sic*)^c in summitate amelatis. Item unus textus parvus ornatus platis argenteis cum ymaginibus crucifixi Marie et Iohannis sole et luna in summitate deauratis. Item unus textus parvus ornatus platis argenteis cum magestate et quatuor ewangelistis. Item unus parvus textus ornatus platis argenteis cum ymagine crucifixi eburnea in medio.]

^a Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 344: "A nother booke of Pystles with ymages in begynnyng ij^o folio Sibi Populum." (Perhaps from *Ep. ad Titum*, ii. 14, the first mass of Christmas.)

^b Cf. the Inventory of 1540, p. 323. There were only two texts in the later inventory. At Canterbury in 1315 the books were also arranged in a chapter separate from the texts. Several of the latter are described as *sine libro*, and, although a *textus* is usually a copy of the Gospels, yet one of those at Canterbury contained a psalter of St. Thomas. (J. Dart, *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury*, Lond. 1726. Appendix, p. xvii.) At Durham, "the Gospeller did carrye a marvelous FAIRE BOOKE, wh. had the Epistles and Gospells in it, and did lay it on the Altar, the which booke had on the outside of the coveringe the picture of our Saviour Christ, all of silver, of goldsmiths worke, all parcell gilt, verye fine to behould: which booke did serve for the PAX in the masse." (*Rites of Durham*, Surtees Society, No. 15, p. 7.)

^c Mocys, moyces, the clasp of a cope. In this case, very likely, they are the clasps of the book. "Una capa . . . Sancto Andrea in le moyce." (*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, Surtees Soc. 1859, p. 228.)

De tabulis osculatorijs. Capitulum x.

Tabule osculatorie sunt quatuor^a unde tres argentee et amelate pro pace danda quarum due sunt ex dono N. L. Abbatis quondam unde in una habentes **P. I.** sculptas et in altera **P. I.** sub pede crucifixi et in lateribus tabule amelate. ¶ Tercia parva est ex dono quondam fratris Johannis Somerton cum una lingula in tergo^b eiusdem. ¶ Quarta tabula est magna et cupria deaurata cum ymagine crucifixi Marie et Johannis et scutis Anglie et francie.

[. . t in incremento de novo una de auro puro et perillis cum ymagine crucifixi.]

De Pelvibus. Capitulum xj.

Pelves enim sunt .iiij. unde .ij. majores ex dono quondam N. lytlyngtoñ abbatis quarum una continet in fundo salutationem beate virginis. Altera vero ymagines Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. Due autem alie sunt minores quarum una continet in fundo ymaginem Sancti Petri altera quidem ymaginem Sancti Pauli.^c

[. . t in incremento de novo duae pelves argentee argentee (*sic*) et deaurate cum ymaginibus Sancte Trinitatis et beate virginis infra medium solis in fundo ex dono domini T. Ducis Glowcestrie.^d

Item una pelvis lata boni ponderis cum scuto rubei coloris et quinque stellis aureis in fundo cum aquario pro eadem . ex dono domini W. Dittoñ.

Item una pelvis parva argentea et deaurato cum sole et scriptura **ihc** in medio. Et unum cocleare pro eadem ad oblacionem specialiter deputata.]

^a In the Inventory of 1540 there were "ij Paxes of sylver and gylte, one of them belongyng to the lady Margarett's Awlter, haveyng theron the fygure of the Trinitie and portculles enamyld, the other haveynge theron graved the fygure of Cryste appon the Crose with Mary and John xi. unces" (p. 319). The portcullis on the first of these would make it in all likelihood later than 1388, and the other pax brede described were enamelled, not graven, nor were they of copper.

^b Representations of the pax brede have often a handle at the back, by which the instrument could be carried and presented.

^c Cf. "one aulter Bason gilt wth a roose in the bottome and therin graven St. peter and St. Paul poz. xxx. oz. di." (*Inventory of the King's Jewel-house 1547*. MS. cxxix. penes Soc. Ant. Lond. fol. 117.)

^d See Appendix iv. in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 320): "A Basyn of sylver and gylt with the ymage of the Trinitie in the myddyst enamyld with vj scochons of sylver and gylt enamyld apou the edge. An other Basyn of sylver and gylt with o^r Lady syttyng in the myddyste enamelyd with iiij scoucheons of sylver and gylt enamelyd apou the edge lxxvj unces." It may be noted that the altar basons often occur in pairs.

De Ursiolis et Ampullis. Capitulum xij.

Ursioli sive phiale^a et ampulle sunt decem de quibus due phiale sunt argentee et deaurate ex dono quondam N. L. Abbatis. ¶ ~~Tercia et quarta alie minores argentee et deaurate cum fistulis.~~^b ¶ Quinta et sexta . . . alie argentee minime deaurate pro altari cotidiano. ¶ ~~Septima parva argentea cum fistula sola tantum.~~ ¶ Octava ampulla^c est magna et deaurata pro crismate sancto imponendo. ¶ Nona et decima argentea sed minime deaurate quarum una continet oleum sanctum altera . . . quidem oleum infirmorum.

[. . . t in incremento de novo duo urseoli argentei et deaurati cum versibus in circuitu medio descriptis pro oblacione facienda.^d]

^a The *ursioli* or *phialae* are what we now a days call cruets, in which the wine and water were taken to the chalice and therein mixed.

^b Mr. W. H. St. John Hope points out to me that *fistula* here may mean a spout (See Spowte, *Prompt. Parv.*, and drawing of a mediæval altar cruet in *Specimens of Ancient Church Plate*, Parker, Oxford, 1845.) and in support of his view I have noticed that at York soon after 1500 there was: "alia phiala argentea . . . cum ij le Spowtes." (*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, Surtees Soc. 1859, p. 216.) Ordinarily, in liturgical language, the *fistula* is a tube or reed by means of which the contents of the chalice were received. When the Pope celebrated pontifically, both he and his ministers received in this manner. See the drawing of the Communion of the Pope in Angelo Rocca. (*Opera omnia*, Romae, 1719, t. i. p. 14.) This mode of receiving the Communion was once widely spread, and persisted in some French monasteries long after the Lutheran Reformation. (A. du Saussay, *Panoplia sacerdotalis*, Pars I. Lib. viii. § xii. Lut. Paris, 1653, p. 244.)

^c The *ampullae* are for the holy oils; the largest and most important for the *crisma* or cream, compounded of oil and balm; the two others, *oleum sanctum* and *oleum infirmorum* are of simple oil. All three are blessed by the bishop on the Thursday before Easter. Cf. Inventory of 1540 (p. 324): "An other pott with hys cover of sylver and gylt haveyng in them Holy Oyle and creme with ther stekes in them weying all together, oyle and all, lxxj unces." The *stekes* are perhaps the rods by means of which the oils were applied to the surface of the body. Such for the *oleum infirmorum* at the death-bed of abbot Islip may be seen figured in the Islip Roll, reproduced in *Vetusta Monumenta*, Lond. 1815, vol. iv.

^d *Pro oblacione facienda.* At Westminster it may be noted that the chalice was prepared while the priest was vesting. After the priest had taken the stole, and before he had taken the chasuble, he mixed water with the wine in the chalice. (See abbot Lytlington's mass-book in the chapter library.) I have found a custom exactly like this in only one other church, that of St. Martin at Ainay, Lyons, also a Benedictine house. (*Missale secundum usum monasterii Sancti Martini Athanaci*, 1531. Tractatus pro eruditione sacerdotum.) Of course the custom of preparing the elements before mass began was very widely spread in the middle ages.

De Pixidibus. Capitulum xij.

Pixis est una argentea pro oblatiis imponendis.^a

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Calefactorijs.^b Capitulum xiiij.

Pile calefactorie. sunt tres quarum prima est argentea et deaurata cum suis appendicijs intrinsecus ° ¶ Secunda et tertia cuprie et deaurate cum suis appendicijs intrinsecus.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Muscarijs. Capitulum xv.

Muscarium ad fugandum muscas^d est unum argento in manubrio laminatum.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Superaltaribus. Capitulum xvj.

Superaltaria ° quippe sunt tria quorum primum et secundum sunt ex lapide Jaspidis. ¶ Tercium marmoreum.

^a The pyx was commonly used for the reservation of the Eucharist, but it was also used for carrying the bread to the altar. At York soon after 1500, there were: "Una pixis argenti . . . pro pane portanda diebus ferialibus, pond. x unc. di. . . . Una pixis argenti deaurati cum rotundo nodo pro pane portanda ad summum altare in festis duplicibus, pond. j. lb." (*Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, Surtees Soc. 1859, p. 221.) In the Inventory of 1540, p. 322, there is: "A box for Synging bred of sylver whyte, ij unces di."

^b Cf. "Unum pomum de cupro supraauratum ad calefaciendum manus." (*Lichfield Sacrist's Roll*, 1345. Ed. Cox and Hope. In *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*, iv. 109.) Amongst the *instrumenta* of the Coronation of the Roman emperor were these *poma*. One is still kept in the sacristy of St. Peter's at Rome, and another is in the treasury at Halberstadt. (F. Bock, *Kleinodien des heil. röm. Reiches*, § 117, and Taf. xx. Fig. 28.)

^c The appendages may be the iron to be heated, and then encased in metal, which was again put inside the perforated *pila*. "Item one warminge ball of silver with a pece of iron in it, poiz together vj oz." (Henry VIII's Jewel Book, MS. cxxix., fo. 139, in the library of our Society.)

^d Several instances of the liturgical fan in this country are given in a paper by Mr. Albert Way. (*Archaeological Journal*, 1848, vol. v. p. 201.)

^e The super altar was a small portable altar. Jasper was a favourite material for them. In a commission from Christopher Bainbridge, archbishop of York from 1508 to 1514, a suffragan is

[. . t in incremento de novo unum superaltare bonum marmoreum. Item unum superaltare de alabastro.]

De Pectinibus. Capitulum xvij.

Pectines autem eburnei sunt duo^a quorum primus est integer et planus. Secundus scul[p]tus sed in medio confractus.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Manutergijs. Capitulum xvij.

Manutergia quidem sunt tria de opere Parisiensi ad magnum altare deputata.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Sudarijs. Capitulum xix.

Sudaria sunt duo de Cerico stragulata pro patenis tenendis ad missas.^b

[. . t in incremento de novo unum sudarium de albo cerico cum stragulis aureis et cericis varij coloris pro festis principalibus.]

allowed to bless altars, "necnon viatica seu portatilia quae superaltaria vulgariter nuncupamus." (*Liber Pontificalis Chr. Bainbridge*, Surtees Soc. Ed. Dr. Henderson, 1875, Preface, p. v.) Almost the same words are to be seen in the commission of bishop Vesey of Exeter in 1521. (*Liber Pontificalis of Edmund Lacy Bishop of Exeter*, Ed. Ralph Barnes, Exeter, 1847. Glossary sub v. altare portatile.) The gradin upon which the candlesticks and cross are set on the altar in modern times was unknown in the fourteenth century.

^a The abbot of Westminster combed his hair before washing hands, as preparation for mass. (*Consuetudinary*, fo. 29.) The comb was also used by English bishops. "Caligis et sandaliis impositis, pontifex prius quam sibi amictum imponat, caput pectinet, manus et faciem lavet." (*Liber Pontificalis Chr. Bainbridge*, Surtees Soc. 1875, p. 3.) In 1245 there was a silver gilt comb, six ivory, and ten other combs at St. Paul's. (See Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, *Archaeologia*, 1887, vol. 1. pp. 458 and 472.)

At Westminster the presence of combs is noteworthy because they were part of the *instrumenta* of a coronation. Amongst the Regalia at Westminster, destroyed by the rebels in 1649, was "one old combe of horne, worth nothing." (*Archaeologia*, 1806, vol. xv. p. 289.) In the Inventory of 1540 (p. 345) was "A combe of yvory servyng for prestes when y^e fyrst say masse," though, I fear, I cannot exactly understand the note which the editor adds: "This important entry shows the use of the comb so often mentioned in inventories and occasionally found in tombs."

^b The *sudarium* has here plainly the same office that the *velum subdiaconale* fulfils in the modern ceremonial. It may be noteworthy that this inventory gives no description of an ornament that can be identified with the modern silk cahlice veil. In 1540 there were no less than thirteen sudaryes (p. 343).

De Cervicalibus. Capitulum xx.

Cervicalia sunt xvj. quorum primum est frectatum cum perillis diversorum colorum de diversis armis. ¶ Secundum et tertium de blodio velvecto contexto cum armis comitis Lancastrie de una secta ex dono N. L. Abbatis. ¶ Quartum brudatum continens in se quandam ymaginem sedentem in Cathedra habentem tria capita.^a ¶ Quintum rubeum brudatum habens in medio. cor de perillis et avem desuper stantem.^b ¶ Sextum rubeum habens in medio [ymaginem sancti Edmundi Re]gis. Septimum et Octavum et nonum cum diversis Scutis. ¶ Decimum et undecimum de nigro velvecto. ¶ Duodecimum et tertium decimum de viridi velvetto stragulato. ¶ Quartumdecimum et quintum decimum de viridi Tartaryn. Sextumdecimum pro abbate quando residet in capitulo.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Tabulis Plicabilibus. Capitulum xxj.

Tabule sunt due plicabiles ex dono N. L. Abbatis bene depicte quarum prima continet in se in una parte ymaginem crucifixi Marie et Johannis et marie magdalene. In altera vero parte continentur ymago beate virginis tenens filium in gremio et ymages Johannis baptiste et Katerine. ¶ Secunda vero tabula continet in se in una parte salutacionem beate virginis. In altera vero parte Nativitatem domini.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Cathedris et pannis cathedralibus. Capitulum xxij.

Cathedre sunt tres pontificales quarum una est deargentea. Secunda et tertia ferree^c et tres panni eisdem Cathedris deputati quorum primus est panno

^a Possibly a representation of the Holy Trinity.

^b Probably the crest or badge of some unknown donor or patron.

^c These words written over an erasure.

