THE INVENTORIES OF
ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL
WINDSOR CASTLE
1384-1667
ALREADY PUBLISHED


ORGANISTS AND MASTERS OF THE CHORISTERS OF ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL.

THE PLATE OF ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE.
By E. Alfred Jones, M.A., F.S.A.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, 1352–1944.

THE MINOR CANONS OF ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL.

ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, 1348–1416.
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INVENTORIES OF ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE, 1384-1667.
By M. F. Bond, M.A., F.S.A.

IN COURSE OF PREPARATION

THE DEANS AND CANONS OF ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL.
By the Rev. Canon S. L. Ollard, Litt.D., F.S.A.

THE BAPTISM, MARRIAGE AND BURIAL REGISTERS.
THE PUBLICATION OF THIS BOOK
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A FUND ESTABLISHED BY A FRIEND
IN MEMORY OF
E. ALFRED JONES, M.A., F.S.A.
AUTHOR OF "THE PLATE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL"
A MAN SLENDER IN MEANS, RICH IN LEARNING
SINCERE AND GENEROUS IN ITS APPLICATION
Plate I: The Choir of St. George's Chapel
THE INVENTORIES OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL
WINDSOR CASTLE
1384-1667

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Sometime Professor of History in the University of Leeds
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OF English buildings the royal Castle of Windsor stands without a rival in majesty of site, in the place which it occupies in national history, and in the variety of artistic treasures contained within its walls. Its architectural history has been traced at length in two noble volumes by the late Sir William St. John Hope, in which detailed attention has been paid, with ample illustration, to the development of St. George's Chapel. But the interest of the great chapel of the Knights of the Garter, like that of an equally famous royal foundation, the Abbey Church of Westminster, is manifold and inexhaustible; and in these latter years a band of scholars has taken in hand the task of exploring its muniments and applying their evidence to further revelation of the past history, not of the fabric alone, but of the corporate body responsible for its services and for the custody and administration of its property. We owe a great debt to Mr. Maurice Bond for the labour which he has devoted to the collection of this series of inventories of the movable goods of the Chapel. While they recall much splendour of plate, vestments and jewellery of which traces have been lost, they nevertheless bear witness to the diligence of successive generations of deans and canons, both before and after the Reformation, in surveying the furniture and ornaments under their charge. More than this, they quicken our imagination, under the guidance of a scholarly and sympathetic hand, to realize the beauty and riches of the offerings contributed by kings, princes, nobles and the clergy of the chapter to the worthy adornment of the building in which they worshipped and its services in which they took part.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.
INTRODUCTION

All great churches in the Middle Ages possessed an extensive range of treasures. Besides the vestments and altar vessels especially connected with the services of the church there were the relics of the saints, each in a monstrance or with seal and label, the ceremonial banners and staves brought forth only on great feast days, and many jewels and gold ornaments displayed on the altars of the church. To make a full list or inventory of the possessions of a church consequently involved precise description in order that succeeding precentors and treasurers would be able to identify particular ornaments. Perhaps reference would have to be made to deeds of gift to enable the names of donors to be correctly recorded, and a thorough “spring-clean” of the whole building made to prevent the omission of a single item.

Inventories therefore were not lightly undertaken. At Windsor they seem never to have been made annually (though this was ordered at one stage); indeed the making of a full inventory occurred very spasmodically—perhaps once in a generation—and even then only as the result of a crisis in the life of the Chapel. It is therefore of interest to trace the events connected with the making of the inventories and other lists, and, whilst at many points the general history of the Chapel and of the Order of the Garter explains obscurities in the inventories, it is hoped that at some points the reverse may be true and that the architectural and ecclesiological history of the Chapel may be clarified by the inventories. An attempt to illustrate this connection is made in the appendices; meanwhile in the introductory section which follows, the general history of the Chapel is noted in sufficient detail to provide a slight historical background to the inventories themselves.

1 On 23 November 1547. Short lists of ornaments in regular use would be made annually, though only one pre-Reformation example survives. (See the Indenture of 1 October 1501, below.)
I. THE INVENTORY OF 1384

The College of St. George, created to maintain prayer for the Order of the Garter, was established by a patent of Edward III’s dated 6 August 1348. Its statutes and ordinances were completed on 30 November 1352 and included some changes from the original intentions of the king in 1348. There were to be a warden and twelve other secular canons with thirteen priest-vicars, four clerks, six choristers and twenty-six poor Knights. Full authority to rule the College was confided to the warden, but any member could appeal from the warden to the Chancellor of England or to any Visitation of the College he might carry out. Apart from that link with authority the College and its warden were independent of all other ecclesiastical officers whether parochial or diocesan. The College thus possessed a freedom far greater than that of most ecclesiastical bodies, and the corresponding temptation to abuse its liberty proved at times overwhelming.

The first instance of this danger was soon forthcoming. Within a generation the statutes of the College were being flagrantly broken by canons and knights alike and the Chancellor (the statutory Visitor) Adam, Bishop of St. Asaph, was ordered by King Richard II to visit the College. From the “Reformanda” issued by the Bishop after his visitation in 1378, a sorry picture of the College can be drawn. The warden was the least of the offenders, but he was “too remiss, simple and negligent”, and he had appropriated fines of the poor knights for absence which were due to the other poor knights. Of the three knights two were guilty of incontinence and one was “given to insolence, attended Chapel but rarely, and when he did come immediately went to sleep”. All the canons were irregular in their attendance at Chapel and stayed only long enough to earn their stipend. One was “formerly of evil fame for wenching and is wanton and buxom, and associates with laymen in the time of Mass and other hours scandalously”, whilst another (Edmund Clovell) “did not celebrate as he might, but was a huntsman and a hawker”. The vicars offended chiefly by not showing “the reverence they ought to the canons”, but their salaries do not seem to have been paid regularly by the warden.

1 Preamble to the Statutes of the College.
2 V.C.H. (Berks), Vol. II.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

The ninth article, of especial interest in the history of the inventories, ordered that “the charters and other muniments of the College were to be placed without delay in a chest with two or three locks in the treasury of the chapel, the warden to keep one key, and the king to appoint the custodian of the other”. Greater care in this matter might well lead to the making and preservation of inventories and indentures. In general a new order was called for, symbolised in the final article by the strict injunction that the cloister should be kept worthy of a royal chapel “and to have it at once cleansed of nettles and noxious weeds”.

The troubles of the College were quickly rectified. In 1381 a new and vigorous warden was appointed, Walter of Almely, previously a King’s Clerk in Patents, and evidently high in favour at court as his three prebends of Tamworth, Hereford and Chichester, and his three livings of Ross, Freshwater and Byfield show.\(^1\) The immediate result of his energy seems to have been the protest from nine of the canons in 1384 that he was acting despotically, apparently summoning the canons to appear before him to submit to visitation by himself. Therefore a further inquiry was held. The Chancellor appointed Master Thomas Backeton to hear the appeal, and later in the year the King initiated a visitation of the College which lasted from October to 2d November.\(^2\) No details are known of this visitation, but it is most likely that the visitors demanded a full inventory of the College goods, which they would be able to compare with previous inventories, records of bequests, and records of purchases.

This Inventory of 1384 is a full and impressive document. No moveable goods connected with the services in the Chapel seem to have been omitted, and (a most unusual feature) a list of books in a press is included. Each article is described fully and its exact state of repair is noted. The immediate impression is of sumptuous vestments of cloth-of-gold and ornate vessels of gold and silver, and comparison of the 1384 inventory with those of other churches confirms this. Windsor was a quite small newly-established collegiate church as yet not widely known and lacking any very great shrine. Canterbury was a metropolitical church and a world-famous shrine, yet the disproportion between the possessions of the two churches is not extreme. Eton, founded a century later

\(^1\) Ollard, MS. notes on the Deans and Canons.

than Windsor, was similarly small, yet Windsor’s ornaments seem rather more plentiful. A short list may make these comparisons clear:

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Perhaps one of the most striking features of the Inventory is the munificence of the various members of the Royal Family and of the Order of the Garter, who from time to time worshipped there. With one or two exceptions the gifts were not of high value, but their number and variety suggest that the Chapel played a real part in the life of the nobles of the time. Some Knights of the Garter were particularly generous; the Earl of Northumberland gave a golden monstrance enriched with two balasses (stones similar to rubies), two sapphires and fourteen pearls, and the Duke of Norfolk made a series of gifts including two missals, two red and white golden cloths for hanging in the Choir, two silver and gilt basins, and a complete set of vestments for Lent. Edward Prince of Wales, later known as “The Black Prince”, gave a golden cope; Richard II a set of vestments once belonging to a Bishop of Lichfield. Henry IV, however, outrivalled all of them by a gift of twenty-two red and black copes, a statue of Our Lady, a red cope, two

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1 The figures are derived from *Inventories of Christ Church, Canterbury* (St. John Hope and W. Legg, p. 51 ff).
2 These figures are from the Eton Inventories published by Dr. M. R. James in *Etoniana*, No. 26, pp. 401 ff.
3 These items, together with those mentioned in the following pages are printed in the 1384 inventory below.
THE PRECENTOR'S ROLLS

Cruets in the form of angels, and most significant of all, a complete set of blue vestments embroidered with the life of his cousin, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who, like him, had opposed a weak Plantagenet king, but unlike him, had lost his life as a result. Another interesting gift is that of the gown of the Duchess of Exeter which, like the knights' mantles, was cut up to make vestments, and surprisingly enough made two complete sets. The canons only bestowed books on the College. The previous warden, William Mugge, gave an ordinal, Stephen Brancaster a collector, Thomas Aston a manual, and John Aley a roll of music. The total of some thirty gifts in a relatively short period of time recorded in the 1384 inventory is quite considerable, and if reference is made to the 1409 inventory it will be seen that still further items not credited to specific donors in 1384 are now recorded as the gift of some benefactor.

2. THE PRECENTOR'S ROLLS

The evidence of the inventories is supplemented at this stage (and again in the Tudor period) by a sequence of Precentor's Rolls preserved in the Aery. The period of twenty-five years between the first two inventories is represented by thirteen separate rolls, and after 1409 there are rolls extant for 1414, 1416 to 1418, 1420, 1424, 1427, 1429 to 1431, 1444-1445 and 1457-1458.

In these rolls the Precentor entered receipts and expenditure for the year. Amongst the receipts were the Chapel offerings, the profits arising from the Order of the Garter (installation fees, gifts and the insignia of deceased knights), and occasionally the sale of wax or of home-produced wine. The expenditure has been classified by Dr. Roberts¹ as (1) Purchase of bread, wine, incense and wax; (2) Purchase and repair of service books, vessels and vestments; (3) Seasonal expenses: equipment for Boy Bishop's festival, for Candlemas, Maundy Thursday, Easter, the processions, etc.; (4) Cleaning and repairs of the fabric; (5) Travelling expenses. Extracts from the second and third groups given below offer further description of some of the ornaments and provide an estimate of the care with which the possessions of the College were treated after the Visitation of 1384.

The Choir books naturally received very much more attention than the other books. Constant handling in the Choir caused them to wear out rapidly and on several occasions books were bound anew;

¹ Roberts, St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 1348-1416, p. 85.
in 1414 a binder came from London to rebind Richard Raundes' breviary; in 1428-9 six books were rebound, although apparently not by a London binder. Sometimes the books could be saved by "patching" or "mending"; the breviary belonging to the rulers of the choir was treated in this way in 1429. The most expensive item was naturally the writing and illuminating of new leaves as fresh services or responds were adopted in the Chapel. In 1384, the services of St. Anne and of Corpus Christi were prepared; in 1395 the service of St. Gabriel the Archangel; in 1417 responds for the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Proses were added to the processioners in 1391-2 and at the same time the processioners were "noted" (presumably with fresh music).

Much of this work was done locally, and since it is rare to find the name of binders mentioned, it may well have been done in the College. Throughout the period skins were bought for covers; goatskins, sheepskins and calfskins appear each several times and were used in the repair of books. Also the metallic portions of the medieval book were bought separately to attach to the volumes. All the great books needed "bosses" or "burdons" to prevent their covers being rubbed or torn by the latten or wood desks on which they were placed and at various times the precentor bought a total of thirty-four bosses for the choir books. To keep the books from falling open and from being used by unauthorized people, clasps (often fitted with locks) were attached. Sixteen buckles were bought for the lessons books, two clasps for the antiphoners and two pairs of clasps for new epistle and Gospel books. It was these clasps, however, which ruined the bindings, for the books when not in use stood with the fore edge outwards and the back inwards. When the book was drawn outwards to be used its clasp rasped against the binding of the neighbouring volumes, and indeed the clasps themselves in course of time were eventually wrenched off if they were persistently used for handles. Finally, the books for general reading in the Church were attached by chains to the press and these were occasionally renewed by the Precentor.

As in the case of the books, there are not many direct purchases of vestments. Only girdles for the albs of the six boy choristers seem to have been purchased (extremely frequently) together with an occasional item such as a sudary for the Cross Gneth and bankers

1 This and other entries in the Precentor's rolls are printed below, pp. 84-101.  
2 Wordsworth and Littlehales, The Old Service Books of the English Church pp. 274-5.  
3 Or Croes Naid.
and cushions for benches. The main vestments were already acquired and only needed mending. For this, quantities of linen, canvas, silk and buckram were bought and given out to local sempstresses for use. The wife of a military knight, the Lady de Grymesby\(^1\) did a considerable amount of work for the College between 1413 and 1417 though for the more elaborate undertakings a Windsor tailor seems to have been commissioned for a given length of time and then paid by the day.

Occasionally, rich and elaborate vestments were worked in the Castle, as for example, in March 1416-7 when hangings were needed for the two “low” altars in the nave or ante-chapel. John Sharp, of Windsor, supplied \(\frac{7}{2}\) ells of Flemish linen and \(\frac{1}{2}\) yards of red buckram, whilst the Dean’s chaplain was sent to London for four yards of white thread for fringes. The material was then given to Lady de Grymesby and frontal, counter-frontal and frontlet made by her for the two altars. Similar purchases of the component fabrics occurred when albs, amices and apparels were needed. These were in constant need as the alb and amice was the most usual attire of the singers and acolytes for all but ferial choir services and being worn for several hours each day they become torn and frayed very quickly.

Purchases of ornaments were limited during the period of the precentor’s rolls to nine cruets, four paxes, five sprinklers and two super-altars, all except the last, small articles likely to be easily lost or broken. The superaltars were more costly and were intended to mark the dignity of a feast or church; they seem to have been ecclesiastical luxuries.

The repair of ornaments was not very extensive in its range. A careful reading of the 1384 inventory suggests that a number of the treasures had fallen into a somewhat dilapidated condition.\(^2\) The most holy object of all, the Cross Gneth had some twenty-one precious stones missing from it and three projecting pinnacles were broken. Of the other twenty-three ornaments displayed in the

\(^1\) There is a short biography of Sir John de Grymesby in Fellowes’ *The Military Knights*, p. 3. Any capable resident might be employed; in 1383-4 Matthew the bellringer was paid 2d. for mending vestments.

\(^2\) In the average parish church the vestments and ornaments were often dingy and decayed, and, in many cases, missing altogether. It is significant that when the great curtain which hung in front of the reredos at St. George’s was amended in February 1416-7 it was noted that it had been gnawed by rats and mice over many years past (Pr. Roll. 1415-6 below).
alabaster reredos above the high altar, twelve had some marked
defect; an angel’s wing was broken, pearls were lost; pinnacles
were broken; the enamelled table had lost its enamel. Additions
to the inventory in a later hand indicated that things got worse
rather than better; the angel loses his other wing, still more pin—
nacles are lost. The Precentor’s rolls show that some of these
signs of disrepair received attention. The Cross Gneth was twice
mended and the wing of one angel was repaired, but on the whole
it is the ornaments in regular use that are kept in real repair,
especially the cruets and the censers. In May 1388 it is noted that
the great censer had been broken by the choir boys and, throughout,
the vestments and ornaments used by the choir boys went in
continual need of attention. Occasionally copper ornaments were
burnished and the alabaster table was washed but otherwise atten—
tion to the ornaments in comparison with that given to the books
and vestments was meagre, though perhaps this was the inevitable
result of financial stringency and the need to attend to more
important things first.

3. THE 1409 INVENTORY

Interlineations and corrections show that the 1384 inventory
once made was used for a considerable time, at least until the first
year of Henry IV (1399), and probably right up to 1409. In that
year, however, there was another Visitation. The cause of this
inquiry is not known for certain, but Dr. Roberts considered that
the cause was financial, as has been already suggested above. In
1406-7 a loan had been needed in order to meet expenses, and in
that and the following year the Chapel offerings, which were usually
distributed among the residentiaries, were given to pay College
expenses. The Visitation may have had a beneficial influence, for
by 1415-6 the College’s finances were far easier. The chapter, how—
ever, considered themselves at all times an impoverished foundation,
and later sent a summary of their accounts of 1410-1, and of 1429-30
with a petition to King Henry VI to show how inadequate their
resources were.

The inventory of 1409 in its sequence and phraseology is remark—
ably close to that of 1384; it could only have been made directly
from its predecessor. A few of the items mentioned in 1384 have
disappeared and some additions have been made. The most con—
siderable of these was that of seven books for the choir, four of them

Plate II: The Dean's Cloister

Showing the north wall of the earlier chapel of King Henry III and (through the archway) its ante-chapel in which the two low altars stood. (See p. 268.)
gifts from canons. A Bible was added to the twelve books chained
in the church, perhaps as a result of the Wycliffite movement which
had produced an unorthodox and unaccepted English translation
and might have prompted the church authorities to display the
correct Latin version of the Vulgate. Amongst the new vestments
may be noticed eighteen blue cloth-of-gold copes, and amongst the
relics a tooth of St. Simon and a silver reliquary in which various
relics and bones were enclosed. The total number of eighteen acqui-
sitions was not very considerable, but probably few were needed;
there was a plentiful supply of relics and vessels, kept in the Acrary,
and in a time of financial difficulty the repair of the old ornaments
would be more appropriate than the acquisition of new.

4. THE OLD AND THE NEW CHAPELS

The building in which the ornaments listed in 1384 and 1409 were
used was the Chapel of Henry III, begun in 1239-40 and finished so
far as the shell was concerned by 1243. Edward III refitted the
Chapel with new stalls, a new roof and new painted glass windows, but
did not alter the structure of the building. The Chapel was 70
feet long, and 28 broad, and was divided by a screen or pulpitum
into two unequal parts; the larger part to the east, served as the
Choir and contained the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, the
smaller to the west was an ante-chapel or nave and contained two
"secondary" altars, one either side of the entrance to the choir. At
the west end there were three doors, one on the north opening into
the (Dean's) cloister, one on the south leading to the open way
across the Lower Ward, and the main west door opening on to a
Galilee of steps enclosed by a wooden fence. The whole building
was slightly larger than the Albert Memorial Chapel of to-day, but
stood practically on the same site; all that remain to-day of
Henry III's work is the south wall of the Dean's cloister and the
east wall of St. George's ambulatory where the old west door now
serves as the east door of St. George's. The old Chapel was one bay
longer therefore at the west end than the present Albert Memorial
Chapel, but lacked the apse now at the east end.

Henry III's Chapel could easily accommodate the twenty-six
priests, twenty-four Knights of the Garter and the few choristers
and poor knights, but it lacked the dignity and impressiveness
that should belong to the chapel of a great Order of Knighthood
closely associated with the Royal Family. The building of the fine

perpendicular chapel of Eton College by Henry VI (of which the choir was finished by 1458) must have emphasised by contrast the relative insignificance of St. George's. Edward IV undertook to provide a chapel sufficiently splendid to outrival the foundation of his Lancastrian foe, and by 1475 a new building was begun in the space to the west of the then existing chapel. By Edward's death in 1483 probably the choir and its aisles had been roofed (though only in part vaulted), whilst the nave was probably carried up to about the level of the windows and boarded off from the choir. Continuous but slow progress was made in the next twenty years and at the time of the inventory of 1501 the whole building was undoubtedly roofed and fit for use although the vaulting was not complete and several chantries existing to-day had not been built. The Lady Chapel (now the Albert Memorial Chapel) had been begun, in 1498, but had then been left in an incomplete state by Henry VII for his son to complete.

5. **Indenture of 1501**

The first surviving record of the goods of the new Chapel appears in the Indenture of 1501. This document is not an inventory, but a list of the goods handed over by the treasurer to the precentor on 1st October, 1501, for use in the coming year. All the jewels, gold and silver-work and vestments were strictly part of the “treasure” of the College, and therefore under the control of the treasurer. Statute 37, however, in accordance with the custom of English cathedrals ordered that the precentor (or “cantor”) in his capacity as director of the Chapel services should provide so far as he could “the common books, crosses, chalices, vestments, and ornaments for the Chapel” which were to be delivered to him by an Indenture. Statute 38 directed that all the ornaments not assigned to the precentor should be safely kept, and preserved by the treasurer (presumably in the Aerary). Then at each general Chapter meeting the precentor was “to exhibit fully to the warden and College such books, chalices and all the other things which have been committed to his custody by Indenture”. If through the precentor’s carelessness any thing had been lost or broken he was to repair the loss himself.

1 St. John Hope, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 238. The idea of building a new Chapel at Windsor may also have been suggested by the collegiate church of Fotheringay, built by Edward IV's father, Richard Duke of York.


The 1501 list therefore is merely of goods in regular use. Even amongst these there is a significant omission; the choir books and library books listed first in 1384-5 and 1409-10 no longer appear. In the 1428 precentor's roll a librarian is mentioned who keeps a separate account which is later sewn on to the Precentor's account, and though the 1430 roll does not show a repetition of this practice of separate account, yet the office of librarian undoubtedly survived and led to the keeping of separate registers of books.

The items that do in fact appear in the indenture give a useful account of the ornaments considered really essential for the carrying on of the services in St. George's: a considerable quantity of vestments and copes (to be considered below); two processional crosses, two altar crosses, one shrine, one tabernacle, one reredos, the two Arms which stood on the altar, one holy-water pot, three pyxes, six cruets, eleven chalices with fourteen corporal cloths, four candlesticks, four thuribles, two incense boats, four basins for hand washing, one chrismatory and two staves for the rulers of the choir (but none for the precentor). The altars thus are still adorned with but few lights, and some features of the earlier inventories which might have been included in this list are missing such as the ceremonial "texts", the paxes to be handed round at the kiss of peace, the super-altars and the richly-decorated morses. These were all in existence, as the 1534 inventory shows, but were kept in the Aerary, and the normal services could proceed without them. The Chapel was hung with tapestry depicting the whole story of Our Lord's Nativity from the Annunciation to the Flight into Egypt and including the Last Supper and Christ in Majesty. The building of chantry chapels with the consequent multiplication of altars and services had led to the assignment of special vestments and ornaments for the special purposes of the particular chantry priests, and since these items in 1534 are listed in separate groups the ornaments were probably kept not in the vestry, but in a chest or cupboard near the altars concerned.

6. The Inventory of 1534

By 1534 the Chapel was complete; the last structural addition had been made in 1528 when the stone vault over the crossing had been inserted at the expense of the Knights of the Garter. Unhappily no sooner was St. George's completed than the sequence of

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1 See Appendix C, "The Liturgical Colour Sequence".
events leading up to the Great Pillage of the monasteries and the consummation of the English Reformation was set in train. The Reformation Parliament met on 3 November 1529, and the English Reformation began in a way peculiarly English “not with the enunciation of some new truth, but with an attack on clerical fees”.

By 1534 the attack had been pressed home, and in the Act of Supremacy of that year Henry VIII was declared to be Supreme Head of the Church of England, and was authorized to have “all honours, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits and commodities” belonging to the Headship. The moment therefore was ripe for a stocktaking of church properties ultimately now belonging to the King. During the next twenty years over a third of the inventories surviving from the whole of English Church history were made, and a considerable number of these between 1534 to 1539. It is probably no coincidence that St. George’s acknowledged the Royal Supremacy in 1534, and drew up an inventory in the same year.

At this stage, however, no ceremonies or rites had been changed; the first signs of reform in that direction were the attacks made in 1536 during the visitation of the lesser monasteries on “superstitious relics” and the Injunctions of 1538 urging priests not to extol images, relics, miracles or pilgrimages. The inventory of 1534 reveals no tendency towards the disuse or disposal of ornaments, and gives no hint of any “reformation” apart from the final note that the writer hopes that the jewels and riches of King Henry’s altar “may be put to some good use” and that all the ornaments “may be indifferently looked upon to the high honour and glory of God, and to the great laud and praise of our most loving King and noble Prince”, and he continues, “whereby I think in my conscience his Grace shall the longer and the better continue in grace rest and peace with great tranquility and to this his realm great wealth and prosperity”. It is not clear whether a reformer or a conservative is writing, but the ambiguity suggests fear both of the authorities and of changes contemplated—either of their happening at all, or of their insufficiency. The golden chalice, eighteen gilt chalices, golden pyx and other ornaments of precious metal must surely have proved an incentive to the baser reformers, and as will be seen the Reformation at St. George’s seems to have meant for the canons to a large extent, the appropriation of the ornaments of the Chapel to their own use.

1 Pollard, Henry VIII, p. 272.
7. THE EDWARDIAN REFORMATION

Henry VIII died on 28 January 1546/7. At that time in spite of the dissolution of the monasteries, the Act of Supremacy and the spread of reformed doctrine, there had been little change in the church services. An English chapter of the Bible had to be read every Sunday and Holy Day at Matins after Te Deum, and at Vespers after Magnificat, and the old processions had been replaced by a litany in English. Otherwise the Latin Mass and Divine Office survived unchanged and the customary vestments and ornaments remained in use.2

Throughout the reign of Edward VI (1547—53), however, ritual and ceremonial change were almost continuous. By April 1547 Compline was being sung in English3 and after August the Epistle and Gospel at High Mass were likewise in English. Parliament was opened in November with a Mass in which the Gloria in Excelsis, Credo, and Agnus Dei were in English. Perhaps most significant of all the changes of the first year, Prime and the lesser Hours were allowed to be omitted in favour of a sermon.

The indenture of 3 October has no direct evidence of change at St. George's. What is perhaps a recent custom, however, is indicated of keeping the main vestments in various chests in the Chapel. One chest at the east end contained seven frontals, three for the high altar. Another chest in the north Aisle of the choir contained ten frontals, a hearse cloth, tapestry, a carpet and a canopy. In the western chest, obviously a large upright press, were at least fifteen vestments with various stoles, corporal cloths and canopies. The copes and greatest vestments seem to have been in the vestry, and the candlesticks, crosses, censers, chalices, etc., in regular use were probably kept there as well.

A surprising feature of this indenture is the evident confusion in the mind of the writer (the precentor or the treasurer) as to whether the altar was to be called “altar” or “table”. Twice “altar” is deleted and “table” inserted instead; then “table” further down is deleted, “altar” inserted and in its turn deleted and “table” rewritten. Since the very protestant term “table” for the altar was not in official use until 14 April 1552, some five years later, this confusion suggests the rapid progress of reforming sympathies at St. George’s.

1 The length of this section of the introduction is caused by the number and variety of MSS. concerning St. George’s surviving from the period.
Windsor was swept into the main current of reform by the Injunctions of 23 November 1547. The general injunctions (similar to those sent to all cathedrals) ordered the Windsor chapter to follow the new practice of omitting to sing Prime and the lesser hours whenever sermons are preached “that they may the more conveniently attend upon the same”. They were also to lay in the choir two Bibles, and in the nave two more “as every person coming thither may have recourse to the same”. Of greatest interest was the fourteenth injunction directing that “they shall cause yearly one inventory indented to be made of all and singular vestments, ornaments, jewels, plate, money and other movable goods belonging to their churches, and the one part of the same to remain in the custody of the Dean, and the other in the common hutch”. This was hardly obeyed by St. George’s since only two indentures of goods in the Aerary and no complete inventory at all were made between November 1547 and the coming of the King’s Commissioners in July 1552.

The general injunctions were supplemented by particular injunctions largely directed towards the exaltation of the sermon into a pre-eminent position at St. George’s. Every Sunday a canon was to preach and the two chantry chaplains of King Edward IV were to become “King Edward’s Preachers” and to be given thirteen weeks each in the year in which “to go or ride abroad” to preach. Every residentiary canon also was to be allowed two days’ absence if his purpose was to preach the word of God.

Changes in the daily timetable of services were also made by the Injunctions. It was ordered that both Matins and Evensong were to be preceded by Matins and Evensong in English, and the Office of Our Lady was to be omitted. Matins was to start at 6 in the morning, and Evensong at 4 in the afternoon. The vigorous objections of the minor canons and vicars in a letter to the Royal Visitors written on 1 December 1547, however, caused the Matins to be put at 7 instead, as apparently it had been before, so that the canons could proceed directly with the other services without intermission.

Already the vestiarian issue had been raised, although the mass vestments remained in use. The visitors remarked that “whereas upon earnest request made unto us in other cathedral churches

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2 The Mediaeval Time table is printed below, p. 257.
within our progress, we have put down the wearing of black copes and scapulars and amyses of cloth, because it is thought to be a kind of monkery; and now intending to get an uniform order throughout all our circuit, we require you, and yet nevertheless straightly charge you . . . that all prebendaries and other ministers of this church do successe from using or wearing any black cope or scapular of cloth above their surplices".

These very definite changes in the liturgical order were carried further in the following January (1547-48) by an Order in Council prohibiting the performance of those traditional and dramatic services customary on Candlemas, Ash Wednesday, Palm Sunday and Good Friday. Holy bread and holy water, too, were no longer to be used.¹ Thus by the end of 1547 the first group of ornaments — sprinklers and holy water vessels, tryndles, etc., passed into disuse. Unfortunately the indenture of 13 January 1547-48, which notes ornaments in the Aerary does not mention these humble and probably inexpensive ornaments. (The handle of the tryndle, however, was later sold by the chapter.)

During 1548 London churches were experimenting in the use of English for Matins, Mass and Evensong, and an English form for the delivery of Communion in Mass was published.² At St. George's the Grand Festival of the Order of the Garter suffered curtailment. The new English procession was substituted for the old; the offering was to be "in the Box for the Poor" at Mass without "any other Reverence or kissing of any Paten"; the Requiem Mass was discontinued, and the priest was ordered to communicate the Knights in High Mass after the Pater Noster "according to such order as is prescribed in the Order of Communion".³

The Inventory of this year—1 October 1548—after setting out the jewels and ornaments normally kept in the Aerary, goes on to record that there was added to their number "a great image of Our Lady, silver and gilt", though it is not clear whether this image was taken down after the injunctions of 1538 and for years had then stood in some corner of the vestry, or had remained (un-vener-ated) in its place in the Chapel.

On 22 September 1548 St. George's received the Commissioners who had first sat at Chertsey Abbey to review plans for a new authoritative Prayer Book. Changes had been widely made without

¹ Liturgy and Worship, p. 152.
² H. A. Wilson, The Order of the Communion, 1548, Henry Bradshaw Society.
any very apparent trouble; it was felt that the moment had come in which to consolidate gains. The "Windsor Commission", as it is called, checked the English services already in use and helped Archbishop Cranmer to produce the first Book of Common Prayer, which was introduced into Parliament on 14 December, and received Royal assent on 14 March in the following year.\footnote{Liturgy and Worship, pp. 154-5.} This Prayer Book of 1549 sums up the earlier period of conservative or "Anglo-Catholic" change. The Divine Office was definitely reduced to Matins and Evensong; the Mass was translated into English with the title of "The Supper of the Lord and the Holy Communion commonly called the Masse". When the rebels in the west clamoured for the abolition of the service they were told with a certain under-emphasis: "It seemeth to you a new service, and indeed it is none other than the old: the selfsame words in English which were in Latin, saving a few things taken out".

While this prayer book was passing through Parliament the first evidence is provided of the activities of the Windsor canons with reference to the ornaments now passing into disuse.\footnote{What follows concerning the sale of the ornaments is a summary of the evidence accumulated by the Commissioners in 1552 and printed below.} In January 1548-49 Mr. Williams, Mr. Barker, and Dr. Malet took parts of the Cross Gneth, a monstrance, a censer, some crosses and the tryndle handle to London and sold them. The tryndle was no longer used; the relic of the True Cross was not venerated after 1538, but the sale of the other ornaments marks a definite anticipation of further ritual change.

For these goods £547 11s. was paid by the goldsmith and a useful source of future income for the chapter was revealed. During the following year (1549-50) considerable quantities of goods were disposed of. A pyx and a pair of gold beads brought in £214 16s., and processional crosses, basins, candlesticks, censers, chalices, all of them still legal and necessary ornaments for the performance of divine service, were sold by the canons to the same goldsmith for £467 1s. Thus in all £1229 8s. was added to the funds of the chapel. Dr. Cox said, "It was sold for our necessity upon urgent cause". Other goods, however, were simply divided among the canons for their own private profit. Copes, chasubles, gold and silver work were distributed; Dr. Cox, for example, received three Arras cloths; Oglethorpe had £20 worth and Robyns £28 worth of goods. Every man had "his Portion, as then was allotted by com-
imon assent”. Oglethorpe indeed did confess later that he “mis-
liked” this private appropriation of goods,¹ “both because it was 
not done by so general a consent, as was the other . . . and because 
also there was no such urgentive or necessity alleged”.

It seems that the greater part of the St. George’s ornaments 
disappeared at this time. Some were left, but not very many, 
and no further disposals seem to have occurred for two years.

Meanwhile, on 8 February 1550 a further set of injunctions had 
been delivered to St. George’s.² With the disappearance of the 
great choir offices and the diminution of the number of ornaments of the 
chapel, the work of the Precentor was no longer of any very great 
importance. The office, therefore, became extinct and a minor canon 
was to be elected to supervise attendances and to report on them at 
Saturday Chapter after Matins. Fewer masses were sung; therefore 
the number of priests was reduced; there were to be only four minor 
canons, but there were to be twenty clerks who might be either 
deacons or laymen. It was hoped that now clerks might be 
appointed for their knowledge of Latin rather than for their musical 
ability; before “when descant, prick song, and organs were too 
much used and had in price in the church” singing priests had been 
appointed who in fact were chiefly distinguished for “pride, con—
tention, railing, drunkenness (and) contempt of their superiors”.

The following revision of the daily time-table took place as well: 
Matins (30 September—1 May) 8.0, (29 February—1 October) 7.0. 
Communion: 10.0 “every work day” sometimes with “procession”, 
i.e., Litany. Evensong: (30 September—1 May) 3.0, (29 February— 
1 October) 4.0.

At these services every minor canon and clerk had to be present; 
the Dean, the prebendaries and the preachers were to attend at 
least one of these three services. On Tuesday and Friday a lecture 
was to be given by a prebendary or preacher for the whole college 
from 9.0 to 10.0. Sermons were to be preached by the Dean and 
prebendaries on Sundays, and the two preachers on King Edward’s 
foundation were each to preach four sermons a year within the 
chapel, and six others elsewhere.

Matins, the Communion and Evensong were to be conducted by 
the Dean on great feasts, and by the prebendaries on other holy 
¹ This was probably sincere. Oglethorpe was not a Reformer, and although as 
Bp. of Carlisle he was the only bishop prepared to crown Queen Elizabeth in 1558, 
he was afterwards deprived of his office.
213-225.
days. The first lesson and the Epistle were to be read by those clerks who were not deacons; the second lesson and Gospel by deacons or minor canons. In church the Dean and all graduates were to wear hoods with their surplices, the lay clerks were not to appear in lay costume but wear "gowns" (cassocks).

Little further evidence of the changes at St. George's is provided by the Royal Injunctions of 26 October 1550 apart from the eleventh injunction, which confirmed John Marbeck and George Thaxton in their "fees" as organists "in as large and ample a manner as if organ playing had still continued in the church".

In 1551/2 the government proceeded further in the extirpation of mediaeval ceremony. The second Book of Common Prayer of 1552 specifically prevented the use of mass vestments and substituted the term "table" for altar. Cranmer had been working for a year on a prayer-book revision which would come nearer to meeting the criticisms of foreign reformers, and the 1552 book was produced at a time when Cranmer was distinctly influenced by men such as Peter Martyr. Protestantism reached high water mark here, and the canons were not slow to realize this. About this time the final disposal of church ornaments took place. Henry Aglionby confessed later that he received "by a mutual dividend so many copes, vestments, albs, frontals as I received £26 8s. 3d.". He also sold two copes for £1 and silver broken from cruets and censers for £5. A golden chalice was sold by the Chapter—probably the most precious of all their earlier possessions—for £260, and only eleven articles were left in their Aerary and an absolute minimum of chalices, copes, etc., in the vestry.

What had been happening at St. George's seems to have been happening elsewhere. Edward VI's government was less successful than Henry VIII's in controlling the acquisition of loot by reformers. Rather tardily the Privy Council awoke to their vanishing opportunities and on 21 April as Edward VI recorded in his journal it was agreed to send out commissions to seize for the state all "superfluous" church plate and to inquire into any embezzlement that had taken place. On 4 July 1552 Sir Philip Hoby with Mr. Thomas Weldon, Sir Maurice Berkeley, and Mr. John Norris were appointed to inquire into the disposal of the Chapel goods. The
story of their proceedings during the week they were in session in the
Castle (16—23 July) is clearly described in the letter they sent to the
Privy Council. An inventory was taken of what remained in the
possession of the College. It was then compared with an inventory
of 36 Henry VIII (now lost) and as the Commissioners remarked,
"the lack of things (appearing to be missing by ye said found in-
ventory) are very requisite and meet to be brought to light". The
Dean and Canons were then examined singly since they failed to
answer a summons to a general meeting, and each made his state-
ment about the sales. These were all forwarded to the Council
and their story was taken up by the two letters written also to the
Council by the Dean and by the Chapter. The Dean pleaded
that his health was particularly poor since, for "seven weeks
I have been continually sore troubled with cough and other diseases
and have slept as little as any man". The Chapter mingled penitence
with defiance. They asserted that the ornaments belonged to them,
and quoted a statute to that effect; they also forwarded a list of
"excessive charges" which had forced them to sell the ornaments in
order to remain solvent, a not unreasonable plea if their total expen-
diture was in fact what they claimed, some £1,400 over and above the
usual expenses. Their general attitude to the whole matter, how-
ever, must have been perfectly clear from the final paragraph of
their statement of expenses: "As for little Emeralds, because they
were things of small price to our estimation, they which sold the
plate, never made us reckoning of them, nor we ever demanded any
money for them". There had been plenty of loot; the distribution
of it had been careless, and the Chapter were not particularly anxious
to conceal the fact.

In October 1552 the plate and jewels remaining at St. George's
and considered superfluous by the Commissioners, were taken to
the Jewel House, and in November were moved to the Tower of
London, where they were turned into coin. The twenty-three items
were all of gold or silver and weighed 685½ oz. of gold and precious
stone, and 3549½ oz. of gilt and silver. Although this formed but
a small proportion of the original possessions of the Chapel, when
it is added to the various items sold or appropriated before 1552,
it must have left the chapel only a few vestments and the simpler
and more essential ornaments such as chalices and patens.
REACTION AND SETTLEMENT, 1553-1600

Queen Mary was resolved to undo the work of the previous reign. By 24 November 1553 Divine Office and Mass were being said again in Latin in some London churches, and after 20 December all services were conducted in accordance with the custom of the last year of Henry VIII. The College of St. George’s therefore returned to the old round, but preserved the lessons read in English at Matins and Evensong and also the English Litany; the latter only until 4 March 1554 when the old Processional order was restored.

The revolutionary innovations of five years yielded swiftly to more ancient customs, but nothing could be done without books, for the calendar was elaborate and the services complicated. From 1554 the presses of Paris and from 1555, the London presses, poured forth many editions of the service books, and the first care of the Windsor Precentor (restored to his former functions) was to buy choir books on a considerable scale. In the first year (1553-4) he bought thirty-eight books, including three antiphoners, eleven processionals, seven grayles, six missals and three manuals. Not all the vestments of 1552 could have disappeared, for in 1553 only two copes were bought. Thirty-six ells of linen, however, were made into albs. Otherwise the purchases were confined to the essential ornaments: a chalice, two patens, a holy water vat, two sacring bells, five pairs of cruets, two thuribles, a tryndle and a lamp for hanging before the altar.

During the next year purchases were steadily made; there were seven more books and a special book for the Precentor, a boat for incense, Lenten veil and cross, and once more after the silence of several years organs are bought and used. An inventory appears to have been drawn up of the new possessions of the chapel, but unfortunately it does not seem to have survived.

The old processions were not resumed until 1554, and purchases for them do not appear until 1555 when six staves for banners, a banner and six procession-books appear in the accounts. The vestments are still the small quantity surviving in 1552 which by now needed mending, and perhaps in preparation for the processions, eighteen copes are repaired. There is no elaborate buying of mass-

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1 Gairdner, The English Church in the Sixteenth Century, p. 320.
2 See the list of surviving Breviaries drawn up by H. Bradshaw, and printed in “Breviarium ad Usum Sarum”, fasc. iii, pp. xliii-li.
3 The evidence for the purchases under Mary is contained in the Precentor’s Rolls printed below.
4 Liturgy and Worship, p. 179.
vestments, reliquaries or monstrances and in 1556 books still figure most prominently in the accounts. By 1557 adequate equipment seems to have been secured by the chapel and the Rolls only include minor purchases of linen for albs and amices and further necessary items for processions such as staves for the torches and a pyx for the Host. The full round of the “opus dei” and the Mass has been restored and the depredations of five years made good. The nation had been restored to communion with Rome and the leading reformers executed; in appearance at least the Counter-Reformation had triumphed.

Once more, however, the death of the Sovereign dissolved the whole situation. On 17 November 1558 Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne and within a year the religious order still in existence to-day was established. Most of the Marian ornaments consequently passed into disuse and the Precentor’s Roll of 1559 records the taking down of the altars and the reconstruction of the sanctuary. The Windsor Chapter, however, were not entirely of one mind, and on 10 September 1561 Royal Visitors held an inquiry into the “erroneous opinions” of Richard Bruerne, one of the most conservative of the canons. Bruerne was accused by the fanatical reformer, Simon Allen, of having caused the clergy of St. George’s to resume the choir copes which had been previously disused at Allen’s command. Henry Ryly, B.D. (canon 1560-86) repeated Allen’s accusations that Bruerne “is a manifest papist, a maynteyner of supersticion as Aulters crosses and candellis”. The reformer went on in the lavish and indiscriminate manner of the time to accuse Bruerne not only of incontinence but also of observing Jewish ceremonies such as the eating of the Paschal Lamb, and of keeping a “familiar” (apparently a pet dog!). Bruerne was, of course, powerless to maintain the Marian ornaments in use, and during the first decades of Elizabeth’s reign the new ornaments, so laboriously acquired, disappeared from the chapel. (See W.R., xv.58.9 quoted in H.M.C. Reports on MSS. in Various Collections, Vol. VII (1914), p. 35. Bruerne was professor of Hebrew and Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. In 1561 he was made Provost of Eton, and at his death in 1565 was “receiver” or Treasurer of Christ Church, Oxford.)

Apart from one reference there is no evidence surviving as to the manner in which the disposal of the Marian ornaments took place, but that single reference suggests that the Canons of 1558-70 followed the same course as they or their predecessors had
followed in 1547-52. Royal Visitors in 1570 complain\(^1\) that the Chapter had alienated, sold, or turned to their own use the ornaments of the chapel. The College, therefore, was charged that within "six weeks next after the date hereof\(^2\) they cause so many of the said ornaments, plate, jewels and furniture as be extant and now in use by the order ecclesiastical, to be reduced and brought again to the said Church, and so many of them as are not now to be used there, that their just value in money be within the said time brought forth and delivered into the common treasury or Aeryary of this College, there to be duly reserved as the common treasure to the use of the said church".

Little, however, survived or was so reserved, for in 1600, apart from a basin of Edward VI's reign, a hearse cloth and three copes, there is little remaining to suggest Mary's reign. The ornaments are of the simplest, and it is not until the influence of the Laudian divines was felt in the seventeenth century that the possessions of St. George's Chapel could in any way be said to correspond to the needs of the liturgy or the magnificence of the building.

9. THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Strype records\(^3\) that, immediately, the Elizabethan "settlement" did not affect unduly the observances connected with the Order of the Garter. On 23 April, 1561 "the festival was kept solemnly at court in this manner; all her majesty's chapel came through her hall in copes, to the number of thirty singing "O God, the Father of heaven", etc. . . . the outward court to the gate, and round about being strewed with green rushes. After came Mr. Garter and Mr. Norroy, and Master Dean of the chapel, in robes of crimson satin, with a red cross of St. George; and after, eleven knights of the garter in their robes. Then came the queen, the sovereign of the order, in her robes; and all the guard following in their rich coats. And so to chapel". Henry Machyn in his diary\(^4\) also notes that in the Garter procession "the clarkes and prestes xxijj syngyng the Englys prossessyon in chopes xxiiij and sum of them in gray ames and in calabur". In 1567, however, it was decreed that

\(^1\) Royal Injunctions for St. George's, Windsor, printed in Frere, op. cit. Vol. III, pp. 242-3.
\(^2\) 3 April 1570.
\(^3\) Annals of the Reformation, I, i, 400, quoted in Hierurgia Anglicana, II, p. 4.
“no other Solemnity under the notion of St. George's Feast, should thenceforth be celebrated at Windsor, except upon occasion of the Installation of some illustrious personage”.

From then the chapel had little connection with the Order of the Garter until the Stuarts moved partly by the Laudian doctrine of the Beauty of Holiness and partly by their own concept of Divine Right and the dignity of the Order and Chapter set out to restore St. George's, so far as its equipment and decoration were concerned. The kings turned naturally to the knights for support. Already the knights of earlier generations had contributed to the building and adornment of the chapel; they had erected a statue of St. George on horseback in Henry VI's reign, and they had finished the building of the Rood Loft and the vaulting of the chapel in 1527. King James determined to follow these precedents and, we are told by Ashmole, "taking into his pious thoughts the nakedness of this Altar and considering how decently sacred utensils would become the Service of God, made some convenient provision for the adorning therof".

At a Chapter of the Garter in 1619 every knight was bidden give to the use of the Altar a piece of plate worth at least £20.

By the fourth year of his son's reign, however (1629), little had been given, and Charles I determined to set an example himself and forthwith presented the Dean with £100 from the Privy Purse. With this and other gifts nine pieces of plate were bought, the work of Christian Van Vianen, of Utrecht. These comprised two gilt candlesticks, two chalices, two "great candlesticks for tapers", two small basins and one large basin. These ornaments were consecrated on 3 October, 1629.

Later Prince Charles (afterwards Charles II) gave "two large water pots" on his installation on 22 May, 1638, and in the same year two great candlesticks were bought, together with two ornaments described by Ashmole as "Two Covers for Books, both weighing 233 ounces; the one for a Bible, contained the Historie of Moses and the Tables, David and the Ark on the one side, and on the other, Christ preaching on the Mount, the sending of the Holy Ghost, and St. Paul falling from the House. The other Cover was for the Common Prayer, having the Angel of Incense on the one side and the King Healing the Evil, the manner of our Preaching and Christening on the other". There were also added two great Flagons.