^d There were two "cheyres," and three cloths for the same in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 349), and "a gret blewe clothe with Kyngs on horsse bake for Saynt Nicholas cheyre" (p. 328). In the South Kensington Collection, No. 8589, is a "piece of silk and linen Tissue . . . crowned kings on horseback amid foliage, each holding on his wrist a hawk, and having a small dog on the crupper of his saddle. Sicilian, early 13th century." (Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, Lond. 1870, p. 223. See also Introduction, p. lxxviii.) See also below, Pars vj. cap. iij.

albo auro contexto in medio. ¶ Secundus autem de panno blodio de dyaspyn in medio. ¶ Tercius vero de panno viridi de dyaspyn in medio. Qui omnes sunt bordurati de panno stragulato rubei et blodei Sandelli unius secte ex dono Symonis Cardinalis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Velo e[t] pannis quadragesimalibus. Capitulum xxvij.

Velum est unum pro magno altari de Serico in medio divisum^a Crocei et blodij coloris et sex alij panni quadragesimales quo primus pannus lineus latus cum signis dominice passionis pro cruce velanda. ¶ Secundus et tercius pro ymaginibus apostolorum Petri et Pauli velandis.^b ¶ Quartus et quintus pro costis magni altaris. ¶ Sextus longus pro trabe sub pede Crucifixi velanda.^c

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

QUARTA PARS.

Quarta pars principalis de Albis principalibus aureis et de diversis coloribus cum et sine stolis et manipulis una cum albis Sancti Dunstani.

De Albis principalibus de Serico^d cum parururis (sic) brudatis. Capitulum j.

Albe sunt viginti de serico principales quarum prima cum paruris crocei coloris cum bizancijs de secta cape principalis Sancti Edwardi de sepultura eius^e ¶ Secunda cum una parura rubea continens salutacionem angelicam ad beatam virginem salutacionem elizabeth nativitatem domini oblacionem trium magorum et purificationem in una parte. Et in altera vero parte alterius coloris continet assumptionem beate virginis et ymagines .xij. apostolorum. ¶ Tercia contexta cum auro continet in una parte ymaginem christi cum sex apostolis et duobus

^a A good representation of a white Lenten veil *in medio divisum* at the moment of consecration may be seen in F. Bock, *Geschichte der liturgischen Gewänder des Mittelalters*, Bonn, 1871. Bd. iii. Taf. viii. When I was at Toledo in 1884, the Lenten veil there was raised, not divided, in the middle at the consecration.

^b There is nothing in the Lent stuffs of the Inventory of 1540 (pp. 327 and 345) which I can identify except the "ij clothes for Peter and Paule: a gret clothe paynted for the crucifix over the highe awlter."

^c Cf. *Vetusta Monumenta*, Lond. 1815, vol. iv. plate xviii. for the crucifix, SS. Peter and Paul from the Islip Roll in the library of our Society.

^d The language here seems very precise, that the albs were of silk, with embroidered apparels. Was the long vestment itself of silk, and not of linen?

^e See Paris vj. cap. ij. § 3 for the copes made of the cloths taken from the body of St. Edward.

angelis. Et in altera parte continet ymaginem beate marie cum sex apostolis et duobus angelis. ¶ Quarta cum paruris de aurifragijs aureis sine aliquo opere. ¶ Quinta continet arma regis anglie Francie et Comitis Warwiche in una parte contexta. Et in altera de consimili opere arma sancti Edwardi comitis lancastrie et sancti edmundi. ¶ Sexta septima octava et nona cum paruris viridibus contextis cum scutis de armis antiquis anglie de secta quarum una illarum habet in pectore ymaginem trinitatis contextam super rubrum samite cum quatuor ewangelistis. ¶ Decima de viridi samite contexta cum leopardis in bicirculis.^a ¶ Undecima nigra in una parte contexta cum ymaginibus duodecim apostolorum in tabernaculis. Et in altera parte totidem apostoli consimilis operis nominibus eorum super capita descriptis cum stola et manipulo de secta aliquid unde in medio stoli (*sic*) et manipuli agnus dei cum duobus angelis auro sunt context'. ¶ Duodecima cum paruris nigris aurifragiatis continens in una parte historiam christi invitati ad nupcias cum aliis. Et in altera parte continet hystoriam nativitate christi cum alijs. ¶ Terciadecima rubea contexta cum crucibus stellis et talentis. ¶ Quartadecima frecta cum aurifragijs tantum. ¶ Quintadecima cum crucibus rosis et nodis auro contextis. ¶ Sextadecima de blodio Samyt cum leonibus rapacibus in tabernaculis aureis. ¶ Septimadecima de samyt murrei coloris cum leopardis in bicirculis auro contextis. ¶ Octavadecima cum lunis avibus et rosis parvis contexta cum borduris et palis avibus leonibus griffonibus et alijs intertextis. ¶ Nonadecima [et vicesima cum paruris brudatis de historijs veteris testamenti de una secta].

*De albis principalibus aureis auro contextis brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum ij.*

Albe principales auree auro contexte brudate sunt septem cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum hystoria sancti Thome martyris ex utraque parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Secunda cum decollacione sancti Johannis baptiste in una parte et passione sancti Thome martyris in altera parte cum passionibus diversorum sanctorum cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Tercia cum passione domini in una parte. Et coronacione beate marie in altera parte

^a In F. Fischbach's *Ornament of Textile Fabrics* (English Edition), there is a green fabric with two leopards, in double circles, facing each other with the Persian sacred tree between them (4, A.) The author refers the stuff to Antioch between the tenth and twelfth centuries. Charles de Linas gives a plate of a red stuff with two leopards in double circles, but not the same design. (*Anciens Vêtements Sacerdotaux*, Paris, 1860, against p. 17.) It is not an uncommon device.

consuta cum rosis albis de perillis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quarta cum maiestate et ymaginibus petri et pauli ex una parte et Coronacione beate Marie et ymaginibus katerine et Margarete ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo fere de secta. ¶ Quinta cum salutacione beate Marie et ymagine beate anne et salutacione elizabeth ex una parte et oblacione trium magorum ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Sexta cum ymagine christi et sex apostolorum in una parte. Et ymagine beate Marie et sex apostolorum ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Septima cum cena domini et prodicione Jude cum alijs in una parte. Et nativitate christi et oblacione trium magorum cum alijs in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. t in incremento de novo una alba brudata habens ex utraque parte assumptionem beate marie cum diversis ymaginibus et rubeis rosis intermixtis cum stola et manipulo eiusdem secte].

*De albis principalibus aureis auro contextis brudatis [sine] stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum vij.*

Albe principales auree auro contexte brudate sunt sex sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum quinque capitibus in una parte. Et totidem cum circulis argenteis in altera parte contextis. ¶ Secunda cum Nativitate christi et salutacione beate marie cum alijs in una parte. Et coronacione beate marie et nece infantum cum alijs in altera parte. ¶ Tertia contexta cum rubio et viridi cerico cum rosis argenteis et ymaginibus christi petri et edwardi in una parte et ymaginibus beate marie katerine et margarete cum rosis argenteis intermixtis ex altera parte.^a ¶ Quarta cum oblacione trium magorum cum alijs in una parte et nativitate christi cum alijs in alia parte in tabernaculis contextis. ¶ Quinta de opere indento diversi coloris et varijs bestijs desuper intextis. ¶ Sexta cum Agno dei bis contexto cum alijs in una parte et armis comitis de Wareyne cum alijs in altera parte.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis rubeis principalibus cum stolis et manipulis brudatis. Capitulum iv.

Albe Rubee principales auro brudate sunt octodecim cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima de samyt cum maiestate in circulo et duodecim apostolis in una parte in tabernaculis sedentibus. Et maiestate in circulo cum totidem apostolis in

^a The original paragraph has been erased, and these words written in its place.

tabernaculis sedentibus in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta cum tintinabulis argenteis. ¶ Secunda cum ymagine sancte marie cum duodecim mensibus et alijs in circulis in una parte. Et ymagine crucifixi et duodecim signis et alijs in circulis in alia parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Tercia cum sancto Petro et quatuor regibus super Griffonibus sedentibus in una parte. Et sancto petro et totidem regibus. In altera parte super griffonibus sedentibus cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quarta cum maiestate et sex apostolis stantibus in tabernaculis in una parte. Et ymagine beate marie Johannis baptiste sancti Edwardi et aliorum consimilis operis in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quinta cum maiestate et ymagine beate Johannis baptiste et katerine infra circulos albos de serico in una parte cum quatuor evangelistis. Et coronacione beate virginis et ymaginibus petri et pauli consimilis operis in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Sexta cum maiestate et ymaginibus Johannis et edwardi cum coronis auro contextis in una parte. Et ymaginibus beate Marie katerine et Margarete consimilis operis in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Septima cum archangelis auro textis stantibus in tabernaculis ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Octava cum maiestate et duodecim apostolis binis in tabernaculis sedentibus in una parte. Et cum quinque hystorijs de quibus fuga christi in egyptum est ultima in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. Nona de velvet cum maiestate et duobus angelis stellis et lunis intextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Decima de velvet cum maiestate per omnia priori consimilis excepta quod super capita ymaginum sunt capita leopardorum auro contexta cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Undecima de velvet cum duabus ymaginibus stantibus in medio cum duobus scutis videlicet Edwardi et edmundi in una parte et duabus ymaginibus stantibus in medio et duobus scutis videlicet istius ecclesie et domini N. L. abbatis ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Duodecima de velvet cum salutacione beate Marie et quatuor ymaginibus et parvo puero nudo in una parte et sex ymaginibus de quibus katerina et margareta sunt in medio ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo minime de secta.^a ¶ Terciadecima cum maiestate et decem ymaginibus in tabernaculis nominibus eorum supra capita descriptis in una parte et maiestate cum totidem ymaginibus consimilis operis ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quarta decima cum babwinis^b pugnantis et

^a *i. e.* a bad match.

^b *Anglice*, baboons. Bock notes the frequency with which beasts were made to fight each other in the Italian designs of the end of the fourteenth century. (*Geschichte der lit. Gew.* i. 67.)

floribus intermixtis ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quintadecima cum ymagine christi stante in medio et ymaginibus petri et pauli cum lunis aureis et stellis argenteis intertextis in una parte et ymagine beate marie katerine et margarete consimilis operis in altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Sextadecima cum ymagine christi duobus angelis Petro et paulo et lunis et stellis intertextis in una parte et ymagine beate Marie duobus angelis katerina et margareta lunis et stellis intertextis ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Septimadecima cum agno dei in medio leone griffone cervo et pantera infra circulos ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Octavadecima cum tribus viridibus circulis ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo].

De albis rubeis principalibus sine stolis et manipulis brudatis. Capitulum v.

Albe rube (*sic*) principales auro brudate sunt xxvij sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum sex ymaginibus in tabernaculis stantibus in utraque parte inter quos Petrus et Paulus sunt in medio consimilis operis. ¶ Secunda cum archangelis auro textis et pinctiolis aureis intermixtis. ¶ Tercia cum maiestate et decem apostolis ex una parte et ymagine beate marie cum totidem apostolis ex altera parte. ¶ Quarta cum oblacione magorum presentacione christi in templum assumptione beate marie et coronacione eiusdem in una parte. Et Nativitas beate marie cum salutacione eiusdem et Nativitate Christi cum oblacione eiusdem in medio ex altera parte. ¶ Quinta contexta cum sex mensibus in una parte. Et cum totidem mensibus in altera parte consimilis operis. ¶ Sexta cum griffonibus et leonibus infra circulos ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Septima cum griffonibus tantum infra circulos contextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Octava admodum scakarij cum rosis lunis crucilectis et parvis talentis intertextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis ¶ Nona decima undecima et duodecima cum rosis lunis et talentis auro contextis de una secta. ¶ . . . Terciadecima et quarta decima cum rosis lunis talentis et crucilectis auro contextis de una secta. ¶ Quintadecima sextadecima et septimadecima cum leonibus et griffonibus in parvis circulis cum lunis crucilectis et talentis intertextis de una secta. ¶ Octava decima cum falconibus aureis in circulis erectis ac capitibus leonum inter circulos

^a Cf. in Inventory of 1540, p. 337: "A. nother albe haveyng wrought on the perles a egle a gryffen a holly lambe and a lyon with dyvers other beasts."

cum alijs folijs diversis aureis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Nonadecima cum duobus ymaginibus in stragulis super nigro brudatis in una parte. Et una ymagine ex altera parte consimilis operis. ¶ Vicesima cum lunis rosis pinctiolis et stragulis in utraque parte consimilis operis contexta. ¶ Vicesima prima cum leonibus griffonibus et hominibus pugnantibus in bicirculis ex utraque parte unius operis auro contexta. ¶ Vicesima secunda cum leonibus in circulis et rosis in minoribus circulis unius operis ex utraque parte contextis. ¶ Vicesima tertia cum bestijs deformibus in bicirculis cum sex aurifragijs ex utraque parte contextis consimilis operis. ¶ Vicesima quarta cum leonibus et griffonibus sagittas in corpore portantibus in circulis debili auro textis. ¶ Vicesima quinta cum maiestate in bicirculis et decem ymaginibus in tabernaculis stantibus in una parte. Et totidem ymaginibus cum maiestate consimilis operis in altera parte. ¶ Vicesima sexta cum avibus et diversis bestijs floribus et aurifragijs ex utraque parte consimili opere contextis. ¶ Vicesima septima cum aurifragijs tantum ex utraque parte consimilis operis contextis.

[. . t in incremento de novo].

De albis Nigris principalibus brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum vj.

Albe nigre principales auro brudate sunt quinque cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum maiestate papis regibus et episcopis ex una parte. Et beata Maria Edwardo et Johanne laurentio et Katerina et duabus alijs virginibus ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Secunda cum Johanne baptista katerina et margareta et rosis rubijs quasi in vinea intertextis in utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Tercia quarta et quinta nove de sa[t]yn contexte cum floribus aureis cum una stola et duobus manipulis de secta ex dono symonis quondam Cardinalis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis nigris principalibus brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum vij.

Albe nigre principales auro brudate sunt xxij. sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum archangelis stantibus in tabernaculis et pinctiolis aureis intertextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Secunda cum passione beate katerine martyris ex utraque parte intexta. ¶ Tercia cum maiestate et sex apostolis in una parte sedentibus. Et beata Maria cum sex virginibus lampades in manibus tenentibus

ex altera parte. ¶ Quarta cum leonibus rubijs aurea capita habentibus et columbis albis cum capidibus (*sic*) alis et pedibus aureis in quadrangulis existentibus.^a ¶ Quinta cum Griffonibus leonibus crucibus et alijs bestijs in triffuratis.^b ¶ Sexta cum leonibus griffonibus rosis crucibus et triffuris ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Septima cum agno dei in medio sagittarijs. Cervis et avibus in bicirculis ex utraque parte unius operis. ¶ Octava cum leonibus aquilis rosis et parvis talentis ex utraque parte unius operis. ¶ Nona cum lunis et parvis talentis et frectis aureis ex utraque parte unius operis. ¶ Decima frecta cum lunis rosis crucilectis et parvis talentis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. +
 ¶ Terciadecima cum bestijs et crucibus in circulis rosis et alijs folijs extra ∞
 circulos in utraque parte unius operis. ¶ Quartadecima cum rosis lunis stellis et talentis in utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Quintadecima cum diversis circulis bestijs in eis contentis unde in uno circulo in una parte continetur homo tenens pissem (*sic*) in manu.^c ¶ Sextadecima de eadem secta except' quod in uno circulo ex una parte continetur ymago hominis sedentis et in circumferencia circuli describitur Osbertus Secristeyn. ¶ Septimadecima cum capitibus leopardorum coronatis et stellis. ¶ Octavadecima cum leonibus crucibus et ramis. ¶ Nonadecima cum cervis et ramis. ¶ Vicesima cum leonibus et ramis. ¶ Vicesima prima de samyt frecta cum aurifragijs. ¶ Vicesima secunda. Et vicesima tertia de samyt stragulata cum aurifragijs de una secta.

[¶ Undecima cum lunis stellis et talentis in utraque parte consimilis operis. +
 Duodecima frectata cum stellis et parvis talentis in utraque parte unius operis. ∞
 . . t in incremento de novo.]

*De albis principalibus Murrei coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.
 Capitulum viij.*

Albe principales murrei coloris brudate sunt due cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum archangelis aureis in tabernaculis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Secunda cum maiestate et sex apostolis in cathedris sedentibus ex una parte et beata Maria cum sex virginibus lampades in manibus tenentibus ex altera parte cum stola et manipulo quasi de secta cum episcopis contextis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

^a Cf. Fischbach, 100. A.

^b Cf. Fischbach, 96. B.

^c Was the man holding a fish, a fisherman bringing a tithe salmon to the sacrist, Osbert? For account of the tithe of salmon see Dart, *op. cit.* Book ii. chap. iv. p. 48, and Sporley and Flete's MSS.

*De albis principalibus Murrei coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum ix.*

Albe principales murrei coloris brudata est una cum leonibus aureis in circulis cum duobus scutis in medio sine stola et manipulo.

[t in incremento de novo.]

*De albis principalibus albi coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum x.*

Albe principales albe coloris brudate sunt due quarum prima cum armis Ierolymy et scutis petri et edwardi cum corvis cornubie in utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta.^a ¶ Secunda cum armis Ierosolyme et duobus alijs scutis rubijs in una parte. Et armis antiquis anglie cum aliis duobus scutis edwardi et edmundi cum aliis parvis scutis in utraque parte intermixtis cum stola et manipulo de secta. . . t in incremento de novo

[una alba brudata cum ymagine beate marie et duobus apostolis ex una parte et Thoma apostolo et alijs duobus apostolis ex altera ex dono fratris Richardi Excetere.^b]

*De albis principalibus blodei coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum xj.*

Albe principales blodij coloris brudate sunt cum stolis due^c et manipulis

^a This must have lasted till the Dissolution. "Oon albe with white parells of nedle worke haveynge the armys of Iherusalem of Seynt Peter and Paule and Seynte Edwarde on both sydes of lyke work with stoll and phanam." (Invent. 1540, p. 338.)

^b The same with the following: "A nother albe with parells of whyte embrothered on the oon syd with the ymages of o^r Lady and ij of the Apostells and on the other syd the ymages of Seynt Thomas thapostell with ij other apostells." (Invent. 1540, p. 338.)

^c "Oon albe with parells of blew velvett the ymages of o^r Lady Saynt Anne Saynt Katheryn Seynt Margarett with a vyne and lybards hedds on the oon syde and Seynt Peter Seynt Paule and Seynt Xpofer on the other syd with stoll and phanam to the same.

"a nother albe with parells of blewe velvet haveynge the coronacion of o^r Lady Seynt Peter and Paule in tabernacles on the oon syd and y^e salutacion of o^r Lady Seynt John the Ewangelist and Seynt Edward in lyk wyse on the other syde with stoll and phanam." (Invent. 1540, p. 337.)

quarum prima de velvet cum ymaginibus Anne et filie sue katerine et margarete cum vinea circumtexta et capitibus leopardarum in una parte. Et ymaginibus Christophori Petri et Pauli ex alia parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta ex dono Symonis quondam cardinalis. ¶ Secunda de velvet cum coronacione beate Marie et ymaginibus Petri et Pauli in tabernaculis viridibus in una parte. Et salutacione beate Marie et ymaginibus Johannis et Edwardi ex altera parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta ex dono Nicholai lytlyngton abbatis.

[t in incremento de novo.]

De albis principalibus blodij coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xij.

Albe principales blodij coloris brudate sunt septem sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima de samit cum hominibus super equos equitantibus admodum hastilidii ludentibus in bicirculis aureis consimilis operis in utraque parte. ¶ Secunda admodum vinee auree cum babewynis pignantibus secures in manibus habentibus ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Tercia cum duobus griffonibus et alijs bestijs cum faciebus mulierum in manibus arcus habentibus^a ex utraque parte in vinea impressis. ¶ Quarta cum griffonibus et floribus aureis in vinea impressis ex utraque unius operis. ¶ Quinta cum albis rosis capitibus leopardorum et floribus deliciarum aureis cum rubea bordura et viridi vinea desuper contexta ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Sexta de eadem secta excepta bordura que est alba cum viridi vinea et avibus desuper contextis. ¶ Septima contexta cum parvis leonibus et aquilis aureis ex utraque parte consimilis operis.

[. . t in incremento de novo una alba brudata cum ymagine Sancti Johannis Ewangeliste et duobus nodis de **ihc** in una parte et Jacobi apostoli^b et nodis similibus ex altera ex dono fratris J. Stowe.]^c

^a Bock gives a reproduction of a red stuff, showing monsters with women's heads (*Geschichte der liturg. Gewänder*, Bonn, 1859, Bd. I. Taf. vi. in Liefer. ii. See also p. 177) of which Dr. Rock gives a full description (*Textile Fabrics*, Lond. 1870, p. 157) as No. 8239 in the South Kensington collection.

^b Cf. Inventory of 1540, p. 337: "A nother albe with parells of blew haveyng Saynt John the Ewangelist and Seynt Jamys on every syde."

^c John Stowe was elected archdeacon in 1388.

De albis principalibus Glaucei coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xiiij.

Albe principales Glaucei coloris brudate sunt novem sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum duodecim mensibus et alijs in circulis auro contextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Secunda tertia quarta quinta et sexta cum grifonibus et avibus aureis de una secta. ¶ Septima cum rubijs rosis in bicirculis ex utraque parte unius operis. ¶ Octava cum rosis rubiis et floribus in circulis ex utraque parte consimilis operis. ¶ Nona cum rosis rubiis in circulis blodijs et aurifragijs intermixtis in utraque parte unius operis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis principalibus viridis coloris brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xiiij.

Albe principales viridis coloris brudate sunt quinque cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum scutis antiquis Anglie et Francie et Hyspannie cum duobus alijs in una parte. Et armis anglie warwychie et warennie cum alijs duobus ex altera parte et floribus deliciarum intermixtis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Secunda cum scutis anglie et alijs scutis cum crucibus de Hermyn^a vineis aureis et rosis rubeis in vineis pendentibus cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Tercia cum quinque scutis in una parte. Et totidem in alia cum ramis aureis rosis rubijs et alijs intertextis. ¶ Quarta de velvet cum stellis auro et argento contextis et ramis aureis cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Quinta de samyt cum rosis rubijs et stellis aureis rubio serico frectis cum nodis aureis cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis viridis coloris brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xv.

Albe principales viridis coloris brudate sunt quinque sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum antiquis armis anglie Sancti Edwardi et sancti Edmundi in una parte. Et armis comitis warennie warwychie et Oxonie ex altera parte cum ramis aureis intertextis.^b ¶ Secunda admodum vinee rosis et parvis avibus aureis

^a These crosses of ermine are an heraldic charge.

^b This also survived: "An other albe with parells haveyng on the oon syd the armys of England and Seynt Edmond and Seynt Edward and on the other syde the armys of Warwyke and Spencer, and of the Erle of Oxford." (Invent. 1540, p. 337.) The arms of Spencer are not, however, those of Warren.

intertextis. ¶ Tercia cum griffonibus aureis in bicirculis rosis rubijs et parvis talentis aureis intertextis. ¶ Quarta cum leonibus et griffonibus aureis in circulis et rosis rubijs inter circulos contextis. ¶ Quinta cum vineis aureis et babewyns similiter pugnantibus in manibus secures habentibus.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis principalibus diversorum colorum brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.
Capitulum xvj.

Albe principales diversorum colorum brudate sunt due cum stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum tribus leonibus rapacibus in una parte de quibus unus argenteus contextus in blodio et alij duo nigri contexti in argento. Et in alia parte cum duobus leonibus nigris rapacibus contextis in argento cum stola et manipulo de secta. ¶ Secunda cum diversis armis videlicet Herfordie et alijs armis ignotis in quibus capita presbiterorum^a sunt intexta stellis aureis et rosis argenteis intertextis ex utraque parte consimilis operis cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De albis principalibus Sancti Dunstani non brudatis. Capitulum xvij.

Albe principales Sancti dunstani quibus in vita sua fuerat indutus non brudate sunt septem sine stolis et manipulis contexte de serico et vario opere aurifragiate quarum due sunt de una secta et quinque de opere diverso et quia sunt reliquie inter albas principales reputantur propter reverenciam dicti sancti.^b

^a Cf. Inventory, 1540 (p. 337): "A nother albe with grene perles haveyng theron a preests hed with divers pleynsong nottes"; (p. 338), "ij other albes . . . haveyng on prests hedd."

The arms of Hereford were those of De Bohun: *Azure, a bend argent, cotised or, between six lions rampant gold.* This may partly explain the arms on the first set of albs in this chapter.

^b "viiij other albys with parells of bawdekyn and nedyll worke together of dyvers collors serveynge only for Saynte Dunstan's daye." (Invent. 1540, p. 338.)

QUINTA PARS.

Quinta pars principalis de albis simplicioribus de diversis coloribus cum et sine stolis et manipulis.

De albis rubijs de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum j.

Albe rubeae de panno aureo non brudate sunt decem quarum tres cum signis et floribus intertext' cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis de una secta. ¶ Quarta et quinta cum avibus ramos in rostris tenentibus et albis floribus intertextis cum una stola et duobus manipulis. Sexta septima octava nona et decima de panno aureo de luca^a varij coloris stragulato et diversis litteris inscriptis cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis de una secta.

[. . . t in incremento de novo tres albe cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis de nobili panno aureo de damask ex dono domini Thome ducis Glowcestrie.^b]

De Albis rubijs de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum ij.

Albe rubeae de panno rubeo non brudate sunt quinque sine stolis et manipulis quarum tres cum avibus et stragulis et in stragulis sunt bestiole auro texte sine stolis et manipulis. Et alie due cum pavonibus rotulas in rostris tenentibus sine stolis et manipulis.

[Et in incremento de novo sex de una secta cum bestiis cubantibus inter duos rotulos cum circulis blodeis rosis aureis intertextis. ¶ Item octo cum bestiis et avibus ramos in rostris tenentibus de una secta. ¶ Item novem cum leonibus et gruibus colla circa arbores volventibus de una secta. Item octo cum leonibus ramis et coronis aureis de una secta. ¶ Item sexdecem cum signis aureis ad modum rosarum contextis et diversis nodis intermixtis de una secta. ¶ Item]

De albis blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.

Capitulum iij.

Albe blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudate sunt tres cum archangelis aureis^c contextis cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis.

[. . . t in incremento de novo.]

^a Cf. the frontal and ridells of this material (pars iij. capp. j and v.) given by Simon Langham as well as with the copes and other vestments (pars vj. cap. x.).

^b See Appendix IV.

^c Possibly for Michaelmas, as blue was the colour at Westminster for this feast. Cf. "a nother albe with parells of blew damaske garnysshed with angelles of gold and this ij letters R and C. of Dan Robert Callowys gyffte." (Inventory, 1540, p. 337.)

De Albis blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis.

Capitulum iiij.

Albe blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudate sunt decem sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum bestijs aureis sub arboribus sedentibus et rotulas in ore tenentibus sine stolis et manipulis. ¶ Secunda et tercia cum griffonibus et alijs bestijs et cisternis aquam emittentibus pro episcopo sancti Nicholai. ¶ Quarta quinta sexta septima octava nona et decima de velvet cum stragulis aureis et sericis unde una cum lunis et stellis aureis intermixtis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis albi coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.

Capitulum v.

Alba est una de panno aureo non brudata cum arboribus maioribus et minoribus contextis cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis Albi coloris de panno aureo non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis.

Capitulum vij.

Albe albi coloris de panno aureo non brudate sunt novem sine stolis et manipulis quarum prima cum avibus et floribus aureis contextis cum una bordura magna circumligata. ¶ Secunda et tercia de eadem secta sine bordura. ¶ Quarta cum bestijs floribus et ramis aureis contextis. ¶ Quinta cum floribus et avibus vario opere contextis. ¶ Sexta septima octava et nona de panno aureo de damask opere indentato contexte.

[. . t in incremento de novo una alba panni de ciprys cum falconibus aureis et floribus intermixtis. Item sex albe cum gruibus colla circa ramos volventibus et leonibus interpositis de una secta.]