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3 Ibid.
Once more, however, the equipment of the Chapel seemed to have been in vain. In the Civil Wars Windsor was strongly Puritan, and the Castle was held for the Roundheads. On 25 October 1642 a Puritan soldier demanded the keys of the chapel and carried away the plate of the chapel. He did not take every ornament, for in 1643 two candlesticks, the copes and various cloths still remain. Moreover, revival was fairly rapid after the Restoration and the list of 1667 shows that the Chapel possessed a considerable quantity of plate, although the copes have disappeared.

Both before and after the Protectorate the festivals of the Garter were celebrated once more with considerable magnificence. The general framework of the Grand Feast was retained so that knights still went on the Eve of First Evensong, on the next morning to Matins followed by the Grand Procession and the singing of the Litany. The Procession was composed of the Choristers leading, the Lay Clerks and Minor Canons (in copes); the Vergers; the Prebends (Prebendaries) (wearing surplice and murrey mantle of taffeta); the Officers of Arms; the Knights Companions; Black Rod, Garter and Register; the Chancellor and Prelate; a Nobleman with the Sword of State; the Sovereign under a Canopy.

The use of copes at this procession considerably impressed Ashmole, who points out what is almost the incongruity of the Minor Canons and Lay Clerks proceeding “in Habits yet more glorious” than those of the Canons since the Minor Canons and Clerks were all or the most part vested in “Rich Coaps of Cloth of Gold, Cloth of Bodkin, or most costly Embroideries”. The Garter services in St. George’s must indeed have represented the most splendid ordered ceremonial that could be found in seventeenth-century England. Through the exertion of the Sovereigns and members of the Order the Chapel was once more playing a part not unworthy of it.

The life of the Chapel has continued uninterrupted since that time, and after 1667 there have been few additions to the possessions of the Chapel until the later nineteenth century. No official inventory has been made since 1667, but it has been possible to compile a

1 See the extract from Wren’s Parenalia below.
2 Ashmole, op. cit. pp. 539-551.
short list of vessels and candlesticks acquired by the Chapel in the last three hundred years. This is placed in the text after the inventory of 1667 and with this the history of the Ornaments closes.

The outline of the history of Chapel and Ornaments that has so far been given may indicate the value of the inventories. A series of inventories, such as St. George's Chapel possesses, will serve to illustrate the general rise and fall of the fortunes of the institution. Periods of poverty, reformation or revival usually described in terms of architectural history or of biography, may equally well be seen and illustrated from the point of view of books and ornaments. The status of an institution can be estimated from a survey of benefactions to it, of purchases and of repairs. And, in the last resort, no human community can be understood completely unless it can be seen at work. This can only be achieved in the case of a Collegiate Church by a combined study of fabric and ornaments. Architectural history alone is insufficient; liturgical history only will make it live.

Thus for the general historian inventories provide valuable though secondary evidence. For the historian of worship, inventories are of first importance. No missal, breviary or ordinale was ever obeyed quite fully by those employing it. Each religious group forms its own tradition sometimes confined to details, sometimes extending to the very structure of services. Rules for liturgical colours may order a certain sequence; the inventories often show that in fact quite different colours were employed. The Calendar of saints may be full and balanced, yet inventories reveal curious local emphasis in cult, and sometimes as at Windsor, devotion to the uncanonized. A study of inventories thus helps the ecclesiologist to avoid living in an imaginary world of rule and system and to enter the real world of individual men and communities.

In this Introduction and in the Appendices A-D at the end of the volume some deductions have been drawn from the inventories, partly to illustrate their value and partly to provide interest for the general reader. The main purpose, however, is to make the evidence available for students; sifting and discussion of the evidence remain to be done by experts in the various branches of ecclesiology. To set out an accurate text of the inventories is the first step towards this end.

From the inception of this series of monographs Canon Ollard had planned to include a chronicle of the treasures of St. George's Chapel, but the attempt was not easy because only a few of the
various inventories were at Windsor. The two earliest, of 1385 and 1410, were among the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. They had certainly been lent to Ashmole and had evidently become confused with his own MSS. which he left to the Bodleian in 1692. The Curators of the Bodleian Library very kindly allowed these inventories to be rotographed at the expense of the Dean and Chapter, and the rotographs are now bound and preserved among the other Chapter MSS. in the Aerary. A third inventory, dated 1501-2 was known to exist, from a note to a list of 1667 taken from Dr. Evans's *Collections*, which states that "there is an account of the Vestments, and Ornaments of the Chappelle at 17.H.7". The whereabouts of this list was unknown, but Canon Ollard, working through the catalogue of the MSS. discovered it among the Treasurers' Rolls. A fourth inventory is preserved in the Public Record Office. This was duly transcribed at the expense of the Dean and Chapter. Meanwhile Sir Owen Morshead had discovered in the Royal Library an earlier transcript of the same list with notes by Dr. Daniel Rock, and this he kindly transferred to the Dean and Chapter for the Aerary. This list is dated 1534.

Various lists and other documents connected with the Commission of Inquiry of 1552 were printed in 1869 with an admirable commentary by the Rev. G. F. Townsend in *Archaeologia*, Vol. XLII, pp. 77-98. The MS. of the inventory of July 1552 is in the British Museum (Addl. MSS. 5948), but a copy is in the Bodleian.

The subsequent inventories dated 1600, 1619, 1638, 1641, 1667, are among the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library. They also have been rotographed and the rotographs bound, at the expense of the Dean and Chapter. Consequently in the Aerary at Windsor there are either rotographs or MSS. copies of all the known inventories reproduced in this volume.

Miss Margaret Midgley, M.A., now Librarian of the William Salt Library at Stafford, then living at Englefield Green, kindly made typescript copies of the inventories of 1385, 1410 and 1501, and presented them to the Dean and Chapter so that research into them became a relatively simple matter.

Hitherto only two of the inventories had been printed; the earliest of 1385 appears in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol. III, Part II, p. 79, published in 1673, and the lists of 1552 are in *Archaeologia*, Vol. XLIII. The 1385 list in Dugdale is full of misprints, but Dr. Hilda Johnstone and Professor Margaret Deanesly examined the two
earliest inventories, noted the various misprints, and their corrections are incorporated in Miss Midgeley's transcript and in this volume. The late Provost of Eton, Dr. M. R. James, O.M., printed a monograph *The MSS. of St. George's Chapel, Windsor*, published in 1932. That was, however, concerned only with the books in the choir and chapter library; the ornaments he left untouched. Extracts from the monograph have been added as an Appendix below, by permission of the Bibliographical Society.

In addition to these formal inventories, lists extracted from the Precentors' Rolls have been printed in this volume. These concern ornaments acquired or mended during intermittent years between 1385 and 1458, during the separate years, 1512-2, 1522-3, 1533-4, 1546-7, and finally during each year of the reign of Queen Mary I.

Two articles only have appeared recently which deal with the newly-discovered material. One is the article of Canon Ollard on the *Treasures of St. George's*, which is printed in the Report of the Friends of St. George's for 1937. The other is a valuable monograph on the principal relic of the Chapel, the Cross Gneth, compiled by Mrs. W. Coombe Tennant, J.P. It is printed in the Report of the Friends of St. George's, for 1943.

It will have been seen already how great a part has been played by the general editor of the series, Dr. Ollard, in the preparation of this volume and collection of materials. My further debt to him for continuous guidance and encouragement is incalculable; he has shown me the greatest personal kindness and has placed at my disposal the full facilities of his library together with the material collected for his forthcoming *Fasti*. My thanks are also due to Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.V.O. Librarian to His Majesty the King, who from the beginning has taken an interest in this research and has given most valuable help at every stage. I have also to thank the Chapter Clerk, Mr. L. Stainton, M.V.O. (who has given generous assistance in my study of the MSS. in the Aerary), the Rev. Dr. E. H. Fellowes, C.H., M.V.O., Professor Hilary Armstrong, Dr. Hilda Johnstone and the Rev. J. Duggan, S.J., M.A. My very considerable debt to the printed records is shown by the bibliography. Lastly I express my warm gratitude to Dr. A. Hamilton Thompson, C.B.E., who has read the proofs of this book, has added generously to the notes, and has completed his kindness by writing the Preface.

*December 1945*  
M. F. BOND.
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PLATE III: Coloured roof boss of the Cross Gneth second from the east, in the roof of the Nave.
The Cross Genth

The Cross Gneth, a treasured relic of the True Cross, was in the possession of the Princes of Wales in the XIIIth century. In 1282 Llewelyn, the last native Prince, was slain and the Cross found on his body. Edward I thereafter regarded it as his private property and he and his successors carried it with them on their greater journeys, and in the intervals stored it in the Tower of London. It was taken to Scotland in 1300 and again in 1307; it was on the Cross Gneth that Piers Gaveston swore never again to set foot in England.

There is no certain interpretation of the name “Gneth” (which is also written “Naid”, “Nawdd”, etc.). It may refer to the Cistercian Abbey of Neath in Glamorgan, founded in 1129, or possibly to the legendary priest Nestus who was said to have brought a piece of the True Cross to Wales from the Holy Land.

So great a relic linked with the national victory over a neighbouring people was a highly appropriate offering to the Order of the Garter, and probably in 1352 the Cross Gneth was given to St. George’s Chapel by Edward III, but only after work to the cost of £315 12s. (nearly £10,000 in our money) had been done on it. Pearls, rubies and emeralds were purchased to adorn it, and a foot of gold and silver was fitted to it; one workman alone spent as long as 22 months at work on it.

Much of the further story of the Cross can be read in the Inventories, but it is worth noting that Queen Elizabeth of York made offerings to the Cross in 1502 and that on 9th February, 1509, King Philip of Castile was installed as a Knight of the Garter and took his oath on the Cross Gneth, which was laid on a “cushion of cloth of gold” and afterwards kissed the Cross.

The roof boss in the south aisle shows Bishop Beauchamp kneeling on the left of the Cross: this is because the Bishop having been made Master and Surveyor of the Works in 1472 was responsible until his death in 1481 for the building of the (new) chapel to which the Cross Gneth was transferred from the Chapel of Henry III.

A full account of the history of the Cross is given by Mrs. W. Coombe Tennant in “Croes Naid” in the 1943 Report of the Friends of St. George’s, pp. 6-14.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

THE INVENTORY OF 1384-5

A Glossary of technical terms is printed at the end of the inventory of 1667.

The inventories of 1384-85 and of 1409-10 have been transcribed from the volume of Rotographs catalogued W.R. iv.13.23 in the Aerary. The original MSS. are amongst the Ashmole MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, where they are numbered in the Catalogue of the Ashmole MSS. (r845) respectively No. 16 and No. 22. The inventories had been lent presumably by the Dean and Chapter to Elias Ashmole; they were certainly amongst the MSS. which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford at his death in 1692.

The original transcript was made from the Rotographs by Miss Margaret Midgley, M.A., Librarian of the William Salt Library, Stafford. It was presented by her to the Dean and Canons in 1939 and is amongst the muniments in the Aerary.

In the following inventories later additions and interpolations are in italics. Later corrections or substitutions are in italics within round brackets. Words or letters supplied from another roll are in square brackets, and words or phrases deleted in the original by being struck through are placed between asterisks. The items have been numbered for convenience of reference.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

REGISTRUM omnium librorum vestimentorum reliquierum calicum et aliorum diuersorum ornamenti
orum [Collegij] libere capelle regie infra castrum de Wyndesore et cetera. Anno regni regis Ricardi
Secundi octauo [1384-5]. Tempore domini Walteri Almaly tunc ibidem Custodis factum et cetera.

LIBRI IN CHORO

1. In primis *quatuor* (quinque) antiphonaria quorum iij cum psalterijs.
2. Item vnum bonum portiphorium notatum.
3. Item vijtem [alia portiphoria notata].
4. Item j magnum portiphorium in duobus voluminibus notatum.
   De quibus vna ligatura argentea deficit in vno.
6. Item j portiphorium vocatum Skot modici valoris.
8. Item j psalterium simplex *preter j portiphorium*.
9. Item viij missalia quorum vnum de dono principis aliu de
dono domini de Clare cum j auriculare et aliu de dono
domi Thome comitis Notinghamie.
10. Item j missale de dono domini de B [..].
12. Item vj gradalia de vna simili nota.
13. *Item ij gradalia vetera*.
15. Item vnus liber cum versiculis et Alleluia remanens in pulpito.
16. Item j epistolare vnum coopertum [ex] parte cum argento et
   *aliud vetus modici valoris*.
17. Item vj (xj) processionalia valde defectu
   in littera.
18. Item j ordinale quod fuit domini Edwardi regis.

1 Canon and Dean or Custos of Windsor, 1381- e. 1389.
2 With notes for singing.
3 Canon of Windsor, 1355-87. In the course of a scandalous career he
   was indicted for having "with his greyhounds by Sonynghull taken the young one
   of a hind, and carried away the flesh with the skin", but the King pardoned him.
4 King Richard II’s father, the "Black Prince" (Edward Prince of Wales),
died 1376.
5 Roger de Mortimer was Earl of March, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Clare, 1374-
1398. Declared *jure matri* heir presumptive to the Crown 1387. Lieut. in Ireland
1392-98.
In the following translation brackets, underlining and asterisks have been used as in the Latin text.

**Register** of all the books, vestments, relics, chalices and various other ornaments of the [College] of the free Chapel of the king within Windsor Castle, etc. In the eighth year of the reign of King Richard II [1384-85]. In the time of Sir Walter Almaly, then Warden there, etc.

**Books in the Choir**

1. *Four* (five) antiphoners, of which three are with psalters.
2. One good breviary noted.
3. Seven [other breviaries with notes].
4. One great breviary in two volumes noted. Of which one silver clasp is missing in one.
5. [One good] breviary noted in front of Sir Edmund Clovyll.
6. One breviary called Skot of little value.
7. Two [books of lessons], namely, the Temporal and the Sanc-
   torum.
8. One simple psalter besides one breviary.
9. Eight missals of which one is the gift of the Prince, another the gift of the lord of Clare with one cushion, and another the gift of Sir Thomas, Earl of Nottingham.
10. One missal the gift of the lord of B.
11. One missal from the Duke of Norfolk.
12. Six grayles according to one like notation.
13. *Two old grayles*.
15. One book with the versicles and Alleluia kept in the pulpitum.
16. One Epistle-book, with one cover partly silvered and *the other old and of little value*.
17. Six (eleven) procession books very defective in their writing.
18. One ordinal which belonged to King Edward.

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6 Thomas Mowbray, c. 1366-1390. Richard had revived the title of Earl of Nottingham for him in 1383. In the year of the inventory, 1384-85, Mowbray accompanied Richard in his expedition against the Scots, and at the age of 20 was invested with the office of Earl Marshal. He was later created Duke of Norfolk, but quarrelled with his fellow duke, of Lancaster, and was banished, dying in Venice, 1399.
7 See the previous note.
8 The loft above the screen separating the Choir from the ante-chapel. It was usually surmounted by the Rood, and in High Masses on great feasts the Epistle and Gospel would be sung from there.
19. Item vn num al iud ordinale legatum per dominum Willelmum Mugge\(^1\) primum C[ustodem collegij predicti vocatum] Welwyk.

20. Item textus nouus Euangeli ex vtraque parte coopertus argento sed frangitur ex vna parte.

21. Item [alius vetus textus Euangeli] *.............*.

22. Item j collectare nouum de dono domini Stephani de Branket\(^2\).

23. Item j *collectare* (. . . *ina le*) in duobus voluminibus.

24. Item j manuale de dono domini Thome de Aston.\(^3\)


26. Item vnus rotulus de cantu music' ex legato [Iohannis Aleyn].\(^4\)

27. Item *'eolleetare'k(. . . finale) in duobus voluminibus.

28. Item j liber de legendis et missis de Commemoratione Beate Marie, de dono Iohannis de Grandissono Episcopi Exon'.\(^6\)

29. Item vnus liber Euangely nou [ . . ] lig'.

**LIBRI DIUERSARUM SCIENTIARUM CATHENATI IN ECCLESIA**

30. Videlicet j catholicon ;

31. j vgucio ;

32. *Bartholomeus de proprietatibus ;*

33. *Aurora (Macklesfeld accomodatus*).\(^11\)

34. *Legenda Aurea ;*

35. *Dialogus gregorius . ;*

36. *Historia ecclesiastica ;*

\(^*\) "gg" in Manuscript.

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1. Canon and Dean or Custos of Windsor, 1349-1381.
2. Stephen of Braintree (Essex); otherwise known as Stephen Scaldeford (Salford is near Braintree). Rector of Braintree; Canon of Windsor, 1365-1378.
3. Chaplain of St. George’s Chapel, 1361; Canon of Windsor, 1369-1376.
4. Canon of Windsor, 1362-1373; also Canon of St. Paul’s, 1363; Prebendary of Carswell in the Royal Chapel of Exeter Castle to 1370; Canon and Prebendary of Wells.
5. These are festivals recently introduced. Corpus Christi was established by Pope Urban IV in 1264, but it was not observed in English churches following the Sarum Use, until 1312-19. The cult of St. Anne, Mother to the Blessed Virgin Mary, began in the fourth century, and was greatly helped by the "Legenda Aurea" in the thirteenth century. The feast became popular in England in the late fourteenth century through Queen Anne of Bohemia. In 1378 Pope Urban VI appointed 26 July to be observed as her feast day; it is now one of the Black Letter Days in the Book of Common Prayer.
6. Canon and Dean or Custos of Windsor, 1349-1381. He undertook the completion of the cathedral there, and probably consecrated the building in 1367. He founded the College of Ottery St. Mary. "Grandisson was a magnificent and diligent prelate. He acquired great wealth through his family, and spent it liberally." (D.N.B.)
19. One other ordinal called Welwyk, bequeathed by Sir William Mugge⁴ the first Warden of the aforesaid College.
20. A new Text of the Gospel, with two silver covers, but one cover is broken.
21. [Another old Text of the Gospel] *...........*.
22. One new book of Collects, the gift of Sir Stephen Branketre.⁵
23. One *Collect-book* (. . . . .) in two volumes.
24. One Manual, the gift of Sir Thomas de Aston.⁶
25. [One book of Collations for Lent] to be read in choir before Compline.
26. One roll of music for singing, the bequest of [John Aleyn].⁷
27. Two *new* (several) quires; one for the service of Corpus Christi and the other of St. Anne.⁸
28. And one book of Lessons and Masses of the commemoration of the Blessed Mary, the gift of John de Grandisson Bishop of Exeter.⁹

BOOKS OF VARIOUS SUBJECTS CHAINED IN THE CHURCH
30. Namely one Catholicon;⁷
31. One Hugutio;⁸
32. Bartholomew on properties.⁹
33. The Aurora¹⁰ (lent to Macklesfeld);¹¹
34. The Golden Legend ;¹²
35. The Gregorian dialogue ;¹³
36. The Ecclesiastical History ;¹⁴

⁷ A general mediaeval term for a Latin dictionary, first used by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, 1292-8, for his own work. This was successively re-edited and enlarged.
⁸ Hugutio. Not the gloss on the Decretals by Hugutio, bishop of Ferrara, died 1210, but a dictionary by the same prelate.
¹⁰ A long poem by Petrus de Riga, prior of St. Denis at Rheims, in the late twelfth century. It was a paraphrase of the whole Bible in elegiac verse, except Canticles, Lamentations, Job and Acts, which were in hexameters. It must have been very popular, judging by the number of references to it in mediaeval catalogues and wills. Dr. Hamilton Thompson states the contents of Aurora in different copies vary. This book may still be in existence as MS. Bodl. 822 (No. 2702). If so, "Hugo de la Penne" is mentioned in it in a fourteenth-century note.
¹² The Collected lives and deaths of saintly personages, read as the year brought round their memorial days. It also contains accounts of the various seasons. Jacobus de Voragine made the original collection c. 1275 from St. Jerome, Eusebius, etc.
¹³ Probably the Dialogi of St. Gregory the Great. (Dialogorum Libri IV de vita et miraculis patrum Italicorum et de eternitate animarum.)
¹⁴ Probably the version of Eusebius by Rufinus.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

37. Liber sentenciarum;
38. vnum psalterium glosatum;
39. duo libri Gallici de Romanaunces de quibus vnus liber de Rose et alius difficilis materie.
40. Item j par Decretorum de dono Rauendale.

LIBRI LEGUM IN ARMARIO

41. In primis j volumen cuius secundum folium sic incipit Et plenissimum nostrarum.
42. Item Codex cuius secundum folium sic [incipit] Sine nouis expensis.
43. Item Digestum novum cuius tercium folium sic incipit Post operis noui nunciationem.
44. Item Digestum vetus cuius [tercium folium] sic incipit Omnibus eis legitimis.
45. Item Infortiatum cuius tercium folium sic incipit Oues fieri possunt.
46. Item Decret [a quorum tercium] folium sic incipit Pro masculo.
47. Decretales quorum quartum folium sic incipit Fidem.
48. Sextus liber Decretalium cum elementis cuius secundum folium sic incipit Ipsis teneri.
49. Summa Hostiensis ij° folio post rubricam [de summa Trinitate] sic incipit Vnum ius per aliud.
50. Prima pars Hostiensis in lectura primum folium post rubricam de summa Trinitate [sic incipit Ceteri omnes].
51. Secunda pars Hostiensis in lectura primum folium post rubricam de vita et honestate clericorum sic incipit De [consuetudine].
52. Innocentius cuius secundum folium sic incipit Non vt in Collegiatis.
53. Rosarium cuius secundum folium sic incipit [Et Deus nobis illud].

1 By Peter Lombard, d. 1160, pupil of Abelard, and bishop of Paris. This book was the accredited text-book of all later scholastic theologians in the Middle Ages. This book may be either MS. Bodl. 726 (No. 2655) or MS. Bodl. 858 (No. 2721). If it is No. 2655 it contains now notes of commemorations at a place, read doubtfully as Trylneburne, and notes of pledging at Oxford or Cambridge. (James, op. cit., p. 71.)
2 The “Roman de la Rose” was a French poem of the thirteenth century by Guillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung; Chaucer’s “Romaunt of the Rose” is a partial translation of it. It contains an allusion to Windsor.
3 Decretum was the collective title given to the Concordantia discordantium canonum of Gratian. It consisted of canons of councils and passages from Scripture and the Fathers, together with “decretales” or letters of Popes. It was the earliest standard law book of the Church in the Middle Ages.
4 Robert Rauendale, Canon of Windsor, 1399-1404.
37. The Book of Sentences.¹
38. One psalter with glosses.
39. Two French books of Romances, of which one is the Book of the Rose,² and the other is of an unknown title.
40. One pair of Decrees,³ the gift of Ravendale.⁴

**BOOKS OF LAWS IN THE PRESS⁵**

41. One volume of which the second leaf begins “Et plenissimum nostrarum”.⁶
42. A Code⁷ of which the second leaf begins “Sine nouis expensis”.
43. The New Digest⁸ of which the third leaf begins, “Per operis noi iniciacionem”.
44. The Old Digest of which [the third leaf] begins, “Omnibus eis legitimis”.
45. The Infortiatum of which the third leaf begins, “Oues fieri possunt”.
46. The Decrees of which the third leaf begins, “Pro masculo”.
47. The Decretals⁹ of which the fourth leaf begins, “Fidem”.
48. The Sixth [book of Decretals with the elements of which the second leaf begins, “Ipsis teneri”.
49. The Summa of Hostiensis¹⁰ which begins on the second leaf after the rubric [about the Holy] Trinity, “Vnum ins per alium”.
50. The First part of Hostiensis in the form of lectures of which the first leaf after the rubric about the Holy Trinity [begins, “Ceteri omnes”].
51. The Second part of Hostiensis in the form of lectures of which the first leaf after the rubric about the life and honesty of the clergy begins [“De consuetudine”].
52. Innocent¹¹ of which the second leaf begins, “Non vt in collegiatis”.
53. The Rosary¹² of which the second leaf begins, [“Et Deus nobis illud”].

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¹ The press or cupboard was probably in the room on the first floor next to the Aerary in the Dean’s Cloister.
² The first words of the second or third leaf of each volume quoted to identify the volume were called the “dictio probatoria”.
³ The Codex of Justinian, the third part of the Corpus Juris Civilis.
⁴ The full Digest of civil law was divided into three parts: the old Digest, the Infortiatum (or “reinforced Digest”), and the new Digest.
⁵ There were five books of Decretals, drawn up under the general editorship of Raymond of Penafort by order of Gregory IX and made public in 1234. Liber Sextus (No. 48) is the additional book of Decretals produced by Boniface VIII.
⁶ Hostiensis died 1271. He was one of the earliest commentators on canon law.
⁷ The Apparatus of Pope Innocent IV (died 1254).
⁸ This was a commentary of “the archdeacon” (Guido da Baysio) on the Decretals, to which he added one on the Sext.
54. Speculum iudiciale\textsuperscript{1} cuius secundum folium sic incipit ante particulam Quibusdam inquisitis.

55. [Addiciones domini Pauli] super Sexto et Clement\textsuperscript{2} quorum primum folium post rubricam de Summa Trinitate sic incipit Per Moysen.

56. Addiciones [Johannis] Andre\textsuperscript{3} a super Decretales quorum \textsuperscript{4}um folium sic incipit In glossa illi.

57. Lectura archidiaconi\textsuperscript{4} et Pauli super \textsuperscript{5}to Decretali cuuis [primum] folium post rubricam de Summa Trinitate sic incipit Sanctus de isto Spiritu.

58. Repertorium\textsuperscript{6} Willemi Duraunt cuius tercium folium sic incipit Et qualiter intelligitur.

59. Summa Goiffridi cuius secundum folium sic incipit Deum de dandis.

60. Tabula iuris ciuilis et canonici cuius secundum folium sic incipit Di. lxxxix.

61. Tabula Martiniana\textsuperscript{7} cuius secundum folium sic incipit Suspendere.

62. Biblia cuius secundum folium [sic incipit Et Quotidiana].

63. Concordancia quorum tercium folium sic incipit m'.ix.b.quantum temporis.

\textbf{VESTIMENTA}

64. Item vnnum vestimentum rubeum de veluetto\textsuperscript{8} texto cum ymaginibus poudratis cum perles videlicet cum j casula ij tunicis iiij albis iiij [amictibus] cum stolis et fanonis pertinentibus eidem cum j bona capa eiusdem secte et ii alie cape quasi eiusdem operis scilicet sine perles cum al[tari integro] de eadem secta et ridellis\textsuperscript{9} de sindone\textsuperscript{10} rubeo.

\begin{itemize}
    \item \textsuperscript{1} By Guillaume Durand (died 1296), Bishop of Mende, surnamed the Speculatoy after this work—which was another commentary.
    \item \textsuperscript{2} Master Paul was Paul de Lyacarisi, a pupil of John Andrew and famous canon lawyer, d. 1340. The Clementinae were issued by Clement V at the Council of Vienne in 1313. Formally published by John XXII after 1317.
    \item \textsuperscript{3} A later commentary. John Andrew (Giovanni di Andrea) was canon of Bologna, died 1348.
    \item \textsuperscript{4} "The archdeacon" was Guido da Baysio of Bologna, d. 1313, a principal decretalist.
    \item \textsuperscript{5} An abbreviation of No. 54 above.
    \item \textsuperscript{6} An alphabetical subject index to the Decretum and Decretals, compiled by Martinus Polonus, penitentiary of Pope Nicholas III, who died archbishop of Gnesen in Poland in 1278.
\end{itemize}
54. The Speculum Judiciale of which the second leaf begins before the section, “Quibusdam inquisitis”.

55. [The Commentaries of Paul] on the Sixth book and on Clement of which the first leaf after the rubric about the Holy Trinity begins, “Per Moysen”.

56. The Commentaries of [John] Andrew on the Decretals of which the second leaf begins “In glossa illi”.

57. The lectures of the Archdeacon and of Paul on the Sixth Decretal of which [the first] leaf after the rubric about the Holy Trinity begins, “Sanctus de isto Spiritu”.

58. The Repertory of William Duraunt of which the third leaf begins, “Et qualiter intelligitur”.

59. The Summa of Godfrey, of which the second leaf begins, “Deum de dandis”.

60. The table of civil and canon law of which the second leaf begins, “Di. lxxxix.j.”.

61. The index of Martin’s work of which the second leaf begins, “Suspendere”.

62. A Bible of which the second leaf [begins, “Et Quotidiana”].

63. A Concordance of which the third leaf begins, “m'.ix.b. quantum”.

**VESTMENTS**

64. One red vestment of velvet woven with figures powdered with pearls, namely, with one chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples belonging to it, with one good cope of the same suit, and two other copies almost of the same work, that is to say, without pearls, with all the altar hangings of the same suit and with curtains of red sindon.

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*7* “Vestimentum” is a general inclusive word implying not only a full set of mass vestments for priest, deacon and sub-deacon, but also copies and hangings for the altar.

*8* Velvet (i.e. silk cloth with a shaggy pile) was apparently only just coming into fashion; it is not mentioned in any sumptuary laws until 1403. The oldest piece of velvet in England to-day is a crimson cope at Mount St. Mary College, dating from the fourteenth century. (Cf. Beck, Draper’s Dictionary, pp 360-1.)

*9* The curtains mentioned in connexion with vestments refer to the curtains which were hung at the north and south ends of the altar along the sides of the altar and could be drawn back when mass was being said.

*10* “Sindon”, although sometimes applied to fine linen, was undoubtedly intended here for a thin silken fabric like sarcenet.
65. Item vnum vestimentum de blodio veluetto broidato cum aquilis aureis cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis et iij capis eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontellum.

66. Item vnum vestimentum de veluetto purpurei coloris broidato cum bubonibus mantellatis cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis cum frontello; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris sine ridellis.

67. Item vnum vestimentum album bonum de panno ad aurum pro principalibus festis Beate Marie cum casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis cum quatuor capis eiusdem secte cum diuersis orfrais; et iij alie cape diuurse secte [de panno ad aurum cum iij] ridellis et toto apparatu altaris sine frontello.

68. Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno ad aurum diuersis [aujibus poudratis in quo domina Princessa fuit desponsata cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris sine ridellis.

69. Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno ad aurum cum archangelis cum casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris preter ridellos et frontellum.

70. Item j vestimentum blodium de panno ad aurum poudrato cum floribus aureis et diuersis alijs floribus rubeis cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum j stola j fanona; iij cape eiusdem secte cum apparatu altaris sine ridellis et frontello.

71.* Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno ad aurum cum stellis et aquilis cum iij [albis] iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis et altari integro eiusdem secte sine ridellis et frontello superiore* et xvij cape de eadem secta partim deficientes in linatura earundem.

72. Item vnum vestimentum palliatum de rubeo veluetto et panno ad aurum cum casula et [ij tunicis] iij albis iij amictibus ij capis in parte fractis cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontellum et ridellos.

1 Cloth-of-Gold was usually made of flat threads of gold woven with a web of silk. It was the favourite splendid material of the Middle Ages, and was especially widely used in the reign of Richard II (ibid. p. 289).
65. One vestment of blue velvet embroidered with golden eagles with one chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples and three copes of the same suit, with all the hangings of the altar except a frontal.

66. One vestment of purple coloured velvet embroidered with decorated bosses, with one chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples *with a frontal*; three copes of the same suit with all the hangings of the altar except the curtains.

67. One good white vestment of cloth-of-gold¹ for the principal feasts of the Blessed Mary, with chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples, with four copes of the same suit with various orphreys; and four other copes of a different suit, [of cloth of gold, with two] curtains and all the hangings of the altar, without a frontal.

68. One red vestment of cloth-of-gold powdered with various birds, in which the lady Princess was espoused,² with one chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples; three copes of the same suit, with all the hangings of the altar without the curtains.

69. One red vestment of cloth-of-gold with archangels, with chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples; three copes of the same suit, with all the hangings of the altar except the curtains and the frontal.

70. One blue vestment of cloth-of-gold powdered with golden flowers and with various other red flowers, with one chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with one stole, one maniple; two copes of the same suit with the hangings of the altar without curtains and frontal.

71* One red vestment of cloth-of-gold with stars and eagles, with three [albs], three amices, with stoles and maniples and the entire hangings of the altar, without curtains and upper frontal,* and eighteen copes of the same suit partly lacking in their lining.

72. One striped vestment of red velvet and cloth-of-gold, with chasuble and [two tunicles], three albs, three amices, two copes partly torn, with all the hangings of the altar except frontal and curtains.

² Joan, Countess of Kent, who married first, Thomas, Lord Holand (d. 1360), and then Edward, Prince of Wales (d. 1379), mother of Richard II. She died in the year of the inventory—1385.
73. Item j vestimentum glaucum sine casula pro confesso[ribus] cum ij capis valde debilibus cum apparatu altaris sine frontello et ridellis et indigent emendacione cuius casula furabatur in festo Sancti Georgij anno primo Regis Henrici.

74. Item vnum vestimentum album de [cam]moca¹ pro commemo-racione Beate Marie et iiij cape eiusdem coloris et cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontellum et ridellos.


76. Item j vestimentum nigrum pro vigilijs mortuorum³ cum casula ij tunicis iiij albis iiij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis; ij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris *sine frontello* (sine ridellis) valde debile.

77. *Item ij vestimenta rubea cum stellis et aquilis orfraid' et ambag’ domini Principis⁴ pro ij altaribus in nau ecclesie⁵ cum apparatu eiusdem secte preter frontellum et ridellos vnde j casula furabatur in festo Sancti Georgij anno regni regis Ricardi secundi quinto.⁶*

78. Item vnum vestimentum pro ferialibus diebus⁷ album de cammoca cum casula ij tunicis stolis et fanellis de diuersis sectis cum ij albis et iiij amictibus sine apparatu altaris.

79. Item j vestimentum de panno albo pro quadragesimali tempore iiij casule⁸ cum paruris stolis et fanellis nunc modici valoris.

80. *Item j casula ij albe j amictus j stola j fanona cum apparatu altaris eiusdem secte pro missis cotidianis Beate Marie* datur ecclesie de Wyrdardesbury." Deficit vestimentum.

¹ A fine material, probably made of camels' hair and silk. First appears in use in England towards the end of the fourteenth century. Most frequently used in draping beds. (Cf. the reference in the Christ Church Canterbury Inventories, p. 99.)

² Satin was first imported from China into Europe, and was well known in England as early as the thirteenth century. At first its rarity probably restricted its use, but it becomes widespread in the fifteenth century.

³ The service for the dead consisted of Evensong of the Dead (called “Placebo” after the opening of the first antiphon in it), sung overnight; Matins of the Dead (called “Dirige” or “Dirge”) early next morning (followed usually by two masses), and then, after breakfast the solemn Mass of Requiem, the offering of the mass-penny by friends, the burial and the funeral dinner. The “Vigiliae Mortuorum” were strictly only the Evensong, but the vestments enumerated here are obviously mass vestments, though the copes would be used for the choir offices.
73. One bluish—green vestment, without chasuble, for the feasts of Confessors, with two copes very fragile, with the hangings of the altar without the frontal and the curtains, and they lack repair; of which the chasuble was stolen on the feast of St. George in the first year of King Henry.

74. One white vestment of cammock for the commemoration of Blessed Mary, and three copes of the same colour, and with all the hangings of the altar except frontal and curtains.

75. One red vestment of satin cloth, with two copes of the same suit very worn and of small value and almost in pieces, another cope of a purple colour, with one frontal of the same colour.

76. One black vestment for the Vigils of the Dead, with chasuble, two tunicles, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples; two copes of the same suit, with all the hangings of the altar, without the frontal* (without curtains) very worn.

77. Two red vestments with decorated and embroidered stars and eagles, the gift of the lord Prince, for the two altars, in the nave of the church, with hangings of the same suit, except the frontal and the curtains, from which one chasuble was stolen on the feast of St. George in the fifth year of the reign of King Richard the second.  

78. One white vestment of cammock for ferial days, with chasuble, two tunicles, stoles and maniples of various suits, with two albs and two amices, without the hangings of the altar.

79. One vestment of white cloth for Lent, three chasubles with apparels, stoles and maniples, now of little value.

80. One chasuble, two albs, one amice, one stole, one maniple, with altar hangings of the same set for the daily masses of Blessed Mary. It is given to the church of Wraysbury. The vestment is missing.

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4 i.e. Edward, Prince of Wales, later known as the Black Prince.

5 In the earlier St. George's there were two altars in the nave or ante-chapel either side of the entrance to the choir, beneath the pulpitum.

6 1382.

7 For days other than Sundays and feast-days.

8 According to the Sarum rite the chasuble was worn not only by the priest, but also by the deacon and sub-deacon between Septuagesima and Maundy Thursday and in Advent, except on Vigils and Ember days. It was worn folded as if it were a scarf.

9 A church a few miles distant in Buckinghamshire of which the advowson was appropriated to St. George's in 1348.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

81. Item in pulpito j casula j alba j stola j amictus j fanona de panno serico preter frontellum pro missis ibidem cum frontello steygnato.¹

82. *Item pro priuato altari retro summum altare j casula j alba j amictus j stola j fanona de panno serico cum frontello steygnato.*

83. Item j vestimentum nigrum cotidianum et [...].

84. *Item de dono Regis Henrici quarti j vestimentum blodij coloris intestum cum albis canibus videlicet ij frontella ij ridelli j colurj j casula ij tunice ii albe ii amictus cum stolis et fanonis eiusdem secte; ii cape eiusdem secte cum vna orfrea broidata cum vita Thome Lancastrie² et pannus pro [...].

85. Item de dono Regis Ricardi j vestimentum continens j auterclo² cum Crucifixio Maria et Johanne et j auterclo² eiusdem secte j tuella cum parura et j sine parura j casula et ii albe ii ridelli j corporale j pulvinarius et j cista pro dictis rebus custodiendis que quondam omnia fuerunt Alexandri episcopi Cicestr² quae omnia dantur ecclesiæ de Whaddon² preter cistam.

86. Item j vestimentum quadragesimale de dono ducis Northfolc² cum ii casulis ridelli contrafrontello et frontello cum toto apparatu altaris.

87. Item ij cheseblez de veluettoblodij cum albis amictibus stolis phanonis de dono domini T. Butiller² cum frontello et contrafrontello de baudekyn² diapere de rubeo et blodio cum floribus.

CAPE

88. In primis vna capa bona et principalis de auritexto cum diuersis ymaginibus et capitibus leopardum factis de perles.

¹ Most of St. George's frontals were silken. This solid latten or brass frontal recalls Dr. Rock's note that mediaeval frontals were often "made of thick plates of gold or silver, exhibiting the figures of Christ and the saints standing out in bold relief from a ground sparkling with gems". (Church of Our Fathers, I, p. 183.)

² Thomas of Lancaster was grandson of Henry III. He was beheaded in 1322 for taking arms against Edward II. Although far from saintly in his life, he died very piously, and was popularly regarded as a saint. Many miracles were reported and a Breviary Office was drawn up in his honour, but perhaps never used. Thomas of Walsingham says (in 1390), "Thomas of Lancaster was canonized this year", but this cannot be a papal acclamation, and may have been diocesan or merely the popular verdict.

³ The altar-stone was covered directly with an "altar-cloth" or "pall" of silk, frequently of purple. Over this were spread three linen cloths "of which the uppermost was especially called the 'corporal', not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them". These clothes were linen in memory of the fine linen cloth with which Christ's body was wrapped by Joseph of Arimathæa. (See Rock, op. cit., I, p. 212.)
81. In the Pulpitum one chasuble, one alb, one stole, one amice, one maniple of silken cloth, except the frontal, for masses there, with a latten frontal.1

82.*For the private altar behind the High Altar, one chasuble, one alb, one amice, one stole, one maniple of silk cloth, with a latten frontal.*

83. One black daily vestment and [...].

84.*By the gift of King Henry IV, one vestment of blue colour, woven with white dogs, namely, two frontals, two curtains, one collar (?), one chasuble, two tunics, three albs, three amices, with stoles and maniples of the same set; three copes of the same set with one orphrey embroidered with the life of Thomas of Lancaster,2 and a cloth for ... of the same set.*

85. By the gift of King Richard, one vestment containing one altar-cloth with the Crucifix, Mary and John, and one altar-cloth of the same set, one towel with apparels, and one without apparels, one chasuble and two albs, two curtains, one corporal-cloth, one cushion and one chest to hold these things, all of which were once the property of Alexander bishop of Chichester; all of which were given to the church of Whaddon except the chest.

86. One Lenten vestment, the gift of the Duke of Norfolk,6 with three chasubles, curtains, counterfrontal and frontal, with all the hangings of the altar.

87. Two chasubles of blue velvet, with albs, amices, stoles, maniples, the gift of Sir T. Butiller,7 with a frontal and a counterfrontal of baudekyn8 diapered in red and blue with flowers.

**COPES**

88. One good and principal cope of golden fabric, with various figures and leopards' heads worked in pearls.

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1 There has been no “Alexander” bishop of Chichester; this is a mistake for Alexander (Stavenby), Bishop of Coventry, Lichfield and Chester, 1224-1249. “Chichester” (Cicestrensis) is often confused with “Chester” (Cestrensis).

2 Near Royston, Hertfordshire. In the patronage of St. George’s since 1351.

3 This must be the first Duke of Norfolk, who gave two missals to St. George’s (see items 9 and 11 above) and who died in 1399, since his son’s claim to be the second Duke was not recognized, and this entry was written between 1384 and 1409.

4 Canon of Windsor, 1387; Dean 1389; died 1412.

5 A very rich silk at first woven with gold. Later the name was applied to rich shot silks. “Diapere” simply means “worked” in spite of the fact that “diaper” in the Middle Ages was probably a one-coloured yet patterned silk, and here there are two colours, red and blue. (See Beck, op. cit., pp. 96-7.)
89. Item vna capa bona de auritexto de dono Principis Edwardi
diuersis passionibus diuersorum sanctorum.
90. Item j capa de rubeo veluetto de dono Henrici ducis Lancastrii
cum diuersis ymaginibus aureis broidatis.
91. Item j capa de nigro veluetto de dono comitis Warwych cum
baculis raggatis argenteis broidatis.
92. Item iij cape de panno serico nigro cum bobus et gruibus aureis
textis et deficiunt omnes in liniatura.
93. Item iij alie cape de panno serico nigro cum draconibus et floribus
auritextis.
94. Item iij alie cape de panno serico cum draconibus diuersis
volantibus.
95. Item iij alie cape de panno ad aurum cum equis mantellatis
habentibus pedes leonibus.
96. Item j capa [...] bona de panno auritexto cum ymaginibus
apostolorum.
97. Item j capa rubia de panno ad aurum cum auibus operatis in
losingis.
98. Item iij cape vna de bludio veluetto cum ceruis sub arboribus
et alia de bludio satin ponderato cum arboribus aureis de dono
Nicholai Sarnesfeldii.
99. Item de dono ducis Gloucestrie iij cape videlicet iij de bludio panno
aureo cum draconibus et leonibus pugnantibus et tercia de
bludio panno aureo ponderato cum calathis plenis floribus.

PANNI
100. In primis iij *panni magni* (costers) de veluetto pro principali-
bus diebus rubij et viridis coloris cum magnis ymaginibus
stantibus in tabernaculis cum [alij] iij pannis eiusdem secte.
101. Item j[pannus magnus* (coster) de veluetto purpureo broidato
cum boterflies et cum j paruo eiusdem secte.
102. Item j [magnus pannus* (coster) de veluetto purpureo cum
diuersis armis operatis in quatermycompas cum j paruo
panno eiusdem secte.

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1 Son of John of Gaunt. Gained the throne from Richard II in 1399 and reigned as
Henry IV. Died 1413.
2 Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G., c. 1373. He accompanied Gaunt
on the French campaign of 1373; "governor of the King" in 1379. Later joined
the opposition party. He was happier on his estates than in politics, but intervened
sufficiently to earn from his erstwhile ward a period of imprisonment in the Tower.
The accession of Henry IV brought him into favour again, but he died 1401. The
ragged staff was the badge of the Beauchamp family.
89. One good cope of golden fabric, the gift of Prince Edward, with
various martyrdoms of various saints.
90. One cope of red velvet, the gift of Henry Duke of Lancaster,¹
with various golden figures embroidered.
91. One cope of black velvet, the gift of the Earl of Warwick,²
with embroidered silver Ragged Staves.
92. Three copes of black silk cloth, with oxen and cranes worked in
gold, all of which lack lining.
93. Three other copes of black silk cloth, with dragons and flowers
worked in gold.
94. Three other copes of silk cloth, with various flying dragons.
95. Three other copes of cloth-of-gold, with mantelled horses having
lions' feet.
96. One good [...] cope of cloth of golden fabric, with figures of the
apostles.
97. One red cope of cloth—of—gold, with birds worked in lozenges.
98. Two copes, one of blue velvet with stags under trees, and the other
of blue satin, powdered with golden trees, the gift of Nicholas
Sarnesfield.³
99. The gift of the Duke of Gloucester,⁴ three copes, namely, two of
blue cloth—of—gold, with dragons and lions fighting, and the third
of blue cloth—of—gold, powdered with baskets full of flowers.

CLOTHS
100. Two *great cloths* (curtains)⁵ of velvet for the principal days,
of a red and green colour, with great figures standing under
canopies, with two [other] cloths of the same set.
101. One *great cloth* (curtain) of purple velvet embroidered with
butterflies and with one small cloth of the same set.
102. One *great cloth* (curtain) of purple velvet, with various arms
worked in the four corners, with one small cloth of the same set.

³ Sir Nicholas Sarnesfield was made Knight of the Garter in 1386. He was
in the retinue of the Black Prince and witness to his will. The King's Standard
Bearer. (Fellowes, op. cit., p. 59.)
⁴ Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester, 1355-1397.
The youngest son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault. He was knighted by his
father at Windsor in 1377; was created Earl of Buckingham by his nephew, Richard
II. His entry into the Order of the Garter was delayed till 1380. Richard made
Thomas Duke of Gloucester in 1385. Gloucester later became leader of the opposition
party, and secured power for twelve months in 1388. He survived ultimate failure
only to be arrested and executed when Richard was stronger in 1397.
⁵ These great cloths were for hanging round the walls of the choir on great
festivals.
103. Item j pannus de panno ad aurum palliatus rubeo et blodio coloribus pro sepulcro domini.  

104. Item j pannus de rubeo samito² broidatus cum ymagine Trinitatis quasi in maiestate existente cum iiij³ ymaginibus Euangelistarum eum circumstantibus et cum iiij baculis rubeis ad eundem deferendum. 

105. Item j pannus de blodio serico radiato et poudrato cum diuersis auibus et floribus pro celatura sepulcri domini. 

106. Item j pannus rubeus de panno ad aurum poudrato cum auibus et floribus de dono domini comitis Bukyngham.³ 

107. Item j pannus albus de panno ad aurum radiatus ex transverso. 

108. Item j pannus rubeus de panno ad aurum poudrato cum floribus aureis et in parte viridibus. 

109. Item j pannus blodius de panno ad aurum cum diuersis ymaginibus aureis mantellatis super griffones equitantibus. 

110. Item j pannus rubeus de panno ad aurum cum leonibus nigris mantellatis. 

111. Item ij panni linei qui in principalibus festis in choro explicantur ad capas superponendas continentest in longitudine quilibet per [...] vlnas et dimidiam.⁴ 

112. Item j jupa rubei veluetti [...] de dono vxoris ducis Exon⁵ (inde facta sunt dua vestimenta). 

113. Item xxij cape de panno serico rubeo et nigro de dono Henrici regis⁶ [...] 

114. Item ij panni aurei rubei et albi de dono ducis Norfolc'.⁷ 

115. Item j *mantellum de dono ducis Glocestrie⁸ *inde factum frontellum pro ... ... et j mantellum comitis Northumbrie.⁹

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¹ After the Mass of Maundy Thursday the Blessed Sacrament was taken to a special niche or alcove usually on the north side of the altar, which was called "the Lord's Sepulchre", and placed there, watch being kept before it. It was taken back to the High Altar on Easter Day. The construction of the Sepulchre is described by Dr. Roberts, op. cit., p. 92.

² Samite was a costly silk woven with six threads (Low Latin, "exametum") on the warp of the texture. Red was the usual colour and it was largely reserved for use in church. The cloth was intended as a canopy.

³ The earlier title of Thomas of Woodstock before he became Duke of Gloucester.

⁴ When the number of clergy was great and the church wealthy in vestments this linen cloth was spread in the middle of the choir and heaped with a pile of copes. By this method the clergy could easily get at the copes before they walked forth in procession. (Rock, II. 40.) The length was 8 yards and 6 inches.
103. One cloth of cloth-of-gold, striped with red and blue colours, for the Lord’s Sepulchre.¹

104. One cloth of red samite² embroidered with the image of the Trinity in majesty, with the four figures of the Evangelists, standing round Him, and with four red staves for carrying the same.

105. One cloth of blue silk striped and powdered with various birds and flowers for covering the Sepulchre of the Lord.

106. One red cloth of cloth-of-gold, powdered with birds and flowers, the gift of the lord Earl of Buckingham.³

107. One white cloth of cloth-of-gold, striped transversely.

108. One red cloth of cloth-of-gold, powdered with golden flowers, and in one part with green flowers.

109. One blue cloth of cloth-of-gold, with various mantelled golden figures riding on griffins.

110. One red cloth of cloth-of-gold, with black mantelled lions.

111. Two linen cloths which, on principal feast days, are laid out in the choir to put copes on, containing each in length ... six ells and a half.⁴

112. One red velvet gown [...] the gift of the wife of the duke of Exeter,⁵ (two vestments were made from it).

113. Twenty-two copes of red and black silk cloth, the gift of King Henry⁶ [...] [....]

114. Two cloths-of-gold, red and white, the gift of the Duke of Norfolk.⁷

115. *One mantle, the gift of the Duke of Gloucester⁸ *(a frontal for ... was made from it) and one mantle of the Earl of Northumberland.⁹

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¹ John Holand was Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, one of the Lords Counter-appellant of Richard II; slain in a rising against Henry IV at Christmas, 1399. His wife was Elizabeth, second child of John of Gaunt. On Exeter’s death she married Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, K.G., and died 1425.

² King Henry IV, 1399—1413.

³ The first Duke, see above.

⁴ Thomas of Woodstock. See above.

⁵ Henry Percy, 1342-1408. Made K.G. in 1366. A partisan of the Duke of Lancaster; created Earl and earl-marshall in 1377. To him Henry IV largely owed the success of his attempt on the crown. In Henry’s reign Northumberland tried to end the continuous Scotch forays, but moved by Henry’s lack of support, rebelled against him, and was ultimately slain in a rising at the age of 66.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

JOCALIA ET RELIQIUE INFRA TABULAM1 SUMMI ALTARIS


117. Item j crux de ligno dominico3 ornata saphiriscum iij ymaginibus eburneis stantibus super fundum auri habens pedem aureum de plate cum ymagine cuiusdam mortui resurgentis inter quem pedem et crucem est vnus berillus.

118. Item j crux pulcra argentea deaurata et aymellata cum iij ymaginibus et vno pede plano argento et aymellata.

119. Item j feretrum de berillo argenteum deauratum cum j cruce et iij ymaginibus in medio et passio Sancti Stephani de retro habens in summitate ymaginem Salvatoris obturatam berillo cum ij angelis super pedem deferentibus dictum feretrum inter manus corundem quorum ala vnius deficit et alterius brachium frangitur et pomeum deficit super Crucifixum.

120. Item Salutacio Beate Marie Virginis4 argentea et deaurata stans in pede argenteo deaurato et aymellato de viridi cum j olla in medio cuius medium est de cristallo in qua continetur pars lactis Beate Marie Virginis5 in cuius olle summitate sunt frondes liliorum Virides in pede cuius [erasure] supportantur et j flos deficit.

1 The Table was a large Reredos of alabaster rising from the east side of the Altar. In it were niches or compartments for the various shrines and monstrances. It had two leaves which could be shut, thus turning the reredos into a cupboard. It was made—at a cost of 300 marks (£200) —at Nottingham, and it needed eighty horses and ten carts with twenty men to bring it to Windsor. (St. John Hope, Windsor Castle, 1, p. 201.) The Relics kept within this Table, together with those constantly exposed and those kept normally in the Aerary (see below, Nos. 142—164), were solemnly exposed, censcd and venerated on St. John the Baptist’s Day (24 June) and on the Feast of Relics.

2 A relic of the True Cross (see note 3 below) which was “the national palladium of Wales” in the thirteenth century. It was captured by Edward I in 1282 and taken to Westminster Abbey. In the reign of Edward II it was kept in the Tower, and by 1352 it had been given to St. George’s by Edward III and became their most precious possession, to which pilgrimage was made. (See “Croes Naid”, a detailed account of its history by Mrs. W. Coombe Tennant in Report of Friends of St. George’s for 1943, pp. 5 ff., also Plates II and III.) Visits to the Cross on principal feast days and on those of St. George, the Exaltation of the Cross, St. Stephen and St. Edward were rewarded by Papal indulgences.
Plate IV: (a) Coloured roof boss in the easternmost bay of the south aisle. It shows King Edward IV and Bishop Richard Beauchamp kneeling either side of the Cross GIPH.

(b) An angel holding a Celtic cross, presumably the Cross GIPH. From the choir of angels surrounding the east window. The angel is amongst those on the south side.
JEWELS AND RELICS WITHIN THE TABLE\(^1\) OF THE HIGH ALTAR

116. One noble cross called Gneth,\(^2\) in which there are seven various stones missing of the same type as those set in the same cross, of which six are placed there once more and one is lost. And in the foot of the same cross there are eleven pearls lacking and three small emeralds on the edges. Three tops of pinnacles are wanting, and two other pinnacles are delivered as broken.

117. One cross of the wood of Our Lord’s Cross,\(^3\) set with sapphires with three ivory figures standing on the gold base, having a foot of gold plate, with the figure of One rising from the dead, and between the foot and the cross is a beryl.

118. One fine silver-gilt and enamelled cross, with three figures and with one foot of plain silver and enamel.

119. One silver-gilt shrine of beryl with one cross and three figures in the middle and the martyrdom of St. Stephen on the back, having on the top the figure of the Saviour covered with beryl with two angels above the foot, bearing the aforesaid shrine between their hands, of which the wing of one is missing and the arm of the other is broken, and the knob is missing above the Crucifix.

120. A silver and gilt Salutation of the Blessed Virgin Mary\(^4\) standing on a silver-gilt and green-enamelled foot with one small pot in the middle, of which the centre part is of crystal. In it is contained part of the milk of the Blessed Virgin Mary.\(^5\) On the summit of this vessel are green leaves of lilies. In the foot of which (erasure) are supported, and one flower is missing.

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\(^{1}\) St. Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, is said to have been directed in a dream to search at Jerusalem for the cross on which Our Lord was crucified. In 327 A.D. Helena dug on Mount Calvary and was rewarded by finding a sepulchre and three crosses near it. Many minute splinters were taken from it and enshrined in gold and silver as relics. The day of the finding or “invention” of the Holy Cross was made a feast day about A.D. 330.

\(^{2}\) Showing the figures of the Angel Gabriel and Our Lady (St. Luke, i, 26 ff).

\(^{3}\) Sir John Mandeville says that at Bethlehem “gaste besyde this chirche of Seynt Nicholas where oure Lady rested hire, after she was lyghted of our Lord, and for as meche as sche hed to meche mylk in hire Pappes that greved hire, sche mylked hem on the rede stones of marble, so that the traces may yet be sene in the Stones alle whyte”. (Ed. Halliwell, p. 71.) Dr. Rock in his MS. notes on the 1534 Inventory says that the likelihood is that the pilgrims washed these white stains on the red marble with milk, and bringing it home called it, the milk of Blessed Mary.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

121. Item j salarium nobile argenteum deauratum cum lapidibus preciosis cuius fundus et cooperculum sunt de iaspide rubio in cuius cooperculo deficit j lapis.

122. Item ij tabernacula argentea deaurata boni operis plena diuersis reliquiis stantes super pedes de lataino deaurato et in fine j deficit pinnaculum et in summitate alterius deficiunt iij pomella tabernaculorum.

123. Item j tabula nobilis cum ij foliis deauratis et aymellatis cum ymagine Crucifixi Marie Johannis et gesina cum pomelliis [erasure] tamen in aymellacione deficit infra et extra aliqualiter.

124. Item j tabernaculum pulcrum cum iiiij or columnis de berillo ad modum carceris factum in quo est ymago Daniel cum ij leonibus extra quod stant angelus ex vna parte et propheta ex altera in cuius summitate est ymago Beate Marie Virginis cum Pueru in manibus stans super pedes argenteos deauratos et aymellatos de viridi et ornatos diuersis lapidibus in cuius superficie deficit pinnaculum.


126. Item j ymago Sancti Jacobi argentea deaurata cum mantello et capello scopulato ad modum peregrini tenens quandam partem coste sue inter manus suas.

127. Item j angelus argenteus deauratus cum corona aurea et lapidibus preciosis cum ij spinis de corona domini cuius j ala frangitur.

1 St. James was buried in the East, but the legend is that his body was taken to N.W. Spain. When the vessel containing St. James's body was passing a village on the coast of Portugal, a man and his horse were miraculously rescued from drowning. On emerging from the sea, both man and horse were covered with scallop-shells from the Galician beach. St. James's body was taken, according to the legend, to Compostella, where it was discovered in the ninth century. Pilgrims there adopted the scallop-shell as their badge in honour of the first miracle worked by St. James.
121. One fine silver-gilt Salt, with precious stones of which the base and cover are of red jasper. One stone is missing from the cover.

122. Two silver-gilt reliquaries of good work, full of various relics standing on latten-gilded feet. One pinnacle is lacking from the top of one, and three knobs of the monstrance from the top of the other.

123. One fine Table with two gilt leaves enamelled with the representation of the Crucifix, of Mary and of John, and the Nativity with bosses [erasure]. However, it is somewhat wanting in enamel within and without.

124. One fine reliquary with four beryl columns, made in the fashion of a prison, in which is the figure of Daniel with two lions. Outside stand an angel on one side and a prophet on the other. On the top is the figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary standing, with the Boy in her hands, upon silver-gilt feet, which are enamelled in green and decorated with various stones. A pinnacle is lacking from the structure.

125. One fine reliquary of which the foot stands above four lions, with the figure of Saint George killing the Dragon, Our Lady in childbed, and the figure of Joseph. It is enclosed by two enamelled panels with the figure of Saint John the Baptist standing in the same reliquary, and above him, the figure of the Trinity with two angels. At the summit there is a Crucifix with two gilt figures and (ornamented) with various precious stones on all sides. From these seven pearls are lacking and another column near the side and one column on the side of Saint George.

126. One silver-gilt figure of St. James with a cloak and a hood escalloped like a pilgrim’s, holding part of his rib between his hands.

127. One silver-gilt angel with a golden crown and precious stones, with two thorns of the crown of Our Lord of which one wing is broken.

Every great church had many relics of Our Lord’s Passion. Other examples of Dominical relics are provided by the Canterbury Inventories: “De sepulcro Domini”, “Spina de Corona domini”, “de Columpna ad quam ligatus erat” (this was quite a frequent relic), “de mensa ubi cenavit dominus”, “de Palma olive” and “de lapide super quem angelus sedebat super monumentum”. True or false, these relics must have given a greater immediacy and reality to the preaching of the Passion.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

128. Item iij angeli stantes et portantes feretrum de berillo ad imponendum corpus Christi\(^1\) in cuius summitate est j crux argentea deaurata et aymellata cum iij imaginibus et j angelus genuflectans coram dicto feretro tenens paruum vas de berillo pro reliquijs imponendis quorum j ala frangitur\(*\) *deficit*.

129. Item j angelus argenteus deauratus tenens vas oblongum de berillo pro reliquijs imponendis.

130. Item iij angeli vnius forme argentei deaurati cum alis aymellatis quilibet eorum tenens berillum in manu sua.

131. Item iij angeli parui argentei deaurati genuflectantes in manibus suis candelabra portantes cum alis extensis quorum j frangitur et alia *deficit*.

132. Item j vas oblongum argenteum et deauratum cum lapidibus preciosis continens quandam cuspidem vnius clauui Domini in qua *deficit* j saphirus et vij margarite in cooperculo et fere in medio frangitur.

133. Item j sciphus argenteus deauratus qui fuit Sancti Martini\(^2\) cum cooperculo et cum aymellacione in fundo de Sancto Martino in quo scipho continetur quedam pars cranii Sancti Bartholomei.\(^3\)

134. Item j sciphus de ouo grifonis\(^4\) cum cooperculo *eiusdem materie* argenteo de nouo facto cum pede argenteo deaurato et ligaturis deauratis similiter *in cuius cooperculo sunt* \*[erasure] in quo scipho continetur quedam pars cranii Sancti Thome\(^5\) apostoli.

135. Item j vas oblongum de berillo clausum ex vtraque parte cum angelo et j crux desuper et arme Sancti Georgij in quo continentur iij ossa.

136. Item j tabula argentea deaurata de dono Edwardi regis\(^6\) quam habuit ex dono episcopi Lincoln\(^7\) sana et integra in qua continetur vas oblongum proxime supradictum.

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1 This was for processions of the Blessed Sacrament, of which there were several in the year.

2 Bishop and Confessor. A soldier who became Bishop of Tours. Died c. 397. Regarded as the patron of drinking and of reformed drunkards; a popular saint, to whom 174 pre-Reformation churches were dedicated in England alone.

3 One of the Twelve Apostles, who is supposed to have preached in either India or Arabia, and afterwards to have been crucified head downwards in Armenia, or possibly Cilicia.

54
128. Two angels standing and bearing a shrine of beryl for holding the body of Christ. On the top is a silver-gilt enamelled cross with three figures, and one angel kneeling in front of the said shrine, holding a small beryl vessel for putting relics in. One wing is broken is missing.

129. One silver-gilt angel holding an oblong beryl vessel for putting relics in.

130. Two angels of one pattern, silver-gilt, with enamelled wings. Each of them holds a beryl in his hands.

131. Two small silver-gilt angels kneeling and carrying candlesticks in their hands, with wings extended. One wing is broken, and another is missing.

132. One oblong silver and gilt vessel with precious stones, containing a point of the nail of the Lord. One sapphire is lacking, as well as seven pearls in the lid, and it is almost broken in the middle.

133. One silver-gilt cup which was St. Martin’s, with the lid, and with an enamel representation of St. Martin on the base. In the cup is contained a part of the skull of Saint Bartholomew.

134. One cup made of griffin’s egg, with a cover of the same material newly made of silver, with a silver-gilt foot, and with hinges likewise gilt. In the cup is a part of the skull of Saint Thomas the Apostle.

135. One oblong beryl vessel, closed at each end, with an angel and one cross above, and the arms of Saint George. In it are contained three bones.

136. One silver-gilt table, the gift of King Edward, which he received as a gift from the Bishop of Lincoln, whole and entire, in which is contained the oblong vessel mentioned immediately above.

4 Dr. Rock (op. cit., III, p. 332) notes how popular the griffin’s egg—really the ostrich’s egg—was in the Middle Ages. Their rarity made them valuable items of treasure in themselves, and sometimes they were hung up as offerings (as they are in Abyssinia to-day).

5 One of the Twelve; Parthia claimed to hold his relics.

6 King Edward III, 1327-1377.

7 Probably John Buckingham (Bp. 1363-97), Keeper of the Privy Seal to Edward III.
137. Item tabernaculum argentenum deauratum cum diversis
ymaginibus in eodem circumstantibus et campanile in
summitate in cuius campanili est campana vna cum iiij or
pinnaculis quorum j frangitur et j deficit et similiter deficiunt
plura folia circumquaque et stat super pedem de latano.

138. Item j tabernaculum argentenum deauratum cum berillo in
medio ad corpus Christi imponendum stans super pedem
argentenum deauratum [de dono] Thome comitis Bokyng-
hamem in quo 2° digit-i Sancti Georgij.

139. Item j vas de beryllo in medio et argenteum deauratum in vtroque
capite ad modum crisma[iorij] in quo continetur vnum os
Sancti Gerardi.

140. Item de dono Regis Henriici Quartj j ymago Beate Marie argentea
et deaurata in brachio dextro filium portantis cum j volucre
ludentem.

141. Item de dono eiusdem Regis ij phiale argentae et deaurata et
formate ad modum angelorum.

JOCALIA ET RELIQUE SEMPER STANTES SUPER SUMMUM ALTAR EXTRA
TABULAM

142. Item j tabula semper stans super summum altar' cum ij foliis
argenteis deauratis frectatis cum litteris ex vna parte et
j crucifixo pertractato in alio folio eiusdem et in alto
continentur diuere reliquie cuius dorsum ligneum habetur.

143. Item j brachium of plate argentea deaurata cum bordura
diuerorum lapidum pro reliquijs imponendis in euius bord-
durae deficit et in fundo hostium argentenum deficit.

1 Thomas of Woodstock: see note to No. 99.
2 St. George, martyr, was probably a soldier who died for the faith, c. 303.
The Crusaders brought the developed cult to the West, and from the thirteenth
century George has been the patron saint of England. After the Battle of Agincourt
Convocation, at the request of King Henry V, made St. George’s day a Greater
Double. The High Altar of the original chapel had been dedicated to Our Lady,
St. George and St. Edward; the Order of the Garter was dedicated to St. George
(but see Roberts, op. cit., p. 2) and a statue of St. George probably flanked the high
altar in both the original and the later Chapel. It is surprising then that there
were at first so few relics of St. George in the chapel. These two fingers were acquired
between 1384-85 and 1409; as well there were an arm bone (see No. 145 below), and
another bone (see No. 159 below), but no really big relic until the Emperor Sigismund
brought the Heart of St. George (together with a golden statue of St. George) as a
gift, when he was made K.G. in 1416. Canterbury had bones of St. George in 1315,
and Eton in 1455 had “the arme of seint George closid in silver” (James, Etoniana),
and a further relic. Dr. Wylie and Mr. Waugh, referring to the relics of St. George
at Windsor comment that “at Windsor they had only one of the saint’s bones, a
piece of his arm, and part of his skull, so that his heart was a very welcome present”.
(Henry V, vol. III, p. 14.) Dr. E. F. Jacob has recently repeated this list in Henry V
and the Invasion of France, but it is, in fact, incorrect. The skull bone was given by
137. A silver-gilt reliquary with various figures standing round and a bell-turret on the top in which is one bell. There are four pinnacles, one of which is broken, and one is lacking and also several leaves surrounding it are lacking. Its stand is of latten.

138. [One] silver-gilt reliquary with a beryl in the middle to hold the body of Christ. It stands on a silver-gilt pedestal. [The gift] of Thomas Earl of Buckingham. In it are two fingers of Saint George.

139. One vessel, of beryl in the middle, and silver-gilt at each end, in the shape of a chrismatory. In it is one bone of Saint Gerard.

140. The gift of King Henry the Fourth, one silver and gilt figure of the Blessed Mary, carrying the Son in her right arm, who is playing with a bird.

141. The gift of the same King, two cresses silver and gilt, made in the shape of angels.

JEWELS AND RELICS ALWAYS STANDING ON THE HIGH ALTAR OUTSIDE THE TABLE

142. One Table, always standing on the High Altar with two silver-gilt leaves, fretted with letters on one side, and with one crucifix portrayed on the same leaf, and containing in the other various relics. The back is made of wood.

143. One Arm of silver-gilt plate, with an edging of various stones, for holding relics. Three stones are lacking from the edge, and in the base a silver door is lacking.

the Emperor (see p. 166 below), and the two fingers had been acquired some time before his visit. Wylie and Waugh (ib.) record that the relics of the saint were shown to some Bohemian visitors in 1466 and were carried in procession every year down to the time of King Henry VIII.

3 St. Gerard, Confessor, was an Englishman who went on pilgrimage in the twelfth century to Palestine, and on his way back lived as a hermit with three companions in Mt. Gargano, in Italy. The place of his burial became a scene of miracles.

4 Possibly an allusion to the apocryphal story of Our Lord as a child having modelled some sparrows of clay and then endowed them with life.

5 These jewels and relics were thus standing in front of the great Table or Cupboard which contained items 116 to 141 above, and yet beyond the actual "mensa" of the altar. Of the four items three were arms (see note below), and the fourth the most important, a low Table, presumably like the great Table, but much smaller, and thus not obscuring the ornaments and relics kept "infra tabulam". The usual practice was to build a special step or ledge for the relics permanently displayed. Beside the three Arms, there would also be room for the display of specially appropriate relics on special feast days.

6 The Arm was an actual model of an arm, painted or decorated, in which was set the minute fragments of the arm-bone relic. Like most relics to-day, these were small, and almost invisible to the naked eye, so special mention is made of the arm bone of St. William of York, which could actually be seen.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

144. Item j brachium de plate argentea deaurata cum bordura lapidum et deficiunt iij lapides continens os brachij Sancti Willelmi Eboracensis\(^1\) quod potest videri.

145. Item j brachium de plate argentea cum bordura lapidum et deficiunt quamplures lapides continens quandam partem brachij Sancti Georgij.

146. Item j tabula lignea stans super paruum altar in parte boriali exopposito summo altari cum platis et ymaginibus cupreis deauratis continens passionem Sancti Georgij.\(^2\)

RELIQUIE NON INCLUSE

147. Item j feretrum ligneum ornatum cum plate argentea deaurata cum lapidibus veteris operis continens diversas reliquas videlicet j os de brachio Sancte Osythe\(^3\) et j os de brachio Sancti Ricardi\(^4\) j os de Sancta Margarita regina Scocie.\(^5\)

148. Item j os de Sancto Thoma de Hereford.\(^6\)

149. Item j os de Sancto Dauid.\(^7\)

150. Item j os de Sancto Wililmo anglic[o].\(^8\)

151. Item j os de Sancto Wililmo Eborum.\(^9\)

152. Item j pars maxillaris de Sancto Marco\(^10\) continens xijijdentes.

153. Item j os de Sancto Gerard\(^11\) quod est in tabula altaris.

\(^1\) Archbishop of York. Died 1154. He was buried in York Minster, and was canonised about 1226 as the result of miracles worked at his tomb. His relics were preserved at York till the eighteenth century, but then disappeared. His life and miracles are commemorated in the great St. William window of York, erected in 1421.

\(^2\) St. George was accused of being a Christian by the local Roman authorities, and condemned to death. It was believed that four different modes of putting him to death were attempted—torture, poisoned cups, cutting to pieces by two wheels armed with knives, and being cast into a cauldron of molten lead. All failed, so at last he was dragged through the streets and his head cut off. But the moment this was accomplished, says the Golden Legend (see No. 34 above), there came a fire from Heaven which burned up the magistrate and all he had. (See also note to No. 138 above.)

\(^3\) Virgin and Martyr, c. 675. According to legend she was daughter of a Mercian chief. She became a nun and founded a convent at “Chich”, on a creek of the Colne, near Clacton. In a Danish raid she was martyred. Her body was taken to Aylesbury, but afterwards brought back to Chich, where a priory of Austin Canons was established in the twelfth century. St. Paul’s had an arm bone of hers in 1295, and Ch. Ch. Canterbury had two other relics (in 1315).

\(^4\) There are many St. Richards, but this is undoubtedly Saint Richard, Bishop of Chichester, Confessor, died 1253, a great diocesan devoted to the conversion of his flock, who lived most austerely and travelled his diocese afoot. He was canonised in 1262, and his body was laid before the altar of St. Edmund in Chichester Cathedral. In 1276 it was translated to a tomb behind the High Altar, and the head was placed in a silver reliquary. The tomb was a principal place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages.
144. One Arm of silver-gilt plate, with a border of stones, and *three stones are missing*, containing an arm bone of Saint William of York\(^1\) which can be seen.

145. One arm of silver plate, with a border of stones, and *many stones are lacking*, containing a certain part of the arm of Saint George.

146. One wooden Table standing on the small altar on the North side, opposite to the High Altar, with plates and copper-gilt figures, containing the martyrdom of Saint George.

**UNENCLOSED RELICS**

147. One wooden shrine, decorated with silver-gilt plate, with stones, of old work, containing various relics, namely, one bone of the arm of Saint Osyth,\(^3\) and one bone of the arm of Saint Richard,\(^4\) one bone of Saint Margaret, Queen of Scotland.\(^5\)

148. One bone of Saint Thomas of Hereford.\(^6\)

149. One bone of Saint David.\(^7\)

150. One bone of Saint William the Englishman.\(^8\)

151. One bone of Saint William of York.\(^9\)

152. One part of the jaw-bone of Saint Mark\(^10\) containing thirteen teeth.

153. One bone of Saint Gerard,\(^11\) which is in the Table of the Altar.

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\(^1\) Died 1093. She did much to encourage religion in a barbarous period of Scotch history, instigating the holding of synods and the observance of holy days. She was canonised in 1250, and her body was placed in a shrine in Dunfermline. Her head survived the Reformation only to disappear at the end of the eighteenth century.

\(^2\) Thomas Cantelupe, Confessor, died 1282. A learned scholar—who was chancellor of Oxford—who defied and overcame the various marcher lords and Bishops who encroached on the rights and privileges of Hereford (for which Gilbert de Clare called him a “clericaster”). He was canonised in 1320. Tout (in the *D.N.B.*) says that long before this “his cultus had obtained a popularity second only, among recent English saints, to that of Thomas of Canterbury.”

\(^3\) Bishop and Confessor, died c. 601, “the great ornament and example of his age” (Gir.Cambr.), apostle of Wales. Pope Calixtus II is said to have approved his cultus in 1120. In 1398 Abp. Arundel ordered his feast to be kept throughout the province of Canterbury.

\(^4\) Confessor, died c. 1232. Chosen by St. Francis to occupy the place of John a Capella. He worked miracles, thereby earning the disfavour of Bro. Elias. He is called “Blessed”, but no evidence of his cult at Assisi could be found (Thurston).

\(^5\) See note to No. 144 above.

\(^6\) The tomb of St. Mark the Evangelist appears to have been venerated at Alexandria, but there was also a firm belief at Venice that his remains had been translated thither in the ninth century. From 1094 until 1811 the body lay in what is now the new crypt of St. Mark’s; then it was removed to the high altar.

\(^7\) See note to No. 139 above. These two items presumably refer to the same relic.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

154. Item j costa de vna virgine vndecim milium virginum.¹
155. Item j os de Sancto Mauricio² quod est in altari.
156. Item j os de Sancta Elizabeth.³
157. Item j costa de Sancto Vitale.⁴
158. Item de cerebro Sancto Eustachij.⁵
159. Item in loculo vno continentur j os de Sancto Georgio,⁶ de tabula cene domini, de tumba Marie Virginis, de sanguine Thome Cantuariensis.⁷
160. Item j lapis cum quo Beatus Stephanus lapidatus fuit.⁸
161. Item j pecten Beati Edmondii archiepiscopi.⁹
162. Item camisia Sancti Thome martyris.¹⁰
163. Item vna zona alba Sancti Johannis Euangelisti quam dedit Beate Marie.¹¹
164. Item parua pars cranij Sancti Thome Apostoli et de j candela Beate Virginis.¹²

¹ The first mention of these saints surviving is in an eighth century sermon. There and in a ninth century calendar they figure as "eleven virgin martyrs". In the following century they have become "eleven thousand", probably through an enormous scribal error. The lesson formerly read in England ascribed their martyrdom to 451 "when Attila and his Huns were retreating after their defeat in Gaul; having captured Cologne, then a flourishing Christian city, the first victims of their fury were Ursula and her British followers. A great burial mound was opened up at Cologne in 1155 which was supposed to be that of the virgins, and of others—even of a Pope—who suffered with them. There is a vast collection of their relics in St. Ursula’s church, Cologne (see Thurston). They appear in the modern Roman calendar as "St. Ursula and her Companions". In 1315 Ch. Ch. Canterbury had some of their bones, and Eton in 1445 possessed two skulls supposed to be from Cologne.

² Martyr, c. 287? • An officer of a Roman legion recruited from Egypt (the Theban Legion) who with his legion refused to sacrifice to the gods for the success of an expedition in the Rhone valley. They suffered themselves to be killed by the pagan legions—though this seems rather improbable. The scene of the martyrdom was said to be Agaunum, and here relics of the Theban legion are preserved in a sixth century reliquary. The St. George’s relic is highly honoured by being placed in the altar. Every altar required the presence of a relic before it was consecrated. The relic chosen was sealed up usually in a small opening in the front of the mensa of the altar. The military associations of St. Maurice probably caused his relic to be chosen for St. George’s, though it is hard to see why a relic of St. George himself was not chosen.

³ Saint Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow, Landgravine of Thuringia, died 1231. She led a life of devotion to the sick and suffering, dying at the age of 23. The miracles performed by her during her lifetime led to her canonisation in 1235. Her relics remained at Marburg from 1236 to 1539.

⁴ Saint Vitalis, Hermit, Confessor, died c. 740. Born in England or Wales, he built himself a hermitage in Brittany. He was buried in his cell, and the numbers of miracles wrought induced the monks of St. Philbert to translate the body to the monastery of Noirmoutier.
154. One rib of one virgin of the eleven thousand virgins.1
155. One bone of Saint Maurice,2 which is in the altar.
156. One bone of Saint Elizabeth.3
157. One rib of Saint Vitalis.4
158. Part of the brain of Saint Eustace.5
159. In a chest are contained one bone of Saint George,6 part of the Table of the Lord’s Supper, part of the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, some of the blood of Thomas of Canterbury.7
160. One stone with which Blessed Stephen was stoned.8
161. One comb of Blessed Edmund the Archbishop.9
162. The shirt of Saint Thomas the Martyr.10
163. A white girdle of Saint John the Evangelist which he gave to Blessed Mary.11
164. A small part of the skull of Saint Thomas the Apostle, and part of one candle of the Blessed Virgin.12

6 Saint Eustace and Companions, martyrs under the Emperor Hadrian, 118. Legend tells that Eustace saw a stag coming towards him, with a crucifix between its horns; he heard a voice telling him that he was to suffer much for Christ’s sake. For refusing to sacrifice to the gods he was martyred. The church of Saint Eustachio in Rome existed in 827, and claims to possess the relics of the saint. Other relics are said to be at Saint-Denis and at Saint-Eustache in Paris. Ch. Ch. Canterbury possessed a relic in 1315. St. Eustace is patron of the city of Madrid and of hunters.

7 Thomas Becket, Bishop, Martyr. Died 1170. Martyred in Canterbury by four knights; King Henry II later did public penance for the murder. Thomas was canonised in 1172, and immediately became the most popular of English saints. Henry VIII later took strong measures to extirpate his cult. Most of the relics of St. Thomas were, of course, in Canterbury Cathedral.

8 See notes to Nos. 138 and 145 above.

9 Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, died 1240. “One of the most experienced doctors of the interior life” of his day, although the greater part of his life—like Cantilupe’s—was filled with quarrels with both the King and the Cardinal Legate. Eventually he fled to the Cistercian abbey of Pontigny, where his body is still enshrined. He was canonised in 1246. The Comb was one of the appliances used at solemn High Mass. If a Bishop pontificated “the deacon and subdeacon combed his hair as soon as his sandals had been put on his feet, while sitting on his faldstool; if a priest celebrated, the same office of the comb was done for him as he sat within his niched seat” in the sedilia. (Rock, Church of Our Fathers, II, 103-4.)

10 St. Thomas of Canterbury (see note 7 above). This relic was no mere scrap of material, for in July 1388 it was entrusted to the laundress [or washing.

11 Recalling the life of Our Lady and St. John together, presumed to follow the word from the Cross (St. John 19, 26-27). This relic should be distinguished from that possessed by Westminster Abbey, c. 1443, described by Flete as the girdle “quam ipsa propriis manibus operata est ut utesurabatur, atque sancto Thomae apostolo in assumptione sua dimissi” (Hist. Westminster, p. 70, ed. 1909).

THE INVENTORY OF 1384

MORSUS

165. Item j morsus argentus deauratus et aymellatus cuius medio salutacio angelica extat cum armis Comitis Warwych.  
166. Item j morsus argenteus deauratus cum salutacione angelica in tabernaculis pulcriter dispositis cuius angeli deficit ala sinistra et in lilio deficit j flus.  
167. Item j morsus argenteus deauratus cum diversis lapidibus cum ymagine Trinitatis sculpta in medio j lapidis qui vocatur Camahu in quo deficit vnus lapis.  
168. Item j morsus triangularis argenteus deauratus cuius medium est aymellatum in quo sedet ymago vnus regis inter arbores.  
169. Item j morsus nobilis argenteus deauratus lapidibus ornatus circumquaque in cuius medio est lapis Camahu in quo sculptur ymago j prophete in quo deficit vnus lapis. Item deficit alius paruos lapis v labid et vna margarita iiiij lapides et quinque margarite et ij pinnacula et alia liberantur fracta.

CALICES

170. Item j calix nobilis aureus in cuius pede deficiunt ij rubei baleis et j saphirus (v lapides) cum j patena nobili aurea cum perles et lapidibus preciosius ornata et cum j cocleare aureo habente vnam margaritam grossam in summitate eisdem.  
171. Item vij ali calices deaurati cum patenis ad eosdem et cum j cocleare argenteo quorum j frangitur in pede et vna patena similiter (modo do nouo reparatur).

CORPORALIA

172. Item xj corporalia (deficiunt duo vnum oneratur Edmundus Clowyle) quorum vnum magnum pro maiori calice aureo cum repositorio bono ornato cum perles.  
173. Item j de ale et j de Rauindale.

1 The Morse, although simply the clasp of the cope, and usually affixed to the cope and not inventorized separately, became, during the later Middle Ages, one of the most highly decorated ornaments of the church. Windsor is relatively poor in morses, compared with a church like Canterbury with forty-five richly decorated.
2 St. Luke 1, 26 ff.
3 See the note to No. 91.
4 The Lily, symbol of purity, is always included in representations of the salutation of Our Lady.
MORSES

165. One silver-gilt and enameled morse, in the midst of which is an Angelic Salutation, with the arms of the Earl of Warwick.

166. One silver-gilt morse, with the Angelic Salutation beautifully disposed in canopied niches. The left wing of the angel is missing, and one flower is missing from the lilies.

167. One silver-gilt morse with various stones. The figure of the Trinity is carved in the middle of one stone, which is called a Cameo. One stone in it is lacking.

168. One triangular silver-gilt morse with an enameled centre showing the figure of a king between trees.

169. One fine silver-gilt morse decorated with stones, in the midst of which is a stone Cameo, on which is carved the figure of a prophet, from which there is one stone missing. Another small stone is missing, five stones and one pearl, five stones and five pearls and two pinnacles and the other two pinnacles are delivered as broken.

CHALICES

170. One fine golden chalice, from the foot of which are missing two red balasses and one sapphire (five stones), with one fine golden paten ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and with one golden spoon having one great pearl on the top.

171. Seven other gilt chalices with patens for them, and with one silver spoon of which one is broken in the foot and one paten similarly.

CORPORAL-CLOTHS

172. Eleven Corporal-cloths (two are lacking; for one Edmund Clovyle is responsible) of which there is one great cloth for the greater gold chalice, with one good case ornamented with pearls.

173. One from another (?) and one from Ravendale.

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6 The mediaeval representation of the Trinity was usually the Father seated, holding a Crucifix between His knees, with a Dove above.

7 A spoon for mixing the water with the Sacramental wine.

8 See note to No. 40 above.
Paxille

174. Item j paxilla nobilis argentea deaurata et aymellata cum ymaginibus Crucifixi Marie et Johannis. Et habet in summitate iij pomella quorum j deficit cum ij scuticis in vtroque latere pendentibus quorum j deficit.

175. Item j paxilla ferialis de plate argenteo et deaurato valde debili cum ymagine Beate Marie in eadem impressa.*

Candelabra¹

176. Item ij candelabra argentea cum berilisin medio ex[iste]ntibus.

177. Item iij candelabra argentea cum pomella deaurata aliquidere defectiua.²

178. Item j candelabrum argenteum ad modum crucis factum pro candela benedicta in die Purificacionis apportanda³ *et frangitur in medio ex vna parte.*

179. Item ij candelabra deaurata de dono Ducis Lancastrie⁴ cum iij scuticis et armis eiusdem ducis pendentibus in summitate cuiuslibet et iij fixis in pede.

Turribularia

180. Item ij turribularia argentea de bono opere et deaurata quorum deficit pinnaculum in vno (*et j draco* j draco frangitur et in atio deficit vij pinnacula).

181. Item ij alia turribularia argentea et deaurata et de vna secta valde defectiua in cathenis et ligaturis et fenestris eorundem.

Naues

182. Naues ij sunt j argentea et altera deaurata et argentea *frangitur in pede* cum vno cocleari argenteo.⁵

Crucies

183. Item j crux argentea et deaurata in cuius pede extat salutacio Beate Marie et iiiij Euygeniste in iiiij partibus eiusdem dispositi et in medio ymago Dei Crucifixi cum ymaginibus Sancte Marie et Sancti Johannis.

¹ A total of seven candlesticks is very few according to modern standards, but in the Middle Ages it was seldom that more than two candlesticks were set on the altar, though others might be placed round the altar, in front of the statue of Our Lady or on the pulpitum. On certain great festivals, however, many candles were burnt, standing not in candlesticks but on piicket and sconces. From about 1388 the king made a habit of presenting a quantity of wax to be burned on St. George’s Day. There was usually enough to make at least four torches (weighing from 7 to 11 lbs. each) and a number of candles besides. On Candlemas, too, a great quantity of wax was consumed. (See note ³ below.)

² The group of church ornaments mentioned in this part of the Inventory seem in curiously poor repair. One pax is broken, another worn; three of the original five candlesticks are broken; three of the four thuribles need mending; the foot of one
PAXES
174. One fine silver-gilt pax, enamelled with figures of the Crucifix, Mary and John. And it has on the top three bosses, of which one is lacking, with two escutcheons hanging down on each side, of which one is lacking.

175.*One pax for ferias of silver and gilt plate, very fragile, with the figure of Blessed Mary worked in relief on it.*

CANDLESTICKS¹
176. Two silver candlesticks with beryls set in the middle.
177. Two silver candlesticks with a gilt boss in some degree defective.²
178. One silver candlestick made in the shape of a cross, for carrying the blessed candle on the day of the Purification.³ *It is broken in the middle on one side.*

179. Two gilt candlesticks, the gift of the Duke of Lancaster,⁴ with three shields and arms of the same duke hanging from the top of each, and three fixed on the foot.

THURIBLES
180. Two silver thuribles of good workmanship, and gilded, of which one pinnacle is lacking in one (*and one dragon,* one dragon is broken and in the other seven pinnacles are missing).
181. Two other silver and gilt thuribles and of the same set. They are very defective in chains and clasps and panes of glass.

SHIPS
182. Two ships, one of silver and the other gilt and silver. *It is broken in the foot *with one silver spoon.⁵

CROSSES
183. One silver and gilt cross, in the foot of which is the Salutation of the Blessed Mary, and four Evangelists placed in the four parts of it, and in the middle, the figure of God Crucified, with the figures of Saint Mary and Saint John.

Ship is broken, and the face of one processional cross is nearly broken. This is all in keeping with the condition of the college reported in the Chancellor's Visitations and with the fact that in 1390 the chapel was stated to be well-nigh ruinous and falling to the ground.

³ For Candlemas, 2 February. Candles were blessed and carried in procession in remembrance of the words of Simeon at the Purification of Our Lady, "to be a Light to lighten the Gentiles". In 1364, 112 lbs. of wax was bought for Candlemas. The candlestick inventorized here had cost 45s. in 1378 (Roberts, op. cit., p. 89).

⁴ See note to No. 90 above.

⁵ The ship was an incense vessel made in the shape of a ship, or boat, and the spoon was needed to put the incense into the thurible where it was burnt.
184. Item duo cruces processionales de cupro deaurato quorum vna in superficie fere frangitur et ij alie cruces per Mass-yngham empte de cupro deaurato.

PHIOLE
185. Item ij phiole de berillo (vtreque indigent reperacione) ligate cum argento deaurato de bono opere.
186. Item ij alie phiole argentee deaurarete cum lapidibus et perles multipliciter defectiue.
187. Item ij alie phiole argentee pro ferialibus diebus cum pedibus et coopertorij nouiter factis.

PELUES
188. Item ij pelues argentee deaurate quorum vna frangitur in margine.
189. Item j vas argenteum pro aqua benedicta imponenda cum j aspersorio argenteo (*frangitur in pede* defectiu).
190. Item ij pelues argentee deaurate bontunate cum floribus in medio ex dno ducis Norfolk.

SUPERALTARIA
191. Item iiij (vij) superaltaria vnde vnum de jaspide lapide argento ligato et deaurato (et j de alabastro) et alia *iiij* (v) de marmore.

MITRA PRO EPISCOPO PUEORORUM
192. Item mitra bona ornata lapidibus preciosis [*et perles ...... ] Sancti Johannis Baptistete et [...] Sancti Laurencij*.
193. Item ij paria cirothecarum vnde vnum par sine apparatu et aliud cum ij nochis.
194. Item ij paria sotularium et j par sandalarum [sic].
195. Item j alba j amictus de vestimento archangelorum cum ij rochetis.
196. Item j baculus pastoralis depictus fere nullius valoris.

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1 John de Massingham, Rector of Whitstable, Kent, 1374; Canon of Windsor, 1376-1408.
2 Between 1370 and 1384 the Precentor had bought ten cruets; a pair for the second altar costing 5d., six bought together for 1s. 6d., and a bronze pair for 8d. Probably the six recorded here are those which cost 1s. 6d.
3 "The usual English custom seems to have been to use, not a ewer and a basin, but two basins for the washing of the hands of the celebrant. Water was poured from the one to the other, and sometimes had a spout at the side for the purpose." (Micklethwaite, S.P.E.S., Vol. II, p. 317.) The towel for wiping the celebrant’s hands after the washing is noted below (see No. 233).
4 The people were sprinkled with Holy Water at the beginning of High Mass; Holy Water might also be used at the blessing or consecration of material objects.
5 See notes to Nos. 9, 11 and 86 above.
184. Two processional crosses of copper-gilt of which one has the face almost broken, and two other crosses of copper-gilt bought by Massyngham.

Cruets
185. Two cruets of beryl (both lack repair) encased with silver-gilt of good workmanship.
186. Two other silver-gilt cruets with stones and pearls in various ways imperfect.
187. Two other silver cruets for ferial days with the feet and covers newly made.

Basins
188. Two silver-gilt basins of which one is broken at the rim.
189. One silver vessel for holding Holy Water with one silver sprinkler. (*It is broken in the foot, imperfect.*)
190. Two silver-gilt basins with a knob of flowers in the middle, the gift of the duke of Norfolk.

Super-altars
191. *Four* (seven) superaltars of which one is of jasper stone, set in silver and gilt (and one of alabaster) and the other *three* (five) of marble.

Mitre for the Boy Bishop
192. A good mitre ornamented with precious stones [*and pearls] (.. .) of Saint John the Baptist and [...] of Saint Lawrence*.
193. Two pairs of gloves of which one pair is without decoration and the other with two buttons.
194. Two pairs of shoes and one pair of sandals.
195. One alb, one amice, of the archangels’ vestment, with two rochetts.
196. One painted pastoral staff, practically of no value.

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6 The super-altar was “always made of some precious costly marble, and beside its frame of wood, was encased in gold or silver, and rested upon four feet ... it was usual in great churches to place it upon the high altar ... to show ... a deep reverence towards the holy sacrifice, to render honour to the festival then being kept, and to proclaim the dignity of the prelate who was there celebrating”. (Rock, op. cit., I, p. 106.)
7 On St. Nicholas’ Day, 6th December, and also on Holy Innocents Day (or Childermas), 28th December, it was customary in cathedral and collegiate churches for a choir boy to be installed as bishop and to hold rule in the services for that day, the seniors sitting in the boys’ stalls and vice versa. The boy was fully dressed as a bishop and took his part in the choir offices, though not at the altar, and preached a sermon. Sandals and gloves, as well as staff and mitre, were essential parts of a bishop’s attire.
197. *Item j mitra bona cum diversis lapidibus in qua deficiunt iij lapides.*

**Pixides**

198. *Item j pixis nobilis eburneus garnitus cum laminibus argenteis deauratis cum pede pleno leopardis et lapidibus preciosis habens coopertorium argenteum deauratum cum bordura de saphiris in cuius summitate stat figura Crucifixi cum Maria et Johanne garnita cum perles cum iij cathenis in pomello argenteo deaurato et vna longa cathena argentea per quam dependet et extat longitudinis trium virgarum in quo deficiunt iij saphiri et iij baleys et xiiij perles.

199. *Item in cista ferrea cum diversis clavibus j pixis de berillo pro corpore Christi imponendo aliqualiter fracta.*

200. *Item j pixis de eburneo gemellato argenteo cuuius coopertorium frangitur.*

201. *Item j pixis de cupro pro corpore Christi imponendo cum cathena de eadem secta cum duabus canapis videlicet maior et minori.*

**Crismatatorium**

202. *Item j crismatatorium argenteum cum iij ampullis argenteis in eodem contentis.*

**Campana**

203. *Item j campana argentea ad pulsand coram corpore Christi in visitacione infirmorum.*

**Baculi**

204. *Item j baculus pro precentore in choro ligatus in quinque locis cum puncto argenteo in fine habens in summitate eiusdem vnam partem eburneam ex transverso cum cristallo in finibus.*

205. *Item iij baculi de j secta pro rectoribus chori in principalibus.*

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1 The Pyx, or vessel for holding the Blessed Sacrament, usually hung in front of the High Altar from beneath a silken canopy. The canopy was formed by a narrow hoop of silver or gold from which a veil hung down. See *English Church Furniture* (Cox and Harvey), pp. 39-45.