De Albis Murrei coloris de panno aureo non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis.

Capitulum vij.

Albe Murrei coloris de panno aureo non brudate sunt quatuor de una secta cum frectis aureis et floribus intertextis cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis eiusdem secte.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis de panno Aureo non brudatis de armis Anglie et Francie cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum viij.

Albe de panno Aureo non brudate de armis anglie et Francie sunt tres cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis ex dono Marie comitisse de Penbrok.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis scutatis auro non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum ix.

Albe scutate auro non brudate cum diversis armis sunt tres cum stolis et manipulis de una secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis Scutatis auro non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum x.

Albe scutate cum diversis armis auro non brudate sunt duodecim sine stolis et manipulis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis rubijs auro non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xj.

Albe rubeae auro non brudate sunt sex de dyaspyn cum pavonibus cum . . j stola . . . ij manipulis de una secta.^a

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis rubijs auro non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis Capitulum xij.

Albe rubeae auro non brudate sunt duodecim sine stolis et manipulis quarum tres de rubio et viridi coloribus cum leopardis aureis in rubio contextis de una secta pro commemoratione apostolorum octo autem de alia secta cum gallis aureis et floribus aureis et argenteis intertextis una vero alia cum avibus capitibus et pedibus deauratis de panno vocato dyaspyn.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

^a The numerals originally were ij and iij.

De Albis viridis coloris non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum viij.

Albe viridis coloris auro non brudate sunt septem cum armis anglie et hyspannye pro regina Alianora^a assignatis quarum una cum stola et manipulo de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis viridis coloris non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xiiij.

Albe viridis coloris non brudate sunt septem sine stolis et manipulis quarum sex de dyaspyn cum avibus et bestijs blodijs cum capitibus et pedibus aureis de una secta una vero alia alba cum ramis aureis.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis albi coloris non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xv.

Albe Albi coloris non brudate sunt quinque quarum tres cum folijs viridibus admodum vinearum cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis de eadem secta. Due autem alie de dyaspyn cum avibus capitibus et pedibus deauratis cum una stola et duobus manipulis de secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De Albis murrei coloris non brudatis sine stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xvj.

Albe Murrei coloris non brudate sunt septem de dyaspyn cum griffonibus avibus et floribus contextis sine stolis et manipulis de una secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

^a Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I. Apparently in a set with these albs there are a green cope, a chasuble, and two tunicles, also with the arms of England and Spain, likewise said to be "assigned" for queen Eleanor (*Minus Registrum*, ca. vij.) and a pair of green cloths with the same arms (pars vij. ca. v.) for the same queen. Were these ornaments worn at her obits? Mr. W. H. St. John Hope (*Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, 1889, vol. ii. p. 256) has shown that, though black was the usual English colour for obits both in the rules and in practice, yet there are instances of green being used for obits; in one case, the green vestments were bequeathed for this purpose by a bishop. I have in my possession one or two rare liturgical books, printed in Italy, in which green is given as a permissible alternative to black in the office of the dead: "pluviale nigrum vel viride." (*Liber Sacerdotalis*, Venetiis, 1537, fo. 183, and *Liber Fam. Clericorum*, Venetiis, 1550, fo. 94 b.)

De Albis nigri coloris non brudatis cum stolis et manipulis. Capitulum xvij.

Albe nigri coloris non brudate sunt tredecim de una secta cum una pala in medio parurarum de panno aureo blodij coloris cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis eiusdem secte.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De stolis et manipulis principalibus diversorum colorum. Capitulum xvij.

Stole principales sunt quinque cum totidem manipulis consutis sive contextis de serico. Item due stole de rubio samyt cum duobus manipulis quarum una contexta est cum aurifragijs cum manipulo de secta. Duo autem manipuli alij sine stolis de rubio samyt quorum unum contextum cum ymaginibus et alterum cum stellis. Vnum manipulum sine stola de nigro samyt auro contexto. ¶ Item due stole albi coloris cum tribus manipulis quarum una est de panno aureo cum duobus manipulis de secta. Et altera de bawedekyn cum manipulo de secta. ¶ Item due alie stole blodij coloris de dyaspyn cum tribus manipulis de eadem secta.

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

SEXTA PARS.

Sexta pars principalis de capis casulis et tunicis diversorum colorum principalibus et simplicioribus au[r]o brudatis et auro non brudatis.

De capis principalibus aureis brudatis sine casulis et tunicis. Capitulum j.

Cape Auree principales brudate sunt sex cum diversis hystorijs desuper contextis quasi de una secta sine casulis et tunicis.^a

[. . t in incremento de novo.]

De capis casulis et tunicis principalibus brudatis diversorum colorum de sectis. Capitulum ij.

Capa est una optima nigri coloris brudata cum griffonibus avibus et alijs bestijs aureis in bicirculis rosis et floribus aureis intertextis vocata Otewy.

^a It may be noted that there were "v copys of nedyll worke one of them callede Seynte Peter's cope lynede with crymson satten, etc." in the Inventory of 1540, p. 313. For a note of the delivery of these five copes, St. Peter's, of angels, and the three Jesses into the king's hands, see *Archaeologia*, 1871. xliii. 246.

¶ Item una casula nigra cum lunis^a crucibus et talentis cum uno aurifragio ex parte anteriori contexto laminis aureis lapidibus et perillis de quibus deficiunt quindecim lamina et quindecim perille. ¶ Item tres cape Sancti Edwardi in quibus fuerat sepultus^b unde prima glaucei coloris cum talentis. ¶ Secunda rubea cum lunis. Tercia cum aquilis^c de quibus due sunt cum aurifragijs novis ex dono fratris Johannis Somerton. ¶ Item una casula rubia de Samyt contexta cum leopardis aureis et aurifragijs latis cum ymaginibus Johannis et edwardi in viridi stantibus et stellis aureis intertextis. ¶ Item una casula de Samyt blodij coloris cum castellis et regibus vinea aurea circumducta. ¶ Item alia casula de Samyt viridis coloris brudata cum stellis et nodis cum aurifragijs rubiis crucifixo et regibus intertextis. ¶ Item alia casula Murrei coloris cum duabus tunicis contexte cum lunis stellis et rosis cum rubijs aurifragijs regibus intertextis. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de rubio samyt context' cum leopardis aureis.⁺ ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de rubi (sic) [∞] Samyt brudato cum leopardis et castellis^d unde aurifragia cape et casule de blodio Serico contexto in se continent cruces de perillis. ¶ Item una capa blodij coloris de Satyn contexta cum coronacione beate Marie Nativitate christi et salutatione beate virginis in parte posteriori in medio et alijs ymaginibus quasi in vinea contextis perillis consutis cum aurifragio aureo ymaginibus desuper contexto cum Caperone lapidibus et perillis ac duabus avibus de perillis operose contextis ex dono domini Symonis cardinalis. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de blodio velvet cum ymaginibus in vineis circumductis et capitibus leopardorum aureis perillis ornatis ex dono eiusdem Symonis. ¶ Item una casula rubia de Samyt cum tribus magnis leopardis^e ex parte posteriori et duabus tunicis

^a This word is written over an erasure.

^b Certain cloths, as well as the ring spoken of above (Pars j. cap. iv.) were taken from the body of St. Edward when he was enshrined in 1163. These three copes are made of these cloths; but in monastic Westminster copes can hardly be said to be "vestments for the holiest worship of the sanctuary." (E. A. Freeman, *History of the Norman Conquest*, chap. xi. Oxford, 1877, 3rd. ed., vol. iij., p. 34.)

^c The coronation pallium of the kings of England appears to have been woven with golden eagles to the time of the destruction of the coronation *instrumenta* by the rebels in 1649. (*Liber regalis*, Roxburgh Club, 1870, p. 16. *Rutland Papers*, Camden Society, 1842, p. 18. Taylor, *Glory of Regality*, Lond. 1820, p. 79.)

^d For the arms of England and Castile, the latter being *gules, a triple towered castle or*.

Cf. in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 331): "A cape of red taffeta a chezebelle ij tunycles with stolles and phanams garnyshed with castells and lyons of brodery work ffor the Apostelles consuetts." See also p. 330; see also last item in this chapter. ^e The arms of England.

cum minoribus leopardis. ¶ Item una casula rubia de samyt cum ymagine sancti edwardi in parte posteriori cum leopardis nodis et rosis aureis pariter contextis cum duabus tunicis de Samyt diversi operis unde una cum diversis bestiis in bicirculis contextis quondam Willelmi conquestoris et altera contexta cum stellis. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de rubio Samyt cum aurifragijs ornatis. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de blodio velvet cum coronis aureis unde in posteriori parte cape ymago crucifixi Johannis et Marie et alia ymago beate virginis cum suo infantulo in medio sunt contexte ex dono Jacobi Palmere. Item una casula albi coloris contexta cum stellis aureis et crucifixo Maria et Johanne in viridi contextis in parte posteriori. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de nigro Satyn contexto cum floribus aureis + cum albis ut supra ex dono domini Symonis Cardinalis. [¶ Item una capa 8 et casula cum duabus tunicis de rubio samyt cum castellis et leopardis aureis intertextis^a unde in tunicis sunt arma comitis cornubie. . . t in incremento de novo.]

De Capis Rubijs principalibus auro brudatis. Capitulum iij.

Cape rubie principales auro brudate sunt due et triginta quarum octo et viginti sunt de rubio Samyt de quibus prima cum hystorijs Nativitatis et passionis domini in bicirculis rosis aureis inter circulos contextis. ¶ Secunda et tercia contexte cum hystoria Jesse.^b ¶ Quarta cum castellis et floribus deliciarum^c interfrectis. ¶ Quinta frectata cum aurifragijs tantum cum tintinabilis (*sic*) in fimbrijs. Sexta septima et octava cum historijs diversis infra circulos et rosis aureis contextis. ¶ Nona cum diversis hystorijs in quadrangulis^d rosis et floribus intermixtis. ¶ Decima undecima duodecima terciadecima quartadecima quinta-decima et sextadecima cum diversis ymaginibus in circulis rosis aureis intertextis quasi de una secta. ¶ Septimadecima cum hominibus equitantibus falcones in manibus tenentibus cum rosis aquilis et stellis intertextis.^e ¶ Octava-decima nonadecima cum sagittarijs leonibus in gutture sagittatis sagittis et stellis intermixtis. ¶ Vicesima cum diversis hystorijs in quadrangulis et

^a See above, pars vj. cap. ij. § 10.

^b See above, the note to the vernacular directions at beginning of the inventory.

^c Fleurs-de-lys and castles, the arms of France and Castile. Cf. No. 8592 in the South Kensington collection: "a piece of silk Damask; ground, red; pattern, the Castle of Castile and fleur-de-lis, both in yellow. Spanish, thirteenth century." (Daniel Rock, *Textile Fabrics*, Lond. 1870, p. 225.)

^d Quadrangulis, lozenges.

^e See above, note to Pars iij. cap. xxij.

angelis intermixtis. ¶ Vicesima prima cum diversis hystorijs in circulis et angelis thurificantibus intermixtis. ¶ Vicesimasecunda cum leopardis infra circulos cum crucibus nodis et rosis intermixtis. Vicesimatercia cum leopardis nodis et rosis contextis. ¶ Vicesima quarta cum griffonibus infra circulos crucibus et capitibus leopardorum intertextis cum tintinabulis in fimbrijs. iste tres cape predictae sunt ex dono R. Berkyng abbatis. ¶ Vicesima quinta et vicesima sexta cum diversis historijs et leonibus infra circulos et leonibus intermixtis que per quendam (*sic*) pluviam sunt deteriorate. Vicesima septima simpliciter cum aurifragijs. ¶ Vicesimaoctava cum tribus magnis leopardis.^a ¶ Vicesima nona de serico contexta cum hystoria Sancti Edwardi infra circulos. ¶ Tricesima de velvet cum leopardis aureis et fimbria de blodio velvet cum floribus deliciarum intertextis quondam domini Johannis de Eltham.^b ¶ Tricesima prima de Camaca cum crucifixo Maria et Johanne in parte posteriori et ymaginibus Katerine et Margarete et angelis in nubibus ex dono domini Symonis Cardinalis. ¶ Tricesimasecunda de satyn cum coronis aureis et crucibus argenteis contexta et dono eiusdem Symonis.

De Capis principalibus blodij coloris auro brudatis. Capitulum iv.

Cape principalis blodij coloris auro brudate sunt quatuor quarum prima et secunda cum regibus et episcopis infra circulos sedentibus et angelis in manibus coronas tenentibus intertextis de una secta. ¶ Tercia cum regibus castellis et nodis intertextis. ¶ Quarta cum leopardis griffonibus et stellis inter nodos contextis.

[. . t in incremento de novo una capa de blodio velvet cum stellis aureis et **ihc** in medio descript'. Item una capa de blodio velvet cum literis **M** aureis de cygnis contextis^c ambe ex dono domini W. Colchestre Abbatis.^d

^a The arms of England.

^b The arms of John of Eltham on his effigy in Westminster Abbey consist of the three lions of England within a bordure charged with the fleurs de lys of France. The design of the cope is thus a mere reproduction of the former owner's arms.

^c Cf. in Invent. of 1540 (p. 333): "[Sold] ij Copes of blewe velvett oon of them beyng garnysshed with brothered sterrys of gold the other with thys letter M crownyd of gold the orpheus of crymsyn velvett with bells of gold." Is the letter M the initial of Mary Bohun, wife of Henry of Bolingbroke, and are the swans the Bohun swans?

^d William of Colchester was elected abbot in 1386, and was abbot at the time of the making of this inventory.

De capis principalibus viridis Coloris auro brudatis. Capitulum v.

Cape principales viridis coloris auro brudate sunt tres quarum prima cum armis antiquis anglie et nodis intertextis. ¶ Secunda cum armis antiquis comitis Cornubie et nodis intermixtis ambo ex dono R. berkyng albatis.^a (sic.) ¶ Tercia cum regibus sedentibus et Castellis infra circulos et nodos intertextis.

De Capis principalibus quasi Murrei coloris auro brudatis. Capitulum vij.