2 Written over an erasure.

3 The ampulla was a small vessel used for holding holy oil. The vessel used at the Coronation of English Sovereigns, in the form of an eagle, is called "ampulla" in the rubrics.

4 When a priest took the Blessed Sacrament to a sick person he carried it in a pyx, and an acolyte walked before him, ringing a bell, to warn passers-by to kneel as the Blessed Sacrament passed.
197. One good mitre with various stones, in which three stones are lacking.

**Pyxes**

198. One fine ivory pyx, garnished with silver-gilt plates, with a stand full of leopards and precious stones, having a silver-gilt cover with a border of sapphires. On the top stands the figure of the Crucified with Mary and John, garnished with pearls. There are three chains to the silver-gilt boss, and one long silver chain on which it hangs and is three yards long. From it there are two sapphires and one balass² missing, and fourteen pearls.

199. In an iron chest with various keys there is one pyx of beryl for holding the Body of Christ, to some extent broken.

200. One pyx of ivory set with gems and silver of which the cover is broken.

201. One copper pyx for holding the Body of Christ, with a chain of the same (metal), with two pyx-veils, namely for a greater and a lesser.

**Chrismatory**

202. One silver chrismatory with three silver ampullae³ included in it.

**Bell**

203. One silver bell to ring before the Body of Christ in the visitation of the sick.⁴

**Staves**

204. One staff for the Precentor⁵ in choir, bound in five places, with a silver point on the tip, having on the top a cross piece of ivory with crystal for end-pieces.

205. Two staves of one set for the rulers of the choir⁶ on principal feast days.

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² The Cantor or Precentor was the second in dignity after the Dean according to Sarum use, and sat in the first stall on the Gospel or North side, which thus was called “Cantoris”. It was his duty to arrange and supervise the singing of the services. The wand he needed both for ceremonial movements, and, still more for pointing to singers and indicating when they should begin.

⁵ The Rulers of the Choir were priests who acted as the deputies of the Precentor; they stood on each side in the middle of the choir and wore silk copes. On “double” feasts there were four rulers, two on each side; two “principales” and two “secundarii”. The rulers were of importance; they were censed first after the officiant, and received the kiss of peace first in the choir. (See Frere, Use of Sarum, I, passim and Index.) The heads of two staves are illustrated in Chambers Divine Worship, p. 42.
206. Item ij baculi pro rectoribus secundarijs non vnius secte quorum
 vnus frangitur (deficit vnius baculus et ij indigent reparacione
et ij baculi harnizati cum berillis).

**Parure**

207. Item ij parure j stola j fanona poudrate cum auro et perles
et lapidibus preciosis in auro cum spaul[is] ij maniculi
de eadem secta.

208. Item j collarium quasi superamictus preciosum cum xij
saphiris grossis et x emiraudis positis in trifoliiis aureis vna
cum perles per totum mixtis.

209. Item j parura pro tuaillis altaris gobernata de armis et losingis.

210. Item j stola j fanona j amictus ij maniculi ij parure pro albis
de vna secta gobernati de armis et losingis bluettis de perles
in auro.

211. Item ij parure de vestimento bubonum pro amictibus.

212. Item ij parure albe de panno ad aurum vnius secte pro
amictibus.

**Pecia**

213. Item j pecie blodij veluetti cum *xxx* (xxvij quorum iij in
cap’) aquilis broidatis in eadem de auro.

214. Item j alia pecia eiusdem secte continens *quinque* (ijj et
ij dimidias) aquilas.

215. Item ij pecie de vestimento archangelorum continentes *vij* (xj)
arangeli [sic].

216. Item *iiij* (unde deficiunt iij) pec’ rubei veluetti.

217. **Una stola cum nodis** j cingulum de nigro serico j penula de
tartaryn blodio pro cap’.

**Auricularia**

218. Item j bonum auriculare de blodio samito broidatum cum ij
aquilis aureis dispositis in medio eiusdem et dierse arme
diiersorum dominorum ex vtraque parte earundem disposite
et broidate cum tali scriptura Ihesu est amor meus.

219. Item j auriculare de blodio veluetto broidatum cum aquilis
aureis.

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1 The apparels of the alb were sometimes worn hanging from the neck instead
of being sewn on, but the apparels mentioned here are not provided with the requisite
strings.

2 The collar mentioned here is really one of these removable apparels which
would be worn over the amice.

3 These pieces of cloth were for hanging in the choir.
206. Two staves for the secondary rulers, not of one set. One of them is broken. (One staff is missing and two need repair and two staves are ornamented with beryls.)

APPARELS¹

207. Two apparels, one stole, one maniple, powdered with gold and pearls and precious stones set in gold, with shoulder-pieces; two cuffs of the same set.

208. One precious collar² like a super-amice, with twelve great sapphires and ten emeralds placed in golden trefoils, together with pearls mixed throughout.

209. One apparel for altar-towels worked with arms and lozenges.

210. One stole, one maniple, one amice, two cuffs, two apparels for albs, of one suit, worked with arms and with blue lozenges of pearls, set in gold.

211. Two apparels for the vestment decorated with owls to fit on the amices.

212. Two white apparels of cloth-of-gold of the one set for amices.

PIECES OF CLOTH³

213. One piece of blue velvet with *thirty* (twenty-seven, of which three are at the head) eagles embroidered on it in gold.

214. One other piece of the same set containing *five* (three and two halves) eagles.

215. Two pieces of the vestment of the archangels containing *seven* (eleven) archangels.

216. *Four* (of which three are defective) pieces of red velvet.

217. One stole with strings, one girdle of black silk, one hood of blue tartaryn⁴ for the head.

PILLOWS (BOOK-RESTS)

218. One good pillow of blue samite, embroidered with two golden eagles placed in the middle of it, and various arms of various lords placed on either side, and embroidered with such scriptural words as "Jesus is my Love".⁵

219. One pillow of blue velvet, embroidered with golden eagles.

¹ The priest wore the stole hanging from the shoulders but crossed in front; the deacon wore the stole across the body from the right shoulder to the left side.

² This was a costly stuff of somewhat uncertain character. Like so many medieaval stuffs it is probably named after its place of origin—either Tartary or Tortona in the Milanese (Beck, p. 343).

³ Not, as in Dugdale, Monasticon, Vol. III, Ecclesiae Collegiatae, p. 85, "Jesus est Timor Mens". But in any case the words are not scriptural, unless they are a mystical interpretation of a verse in the Song of Songs.
220. Item j paruum auriculare de panno ad aurum cum ymaginibus operatis in losingis.

221. Item ij auricularia pro missalibus in altari supportandis.

**QUISSINI**

222. Item ij quissini de blodio veluettio broidati cum Gartieres et armis Sancti Georgij in medio dispositis.

223. Item ij quissini rubei de cammoca.

224. Item ij quissini virides de panno serico.

225. Item ij quissini glauci coloris.¹

226. Item ij quissini de panno (serico valde debiles) *ad aurum cum Griffonibus habentibus alas nigras*.

227. Item j quissinus de veluettio rubeo.

**TUAILLE**²

228. Item j tuailla benedicta pro summo altaride nigro serico cum radijs aureis ex transuersis.

229. Item j tuailla de albo serico cum radijs aureis ex transuersis.

230. Item ij tuaille de Cambr's habentes nigras cruces in medio earundem.

231. Item xiiiij tuaille de panno lineo pro summo altari.

232. Item viij tuaille de panno lineo pro altaribus secundariis.

233. Item v parue tuaille pro manibus tergendis (*vsnde Ricardus Shaw* r[...] vij [...] suspendentur. Et expendentur ...*).

**ALBE ET AMICTUS SINE PARURIS**

234. Item *iiiij* (vij) albe quarum *vna* (2°) est de serico cum viij amictibus sine paruris *vsnde iij amictus ponuntur in vestimento quadragesimali.

235. Item xvij albe pro choristis cum xij amictibus.

236. *Item j alba cum j amictu cum parura pro sacerdote in processione in principalibus festis induenda.*

¹ In inventories “glaucus” sometimes means “green”, but the use of “viridis” in the previous item shows that the secular meaning of “bluish-grey” is intended here: a rather unusual colour.

² Three different types of “towels” are included under this heading. First, the linen cloths placed immediately on the altar table (there were usually two or three of these used at once): items 230-2. Second, the topmost altar cloth of precious material: items 228-9. Third, the towels for wiping the celebrant’s hands at “Lavabo”: item 233.
220. One small pillow of cloth-of-gold, with figures worked in lozenges.
221. Two pillows for supporting missals on the altar.

CUSHIONS
222. Two cushions of blue velvet, embroidered with Garters, and the arms of Saint George placed in the middle.
223. Two red cushions of cammock.
224. Two green cushions of silken cloth.
225. Two cushions of a bluish-grey colour.¹
226. Two cushions of cloth (silken, very worn) *of gold, with Griffins having black wings*.
227. One cushion of red velvet.

TOWELS²
228. One consecrated towel for the high altar of black silk, with golden rays across it.
229. One towel of white silk with golden rays across it.
230. Two towels of cambric* having black crosses in their middle.
231. Fourteen towels of linen cloth for the high altar.
232. Eight towels of linen cloth for the secondary altars.
233. Five small towels for wiping the hands (*of which Richard Shaw⁴ [...] seven [...] ...*).

ALBS AND AMICES WITHOUT APPARELS
234. *Four* (seven) albs of which *one* (two) is of silk with eight amices without apparels of which three amices are placed with the lenten vestment.
235. Sixteen albs for the choristers with twelve amices.
236. *One alb with one amice with apparel for the priest to wear in the procession on principal feast days.*

³ An interesting example of the early use of this form of linen (originally manufactured at Cambrai). Stow dates its first use in England in 1580, though many earlier instances are known now.
⁴ Prebendarry of St. Stephen's, Westminster, 1368-76; Canon of Windsor, 1376-1403.
VELUM CUM RIDELLIS
237. Item j velum quadragesimale palleatum blodij et albi coloris cum Gartieres et aquilis poudratis.
238. Item j ridellum eiusdem secte per totum pro fronte super summo altari cum cordulis de filo albo pro eisdem.
239. Item j ridellum de serico blodij coloris habens in se iij ymagnes videlicet Crucifxi et Sanctorum Marie et Johannis.

FERETRA
240. Item j feretrum ligneum pro rogatoribus cum iij costis de serico et platis argenteis et aymellatis et deauratis cum armis diuersis.
241. Item j aliud feretrum pro mortuis comportandis.

TAPETA
242. Item iij tapeta de bluetto cum gartieres.
243. Item j tapetum viride cum bageis domini Principis.
244. Item iij tapeta rubea cum Gartieres valde debilia et alia iij viridia cum armis domini regis modici valoris.
245. Item j paruum tapetum cum galea Comitis Warwynch.
246. Item j tapetum rubeum *diuisum in duas partes* cum armis Comitis Penbroch.
247. Item j tapetum magnum fere totaliter fractum.
248. Item j tapetum rubeum cum ceruo in medio cum iij costis eisdeum secte. j tapetum rubeum cum leone. j tapetum rubeum cum aquila.

GLADIJ CUM GALEIS

1 In Lent all statues, Roods and other carved or painted figures were veiled. Here mention is only made of the greater cloths, one to hang across the chancel in front of the altar (No. 237), the others to cover the Tabula (No. 142) with its relics, etc. (Nos. 238-9.) The Chancel veil was raised on Sundays; on Ferial days it was raised at the reading of the Gospel until the Priest had begun his secret prayers before the Preface, when it was dropped again, concealing the sacred actions of the Mass from the congregation and choir. In the reading of the Passion on Wednesday in Holy Week at the words "and the veil of the Temple was rent in twain" it was allowed suddenly to drop down. (Chambers, Divine Worship in England, p. 94.)

2 The Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Ascension week (the Rogation days), the clergy and people went in procession through the district carrying Crucifix, banners and relics (for which the shrine was needed), singing litanies. According to the Sarum use, the clergy walked within the church in procession each Wednesday and Friday during Lent. (Rock, Church of Our Fathers, III, pp. 187-3.)

3 See note to No. 91.
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THE VEIL WITH CURTAINS
237. One lenten veil striped with blue and white, powdered with Garters and golden eagles.
238. One curtain of the same set throughout for the super-frontal above the high altar, with cords of white thread for it.
239. One curtain of blue silk having on it three figures, namely of the Crucified, and of Saints Mary and John.

SHRINES
240. One wooden shrine for Rogation days with two silken side-curtains and with silver and enamelled and gilt plates bearing various arms.
241. One other shrine (bier) for bearing the dead.

CARPETS
242. Three blue carpets, with Garters.
243. One green carpet, with the badges of the lord Prince.
244. Three red carpets with Garters, very worn, and two other green ones with the arms of the Lord King, of small value.
245. One small green carpet, with the helm of the Earl of Warwick.
246. One red carpet divided into two parts, with the arms of the Earl of Pembroke.
247. One green carpet, almost completely torn.
248. One red carpet, with a stag in the middle, with two curtains of the same set. One red carpet with a lion. One red carpet with an eagle.

SWORDS WITH HELMETS
249. [Three swords of which] one is King Edward's, and another the Earl of Suffolk's, and the third, Sir Thomas Banaster's.*

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* John Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke, was a soldier who served with the Black Prince in France, and was the protector of Froissart. K.G. in 1369. His arms were silver, a manche sable.

5 The Canons claimed the insignia of all Knights on their death, usually in order to sell them, but the swords and helms of prominent Knights were sometimes retained.

6 Mr. Cyril Bunt has an account of the sword of Edward III in Report of the Society of the Friends of St. George's for 1944, pp. 7-11. The sword now hangs in the ambulatory behind the High Altar of St. George's. See Plate IV.

7 Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl, c. 1330-89. From 1355 on he was largely engaged in fighting under the Black Prince, and later under John of Gaunt. After 1381 he became the King's chief counsellor. With the victory of the Lords appellant in 1388 he fled to France.

8 He attended the Black Prince into Spain and fought at Nájera. He perished in a wreck in the North Sea on an expedition to Brittany (Fellowes, op. cit., P. 54). He was elected K.G. c. 1376.
THE INVENTORY OF 1384

250.*Item v galee.*

251. *Item j gladius Regis Ricardi et alius comitis Derb' nunc Regis Henrici quarti.

252.*Gladius ducis Lancastrie*1 Comitis Sarisbiriensis.2

MANTELLA3

253.*Item j mantellum domini regis de bludio veluetto furratum cum puyred cum j lace de bludio serico et knappis de auro.

254. Item j mantellum de veluetto Ducis Britannie4 furratum cum puyred et j lace de bludio serico cum knappis de perles.

255. Item j mantellum Johannis Holand8 de veluetto dupplicatum cum tartyn plunket.

256. Item j mantellum Comitis de Grauntbrugg6 de camacco dupplicatum cum albo taaffatyn.

257. Item j mantellum Comitis Cancie7 de panno bludio laneo dupplicatum cum viridi taaffatyn.

258. Item j mantellum de laneo dupplicatum cum tartyn bludio.*

JOCALIA ET RELIQUIE IN ERARIO8

259. In primis j aquarium de eristallocum pede argenteo deaurato et cooperto cum argento deaurato et ligato per iij partes cum argento deaurato.

260. Item j pixis de jaspide rubea cum j osse de Sancto Lodowyco3 cum pede et coopertorio argenteo et deaurato.

261. Item j sciphus paruus de berilloeurnpede et coopereuloargenteo deaurato.

262. Item j sciphus argenteus deauratus cum cooperculo qui fuit Sancti Thome Herefordensis.10

263. Item j sciphus cum aquario argenteo deaurato ex dono Comitis Penbroch'.11

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2 William de Montagu or Montacute; 2nd earl, 1328-97, who in 1350 was one of the original K.G's, and fought in France from 1355 to the Treaty of Bretigny. His whole life was that of an active soldier, and he took little part in the political struggle of Richard II's reign. It is said that he killed his own son William at a tilting at Windsor in 1383. He bequeathed 500 marks to complete Bisham Priory.
3 The Knights were ordered by Garter Statute No. 15 to keep their mantles at Windsor in case they arrived unexpectedly. The Canons appear to have simply appropriated these mantles on the death of their owners. (In the case of the Emperor Sigismund they did not even wait for his death.) The mantles were then either used to repair vestments (as in 1408), or were sold by the precentor, and the profits included in that part of the chapel income which was exclusive to the residentiary canons.
4 John de Montfort. He married Mary, fourth daughter of Edward III. Made K.G. in 1375. (Fellowes, op. cit., p. 60.)

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250. Five helmets.

251. One sword of King Richard, and another of the Earl of Derby, now King Henry IV.

252. *The sword of the duke of Lancaster.*

MANTLES

253. *One mantle of the lord King, of blue velvet furred with puyred(?) with one blue silk lace, and with golden knops.

254. One mantle of velvet of the Duke of Brittany, furred with puyred, and one lace of blue silk with pearl knops.

255. One mantle of John Holand of velvet, also lined with tartaryn plunket.

256. One mantle of the Earl of Cambridge, of cammock, lined with white taffeta.

257. One mantle of the Earl of Kent of blue linen cloth, lined with green taffeta.

258. One mantle of linen lined with blue tartaryn.*

JEWELS AND RELICS IN THE AERARY

259. One crystal ewer, with a silver-gilt stand and a silver-gilt cover, and bound with three hinges of silver-gilt.

260. One pyx of red jasper with one bone of Saint Louis, with the stand and cover silver and gilt.

261. One small beryl cup, with a silver-gilt stand and cup.

262. One silver-gilt cup with a cover which belonged to Saint Thomas of Hereford.

263. One cup with a silver-gilt ewer, the gift of the Earl of Pembroke.

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* See note to No. 112 above. One of the five dukes all created by Richard II on the same day in 1307; "a hot-headed and ruffianly man" (Oman), who was supposed to have helped torture to death a friar hostile to Richard II.


Sir Thomas Holand, 2nd Earl, 1350-97. Favourite and half-brother of Richard II; K.G., 1375; Constable of the Tower and Privy Councillor, 1389.

The "aerarium" or Treasury of St. George's, in a room on the first floor on the west side of the Dean's cloisters.

St. Louis IX, King of France from 1226-1270.

See above, note to No. 148.

See above, note to No. 246.
264. Item j pixis de berillo cum coopertorio aymellato cum armis Sanctorum Edwardi et Edmundi cum pomello de j saphiro aquatico.

265. Item j crux parua argentea deaurata cum pede ad eandem cum lapidibus et perles in qua deficiunt ij garnetti et sunt in erario.

266. Item j crux parua cum duabus transuersis in qua continetur de ligno crucis dominico [sic].

267. Item j pixis eburneus de opere Saracenorum cum cooperculo eiusdem secte perforato per totum.

268. Item j pixis de panno ad aurum cum paruis perles pro reliquijs.

269. Item j tabula parua argentea et deaurata cum ij folijs ad eandem ad modum tabernaculi in qua continetur reliquie de ligno crucis de velo Beate Marie et de panno in facie.2

270. Item j tabula eburnea parua cum ij folijs ad eandem cum diversis ymaginibus sculpta in casa de cammaca.

271. Item j pixis argenteus et deauratus de mensura j pollicis et paulo amplius.

272. Item j zona serica broidata paruis perles per totum cum bullis et pendicijs aureis cum lapidibus preciosum cum xvij barris et in qualibet illarum iiij saphiri cum j trespas auro excepto quod in vna barra non sunt nisi duo saphiri.

273. Item j plata aurea pro magna Cruce in qua deficit j saphirüs et j smaragdus qui sunt in erario (positi sunt in magna cruce).

274. Item j saphirus de costa crucis et vnus smaragdus de plata et j perle cum apparatu aureo qui sunt de cruce et de pede.

275. Item j pixis paruuus argenteus deauratus in quodam cooperculo batellato in cuius fundo exteriori est Agnus Dei.

276. Item j phiola argentea deaurata cuius medium est berillus accommodata duci Lancastrie precepto regis Ricardi.

277. Item j crux parua in parte anteriori de auro in qua continetur de cruce dominico [sic] et in posteriori parte est argenti deaurati.

278. Item j paruum vas argenteum deauratum in quo continentur diuersae reliquie in j rosa quinque foliorum.

279. Item j paruum os in pendulo aureo pendens cum j lace viridi.

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1 Worked with conventional “Saracen” or Moorish designs, or “arabesque”.

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264. One beryl pyx with a cover enamelled with the arms of Saints Edward and Edmund, with a knob of water sapphire.
265. One small silver-gilt cross, with a stand to it, with stones and pearls, from which two garnets are lacking, which are in the aerary.
266. One small cross with two transverse arms, in which part of the wood of the cross of the Lord is contained.
267. One ivory pyx of Saracen work, with a cover of the same work, pierced completely throughout.
268. One pyx of cloth-of-gold with small pearls, for relics.
269. One small silver-gilt table with two leaves to it, in the form of a shrine, in which are contained relics of the wood of the Cross, of the veil of the Blessed Mary and of the face cloth.
270. One ivory table with two leaves to it, carved with various figures, in a case of cammack.
271. One silver and gilt pyx, of a little more than one inch in size.
272. One silk girdle, embroidered with small pearls throughout, with golden knobs and hangings, with precious stones, with seventeen bars, and in each of these three sapphires with one golden (?) excepting that in one bar there are only two sapphires.
273. One golden plate for the great Cross in which there is lacking one sapphire and one emerald which are in the aerary (they have been placed in the great cross).
274. One sapphire from the side of the cross and one emerald from the plate and one pearl with its golden setting, which are from the cross and the stand.
275. One small silver-gilt pyx kept in an embattled cover on the outside base of which is an Agnus Dei.
276. One silver-gilt cruet of which the middle is of beryl lent to the duke of Lancaster by order of King Richard.
277. One small cross, the back of gold, in which is contained some of the Cross of the Lord, and in the front is of silver-gilt.
278. One small silver-gilt vessel, in which various relics are contained in one rose of five leaves.
279. One small bone in a golden pendant hanging with one green lace.

2 Perhaps this is the cloth with which St. Veronica is said to have wiped the face of Our Lord on the way to Calvary. The imprint of His face was seen later on the cloth. Such a representation was called a Vernicle. See 1409-10 Inventory, No. 199.
280. Item j petra inclusa in auro et j dens inclusus in auro suppedente.
281. Item j petra varij coloris formata ad modum lingue serpentinis inclusa in trisura argentea.
282. Item j plata aurea cum j cruce lignea in medio et ij camahus.
283. Item j coffra argentea cum claua ad idem sculpta exter' cum baudewynes.
284. Item j coffra lignea exter' cooperta cum platis cupreis deauratis sculptis cum baudewynes continens diuersas reliquias.
285. Item iii paruae crucis aureae maxima crux pendet per j cathenam auream cum iii loculis sericis in fine.
286. Item j pulcre camahu ornata perles et auro in qua continetur pars cathene de sua Sanctus Lodowycus flagellauit se.
287. Item j bursa de rubeo serico cum paruis perles ornata in j cophino negri sindonis pro reliquijs.
288. Item aurifragium duarum Virgarum et dimidie cum eollare pro j casula et abscinditur maxima pars.
289. Item j amictus cum j parura serici rubei losingati et diuersis lapidibus ornata ex quibus iii\textsuperscript{er} de maioribus deficiunt.
290. Item vas argenteum paruum longitudine ij pollieum.
291. Item jj Agnus Dei\textsuperscript{a} argentei et deaurati.
292. Item j plata argentea et deaurata que deficit in j brachio que stant [sic] super summum altari.
293. Item quinque campernoles\textsuperscript{a} integras de auro cum canillo aureo et saphiro in fine et iii\textsuperscript{er} dimidas campernolas [sic] de auro.
294. Item iii plate argentea deaurate sculpte cum diuersis armis.
295. Item iii\textsuperscript{er} anuli argentei.
296. Item iii\textsuperscript{er} flores de lilio qui deficiunt in corona pin[naculorum] ymaginis Marie.
297. Item j tabernaculum aureum de dono Comitis Northumbr\textsuperscript{a} cum ij baleijs ij saphiris et xxiiij margaritis cum jaunis panssionatis.

\textsuperscript{1} See note to No. 260 above.
\textsuperscript{2} "Agnus Dei" usually describes a medallion impressed with the Lamb and cross bearing a flag, made in Rome of wax out of the Paschal Candle. These medallions were made at the Lateran on Holy Saturday and distributed on Easter Sunday or the Saturday preceding the Sunday after Easter. They were worn by the faithful like relics to avert pestilence, fire, tempest, and sudden death. The two Agnus Dei mentioned in the inventory were small pendants containing some of the wax of the Paschal Candle which would serve the same purpose as the more usual wax medallions (British Museum Guide to Medieval Antiquities, p. 1). The wax medallions are still made and distributed each year at Rome.
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280. One stone enclosed in gold and one tooth in gold hanging up.
281. One stone of varied colours made in the shape of a serpent’s tongue, enclosed in a silver treasure (floriated frame).
282. One gold plate with one wooden cross in the middle and two cameos.
283. One silver chest with a key to it, worked on the outside with baudewynes, containing various relics.
284. One wooden chest, covered on the outside with copper-gilt plates carved with baudewynes, containing various relics.
285. Three small golden crosses, of which the greatest cross hangs by one golden chain, with three silk pockets on the end.
286. One fine cameo decorated with pearls and gold, in which is contained part of the chain with which Saint Louis flogged himself.
287. One purse of red silk, ornamented with small pearls, in one coffer of black cloth, for relics.
288. An orphrey of two yards and a half, with a collar for one chasuble and the greatest part is cut away.
289. One amice with one apparel of red silk, decorated with lozenges and various stones, out of which four of the greater are lacking.
290. A small silver vessel 2 inches long.
291. Two small silver and gilt Agnus Dei.
292. One silver and gilt plate which lacks one arm, which stands above the high altar.
293. Five bells, wholly of gold, with a golden pipe and a sapphire on top, and four half bells of gold.
294. Four silver-gilt plates engraved with various arms.
295. Four silver rings.
296. Four lily flowers which are missing from the pinnacled canopy above Mary’s statue.

(The following are added later in a separate paragraph without a heading)
297. One golden reliquary, the gift of the Earl of Northumberland, with two balasses, two sapphires and thirteen pearls, with yellow (?).
298. Two chains with [lock and] a golden key and collar of the Blessed Virgin.

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3 Small golden bells were frequently sewn on to the edge of the precious vestments as ornaments, but the "pipe" suggests that these bells formed a set to be struck, perhaps at the consecration (sacring bells).
4 See note to No. 115 above.
CORONE

299. Item iij corone argentee deaurate cum diversis lapidibus preciosis ornate vnde vna pro Beate Maria\(^1\) et alia pro filio et tercia pro Sancto Edwardo\(^2\) vnde in corona Beate Maria deficiunt quinque lapides et in corona filij deficit j flos delic' et in corona Sancti Edwardi deficiunt vj lapides et iij knappes in bordura et iij knappes maiores argentei *deaurati* super flores delic'.

COFFRE CUM BOTELLIS

300. Item ij coffre virides cum seruris *et clauibus* (*et deficit j*) ad easdem.

301. Item ij botella de jaspide griseo cum lacis de serico viridi cum plusculis et pendicijs argenteis.

SUDARIA\(^3\)

302. Item iij sudaria pro patena vnde vnum album et duo stragulati bloăij coloris.\(^4\)

VEXILLA

303. Item ij vexilla poudrata cum armis domini regis Anglie.

304. Item j draco et j leo pro processione in rogacionibus\(^5\) cum (vj) *quinque* hastis et iij vexilla noua cum ymaginibus poucionatis.

---

\(^1\) "Whether figured standing or seated, the statue of Our Lady almost always wore a royal crown made of gold or silver-gilt, sparkling with jewels" (Rock, *Church of Our Fathers, III*, p. 221).

\(^2\) King, Confessor, died 1066. He was canonized in 1161 and the Plantagenet kings named after him naturally had a marked devotion to him. Edward III in founding the College of St. George in 1348 dedicated the chapel to "the honour of God Almighty, and of His Mother, the glorious Virgin Mary, and of the Saints, George the Martyr and Edward the Confessor".

\(^3\) Cloths to prevent any moisture on the hands from staining vestments or metal-work. Besides paten-sudaries there were sudaries for relics and for mass vestments (which were spread over the celebrant's knees when he sat down for him to rest his hands on).
CROWNS

299. Three silver-gilt crowns, ornamented with various precious stones, of which one is for the Blessed Mary,¹ and another for her Son, and the third for Saint Edward.² Five stones are lacking in the crown of Blessed Mary, and one fleur-de-lys in the crown of her Son, and in the crown of Saint Edward there are lacking six stones and four bosses in the edge and two greater bosses silver-gilt above the flowers.

CHESTS WITH BOTTLES

300. Two green chests with locks *and keys* (*and one is missing*) to them.

301. Two bottles of grey jaspar with strings of green silk, with (?) and silver hangings.

SUDARIES³

302. Three sudaries for the paten, of which one is white, and two of striped blue colour.⁴

BANNERS

303. Two banners powdered with the arms of the lord king of England.

304. One dragon with one lion for the Rogation procession⁵ with (six) *five* standards and four new banners with powdered figures.

---

¹ Later addition over an erasure.
² These banners were for carrying in procession. In the Rogation tide procession the Banner of the Lion went first, and that of the Dragon last, signifying how “Christ Our Lord, the lion of the tribe of Judah, had by His uprising into heaven, won His last fight with the devil, the mighty Dragon” (Rock, Church of Our Fathers, IV, p. 293). Cf. Frere: Use of Sarum, p. 173. The procession at Salisbury made a circuit not merely of the cathedral, but of the city. Presumably at Windsor the Lion and the Dragon were carried round the Lower Ward only. The bearers of these banners usually had 3s. from the precentor each year (Roberts, op. cit., p. 92).
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS 1384-1409

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTORS' ROLLS

W.R.xv.56, 7-20

I. Books

xv.56.7. 1384-4

Item in iij\textsuperscript{ns} quaternis de novo scriptis et notatis continentibus historias corporis Christi et Sancte Anne\textsuperscript{t} et pro scriptura j rotuli\textsuperscript{2} continentis nomina Reliquiarum et vestimentorum diversorum dicte capelle ... ... ... ... iiijs.

Item solutum pro correctione v\textsuperscript{rsa} processionalium ... iijs. iiijd.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.

Jun. Item Johanni Pirye pro emendacione librorum in choro ... ... ... ... xijd.

Item Johanni Burton pro eodem ... ... xijd.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.

Jun. Item solutum Johanni Pirie pro libriss correctandis ... ... ... ... ijs.

xv.56.10. 1387-8.

Dec. Et eodem [aurifabro] pro factura duorum Burdons argenteorum pro magno missale ... iiijd.

Feb. Item Waltero Belleringer pro ligacione duorum librorum et coopertura unius libri ... xijd.

Aug. Item in iij pellibus emptis apud Wyndesore pro libriss cooperiendis ... ... xxjd.

Item in iij pellibus Caprinis emptis Londoni pro libriss cooperiendis ... ... ijs.

Item Waltero Belleringer super ligacione librorum ... ... ... ... ixd.

xv.56.11. 1388-9.

Oct. Item Johanni Scriven pro reparacione librorum ... ... ... ... iiijd.

Item Waltero Belleryngger pro ligatura et coopertura unius legende ... ... viijd.

Mai. Item Johanni Prust\textsuperscript{t} in persolucionem scripture sex librorum per preceptum Capituli ... xijs. vijd.

xv.56.12. 1391-2.

Nov. Item in uno claspe argenteo ponderante xxijd.

ob. cum fastura eiusdem empti pro libro vocato Notyngham ... ... ... ... ijs. vjd.

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PURCHASES AND REPAIRS 1384-1392

PURCHASES AND REPAIRS 1384-1409

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTORS’ ROLLS

W.R.xv.56, 7-20

1. Books

xv.56.7. 1383-4.
For two sheets newly written and noted, containing the Histories of Corpus Christi and Saint Anne,¹ and for writing one roll² containing the names of the various relics and vestments of the said Chapel .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 4s.
Paid for the correction of five Processionals .. 3s. 4d.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.
June. To John Pirie for mending the books in the Choir .. .. .. .. .. .. 12d.
To John Burton for the same .. .. 12d.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.
June. Paid to John Pirie for correcting books .. 2s.

xv.56.10. 1387-8.
Dec. And to the same (goldsmith) for making two silver bosses for the great missal .. .. 4d.
Feb. To Walter Bellringer for binding two books and for the cover of one book .. .. 12d.
Aug. For three skins bought in Windsor for covering books³ .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 21d.
For four goat skins bought at London for books .. 2s.
To Walter Bellringer for binding books .. 9d.

xv.56.11. 1388-9.
Oct. To John Scriven for the repair of books .. 4d.
To Walter Bellringer for the binding and cover of one Lesson book .. .. 8d.
May. To John Prust⁴ in payment for the writing of six books by order of the Chapter .. .. 12s. 7d.

xv.56.12. 1391-2.
Nov. For one silver clasp weighing 22½ pennyweights with its fastening bought for the book called Notyngham .. .. .. .. .. 2s. 6d.

¹ See No. 27 in the 1384-85 Inventory.
² This is the 1384-85 Inventory itself.
³ See the note on the prices of skins, p. 101 below.
⁴ Canon of Windsor, 1379-1403. The books were an Antiphoner, a Text, a Martyrology and three Procession books. (See Componus, W.R.XV.3.3.)
In vj Burdons emptis pro libris \ldots \ldots \ ijd.  
Dec. Iohanni Pyry pro scriptura prosarum\textsuperscript{1} in uno  
procesionali \ldots \ldots \ ijd.  
In pergameno liberato Iohanni More pro prosis  
scribendis in alis processionalibus \ldots \ ijd.  
Item Waltero Camp pro reparacione librorum  
Mai. Item Waltero Belleringer pro ligacione unius  
gradalis \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ viijd.  
Iun. Item Waltero Belleringer pro reparacione  
duorum librorum \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ ijd.  
Iuly. Item Waltero Belleringer pro reparacione  
librorum \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ iijd.  
Sep. Iohanni More pro notacione processionalium ijs.  
\textit{XV.56.13.} 1393-4.  
Ian. Item in reparacione libr' evangeliorum \ldots \ xjd.ob.  
Feb. Item in j pelle rubea mutillonis \ldots \ iijd.  
Item in j pelle vitulina pro j missale  
Item in emendacione j missalis et ligacione  
\textit{j epistolaris} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ xijd.  
Mai. Item Waltero Bellerynger pro reparacione  
diuersorum librorum et Cerei Paschalis\textsuperscript{2} \ldots \ iijd.  
\textit{XV.56.14.} 1394-5.  
Feb. Item in emendacione j libri coram Decano\ldots \ ijd.  
Iun. Item in reparacione j claspe missalis vocati  
Notyngham \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ jd.  
Sep. Et solutum pro scriptura servicii Sancti  
Gabrielis Archangeli\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ vjd.  
\textit{XV.56.15.} 1396-7.  
Nov. In scripturaix quaternorum officii Gabrieli\ldots \ xjs. \ jd.  
\textit{XV.56.16.} 1399-1400.  
Nov. Item pro j pelle ouino pro registro librorum  
\textit{XV.56.17.} 1400-1401. \ [Nil].  
\textit{XV.56.18.} 1402-3  
Mar. Ligaturation quaternorum \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ vjd.  
\textit{XV.56.19.} 1407-8. \ [Nil].

\textsuperscript{1} Proses were canticles or songs in which no metre was defined (Dies Irae and  
Veni Creator are two well-known proses).
### PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF BOOKS, 1392-1408

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>To John Pirie for writing proses in one Processional</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For parchment given to John More for writing proses in other Processionals</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Walter Camp for the repair of books</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May.</td>
<td>To Walter Bellringer for the binding of one Grayle</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June.</td>
<td>To Walter Bellringer for the repair of two books</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July.</td>
<td>To Walter Bellringer for the repair of books.</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>To Walter Bellringer for the repair of various books and of the Paschal Candle</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>For repairing the book of the Gospels</td>
<td>11½d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>For one red sheep skin</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For one calf skin for one missal</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For mending one missal and binding one epistle-book</td>
<td>12d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May.</td>
<td>To Walter Bellringer for the repair of various books and of the Paschal Candle</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb.</td>
<td>For correcting one book (placed) in front of the Dean</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June.</td>
<td>For repairing one clasp of the missal called Notyngham</td>
<td>1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>And paid for writing the service of Saint Gabriel the Archangel</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>For writing nine sheets of the office of Gabriel</td>
<td>12s. 1d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>For one sheep skin for the catalogue of books</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar.</td>
<td>The binding of nine service sheets</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The Paschal Candle burned throughout the octave of Easter at Mattins, Mass and Evensong. The candle was very heavy and weighed 300 lb. at Canterbury in 1457. Its stand was elaborately worked with figures; at Durham there were flying dragons, archers, spearmen, knights and beasts (Walcott, *Sacred Archaeology*, pp. 98-9).
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1384–1388

xv.56.20. 1408-9
Feb. Item solutum Ricardo Ferrou pro emendacione catheinarum cum quibus libri ligantur in choro et pro j clane ab eo empto pro hostio capituli ...
...
...
vj.d.

2. TEXTILES

xv.56.7. 1383-4.
Item pro emendacione vestimentorum solutum Matheo campanistro ...
...
ijd.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.
Ian. In j ulna et dimidia panni linei pro calices...
xvjd.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.
Ian. Item pro j ulna et dimidia panni linei pro calicibus ...
...
...
xvjd.

xv.56.10. 1387-8.
Nov. Item in vj virgis pro tuaillis emptis de Iohanne Norfolk, precii virge vijd. ...
iijs. vijd.

Ian. Item in factura eorundem ...
...
ob.

Apr. Item in una corda de filo albo, empta Londoni pro ridellis cooperantibus frontem summri altaris longitudinis xxx ulnarum ponderante j libram quarterium et unciam, precii libre xiiijd. ...
...
...
xvijd.ob.

Item in xij ulnis panni linei empti pro iiij albis et vj amictibus pro choristis, precium ulne ixd. ...
...
...
ixs.

Item in factura iiijer albarum cum amictibus pro choristis ...
...
...
...
...
...
xvjd.

Item in xvj ulnis panni linei empti pro iiijer albis, precium ulne xjd. ob. ...
...
...

Item in vj ulnis panni linei empti pro duabus tuaillis et iij amictibus, precium ulne ixd. ob. ...
...
...

1 Tuailliae = towel or cloth for the altar.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1384-1388

xv.56.20. 1408-9.
Feb. Paid to Richard Ferour for mending the chains with which the books in the choir are chained and for one key bought by him for the door of the Chapter house... 6d.

2. TEXTILES

xv.56.7. 1383-4.
Paid to Matthew the bellringer for mending vestments...
For two new towels bought...
2d.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.
Jan. For 1 ell and a half of linen cloth for chalices...
For two hand towels and 2 yards of linen cloth for the Holy Cross...
And for making them...
5s. 10d.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.
Jan. For 1 ell and a half of linen cloth for chalices...

xv.56.10. 1387-8.
Nov. For 6 yards for towels bought from John Norfolk, the price of a yard 7d...
For making the same...
3s. 6d.

Jan. For one piece of blue buckram containing 5 yards and a half bought at London...
5s.

Apr. For one cord of white thread bought at London for the curtains covering the front of the high altar, 30 ells long, by weight 1 pound and a quarter and an ounce, the price of a pound, 14d...
For 12 ells of linen cloth bought for four albs and six amices for the choirboys, the price of an ell, 9d...
For making four albs with amices for choirboys...
1s. 6½d.
For 17 ells of linen cloth bought for four albs, the price of an ell, 11½d...
For 6 ells of linen cloth bought for two towels and four amices, the price of an ell, 9½d...
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1388-1397

Item in factura iiij albarum et iiij amictuum pro hominibus ij tuaillarum et ij amictuum pro choristis ... ... ... xxd.

Mai. Item in xxvij virgis nigri Ryban pro albis capis reparandis ... ... ... iiijs.

Sept. Item uxorI Iohannis Hull pro reparacione v albarum pro choristis et unius albe pro uno homine ... ... ... vjd.

xv.56.11. 1388-9.

Oct. Item in uno manutergio empto ... ... ... xd.

Mar. Item in vj ulnis panni linei precium ulne xiiiijd. factis in una alba et vj amictibus pro hominibus ... ... ... vjs. vjd.

Item in factura eiusdem albe et vj amictuum et in reparacione v albarum ... ... ... xijd

Item in vj ulnis emptis Londoni pro Tuallis, precii ulne vjd. ... ... ... iijs.

Item in factura eorundem ... ... ... jd.

Item in xj peccis de ryban plunket1 ... xiiiijd.

Iun. Item in reparacione unius corporalis ... ... ... jd.

Iul. Item in vj ulnis et dimidia canuas empte pro coopterta caparum in thesauro iacentium, precii ulne vd. ob. ... ... ... iijs. vd.

xv.56.12. 1391-2.

Feb. In reparacione v albarum ... ... ... iiijd.

Mar. Pro x cingulis ... ... ... xd.

Mai. In quodam tuaillo continentie iiij ulnas et plus cum factura eiusdem ... ... ... iiijs. iiiijd.

xv.56.13. 1393-4.

Iun. Item in j uncia cerici nigri ... ... ... xijd.

xv.56.14. 1394-5.

Apr. Item solutum pro dimidia pecia de bukeram rubeo et dimidia peca de bokeram viridi emptis ad reparanda vestimenta ... ... vs.

Item in filo albo et rubeo empto ad idem opus viijd.

Mai. Item in ij manuterghis emptis pro capella ... xijd.

xv.56.15. 1396-7.

Ian. In xvj Virge panni linei pro albis et amictibus pro choristis, precium virgate ixd. ... xij.

1 Plunket was a coarse woollen cloth usually of blue or grey colour. (See Fairholt’s Costume in England, ed. Dillon, Vol. II, p. 330.)
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1388-1397

For making four albs and four amices for the men, two towels, and two amices for the choirboys. 20d.

May. For 28 yards of black Ribbon for repairing the white copes. 4s.

Sept. To the wife of John Hull for the repair of five albs for the choirboys and one alb for a man. 5d.

xv.56.11. 1388-9.

Oct. For one hand-towel bought. 10d.

Mar. For 6 ells of linen cloth, the price of an ell 14d., made into one alb and six amices for the men. 6s. 6d.

For making the same alb and six amices and for the repair of five albs. 12d.

For 6 ells bought at London for the jewels, the price of an ell 6d. 3s.

For making the same. 1d.

For eleven pieces of plunket ribbon. 14d.

June. For the repair of one corporal. 1d.

July. For 7 ells and a half of canvas bought for covering the copes lying in the Alary, the price of an ell 5½d. 3s. 5d.

xv.56.12. 1391-2.

Feb. For repairing five albs. 3d.

Mar. For ten girdles. 10d.

May. For a towel containing 4 ells and more, with the making of the same. 3s. 4d.

xv.56.13. 1393-4.

June. For 1 ounce of black silk. 12d.

xv.56.14. 1394-5.

Apr. Paid for half a piece of red buckram and half a piece of green buckram bought to repair vestments. 5s.

For white and red thread bought for the same work. 8d.

May. For two hand towels bought for the chapel. 12d.

xv.56.15. 1396-7.

Jan. For 16 yards of linen cloth for albs and amices for the choirboys. The price of one yard 9d. 12s.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1397-1409

Et pro factura earundem ... ... ijs. iiijd.

Mai. Et solutum pro xxxvj virge tapeti pro capella, precii virge xvijjd. ... ... jijjs.

Et pro ix garters cum uno ceruo, precii cuiuslibet ijs. ut patet per billa tapiserii ... xviijjs.

Sep. In scriptura nominum dominorum positorum super xij capas ... ... ... jd.

xv.56.16. 1399-1400.

Nov. Item pro fimbriacione iiiij amictuum et ij tuillarum ... ... ... iiijd.

Dec. In panno lineo empto pro ij albis pro pueris ... xxjd.

Feb. In filo albo et blodio empto pro emendacione vestimentorum ... ... ... iiijd.

xv.56.17. 1400-1.

xv.56.18. 1402-3.

xv.56.19. 1407-8.

Mai. Et in zonis emptis pro albis ... ... ... xd.

Iul. Et artifici vestimentorum conducto pro quinque diebus ... ... ... iijs. iiijd.

Aug. Et in filo empto pro eisdem ... ... ... ijd.

Memorandum quod eodem anno dicti Regis liberavit ij mantella de Garterio unde j domini Philippi la Vache pro emendacione caparum de Ragg' j cum capa de secta Sancti Georgii Et ij capas eisdem secte ad facturam tunicarum puerorum pro festivalibus diebus

xv.56.20. 1408-9.

[Nil].

1 Sir Philip de la Vache, K.G., created 1399. Served in the French Wars. See the reproduction of his Stall Plate in St. John Hope, The Stall Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, Plate 19 (Fellowes, op. cit., p. 4).
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, I397-1409

And for making the same ... ... ... 2s. 3d.
May. And paid for 36 yards of carpet for the chapel, the price of a yard, 18d. ... ... ... 54s.
And for nine garters with one stag, the price of each 2s. as appears in the bill of the carpet-maker ... ... ... ... ... ... 18s.
Sept. For writing the names of the canons placed above the twelve copes ... ... ... ... ... 1d.

xv.56.16. 1399-1400.
Nov. For fringing four amices and two towels ... ... ... 3d.
Dec. For linen cloth bought for two albs for the boys ... ... ... ... ... ... 21d.
For making the same ... ... ... ... ... ... 5d.
Feb. For white and blue thread bought for mending vestments ... ... ... ... ... ... 3d.

xv.56.17. 1400-1.
[Nil].

xv.56.18. 1402-3.
[Nil].

xv.56.19. 1407-8.
May. And for girdles bought for albs ... ... ... 20d.
July. And to the maker of the vestments as hire for five days ... ... ... ... ... ... 3s. 4d.
And for thread bought for the same ... ... ... ... ... ... 2d.
Aug. And for linen cloth bought, for dyeing the same for the great costers ... ... ... ... ... 12s.
And for silk fringe bought for the frontal of the principal vestment ... ... ... ... ... ... 3s. 7d.
And for expenses in mending the copes with badges and other necessaries ... ... ... ... ... 30s.
And for red thread bought for the same ... ... ... ... ... ... 5½d.
Note that in the same year of the said king he (i.e. the precentor) delivered two Garter mantles of which one was Sir Philip de la Vache’s,¹ for mending the copes with Ragged Staffs, one with the cope of the suit of Saint George. And two copes of the same suit for making the tunicles of the boys for festival days.

xv.56.20. 1408-9.
[Nil].