Cape principales Murrei coloris auro brudate sunt tres quarum prima cum ymaginibus sedentibus infra circulos rosis et nodis intermixtis. ¶ Secunda cum griffonibus et floribus in vinea aurea contextis. ¶ Tercia cum Griffonibus et leonibus coronatis in quadrangulis floribus deliciarum aureis intermixtis.

De capis principalibus Glaucei coloris auro brudatis. Capitulum vij.

Capa principalis glaucei coloris auro brudata est una cum griffonibus et avibus aureis.

De Capis principalibus diversorum colorum auro brudatis. Capitulum viij.

Capa principalis diversorum colorum auro brudata de velvet videlicet Rubio et blodio est una cum novis armis anglie contexta pro parvulo episcopo sancti Nicholai assignata.

De Capis principalibus nigri coloris auro brudatis. Capitulum ix.

Capa principalis nigri coloris auro brudata est una cum aurifragijs frectatis tantum.

^a In Chron. Johannis Flete (penes Dec. et Cap. Westmon.) we are told of Richard Berkyng in 1238: "predictus Abbas in capitulo coram toto conventu dedit ecclesie Westmonaster' duas capas virides brudatas unde una cum armis antiquis Anglie et nodis intermixtis quas emerat sumptibus suis propriis ad Dei laudem et ecclesie." Above he says: "Duas eciam cortinas sive dorsalia chori de historia Domini Salvatoris et beati Regis Edwardi sumptibus propriis et expensis fieri procuravit ac eidem ecclesie dedit et reliquit."

*De Capis Casulis et tunicis simplicioribus diversorum Colorum de panno aureo non
brudatis. Capitulum x.*

Capa est una cum casula et duabus tunicis de panno aureo rubio cum avibus et stragulis et in stragulis sunt bestiole auro contexte cum albis de secta ut supra. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de panno rubio cum avibus ramos in rostris tenentibus et albis floribus intermixtis cum albis ut supra de secta ex dono Symonis Cardinalis. Item quinque cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis de panno rubio cum pavonibus rotulas in rostris tenentibus cum albis ut supra de secta. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis de panno rubio cum signis et floribus intextis ex dono Nicholai abbatis cum albis ut supra de secta. ¶ Item quatuor cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis de panno aureo de luca varij coloris stragulat' et diversis literis inscript' cum albis frontello et frontilecto ut supra de secta.^a ¶ Item decem cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis Murrei coloris cum frectis aureis et floribus intertextis cum albis ut supra de secta. ¶ [Item decem cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis murrei coloris cum frectis aureis et floribus intertextis cum albis ut supra.]^b ¶ Item una capa cum tribus casulis et duabus tunicis murrei coloris cum arboribus et avibus auro contextis de una secta. ¶ Item una capa et casula cum duabus tunicis albi coloris cum signis aureis quasi in aqua natantibus de una secta. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis albi coloris cum floribus et avibus vario opere contextis de una secta cum una alba ut supra ex dono domini Symonis cardinalis. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis albi coloris cum arboribus et talentis aureis intextis cum una alba ut supra. ¶ Item due cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis diversorum colorum cum armis anglie et francie aurifragiatis cum armis comitisse de Penbrok cum albis ut supra de secta ex dono Marie comitisse eiusdem. ¶ Item tres cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis blodij coloris cum archangelis aureis intextis cum albis ut supra de secta ex dono domini Edmundi comitis lancastrie. ¶ Item una capa cum casula et duabus tunicis nigri

^a Cf. the frontal above (pars iij. cap. I. § ix.) given by Simon Langham and the albs (pars v. cap. j.) all of the same stuff. See also the ridells (pars iij. cap. v. § j.) In the Inventory of 1540 (p. 330) are "iiij copys a chezabull ij tanyeles with v albys with oon stoll and iij phanams of bawdekyn haveyng in hit strypes of gold with Greke letters for Relyque Sondag." For the rest of this *Pars*, the reader may compare Fischbach, *passim*.

^b The words within brackets have been struck through with a red line.

coloris cum avibus flores in rostris tenentibus et parvis cervis aureis infra circulos de floribus iacentibus.

[. . . t in incremento de novo tres cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis rubei coloris de nobili panno aureo de damask cum aurifragijs de nigro velvet brudatis cum literis **T.** et **A.** et cygnis de perillis ex dono domini Thome Ducis Glowcestrie cum alba ut supra.]^a

[here two leaves with headings *Sexta Pars* but otherwise blank.]

De capis rubijs simplicioribus de panno aureo non brudatis. Capitulum xj.

Cape rubeae simpliciores de panno aureo non brudate sine casulis et tunicis sunt octo et quadraginta quarum prima de panno de cypro^b cum bestiolis aureis et blodijs foliis. ¶ Secunda cum bestiis transversis et ramis cum albis floribus intextis. ¶ Tercia quarta cum floribus et diversis nodis aureis vario opere contextis de secta. ¶ Quinta sexta et septima cum leonibus ligatis ad ramos aureos cathenis de secta. ¶ Octava nona decima undecima et duodecima cum bestiis iacentibus et de ore eorum ramis exeuntibus cum alijs floribus aureis blodio et albo in medio intertextis de secta. ¶ Terciadecima quartadecima quintadecima sextadecima septimadecima nonadecima cum avibus aureis quasi in quodam circulo volutis tenentibus coronas in rostris de una secta. ¶ Vicesima una vicesima secunda cum bestiolis aureis iacentibus rotulos in ore tenentibus unde in quibusdam de rotulis describitur **tenonus fort** de una secta. ¶ Vicesima tercia xxiiij. xxv. xxvj. xxvij. xxviiij. cum floribus deliciarum et alijs floribus aureis intermixtis de una secta. ¶ Vicesima nona. xxx. xxxj. xxxij. xxxiiij. xxxv. xxxvj. xxxvij. xxxviiij. xxxix. cum avibus maioribus infra ramos bestiolis desuper iacentibus avibus minoribus flosculis aureis et blodijs intertextis de una secta. ¶ Quadragesima xli. xlij. xliij. xliiiij. cum arboribus aureis et rotulis aureis blodij[s] litteris intertextis de una secta. ¶ Quadragesimaquinta xlvj. xlvij. xlviij. cum signis colla circa ramos volventibus circulis in summitate ramorum contextis de una secta.

^a See Appendix IV. Cf. in Inventory of 1540 (p. 329): "iij Copys a chezabull ij tunycles with iij albys with stolls and phanams of fyne bawdkyn, and the orpherys being of blewe velvett with swanys and thys letter "A" of perle of the gyfte of Sir Thomas of Woodstock for Corpus Xpi Day." Thomas of Woodstock married Eleanor Bohun; the "A" is no doubt the initial of Alianora, and the swans are the badge of Bohun.

^b Here is evidence, if such were needed, that cyprus was not always black. See also cap. xij. *Et in incremento de novo.*

De capis simplicioribus albi coloris de panno aureo non brudatis. Capitulum xij.

Cape simpliciores albi de panno aureo non brudate sine casulis et tunicis sunt due et viginti quarum prima cum bestijs de quibus quedam habent caudas rubias quedam blodias quedam virides cum alijs bestijs et floribus intertextis vocate Arundel. ¶ Secunda et tercia cum avibus maioribus et minoribus bene formatis et alijs avibus deformibus cum diversis floribus intertextis de una secta. ¶ Quarta et quinta cum signis aureis maioribus extra circulos et minoribus infra circulos de una secta. ¶ Sexta cum bestijs deformibus binis infra quadrangulis coronis et piscibus aureis intertextis. ¶ Septima et octava cum avibus aureis et ramis contextis de secta. ¶ Nona et decima cum gruibus aureis super blodio stantibus ramos in rostris habentibus et alijs bestijs sub arboribus pascentibus de secta. ¶ Undecima duodecima et tertia decima cum diversis bestijs et rotulis rubijs aureis literis intertextis unde in quibusdam rotulis scribitur **ie sup sus** et in quibusdam **tenifort** de secta. ¶ Quartadecima quintadecima et sextadecima cum draconibus et floribus aureis et rosis blodijs in nodis contextis de secta [ex dono fratris Johannis Wrottinge].^a Septimadecima et xvij. cum magnis draconibus et floribus de diversis coloribus de secta. ¶ Nonadecima xx. et xxj. de auro sellariorum^b cum rosis et avibus deformibus et ramis diversis de secta. ¶ Vicesima secunda cum diversis rosis aureis infra circulos.

[. . . t in incremento de novo una capa panni de cypris cum falconibus aureis et floribus intermixtis. Item tres cape cum falconibus volantibus et parvis leonibus sedentibus intermixtis. Item una capa cum ramis et bestijs atque capitibus leopardorum intermixtis. Item tres cape cum leopardis super ramos arborum stantibus de secta.]

De capis simplicioribus albi coloris de velvet non brudatis. Capitulum xij.

Cape simpliciores albi coloris de velvet non brudate sunt due ex dono fratris Johannis Wrottynge.

[. . . t in incremento de novo una capa non de velvet sed de baudekyn de damask brudate cum leopardis et floribus deliciarum intermixtis.

^a In another hand.

^b I have been unable to find out what may be the saddlers' gold of which copes can be made.

*De capis simplicioribus blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis.
Capitulum xiiij.*

Cape simpliciores blodij coloris de panno aureo non brudatis sine casulis et tunicis sunt xliij quarum prima et secunda cum bestijs aureis sub arboribus sedentibus et rotulos in ore tenentibus de una secta. ¶ Tercia et quarta cum avibus et bestijs infra circulos floribus et rosis intertextis de secta. ¶ Quinta vj. vij. viij. ix. x. xj. cum arboribus et rotulis aureis blodijs litteris intertextis de secta. ¶ Duo decima et xiiij. cum avibus sub ramis aureis stantibus rubium (*sic*) cum pinctiolis aureis in alis habentibus de secta. ¶ Quartadecima et xv. cum ramis aureis et parvis avibus intertextis de secta. ¶ Sextadecima et xvij cum leonibus cubantibus infra flores rubio et auro contextas et alijs diversis floribus intermixtis de secta. ¶ Octavadecima xix. xx. xxj. xxij. xxiiij. cum leopardis flores admodum semicircularum cum cathenis rubiis ad colla trahentibus de secta. ¶ Vicesima quarta xxv et xxvj cum faciebus mulierum^a in medio stellarum contextis de secta. ¶ Vicesima septima xxviiij. xxix. et xxx. cum bestijs cubantibus in ramis varij operis de treyfoyl de una secta. ¶ Tricesima prima et xxxij cum avibus ligatis per cathenas ad arbores rotulis in arboribus pendentibus de secta. ¶ [Tricesima tercia]^b et xxxiiij cum diversis floribus et rosis intextis varios flores ex se mittentibus de una secta. ¶ Tricesimaquinta et tricesima sexta cum avibus aureis rubia rostra et rubios pedes habentibus cum semicirculis super capitibus eorum de secta. ¶ Tricesima septima et xxxviiij. ad modum skakarij auro contexta griffonibus et alijs bestijs infratextis de secta. ¶ Tricesimanona. xl. xlj. et xliij. cum vulpibus aucas per collum infra circulos tenentibus de secta. ¶ Quadragesimatercia cum griffonibus et alijs bestijs et cisternis aquam emittentibus pro episcopo Sancti Nicholai assignata.

De capis simplicioribus nigri coloris de panno aureo non brudatis. Capitulum xv.

Cape simpliciores nigri coloris de panno aureo non brudate sine casulis et tunicis sunt quatuor cum avibus ramusculos in ore tenentibus et alio vario opere intertexto de una secta.

^a See above, note to Pars iv. cap. xij. § 3.

^b In another hand over an erasure.

De capis casulis et tunicis simplicioribus diversorum colorum de dyaspyns (sic).

Capitulum xvj.

Cape rubie sunt tres cum una casula et duabus tunicis de dyaspyn cum avibus et bestiis capitibus et pedibus aureis de una secta.^a Item una [casula rubia cum duabus tunicis avibus et bestiis aureis]^b et floribus albis intertextis de secta. ¶ Item una casula rubia cum tribus tunicis avibus et bestiis viridibus cum capitibus et pedibus aureis.^c ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis viridis coloris cum avibus et bestiis rubijs capitibus et pedibus aureis cum xj capis dyaspyns quasi de una secta. ¶ Item due cape blodij coloris cum floribus et avibus viridibus pavonibus et bestiis aureis et rubijs intertextis de secta. ¶ Item due cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis blodij coloris de dyaspyn cum avibus et bestiis captibus (*sic*) et pedibus aureis. ¶ Item due tunice albi coloris de dyaspyn cum avibus capitibus eorum aureis cum quinque capis cum bestiis et avibus diversi operis quasi de una secta. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis viridis coloris cum ramis et floribus aureis.

De Capis Casulis et Tunicis simplicioribus diversorum colorum de Serico et Samyt sine aliquo opere aureo. Capitulum xvij.

Casula est una de rubio samit sine aliquo opere aureo cum nigro aurifragio in parte posteriori ad modum vinee super nigro contexte cum duabus tunicis quasi de secta. ¶ Item una casula rubia de Sarcinet cum duabus tunicis de rubio samyt. Item due tunice de rubio samyt sine casula de secta. ¶ Item due tunice partite de rubio samyt et viridi sine casula de secta. ¶ Item xxix. cape de rubio Samyt ex dono domini Regis henrici tercij quarum novem sunt ex parte deteriorate iuxta aurifragia. ¶ Item casula murrei coloris de samyt cum uno magno aurifragio in parte posteriori ad modum vinee contexte et in parte anteriori cum duobus angelis aureis circa pectus. . . . cum duabus tunicis de tawny samyt eidem casule assignatis quarum prima cum manicis latis^d et altera cum stragulis aureis et

^a See note to Pars j. cap. viij.

^b The words in brackets are written over an erasure.

^c Cf. Fischbach, 21.