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3. Ornaments

xv.56.7. 1383-4.
Item in emendacione j Turribuli argentei et i fiore argentee... vjd.
Item in ij fiolis nouis emptis... viijd.
Item in j cordula pro velo quadragesimale1. ijd.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.
Feb. In ij tabulis emptis depictis propace2... ijs. iiijd.
Mai. Item Johanni Wulf pro emendacione ij lect-
trinarum2 ... iiijd.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.
Feb. Item pro ij paxillis ... ijs. iiijd.
Mai. Item pro factura ij lectrinarum ... iiijd.

xv.56.10. 1387-8.
Dec. Item aurifabro pro reparacione duorum fiolorum
pro principalibus festis ... ijs.
Jan. Item aurifabro pro reparacione duorum
fiolorum argenteorum et unius virge argentea pro Candela Purificacionis Beate
Marie ... xxd.
Mar. Item aurifabro pro reparacione duorum sen-
sarium... iiijd.
Item Iohanni Wolfe pro factura Cerei Paschalis
pro reparacione duorum angelorum super
sepulcrum et duorum Baculorum pro
Rectoribus chori ... xijd.
Mai. Item aurifabro pro reparacione magni sensaris
fracti per choristas ... xijd.
Item in reparacione gladii Edwardi Fundatoris
Collegii ... xviijd.
Jun. Item aurifabro pro mundacione vasorum pro
aqua benedicta et aspersorii ... vjd.
Item eidem pro reparacione parui sensaris..
Jun. Item eidem pro reparacione duorum Candela-
brorum argenteorum et unius fiore argentee
Item eidem pro reparacione Crucis vocate
neyth4 ... iiijd.
Aug. Item in ij aspersoriiis pro aqua benedicta ... iijd.

1 Entries for cord or wire appear regularly for the Lenten Veil.
2 These were paxes.
The sword is 6 ft. 8 1/4 in. in length and has a blade of 5 ft. 4 in. Its proportions make it certain that the sword was not a "Sword of State" for carrying in procession, but a sword to be used, part of Edward III's knightly "achievements". It was probably offered at the altar on the king's death in 1377; it has remained in the uninterrupted possession of the Dean and Chapter since and is mentioned in the Inventories of 1384-5 and 1409-10. From time to time it was "repaired" (as in 1387-8) or "cleaned" (as in 1615), but this attention has unfortunately removed the "patina" of age, and at some period the grip has been furnished with a covering of leather. In the 17th century the sword hung by the painting of Edward III in the Chapter House; now it hangs on the west wall of the ambulatory.

A full account of the sword has been printed by Mr. Cyril Bunt in his "Note on the Sword of Edward III" in the 1944 Report of the Friends of St. George's, pp. 7-11. He concludes by remarking that "in all essential features, from its flattened, wheel-shaped pommel to the tip of its double fluted blade (which bears a dagger as the unknown swordsman's mark) it is ... a fine specimen of the Great Sword for Two Hands dating from the second half of the XIVth century".
3. Ornaments

xv.56.7. 1383-4.
For mending one silver thurible and one silver cruet 6d.
For two cruets newly bought 8d.
For one cord for the lenten veil 2d.

xv.56.8. 1385-6.
Feb. For two painted boards bought for the pax 2s. 4d.
May. To John Wolfe for mending two lecterns 4d.

xv.56.9. 1386-7.
Feb. For two little paxes 2s. 4d.
May. For making two lecterns 4d.

xv.56.10. 1387-8.
Dec. To the goldsmith for repairing two cruets for the principal feasts 2s.
Jan. To the goldsmith for repairing two silver cruets and one silver virge for the Candle of the Purification of the Blessed Mary 20d.
Mar. To the goldsmith for repairing two censers 4d.
To John Wolfe for making the Paschal Candle, for repairing two angels above the sepulchre and two staves for the Rulers of the choir 12d.
May. To the goldsmith for repairing the great censer broken by the choirboys 12d.
For repairing the sword of Edward, Founder of the College 18d.
June. To the goldsmith for cleansing the vessels for holy water and the sprinkler 6d.
To the same for repairing the small censer 4d.
To the same for repairing two silver Candlesticks and one silver cruet 4d.
To the same for repairing the Cross called Gneth 4d.
Aug. For two sprinklers for holy water 3d.

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3 These might be the two cantors’ lecterns in the middle of the choir or lecterns for the reading of the Epistle and the Gospel. It is strange that in the following year two more are “made” for only 4d.!
4 The Cross Gneth. See Plates II and III.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1389-1394

xv.56.II. 1388-9.
Oct. Item cuidam aurifabro pro reparacione Brachii Sancti Georgii, unius Tabule stantis retro magnum altare, duorum nouches,¹ unius Crucis processionalis, et unius Candelabri pendentis coram magno altare  

Ian. Item in reparacione duorum baculorum pro Rectoribus chori  

Mar. Item in reparacione magni sensoris ultra pondus minuti argenti  

Apr. Item in reparacione trium Juallarum  

Iul. Item in reparacione unius parui sensoris  

Sep. Item in xij (?) emptis pro Rydell  

Item in emendacione unius parui sensoris  

xv.56.II. 1391-2
Ian. Item in emendacione cujusdam Calicis  

Iul. In vij fiolis et j pot continente j pytnt de Peutur  

In factura duorum fiororum argenteorum  

Aug. In reparacione unius magni sensoris  

Sep. In uno superaltare empto  

xv.56.II. 1393-4
Oct. In reparacione ale unius angeli  

Item Willemo Cokyl carpentario pro factura j parui altaris et duorum trestellorum  

Mar. In emendacione j ysopi argentei  

Apr. Item in j Iudas⁰ pro eodem Paschali  

Mai. Item in ij aspersoriis  

Item in emendacione j crucis de lataino  

Aug. Item aurifabro pro reparacione coopertorii oui Griffonis et unius tabule in qua pingitur historia Sancti Georgii et unius catethene pro pixide in qua ponitur Corpus Christi  

¹ Ouches. See Exodus, xxviii, verse 11, and xxxix, verse 6, where they are used for gold settings of precious stones. Here probably clasps or buckles.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1389-1394

xv.56.II. 1389-9.

Oct. To a goldsmith for repairing the Arm of Saint George, a reredos standing behind the high altar, two buckles, one processional Cross, and one Candelabrum hanging in front of the high Altar 17d.

Jan. For the repair of two staves for Rulers of the Choir 4d.

Mar. For the repair of the great censer besides the weight of small silver 4d.

Apr. For the repair of three jewels 1½d.

July. For the repair of one small censer 3s. 1½d.

Sept. For twelve (?) bought for riddles 2d. For the repair of one small censer 12d.

xv.56.12. 1391-2.

Jan. For the repair of a Chalice 10s.

July. For six cruets and one pot containing one pint of pewter 2s. 6d. For making two silver cruets 8s. 2d.

Aug. For the repair of one great censer 7d.

Sept. For one superaltar bought 3s. 4d.

xv.56.13. 1393-4.

Oct. For the repair of the wing of one angel 12d. To William Cokkyl the carpenter for making one small altar and two trestle tables 12d.

Mar. For the repair of one silver sprinkler 2s.

Apr. For one Judas for the same Paschal Candle 12d.

May. For two sprinklers 2d. For the repair of one latten cross 10d. For the repair of two censers 14d.

June. For the repair of one latten cross 2s.

Aug. To the goldsmith for repairing the cover of the Griffin’s egg and a table on which is painted the story of St. George and a chain for the pyx in which the Body of Christ is placed 3s.

2 Judas. This was usually “a wooden imitation of the candle which held the real paschal in the seventh branch which stood upright, the rest diverging on either side” (Walcott, Sacred Archaeology, p. 335). Here presumably it was the central branch itself.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1394-1408

Item eidem ad faciendum cooperculum eiusdem oui in grotes ultra argentum fractum\(^1\) .. xvj.d.
Item eidem pro reparacione unius cooperculi de Iasper .. .. .. .. .. vjd.
Item in j petra de alabastro empta ad faciendum inde unum superaltare .. .. iijs. iiiijd.
Sept. Item aurifabro pro emendacione Crucis Gneth vjd.
Item in j vase empto de Willelmo More pro vino imponendo .. .. .. .. xijd.

xv.56.14. 1394-5.
Oct. In uno pare gemews pro hostio cuiusdam domus in qua vinum soletiacere infra vestiarium .. .. .. .. .. .. ijd.
Ian. In j trendall cere empte pro sacerdote in festo Purificacionis .. .. .. .. iiiijd.
Feb. In j ysopo empto .. .. .. .. .. jd.

xv.56.15. 1396-7.
Mai. In j corda pro pelui in choro\(^2\) .. .. .. ijd.
In emendacione dicte pelicis .. .. .. xxd.
Sep. In iiiij coopertoritiis pro calicibus .. .. xd.
Et pro mundacione gladii Comitis Kancie .. .. xijd.

xv.56.16. 1399-1400.
Nov. In pynnis pro altaribus\(^3\) .. .. .. iiiijd.
Item in paruis cordis pro pelue in choro .. .. iiiijd.

xv.56.17. 1400-1.

[Nil]

xv.56.18. 1402-3.
Dec. Item pro factura et purgacione peluis pendentis in medio chori et pro emendacione crucis processionalis et pro cordula eiusdem peluis xxijd.

xv.56.19. 1407-8.
Aug. Et in solucione aurifabro pro renouacione et deauracione ij thuribulorum et iiiij or calicium .. .. .. .. xxs.

\(^1\) "Grots" are pieces of the broken silver (whose cost is included).
\(^2\) This lamp hung before the High Altar and had a wick in it which floated in oil and burnt day and night.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1394-1408

To the same for making the cover of the same egg in grots besides the broken silver 16d.
To the same for repairing one cover of jasper 6d.
For one stone of alabaster bought to make from it a superaltar 3s. 4d.
Sept. To the goldsmith for mending the Cross Gneth 6d.
For one vessel bought from William More for putting wine in 12d.

xv.56.14. 1394-5.
Oct. For one pair of hinges for the door of a cupboard in which it was customary for wine to be kept within the vestry 2d.

Jan. For one waxen trindle bought for the priest on the feast of the Purification 4d.
Feb. For one sprinkler bought 1d.

xv.56.15. 1396-7.
May For one cord for the basin in the choir 2d.
For mending the said basin 20d.
Sept. For four covers for the chalices 10d.
And for cleaning the sword of the Earl of Kent 12d.

xv.56.16. 1399-1400.
Nov. For pins for the altars 4d.
For small cords for the basin in the choir 4d.

xv.56.17. 1400-1.

[Nil]

xv.56.18. 1402-3.
Dec. For making and cleaning the basin hanging in the middle of the choir and for mending the processional Cross and for a cord for the same basin 22d.

xv.56.19. 1407-8.
Aug. And to pay the goldsmith for repairing and gilding two censers and four chalices 20s.

3 For hanging the curtains.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1408–1409

Sep. Et in solucione aurifabro pro reparacione reliquiarum prout patet per cedulam receptam \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{liijs. iiijd.}

Et memorandum liberate sunt eidem Iohanni aurifabro ix uncie et j quartronn argenti fracti ad opus emendacionis dictarum reliquiarum et de superhabundantia non occupate idem solutum est aurifabro in parte solucionis seu artificii

\text{xv.56.20. 1408-9.}

Iun. Item in j clauce empto de Ricardo Ferour pro armariolo iocalium \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{vjd.}

Sept. Item in panno lineo canabi pro vela cum factura \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \text{iiiijd.}
Purchases and Repairs of Ornaments, 1408–1409

Sep. And to pay the goldsmith for repairing the reliquaries according as it appears by the document received ... ... 53s. 4d.

And note that 9 ounces and 1 quarter of broken silver have been delivered to the same John the goldsmith for the work of mending the said reliquaries and from the surplus not used the same was paid to the goldsmith in part payment for his work.

XV.56.20. 1408–9.

June. For one key bought from Richard Ferour for the jewel cupboard ... ... ... ... 6d.

Sept. For linen canvas cloth for the veil with its making ... ... ... ... 4d.

Note: The Prices of Skins

The four main types of skin used by the dean and canons for bookbinding were goat skin, costing 6d. per skin (1388); sheep skin at 4d. (1394), 3d. (1400) and 4d. (1523); calf skin, 6d. (1394), 8d. (1429), 7d. (1523), and deer skin at 2s. (1523). These prices seem to have been extremely low, though possibly they were only for smaller skins. The prices in Bookbindings, Vol. I, by W. H. James Weale (1898) are considerably higher: deer skin, 21s. 1d. (1376); pig skin, 8s. (1380); sheep skin, 1s. 3d. (1334). I am indebted to Mr. H. Riley, Bookbinder at the Foreign Office, for drawing my attention to this point. Mr. Weale remarks (ibid., p. xi) that in England deer skin was much used in early time, but that from the fifteenth century preference was given to calf skin.
THE INVENTORY OF 1409-10

Acquisitions since the 1384-5 Inventory are marked: a. This Inventory closely resembles the 1384-5 Inventory; an English translation has therefore been omitted. The original is in the Bodleian Library, Ashmolean Rolls, No. 36.


LIBRI IN CHORO¹

1. In primis quinque (iiij) antiphonaria quorum iij cum psalteriis
  j sine psalterio et . . . . . (de quibus j datum erat ecclesie
  nostre de Ry . . . ² cum j cum psalterio pro . . . ).
2. Item vnnum bonum portiphorium notatum et correctum.
3. Item vj alia portiphoria notata (quorum vnum datum ecclesie
  de Southtaunton ³ et sic . . . manent . . . vj sol . . . ).
4. Item vnnum magnum portiphorium in duobus voluminibus
  notatum de quibus vna ligatura argenti deficit in vno.
5. Item vnnum bonum portiphorium notatum Clouyll' (j. decano).
6. Item vnnum portiphorium de dono Johannis Messyngham.
7. Item vnnum psalterium cum himnar' ex dono eiusdem.
8. Item vnnum psalterium simplex.
9. Item ij legende videlicet temporale et sanctorum.
10. Item viij missalia quorum vnnum de dono principis Edwardi
     aliud de dono domine de Cler' cum vno pre . . . auriculare
     aliud de dono Thome comitis Notyngham' aliud vocatum
     . . . aliud ducis Northfolc'.

¹ The number of service books was increased by the acquisition in 1416 of
eleven books of Henry third Lord Scrope of Masham. These were four Antiphoners,
four Grayles, an Ordinal, and a Lesson-book in two volumes. The fact that these
titles are not added to the inventory shows that by 1416 it had fallen out of use
or had been succeeded by another (cf., pp. 122-3 below). Dr. Roberts notes that
about this time the books for the organs were painted with vermilion bought in
April 1416 for 2d., and fifteen sheets of vellum were bought for an "Organboke".
² The advowson of Ryston (East Ruston) in Norfolk was granted by Edward III
to St. George's in 1351.
³ The advowson of South Tawton in Devon had been granted by Edward III
to St. George's in 1553.
II. Item vj gradalia de vna simili nota.
12. Item j liber cum versiculis Gradualium et Alleluiarum.
13. Item j liber cum versiculis Gradualium et Alleluiarum (...) in pulpito.
15. Item j gradale de dono Raundes.¹
16. Item j gradale Botiler'.
17. Item j ordinale Botiler'.
18. Item x processionalia (quorum j deficit set habebatur in nac . . .).
19. Item j ordinale quondam domini Edwardi regis.
20. Item j ordinale vocatum Welwyk' legatum per dominum Willelmum Mugge.
22. Item j collectare nouum de dono domini Stephani de Branketre.
23. Item j 1 . . . inale in duobus voluminibus.
24. Item j manuale de dono domini Thome Aston'.
25. Item j liber collacionum pro quadragesima.
26. Item j rotulus de cantu music' ex legacione domini Johannis Aleyn.
27. Item ij quaterni de servicio Sancte Anne et v de Sancto Edwardo.
28. Item j liber de legendis et missis de Commemoracione Beate Marie de dono Johannis Grandissono Episcopi Exon'.

LIBRI DIUERSARUM SCIENTIARUM IN ECCLESIA
29. Videlicet j catholicon.
30. j ugucio ;
31. Bartholemeus de proprietatibus ;
32. Aurora ;
33. Legenda Aurea ;
34. Dialogus gregori';
35. Historia ecclesiastica ;
36. Liber sentenciarum ;
37. j Psalterium glosatum ;
38. ij libri Gallici de Romaunces de quibus j liber de Rose et alius difficilis materie ;

¹ Richard Raundes or Randes, Canon of Windsor, 1377-1400. Rector of Arkesey in Yorkshire, 1371, and Rector of North Molton, Devon (a benefice in the gift of St. George's), 1374.
THE INVENTORY OF 1410

39. j par Decretorum de dono Rauendale;
a40. j biblia;
a41. j liber Summa summaram ex legato Magistri Galfridi Melton'.

LIBRI LEGUM IN ARMARIALO

42. In primis j volumen cuius secundum folium sic incipit ET
PLENISSIMUM NOSTRARUM (in textu).
43. Item Codex cuius secundum folium sic incipit SINE NOUIS
EXPENSIS (in textu).
44. Item Digestum novum cuius tercium folium sic incipit PER
OPERIS NOUI INICIACIONEM (in textu).
45. Item Digestum vetus cuius tercium folium sic incipit OMNIBUS
EIS LEGITIMIS.
46. Item Inforciaturn cuius tercium folium sic incipit OUES
FIERI POSSUNT.
47. Item Decreta quorum tercium folium sic incipit PRO MASCULO.
48. Decretales quarum quartum folium sic incipit FIDEM.
49. Sextus liber Decretalium cum elementis cuius secundum folium
sic incipit IPSIS TENERI.
50. Summa Hostiensis secundo folio* post rubricam de summa
Trinitate sic incipit CETERI OMNES (incipientes multe decre-
tales).
51. Secunda pars Hostiensis in lectura primo folio post rubricam
de vita et honestate clericorum sic incipit DE CONSUETUDINE.
52. Innocentius cuius secundum folium sic incipit NON UT IN
COLLEGIATIS.
53. Rosarium cuius secundum folium sic incipit IN DEUS NOBIS
ILLUD.
54. Speculum judiciale cuius secundum folium sic incipit ante
primam particularam QUIBUSDAM INQUISITIS.
55. Addiciones domini Pauli super Sexto et Clementis quarum
primum folium post rubricam de Summa Trinitate sic
incipit PER MOYSEN.
56. Addiciones Johannis Andree super Decretales quarum secun-
dum folium sic incipit IN GLOSSA ILLI.
57. Lectura archidiaconi et Pauli super sexto Decretali, cuius
primum folium post rubricam de Summa Trinitate sic
incipit SANCTUS DE ISTO SPIRITU.

1 Geoffrey Melton, Canon of Windsor, 1401-11. Prebendary of Aust in the Col-
legiate Church of Westbury-on-Trym, diocese of Worcester, 1394.
THE INVENTORY OF 1410

58. Repertorium Willehmi Durant cuius tercium folium sic incipit ET QUALITER INTELLIGITUR.
59. Summa Goffridi cuius secundum folium sic incipit DEUM DE DANDIS.
60. Tabula iuris ciuilis et canonici cuius secundum folium sic incipit DE LXXXIX.I.
61. Tabula Martiniani cuius secundum folium sic incipit SUSPENDERE.
62. Biblia cuius secundum folium sic incipit ET QUOTIDIANA.
63. Concordancie quarum tercium folium sic incipit M'.IX.B QUANTUM TEMPORIS.
64. Vnus vetus textus Evangeliorum iij° folio . . . que partibus; habens . . . ligatas de M . . . et ij m' deficiunt.

VESTIMENTA

65. In primis vnum vestimentum rubeum de veluettio texto cum ymaginibus poudrato cum perles . . . videlicet cum j casula ij tunicis ij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis pertinentibus eidem cum j bona capa eiusdem secte et ij alie cape quasi eiusdem operis scilicet sine perles cum altari integro de eadem secta et ridellis de sindone rubeo.
66. Item vnum vestimentum de blodio veluettio broidato cum aquilis aureis cum j casula ij tunicis ij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis et ijj capis eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontelum.
67. Item vnum vestimentum de veluettio purpurei coloris broidato cum bubonibus mantellatis cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis cum frontello; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris sine ridellis (ex dono principis Edwardi).
68. Item vnum vestimentum album bonum de panno ad aurum pro principalibus festis Beate Marie cum casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis cum iij or capis eiusdem secte cum diuersis orfrais; et iij or alie cape diuerse secte de panno albo ad aurum cum ij ridellis et toto apparatu altaris sine frontello.
69. Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno ad aurum diuersis auibus poudratis in quo domina princessa fuit desponsata cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris sine ridellis.
70. Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno ad aurum cum arch-angelis cum casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum stolis et fanonis ; iij cape eiusdem secte cum toto apparatu altaris preter ridellos et frontello.
71. Item j vestimentum blodium de panno ad aurum poudrato cum floribus aureis et diuersis alij floribus rubeis cum j casula ij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus cum j stola j fanona ; iij cape eiusdem secte cum apparatu altaris sine ridellis et frontello.
72. Item xvij cape de *eadem secta in parte deficientes in liniata earundem* (sterris cum aquilis deauratis . . ).
73. Item j vestimentum palliatum de rubeo velutto et panno ad aurum cum casula et iij tunicis iij albis iij amictibus iij capis in parte fractis cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontellum et ridellos.
74. Item j vestimentum glaucum sine casula pro confessoribus cum iij capis valide debilibus cum apparatu altaris sine frontello et ridellis.
75. Item j vestimentum album de cammoca pro commemoratione Beate Marie et iij capis [sic] eiusdem coloris et cum toto apparatu altaris preter frontellum et ridellos.
76. Item j vestimentum rubeum de panno satyn vetus cum iij capis eiusdem secte et j alia capa purpurei coloris cum j frontello eiusdem coloris (quia . . ).
77. Item j vestimentum pro ferialibus diebus album de cammoca cum casula cum iij albis iij amictibus stolis et fanonis de diuersis sectis sine apparatu altaris.
78. Item j vestimentum de panno albo pro quadragesimali tempore iij casule cum parura stolis et fanonis modici valoris.
79. Item j vestimentum nigrum pro vigiliis mortuorum. 1
80. Item j vestimentum quadragesimale de dono ducis Northfolk’ iiij casule ridelli contrafrontellum et frontale cum toto apparatu altaris.
81. Item iiij casule de velutto blodio cum albis amictibus stolis fanonis de dono Thome Butiler cum frontale et contrafrontallo de baudekyn.
82. Item iiij casule de Crimesyn rubeo cum orfrais broidatis cum aquilis aureis cum iiij loculis corporalium et iiij albis iiij amictibus iiij stolis iiij fanonis eiusdem secte.

1 More than one line of the manuscript is then erased.
THE INVENTORY OF 1410

83. Item j vestimentum nigrum ex dono Edwardi ducis Eborac\(^1\) viz. j capa j casula ij tunice iij albe iij amictus stole et fanone.

CAPE

84. In primis j capa bona et principalis de auritexto cum diversis ymaginibus et capitibus leopardorum factis de perles (\textit{de dono Edington' episcofi Winton}).\(^2\)

85. Item capa bona de auritexto de dono Principis Edwardi diuersis passionibus diuersorum sanctorum.

86. Item j capa de rubeo veluettio de dono Henrici ducis Lancasterie cum diuersis ymaginibus broidatis.

87. Item iij cape de panno serico nigrum cum bobus et gruibus auritextis.

88. Item iij cape alie de panno serico nigrum cum draconibus et floribus auritextis.

89. Item iij cape de rubeo velnetto cum diversis imaginibus broidatis.

90. Item iij cape de panno serico cum draconibus volantibus.

91. Item j capa [.. . .] bona de panno auritexto cum ymaginibus apostolorum.

92. *Item j capa rubea de panno ad aurum cum auibus operatis in losyngis* (\textit{quia donata per plura tempora pre'}).

93. Item iij cape vna de blodio veluettio cum ceruis sub arboribus et alia de blodio satyn puderato cum arboribus aureis de dono Nicholai Sharnesfeld.

94. Item iij cape quarum ij de blodio panno aureo cum draconibus et leonibus pugnantibus et altera de blodio panno ad aurum poudrato cum calathis de floribus (\textit{de dono ducis Gloucestrie . . .}).

95. Item xxij cape de panno serico rubeo et nigrum de dono Henrici regis.

\(^1\) Edward of Norwich, sometimes called Edward Plantagenet, eldest son of Edmund of Langley. 1373?-1415. K.G. 1387. A faithful follower of Richard II, he was consequently deprived of his dignities by Henry IV, but later became Lieutenant in South Wales, and died fighting at Agincourt.

\(^2\) William Edington, Bishop of Winchester, 1346-66. King's Treasurer, 1345-56; Chancellor, 1356-63; refused the archbishopric of Canterbury; died 1366. Bishop Edington as Chancellor gave the College of St. George its Statutes and was commemorated by them yearly. (See Appendix A.)
PANNI

96. In primis ij costers de veluetto pro principalibus diebus rubei et viridis coloris cum magnis ymaginibus stantibus in tabernaculis cum alijs ij pannis eiusdem secte (ex dono regne Philippe).

97. Item j coster de veluetto purpureo broidato cum boterflies et cum j paruo eiusdem secte.

98. Item j magnus coster de veluetto purpureo cum diuersis armis operatis in quatermicompas cum j paruo panno eiusdem secte.

99. Item j pannus de panno ad aurum palliatus rubeo et blodio coloribus pro sepulcro domini.

100. Item j pannus de rubeo Samyt broidatus cum ymagine Trinitatis quasi in maiestate existente cum iiiij ymaginibus euangelistarum eam circumstantibus et cum iiiij baculis rubeis ad eundem deferendum.

101. Item j pannus de blodio serico radiato et poudrato cum diuersis auibus et floribus pro celatura sepulcri domini.

102. Item j pannus rubeus de panno ad aurum cum auibus et floribus de dono domini comitis Bukyngham.

103* Item j pannus albus de panno ad aurum radiatus ex transverso.* (Sint inde vestimenta tuerorum.)

104. Item j pannus rubeus de panno ad aurum poudratus cum floribus aureis et in parte viridibus.

105. Item j pannus albus cum signis de auro . . . ex dono ducis Norfolch'.

106. Item j pannus rubeus de cerico cum ceruis de auro. Ex dono eiusdem ducis Norfolch'.

JOCALIA ET RELIQUIE INFRA TABULAM SUMMI ALTARIS

107. In primis j crux nobilis vocata Gneth' in qua deficit j lapis eiusdem generis illorum in cruce positorum. Item deficit vnnum Emeraude infra . . . crucis ad . . . et in iij rosis deficiunt ij parue smaragde et j grayne de balays; deficit

* Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III, daughter of the Count of Hainault and Holland. 1314-1369. Together with her daughter, the Countess of Bedford, she was appointed "Domina de Secta et Liberatura Garterii" by Edward III, but she had no place in the Chapel stalls, no stall-plate, and no banner. (Fellowes, op. cit., p. 102.) Queen Philippa died and was buried at Windsor.
vna rosa de auro in superiori parte crucis cum vno balays
cum iiij\textsuperscript{a} gar \([\ldots]\) tis de \ldots alearum rosarum. Et in
pede eiusdem crucis deficiunt xij (iam xij) lapides margarit’
cum iiij\textsuperscript{a} floribus in circumferentia aureis de quibus iiij
reperiuntur in libaria; deficiunt v smaraldi parui in
bordura; item deficiunt iiij summites pinnaculorum in
ipso pede et ii alii pinnacula fracta liberantur.

108. Item j crux de ligno dominico ornata saphiris cum iiij ymagin-
ibus eburneis stantibus super fundum aureum habens
pedem aureum de plate cum ymageine cuiusdam mortui
resurgentis inter quem pedem et crucem est vnuus berillus.

109. Item j crux pulcra argentea deaurata et aymellata cum iiij
yimaginibus et j pede plano argenteo et aymellato.

110. Item j feretrum de berillo argenteo deauratum cum j cruce et
iiij yimaginibus in medio et passione Sancti Stephani de
retro habens in summitate ymaginem salvatoris obturatam
berillo cum ij angelis super pedem deferentibus dictum
feretrum inter manus eorum quorum ala vnius deficit
et alterius brachium frangitur et pomellum pinnaculi deficit
super crucifixum.

111. Item salutacio Beate Marie Virginis argentea et deaurata
stans in pede argenteo deaurato et aymellato de viridi cum
j olla in medio cuius medium est de cristallo in qua contin-
etur pars lactis Beate Marie Virginis in cuius olle summite
t sunt frondes liliorum virides in quibus j flos deficit.

112. Item j salarium nobile argenteum deauratum cum lapidibus
preciosis cuius fundus et cooperculum sunt de iaspide
rubio in cuius cooperculo deficit j lapis.

113. Item ij tabernacula argentea deaurata boni operis plena
diversis reliquis stantes super pedes de latano deaurato
et in fine j deficit pinnaculum et in summitate alterius
deficiunt iiij pomella tabernaculorum et medietas vnius
pinnaculi.

114. Item j tabula nobiliis cum ij foliis deauratis et aymellatis cum
ymagine Crucifixi Marie et Johannis et gesina cum pomellis
tamen in aymellacione deficit infra et extra alyqualiter.

115. Item j tabernaculum pulcrum cum iiiij\textsuperscript{a} columnnis de berillo
ad modum carceris factum in quo est ymago Daniel cum
ij leonibus extra quod stat angelus ex vna parte et propheta
ex altera in cuius summitate est ymago Beate Marie Vir-
ginis cum Puero in manibus stans super pedes argenteos deauratos et aymellatos de viridi et ornatos diuersis lapidibus in cuius superficie deficit pinnaculum.

116. Item j tabernaculum pulcrum cuius pes stat super iiij or leones cum ymagine Sancti Georgij occidentis Draconem et gesina Beate Marie cum ymagine Joseph' inclusus [sic] cum ij foliiis aymellatis cum ymagine Sancti Johannis Baptistis stantis in eodem tabernaculo et desuper ipsum ymago Trinitatis cum ij angelis et in summitate stat j Crucifixus cum duabus imaginibus deauratis et ornatus diuersis lapidibus preciosis circumquaque in quo deficit vij lapides margarit' (iam viij) et alia columna versus latus et j columna ex parte Sancti Georgii.

117. Item j ymago Sancti Jacobi argentea deaurata cum mantello et capello scopulato ad modum peregrini tenens quandam partem coste sue candelbon'1 inter manus suas.

118. Item j angelus argenteus deauratus cum corona aurea et lapidibus preciosis cum ij spinis de corona domini.

119. Item ij angelis stantes et portantes feretrum de berillo ad imponendum corpus Christi in cuius summitate est j crux argentea deaurata et aymellata cum iiij ymaginibus et vnus angelus genuflectens coram dicto feretro tenens paruum vas de berillo pro reliquijs imponendis quorum j aly deficit.

120. Item j angelus argenteus deauratus tenens vas oblongum de berillo pro reliquijs imponendis.

121. Item ij angeli vnius forme argentei deaurati cum alis aymellatis quilibet eorum tenens berillum in manu sua.

122. Item ij angelii parui argentei deaurati genuflectentes in manibus suis candelabra portantes cum alis extensis quarum vna frangitur et alia deficit.

123. Item j vas oblongum argenteum et deauratum cum lapidibus preciosis continens quandam cuspidem vnuii clauui Domini in quo deficit j saphirus et vij margarite in cooperculo et fere in medio frangitur.

124. Item j ciphus argenteus deauratus qui fuit Sancti Martini cum cooperculo et cum aymellacione in fundo.

1 Written over an erasure.
125. Item j ciphus de ouo griphonis cum cooperculo argenteo de novo facto cum pede argenteo deaurato et ligaturis argenteis deauratis in quo cipho continetur quedam pars cranei Sancti Bartholomei et quedam pars cranei Sancti Thome apostoli et de oleo Sancte Katerine in vase.¹
126. Item j vas oblongum de berillo clausum ex vtraque parte cum argento et j crux desuper et arme Sancti Georgij in quo continentur iij ossa in . . . tabernacul' clauduntur.
127. Item j tabula argentea deaurata de dono E[dwardi] regis quam habuit ex dono Episcopi Lincoln' sana et integra in qua continetur vas oblongum proxime supradictum.
128. Item tabernaculum argenteum deauratum cum diuersis ymaginibus in eodem circumstantibus et campanile in summitate in cuius campanili est campana vna cum iiiii pinnaculis quorum j frangitur et j deficiit et similiter deficiunt plura folia circumquaque et stat super pedem de latono.
129. Item j tabernaculum argenteum deauratum cum berillo in medio ad corpus Christi imponendum stans super pedem argenteum deauratum de dono Thome Comitis Bukyng-hame similiter in quo imponuntur ij digitii Sancti Georgij.
130. Item j vas de berillo ligato argenteum deauratum in vtraque capite ad modum crismatorij in quo continentur j os Sancti Gerardi et deficit ibi j canilla argentea.
131. Item de dono Regis Henrici iiiii j ymago Beate Marie argentea et deaurata in brachio dextro filium portantis cum volucre ludentem.
132. Item de dono eiusdem j phiale argentea et deaurate et nunc de novo formate ad modum angelorum quorum vnnus fert in manibus gingium Sancti Marci Evangeliste alter quandam partem digitii Sancti Frideswyde.
133. Item ij agni dei argentei et deaurati.
134. Item j pixis de berillo cum coopertorio aymellato cum armis Sanctorum Edwardi et Edmundi cum pomello de j saphiro aquatico.
135. Item j crux parua cum duabus transuersalibus in qua continentur de ligno crucis dominice.
136. Item j tabula parua argentea et deaurata cum ij folijs ad eandem ad modum tabernaculi in qua continentur relique de ligno crucis de velo Beate Marie et de panno in facie.

¹ The relic of St. Katherine has been added since 1384.
THE INVENTORY OF 1410

137. Item j tabernaculum aureum de dono Comitis Northumbr' cum ij baleys ij saphiris et xij margaritis cum racinis pousi- tionatis (deficit j troge cum iiij perles).
138. Item j cathena cum ferura et clane aurea circa collum ymaginis Beate Marie.

JOCALIA ET RELIQUIE SEMPER STANTES SUPER SUMMUM ALTAR' EXTRA TABULAM

139. Item j tabula semper stans super summum altar' cum ij foliis argenteis deauratis frectatis cum litteris ex vna parte et j crucifixo pertractato in alio folio eiusdem et in altero continentur diuere reliquie cuius dorsum ligneum habetur.
140. Item j brachium de plate argentea deaurata cum bordura diuersorum lapidum pro reliquijs imponendis in cuius bordura deficiunt iiij lapides et in fundo hostium argenteum deficit in cuius latere ponitur j os Sancti Laurencij.
141. Item j brachium de plate argentea deaurata cum bordura lapidum et deficiunt iiij lapides continens os brachij Sancti Willemi Eborac' quod potest videri.
142. Item j brachium de plate argenteo cum bordura lapidum et deficiunt quamplures lapides continens quandam partem brachij Sancti Georgij.
143. Item j tabula linea stans super altare paruum retro summum altar' cum platis et ymaginibus cupreis deauratis continens passionem Sancti Georgij.

RELIQUIE NON INCLUSE

145. Item j feretrum ornatum cum plate argentea deaurata cum lapidibus veteris operis continens diueras reliquias videlicet j os de brachio Sancte Osythe et j os de brachio Sancti Ricardi Cicestr' j os de Sancta Margarita regina Scoeie.
146. Item j os de Sancto Thoma Hereford'.
147. Item j os de Sancto David.
148. Item j os de Sancto Willelmo anglico.
149. Item j os de Sancto Willelmo Eboracensi.
150. Item j costa et j os de xj milibus virginum.
151. Item j os de Sancto Mauricio quod est in altari.

1 Two words are erased.
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152. Item j os de Sancta Elizabeth.
153. Item j costa de Sancto Vitale.
154. Item de cerebro Sancti Eustachij.
155. Item in loculo vno continentur j os de Sancto Georgio de tabula cene domini; de tumba Marie Virginis; de sanguine Thome Cantuariensis et lapis cum quo Beatus Stephanus fuit lapidatus.
156. Item j pecten Beati Edmundi archiepiscopi.
157. Item camisia Sancti Thome martyris.
158. Item j zona alba Sancti Johannis Evangeliste quam dedit Beate Marie.
159. Item de vna candela Beate Virginis.
160. Item pixis argentea quatrangularis continens j dentem de Sancto Simeono inclusum in auro cum ij alijs reliquijs auro inclusis cum ipso cruce ligatis.

MORSUS

161. Item j morsus argenteus deauratus et aymellatus in cuius medio salutacio angelica extat cum armis Comitis Warwych'.
162. Item j morsus argenteus deauratus cum salutacione angelica in tabernaculis pulcriter dispositis cuius angeli deficit ala sinistra et in lilio deficit j flos.
163. Item j morsus argenteus deauratus cum diuersis lapidibus cum ymagine *Trinitatis* (dimidio Salutatoris) sculpta in medio vnius lapidis qui vocatur Camahu in quo deficit vnius lapis.
164. Item j morsus triangularis argenteus deauratus cuius medium est aymellatum in quo sedet ymago vnius regis inter arbores.
165. Item j morsus nobilis argenteus deauratus lapidibus ornatus circumquaque in cuius medio est lapis Camahu in quo sculptur ymago vnius prophete in quo deficit xij lapides et vj margarite (iam vij) et j pinnaculum [erasure] (deficit summitas).

CALICES

166. In primis j calix nobilis aureus in cuius pede deficiunt vj lapides (ij margarite in nodo—iam tres¹) cum j patena nobili aurea cum perles et lapidibus preciosis ornata et cum j cocleare aureo habente vnam margaritam grossam in summitate eiusdem.

¹ Partly erased.
167. Item vij alii calices deaurati cum patenis ad eosdem et cum j cocleare argenteo.

CORPORALIA
168. Item xj corporalia quorum vnum magnum pro maiori calice aureo cum repositorio bono ornato cum perles.

PAXILLE
169. Item j paxilla nobilis argentea deaurata et aymellata cum ymaginibus Crucifixi Marie et Johannis. Et habet in summitate iij pomella quorum j deficit cum ij scuticis in vtroque latere pendentibus quorum ij deficiunt (in errario est).

CANDELABRA
172. Item j candelabrum argenteum ad modum crucis factum pro candela benedicta in die Purificacionis apportanda.
173. Item ij candelabra de latono pro ferialibus diebus.
174. Item ij candelabra deaurata de dono Ducis Lancastrie cum iij scuticis et armis eiusdem ducis pendentibus in summitate cuiuslibet et iij fixis in pede viriusque.

THURIBULA
175. In primis ij thuribula argentea de bono opere et deaurata quorum deficit pinnaculum in vno et j draco frangitur et in alio deficit vij pinnacula.
176. Item ij alia thuribula argentea et deaurata et de vna secta valde defectiua in catenis et ligaturis et fenestris eorundem.

NAUES
177. Naues ij sunt j argentea et altera deaurata cum vno cocleari argenteo.

CRUCES
178. Item j crux argentea deaurata in cuius pede extat salutacio Beate Marie et iii"r Euangeliste in iiij"r partibus eiusdem dispositi et in medio ymago Dei Crucifixi cum ymaginibus Sancte Marie et Sancti Johannis.
179. Item ij cruces processionales de cupro deaurato quorum vna in superficie fere frangitur et ij alie cruces per Massyngham empte de cupro deaurato.
Phiale
180. Item ij phiale vtreque indigentes reperacione de berillo ligato cum argento deaurato de bono opere.
181. Item ij phiolae argentee deaurate cum lapidibus et perles multipliciter defectiue.
182. Item ij phiale argentee pro ferialibus diebus cum pedibus et coopertorijns nouiter factis.
183. Item j phiola quasi rotunda de . . . cum oleo obrusa cum . . . rubea.

Pelues
184. Item ij pelues argentee deaurate quarum vna frangit tur in margine.
185. Item j vas argenteum pro aqua benedicta imponenda cum j aspersorio argenteo.
186. Item ij pelues argentee deaurate boutynate cum floribus in medio ex dono ducis Northfolk.

Superaltaria
187. Item vj superaltaria vnde j de lapide jaspidis lapidis argento ligato et deaurato et j de alabastro et cetera de lapide marmoris.

Mitra pro Episcopo Puerorum
188. Item mitra j bona ornata margaritis.
189. Item ij paria cirothecarum vnde j par sine apparatv et aliud cum ij nowchis de auro ornatis margaritis.
190. Item ij paria sotularium.
191. Item j par sandalorum.
192. Item j alba j amictus de vestimento archangelorum cum ij rochetis.
193. Item j baculus pastoralis.
194. Item j mitra bona cum diuersis lapidibus in qua deficiunt iij lapides.

Pixides
195. In primis j pixis nobilis eburneus garnitus cum laminis argenteis deauratis cum pade pleno leopardis et lapidibus preciosis habens coopertorium argenteum deauratum cum bordura de saphiris in cuius summitate stat figura Crucifixi cum Maria et Johanne garnita cum perles cum iij catenis

1 The scribe writes “phiale” and “phiole” alternately.
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in pomello argenteo deaurato et j longa cathena argentea per quam dependet et extat longitudinis iij virgarum in quo deficient iij saphiri j baleys et xiiij perles (iam xvij).
196. Item j pixis de berillo pro corpore Christi imponendo aliquam liter fracta in cista ferrea cum diuersis clauibus.
197. Item j pixis eburneus gemellatus argenteus cuius coopertorium frangitur.
198. Item j pixis de cupro pro corpore Christi imponendo cum cathena de eadem secta cum ij campanis videlicet maiori et minore.
199. Item vnus pixis de argento deaurato anemallatus in summitate cum ymagine vernaculi\(^1\) in fundo ad infra et extra in fundo cum j agno Dei.

**CRISMATORIUM**

200. Item j crismatorium argenteum cum iij ampullis argenteis in eodem contentis.

**CAMPANA**

201. Item j campana argentea ad pulsand' coram corpore Christi in visitacione infirmorum.

**BACULI**

202. Item j baculus pro precentore in choro ligatus in quinque locis cum puncto argenteo in fine habens in summitate eiusdem vnam partem eburneam ex transuero cum cristallo in finibus.
203. Item ij baculi de vna secta pro rectoribus chori in principalibus.
204. Item ij baculi pro rectoribus secundarijs ornati in extremitatibus cum argento.

**PARURE**

205. Item ij parure (in quibus deficient octo lapides) j stola (in qua deficient ix rosas [sic] de auro cum lapidibus preciosis et sex dimidas rosas [sic] et xij lapides in medio) j fanona (in fanona j rosa et v dimidas rosas [sic]) poudrate cum auro et perles et lapidibus preciosis in auro cum spaulis (spaul deficient iiij lapides) ij maniculi de eadem secta. . . .
206. Item j collarium quasi superamictus preciosum cum xij saphiris grossis et x emiraudis positis in trifoliis aureis vna cum perles per totum mixtum.

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\(^1\) See 1384-5 Inventory No. 269.
207. Item j parura pro tuaillis altaris gubernata de armis et losingis.
208. Item j stola j fanona j amictus ij maniculi ij parure pro albis de vna secta gubernati de armis et losingis bluettis de perles in auro.
209. Item ij parure de vestimento bubonum pro amictibus.
210. Item ij parure albe de panno ad aurato vnius secte pro amictibus.

PECIE
211. Item j pecia blodij veluetti *cum xxvij aquilis broidatis in eadem de auro* (scilicet ponuntur in ij* casulis*).
212. Item alia pecia eiusdem secte continens iij aquilas et ij dimidietas.
213. *Item ij pecie de vestimento archang* continentes v archang* (quia in emendacione eiusdem vestimentum).
214. *Item quinque (vij) pecie rubei veluetti.*
215. J stola cum nodis j cingulam de nigro serico j *penula* (pecia) de tartarin blodio *pro cap* (cum v cemys).

AURICULARIA (Pulvinaria)
216. Item j bonum auriculare de blodio samyto broidatum cum ij aquilis dispositis in medio eiusdem et diuersa arma diuersorum dominorum ex vtraque parte earundem disposita et broidatum cum tali scriptura Ihesu est amor meus.
217. Item j auriculare de blodio veluettto broidatum cum aquilis aureis.
218. Item j *paruum auriculare de panno ad aurato cum ymaginibus operatis in losyngis.
219. Item j auricularia pro missalibus in altari supportandis* (quia nullius valoris).

QUISSINI
220. Item ij quissini de blodio veluettto broidati cum garters et armis Sancti Georgij in medio dispositis.
221. Item ij quissini rubei de cammoca.
222. Item ij quissini virides de panno serico.
223. Item ij quissini glauci coloris.
224. Item ij quissini de panno serico *valde debiles* (de novo cooperti cum viride).
225. Item j quissimus de veluettto rubeo.
Tuaille
226. *Item j tuailla benedicta pro summo altari de nigro serico cum radijs aureis ex transuersis* (quia inter pannos de auro).
227. Item j tuailla de albo serico cum radijs aureis (*unum album et aliud sic viride*) ex transuersis.
228. Item ij tuailla de Cambr' habentes nigras cruces in medio earundem.
229. Item xij tuailla de panno lineo pro summo altari et vj tuailla pro altaribus secundarijs.
230. Item quinque parue manutergia pro manibus tergendis.

Sudaria
231. *Item *ij* (iij) sudaria radiata cum auro de Tartryn'.
232. Item unum pulcrum sudarium longum de serico strangulato de auro ex dono domini Simonis Marcheford 1 Canonici Collegi.

Albe et Amictus sine Parur'
Velum cum Rideallis
233. Item j velum quadragesimale palliatum blodij et albi coloris cum garteres et aquilis aureis poudratis.
234. Item j ridellum eiusdem secte per totum pro fronte super summum altari cum cordulis et filo albo pro eisdem.
235. *Item j ridellum de serico blodij coloris habens in se iij ymages videlicet Crucifixi et Sanctorum Marie et Johannis* (quia nullius valoris).

Feretra
236. Item j feretrum ligneum pro rogationibus cum ij costis de cerico et platis argenteis et aymellatis et deauratis cum armis diuersis.
237. *Item j aliud feretrum pro mortuis comportandis.*
238. *Item j feretrum argenteum continens diversas reliquias et ossa in auro inclusa circumquaque . . .* 

Tapeta
239. Item ij tapeta de bluetto cum garteres.
240. *Item j tapetum viridi cum bageis domini E. Principis* (quia vastatur).
241. *Item ij tapeta rubea cum garteries debilia et alia ij viridia cum armis domini E. Principis modici valoris* (quia vastantur).

1 Canon of Windsor, 1407-1441.
242. Item j tapetum rubeum cum ceruo in medio cum ij costis eiusdem secte.
243. Item j tapetum rubeum cum leone.
244. Item j tapetum rubeum cum aquila.

GLADIJ
245. Item j gladius domini Edwardi Regis.
246. Item j gladius Regis Ricardi.
247. Item j gladius Comitis Sarisbiriensis.
248. Item j gladius Comitis Derb' nunc Regis Henrici iiiij.
249. Item vnus gladius Comitis Oxon'1 coopertus cum panno viride deaurato ornato cum argento deaurato.