^d This pair of tunicles was very likely pontifical. Cf. the rules for the revesting of the abbot at the beginning of the inventory: "the dalmatic with the longest sleeves uppermost." It may also be noted that the tunicles are of tawny colour while the chasuble is murrey. In a copy of Fra Angelico's fresco in the chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican of the ordination of St. Laurence, exhibited in the Arundel Society's rooms, the sleeves of the tunicle are tight on the arm, while those of the dalmatic are loose. In other representations the sleeves of the tunicle may be seen to come nearly to the wrist, and conceal great part of the alb.

blodijis. ¶ Item tres casule de samyt murrei coloris cum novem capis eiusdem secte quarum quatuor sunt debiles. ¶ Item una capa cum una casula et duabus tunicis de serico murrei coloris context' cum rubijs floribus. ¶ Item una capa cum una casula albi coloris de Serico sine tunicis de secta cum avibus infra circulos contextis. ¶ Item due cape cum una casula et duabus tunicis albi coloris de serico cum folijs viridibus ad modum vinee desuper contextis cum albis ut supra de secta ex dono domini Edwardi tercij. ¶ Item undecim cape albi coloris de serico quarum due de Samyt et novem de Camaka. ¶ Item una capa cum una casula et duabus tunicis viridis coloris de serico de quibus tunice differunt in serico ex parte. ¶ Item septem cape viridis coloris de samyt de una secta. ¶ Item una casula optima blodij coloris de samyt sine tunicis. ¶ Item una casula aequaliter blodij coloris de samyt. ¶ Item octo cape blodij coloris de Samyt quarum tres sunt debiles. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis glaucei coloris de Samyt quasi de una secta. ¶ Item octo cape de samyt eiusdem secte^a ¶ Item una casula nigri coloris de serico cum duabus tunicis de secta cum albis ut supra. Item una capa nigri coloris cum . . . ij. casulis sancti dunstani quasi de una secta.^b ¶ Item due cape nigri coloris sancti dunstani. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis stragulate quasi de una secta pro commemoratiene sancti Edwardi.^c ¶ Item una tunica stragulata per se de pluribus coloribus pro lectione ad collationem tempore mandati in die cene domini.^d ¶ Item due tunice cum parvis stragulis de albo et nigro de una secta sine casula.

[Item una casula cum duabus tunicis blodii coloris de samit de una secta.]

^a Entry omitted. See last item.

^b "Planeta qua ipse pater Dunstanus inter missas frequenter usus fuerat in abbatia beati Petri quae in occidentali parte Lundoniae sita est, absque ullo auri apparatu existens habebatur." (Miracula Sancti Dunstani, auctore Eadmero in W. Stubbs, *Memorials of Saint Dunstan*, Rolls Series, 1874, p. 246.)

^c See above note to the vernacular directions at the beginning of the Inventory.

^d Cf. "ij other tuncycles of dyvers collors oon to hallowe the Pascall and the other for hym that beryth the Dragon on Easter Evyn." (Inventory of 1540, p. 332.) According to Westminster use (see Lytlyngton's mass-book in the Chapter library) *Finito ymno [i. e. Inventor rutili] imponat cantor antiphonam: Sicut exaltatus est serpens in heremo ita exaltari oportet in cruce filium hominis. Expleta antiphona incipiat hanc prefacionem ad cereum benedicendum. Exultet iam, etc.* (See also my note on Leo and Draco, in *Notes and Queries*, Oct. 15, 1887, p. 316.)

SEPTIMA PARS.

Septima pars principalis de alijs rebus superinventis generaliter vestibulo deputatis.

De tapetis. Capitulum j.

Tapeta sunt sex murrei coloris contexta cum novis armis Regis anglie et armis . . .^a Comitis hanonie ex dono Regis Edwardi tercii. ¶ Item quatuor sunt tapeta albi coloris contexta cum scutis habentibus tres flores deliciarum rubios in circulis. ¶ Item quatuor tapeta de armis comitis de Penbrok ex dono Marie comitisse eiusdem. ¶ Item quatuor tapeta rubij coloris contexta cum scutis albis habentibus tres flores deliciarum rubios ex dono Ricardi Twyford.^b ¶ Item quinque tapeta rubia contexta cum leopardis glaucis. ¶ Item octo tapeta crocei coloris ex quibus quatuor sunt contexta cum novis armis anglie et armis domini Johannis de Eltham et alia quatuor sine armis. ¶ Item quinque tapeta nigra habentia in angulis scuta de armis Petri et Edwardi ex dono Ricardi Honyngtoñ. ¶ Item novem tapeta tawney coloris ex dono Nicholai lytlyngton abbatis. ¶ Item unum bancale vocatum pass' longitudinis ab hostio vestibuli^c usque ad magnum altare.^d ¶ Item duo tapeta parva de diversis coloribus cum diversis scutis context' ex dono N. L. Abbatis.

[. t in incremento de novo septemdecem tapeta palata^e de albo et de blodio cum rosis albis et rubiis intextis atque rubia bordura cum rosario currente pro ornatu chori ex dono fratris Radulphi Tonworth.]

De Quissinis. Capitulum ij.

Quissina rubia sunt sexdecim quorum octo sunt de Camaka de quibus duo sunt longa et octo de satyn circumligata cum nigro serico [a red cross]. ¶ Item ∞ quatuor subrubia de Camaka. ¶ Item sex quissina de viridi camaca. ¶ Item

^a "Et" has been erased here.

^b These appear to be the arms of a branch of the family of Holt of Twyford.

^c The *vestibulum* is in the south transept.

^d In the Inventory of 1540 (p. 348) there is: "The Rollyd Palye otherwyse called the Passe servyng for the Abbott to go to the aluter apon."

^e *Palata*, that is striped, here with white and blue.

quinque quissina crocei coloris de singulo samyt. ¶ Item tria quissina de bawdekyn cum avibus. Item duo quissina cum armis comitis de Penbrok. Item unum quissinum viridis coloris. ¶ Item unum quissinum glaucei coloris. Item unum quissinum rubij coloris cum duabus ymaginibus sancti Petri ex utraque parte. ¶ Item unum quissinum de veridi (*sic*) velvet cum aquila aurea in medio. ∞ [a red cross.] Item octo quissina de blodio bawdekyn ex dono N. L. abbatis. Item quatuor quissina de tawney bawdekyn ex dono eiusdem.

De Pectoralibus Caparum. Capitulum iij.

Pectoralia caparum sunt sex de quibus duo argentea et deaurata unde unum continet assumptionem beate virginis et ymagines apostolorum Petri et Pauli cum alijs ornatis diversis lapidibus et perillis. Alterum vero continet ymaginem beate virginis cum suo infantulo et alias duas ymagines in medio ornatas triffuris et lapidibus diversis. ¶ Quatuor autem alia sunt de cupro deaurato unde primum continet ymaginem divine maiestatis cum Ewangeliiis (*sic*) et diversis lapidibus ornat'. ¶ Secundum vero amelatum cum diversis ymaginibus continet autem in medio ymaginem beate virginis et diversis lapidibus ornat' ex quibus plures deficiunt. Duo vero alia embossata et magnis lapidibus ornata.

De Pannis aureis diversorum colorum et Lectis. Capitulum iv.

Panni aurei sunt septemdecem unde in primis duo panni aurei nigri coloris cum draconibus de secta. ¶ Item tres panni aurei nigri coloris cum avibus et parvis rosis et alio diverso opere de una secta. ¶ Item unus pannus aureus cum binis literis *y* interfrectis. Item duo panni aurei nigri coloris quorum unus integer et alius dimidius cum cuniculis in folijs. ¶ Item duo panni aurei rubei coloris cum stragulis aureis et draconibus aureis intermixtis. ¶ Item duo panni aurei rubij coloris cum draconibus et leonibus aureis parvi valoris. ¶ Item duo panni aurei blodij coloris cum pavonibus aureis et rubiis folijs admodum vinee invicem consut'. ¶ Item unus pannus aureus blodij coloris cum bestijs aureis et hidrijs rubijs de serico contextis. ¶ Item unus lectus^a cum bordura cum armis Regis Scoeie. ¶ Alius vero lectus rubij coloris cum magnis circulis et magnis leonibus binis infra circulos. ¶ Item duo panni aurei rubij coloris cum avibus aureis et ramis argenteis invicem consuti. Et in [incremento de novo

^a Here *lectus* may mean the cloth with which the hearse was covered. In the Inventory of 1540, p. 314, cf. "a greate cover of bedde called a sepulcher clothe."

unus pannus aureus nigri coloris cum bestijs et avibus infra flores et volucris exterioribus cum rotulis intermixtis. ¶ Item alius pannus aureus nigri coloris cum diversis nodis et floribus rosis rubeis intermixtis.]

De pannis Sericis diversorum colorum auro non textis. Capitulum v.

Pannus est unus de Serico diversorum colorum cum arboribus rubijs et picis in ramis sedentibus. ¶ Item alius pannus Sericus diversorum colorum cum diversis stragulis. ¶ Item duo panni Serici viridis coloris similiter consuti cum armis anglie hyspannie et regina (*sic*) Alianore.^a ¶ Item [unus magnus pannus]^b sericus cum bestijs quibusdam infra circulos et quibusdam extra. Item alius pannus de diversis coloribus stragulat' vocat' kanope ad coperiendum (*sic*) Cawagium^c Regis iuxta magnum altare.

De Zonis. Capitulum vj.

Zone Serice sunt septem diversi operis et diversorum colorum.

De duabis (sic) novis Cistis et omnibus in eis contentis ex dono Fratris Radulphi Tonworthe. Capitulum vij.

Nove ciste sunt due cum ornamentis ecclesie in eis contentis ex dono fratris Radulphi Tonneworthe Monachi videlicet unum frontellum cum uno frontilecto togello consutum^d et duobus ridellis de panno albi coloris vocato tartaryn cum stragulis aureis de una secta. ¶ Item tres albe due stole et tres manipuli una casula unus casus corporalis cum corporali eiusdem secte. ¶ Item una alba de albo panno vocato tartaryn sine stragulis cerofenario assignata. Casula vero predicta cum omnibus antedictis est assignata per prefatum R. T. misse capitali

^a See below, *Minus Registrum*, cap. vij.

^b The words between brackets are written over an erasure.

^c Our Director, Mr. H. S. Milman, suggests that *cawagium* may be the same as *cafagium*, a word to which I find the Benedictines on Du Cange give the same meaning as a cage or pound (cf. German, *Käfig*) and this would not be far from the signification of a royal pew. One of the meanings of cage given in Murray's *New English Dictionary* is an elevated stage or seat. In 1400, *Cov. Myst.* "Heyl, be thou kynge in kage full hye." Mr. Micklethwaite tells me that at the time of the making of this inventory there would have been a place for a royal pew where the tomb of Anne of Cleves now stands.

^d See above, Pars iij. cap. ij. *de frontilectis*.

dominicis diebus in adventu domini et in quadragesima^a quando de dominica agitur. ¶ Item novem albe duo stole cum tribus manipulis de panno albi coloris vocato bawdekyn de una secta quarum una alba continet in se cum stola et manipulo lx . stellas argenteas et deauratas in dicta alba^b stolo (*sic*) et manipulo consutas. ¶ Item una capa tres casule de eadem secta per eundem R. T. magne misse assignate dictis diebus dominicis quando de dominica agitur.^c ¶ Item unus casus corporalis cum corporali de panno albo aureo ad eandem missam assignatus. ¶ Item unus casus de panno rubio aureo cum duobus sudarijs^d de panno albo vocato tartaryn pro oblacione facienda et pro patena tenenda per predictum R. T. ad utramque missam assignatus. ¶ Item tredecim zone de twyn cum omnibus supradictis in prima cista contente. ¶ In secunda vero cista quatuor sunt tapeta albi coloris cum rosis rubijs contextis dictis temporibus assignat' per prefatum Radulphum Tonworthe.

CONTRA TABULA.

A.

Acerra. Secunda parte cap^o iiij^{to}.

Almicia. Prima prima (*sic*) parte c^o v^o.

Albe Principales. Quarta parte per totum.

Albe Brudate. Quarta parte per totum et albe de serico brudate iiij^{ta} parte ca^o j^o eciam albe auree brudate iiij parte c^o ij^o et iij^o eciam albe rubie brudate iiij parte c^o iiij^o et v^{to} eciam albe nigre brudate iiij parte c^o vj^o et vij^o eciam albe murree brudate c^o viij^o et ix^o eciam albe de albo brudate iiij parte c^o x^o eciam

^a The customary of abbot Ware gives white for Advent, but black for Lent, so that the appearance of white for the Sundays in Lent shows some departure from the customs of abbot Ware's time.

^b Among the Lent stuffs at the dissolution was "Oon albe garnysshed with xxxij sterrys and ij halfe sterrys of sylver and gylte for the Highe Masse with stolle and phanam without sterrys." (Invent. 1540, p. 345.)

^c White was to be used at the high mass as well as the *missa capitalis* on Sundays in Lent and Advent.

^d Cf. amongst the Lent stuffs of the Dissolution: "iiij chezabulls of whyte one sute and a cope. Oon corporas case with corporaces. ij white sydaryes." (Invent. 1540, p. 345.) The use of sudaries is given above in the text. I do not know what to say of the editor's definition of them as "old cloaths to cover saints in Lent," which he gives in a note.

albe blodie brudate iiij parte c° xj et xij° eciam albe Glauce brudate iiij parte c° xiiij. eciam albe virides brudate iiij parte c° xiiij et xv° eciam albe brudate diversorum colorum iiij parte ca° xvj°.

¶ *Albe Dunstani.* Quarta parte cap° xvij°.

¶ *Albe simpliciores.* Albe de armis anglie et Francie v. parte ca° viij. eciam albe scutate v. parte c° ix° et x°. Etiam albe rubie v. parte c° p° et ij° xj° et xij°. Eciam albe blodie v. parte c° iij° et iiij°. Eciam albe de albo v. parte c° v° vj° xv° et vij^a parte c° vij°. Eciam albe murree v° parte c° vij^a et xvj°. Eciam albe virides v^a parte c° xiiij° et xiiij°. Eciam albe nigre v^a parte c° xvij°.

¶ *Ampulla.* Tercia parte c° xij.

¶ *Anulus.* Prima parte cap° iiij°.

B.

Baculus Pastoralis. Prima parte capitulo ij°.