MANTELLA
250. [Two-thirds of a line of writing erased followed by a blank space of about an inch, then rather more than another line erased and “vena toga blount”2 in the left margin.]

JOCALIA ET RELIQUIE IN ERARIO
251. In primis j aquarium de cristallo cum pede argenteo deaurato et cooperto cum argento deaurato et ligato per iij partes cum argento deaurato.
252. Item j pixis de jaspide rubea cum j osse de Sancto Lodowyco cum pede et coopertorio argenteo et deaurato (non hic quia [...]atur per custodem . . .).
253. Item j ciphus paruus de berillo cum pede et cooperculo argenteo deaurato.
254. Item j ciphus argenteus deauratus cum cooperculo qui fuit Sancti Thome Herefordensis.
255. Item j ciphus cum aquario argenteo deaurato ex dono Comitis Pembrook.
256. Item j crux parua argentea deaurata cum pede ad eandem cum lapidibus et perles in qua deficiunt iij garnetti et sunt in erario.
257. Item j pixis eburneus de opere Saracenorum cum cooperculo eiusdem secte perforato per totum.
258. Item j pixis de panno adaurato cum paruis perles pro reliquijs.

1 A later addition, since the earliest Earl of Oxford to be made K.G. was Richard de Vere, 11th Earl, who fought at Agincourt (1415). The 10th Earl was Aubrey de Vere (? 1340-1400).
2 This too must be later since Sir John Blount, Governor of Calais, only became K.G. in 1413.
THE INVENTORY OF 1410

259. Item j tabula eburnea parua cum ij foliis ad eandem cum diuersis ymaginibus sculptis in casa de cammoka.
260. Item j pixis argenteus et deauratus de mensura vnius pollicis et paulo amplius.
261. Item j zona serica broidata paruis perles per totum cum bullis et pendicijs aureis cum lapidibus preciosis cum xvij barris et in qualibet illarum iiij saphiri cum j trespas’ aur’ excepto quod in j barra non sunt nisi iiij saphiri.
262. Item j plata aurea pro magna Cruce in qua deficiunt j saphirus et j smaragdus.
263. Item j saphirus de costa crucis et vnus smaragdus de plata et j perle cum apparatu aureo qui sunt de cruce et de pede.
264. Item j pixis paruus argenteus deauratus in quodam cooperculo batellato in cuius fundo exterius est Agnus Dei.
265. Item j phiola argentea deaurata cuius medium est berillus accomodata duci Lancastrie precepto regis Ricardi.
266. Item j crux parua in parte anteriori de auro in qua continentur de cruces dominica et in posteriori parte est argenti deaurati.
267. Item j paruum vas argenteum deauratum in quo continentur diuersse reliquie in vna rosa quinque foliorum.
268. Item j paruum os in pendulo aureo pendens cum j lace viridi.
269. Item j petra inclusa in auro et j dens inclusus in auro suppedente.
270. Item j petra varij coloris formata ad modum lingue serpentis inclusa in trisura argentea.
271. Item j plata aurea cum j cruce lignea in medio et ij camahus.
272. Item j coffra argentea cum claue ad idem sculpta exterius cum baudewynes.
273. Item j coffra lignea exterius cooperta cum platis cupreis deauratis sculptis cum baudewynes continens diuersas reliquias.
274. Item iiij parue cruces auree quarum maxima crux pendet per j cathenam auream cum iiij loculis sericis in fine.
275. Item j pulcher camahu ornatus perles et auro in quo continentur pars cathene de qua Sanctus Lodowicus flagellavit se.
276. Item j bursa de rubeo serico cum paruis perles ornata in vno cophino nigri sindonis pro reliquijs.

120
277. Item aurifragium ij virgarum et dimidie cum collare pro j casula et absconditur maxima pars.

278. Item j amictus cum j parura serici rubei losingati et diversis lapidibus ornata ex quibus iiiij or de maioribus deficiunt.

279. Item vas argentum parum longitudinis ij pollicum.

280. Item j plata argentea et deaurata que deficit in vno brachio stante super summum altari.

281. Item quinque campanoilles integre de auro cum canillo aureo et saphiro in fine et iiij or dimidie campanoilles de auro.

282. Item iiij plate argentea sculpta [sic] diversis armis.

283. Item iiij or anuli argentei.

284. Item iiij or flores de lilio qui deficiunt in corona pinnaculorum ymaginis Marie.

**CORONE**

285. Item iiij corone argentea deaurate cum diversis lapidibus *preciosis* (de deselletis) ornate vnde j pro Beata Maria et alia pro filio et iiij a pro Sancto Edwardo vnde in corona Beate Maria deficiunt quinque lapides et in corona filij deficit j flos delic et in corona Sancti Edwardi deficiunt vj lapides et iiij knappes in bordura et ij Knappes maiores argentei deaurati super flores delic.

**COFFRE CUM BOTELLIS**

286. Item ij coffre virides cum seruris ad eadem [sic].

287. Item ij botella de jaspe grisio cum lacis de serico viridi cum plusculis et pendicijs argenteis dantur a Rege Edwardo.

**SUDARIA**

288. Item iiij sudaria pro patena vnde vnum album et duo stragulati blodij coloris et j viridis.

**VEXILLA**

289. Item ij vexilla poudrata cum armis domini regis Anglie.

290. Item j draco et j leo pro processione in rogacionibus cum vj hastis et iiiij or vexilla nouis cum ymaginibus pousionatis a et j vexillum de armis domini ducis Excestr' nouum.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS, 1413-1453

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTOR’S ROLLS

W.R. xv.56, 21-34

1. Books

xv.56.21. 1413-4.

Aug. Et datum uno ligatorilibrorum venienti a Londono usque Wyndessore pro suis expensis .. .. .. .. .. iiijd.
Et pro ligatura paruii portiforii de Raunde .. ijs. iiijd.

xv.56.22. 1415-6.

Jun. Et solutum fabro decani pro ·factura cathe-
narum librornr .. .. .. .. .. xiiiijd.
Expense necessarie. Et solutum pro vadiis et expensis domini Custodis et Willelmi Lochard1 euntium Londonum pro libris de dono Regis habendis cum dueris donis et expensis per dictum Custodem et Willel-
mum pro eisdem libros factis, qui libri scribantu tur in dorso istius compoti .. ciijs. vjd.
Undecim libri pro choro Collegii de Wynesore nuper domini de Scroop qui foris fecit erga Regem2 videlicet, iiiier antiphonarii, iiiier Grada1ia, una legenda in ijs voluminibus et j Ordinale. Quos idem Rex Henricus V unus anno regni sui tercio ad instanciam dominorum Custodis et Lochard canonici dedit Collegio suo predicto.
Quorum primus antiphonarius in tercio folio sic incipit cum Invocarem.
ijius tercio folio lucis ante terminum.
iiijus in tercio folio lutaris noster.
iiijus in tercio folio ratam sibi.
Primum Gradale in tercio folio meditacio de omnibus sanctis.

1 Canon of Windsor 1413-1431; Treasurer 1413-1414. He exchanged his canonry for the precentorship of Hereford (Her. Reg. Spofford, p. 369) and died 1439. (Le Neve.)

2 Henry, Lord Scrope of Masham was a nephew of the Archbishop Scrope who had been executed in 1405. Lord Scrope was Henry IV’s Treasurer 1410-
11, but he joined in Richard of York’s rebellion in 1415, was adjudged guilty of misprision of treason for not disclosing the plot and executed in spite of his plea that he had joined York in order to betray him. (C. Oman, Political History of England, 1377-1485, pp. 245-6.) His property was forfeit to the King.

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PURCHASES AND REPAIRS, 1413-1458

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTOR'S ROLLS
W.R.xv.56, 21-34, Translated

1. Books

xv.56.21. 1413-4.
Aug. And given to one binder of books coming from London to Windsor for his expenses .. 4d.
And for binding the small breviary of Raunde 25. 3d.

xv.56.22. 1415-6.
June. And paid to the Dean's smith for making chains for the books .. .. .. .. 14d.
Necessary expenses. And paid for the journeys and expenses of the lord Warden and of William Lochard going to London to get the books given by the King, with various gifts and expenses disbursed by the said Warden and William for the same books, which books are written on the back of this compotus .. .. .. .. 10s. 6d.

Eleven books for the choir of the College of Windsor lately the lord Scrope's, which he forfeits to the king, namely, four antiphoners, four Grayles, one lesson-book in two volumes and one Ordinale. Which the same King Henry V in the third year of his reign at the instance of the Warden and Canon Lochard, gave to the aforesaid College.

Of which the first antiphoner begins on the third sheet, "Cum invocaremi".
The 2d. on the third sheet "lucis ante terminum".
The 3d. on the third sheet "lutaris noster".
The 4th on the third sheet "ratam sibi".
The First Grayle on the third sheet "medi-tacio de omnibus sanctis".
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF BOOKS, 1416-1429

ijm in tercio folio chi et semitas.

iji in tercio folio michi et semitas.

iiijm in tercio folio staciotantum.

Legenda temporalis in tercio folio lectis et parte chi.

Sanctorum in tercio folio assume me.

Ordinale in tercio folio officii hoc modo.

xv.56.23. 1416-7

Jan. Et in xv pellibus de velym emptis in Wyndesore pro uno libro vocato Organboke continente

v quaternos quolibet quarerno iij pellium

videlicet xij folia . . . . . vjs. iiijd.

Aug. Et Henrico Bourne pro scriptura iij responsori-

orum pro festo Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis.

Et pro intracione nominum militum Gartirii

in tabula . . . . . . . . . . . xxd.

xv.56.24. 1417-8.

Mar. Et solutum Willelmo Kirye uni vicariorum pro

correctione iij antiphonariorum videlicet

iij librorum collegro per dominum Regem

datorum de consensu custodis et capitaui ... xxs.

xv.56.25. 1419-20.

[Nil].

xv.56.26. 1423-4.

[Nil].

xv.56.27. 1426-7.

[Nil].

xv.56.28. 1428-9.

Jan. Et in iij pellibus de velim emptis Londoni pro

custodiis correctis missalis et antiphonarii

iacentium coram domino Iohanne Hochan

et aliiis librny, precium. . . . . . xvjd.

[Aug. Et in scabello empto Londoni per decanum ad

standum coram Rectoribus in choro ad

superponendum libros cum sederunt in

medio chori, precium . . . . . xvjd.

1 The second syllable of michi (mihi). Probably from Psalm xxiv (Vulgate), verse 4.

2 A Priest-Vicar not recorded in Priest-Vicars and Minor Canons (Fellowes).
The 2d. on the third sheet "ch’et semitas".
The 3d. on the third sheet "michi et semitas".
The 4th on the third sheet "stacio tantum".
The ordinary lesson book on the third sheet
"lectis et parte [mi] chi".
The (lesson book) of the Saints on the third
sheet "assume me".
The Ordinale on the third sheet "Officii hoc
modo".

June. And for fifteen skins of vellum bought in
Windsor for one book called the Organbook,
containing five quires, in each quire three
skins forming twelve folios (in each) 6s. 3d.

Aug. And to Henry Bourne for writing three
responses for the feast of the Exaltation of
the Holy Cross. And for entering the names
of the Knights of the Garter in the table 20d.

Mar. And paid to William Kirye one of the Vicars for
correcting four antiphoners, namely
four of the books given to the college by the
lord King, by consent of the Warden and
Chapter 20s.

June. And for four skins of vellum bought at London
for the cases which have been mended of
the missal and antiphoner lying before Sir
John Hochan and other books, the
price 16d.

Aug. And for the stool bought in London by the Dean
to stand in front of the Rulers of the Choir
on which to put their books when they sit
in the midst of the Choir, the price. 16d.
REPAIRS OF BOOKS, 1429

(Sewn to Roll, xv.56.28.) Custos librorum in Capella Sancti Georgii infra Castrum de Wyndetore anno regni regis Henrici vii\textsuperscript{a} vii\textsuperscript{b}.

In primis pro ligacione unius antiphonarii cum j pelle ferino empto pro eodem vs. xd.

Item pro ligacione j Portiforii iacentis coram precentore vs. iiijd.

Item pro j tabula posita super ordinale vs. iiijd.

Item in viij pellibus vitulinis emptis ad cooperiendum alios libros in Capella predicta vs. iiijd.

Item in xvij boclys de lathaino empto pro legendis cum clausis pro eisdem vs. iiijd.

Item in coopericione legendorum et posicione de Bocys in eisdem cum j pare de clapsis iijs. vd.

Item in ij bordouns pro nouo psalterio jd.

Item in ligacione de nouo j gradalis xiiijd.

Item in emendacione j portiferii pro Rectoribus et coopericione et pecyan xxd.

Item in j pare clapsis et Burdouns pro Cathelicon\textsuperscript{1} iijs. xxd.

Item in ligacione et coopericione unius Gradalis vrd.

Item in ij paribus clapsis pro epistolare nouo et Euangelare cum coopericione xijd.

Item pro ligacione missalis pro missa dominii Nicholai et coopericione eiusdem iijs. xijd.

Item pro ligacione unius processionalis de nouo Item in ij paribus de Burdouns pro iij gradalibus iiijd. ijd.

Item in ligacione missalis correcti ijs. xijd.

Item in ligacione j gradalis veteris ijd.

Item in coopericione iiiij\textsuperscript{e} gradalorum et emendacione eorundem videlicet pecyn iijs. xijd.

Item in ij paribus de Burdouns pro aliis libris.. ijd.

Item in x paruis Bocis emptis pro gradalibus.. xd.

Item in ij clapsis et ij Burdouns pro antiphonario iacente ante dominium Laurencium vjd.

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\textsuperscript{1} See item No. 30 in 1384 inventory.

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REPAIRS OF BOOKS, 1429

(Sewn to Roll. xv.56.28.)

The Keeper of the books in the Chapel of Saint George within the Castle of Windsor, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry VI.

For binding one antiphoner with one animal’s skin bought for the same .. .. 5s. 10d.

For binding one Breviary lying before the Precentor .. .. 5s.

For one board placed upon the Ordinale .. 4d.

For eight calf-skins bought to cover other books in the aforesaid Chapel .. .. 5s. 4d.

For sixteen buckles of latten bought for the Lesson books with keys for the same .. 5s. 3d.

For covering the Lesson books and placing the buckles on the same with one pair of clasps .. .. .. .. 3s. 5d.

For two bosses for a new Psalter .. .. 1d.

For binding anew one Grayle .. .. 14d.

For mending one breviary for the Rulers and for covering and patching .. .. 20d.

For one pair of clasps and bosses for the Catholicon .. .. .. 5d.

For binding and covering one Grayle .. .. 14d.

For two pairs of clasps for the new Epistle book and the Gospel book with covering .. .. 20d.

For binding the missal for the mass of Sir Nicholas and for covering the same .. .. 3s.

For binding one Processional anew .. .. 10d.

For three pairs of bosses for three Grayles .. 3d.

For binding the corrected missal .. .. 2s. 2d.

For binding one old Grayle .. .. 12d.

For covering four Grayles and mending the same namely patching .. .. .. 3s.

For two pairs of bosses for other books .. .. 2d.

For ten small bosses bought for the Grayles .. .. 10d.

For two clasps and two bosses for the antiphoner lying before Sir Laurence .. .. 6d.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF BOOKS AND TEXTILES

xv.56.29. 1429-30.

[Nil].

xv.56.30. 1430-1.

Nov. Et. solutum Willelmo Skryvinere per ordinacionem decani et Capituli pro scripctione iiiij quarternorum et dimidii quarterniveteris missalis de Euere. . . . . . . ixs.

Et in j quaterno et dimidio pergameni empti ultra iiij quaternos receptos de Decano pro eodem missali . . . . . . . xijd.

Et pro iluminacione eorundem quarternorum . . . . . . . xxd.

Et Roberto Bookebynder pro ligacione eiusdem missalis cum quarternis predictis . . . . . . . iijd.

Et in j pelle vitulino albo empto pro chooper torio eiusdem missalis . . . . . . . viijd.

Mai. Et Roberto Bokebyndar pro ligacione unius processionalis de nouo iacentis coram domino Willielmo . . . . . . . viiijd.

Sep. Et solutum pro pergamo et paupero emptis pro obitibus et aliiis remembranciis scribendis in choro per tempus compoti . . . . . viijd.

xv.56.32. 1443-4.

[Nil]

xv.56.33. 1444-5.

[Nil]

xv.56.34. 1457-8.

[Nil]

2. TEXTILES

xv.56.21. 1413-4.

Dec. Et pro vj singulis pro albis . . . . . . . vjd.

Iun. Et pro emendacione panni nigri altaris pro missa de requiem . . . . . . . viijd.

Et pro emendacione casule nigre cum parura et phanone pro eadem missa . . . . . . . vjd.

xv.56.22. 1415-6.

Dec. In emendacione j frenges de Perles et iij aliorum frenges pro altariibus exterioribus et solutum domine Grymesby . . . . . . . xijd.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF BOOKS AND TEXTILES

xv.56.29. 1429-30.

[Nil].

xv.56.30. 1430-1.

Nov. And paid to William Skryvinere by the orders of the Dean and Chapter for the writing of four quires and half a quire of the old missal of Evere [Iver] 9s.

For one quire and a half of parchment bought besides three quires received from the Dean for the same missal 12d.

And for illuminating the same quires 20d.

And to Robert Bookebynder for binding the same missal with the aforesaid quires 3s.

And for one white calf-skin bought for covering the same missal 7d.

May. And to Robert Bokebyndar for binding one processional anew lying before Sir William 14d.

Sept. And paid for parchment and paper bought for writing obits and other memorials in the choir during the time of the compotus 8d.

xv.56.32. 1443-4.

[Nil]

xv.56.33. 1444-5.

[Nil]

xv.56.34. 1457-8.

[Nil]

2. TEXTILES

xv.56.21. 1413-4.

Dec. And for six girdles for albs 6d.

June. And for mending the black altar cloth for a mass of requiem 8d.

And for mending the black chasuble with apparel and maniple for the same mass 6d.

xv.56.22. 1415-6.

Dec. For mending one fringe of Pearls and two other fringes for the outer altars and paid to Lady Grymesby 12d.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1416

Feb. In emendacione albarum amictorum et parurum pro altairibus extra chorum per manus domine Grymesby .... vjd.

In emendacione j panni cericii sub tabula altaris de Aston .... ijd.

Mar. In canvas empto pro orffreys et capis.... viijd.

Et solutum domine de Grymesby pro factura ix albarum cum amictis .... iiijs.

In xx ulnis panni linei tele Flandr' empti pro iiiij albis pro presbeteris inde faciendis, precium ulne vijd.ob. .... xijs. vjd.

Et in xvj ulnis tele Flandr' crude empte pro vij albis pro choristis inde faciendis, precium ulne vijd.ob. plus in toto iijd.ob. .... ixs. ijd.

Apr. In ij rubeis banqueris de armis Sancti Georgii, pro formulis chori .... vjs. viijd.

In canvas empto pro offreys vestiment(i) .... xd.

Mai. In cerico negro empto pro emendacione trium vestimentorum .... xvijjd.

In factura unius noue albe iij amictorum et j countre-frontelli per manus domine Grymesby .... xijd.

In iij ulnis canvas emptis pro orfreys inde fiendis .... xviijd.

Et pro emendacione magne cape .... xvjd.

Iun. Et solutum domine Grymesby pro emendacione cape rubie optime .... xd.

(Deleted.)

Iul. Et solutum domine Grymesby pro emendacione albi vestimenti (factura j alba cum amicto) principalis .... ijs.

Et solutum Johanni Charlys pro factura vestimentorum prout patet per parcellam inde factam .... xxvjs. viijd.

(This payment is altered from liijs. xd., and in the margin is, "disallocatur per decanum et capitulum x die Novembris in capitulo").
Feb. For mending albs, amices and apparels for the altars outside the choir by the hands of Lady Grymesby ... 6d.
For mending one silken cloth under the reredos of the altar of Aston ... 2d.
Mar. For canvas bought for orphreys and copes...
And paid to Lady Grymesby for making nine albs with amices ... 4s.
For 20 ells of linen cloth of Flanders bought for making four albs for the priests from it, the price of an ell 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. ... 12s. 6d.
And for 17 ells of unworked Flemish cloth bought for making 6 albs for the choir boys from it, the price of an ell 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., besides in all 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. ... 9s. 2d.
Apr. For two red bankers with the arms of Saint George, for the choir benches ... 6s. 8d.
For canvas bought for the orphreys of a vestment ... 10d.
May. For black silk bought for mending three vestments ... 18d.
For making one new alb, three amices and one counter-frontal by the hand of Lady Grymesby ... 12d.
For 3 ells of canvas bought for making orphreys from it ... 18d.
And for mending the great cope ... 16d.
June. And paid to Lady Grymesby for mending the best red cope ... 20d.
(Deleted.)
July. And paid to Lady Grymesby for mending the principal white vestment (for making one alb with an amice) ... 2s.
And paid to John Charlys for making vestments as it appears by the bill made for them ... 26s. 8d.
(This payment is altered from 53s. 10d. and in the margin is, “disallowed by the dean and chapter, 10th November, in Chapter”.)
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1416-1417

Aug. In solucione domine Grymesby pro factura albarum et amictarum puerorum et pro flammis pro calicibus.

In panno lineoempto pro dictis flammis inde fiendi.

xijd.

xv.56.23. 1416-7.

Feb. Et in v albis pro pueris Capelle faciendis et renouandis de ix octobris eorundem puerorum erga xlsm per Isabellam Croft de Wyndesore.

Et in emendacione jns veteris panni de tartaryn cum aquilis de auro verberato pendentis coram tabula de alabaustro supra summum altare rodati a ratonibus et muribus per multos annos elapsos per Iohannem Taillour de Wyndesore.

Et in filo albo empto pro paruris consuendis super v albis quadragesimalibus pro hominibus et v albis pro pueris capelle.

vijd.

Mar. Et in vij ulnis iij quarteris panni linei de Flandr' empti de Iohanne Sharp de Wyndesore pro iij fruntellis et iij counterfruntellis et iij fruntellis inde faciendis pro ijsb bassis altaribus in Capella, precium ulne viijd...

Et in j virga dimidia quarteris de bucram rubeo empto de eodem pro crucibus super dictis fruntellis et counter-fruntellis faciendis.

xiiijd.ob.

Et in iiij virgis de freng de albo filo empto Londoni per magistrum Iohannem capellanum Decani, pro dictis fruntellis.

vijjd.

Et in factura eorundem fruntellorum counter-fruntellorum et fruntellorum cum crucibus rubeis de predicto bucram superponendis per relictam domini Iohannis de Grymesby militis.

xijd.

Apr. Et in vj cingulis emptis pro pueris eiusdem Capelle.

iijd.
Aug. In payment of Lady Grymesby for making albs and amices of the boys and for veils for chalices ... ... ... 12d.

For linen cloth bought for making the aforesaid veils ... ... ... 11d.

Feb. And for making and repairing five albs for the boys of the Chapel from 9th October (of the same boys) to Lent by Isabel Croft, of Windsor ... ... ... ... 6d.

And for mending one old cloth of tartaryn decorated with eagles of beaten gold hanging in front of the alabaster reredos above the high altar which had been gnawed by rats and mice over many years past. By John Taillour of Windsor ... ... ... ... 8d.

And for white thread bought for sewing the apparels on the five Lenten albs for the men and on the five albs for the boys of the chapel ... ... ... ... 2d.

Mar. And for 7 ells 3 quarters of linen cloth of Flanders bought from John Sharp of Windsor for making two frontals and two counter-frontals and two frontals from it for the two low altars in the Chapel, the price of an ell, 8d. ... ... ... ... 5s. 2d.

And for 1 yard a half of a quarter of red buckram bought from the same man for making crosses on the above said frontals and counter-frontals ... ... ... ... 14½d.

And for 4 yards of fringe of white thread bought at London by master John, the chaplain of the Dean for the said frontals ... ... ... ... 8d.

And for making the same frontals, counter-frontals and frontals with red crosses of the aforesaid buckram placed on them by the widow of Sir John de Grymesby, knight ... ... ... ... 12d.

Apr. And for six girdles bought for the boys of the said chapel ... ... ... ... 3d.
Et in xviij ulnis dimidia panni linei crudi de Fland' empti Londoni pro ij albis et vj amictis inde faciendis pro pueris Capelle erga festum Sancti Georgij, precium ulne vjd. .. .. .. .. .. ixs. iijd.

Et in xij paruris pro dictis albis et vj paruris pro dictis amictis panni rubei de auro emptis cum factura et duplicacione earundem .. .. .. .. .. ixs.

Et in factura predictarum vj albarum cum amictis per Isabellam Croft .. .. ijs.

Et in predictis paruris consuendis super predictis albis et amictis per reliictam domini Iohannis Grymesby militis .. .. vjd.

Mai. Et in dono cuidam garcioni Ducis Exoniensis portanti Collegio unum pannum vexillum de armis eiusdem ducis cum vij virgis de freng de cerico ad consuendum super dictum vexillum ex precepto domini Decani .. xxd.

Et in consucione eisudem freng super dictum vexillum cum cerico empto pro eodem .. iiijd.

xv.56.24. 1417-8.

Mar. Et pro factura j cape pro j puero choristarum et j pelewe pro altari .. .. .. iiijd.

Apr. In xv ulnis panni linei empti pro aweirys et amytes inde fiendis, precium ulne viijd... xs.

In emendacione j fruntelli nigri coloris pro-summo altari... .. .. .. .. vjd.

In factura iiij aweirys et iiij amytes de supradicto panno empto .. .. xijd.

Aug. Et pro uno orfrey consuto super unam capam xijd.

xv.56.25. 1419-20.

Dec. Item in v zonis emptis [pro] vestario capelle predicte .. .. .. .. .. ijd.ob.

Feb. [Item in] ij ulnis emptis de panno lineo pro amictibus inde faciendis, precium ulne ixd. xviiijd.

Aug. [Item in emenda] cione caparum et contrefront-tellorum de vestimentis Bubon .. .. ijs. vjd.

1 Sir Thomas Beaufort, created Duke of Exeter 1416, d. 1427, son of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford; Lieutenant of Normandy and K.G. 1416. (See pages 138 and 288 below).
And for 18 ells and a half of unfinished cloth of Flanders bought in London for making six albs and six amices from it for the boys of the Chapel for the feast of Saint George, the price of an ell 6d. 9s. 3d.

And for the purchase of twelve apparels for the said albs and six apparels for the said amices of red cloth-of-gold with the making and lining of the same 9s.

And for making the aforesaid six albs with amices by Isabella Croft 2s.

And for sewing the aforesaid apparels on the aforesaid albs and amices by the widow of Sir John Grymesby knight 6d.

May. And as a gift to a groom of the Duke of Exeter for carrying to the College one new banner with the arms of the same Duke with 7 yards of silk fringe to sew on the said banner, by the order of the Dean. 20d.

And for sewing the same fringe on the said banner with silk bought for the same 3d.

xv. 56. 24. 1417-8.

Mar. And for making one cope for one choir boy and one covering for the altar 4d.

Apr. For 15 ells of linen cloth bought for making and amices from it, the price of an ell 8d. 10s.

For mending one frontal of a black colour for the high altar 6d.

For making three and three amices from the aforesaid purchased cloth 12d.

Aug. And for one orphrey sewn on one cope 10d.

xv. 56. 25. 1419-20.

Dec. For five girdles bought for the keeper of the vestry of the aforesaid chapel 2½d.

Feb. For 2 ells of linen cloth bought for making amices from it, the price of an ell, 9d. 18d.

Aug. For mending two copes and counter frontals belonging to the vestment decorated with owls 2s. 6d.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1424-1429

xv.56.26. 1423-4.
[Nil]

xv.56.27. 1426-7.
Dec. In filo albo et viridi emplo per eundem Ricardum pro emendacione vestimentorum predicte capelle .. .. .. .. ii jd.
In vj singulis novis de albo filo emptis pro dicta capella .. .. .. .. ii jd.

xv.56.28. 1428-9.
Feb. In j sudario de tartaryn rubeo emplo per Custodem Collegii pro Cruce de Gneyght . ijs.
Mar. In philo albo et blodio emplo per Edmundum Capellanum1 pro emendacione vestimentorum capelle .. .. .. .. jd.
Iun. Et decano pro ij lacis de cecio emptis pro vestimentis emendandis xxij die Junii continentibus in longitudine viij virgas, precium virge ijd. .. .. .. .. xvjd.
Aug. Et in iiij Cushonys viridibus de Tapsrie operatis cum armis Sancti Georgii emptis per decanum ad ponendum sub genibus dominorum quando audiunt missas ad altaria bassa in capella, precium pecie ijs. viijs.
Et in ij bankerys de tapisrie viridi operatis cum armis Sancti Georgii Londoni emptis per decanum ad ponendum super scanna in domo Capitularii2 continentibus in longitutdine xj virgas j quarterium, precium virge xxijd. .. .. .. .. xxs. vijd.ob.
Sep. Et Johanne Browdere de Londoni pro cum-bacione et Browdring ac imposicione pen-narum de ostrichis super vestimentum rubium de rakemas vocatum le Baghes principis cum invencione auri et cerici eorundem ex convencione cum ipsa facta in grosso .. .. .. .. .. xxs.

1 Clearly the Dean’s Vicar.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES, 1424-1429

xv.56.26. 1423-4. [Nil]

xv.56.27. 1426-7.
Dec. For white and green thread bought by the same Richard for mending the vestments of the aforesaid chapel . . . . . .
For six new girdles of white thread bought for the said chapel . . . . . .

xv.56.28. 1428-9.
Feb. For one sudary of red tartaryn bought by the Warden of the College for the Cross Gneth
Mar. For white and blue thread bought by Edmund the Chaplain for mending the vestments of the chapel . . . . . .
June. And to the Dean for two laces of silk bought for mending the vestments on the 22d June, containing in length 8 yards, the price of a yard 2d. . . . . . .
Aug. And for four Cushions of green tapestry worked with the arms of Saint George, bought by the Dean to put under the knees of the lords when they hear masses at the low altars in the chapel, the price of each piece 2s. . . . . . .
And for two bankers of green cloth worked with the arms of Saint George, bought in London by the Dean to put on the benches in the Chapter house, containing in length 11 yards 1 quarter, the price of a yard 22d.

Sept. And to John Browdere of London for sending down and embroidering, for placing of the ostrich feathers on the red vestment of rakemas called "le Baghes" (i.e. the Badges) of the Prince with the finding of the gold and silk of the same by a written agreement made with himself . . . . 20s.

2 These bankers were covers for wicket-mats made of white twigs; the Chapter house was not that belonging to the Order of the Garter now incorporated in the Deanery, but the Canons’ Chapter house which extended westwards from the Dean’s cloister on the north side of the chapel. It is now destroyed. (Cf. St. John Hope, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 506.)
Purchases and Repairs of Textiles, 1430-1431

Dec. In filo albo empoto pro paruris vestimentorum puerorum et aliorum pro albis consuendis a primodie Aprilis usque Nativitatem Domini Mai. In xx virgis dimidia viridis Riban de cerico emptis per precentorem pro rubio vestimento de Rakemas embrodato cum Estrichchefedres, precium virge ijd. In ij peciis viridis Bokeram emptis per eundem pro una capa de novo facienda de panno rubeo de auro ex velvetto de dono Ducis Excestriae\(^1\) pro rubio vestimentis Bokeram cum Estrichchefedres, precium ijd. In ij uncis et dimidia quarterio de Riban de cerico empoto per eundem pro eadem capa.

In ij peciis de Bokeram negro pro duplicacione j fruntelli de panno negro de Damaske et de auro pro una fruntello de panno negro pro eadem capa.

Et solutum pro factura ij fruntellorum videlicet unius de panno negro et alterius de panno rubeo pro eadem capa.

In ij uncis et j quarterio de freng de cerico empoto per eundem pro uno fruntello de panno rubeo de veluet de dono Ducis Excestriae\(^1\) ad perficiendum idem fruntellium quia fuit nimis cust' pro summo altari.

Iun. In xj peciis de Riban radiato de filo et auro emptis Londoni pro vestimentis Capelle emendandis qualibet pecia continente vij virgis, precium pecie viijd. In iij virgis de viridi Riban de cerico emptis Londoni pro consimili, precium virge ijd. In cerico diversi coloris empoto pro dictis vestimentis consuendis.

In iij libros dimidia fili diversi coloris pro eisdem consuendis, precium libre xijd.\(^2\)

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\(^1\) See note above, p. 134. Sir Thomas Beaufort died 1427, having apparently left this velvet to St. George's. See the extract from his will on p. 288.
Dec. For white thread bought for the apparels of the boys' vestments and for sewing the albs of others from the first day of April to Nativity of the Lord...

May. For 20 yards and a half of green silk ribbon bought by the Precentor for the red vestment of Rakemas embroidered with ostrich feathers, the price of a yard 2d. 3d. 5d.

For two pieces of green Buckram bought by the same for making one cope anew from the red cloth-of-gold and velvet given by the Duke of Exeter 6s. 8d.

For 2 ounces and half quarter of silk Ribbon bought by the same for the same cope 2s. 6d.

For two pieces of black Buckram for lining one frontal of black cloth of Damask and of gold 6s.

And paid for making two frontals, namely, one of black cloth and the other of red cloth 3s. 4d.

For 2 ounces and 1 quarter of silk fringe bought by the same for one frontal of red cloth of velvet given by the Duke of Exeter to complete the same frontal because it was too costly, for the high altar 3s. 4d.

June. For eleven pieces of striped Ribbon of thread and gold bought in London for mending the vestments of the Chapel, each piece containing 7 yards, the price of a piece 8d. 7s. 4d.

For 3 yards of green silk Ribbon bought in London for a like purpose, the price of a yard 2d. 6d.

For silk of various colours bought for sewing the said vestments 4d.

For 2 pounds and a half of thread of various colours for sewing the same, the price of a pound 12d 2s. 6d.

Dec. And for white thread bought for sewing the apparels of the albs of the chapel before the Nativity of the Lord for the half year 3d.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES AND ORNAMENTS

Mar. Et in xij zonis de filo albo emptis apuid London pro Capella .. .. .. viijd.

xv.56.32. 1443-4.

[Nil]

xv.56.33. 1444-5.

Apr. Et solutum pro j corda pro suspencione veli quadragesimali .. .. .. ijd.

Mai. Et solutum pro iiij virgis de ryban emptis pro emendacione caparum unde ii virge de filo et j virga deaurata precium in toto .. iijs. vijd.

Et solutum pro ij virgis et j quarterio de bokeram Lundo pro emendacione caparum xviijd.

Iul. Et solutum pro filo albo empto pro emendacione ornamentorum Capelle .. .. .. ijd.

xv.56.34. 1457-8.

Iun. Et solutum pro iiij orulnis panni linei, precium ulne vjd. pro amictibus *faciendis et pro factura eorundem* .. .. .. ijs. iijd.

Et solutum pro una ulna panni linei pro iij bus manutergiis pro summo altari .. vjd.

3. ORNAMENTS

xv.56.21. 1413-4.

Nov. Et pro iij pokets pro baculis iij crucium .. ijd.

Et in cordella pro tabula Summi altaris .. ijd.ob.

Dec. Et pro pinctura crucis rubee et baculo eius ijs.

Ian. Et pro emendacione vasis aque benedictie .. jd.

Et aurifabro pro burnessyng tabule Sancti Georgij infra summum altare* ij crucium et ij coronarum .. .. .. .. ijs. viijd.

Mai. Et pro factura jus formule pro reliquiis .. ijd.

Iun. Et EDMundo mundanti frontem supra summum altare .. .. .. .. vjd.

Iul. Et EDMundo pro burnessyng tabule parue cum reliquiis et jus crucis parue .. .. vjd.

xv.56.22. 1415-6.


Mai. Et pro necessariis ad emendacionem tabule alabaustri [deleted : “quia disallocatur per decanum et capitulum” written over] .. viijd.

1 Perhaps this is a painting of St. George within the space or bay occupied by the high altar.

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PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF TEXTILES AND ORNAMENTS

Mar. And for twelve girdles of white thread bought at London for the Chapel...

xv.56.32. I443-4. [Nil]

xv.56.33. I444-5.
Apr. And paid for one cord to suspend the Lenten veil...

May. And paid for 4 yards of ribbon bought for mending the copes of which 3 yards of thread and 1 gilded yard, the price of the whole...

And paid for 2 yards and 1 quarter of buckram bought in London for mending the copes...

July. And paid for white thread bought for mending the ornaments of the Chapel...

xv.56.34. I457-8.
Jun. And paid for 4 ells of linen cloth, the price of an ell 6d., for making amices, and for the making of the same...

And paid for one ell of linen cloth for two hand-towels for the high altar...

3. ORNAMENTS

xv.56.21. I413-4.
Nov. And for three pockets for the staves of the three crosses...

And for a rope for the reredos of the high altar...

Dec. And for painting the red cross and its staff...

Jan. And for mending the holy-water vessels...

And to the goldsmith for burnishing the reredos of Saint George within the high altar, two crosses, and two crowns...

May. And for making one stand for the relics...

June. And to Edmund for washing the frontal above the high altar...

July. And to Edmund for burnishing the small table with relics and one small cross...

xv.56.22. I415-6.
Feb. For mending one tabard of Saint George...

May. And for necessary things for mending the alabaster table...

[deleted: “because it was disallowed by the dean and chapter” written over].
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1416-1430

Iul. In solucionefacta Iohanni Boweman pro factura j petre concave pro torticiis extinguidis jd. 
Et in rewardo facto Edmundo Clerk pro mundacione tabule et alabaustri supra summum altare . . . . . . . . vjs. viijd.

xv.56.23. 1416-7.
Nov. Et in emendacione et purgacione omnium armorum Sancti Georgii iuxta magnum altare per Iohannem Furbussher de Vasconia ex convenzione in grosso factura per Decanum Collegii . . . . . . xx.

xv.56.24. 1417-8.

xv.56.25. 1419-20.

Sep. Item in v fiolis emptis ad ministrandum vinum et aquam . . . . . . . . [Torn]

xv.56.26. 1423-4.

xv.56.27. 1426-7.

Aug. In ij cordulis de canabi per predictum Edmundo emptis de Roberto Frenssheman pro leucatione et substraccione tabule retro magnum altare . . . . . . iijd.

xv.56.28. 1428-9.

xv.56.29. 1429-30.

Mar. Et solutum Thome Furbour de Wyndesore pro mundacione sotularium et de lez greves ymaginis Sancti Georgii . . . . viijd.

Mai. In ij stapulis de ferro stannato emptis per eundem [precentorem] ad ponendum in tabula de alabastro super altare pro corda de recto tractanda ab una stapula ad aliam xviijd. 

In j planca empta per eundem pro uno fauzauter super altare . . . . . iiiijd.

In ij Estrichbordis emptis per eundem pro brakettis inde faciendis ad supportandum idem fauzauter pro iocalibus superponendis . . . . . . . . xvijd.
Purchases and Repairs of ornaments, 1416-1430

July. For payment made to John Boweman for making the hollow stone for extinguishing torches ........ 1d.
And as reward given to Edmund Clerk for cleaning the reredos and the alabaster above the high altar .... 6s. 8d.

Nov. And for mending and cleaning all the arms of Saint George near the high altar by John Furbussher of Gascony by a written agreement with the Dean of the College .. 20s.

Sep. For five ornets bought to minister wine and water ........ (torn)

Aug. For two cords of hemp bought by the aforesaid Edmund from Robert Frenchman for raising and lowering the table behind the high altar ........ 3d.

March. And paid to Thomas Furbour of Windsor for cleaning the shoes and the greaves of the statue of Saint George .... 8d.

May. For two staples of tinned iron bought by the same [precentor] to put in the alabaster table above the altar so that the cord may be directly drawn from the one staple to the other .... 17d.
For one plank bought by the same for one shelf above the altar .... 4d.
For two ostrichboards bought by the same for making brackets there to support the same shelf for placing jewels on .... 16d.
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1431-1458.

xv.56.30. I430-I.

Oct. Et in j sconce facto de ferro albo empto apud Londonum ad illuminandum executorem officii in matutinis et vesperis qui pro tempore fuerit .. .. .. xd.

Apr. Et Thome Furboure de Wyndesore pro emendacione armorum Sancti Georgii erga festum Sancti Georgii ex convencione cum ipso facta in grosso .. .. .. vijs. iiijd.

Et Ricardo Feroure pro factura ij patellarum de ferro pro ij turribulis de dono Ducis Exestriae cum ferro proprio et ij ligaminibus pro le grate de ferro .. .. .. xd.

xv.56.32. I443-4.

Et solutum pro factura catenarum duorum turribilorum in capella ultra iijd.ob. de argento fracto expenso .. .. .. xxjd.

xv.56.33. I444-5.

Apr. Et solutum pro j corda empta pro suspencione summi altaris pro reliquis ibidem .. iiijd.

Et solutum Iacobo Goldesmyth pro factura viij chaynes ij sensarum de argento videlicet pro le Chayne xxd. .. .. .. xiijs. iiijd.

Et solutum eidem Iacobo pro viij unciis de argento pro dictis viij cheynes de argento suo proprio, precium uncie ijs. viijd... xviijs. viijd.

xv.56.34. I457-8.

[Nil]
PURCHASES AND REPAIRS OF ORNAMENTS, 1431-1458

xv.56.30. 1430-1.
Oct. And for one sconce made of white iron bought in London, to give light at matins and vespers to the officiant for the time being. 10d.

Apr. And to Thomas Furboure of Windsor for mending the arms of Saint George in preparation for the feast of Saint George by a written agreement made with him. 7s. 4d.
And to Richard Feroure for making two plates of iron for two thuribles given by the Duke of Exeter with the iron of his own and for three hinges for the iron grate. 10d.

xv.56.32. 1443-4.
And paid for making chains for the two thuribles in the chapel besides 31d. of broken silver used. 21d.

xv.56.33. 1444-5.
Apr. And paid for one cord bought to hang the relics from at the high altar. 4d.
And paid to James Goldsmith for making eight chains for two silver censers, namely, for the chain. 13s. 4d.
And paid to the same James for 7 ounces of silver for the said eight chains of silver of his own, the price of an ounce, 2s. 8d. 18s. 8d.

xv.56.34. 1457-8.
[Nil]
PLATE VI: THE PILGRIM'S OFFERTORY BOX
Which originally stood by the shrine of King Henry VI.  (See p. 286.)
THE INVENTORY OF 1501

This manuscript is catalogued in the printed Catalogue of the Contents of the Erary under the heading, "XXIII. Statutes, Injunctions etc." on page 65. It is still in the Aerary and is the earliest original Inventory now in the possession of the Dean and Canons. Dr. Evans, Canon of Windsor, 1660-1702, in his MS. Collections, notes the existence of an Inventory of 1501 as reported by Ashmole but its whereabouts was unknown. It was ultimately identified by Dr. Ollard in searching the Catalogue.

W.R. XI.D.8

Periods have been introduced to mark the end of each item. (There is no punctuation in the manuscript.) Capitals have been introduced or retained for proper names only; the use of capitals is not consistent in the original. The particle que has been joined to the word which precedes it instead of being separated as in the manuscript (e.g. alijsque instead of alijs que). The practice of the manuscript has been followed as to v and u. Any false starts, struck through, have been ignored in the transcript. The items have been numbered.
THE INVENTORY OF 1501

HEC INDENTURA FACTA PRIMO DIE MENSIS OCTOBRES ANNO
REGNI REGIS HENRICI SEPTIMI DECIMO SEPTIMO TESTATUR QUOD
MAGISTER JOHANNES ESTERFELD¹ THESAURARIUS COLLEGIJ SANCTI
GEORGIJ INFRA CASTRUM DE WYNDESORE LIBERAUIT MAGISTRO
RICARDO PAYNE² PRECENTORI EIUSDEM HEC JOCALIA VESTIMENTA
ET ORNAMENTA QUE SEQUUNTUR.

1. In primis crucem continentem in se partem pretiosi
   ligni ornatum multis lapidibus pretiosis sine pede.
   1384.116; 1409.107; 1534.3³

2. Item pixidem de ebore ornatum auro et lapidibus pretiosis et
   margaritis in superiore parte habentem crucem et imaginem
   Crucifixi cum imaginibus Marie et Johannis ex vtroque
   latere cum quadam cathena aurea in quo continetur corpus
   dominicum.
   1384.198; 1409.195.

3. Item quoddam tabernaculum argentum et deauratum in
   quo continetur cor beati Georgij.
   1384.138; 1409.129; 1534.6 & 148.

4. Item quondam tabulam argenteam et deauratam cum duobus
   foliis in qua in vno folio continetur reliquie sanctorum in
   secundo vero inponitur imago Crucifixi Marie et Johannis.
   1384.142; 1409.139.

5. Item librum euangeliorum ex vna parte habentem operimen-
   tum de velutto rubio et ex altera de argento deaurato
   continens imaginem Crucifixi et euangelistarum inamelyd
   cum duobus signaculis argenteis deauratis continentibus
   scutum sancti Georgij.

6. Item duas pelues argentae cum duabas magnis rosis in medio
   deauratis continentibus scutum sancti Georgij.
   1534.42; 1552.4.

7. Item tabernaculum argentum et auratum in quo continetur
   particula capitais sancti Thome apostoli.
   1384.134 & 174.

8. Item navem argenteam pro thure.
   1384.182; 1409.177; 1534.121.

9. Item duo brachia argentea et deaurata in quibus continentur
   reliquie sanctorum.
   1384.143 & 144; 1409.140 141; 1534.73 & 74.

¹ Canon of Windsor, 1500-1513.

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THE INVENTORY OF 1501

THIS INDENTURE, MADE THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH OF OCTOBER IN THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SEVENTH, SHOWS THAT MASTER JOHN ESTERFELD, TREASURER OF THE COLLEGE OF SAINT GEORGE, WITHIN THE CASTLE OF WINDSOR, DELIVERED TO MASTER RICHARD PAYNE, PRECENTOR OF THE SAME, THESE JEWELS, VESTMENTS, AND ORNAMENTS WHICH FOLLOW:

1. A golden Cross, containing in it part of the precious wood, ornamented with many precious stones, without the foot.

2. An ivory pyx ornamented with gold and precious stones and pearls, having in the upper part a cross and the figure of the Crucified, with the figures of Mary and John on each side, with a certain golden chain. In (the pyx) the Lord’s Body is contained.

3. A silver and gilt reliquary in which is contained the heart of Blessed George.

4. A silver and gilt Table with two leaves, in which is contained, in one leaf, relics of the saints, but in the second the figure of the Crucified, of Mary and of John is placed.

5. A book of the Gospels having on one side a cover of red velvet, and on the other, one of silver-gilt, containing the figures of the Crucified and the Evangelists enamelled, with two silver-gilt clasps bearing the arms of Saint George.