Brudate albe. Quarta parte per totum eciam brudate albe de serico iiij° parte c° primo. Eciam brudate albe de auro iiij° parte c° ij et iiij°. Eciam brudate albe rubie iiij parte c° iiij° et quinto. Eciam brudate albe nigre iiij parte c° vj et vij°. Eciam brudate albe murree iiij parte c° viii°. Eciam brudate albe de albo iiij parte c° x°. Eciam brudate albe de blodio iiij parte c° xj° et xij°. Eciam brudate albe glaucee iiij parte c° xiiij. Eciam brudate albe virides iiij° parte c° xiiij et xv°. Eciam brudate albe diversorum colorum iiij° parte c° xvj°.

Brudate cape. Brudate cape auree vj° parte c° primo. Eciam brudate cape diversorum colorum de sectis vj° parte c° ij° et viij°. Eciam brudate cape rubie vj° parte c° iij°. Eciam brudate cape blodie vj° parte c° iiij°. Eciam brudate cape virides vj° parte c° v°. Eciam brudate cape murree vj^a parte c° vj°. Eciam brudate cape Glauce vj^a parte c° vij°. Eciam brudate cape nigre vj^a parte c° ix°.

C.

Calix. Tercia parte capitulo vj°.

Calefactoria. Tercia parte c° xiiij°.

Candelabrum. Secunda parte c° vj°.

Cape brudate. Cape auree brudate vj° parte c° primo eciam Cape brudate diversorum colorum de sectis vj° parte c° ij° et viij°. Eciam cape rubie brudate vj parte c° iij°. Eciam cape blodie brudate vj° parte c° iiij°. Eciam cape virides

brudate vj^a parte c^o v^o. Eciam cape murree brudate vj^a parte c^o vj^o. Eciam cape glaucee brudate vj^a parte c^o vij^a. Eciam cape nigre brudate vj parte c^o ix^o.

Cape simpliciores. Cape simpliciores diversorum colorum de panno aureo vj^a parte c^o x^o. Eciam cape rubie de panno aureo vj^a parte c^o xj^o. Eciam cape albe de panno aureo vj^a parte c^o xij^o. Eciam cape albe de velvet vj^a parte c^o xiiij^o. Eciam cape blodie de panno aureo vj^a parte c^o xiiij. Eciam cape nigre de panno aureo vj^a parte c^o xv^o. Eciam cape de dyaspins diversorum colorum vj. parte c^o xvj^o. Eciam cape de Serico et de Samyt diversorum colorum vj^o. parte c^o xvij. Eciam una capa alba de albo vij^a parte c^o vij^o.

Casula. Sexta parte c^o ij^o x^o xvj^o et xvij^o. Eciam vij^a parte c^o vij^o.

Cathedra. Tercia parte c^o xxij^o.

Cervical. Tercia parte c^o xx^o.

Cista. Septima parte c^o vij^o.

Corporalia. Tercia parte c^o vij et vij^a parte c^o vij^o.

Custos. Tercia parte c^o iij^o.

Crua. Secunda parte ca^o primo.

Ceroteca. Prima parte c^o iij^o.

D.

Dalmatica. Prima parte ca^o viij.

Diaspyns. Prima parte ca^o viij eciam tercia parte cap^o xxij. Eciam quinta parte ca^o xj^o xij^o xiiij^o xv^o xvj^o et xvij^o. Eciam sexta parte ca^o xvj^o.

Dunstanus. Quarta parte c^o xvij^o.

E.

E

F.

Frontellum. Tercia parte ca^o primo eciam vij^a parte capitulo vij^o.

Frontilectum. Tercia parte ca^o ij^o et vij^a parte capitulo septimo.

G.

G

H.

Hastile. Secunda parte capitulo primo.

I.

I

K.

[K erased]

L.

Liber. Tercia parte capitulo viij°.

Lectus. Septima parte ca° iiij.

M.

Manipulus. Quarta parte quasi per totum. Eciam quinta parte quasi per totum sed specialiter quinta parte c° xvij° et vij^a parte c° vij°.

Manutergium. Tercia parte c° xvij.

Missalia. Tercia parte c° viij.

Mitra. Prima parte c° primo.

Muscaria. Tercia parte c° xv°.

O.

P.

Palla. Tercia parte ca° iij°.

Pannus. Tercia parte c° xxij et xxij. Eciam vij parte ca° iiij et v°

Pelves. Tercia parte c° xj°.

Pecten. Tercia parte c° xvij°.

Pectoralia. Pectoralia caparum vij^a parte capitulo tercio.

Piris. Tercia parte ca° xiiij°.

Q.

Quissinum. Septima parte ca° ij°.

R.

Ridellum. Tercia parte ca° v° Eciam vij^a parte c° vij°. Eciam iiij^a parte c° primo.

Rochettum. Prima parte ca° vj°.

S.

Sandalia. Prima parte ca° ix°.

Sericum. Quasi per totum sed specialiter quarta parte capitulo primo et vij^a parte c° v^{to} et vj°.

Situla. Secunda parte ca° v°.

Sotular. Prima parte ca° ix°.

Sudarium. Tercia parte c° xix°. Eciam septima parte cap° vij°.

Superaltaria. Tercia parte c° xvj°.

Superpellicia. Prima parte c° vij°.

Stola. Quarta parte quasi per totum. Eciam v^a parte quasi per totum sed specialiter v^a parte c° xvij° et vij^a parte c° vij°.

T.

Tabula. Tercia parte c° x° et c° xxj.

Tapetum. Septima pars c° j° et c° vij.

Textus. Tercia parte c° ix°.

Tintinabulum. Secunda parte c° ij°.

Tunica. Sexta parte c° ij° x° xvj° et xvij°.

Turribulum. Secunda parte c° iij°.

V.

Velum. Tercia parte c° xxiiij°.

Velvet. Tercia parte c° j° ij° iij° et xx°. Eciam iiiij^a parte c° iiiij° xj^a et xiiij°. Eciam quinta parte c° iiiij°. Eciam sexta parte c° ij° iij. viij° et xiiij°.

Vexillum. Secunda parte c° ij°.

Ursiolus. Tercia parte c° xij°.

Y.

Z.

Zone. Zone de Serico vij^a parte ca° vj°. Eciam zone de twyn vij^a parte ca° vij°.

Explicit Magnum Registrum de rebus vestibuli compositum per fratres istius monasterij Suple per Fratrem Ricardum Cirencestre Willelmum Sudbery Johannem Breynte Radulphum Tonworthe A° domini M° CCC° lxxxvij° ultimo die mensis Junij.

Incipit minus registrum de rebus mediocribus et simplicioribus relictis in vestibulo que in magno registro dicti vestibuli nullatenus continentur et istud registrum pro maiore facilitate per decem capitula est divisum.

De mitris baculis pastoralibus serotecis anulis et sandalibus. Capitulum j.

Mitre sunt ~~quinque~~ [quarum prima pro festo sancti Nicholai ad parvum pontificem deputata cum platis argenteis et deauratis unde in circumferencia et labella plura deficiunt].^a ¶ Secunda alba aurifragiata cum rosis et stellis desuper intextis. ¶ Tercia alba et aurifragiata tantum. ¶ ~~Quarta et quinta de fustian sine ornamentis.~~ Baculi quoque pastorales sunt duo quorum unus de cupro deaurato continens in curvitate ex utraque parte ymaginem ecclesie sancte et sinagoge alter eburneus continens in curvitate agnum dei. Paria vero serotecarum sunt quinque quorum unum par deputatum pro parvulo episcopo sancti Nicholai relique vero serotece veterissime sunt et parvissime valoris. Anuli autem sunt duo quorum unus argenteus et deauratus habens septem lapides quorum unus rubeus duo blodij duo crocei et duo virides. alter vero cupreus deauratus habens unum rubium lapidem per se deputatus pro episcopo sancti Nicholai. Sandalium quidem est unum par vetus de panno viridi cum floribus parvi valoris.

De crucibus turribulis Acerris Candelabris Situlis et campanis. Capitulum ij.

Cruces sunt . . . ij quarum prima eburnea continens in se ymaginem eburneam et ymagines Marie et Iohannis eburneas. ¶ Secunda lignea argentea et deaurata laminata continens in se ymaginem crucifixi. ¶ ~~Tercia et quarta de cupro quarum prima consistit in manu ymaginis sancti Petri ad magnum altare altera vero remanet in vestibulo confRACTA.~~ Turribula quidam sunt duo Sancti dunstani cupra deaurata operis antiqui. Acerra vero est una cupra parvi valoris. Candelabra autem sunt ~~xij~~ quorum ~~iiij~~ de latyn et de una secta et ~~iiij~~ cupra deaurata operis antiqui quorum unum est confRACTUM et ~~vj~~ alia minora parvi valoris. ¶ Situle quippe. sunt due pro aqua benedicta defferenda quarum una cupra amelata cum ymaginibus. Altera vero magna de latyn Campane autem sunt due vocate campane sancti Dunstani.^b

^a The words in brackets have been struck through with a red line.

^b These were found at the Dissolution and sold. "[Sold] ij bellys callyd Saynt Dunstanys bells." (Invent. 1540, p. 344.)

De Frontellis Frontilectis Pallis et Capella portatili. Capitulum iij.

Frontella quidem sunt quatuor quorum primum est de rubio panno aureo cum gallis et arboribus. Secundum vero est de panno blodio cum stellis. ¶ Tercium autem vetus est de panno rubio argenteo deaurato cum avibus et frectis diversis in custodia vestiarij. ¶ Quartum frontellum cum frontilecto et Rerdos eiusdem secte de rubio panno aureo pro aliquo parvo altari ex dono Nicholai L. abbatis. ¶ Frontilecta sunt tria quorum duo frontellis superioribus eiusdem secte sunt consuta. ¶ Tercium palle consutum pro magno altari nimis brevis. ¶ Palle vero sunt due nimis breves pro magno altari sed forte altero commoda ex dono N. L. abbatis. Capella autem portatilis est una cum ornatu videlicet cum .j.cas. continente unum calicem deauratum duas phialas unum pixidem unam campanam unam tabulam pro pace danda argentea et deaurata unum superaltare de Alabastro unum Rerdos unum Frontellum cum frontilecto due Redelle una alba cum stola et manipulo una zona una casula et unum cas cum corporali de blodio panno de tartaryn stragulato de una secta cum duabus togellis sine pallis de dono N. L. abbatis et unum parvum missale cum duabus clapsis (*sic*) argenteis ex dono eiusdem.

De Sudarijs Cervicalibus Tabulis plicabilibus Missalibus et alijs libris. Capitulum iiij.

Sudaria pro patenis tenendis et oblacionibus ad missas faciendis sunt sex quarum unum magnum pro magno calice^a Cervicalia. autem sunt sex quorum tria cum diversis armis. ¶ Quartum cum duabus ymaginibus Edwardi et iohannis. ¶ Quintum de panno Serico. ¶ Sextum de rubio Sendal. Tabula plicabilis est una in qua continentur octo ymagine eburnee. Missalia vero sunt sex quorum primum vetus est in capella abbatis. Et aliud Oxonie in custodia scolarium^b. iiij^o (*sic*) autem missalia sunt vetera abbreviata. ¶ Quinque vero sunt libri benedictionales quorum unus rubio Serico coopertus. ¶ Secundus et tercius cum asseribus. ¶ Quartus et quintus sine asseribus. Libri quidem de Placebo et dirige notati sunt tres. ¶ Item alius liber de evangelijs rubio corio coopertus. ¶ Item unus liber pro sereo Paschali benedicendo et alijs pluribus in eodem

^a No doubt the great chalice given by Henry III. described in Part iij. chap. vj.

^b Probably at Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, the Benedictine Hostel.

contentis. ¶ Item duo libri pro sepultura mortuorum. ¶ Item tres libri de ultimis lectionibus. ¶ Item tres libri cum asseribus de diversis in eis contentis et quinque quaterni parvi valoris.

*De Calefactorijs Pixidibus et baculis festivalibus pro Nativitate domini.
Capitulum v.*

Calefactoria sunt duo Cupria minime deaurata parvi valoris. Pixis est unus eburneus in quo continetur unus lapis de berillo rotundus pro novo igne in vigilia Pasche a sole capiendo.^a Baculi festuales sunt decem pro Nativitate domini quorum unus eburneus alij quinque integri quatuor vero alij confracti.^b

De Albis stolis et Manipulis diversorum colorum. Capitulum vij.

Albe de Serico novem diversi operis. Albe vero nigri coloris sunt sex valde debiliores et quasi nullius valoris. ¶ Albe pro invitatorijs sunt xxvij. diversi operis et coloris et pene nullius valoris. ¶ Stole diversorum colorum sunt octo cum totidem manipulis pene consumptis.

De capis Casulis et tunicis diversorum colorum et Dyaspyns. Capitulum vij.

[Casula est una cum duabus tunicis albi coloris de panno aureo cum una capa alba assignata pro commemoratione beate Marie.]^c Item una capa casula cum duabus tunicis viridis coloris cum armis anglie et hyspannie pro regina Alienora assignate.^d ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis nigri coloris cum avibus capitibus aureis de dyaspyns. ¶ Item una capa casula cum duabus tunicis de

^a This was a burning glass, by means of which the new fire was kindled on Easter Even, instead of being struck from a flint. Such a practice was not uncommon. It was done at York. "In Sabbato Sancto Paschae ignis de berillo vel de silice exceptus." (*Missale ad usum insignis Ecclesiae Eboracensis*, Surtees Soc. 1874, vol. i. p. 109.)

^b I am unable to say what these were. The first suggestion was: were these the staves for the rulers of the choir? but why are they then limited to Christmas? Were these vergers' staves for keeping the people back at the mattins and first mass of Christmas Day? Cf. "Magister precedet cum virga conventum ad reprimendum superfluitatem laycorum, ne frontose contra eum procedant." (Thorpe, *Custumale Roffense*, Lond. 1788, p. 30.)

^c The paragraph within brackets has been crossed out with red.