6. Two silver basins, with two great gilt roses in the middle, bearing the arms of Saint George.

7. A silver and gilt reliquary in which is contained a small part of the head of Saint Thomas the Apostle.

8. A silver ship for incense.

9. Two silver and gilt arms in which the relics of saints are contained.

2 Richard Payne, B. Dec., Canon of Windsor, 1409-1507; Prebendary of Minor Pars Altaris in Salisbury, 1490-1500; Almoner to the Queen; Rector of Bainton, East Yorks, 1490-1507.

3 These references are to the other inventories. The lapse of time and the change of buildings since 1409 may make the attempt to trace the history of individual ornaments of some value. The connexions suggested are however somewhat uncertain in places because the descriptions in the inventories are not sufficiently precise.
10. Item duas pelues magnas argenteas et deauratas in quarum vna in medio imponitur imago annunciationis enamelin in altera imago nativitatis etiam enamlyd.

11. Item nauem argenteam et deauratam pro thure.

12. Item vnum calicem argenteum et deauratum inamelyd in pede cum diuersis imaginibus et angelis continentur in se coeliare argenteum pro aqua ponenda in calicem.

13. Item sex calices argenteos et deauratos.


15. Item duoos paruos pixides argenteos et vnum campanam argenteam cum duobus vrsios argenteis et deauratis et quatuor paruis vrsios parte deauratis quorum vni deest opertorium.

16. Item vnum ollam argenteam pro aqua benedicta cum aspersorios eiusdem argenteo.

17. Item lucernam argenteam cum corona in capite argentea deaurata.

18. Item vnum par candelabrorum argenteorum et deauratorum et vnum aliud par candelabrorum argenteorum parte aura- torum in quibusdam parte fracta.

19. Item vnum par thuribulorum argenteorum et deauratorum et aliud par thuribulorum argenteorum tantum.

20. Item crucem paruam argenteam et auratam cum duobus imaginibus de vtroque latere et pede animulato.

21. Item duas parus cruces portabiles argenteas et parte auratas cum duobus baculis argenteis eisdem crucibus portandis pertinentibus.

22. Item duos baculos nigros cum quibusdam particulis argenteis pro rectoribus.

23. Item crismatorium argenteum.

1 Sic.
10. Two great silver and gilt basins in the midst of one of which is placed the enamelled representation of the Annunciation, in the other the representation of the Nativity, also enamelled.
11. A silver and gilt ship for incense.
12. One silver and gilt chalice enamelled on the foot with various figures and angels. Contained in it is a silver spoon for putting water into the chalice.
13. Six silver and gilt chalices.
14. Four silver and partly gilt chalices.
15. Two small silver pyxes and one silver bell with two silver and gilt cruets and four small cruets partly gilt, from one of which the lid is missing.
16. One silver vessel for holy water with a sprinkler of silver for the same.
17. A silver lamp with a silver-gilt circlet above it.
18. One pair of silver and gilt candlesticks and one other pair of silver candlesticks partly gilt in some parts broken.
19. One pair of silver and gilt censers and another pair of censers only silver.
20. A small silver and gilt cross with two figures on each side, and with an enamelled foot.
21. Two small portable crosses, silver and partly gilt, with two silver staves belonging to them for carrying the crosses.
22. Two black staves with certain parts of them silvered for the Rulers (of the choir).
23. A silver chrismatory.
THE INVENTORY OF 1501

24. Item quatuordecim corporalia cum thecis alijs aureis de serico eisdem pertinentibus.
25. Item tres capas rubias antiquas cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus\(^1\) necessarijs eisdem pertinentibus.
26. Item duas capas antiquas parte de rubio veluettio parte de panno aureo viridi cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus necessarijs eisdem pertinentibus.

See 1384.64; 1409.65.

27. Item vnam capam antiquam rubiam ornatam ceruis aureis habentibus in collo catthenam auream.
28. Item tres capas rubias antiquas ornatas frondibus et auibus aureis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus eisdem pertinentibus.
29. Item octo capas albas antiquas cum frondibus et auibus aureis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus eisdem pertinentibus.

See 1384.67; 1409.68.

30. Item undecim capas rubias antiquas ornatas quibusdam paruis floribus aureis.
31. Item vnam capam rubiam ornatam aureis auibus et floribus varij coloris.

1384.97; 1409.92.

32. Item duas capas blodij coloris ornatas quibusdam floribus aureis et alijs floribus rubejs cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus eisdem necessarijs.

1384.70; 1409.71.

33. Item vnam capam antiquam blodij coloris de veluettio ornatam arboribus viridibus et ceruis cum catthenis aureis in collo.

1384.98; 1409.93.

34. Item vnam capam antiquam eiusdem coloris de sattino ornatam floribus aureis.

35. Item tres capas de purpureo veluettio ornatas quibusdam floribus parte aureis parte varij coloris cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus necessarijs.

36. Item vnam capam rubiam de veluettio ornatam radicibus aureis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus eisdem necessarijs.

\(^1\) This word would probably include altar hangings.
24. Fourteen corporal-cloths with silken burses, some golden, belonging to them.
25. Three old red copes with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other necessary vestments belonging to them.
26. Two old copes partly of red velvet, partly of green cloth-of-gold, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle, and other necessary vestments belonging to them.
27. One old red cope embroidered with golden stags, having a golden chain on the collar.
28. Three old red copes embroidered with golden leaves and birds, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other vestments belonging to them.
29. Eight old white copes with golden leaves and birds, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other vestments belonging to them.
30. Eleven old red copes embroidered with certain small golden flowers.
31. One red cope embroidered with golden birds and with flowers of varied colour.
32. Two copes of a blue colour, embroidered with golden flowers and with other red flowers, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle, and other vestments necessary for them.
33. One old cope of velvet of a blue colour embroidered with green trees and stags, with golden chains in the collar.
34. One old cope of satin of the same colour, embroidered with golden flowers.
35. Three copes of purple velvet embroidered with certain flowers, partly gold, partly of various colours, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle, and other necessary vestments.
36. One red cope of velvet embroidered with golden branches, with chasuble dalmatic tunicle and other vestments necessary for them.
37. Item tres capas rubias de veluetto ornatas rosis aureis et oystrydgfders.
38. Item tres capas eiusdem coloris de veluetto ornatas quibusdam floribus aureis magnis.
39. Item vnam capam eiusdem coloris de veluetto ornatam floribus aureis et quibusdam ramis viridibus ex quibus procedunt rose parte albe parte rubie et vnam casulam rubiam de plano serico cum ramis de veluetto et floribus aliis viridibus et albis vero aureis cum dalmatica et tunica eiusdem coloris et alijs vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.
40. Item tres capas antiquas de rubio veluetto ornatas imaginibus sanctorum et domibus aureis.
41. Item vnam capam eiusdem coloris de veluetto etiam domibus et imaginibus sanctorum aureis insertis multis margaritis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijisque vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.
42. Item vnam capam nouam de veluetto eiusdem coloris ornatam floribus aureis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijisque vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.
43. Item vnam capam rubiam de veluetto plano.
44. Item tres capas de blodio veluetto ornatas aquilis aureis cum casula dalmatica et tunica alijisque vestibus necessarijs. 1384.65; 1409.66.
45. Item vnam capam eiusdem coloris de veluetto ornatam floribus vulgo vocatis flourdeluce.
46. Item duas capas eiusdem coloris de plano serico ornatas draco—nibus et leonibus aureis sibi invicem amplectentibus. 1384.99; 1409.94.
47. Item vnam capam eiusdem coloris de plano serico ornatam brachijs cophinos aureos in manibus portantibus.
49. Item vnam capam de albo damasco ornatam floribus alijs aureis alijs viridibus et rubeis cum casula dalmatica tunica alijisque vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.

1 From this point onwards in the Inventories roses appear frequently as decorations. The Yorkist dynasty had taken the white rose as a badge, the Lancastrians the red rose. The Tudor monarchs in token of their double descent, from both Yorkists and Lancastrians, adopted the double rose, white and red.
37. Three red copes of velvet embroidered with golden roses and ostrich feathers.
38. Three copes of velvet of the same colour, embroidered with great golden flowers.
39. One cope of velvet of the same colour embroidered with golden flowers and with green branches from which are growing roses partly white, partly red, and one red chasuble of plain silk with branches of velvet and with other green and white and actually golden flowers, with dalmatic and tunicle of the same colour and with other vestments necessary for them.
40. Three old copes of red velvet embroidered with the figures of saints and with golden niches.
41. One cope of velvet of the same colour embroidered also with golden niches and with the figures of saints, many pearls being worked in, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and with other vestments necessary for them.
42. One new cope of velvet of the same colour embroidered with golden flowers, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and with other vestments necessary for them.
43. One red cope of plain velvet.
44. Three copes of blue velvet embroidered with golden eagles, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other necessary vestments.
45. One cope of velvet of the same colour embroidered with flowers commonly called fleur-de-lys. 3
46. Two copes of plain silk of the same colour, embroidered with golden dragons and lions embracing one another.
47. One cope of plain silk of the same colour embroidered with arms carrying golden baskets in their hands.
48. Six old copes of white damask, embroidered with flowers called fleurs-de-lys to [deleted] with lilies [interlineated], with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other necessary vestments.
49. One cope of white damask embroidered with flowers, some gold, others green and red, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other vestments necessary for them.

2 The ostrich feathers badge was also well known. It had probably been introduced by Queen Philippa, and various members of the royal family made use of it. (Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers, St. John Hope, pp. 166-8.)
3 King Edward III quartered the Fleur-de-lys of France with the Leopards of England in 1340 on claiming the French crown and from that time on vestments were frequently ornamented with fleurs-de-lys.
50. Item tres capas de albo damasco ornatas floribus parte rubeis parte viridibus cum casula dalmatica tunica alijsque vestibus necessarijs.

51. Item vnam casulam dalmaticam tunicam de nigro damasco ornatum floribus parte aureis parte varij coloris et alijs vestibus necessarijs.

52. Item vnum ornamentum¹ pro summo altare de blodio veluettu ornatum rosis alijs albo alijs rubeis cum frontello pertinenti eidem.

53. Item vnum ornamentum pro eodem altare de albo damasco ornatum floribus alijs rubeis alijs viridibus cum frontello eiusdem.

54. Item septem vestes parte de blodio veluettu parte de rubio veluettu ad forinsecorum altarum ornat’ ordinatas.

55. Item pro eisdem altaribus octo vestes parte de veluettu varij coloris ornatas imaginibus aureis parte de panno aureo etiam varij coloris.

56. Item duo ornamenta de nigro veluettu ornata in singulis vna alba rosa pro altari Edwardi regis.²

57. Item pro eodem altari duo ornamenta aurea nigra.

58. Item pro eodem altari vnam casulam de blodio veluettu ornatam lilij et rosis albis et aliam casulam de nigro panno aureo cum alijs vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.

59. Item pro altariibus omnium sanctorum et sancte crucis pro communí vsu eorundem duas casulas de rubio serico alia ornata floribus aureis alia ornata floribus varij coloris cum alijs vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.

60. Item pro eisdem altaribus duas casulas rubias de veluettu ornatas scuto sancti Georgij cum alijs vestibus eiusdem necessarijs.

61. Item ornamentum aureum nigrum pro summo altari.

62. Item pro choristis crucem portantibus tres tunicas de albo panno aureo et tres tunicas de rubio panno aureo et tres tunicas de blodio panno aureo cum alijs vestibus eiusdem necessarijs et cum alijs vestibus eorundem colorum pro thuribularia et lucernas portantibus.

¹ The “ornament” was the frontal.
² King Edward IV was buried north of the High Altar under the arch of the first bay. “It was evidently King Edward’s intention that (the) first two bays of the aisle proper should form his chapel or ‘enclosure’. There was probably a screen of some kind across the aisle to the east of his tomb (with a doorway in it for processions) and the pair of iron gates stood west of it” (St. John Hope, Windsor Castle, Vol. ii, p. 419). Between 1481-3 an altar was erected in this enclosure (op. cit. p. 418). See Appendix B.
50. Three copes of white damask, embroidered with flowers, partly red and partly green, with chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle and other necessary vestments.

51. One chasuble, dalmatic, tunicle of black damask embroidered with flowers partly gold partly of varied colour and with other necessary vestments.

52. One ornament for the High Altar of blue velvet embroidered with roses some white others red, with the frontal belonging to it.

53. One ornament for the same Altar of white damask embroidered with flowers, some red others green, with a frontal for the same.

54. Seven vestments partly of blue velvet partly of red velvet to adorn the outside altars.

55. For the same altars eight vestments partly of velvet of varied colour embroidered with golden figures, partly of golden cloth also of varied colour.

56. Two ornaments of black velvet each embroidered with one white rose, for the altar of King Edward.

57. For the same altar two black and gold ornaments.

58. For the same altar one chasuble of blue velvet embroidered with lilies and red roses and another black chasuble with golden edges, with other vestments necessary for them.

59. For the altars of All Saints and of the Holy Cross for the common use of the same, two chasubles of red silk, one embroidered with golden flowers, the other embroidered with flowers of varied colour, with other vestments necessary for them.

60. For the same altars, two red chasubles of velvet embroidered with the arms of Saint George, with other vestments necessary for them.

61. A black golden ornament for the high altar.

62. For the choristers carrying the cross, three tunicles of white golden cloth and three tunicles of red golden cloth and three tunicles of blue golden cloth with other vestments necessary for them and with other vestments of the same colour for those carrying thuribles and lights.
63. Item sex capas de rubio panno aureo et sex capas de albo panno aureo et sex capas de blodio panno aureo pro choristis.

64. Item octo pannos de Ares contrafectos continentes historias incarnationis natiuitatis circumcisionis etiam fuge in Egiptum visitationis Elisabethe et purificationis et obitus Marie.

65. Item vnum pannum de Ares continentem misterium sacramenti altaris.

66. Item vnum pannum de Ares continentem imaginem Christi sedentis in trono cum multis alijs.

67. Item unum pannum de Ares continentem imagine novem virorum illustrium.

68. Item duos pannos rubios qui prosterni solent coram principali altari continentes scuta Anglie et sancti Georgij cum quarterijs.

69. Item vnum pallium de serico blodij coloris ornatum leonibus et floribus aureis.

70. Item vnum pallium eiusdem coloris ornatum angelis aureis.

71. Item vnum pallium rubij coloris ornatum serpentibus aureis.

72. Item vnum pallium eiusdem coloris ornatum ceruis aureis et ramis varij coloris.

73. Item duo pallia viridis coloris cum conis et floribus varij coloris.

74. Item vnum pallium de nigro velvetto cum cruce de albo velvetto.

75. Item alia vestimenta cotidiana zintiqna tum pro choristis cum pro forinsecis altaribus aliqua eorum ornata serpentibus.

PURCHASES AND REPAIRS, 1523

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTOR'S ROLL

W.R. xv.56, 36

EMPCIO NECESSARIORUM AD VESTIBULUM PERTINENTIUM

Et de xvj.d. solutis pro locione xvj: cles corporas una uice ut per billam sacristarum.

Et de ij.s. datis quibusdam qui auxilium prebuerunt tendentibus altaria in choro hoc est cloth aresse binis vicibus ut patet per billam sacristarum.

1 Tapestry.

2 M.E.C. Wallcott in Sacred Archaeology (pp. 419-22) notes six separate meanings for “pallium”. In these inventories it means “hearse-cloth”. Blue was a favourite colour. The palls in No. 73 must have been markedly un-funereal.

3 Rabbits.

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63. Six cope of red golden cloth and six cope of white golden cloth
and six cope of blue golden cloth for the choristers.

64. Eight imitation cloths of Arras containing the stories of the
Incarnation, Nativity, Circumcision, and also of the Flight
into Egypt, of the Visitation of Elizabeth, and of the Purifi-
cation and of the Death of Mary.

65. One cloth of Arras containing the mystery of the Sacrament
of the Altar.

66. One cloth of Arras containing the figure of Christ sitting on a
throne with many others.

67. One cloth of Arras containing the figures of the nine illustrious
men (the Nine Worthies).

68. Two red cloths which are wont to be laid out in front of the
principal altar containing the arms of England and of St.
George with quartering.

69. One pall of silk of blue colour embroidered with lions and
golden flowers.

70. One pall of the same colour embroidered with golden angels.

71. One pall of red colour embroidered with golden serpents.

72. One pall of the same colour embroidered with golden stags and
with branches of varied colour.

73. Two palls of green colour with conies and flowers of varied
colour.

74. One pall of black velvet with a cross of white velvet.

75. Other old daily vestments both for the choristers and for the
outside altars, some of them worked with serpents.

PURCHASES AND REPAIRS, 1522-3

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRECENTOR'S ROLL

W.R. xv.56, 36, translated

The Purchase of Necessary Things pertaining to the Vestry

And of 16d. paid for washing 16 corporal-cloths once each
as appears by the sacrist's bill.

And 2s. given to certain men who furnished help in hanging
the altars in the choir that is (with) arras cloth twice as appears
by the sacrist's bill.
Et de vs. vj.d. solutis pro xvnum virgis de viridi buckram ut patet in billa succentoris\(^1\) Gyff.
Et de iiiijs. solutis pro una ulna de canvas ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de iiiijs. solutis pro tribus unciis de ryband ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de vijjs. viijd. solutis vestimentario et eius seruientii pro factura unius vestimenti et aliorum vestimentorum altarum ut in eadem billa patet.
Et de ijs. vj.d. pro quatuor virgis de whyt Fustian\(^2\) precium virge vij.d. ob. ut patet per billam sacristarum.
Et de vijjs. iiiijd. solutis pro dimidia libra de serico pro filacione caparum ut patet per billam Magistri malet.\(^3\)
Et de xvjs. viijd. solutis pro the broderer pro operatione sua per spacidum xxiijor dierum cum dimidia capienti per diem viijd. ut patet per billam eiusdem.
Et de xijd. solutis pro se rico et auro pro filacione caparum ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de vs. iijd. pro sex paribus de crewettes cum quadam mensura precium le par xd. ut patet in billa.

**Reparaciones Necessarie in Choro Facte**

Et de xijd. solutis pro imaginibus crucifixe videlicet beate Marie et Sancti Johannis pro le vestment ut patet per billam Gyff succentoris.

Et de ijs. solutis aurifabre pro factura viijto le pynnes pro sancta cruce et pro deauracione earundem ut patet per billam eiusdem.

Et de vs. solutis eidem aurifabre pro factura novi aspergilli a holy water styk et pro reparacione leonum existencium super capud (sic) Sancti Georgii ut patet in billa.

Et de xiijs. iijijd. solutis Hayn\(^4\) pro mundificacione Imaginum Sancti Georgii altera in choro et altera in capelle episcopi Bathon\(^5\) existentibus ut patet per billam Raynyad.\(^6\)

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\(^1\) The Succentor was the "sub-Cantor", one who sings after or for the Precentor. The Precentor sat on the left-hand side of the Choir, and the Succentor on the right. The Succentor at Windsor was a Priest-Vicar or Minor Canon probably nominated by the Precentor. Hugh Gyfford was described as "a Vicar at Windsor" when supplicating for his degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1507 but in 1518 he appears first on a list of seven minor canons named in a deed. He was Vicar of Ruislip, 1516; Rector of St. Bothaw, London, 1528; and Vicar of Datchet, 1522-1553. (Fellowes, Minor Canons, pp. 69, 70.)

\(^2\) Usually very strong cotton cloth especially favoured by the clergy. (Fairholt, *Costume in England*, Vol. II, p. 175, 1910 edit.) It might however have been a woollen fustian which had been made at Norwich as early as 1336.
And of 5s. 6d. paid for 15 yards of green buckram as appears in the bill of the Succentor¹ Gyfford.
And of 4d. paid for one ell of canvas as appears in the same bill.
And of 3s. paid for three ounces of ribbon as appears in the same bill.
And of 5s. 8d. paid to the keeper of the vestry and his servant for making one vestment and other vestments of the altars as appears in the same bill.
And of 2s. 6d. for four yards of white Fustian,² the price of a yard 7⁴₄d. as appears by the sacrist's bill.
And of 7s. 4d. paid for half a pound of silk for threading the copes as appears by the bill of Master Malet.³
And of 16s. 8d. paid to the embroiderer for her work during 24 days with a half at the rate of 8d. per day as appears by the bill of the same.
And of 12d. paid for silk and gold for threading the copes as appears in the same bill.
And of 5s. 4d. for 6 pairs of cruets with a measure, the price of each pair 10d. as appears in the bill.

**NECESSARY REPAIRS DONE IN THE CHOIR**

And of 12d. paid for the figures of the Crucifix, namely, of the blessed Mary and of Saint John, for the vestment as appears by the bill of the Succentor Gyfford.
And of 2s. paid to the goldsmith for making 8 pins for the holy Cross and for gilding them as appears by the bill of the same.
And of 5s. paid to the same goldsmith for making a new sprinkler and holy water stock and for repairing the lions above the head of Saint George as appears in the bill.
And of 14s. 4d. paid to Hayn⁴ for washing the statues of Saint George, the one in the choir, and the other in the chapel of the bishop of Bath and Wells⁵ as appears by the bill of Raynyard.⁶

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¹ James Malett, B.D., Master of the Hospital of St. Giles, Wycombe Magna, Bucks. Canon of Windsor, 1514-1543; Treasurer, Michaelmas 1522; Precentor of Lincoln, 1538. He was executed for High Treason, 1543.
² The scribe shortens Gyfford's name to Gyff and Raynyard's name to Rayn so it seems likely that the "Hayn" mentioned here is Raynelde Heynson who was a Priest-Vicar at about this time.
³ i.e. Oliver King's Chantry on the South Choir aisle.
⁴ John Raynyard (?Rayner), Minor Canon and Vicar, c. 1518—after 1541. (Fellowes, op. cit., p. 70.)
REPARACIONES NECESSARIE LIBRORUM

Et de x.d. solutis leylsley pro quinque paribus de claspys pro libris ut patet per billam Rayn.
Et de xij.d. pro iij homi pellibus oninis pro interioribus partibus librorum ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de xv.j.d. solutis pro pergamenis pro reparacionibus librorum ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de iiiij.s. solutis pro duobus pellibus Dame pro coopertorio eiusdem libri ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de viij.d. solutis pro pelle vitulino pro libro Montlegii ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de iij.d. pro pari de le bordys pro libro de invitatorum ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de xijd. ob. pro le past pro reparacionibus librorum ut in eadem billa patet.
Et de iiiij.s. solutis Leylsley predicto pro operacione sex dierum ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de iiiij.d. solutis pro filo empto pro librorum reparacionibus ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de viij. d. solutis pro uno quaternio magni papiri pro libro succentoris ut patet in eadem billa.
Et de xij.d. pro quattuor Rubeis pellibus pro reparacionibus librorum ut patet per billam Magistri Malett.
Et de iij.d. solutis pro le mowthglew ut patet per billam Magistri Malett.
Et de ix.s. iiiij.d. solutis Leylsley predicto pro operacione xiiij homi dierum ut patet per billam magistri Malett.
Et de xij.d. solutis Thome Heywood pro notulacione leccionum tenebrarum patet per billam Ranyard.

Legends

1 A book so far unidentified.
2 Invitatories were short texts interpolated between the verses of the Psalm, Venite Exultemus Domino, in Matins to indicate the subject of the office for the day.
NECESSARY REPAIRS OF THE BOOKS

And of 10d. paid to Leylsley for 5 pairs of clasps for books as appears by the bill of Raynyard.
And of 12d. for 3 sheep skins for the inner parts of books as appears in the same bill.
And of 16d. paid for parchment to repair books as appears in the same bill.
And of 4s. paid for two buck skins for a cover for the same book as appears in the same bill.
And of 7d. paid for a calf skin for the book of Montlegius as appears in the same bill.
And of 3d. for a pair of boards for the book of Invitatories as appears in the same bill.
And of 1/2d. for the paste for repairing books as appears in the same bill.
And of 4s. paid to the aforesaid Leylsley for work for 6 days as appears in the same bill.
And of 4d. paid for thread bought for repairing books as appears in the same bill.
And of 8d. paid for one quire of large paper for the succentor's book as appears in the same bill.
And of 12d. for four red skins for repairing books as appears by the bill of Master Malet.
And of 2d. paid for the "mouth" glue as appears by the bill of Master Malet.
And of 9s. 4d. paid to the aforesaid Leylsley for 14 days' work as appears by the bill of master Malet.
And of 12d. paid to Thomas Heywood for noting the lessons of Tenebrae (as) appears by the bill of Ranyard.

The sum 24s. 7½d. approved.

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3 Tenebrae was the usual office of Matins and Lauds for Thursday, Friday and Saturday in Holy Week, said at the Vespers of the preceding day.
Dr. Ollard has written the following note on the history of this Inventory:

"This Inventory was previously catalogued at the Public Record Office as Chapter House Book B 724 and is quoted under that reference by Sir W. H. St. John Hope in his Windsor Castle, Vol. II, p. 396, note 19 (1913). The transcript printed here was made at the expense of the Dean and Canons in 1939 by Miss Helen M. Briggs. Another transcript in an unknown hand, presumably at some date between 1854 and 1872, was in the Royal Library. It is of special interest because it has various pencil notes made by the learned ecclesiologist Dr. Daniel Rock (1799-1872). Dr. Rock refers in his notes to his Church of Our Fathers, first published in its completeness in 1854; from which year till his death Dr. Rock resided in London and was connected with the South Kensington Museum. Further, the transcript contains the endorsement of the MS. which fixes its date, viz. 1534. The transcript was transferred to the Chapter Muniments by the Royal Librarian, Sir Owen Morshead, K.C.V.O., in 1938 and is now in the Aerary.

"The present cataloguing of the Inventory at the Public Record Office is: Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt Books, Vol. II, No. II (folios 107-111)."

Dr. Rock’s pencil notes are printed as footnotes and are signed "R.". The MS. "A" mentioned in those notes is Dr. Rock’s transcript of the Inventory; MS. "B" is the P.R.O. document transcribed and printed below.
THE INVENTORY OF 1534

Jewells and very precyous relycks pertayning to the Collegge of Wyndesor belonging to the hyghe awter.

1. In primis a pyx\(^1\) all golde with a rownde boll in the toppe coueryd with clothe off golde off the gyfte off owre noble fownder Kyng Henry the viij\(^{th}\) wayeng xxiiij vnces and a halfe.

2. Item a grete image off oure Lady very massy sylver and gylt stonding alwayse apon the hyghe altar of the gyft of Kyng Henry the V\(^{th}\) wayeng an clxv\(^{th}\) and a quarter off troye weyghte.

\[1552.60.\]

3. Item the holy crosse closyed in golde garnyshed with rubyes, saffers hemerods lacking off the same stones yn number xv as yt aperythe in the place where they wer sett. The fote off this crosse is all golde costyd\(^2\) standing apon Lyons garnyshe full with parlle and stone lackyng in the same fote xxix stones and perllas as it aperythe yn the place where they stode the whiche holy crosse was at the pryorye off Northeyn\(^4\) Walys and Kyng Edwarde the thyrde owre fyrst fowndar gave the lyvelodde to have this holy crosse to Wyndesore the fote of this crosse wayse ccc.lxix unces and a halfe.

\[1384.116; 1409.107; 1501.1;\]

4. Item Seynt Georges scoll\(^5\) sett in golde stonding apon white Lyons inamelyd garnysshed with perll and riche stone bearyng an estryge fether yn the which lackethe iij stones and one grete pearll off the gyfte off Kyng Edwarde the iij wayeng cc.xxxviiij vnces and a halffe.

5. Item a pyx of ivery closed yn sylver and gyllt to put the Sacrament in garnysheed aboute with perlls and garnett stones wayeng lxxx vnces ther lacks in perll and stone that was in the same pyx liiij ex dono Edwardi terciij.

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\(^1\) Pyx. (R.)
\(^2\) A mistake: perhaps having at that time been a great benefactor he may have been looked upon as good as a founder, though not the first founder. (R.)
\(^3\) ribbed? [R.]; possibly "costyd" = coated.
\(^4\) A mistake for Neath in Glamorganshire. (R.) (The text should certainly read "Northeyn"). Neath was strictly an abbey. It was at Neath abbey that Edward II was captured.
\(^5\) A very small piece given with the Saint’s heart by the Emperor Sigismund when he came over to be knighted. (R.)
6. Item a monstrans of sylver gylt and seynt George is heart stondyng in golde closyd in byrall yn the myddst yn the vpper parte the image off the crucyfyx, vnder that the image off our Lady and the image off our Savyoure [? of St. John].

7. Item a lytyll monstrans closeid in sylver and gyltt yn the myddst a byrall contayning one thorne off the crowne off crist the fote hathe a scutchyx inamelyd with the flower de luce of King Edwards gyft the iiiijth wayeing iiij quarters off an vnce.

8. Item a grete monstrans halff rownde with a square fote a crosse with a crucyfyx in the toppe all gyltt contayneng iij bones off Saynt Osmunde\(^1\) of the gyft of Johannis Weygram\(^2\) wayeng xvij vnces.

9. Item a lytell monstrans of byrall closed in sylver and gyltt with a peryll in the top conteynynge dyvers relycks wayeng iiij quarters of an vnce.

10. Item a square monstrans sett with peryll and stone contaynyng relycks off the Sepulcre of Crist of Seynt Denes\(^3\) and Seynt Praxis\(^4\) as it aperythe by a byll theryn wayeng xiiij vnces wanting viij grete stones.

11. Item a grete monstrans to beure the sacrament apon Corpus Christi daye all gyltt havynge a table off gold inamelyd with vnder collyrs\(^5\) in the myddst with a crosse a crucyfix ther upon wayeng clxxxj vnces.

12. Item another monstrans all gyltt with the Trynyte in the myddst wayeng a clxijj vnces.

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\(^1\) Saint Osmund, d. 1099. Bp. of Salisbury, 1078. He was employed by William the Conqueror in a civil capacity and helped to produce Domesday Book. He built Old Sarum Cathedral and founded a regular cathedral body of canons. He drew up an Ordinal and Consuetudinary which came to be known as the “Use of Sarum” and spread throughout S. England as a ceremonial and ritual guide. (It was followed at St. George’s.) As virtual founder both of a cathedral and a liturgy he naturally became a candidate for canonisation (in 1228), but was not canonised till 1457. (D.N.B.)

\(^2\) John Wygryme (Wigrime, Wygrim), Canon of Windsor, 1457-1468; Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; Senior Proctor at Oxford, 1428; Prebendary of Decem Librarum at Lincoln, 1457-68; Rector of Devizes, Wilts; d. 5 October, 1468.

\(^3\) St. Denys, otherwise Dionysius, Bishop of Paris, Martyr c. 275. Supposed to have first brought Christianity to Paris; Patron Saint of France. He was held in high repute in the Middle Ages and is one of the Fourteen Holy Helpers.

\(^4\) The contracted genitive case of S. Praxedis. (R.) S. Praxedis, Virgin, (?) second century, was supposed to have spent her life aiding her persecuted fellow Christians, but little is known of her.

\(^5\) MS. “A” reads this “colours”.

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13. Item a grete monstrans lyke a shryne¹ borne with ij angells
standing upon a long fote with ij lyons havyng apon an image
of owre Savyoure yn the one syde the crucyfyx with Mary
and Jhon yn the othersyde the martyrdom of Seynt Steyvn
all gytt wayeng a clxvij vnces contayneng sertayne relyks
as folowes in the grete monstyr dc singulo" Sancti Jeronimi
relyckes off Seynte Andrew² Sancti Jeronimi
relyckes off Seynte Andrew³ off the cheke off Seynt Marke
relycke off Seynt Edmonde martyr and kyng⁴ of the bones
of the Innocents⁵ of Saynte Valentyne⁶ of the shyrtt and
bones of S. Thomas of Canterbury of the thorne corone
Christi de cunabulo⁷ Christi of the bonys off Saynt Christopher⁸
junctura Sancti Bonefacij.⁹

14. Item In the seconde parte of this monstrans of the bonys
vestyments and sepulture Apostylls Philllypp Bartylmew.
Saynt Luke the vangelist. this second parte off this shryne
is garnysshed abowte with perylls gabelotts¹⁰ stondyng apon
sqware fete.

¹ MSS. "A" and "B" read this "Shrine" and "Shryne" respectively.
² i.e. "cingulo". (R.)
³ St. Andrew is supposed to have been crucified at Patras in Achaia by being
bound and not nailed to the cross. Writers in the fourteenth century invented the sug-
gestion that the cross was a "saltire" or "decussate" (St. Andrew's) cross. Relics
attributed to him were translated in 357 from Patras to Constantinople, and were
stolen in 1204 and given to Amalfi Cathedral in Italy. A legend says that St. Rule,
a native of Patras, was told by an angel in a dream to take the relics to the city now
called "St. Andrews" in Scotland.
⁴ St. Edmund, King of the East Angles. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle records
that in 870 the Danes "rode across Mercia into East Anglia and took up winter
quarters at Thetford. And that winter Edmund fought against them, and the
Danish men got the victory and slew the king". He is reputed to have been tied to
a tree and shot at with arrows till his body was "like a hedgehog" and then executed.
His body was buried at Hoxne; in the tenth century it was translated to Bury St.
Edmunds. Later it was the chief relic of the great Abbey there.
⁵ Father Thurston (op. cit. sub Innocents) remarks that not more than twenty-
five boy babies under two could have been found in Bethlehem, yet the Byzantine
liturgy records a slaughter of 14,000, and Syrian melanogogies of 64,000!
⁶ Saint Valentine, Martyr, c. 269. He probably suffered in the presence of
Claudius the Goth and was buried on the Flaminian Way. By 350 the place of his
burial is recognized. (The sending of "Valentines" merely arose from the mediaeval
belief that birds began to pair on 14 February, St. Valentine's Day.)
⁷ Crib. (R.)
⁸ St. Christopher, Martyr, third century. The Golden Legend recorded the story
of his having borne the Christ across a stream in which many had perished; the
mediaeval popular belief was that "he who looked on an image of the Saint should
not that day suffer harm", therefore many churches contained large frescoes of the
Saint standing in mid-stream with the Christ. He naturally became patron of
travellers. The fresco or mural painting of St. Christopher was usually placed so
as to face the main entrance of the church, forming a preservative from harm for
the day to the traveller who saw it on entering for the morrow mass or missa de
itinerantibus.
⁹ A (finger?) joint of St. Boniface.
¹⁰ i.e. gablets (little gables).
THE INVENTORY OF 1534

15. In the thyrde part of the vestments and sepulture off Seynt George Clementis¹ Dionisij² Lini³ et Blasi⁴ these ij parts of the shryne wayethe lxxxvj vnces and a halffe.

16. Item another monstrans chyrchefasshoned with a bell in the toppe stonding apon a sware fote all gyltt and Saynt Martyn in the myddst wayeng lvi vnces.

17. Item another monstrans borne with ij angells havyng a crosse in the toppe inamelyd bleue havyng the thyrde angell bearyn partte of the vestyments of the iij Kyngs off Coleyne⁵ wayeng lxxx vnces ther lacks ij wyngs off the angells.

18. Item another monstrans gyltt having iij pyllers in the myddst an image of Danyell with in grate⁶ reclusyd⁷ havyng yn the iij pyllers relycks whose names do apere apon an image there of our Lady with ij images in the sydde.⁸

1384.124; 1409.115;

19. Item a grene mownt of sylver inamellyd with ijangellsgyltt to beare in the sacrament wayeng ij vnces and a quarter.

20. Item a lytell rounde box of burall⁹ with a couer inamellyd closed in a sylver and gyltt havyng Seynt Edwards armes contayneng divers reliques as by a byll there aperethe wayeng v vnces and a quarter.

¹ St. Clement, Martyr, c. A.D. 99. Nothing certain is known of his life, but his name appears third in the list of Popes. Some most unlikely relics attributed to him were brought c. 900 to Rome and deposited beneath the altar of San Clemente on the Coelian. The saint's name is mentioned in the Canon of the Mass; he was the first of the so-called "Apostolic Fathers" or bishops directly instructed by the Apostles themselves.

² St. Denys. See note to No. 10 above.

³ St. Linus, c. A.D. 78. His name appears second in the list of Popes; he is supposed to have been martyred, though no record of persecution c. 78 exists.

⁴ St. Blaise, Bishop and Martyr, (? ) A.D. 316. Possibly Bishop of Sebaste in Armenia; martyred under Licinius. He was reputed to have cured many sick, notably a boy choked by a fishbone. St. Blaise therefore was adopted as the patron of those afflicted with throat diseases and a special "blessing of St. Blaise" in time of epidemics is still given. St. Blaise was also patron of wool-combers. (He was thought to have had his flesh torn with hooks and comb-like implements.)

⁵ These were the Three Wise Men or "kings" who greeted the birth of Our Lord. They were said to have been converted and later to have died in Persia. Relics discovered there were brought to Constantinople by St. Helena, transferred to Milan in the fifth century, and to Cologne in 1163. At Cologne the relics served to dignify the canonisation of Charlemagne by the Anti-Pope and to promote the cause of the Emperor Frederick I against the Pope of the day.

⁶ MS. "A" reads "grates".

⁷ i.e. a gilt monstrance with three pillars, having an image of Daniel enclosed in the midst within a grating, etc.

⁸ MS. "A" reads "sides".

⁹ MS. "A" renders this "jasper", evidently a mistake.
21. Item a lytle rounde box of jasper with a cover and a bande abowte the fote conteynyng a porcyon of the pyller that Crist was bownd to wayeng iij vnces.
22. Item a foldyng table called a pax with rellycks closed in the one syde at the other syde the image off the crucyifix with Mary and Jhon ingravyd.
23. Item a folding table all gyltt with an image of Saynte George in the vpper parte and in the nether parte dyvers relycks inclosyd in burall wayeng a clxxix vnces.
24. Item a lytle foldyng table with the crucyfyx Mary and Jhon Peter and Powl and 2 angells all stondyng apon a sqware fote.
25. Item a table beryng a pece of the stone that Chryst stood apon when he assendyd sett in tymber.
26. Item a greate pax all gyltt with the crucyfyx Mary and Jhon grauen and enamelyd wayeng lix vnces and a halff.
27. Item a lytle pax parcell gylt enamelyd wayeng ij vnces and a quarter.
28. Item a pax sylver and gylt apon a table contayneng the crucyfyx with the image of our Lady and Seynt Jhon.
29. Item a crosse off sylver and gyltt with a fote enamyled stonding apon lyons usyd at smalle obetts¹ wayeng lxxvij vnces.
30. Item a princypall crosse for processyon with Mary and Jhon gylt garnyshed abowte with cast worke wayeng ciiij vnces.
31. Item a crosse with the Crucyfyx parcell gylt wayeng xxxix vnces.
32. Item another crosse with the Crucyfyx parcell gylt wayeng xxxvij vnces.
33. Item a very greate crosse for the hye awter in princypall feastes abd for the obetts off greate men² the upper parte of this grete crosse is the crucyfyx wayeng a clxxxv vnces.
34. Item a grete fote to the sayde crosse with Mary and Jhon all gylt havyng one off the Evangelysts in the myddst wayeng cccccxvij vnces of Beufforde Duc of Exetor³ ys gyft.
35. Item a crosse sylver and gylt with the crucyfyx Mary and Jhon conteynyng a pece of the holy Crosse and a burall in the myddst with writyng therein wayeng xxvij vnces and a halffe.

¹ That is yearly masses for persons of small degree; see No. 33. (R.)
² Yearly masses for noblemen; see No. 29. (R.)
³ Sir Thomas Beaufort, K.G., Duke of Exeter, died 1 January, 1427, and was buried by his own direction at Bury St. Edmunds. He left some velvet material to St. George's (see pp. 134, 138, 288).
36. Item ij sencers parcell gylte wayeng lvi vnces.
37. Item ij sencers sylver weying lxix vnces.
38. Item a lytell sencer sylver wayeng xxvij vnces.
39. Item a payre sencers with lybards\(^1\) heddes all gylt wayeng a cxvij vnces lacking a pyller in the one hedd.\(^2\)
40. Item a sencer with lybards heddes all gylt wayeng lx vnces.
41. Item another sencer with a story of churchefacyon\(^3\) all gylt wayeng lx vnces.
42. Item ij greate basons parcell gyltt with Seynt George crosse inamelyd in the myddst wayeng lxxxix vnces.
43. Item ij basons all gylt with a spowte chased with starrs inamelyd in the myddst with flowers wayeng a clxxx vnces.
44. Item ij olde basons all gylt with a spoute garnished within and inamelyd in the myddst wayeng clxxij vnces. See \(1552.4\).
45. Item ij grete canstyx all gylt costyd and chassyd with semmis\(^4\) wayeng clxiiij vnces ex dono Edwardi quarti.
46. Item ij canstyx all gylt costid stonding apon Lyons bearyng iij skewchyns (escutcheons) in every of them wayeng clxxxxij vnces.
47. Item ij canstyx all gylt costid with batylment swages\(^5\) wayeng cliiij vnces.
48. Item ij other canstyx parcell gylt chastyd with wrythen panys\(^6\) wayeng lxxxxvij vnces.
49. Item the Salutation of oure Lady stondyng apon a fote all gylt with a lyly pott in the myddst byrrall contayneng a porcyon of our Ladys mylk\(^7\) compest with owre Ladys gyrdle\(^8\) with wrytyng yn it which gyrdle St. John Evangelyst fownde wayeng xlvj vnces and a halffe.

\(1384.120; 1400.11\)

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\(^1\) i.e. "leopards".
\(^2\) By "head" is meant "lid" or cover. (R.)
\(^3\) This story of churchfashion is another term for "lid"; lids of such a form are common. (R.)
\(^4\) No doubt a bad reading. (R.) "Seams" has been suggested.
\(^5\) "Borders" or "mounts".
\(^6\) Panes of wrythen glass, "writhen" being a technical term often applied to glass and meaning disposed or arranged in coils, folds or winding. (I am indebted to Mrs. Suggit for this information.)
\(^7\) See above, p. 51.
\(^8\) Of our Lady's girdle a good account is given by Rio in his Poésie Chrétienne, p. 80. It was not found by St. John, but dropped down to St. Thomas. (R.) Dr. Rock, in this comment, seems to contradict the description given in 1384 (see p. 61 and note above).
50. Item a goodly greate chales with a spone a peryll in the end
all golde gard with saphor rubyns and peril wayeng a cxj
vnces lackyng in the fote and topp ix stones In the paten
vij stones.
51. Item the second chales with a spone all gylt garnyshed with
sensyng angells abowte the fote wayeng lxvij vnces and
dimidium.
52. Item a chales with a spone all gylt wayeng xxxix vnces.
53. Item another chales with a spoone all gylt wayeng xxvj vnces.
54. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xxv vnces.
55. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xxv vnces.
56. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xxiiij vnces.
57. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xv vnces and dimidium.
58. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xxij vnces.
59. Item another chales all gylt wayeng xxij vnces and dimidium.
60. Item a chales all gylt with the Trynite in the fote wayeng
xx vnces.
61. Item a chales all gylt wayeng xv vnces and iiij quarters.
62. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng xv vnces and a quarter.
63. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng xv vnces and iiij quarters.
64. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng x vnces.
65. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng xij vnces and a quarter.
66. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng xij vnces.
67. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng xvij vnces.
68. Item a chales parcell gylt wayeng x vnces and quarter.
69. Item a chales in the chappell made by Mr. Oxenbrege.¹
70. Item a skonce of sylver parcell gylt wayeng xlij vnces.
71. Item a shyp off sylver with a spone for frankensence wayeng
lxvj vnces, xxvj vnces and citra.
72. Item a holy water stock of sylver parcell gylt with the styck
wayeng lxvj vnces.
73. Item an arme of Seynt William of York all gylt garnyshed with
counterfett stones wayeng lxxix vnces.
74. Item an arme all gylt of Saynt Lawrence garnyshed with counterfett
stones haveyng tymbre in hit.

¹ John Oxenbridge, Prebendary of Hampstead in Chichester, 1400—1522; King’s
Chaplain; appointed Canon of Windsor 18 May, 1500; died 25 July, 1522. At his death
a chantry chapel was built under the fifth arch in the S. aisle of the quire similar
to Lord Hastings’ Chapel. In the spandrel of the doorway Oxenbridge’s rebus
is carved (an ox with the letter N, and a bridge).
75. Item an arme of sylver with a bone of Seynt George garnyshed with counterfett stones.

\[1384.145; 1409.142.\]

76. Item an image of our Lady all gylt stondyng apon a fote of sylver and gylt wayeng clxxiiij vnnces with a chylde and a byrd in her hand.

\[1384.140; 1409.131.\]

77. Item a tryndle\(^1\) off sylver parcell gylt for candlemas day wayeng xxx vnnces and dimidium.

78. Item an angell stonding apon a fote allgylt bearyng :1pax off fyne goldeaFOREЛИЙ garnyshed with perllsand stones wayeng lxxxxij Vnces ex dono Doctoris Denton.\(^2\)

79. Item an angell all gylt beryng a crowne in his honds by the which hangs ij thornes of the crowne off thorne that Crist ware\(^3\) closed in sylver and gilt sett with perlls and stones ther lacks a perll and a wyng off the angell wayeng xxx vnces and dimidium.

80. Item a poynte of the nayle that Crist was nayled on the crosse inclosed with sylver and gylt wayeng ij vnces and iij quarters.

\[1384.132; 1409.123.\]

81. Item an angell all gylt stondyng apon a square fote bearyng in his hands a relyque of Seynt Luke closed in burall with other wryting therein wayeng xxviij vnces and dimidium.

82. Item ij angells matches stondyng apon rownde fote with lyons all gylt one of them bearyng fynger off S. Fredeswyde\(^4\)

83. allgylt bearyng in there honds relycks of Mary Magdalene sett in burall wayeng xxx vnces.

\[1384.130; 1409.121.\]

84. Item ij angells matches stondyng apon square fete with flowers all gylt one of them bearyng fynger off S. Fredeswyde\(^4\)

\(^1\) For the celebrant as he carried his candle. (R.) A wheel.

\(^2\) James Denton, D.D., Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge. Chaplain to the King. Appointed Canon of Windsor, 20 September 1509. Also Prebendary of Lichfield, 1509; Prebendary of Lincoln, 1514; Rector of St. Olave’s, Southwark; Archdeacon of Cleveland, 1523; Dean of Lichfield, 7 January 1521. Died 23 February 1532. Buried in St. Laurence, Ludlow. He had been chancellor to Mary, the sister of Henry VIII and wife of Louis XII, a royal commissioner in Ireland (1534), a chancellor to the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen Mary I (1526). At Windsor he built a house for the choristers and chantry priests. (D.N.B.)

\(^3\) Sir John Maundeville preserves an Eastern tradition that Our Lord was crowned at four dit’f it times and places during the Passion, with a crown of thorns, each crown differing from the other. (R.)