^d See above, pars v. cap. xij. and pars vij. cap. v.

nigro panno de Samyt pro commemoratione Sancti benedicti assignate.^a ¶ Item una casula de nigro Samyt cum duabus tunicis de nigro Serico non eiusdem secte pro anniversarijs principalibus quondam assignata. ¶ Item quinque cape nigri coloris auro brudate veteres. ¶ Item tres cape de panno nigro de Samyt. ¶ Item una casula cum duabus tunicis de rubio panno. ¶ Item una casula de panno nigro de Samyt. ¶ Item una casula Glaucei coloris. ¶ Item cape pro invitatorijs^b sunt quatuor decim diversi operis et coloris et pene nullius valoris.

De Tapetis et Quissinis. Capitulum viij.

Tapeta rubia cotidiana pro magno altari assignata sunt duo cum armis Petri et Pauli. ¶ Item alia sunt tapeta viridia blodia et rubia pene consumpta. ¶ Item quatuor sunt quissina de viridi sindone duo de Serico et tria vetera de bawdekyn.

De Tabernaculo Septro Olla vitrea et lanterna. Capitulum ix.

~~Tabernaculum vetus est unum [ad feretrum Sti. Edwardi]^c cum Costis de berillo cum ymaginibus in eisdem depictis ornatis argento pro corpore Christi antiquitus in eodem ponendo^d ¶ Item unum septrum de cupro deaurato.^e ¶ Item una olla vitrea~~

^a Black for St. Benedict, a confessor, may be noted; especially as green was the colour in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 331): “darke chaungeable grene bawdkyn with blewe orpheus servyng for saynt Benets consuets;” though there was “blewe bawdekyn . . . whiche serve ffor som confessors in three copys.”

^b Copes for the *juvenes* and *mediocres* that sang the Invitatory to *Venite* at mattins. (*Consuetudinary*, fo. 18. b.)

^c This has been written over line and very nearly erased.

^d This tabernacle with transparent sides may very possibly have served for carrying the Blessed Sacrament in the Corpus Christi procession. For Palm Sunday, abbot Lytlington’s book does not tell us the ceremonies of the procession, though it gives the blessing of the palms, and thus we do not certainly know that the Blessed Sacrament was carried on Palm Sunday at Westminster; but the custom was so widely spread in England, and apparently had its source in a Benedictine house, that it is a very likely opinion that it was practised at Westminster. There was a crystalline pyx at St. Paul’s. “Item Ciborium crystallinum ultra altare ad reponendum eukaristam.” (Dugdale, *St. Paul’s*, Lond. 1818, ed. Ellis, Appendix, p. 330.) See above, pars ij. cap. j.

^e There does not appear to have been a copper gilt sceptre in 1540 (see p. 324).

vocata Merlyngispot.^a Item una lanterna in vigilijs principalibus pro visitacione facienda in custodia subsacriste.^b

De Bawdekyns diversorum colorum et diversi operis. Capitulum x.

Panni maiores de bawdekyn diversi operis et coloris sunt decem. ¶ Item viginti panni de bawdekyn minores diversi operis et coloris. Item quatuor panni de Syndone quorum duo pro ymaginibus Iohannis et Edwardi ad feretrum tempore quadragesimali tegendis. Alij pro alijs ymaginibus tegendis. Item duo panni de panno lineo albi et blodij coloris etiam pro ymaginibus tegendis.

Explicit minus registrum de rebus simplicioribus vestibulo inventis.

^a *i. e.* Merlyng's pot. It is in the Inventory of 1540 (p. 345) as "A glasse called Marlyons glasse." The word *olla* may mean a measure.

^b In the early days of the Benedictines, some of the officers went with a lantern during Mattins through the choir to see if any monks were asleep, and through the house to see if any monks were absent from choir. (See Martene, *de antiquis Monachorum ritibus*, Lib. I. cap. ii. § lxii. Basani, 1788, t. iv. p. 12. Constitutiones Lanfranci, in Wilkins' *Concilia*, Lond. 1737, t. i. p. 348. Ducange, *sub v.* Absconsa.) This was also done at Westminster. (*Consuetudinary*, fo. 101. b.) There was also a visitation after compline on the vigils of principal feasts (fol. 20. b.), the officers carrying a lantern in winter. (fo. 8. b.)

APPENDIX II.

Letters Patent of Richard II. giving a complete set of red Vestments to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. (Muniment Room, Parcel 63.)

Ricardus, etc.

Sciatis quod nos ad corpus gloriosi Confessoris beati Edwardi Regis antecessoris nostri quod in ecclesia beati Petri Westm̄. honorifice tumulatur ubi nuperrime benedictionis et unccionis ac regalitatis nostre insignia gracia divina suscepimus animo devocionis commoti et de divina gratia ac meritis predicti Confessoris confisi quandam casulam rubeam de panno aureo de Cipres contextam cum quercubus aureis cum aurifragiis ex una parte scilicet cum magestate sancte Trinitatis et ymaginibus beate Marie sancti Edwardi Regis et Confessoris sancti Edmundi Regis et Martyris cum armis sancti Edwardi et nostris ac Anne Regine Anglie Consortis nostre carissime et ex alia parte aurifragii cum ymaginibus beate Marie sancti Johannis Baptiste cuiusdam Abbatisse cum armis sancti Edwardi ac nostris et prefate Consortis nostre ac duas tunicas de eodem panno aurifragiatas cum vineis aureis et coronis aureis intertextis et tres albas cum paruris eiusdem panni cum duabus stolis et tribus manipulis et tribus zonis albis ac tres capas eiusdem panni et eiusdem operis cum aurifragiis consimilibus et duos frontellos eiusdem panni et eiusdem operis ac tres togellos quorum unus habet quoddam frontelettum eiusdem operis annexum et quendam pannum pro lectrina eiusdem panni et eiusdem operis aurifragiatum cum vineis aureis et coronis aureis intertextis nec non duas curtinas rubias de consimili opere Abbati et conventui loci predicti devote et reverenter dedimus et contulimus isto die habendum sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum ut ipsi cum casula tunicis albis capis stolis manipulis zonis frontellis togellis panno et curtinis predictis divina in ecclesia predicta singulis diebus solempnibus et festivis in honorem dei et prefati gloriosi Confessoris perpetuis futuris temporibus celebrare valeant et ministrare. Et hoc universis et singulis presentibus et futuris ad perpetuam rei memoriam tenore presencium innotescimus publice et expresse hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Cantuar' Archiepiscopo tocius Anglie primate W. Wynton cancellario Th.

Exon. Thesaurario nostris I. Hereforden̄ Episcopis Thoma de Holland̄. Kanc.
Will° de Monte Acuto Sarum Henrico de Percy Northumbrie comitibus Iohanne
devereux Senescallo hospicij nostri Petro de Courtenay camerario nostro magistro
Edmund de Stafford custode privati sigilli nostri et aliis.

Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Maij
anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Per ipsum regem

BURTON.



APPENDIX III.

Letters Patent of Richard II. giving a gold ruby ring to the Shrine of St. Edward, under certain conditions. (Muniment Room, Parcel 63.)

Ricardus, etc.

Sciatis quod nos ad corpus gloriosi Confessoris beati Edwardi Regis antecessoris nostri quod in ecclesia beati Petri Westm̄. honorifice tumulatur ubi nuperrime benedictionis et unccionis regalitatis nostre insignia gracia divina suscepimus animo devocionis commoti et de divina gratia ac meritis predicti Confessoris confisi quoddam solenne iocale anulum videlicet aureum cum quodam lapide precioso vocato ruby non modici valoris in eodem anulo inserto feretro eiusdem gloriosi Confessoris devote et reverenter dedimus et contulimus isto die sub protestatione et conditione subsequenti videlicet ut nos dum steterimus in humanis usum et exercitium anuli predicti optineamus pro nostre libito voluntatis et quotiens in persona nostra ad aliquas partes extra regnum nostrum Anglie transire nos contingat anulum predictum super feretrum illud fixum quidem de eodem regno absentes fuerimus remanere et servari ac in quociens reditu sive regressu nostris ad idem regnum nobismet ipsis re[thro]ce]di volumus et liberari ad nostrum proprium usum custodiendum. Ita quod cum altissimo placuerit ab hac luce nos migrare anulus predictus ad prefatum feretrum reportetur et super illud fixus ibidem custodiatur et servetur pro coronacionibus successorum nostrorum Regum Anglie perpetuis futuris [temp]oribus serviturus et quoscunque successores nostros predictos cum eodem anulo successivis temporibus in coronacionibus suis volumus insi[gnari] huius modi solempnitate peracta anulus predictus super feretro illo de tempore in tempus illico reponatur absque amocione inde aliter sine alio modo quam pro coronacione successorum nostrorum qualitercumque facienda premissa autem omnibus et singulis successoribus nostris Regibus Anglie futuris intimamus eos attente rogantes ut placeat eis in coronacionibus suis cum predicto anulo iuxta effectum presentis intencionis et voluntatis nostrarum imperpetuum in forma predicta insignari sive anulari. Et hoc universis et singulis presentibus et futuris ad perpetuum rei memoriam tenore presencium innotescimus publice et expresse hiis textibus (*sic*) W. Cantuar' Archiepiscopo tocius Anglie primate Th. Eboraceñs Archiepiscopo Anglie primate Cancellario nostro W. Winton W.

Dunolm I. Herefordeñ. Thesaurario nostro R. Bathon et Wellon. I. Sarum Custode privati sigilli nostri episcopis. Richardo comite Arundell Thoma de Bello Campo Comite Warrenne. Johanne Devereux Seneschallo hospitii Petro de Courtenay Camerario nostro Johanne lovel Richardo lescroþ et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto decima die Novembris anno regni nostri duodecimo.

Per ipsum regem

BURTON̄

duplex per rotulum

In both these letters patent the great seal is the same: it is in green wax, appended by red and purple strings, and from the Bretigny matrix.

APPENDIX IV.

An indenture of December 1st, 1387, between the Abbot and Convent of Westminster on the one part, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and Eleanor, his wife, on the other, by which certain vestments and other ornaments are bestowed upon the Convent.^a (Muniment Room, Parcel 63.)

It may be noticed that, though the indenture is dated December 1st, 1387, most of the gifts are described in the added paragraphs of the Inventory, which begin *et in incremento de novo*, notwithstanding that the Inventory is said to have been made on June 30th, 1388.

Universis sanctae matris ecclesiae filiis ad quos praesentes literae pervenerint Willelmus permissione divina Abbas monasterii Westmonasterii et ejusdem loci conventus ordinis sancti Benedicti ad Romanam Curiam nullo medio pertinentes salutem in Domino sempiternam.

Cum illustris Princeps dominus Thomas Dux Gloucestriae et nobilis domina domina Alianora consors ejusdem ad celestia desideria erecti affectantesque divini cultus officium pro viribus ampliare nobis et ecclesiae nostrae caritatis intuitu et ob animae suae salutem quaedam jocalia preciosa contulerunt pia mente, videlicet : unum vestimentum panni deaurati optimi de Damasco campo rubei coloris continens unam casulam duas tunicas et tres capas cum aurifragiis nigri velvetti brudatis cum literis **T** et **A** et signis de margaritarum perillis tres albas tres amictus cum paruris duas stolas et tres manipulos ejusdem panni deaurati cum Satyno candido

^a I have again to thank Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for the transcription of this interesting and important document, which he copied, together with a great part of Flete's *Chronicon*, during our visits to the Library and Muniment Room of Westminster. In the notes on the inventory I have thus been able to refer directly to Flete, who sometimes uses the very words of the inventory in describing gifts to the convent.

linat'. Item unam grandem cupam de Berilla pro Eukaristiam in eadem deferendam ornatam argento bene deauratam et nobiliter operatam quae ponderat in toto secundum pondus Troiae xx marcas v uncias v d. Item duos angelos argenteos ad tenendos cereos cum scutis armorum dictorum Ducis et Consortis suae et armis integris de Herford et de Essexia nobiliter operatis qui ponderant in toto secundum pondus Troiae xxv marcas iij uncias. Item duas pelves argenteas et deauratas et in utraque pelve signum solis cum rosis in fundo unde in una continetur ymago sanctae Trinitatis in altera vero ymago sanctae Mariae virginis et sui infantis et super borduris dictarum duarum pelvium arma praefati Ducis et arma de Essex bene et nobiliter operata quae ponderant in toto secundum pondus Troiae ix marcas iij uncias. Item unum turribulum magnum argenteum et deauratum bene et nobiliter operatum cum pinnaculis et intra pinnacula diversorum sanctorum ymagine argentae et non deauratae quod ponderat in toto secundum pondus Troiae xv marcas ij uncias. Nos igitur dicti Abbas et Conventus. volentes et cupientes pro terrenis celestia et transitoriis eterna felici commercio merito recompensare. ut sic saltem benefactoribus nostris coram et in iudicis tribulani de suis hujus beneficiis tuciolem reddamus rationem ex unanimi consensu Capituli nostri concedimus et obligamus nos et successores nostros quod singulis annis imperpetuum diem anniversarium dictorum domini Thomae et dominae Alianorae in ecclesia nostra conventuali Westmonasterii fideliter et devote celebrabimus et faciemus celebrari id ad praedicta quidem debite faciend' et inviolabiliter observand' obligamus nos et successores nostros et praemittimus bona fide.

In cujus rei testimonium tam sigillum commune capituli nostri quam sigillum dicti domini Ducis istis indenturis alternatim sunt appensa.

Datum in domo nostra Capitulari primo die Decembris Anno Domini Millesimo ccc^{mo} octagesimo septimo.

Endorsed :

Ind' Vestm̄ concess' ecclie Westm̄ p ducē Glouc^o.

The seal appended to this half of the indenture is a broken impression in red wax of the beautiful secretum of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. It is circular, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and bears within a cusped and traceried

quatrefoil a trunk of a tree (wood-stock) standing within a paling and surrounded by water, on which float two chained swans, the de Bohun badge; from the tree hangs a large shield of the duke's arms, *France ancient and England quarterly within a bordure argent*, with his helm and crest, and from the side branches hang two delicately diapered shields of Hereford, *Azure two bendlets, one or, the other argent*. Legend :

[**Le** : feal : de : thome : fitz] : du : **Roy** : [duc : de : glouc' : conte :
 defflexi]e : de : buk : [angleterre]