\(^4\) St. Frideswide, Virgin and Abbess, c. A.D. 735. Patron Saint of Oxford. Her tomb in the priory (now the Cathedral) church was the scene of miracles. It was visited ceremonially by the Chancellor and members of the University twice a year. In 1558 St. Frideswide’s bones were profanely mixed with those of an ex-nun, wife of Peter Martyr, and re-interred.
closed in sylver and gilt the other bearyng the nether jawe of Saynte Marke the which lacks a wyng wayeng xxxij vnces.

86. Item an image all gylt stondying apon a square fote beryng in his honds a bone off St. James wayeng xxxij vnces and dimidium.

87. Item a goodly payre of beads1 with a tassell all golde every labell off the tassell havyng a greate perll at the ende with vj pater nosters and the credo every one of them garnysshed abowte with perll and stone and dyamonds and rubyes wayeng lxx vnces.

88. Item a burall in panys ynclosed in silver with a crosse in the myddst havyng a skutchyn off St. Jeorge wayeng iiij vnces and dimidium.

89. Item Saynt Martyns cuppe2 with a cover all gylt and pownsed with inne with Seynt Marten a horseback enamyled wayeng xxj vnces.

90. Item Saynt Thomas salt3 of jasper silver and gylt sett with peryll and counterfette stones wayeng xxix vnces.

91. Item Saynt Georges dagur4 with a virlaw5 and a chapre° off silver here I might sett in Kyng Henry spurs7 and his hatt.

92. Item a cock of silver and gylt the body mother off pearell stondying apon a fote rose fassyon wayeng lv vnces ex dono Magistri Cocks.8

93. Item ij boxis for oyle and creme9 all gylt garnyshed with perll and stone wayeng ix vnces and dimidium.

94. Item a silver coffer with a kaye with sertayne relyks therin wayeng vj vnces and dimidium.

?1384.283; 1409.272.

1 These are beads strung together as an expedient to ensure a right count of the prayers occurring in more or less frequent repetition, in this case of the Our Father and the Creed. Beads were used in the church from at least the seventh century (J. R. Volz, “Beads”, in Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. II). At St. George's they were undoubtedly used by the Knights when repeating their seven score and ten salutations of Our Lady (one Our Father after each ten Hail Marys). (Statutes, cap. vi.)

2 So called, having the figure of the Saint upon it. (R.)

3 So called after a like cause. (R.)

4 So called also. (R.)

5 (Fr) band or sheath.

6 A covering for the point of the sheath.

7 Henry VI's, because in some places he was held as a saint. (R.)

8 William Cokkes. Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, 1480. Rector of St. Margaret, Fish Street, 1472-1512; Canon of Windsor, 15 April 1500. Queen’s Chaplain; died 1512.

9 The holy oil.
95. Item a table with ij levys enamelyd within and withowte all
the mydldle parte imagery of castworke wayeng a cxxi vnces.
96. Item a payre rownde crwetts all gylt wayeng xij vnces.
97. Item ij square crwetts all gylt graued wayeng viij vnces and
ijj quarters ex dono Oliveri Kynge.¹
98. Item ij square crwetts parcell gylt and lackyng a cover wayeng
ix vnces.
99. Item iiij crwetts parcell gylt rownde wayeng xxij vnces.
100. Item a payre off square crwetts parcell gylt geven by Mr
Jhon Oxenbryge.
101. Item a silver bell parcell gylt wayeng vij vnces.
102. Item a lytle box dayly usyd for syngyng brede² with a cover
wayeng vij vnces.
103. Item another lytle box for the same use with a cover wayeng
ijj vnces and a quarter ex dono Oliveri Kyng.
104. Item a canstykke a prick with ij snofferz parcell gylt wayeng
xvij vnces ex dono Oliverj Kyng.
105. Item 2 small angells all gylt havyng ij canstycks in ther honds
106. eche off them lackyng a wyng wayeng xxiiiij vnces.
1384.130; 1409.122.
107. Item a broche³ for the fore parte off a cope all gylt sett with
perll and stone an image of stone in the myddst wayeng
xix vnces and dimidium.
1384.169; 1409.165.
108. Item another broche sqware for the fore parte off a cope all
gylt with the salutacion of our Lady cast work wayeng
xix vnces and dimidium.
?1384.165; 1409.161.
109. Item a broche for a cope all gylt inamelyd havyng in the
myddst the salutacion off our Lady in cast worke and in
the iiij corners iiij Evangelysts wayeng xxij vnces and
dimidium.

¹ Oliver King, LL.B., French Secretary to Edward IV, 1476; Prebendary of
Hereford till 1480; Prebendary of York, 1479; Archdeacon of Berks, 1487; Arch-
deacon of Oxford, 1482; Prebendary of Rugmere in St. Paul’s, 1487-93; Archdeacon
of Taunton, 1490; Canon of Windsor, 30 October 1480; Registrar of the Order of the
Garter; Dean of Hereford, 1487; consecrated to the bishopric of Exeter, 3 February
1493; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1495; d. 29 August 1593. Bishop King helped to
rebuild Bath Abbey Church and is said to be buried, according to the directions in
his will, in the choir, of Bath Abbey, but there is some doubt as to whether his remains
lie there or in the chantry chapel in St. George’s (built 1492-6) which bears his name.
² Circular breads or hosts for saying Mass. (R.)
³ Better known as a “morse”. (R.)
110. Item a laver all gylt graved abowte with flowers wayeng xi vnces and dimidium.

111. Item St. Georges crosse with in the garter silver and gylt the pendent lacks wayeng iij vnces and quarter.

112. Item a costyd box all gylt sett with dyvers stones in the cover wayeng xij vnces and an image in the myddst.

113. Item a lytle pyx\(^1\) all gylt the Holy Lambe sett in the botome. 1384.275; 1409.264.

114. Item a bone of S. Lawrence in burall closed in sylver and gylt of chrismatory fasshyon wayeng xxij vnces.

115. Item an image off sylver with a cronett gylt sett with counterfete braunnchies and a stone in the cronett and one of the roses yn the brest off the quene off Scotts\(^3\) oblacion wayeng cxxx vnces.

Here after folowethe jewells belonging to my Lorde Harbard's Chappell.\(^3\)

116. Item a payre rowndc canstycks parcelgylt myeng xxvij vnces.

117. Item a pax all gylt with a crucifix Mary and Jhon stondyng on iij lyons wayeng x vnces and dimidium.

118. Item a playne pax all gylt with the crucifyx Mary and Jhon wayeng v vnces and a quarter.

119. Item a color of golde to put abowte owre Ladyse neck wayeng ij vnces and quarter.

120. Item ij payre of square crewetts parcel gylt with owte covers wayeng v vnces and a quarter.

121. Item a bagg sealyd with the chawnters seale containeng broken sylver with dyvers counterfete stones with other as it aperythe in the bagge and dyvers peces of pure golde of the grete crosse and perells and precyous stones.

Predicta erant ponderata ex prouisione Magistri Roberti Honywood\(^4\) presentoris anno primo officij anno viij Regni Regis Viij (sic).

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\(^1\) The use of these pyxes is described in the fourth volume, p. 188, of *Church of Our Fathers*, D. Rock. (R.)

\(^2\) One of Henry VIII's sisters.

\(^3\) The south-west chantry chapel dedicated to Our Lady and assigned in 1506 to Charles, earl of Worcester, and his first wife, the lady Elizabeth Herbert. The earl assumed the title of Lord Herbert which was incorrectly written by the scribe as "Harbard".

\(^4\) Robert Honywoode, Canon of Windsor, 1504-23.
122. Item an image of S. George of sylver and gylt stondyng apon a grene mount apon a square fote all of gylt.
123. Item a crowne of sylver and gylt garnysshed with counterfete stones cv perells in one plasse.
    1384.299; 1409.285.
124. Item a monstrons off silver and gylt stondyng apon iiij lyons with pynnacles inamelyd with oure Lady in chyldebedd over the one side and the marterdome of St Thomas on the other syde with the crucyfyx Mary and Jhon on the toppe.
    1384.125; 1409.116.
125. Item a lytle box of sylver and parcell gylt with a crosse of golde in it with a relycke therin.
126. Item a shypp of sylver and gylt for franckensens.
    1384.182; 1409.177; 1501.11.
127. Item a crismatory of sylver and parcell gylt.
128. Item a rochett off S. Thomas of Canterbury.
129. Item a coffar coveryd with coppar and gylt etc.
    1384.284; 1409.273.
130. Item a shryne off wood garnysshed with sylver and perell etc.

Jocalia posita in arrario xvij° die Marcij anno Domini mccc nonagesimo sexto per dominum Decanum Ursewyke¹ presentibus tunc ibidem Seymour² Cretyng³ Stokes⁴ and Absolon.

131. Item a payre of beads of golde with the streng and tassell of golde with xij pendents of golde.
132. Item a payre of beads of golde with image and scripture uppon the stones.
133. Item a payre of beads off serpentynes of x with a tablett off moder of perll.
134. Item a pyx of golde garnysshed with pearlle and precyous stones with a crucyfyx and a vernacle⁵ within and in the botome with a monstrans of Corpus Christi.
    1409.199.

¹ The same Christopher Urswick, D.D., whose grave brass is figured in The Church of Our Fathers, Vol. III, p. 87. (R.)
² Canon of Windsor from 1492, and Dean, 1496-1505. See "Christopher Urswick", by Dr. S. L. Ollard in Report of the Society of the Friends of St. George's, 1942, p. 7.
³ John Seymour, Canon of Windsor, 1471-1502.
⁴ William Cretyng, Canon of Windsor, 1489-1519.
⁵ John Stokes, Canon of Windsor, 1486-1503.
⁶ The face of Our Lord imprinted on the napkin given Him by a woman to wipe the face on the road to Calvary and now kept at St. Peter's, Rome. (R.)
135. Item a tablett of golde garnyshed with dyamonds vj rubies
with a lylly pot of saphryes with Saynt Denys and Seynte
Martyn.
136. Item a tablett of owre lady garnysshed with saphers and pearlls.
137. Item a tablett off the Trinite garnyshed with pearlls sapher-
loupps and garnetts.
139. Item a crowne off golde with Stafford knotts with armes upon
the same.
140. Item an olde coffer with perlls and stones and divers relyques.
141. Item another coffer garnysshed with copper gyilt with Lyons
contayneng relyks.
142. Item another coffer of everye graven with imagerie.
143. Item iiij small pots of beryll garnyshed with sylver and gyilt.
144. Item a lytle crowne of sylver and gyilt off our Ladys Chylde
that is the grete image.
145. Item a hed of sylver of Seynt George that was for Seynt
Georges scull when it was fyurst brought hether.
146. Item a morse haveyng a kyng syttyng betwene ij trees.
147. Item a monstrans of burell garnyshed with sylver and gyilt
havyng in the one ende an image of our Lady a crucyfyx
with Mary and Jhon.
148. Item an olde monstrans of burell enamelyd with angels beryng
the same and with another angell havyng in burells sertayne
relyques.
149. Item brachium sancti Georgij de argento et partim deauratum.
150. Item a ball of sylver for to hete the prests hands.
151. Item an heart of sylver and gyilt with a lytly ryng in the one
end.
152. Item a lytly relyque of S. George garnyshed with sylver broken
haveyng a cros with the armes of Seynt George.

1 A small piece of the Saint's skull as was noted under No. 4. (R.)
153. Item the one part of the monstrans of Seynt Georges heart with a crucyfyx bownde therto.

1384.138; 1409.129 1501.3, and see 1534.6.

154. Item a standyng cupp broken and coveryd partly gylt with a stone that Seynt Stevyn was martered withall etc.

155. Item an olde doble crosse of sylver and gylt with a fote of copper havyng yn it a lytle quantyte of the Holy Crosse.

156. Item vnum magnum monstrans tripedalis quam longitudinis [sic] habens in summitate ymaginem crucifixi et subter ymaginem Christi resurgentis de inde becillum rotundum pro sacramento.

157. Item vna parva pixis de ebore totaliter cum certis ligaturis de argento et in medio vnum paruum anulum argentum.

Here folowethe for my Lorde Hastyngs Chappell.

158. Item a chailes of sylver and gylt.

159. Item a masse boke coveryd with red velvett havyng ij claspes of sylver and so forthe.

160. Memorandum that there is belonging to Kyng Henrys awter moche ryches and many costly jewells to the image off our Lady there the which I beche All myghty Jesu hit may be put to sum good vse with all thyngs afore rehersyd and also that all other hereafter may be indifferently loked apon to the hye honor and glory off God and to the greate lawde and prayse off our moste lovlyng kyng and noble prince whereby I thynk in my conseyes his grace shall the lenger and the better contynew in grace rest and peace with greate tranquwlyte and to this his realme grete welthe and prosperyte. Amen.

Extincta et abrogata all the presencia premissa.

This MS. has two endorsements. The first is:

"The Inventory of the Juells belonging to the Kyngs Colledge in Wyndsore."


This last endorsement is in a contemporary hand.

1 Dr. Rock's transcript reads "overpart".
2 What is here called a "beccellum" or little beak, is a lunet for holding straight up a particle of the Blessed Sacrament, as it is carried in procession. (R.)
3 For hanging up with the Blessed Eucharist in it, under a silk canopy over the High Altar. (R.)
4 The chantry-chapel of William Lord Hastings (beheaded 1483) dedicated to St. Stephen in the north choir aisle.
5 The altar dedicated to God in honour of King Henry VI presumed to be a saint. (R.)
The two vessels illustrated were in 1912 in the parish church of Levanto, near Spezia; according to a letter enclosing the photographs from which the plate is taken they had belonged to St. George’s Chapel and were given or sold by Henry VIII to the Marchese Da Passano. (The correspondence is preserved in the Royal Library.)

As Dr. Ollard has suggested, it is more likely that these vessels were bought by the Italian nobleman from one of the London goldsmiths to whom the Chapter sold their possessions in the reign of Edward VI. (See “Treasures of St. George’s”, by S. L. Ollard, in the 1937 Report of the Friends of St. George’s, pp. 20-7.)

The monstrance is of the fourth type of those described in the Glossary under “Monstrance” and has a “becellum” or lunet in the middle to hold straight up the circular consecrated Host. The chalice is of a normal late mediaeval type.
INVENTORIES OF 1547-1549

From W.R. XI.D.12. The Description in the Erary Catalogue reads: “An Inventory of all things (Jewels, Robes, etc.) belonging to St. Georges, temp. Edward VI th followed by a memo. relating to receipts for money. Time of Elizabeth. Mutilated.”

INDENTURE OF (?) 3d. OCTOBER, 1547.

In Iª boreali cista. 2

An Indent . . . off all thyn . . . in the Great . . . Mr. Deans . . .

3º octobris.

COPS
1. In primis one olde damask . . . w th . . . and rosye embrodry . . .
2. Item another of whyte damaske w th floure Delucys embroderyd.
3. Item xi cops off bleue bodkynª cloth off gold all off one sorte.
4. Item six cops off reade bodkyn cloth off golde w th bleue orfrays.
5. Item vj cops off blak bodkyn cloth off golde roysyd and pyrlyd w th orfrays embroderyd.
6. Item iiij cops off cloth off read tyssew off the rychly rosyd and pyrled w th borders embroderyd.
7. Item thre cops off blewe tyssues w th orfrays embrodryd.
8. Item two cops off nedle werke and pearle.
9. Item thre olde cops off cloth of golde beyng mostly wore.

VESTMENTS
1. Item one sute for prest deacon and subdeacon off wythe cloth off tyssue w th orfrays rychly embrodryd w th the borders off perllys and roys and w th amysys and . . . and phannells 4 all complete lackynge only one amysse and one phannell.
Mª ther ys one amysse w th floure de luys and lysons not sutable.

1 The first complete date to appear in this MS. book is on fo. 9r. “xiiij die Januarii anno regni regis Edwardi sexti primo”. It seems likely therefore that this Inventory is of the 3 October 1547.
2 In the north chest: perhaps in the vestry or the North Choir aisle.
3 Bandekyn.
4 Maniples.
2. Item one sute of vestments off nedle-werke [of the martyrdom off saint george] damysk. thyre ys lackyng all the albs and one apparel off the albe and the Amyssye.

3. Item one sute of blacke cloth off tyssue roysud and pyrlyd wth wythe borders embroberyd. Item iiij Amysses wth albs belongyng to the sam too blak and one blew. Item ij stols one black and one blew with [tany phannells] one phannell of the lyke blacke. .. sut off blewe tyssew .. all thyre apparle. .. other off reade tyssue wtho .. all apparle. Item one other sut off whyt bodkyn cloth off gold wtho all thyre apparle. Item foure pecys off Crymgsyn Vel. embroberyd for the sepulcre. Item one suet off blacke velvet embroberyd wth the rosys there lacketh a stole.

in orientali cista

Iu primis one canaby off bodkyn gold. Item too frunts off an altar of sylk bodkyn grene whit and . . . embroidery wth ymagery. Item ij frunts of whyt and grene sylk bodkyn wth the roses and perllys. Item one long frunt sued togythyr for the hygh altar wth the floure de lucye. Item ij frunts for the hygh altar an Upper and Under of murry velvet wth ymagys embroberyd wth pearle.

in boreali cista

Item too frunts of blew velvet rychely embroberyd one of them wth the trinit’ and crucyfyx and a croser and the lower parte wth ij byssshops. Item one blewe frunt of velvet for the hygh altar wth read and whyt roses. Item one larg blewwe handkchef of tafeta wth rosys and brakes wth sant kateryn in the myddle. Item an old heyrse cloth of bodkeyn cloth of gold wth a crosse of whyte Damask in the myddle.

1 Deleted.
2 In the eastern chest.
3 Probably a canopy for use over the Blessed Sacrament in processions although processions no longer took place.
THE INVENTORY OF 1547

in boreali cista

Item one frunter of the martyrdom of sant George rychly embroderyd lakyng a freng for the hygh altar w\textsuperscript{th} [a grene cloth of ...].

Item one old frunter of bodkyn cloth off gold.

Item one [read]\textsuperscript{1} canaby ... gold.

Item one [upper]\textsuperscript{1} lower frunter of blo ... and bodkyn cloth of g ... and rosys.

Item one fr lower frunter ... velvet w\textsuperscript{th} Antylops and swans ...

Item one cloth off haroyst\textsuperscript{2} off ... w\textsuperscript{th} gold w\textsuperscript{th} the hystorye of Job.

Item an old frunt w\textsuperscript{th} dyuerse ... penners and ...

[in boreali cista']\textsuperscript{1} Item one carpet for Mr. Deans stalls.

in occidentali cista\textsuperscript{3}

Item one sut for a prest deacon and subdeacon of read bodkeyn gold w\textsuperscript{th} albs and amysse and lackyng stole and fanell.

Item ij vestments for prests of whyte sylk bodkyn one embroderyd w\textsuperscript{th} ymagis [and perales]\textsuperscript{1} pyrlys and the other w\textsuperscript{th} the orfrays of read bodkyn gold althings performed to the same.

Item one sut off blew velvet for prest Deacon and subdeacon w\textsuperscript{th} all thyngs performyd to the same.

Item one old blak vestym\textsuperscript{t} for requiem se’pit’nam\textsuperscript{4}.

Item an other vestm’t of blew velvet w\textsuperscript{th} all thyngs performid.

Item ij tunycles for ... of crymisyn velvet embroderyd.

Item one vestmit of purple velvet w\textsuperscript{th} orfrays of nedle werke and J’hu maria and all thin’s performyd.

Item an other old of black velvet orfray or read Bodkyn gold w\textsuperscript{th} all thyngs belonging.

Item one vestment off yelw [velvet]\textsuperscript{1} sarsenett all thyngs performyd. ... of vestm’t off crymysyn velvet ... nghthyd w\textsuperscript{th} the garter and ... bearg scutchyn.

old velvet cro ... coloryd velvet w\textsuperscript{th} flours but w\textsuperscript{th}t furnyture.

Item ij vest’mnts of purple velvet the one w\textsuperscript{th} an orfrays of Jh’us maria nedlewerke and th’ other embrodryd w\textsuperscript{th} th ymagery and all therto belonging except albs and amys.

\textsuperscript{1} Deleted.
\textsuperscript{2} Cloth of Arras, i.e. tapestry.
\textsuperscript{3} In the western chest.
\textsuperscript{4} Requiem sempiternam, (everlasting rest); a vestinent for Requiem Mass.
THE INVENTORY OF 1547

Item iij olde vestments th one read and other whyte.
Item one canabye of cypres\(^1\) w\(^{th}\) fryngys and tasylls of gold.
Item one other canabye off crymysyn satyn embroderyd w\(^{th}\) flat golde w\(^{th}\) fringes and tasylls of golde.
Item ten corporas cases and vij clothes w\(^{th}\)in them.
Item [ij stols]\(^2\) one stole and a fannell of cloth of silver.

**QUYSSHYNS**\(^3\)
In primis one long quysshyyn of whyt velvet.
Item ij long quysshyns of read bodkyn gold.
Item ij of blewe old bodkyn gold.
Item one short on of whyt bodkyn . . .
Item iij short quysshyns of blew wroght velvet lyke the canabye in the quere.
Item one heyrse cloth called Kyng Edwards blak and whyte bodkyn gold.
Item iij pecys of bodkyn clothe off golde hangynge for the hygh altar lakyng a pece of golde fryngy one bothe . . .

**ALBS**
In primis [vij]\(^4\) xij Albs . . . them . . . th ng . . . other w\(^{th}\)out.

**ALTAR CLOTH**
In primis vj long altar cloth.
Item iiiij short Whippyng towells.

. . . Delyueryed of the Vestry W\(^{in}\) the church.
Item one Vestment for the hygh aultaer of black Velvet with the crucifixe marie and John embroderyd With roses and other flowers.
Item the nether part of the same velvet with roses and other flowers embrowdred.
Item one other nether frount for ye hygh altare of red bodkyn damask with a . . .
Item one . . . of red \([d]\(^5\)\) old red Velvet With ij paynes embroidred.
Item an other upper frount of an aultare with ij paynes of red baudkyn and a a mydle Payne with a littell crucifixe in it.

\(^1\) Cypress, a stuff supposed to have been introduced from Cyprus. There is dispute about the nature of the material (Beck, op. cit. pp. 93-4) but it seems to have been a thin transparent "crape", either black or white, frequently used for mourning.
\(^2\) Deleted.
\(^3\) Cushions.

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Thyngs . . . the treasu . . . chysts.

In primis ijcandele . . . sylver parcell gy . . .
Item a crosse w\textsuperscript{th} sylver doble gylt . . .
Item a crosse staffe of sylver par . . . gylt.
Item [a b] ij\textsuperscript{4} basyns of sylver parcell gylt.
Item ij sensers doble gylt.
Item a corporas case set w\textsuperscript{th} pearls w\textsuperscript{th} the cloths.
Item a paxe doble gylt w\textsuperscript{th} iiij stones.
Item a gospell booke coueryd w\textsuperscript{th} sylver w\textsuperscript{th} a crucyfyx and the . . . of the garter and iiij tyme w\textsuperscript{th} the arms of the lord cobham.\textsuperscript{2}
Item pystle book of gylte sylver of the one syd and velvet on the other syd w\textsuperscript{th} a crosse and iiij stons iiij bossys namelyyd and gyltre: w\textsuperscript{th} iiij clasps one halfe brokyn.
Item [iiij\textsuperscript{3}] iiiij chalycys w\textsuperscript{th} iiij patens iiij parcell gylt and one doble gyltre, ij doble gyltre ij parcell gylt.

Thyngs . . .
In primis one chalice and patent parcell gylt.
Item iij cops off tysseue for holy Days.
Item one blacke cope off velvet . . .
Item one vergers rodd off sylver and iiiq\textsuperscript{5} q\textsuperscript{r}ters long.
Item iij bleuwe cops of velvet embroderyd.
Item iij lynnyn altar cloths.
Item a cover of blew buckram of \textsuperscript{5} the altar.
Item a cover of read velvet w\textsuperscript{th} fflours of gold.
Item a cross\textsuperscript{6} w\textsuperscript{th} \{a fo\} off latyn w\textsuperscript{th} a foot opon the [altar]\textsuperscript{2} table.
Item iij candlesticks of latyn opon the [altar]\textsuperscript{2} table.
Item a heyrse cloth opon kyng hirry (Harry) the viij opon cloth of tissew lyned w\textsuperscript{th} blakke satin’ opon brugy.
Item an other of blacke velvet lyend comynly opon the heyrse.
Item one stole off . . .
Item one an . . . yn of yelow damask.
Item iij other old of tissew.
Item an [handyng]\textsuperscript{7} a cloth off red damask to cover the [table]\textsuperscript{4} [altar]\textsuperscript{3} table w\textsuperscript{th} the trinyte in the myddle w\textsuperscript{th} rosys and perllis.

\textsuperscript{1} Deleted.
\textsuperscript{3} Deleted. The substitution of “table” for “altar” is surprising at so early a date. “Altar” is still used in the 1549 Liturgy, though alternately with “table”.

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INDENTURE OF 13TH JANUARY, 1548

... is ... fact' coram ... capitulo xiii die January
... gni Regis Edwardi sexti.

In primis magister Johannes Robyns thesaurarius\(^1\) recepit de
magistro Oglethorp\(^2\) in pecunia numeravit et in billio sufficientibus
... CC\(^{11}\).

Jocalia ... in erario xiii die Januarii anno Regni Regis Edwardi
sexti primo.

In primis a pyx of golde set w\(^t\) perll and stone.
Item a pax of gold w\(^t\) a Image of O\(^r\) Lade set w\(^h\) perills and safurs.
Item a tablet of golde w\(^t\) a Image of the trinite set with balists.
Item a tablet of gold w\(^t\) the salutation of O\(^r\) Lade set with diamonds.
Item a cruett of berall.
Item a nother cruett of berall.
Item a ... full of perlls.
Item a chalice of golde w\(^t\) a paten of golde and a letill spone of
golde lacking a plate under the ... in the botmn.
Item a gret peyre of beds of golde.
Item a cofer of Iverie bounde ... w\(^t\) silver.
Item a Crose w\(^t\) mare and John stonding on a cusslyn of my lord
harbards\(^3\) gift.
Item saynt Georgiis hede w\(^t\) his salet\(^4\) of golde set with perills and
stones.
Item the fote of the Crose set abought w\(^t\) vij lyons of golde and
garnysshed w\(^t\) stone and perill.
Item a pax of golde sett with rubies and perles havyng an Image
of chryst rysynge out of the Sepulcre.

\(^{1}\) Canon of Windsor, 1543-58.
\(^{2}\) Canon, 1540-54; Dean, 1554-57.
\(^{3}\) i.e. Lord Herbert's gift. See note on p. 176.
\(^{4}\) A light helmet in which the relic was enshrined. Salets were first used in the
14th century.

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THE INVENTORY OF 1548

INVENTORY OF 1ST OCTOBER, 1543

Jocalia remanentia in aerario . . . i° octobri anno regni regis
Edwardi Sexti 2°.

. . . x of gold wt peryll and stone.
. . . x of gold wt ye ymage of our lady sette wt perylls and saphyrs.
Item a nod² pax of gold sette wt rubeys and perylls hav'yg ye
ymage of Chryst rysyng out of ye Sepulcre.
Item a tablett of gold havyng ye ymage of ye trynyte sette wt balysts.
Item a nod² tabelett of gold wt ye salutatyon of our Lady sett
wt dyamonds.
Item a cruet of berall.
Item a nod² cruet of berall.
[Item a . . . of perylls.]²
[Item a chalys of gold wt a paten of gold, and a lytyll spone of gold
lackyng a playt And ye . . . yn ye botom.]²
[Item a greyt peyr of beds of gold.]²
[Item a cofer of yvore bound wt sylv.]²
Item a croist wt mare and Jhon stondyng on a coyslyn of my lord
harberds³ geyft.
Item sent georgs heyd wt hs. salet of gold seyt wt peryll and stone.
Item ye foyt of ye holy croys seyt a bowt wt vij lyons of gold and
garnyshyd wt stone and peryll.
Item a chalys of gold wt a pate't and a lyttyl spone.
Md. yt yt ys browght ynto yt . . . a greyt ymage of our Lady of
sylv and gilt.
Item ii j croys platyd wt sylv.'
Item ii j croys of sylv.'

¹ The whole of this inventory is struck through.
² Deleted.
³ Lord Herbert's gift.
The Inventory of 1549

List of Goods, 1st August (?1549) (in Aeryary)

And Received by ye said accomptant all these Jewells

A pix of gold w*t perle and stones.
A pax of gold w*t an Image of O' Lady.
A pax of gold w*t ye Image of Christ rising out of ye sepulchre.
A tablet of gold w*t an Image of ye t'inite.
A tablet of gold w*t Diamonds sett.
i j Cruetts of birall.
[heavily deleted.]
A little cross stondeng upon a cousshen.
Saint georgs hed w*t ye helmett.
Item ye fote of ye holy cross sett w*t ston.
Item a grett Image of O' Lady.
[heavily deleted.]

W. ffrankleyn.¹
Ric. Cox.
S. heyynes.
H. Williams
Ric. Arche.
Antony Barker.
Arthur Cole.
Jhon Robyns.
Henry Aglionby.

¹ See the notes on the Edwardian Chapter below.
THE COMMISSION OF 1552

The Chapter during the Reign of Edward VIth (1547-1553)

Dean: William Franklyn (1536-1554).

Stall 1. Simon Symonds (1535-1551); Richard Turner (1551-1553).
   2. John Robins (1543-1558).
   3. Owen Ogletorpe (1540-1554).
   4. Henry Aglionby (1546-1554), ex-Dominican; married.
   5. John Chamber (1509-1549); Ottuel Hollinshed, a layman (1550-1554).
   6. Thomas Magnus (1521-1547); Richard Cox (1548-1553).
   7. Francis Mallet (1543-1570).
   8. Simon Heynes (1535-1552); vacant to 1554.
  12. Anthony Barker (1541-1551); Nicholas Udall (1551-1554).

In 1553, at the beginning of Mary's reign, Richard Turner fled to Basle, Richard Cox and Richard Arche were deprived. In 1554, Henry Aglionby, the ex-Dominican, was removed, the layman Hollinshed resigned, as did Henry Williams, Nicholas Udall, and the Dean, William Franklyn. Udall resigned in order to become Head Master of Westminster; the Dean was worn out with the trials of his office. Turner, Cox, Arche, Aglionby and Hollinshed, however, were clearly Reformers.

The remaining canons surviving in 1553 were undoubtedly Conservatives; Owen Ogletorpe was promoted to be Dean, Arthur Cole continued and was elected President of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1555, and John Robins and Francis Mallet likewise conformed to the Marian changes. Francis Mallet survived to experience and accept yet further changes on the accession of Elizabeth in 1558. He was definitely conservative in his beliefs and had been imprisoned during the latter part of Edward VI's reign.
reign for saying mass in Latin as Princess Mary's Chaplain, but had, strangely enough, not been deprived of his stall and retained it till his death in 1570.

The Inventory of 1552 and other documents which follow are from Volume XXII of the Ashmole Collection in the Bodleian Library, now catalogued as Ashmole MSS., No. 1123. The transcript is made from the Rotograph in the Aeryl'y, W.R. iv.B. 24. Sir Philip Hoby was sent by Edward VI's government with Mr. Thomas Weldon, Sir Maurice Berkeley, and Mr. John Norris to inquire into the disposal of the Chapel goods. Sir Philip remained at Windsor from the 16th of July till the 23rd, 1552. The instructions he was to follow are given first below, followed by an Inventory prepared for him by the Dean and Chapter. In the margin of the original is:

"Transcribed from a MS. in the hands of Peregrine Hobby of Bisham in Com' Berks Esqr. wherein are de\'{u}' originall letters to Sir Philip Hobby from the Duke of Somerset, and the rest of the Privy Councillors to King Edw. the sixth, whilst he was Ambassador in Flanders, Anno 1669".

AN INSTRUCCION FOR THE KINGS MAT\'YES COM\'RS, SITTING AT WINDESOR TOUCHING CHURCHGE GOODS THERE

July 1552

Fyrst howe meny dyvidents haue bene made sithens Mr. Heynes came first hither.
Item Hartoppe the Goldsmythe, and other Resorting to Mr. Robyns.
Item Germyn Rode to warne the Masters that be abrode the thirde of this Month.
Item the Sextons, Laken and Yngram, let them be examynyd.
Item Johnson of Seinte Anthonies delyveryd them in Plate, above besides Copyys and other things.
Item Mastrys Haynes burnyed Copys.
Item Mr. Aglyanby solde Copyys to Mr. Williams.
Item Mr. Cole solde Copyys to John Hake for xxii

1 Sir Philip Hoby had been ambassador to the Emperor Charles V in 1548, and in 1552 was granted the manor of Bisham (Berks). In the following year he was sent as ambassador to Flanders, and in 1556 brought a message from Philip II of Spain to Queen Mary. He was a cultivated man and a friend of Titian, who translated the Cortigiano of Castiglione. He died in 1558.

2 This is in Ashmole's own handwriting. It is set in the margin of his transcript of the Inventory which he places before the "Instruction".
Item the Hake brought hym another Marchante unto whome the said Cole shewyd moo, but wollde not let the said Hake se them. Item to know whither they hadde any thyng frome Mr. John Shornes or from any other of theyre Churchys etc. Item let them bryng in theire boke of Accompts, and old Inventoryes of Juells, of plate, of Reliques, of Copes, Albes, vestments, Arras Clothes, Carpetts under fote, hangyngs of aulter, alter clothes, corporaxis casis, staves plated for the Crossis in procession, the plume upon St. Georg's helmet, the lampe of sylver, the Laten deske ad gradus chori, the pall of herses, namely of King Henry the viijth and King Edward the iiiijth beside the pall of King Henry the iiiijth, whether they kepe length and bredyth, the Organs and Pypes, the plats of Copper upon the Graves, the spoyle of the Chappell pluckte downe in this Colledge, king Edwards Cappe of maytenaunce, ye swerde and gyrder of perle and stone, the Duke of Suffolks swerde.

Item they have devysed among themselves in balls of waxe eu'y wonne for hys share, as hath chaunced to them, the leases of all fermes and personags belonging to this house, amd all other the coppy holde lands in prevencion of all Lawes that shalbe hereafter made for this yeres.

Item what be become of all the plate and goods of bothe the commons, and the Lands wch be excepted oute of ye dyssolving of Colleges, and Chauntries, and suche like, wherefor thei be the Kings and wth in the Compasse of the said Statute.
THE INVENTORY OF 1552

INVENTORY OF THE JUELLS AND ORNAMENTS IN THE COLLEDGE OF WINDSOR

In the Vestry within the Church

In primis a Chalice with Paten all gilt. lxvij oz.
Item another Chalice with Paten all gilt. xxv oz.
Item another Chalice with Paten all gelte. xxii oz.
Item vj great Basons all gilt. ciiij oz.
Item of ye greatest Candlesticks all gilt. ccxlviij oz.
Item ij other great Candlesticks all gilt. Cl oz.
Item ij little Candlesticks all gilt. liii oz.
Item ij Candlesticks percell gilt. lxx oz.
Item iiij Sensors, wherof one is all gilt. Cvi oz.
Item a monster all gilt. Clxxx oz.
Item a Crosse all gilt. xxxvij oz.
Item a paire of Cruetts all gilt. xv oz.
Item ij paire of other Cruetts. xv oz.
Item a squaire olgate stone, garnished with Silver vnweyed.
Item vij Rector Staves tipped with Silver, whereof iiiij hath but one knoppe at thende.

Copes and Vestyments within the Vestrye in the Churche

Item a cope of white Damask orfrased with Red clothe of Tissew with a Chisible and ij Tunycle of white Bawdekin orfrased with Red Tissew.
Item a Cope of white Damask embrodered with Aungells with a Chisible and ij Tunycles of Damask embrodered with floures.
Item a Cope of blew Velvett orfrased with nedle work Imagerie with the Chisible and ij Tunycles.
Item a Cope of Red Velvett upon velvett with floures of Golde orfrased with Nedleworke with a Chisible and ij Tunycles of the same.

1 This Inventory was compared by the Commissioners with an Inventory of 1545-6 now lost. When compared with the earlier Inventory of Henry VIII's reign (1534) it shows that the following ornaments then in use, no longer existed in 1552: Reliquaries, shrines, cups, holy water vats, sacring bells, tryndle, morses, incense boats, chrismatories, sconces and poma. The comparative figures for the two Inventories in the case of the main ornaments are respectively:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1534</th>
<th>1552</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chalices</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paxes</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlesticks</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censers</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crosses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyxes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruets</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Item a Cope of Crymson velvet embroidered with flour and orfrased with blew Velvett with a Chisable and ij Tunycles.
Item a Cope of blew velvett embroidered with Aungells displayed with a Chisable and ij Tunycles of the same.
Item a Cope of Cloth of Silver orfrased with cloth of Golde with a Chisible and ij Tunycles of ye same.
Item an Alter Clothe of Blew Velvett embroidered with Roses.
Item a Chisible with ij Tunycles of Red Velvett orfrased with grene.

_In the Vestrye without ye Church_

Item ij Copes of Nedlework sett with perles.
Item v Copes of Blew Clothe of Tissew orfrased with nedle worke and xij other Copes of Red Cloth of Tissew orfrased with blow Tissew.
Item vj Copes of Black Cloth of Tissew.

Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of the best Red Cloth of tissew orfrased with nedle worke.
Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of ye ijth Red Cloth of Tissue orfrased with worse nedle worke.
Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of white Cloth of Tissue orfrased with nedle worke.
Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of Blew Cloth of tissue orfrased with nedle worke.
Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of Purple Cloth of Tissue orfrased with nedle worke.
Item a Chisible and ij Tunycles of Tynsell satten orfrased with nedle worke.
Item the hangings of red Cloth of Tissue and blew Saracenett ij pese embrodred for th'upper parte of the quyer behind the High Alter.
Item ij pese of red Bawdkin for hanging of the quire in sommer season.
Item ij herse clothes of black cloth of tissue.
Item one herse clothe of golde lyned with satten.

Unfortunately the vestments were not included in the 1534 Inventory. What survived in 1552 seems quite considerable provision for the fifth year of Edward’s reign although the lack of a Black Vestment is significant. There were five red sets, three blue, one purple, three white and two festal. Copes were still fairly plentiful: twelve red, six black, five blue and two “needlework”.
Item a pall or canapie to beare over the King.
Item ij hangings for the Deanes stall one of tissue and another of Figurye velvett.
Item a Canapie that hange over the high Alter.
Item iiiij Cusshins of blew figurie velvett.
Item ij Cusshins of red Cloth of Tissue.
Item ij Cusshins of blew tissue.
Item iiij Cusshins of black tissue.
Item one Cusshen of white tissue.
Item ij Cusshins for the Deanes stall daylie, one of white velvet, and another of blew damaske.
Item an Alter Clothe of nedle worke conteigning the martyrdom of St. George.
Item an Alter Cloth of Red Velvet embrodered.
Item a fronte of red velvett with gold flowers, and Images of perle Gold and Garters.
Item a fronte of black tissue.
Item ye Cote Armor and banner of King Henry th'eight.

_Jewells in the Erarie_

Item a Pix of Golde with perle and stone.
Item a Pax of Golde with thimage of our Ladie.
Item a Pax of Golde with thymage of Christ rising out of the Sepulcre.
Item a Tablett of golde with thymage of ye Trynytie.
Item a Tablett of Golde set with Diamonds.
Item Crewetts of Birrall.¹
Item a little Crosse standing upon a Cusshen.
Item St. George's Head with a Helmett.
Item a great Image of our Ladye.
Item the fote of the Crosse.

**THE EXCESSIVE CHARGS OF YE COLLEGE OF WINDESOR, wCH ENFORCED THE DEANE AND CHAPTER THERE, TO SELL CERTEYN PLATE AND JEWELLS FOR YE NECESSARY DEFRAYING OF YE SAID CHARGE**

(Ashmole's note: An Accoount or Certificate of ye Colledge of Wyndesor for ye sale of Plate and how it was bestowed 21 July Â 6. E. 6.) [1552.]

In primis for ye buildinge of ye Castell wall before Mr. Wilting house and westwarde at ye commaundement of ye Kings Ma²

¹ Beryl.
that dead is wth we borrowed of Mr. Chamber,¹ and was not paid before ye first yere of ye Raigne of our Sou’aigne Lo’ the King that now is. Clxxii

Also for like buylding of the Castell Wall of Mr. Mallets² house Mr. Heynes³ and Mr. Arches⁴ made in the thirde yere of ye rayne of our said sou’ayne Ld that now ys. Cxxviiij

Also for taking downe ye Altars, levelyng and pavinge of the grounde, and for payntyng of ye Est ende where the high Alter was, and where King Edward ye iiiijth lieth xxix xvij vijd ob.

Also the Dean and Chapter hath been burdened wth the tenth and subsidies of ye Clerks, verger, bellryngers, sextens, queristers, and other officers, and mynisters of ye College wth yerely receive among them CClixii vijs viijd wherof the Deane and Chapter hath noue allowance nor deduccon, at ye taxacion of ye College Revenues for first fruits and tenths, that is to saye, for the tenthe of ye xxxvijth, xxvijth and xxxviiijth yeres of our said late Sou’aigne Lord Lxxxix xvij ob. and for the subsidies vij yeres, that is to saie, for ye xxxvijth, xxxvijth, and xxxviiijth yeres of our said Late sou’aign Lord and for the ijd, ye iiijd, ye iiiijth and ye fifth yere of our Souerayne Lord, the Kings Mat:y: that now is Clxix viij viijd in the whole CCli ix viijd ob.

Also wheras of late Sou’aigne Lord King Henry th’eight had certeyn Landes of this Colledge in exchaung to the yerely value of Cxl we had no lands in recompense thereof by the space of a yere and halfe, and although we had afterward recompense yet ye College was not able to forbeare the said somme in the mene tyme. Wherupon we solde plate to the said valor of Cxl

Also the College was not able to pay all men ye Dutyes betwixe Michaelmas and Christmas before order was taken in ye Kings Mat03 Visitacion that the new Steward shuld receve wthout any dyminuccion the wholle Revenues of this College, due and payable at Michaelmas. And to thintent the College might be reduced into this good order, and also that CCli might remayn’ moreou’ in the Threasury for the necessarie affaires therof (wherof Cli was loste ye laste yere by the fall of moneye) certeyn plate was solde to the valor of Cvij⁵

¹ Canon, 1509-49.
² Canon, 1543-70.
³ Canon, 1535-52.
⁴ Canon, 1538-53.
⁵ Canon, 1535-75.
Also for furnishing of tenne dymye launese sent wth the Kyngs Maty to Boleyn [Boulogne] at ye Colleges charge

Also for the conveyinge of water in pipes of Leade to ye Deane and Chanons Howses and for Cistanes of Leade for kepyng of water nightlie, agaynste casualtie of fire besides wodde and sowder

Also ye Charge of ij Visitaciones of ye Kynges Maty were likewise borne of such plate solde to ye valor of

Also by the fall of money ye laste yere ye Collegelost as appereth by ye Threasurers Boke of Accompts

All wth plate, we ye Deane and Chapter aforsaid did sell by common assent for ye necessarlye causes of ye Colleige alone specified, knowyng . . . oth . . . of ye said place and goods moveable of this Colleige but only the Deans and Chapters.

And in the thirde yere of our Sou’aigne Lorde the Kings Maty that nowe is, We the Deane and Chapter made particion of certeyn Copes and Ornaments leaving the best still in the College, as we thought it leeful for us to doo, both because the goodes are ots, and also ye use of such things were abolished by the Kings Matyres godlie proceedings and finally, because the things did daylyle decaye for lacke of occupyenge.

Concernynge the Saphires and a Baliste that were in certyn small Capsis of Golde, the were devided by common assente of them that were then present, everye man hавinge one.

As for lytill sparks of Emorads, because they were things of small p’ce to our estimacyon, thei wth solde the plate, never made vs reckonynge of them, nor we eu’ demaundyed any money for them.

The Sm’ of ye charges of ye College of Windsor for causes above specified

1 “Demi-lances” were light lances. This presumably refers to the capture of Boulogne in 1544 by Henry VIII during the French War (1542-9).
The Certificate made ye xxijth day of July in the vij yere of ye Rayn of o' Sou'aign Lord Kinig Edward ye vijth of all Plate and Jewelles solde by ye Deane and Chapter of ye Kings Ma'yns_ffree Chaple or College whthin his Castell of Windsor fro' ye moaelh of March in ye xxxvijth yere of ye reigne of o' late sou'ayn Lord Kyng Henry theight unto the daie aboue specified.

The first yere of ye Raign of o' sov'aign Lord King Edward ye sixte, Mr. Williams, Mr. Barker and Mr. Mallet solde by ye common assent of the Dean and Chapter certeyn plate golde and silver we knowe not to whom to the Sum of five hundred forty and seven pounds and eleven shillings.

Also ye ijth yere of ye Rayne of o'said sov'aign Lord King Edward ye sixt, Mr. Heynes and Mr. Barker by lyke consent of ye Deane and Chapter did sell a Pixe of Gold, and a paire of Beads of Gold amounting to ye Somme of two hundred fourteen pounds and sixteen shillings, to whom the said Mr. Heynes certeynly knoweth not, but trusted Mr. Barker w'th ye sale therof but as he supposeth to Wigge the Goldsmiths.

Also ye iiiijth yere of ye Raigne of o'said Sou'aign Lord King Edward ye sixte, Mr. Heynes and Mr. Arche, by lyke consentsold certeyn procession Crosses, Bason, Candlesticks, Sensors, Chalices, and ijj small Images, one of o' Lady and another of saincte George w'th other small parcels to ye value of foure Hundred, threscore and seven pounds and twelve pence solde to Wigge & Dixon the Goldsmiths.

Also in ye fyfte yere of o' saide Sou'aign Lorde King Edward the sixte, Mr. Cox, by like consent sold the Chalice of Gold to Dixon the Smyth for the somme of two hundred, threscore pounds.

The Sm' of Plate sold by ye Deane and Chapter for cause aboue specyfied

M.CCCC. lxxxixiiij viiiij9

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1 Canon, 1537-54.
2 Canon, 1541-51.
3 There is no trace in the records of the Goldsmiths' Company of either Wigge or Dixon.
4 Canon, 1548-53.

N 197
Copy of the Letter to Marques of Northampton, 1552

After o're humble Commandacions to yo're good Lordship, They are to signifie truely unto the same, that before the Commyssions did syt here the xvj day of this present July, We dyd neuer knowe of any Commandement geven unto vs or restraynt made by Mr. Henley, for selling any of o're Churche plate Jewells or goods, wch commandement or restraynt, yf we had knowne (althought the Deane and Chapter here be owners of such plate and goods, as we are hable to prove by o're statutes under the brode Seale of England) yet for obedientie sake we wold have absteyned from sale of such things, untyll we had declared to ye Kings Ma'v his honorable Counsaylle the great urgent Causes, wch apperyth by a Booke now sent from the Deane and Chapter to y' Lordship, that we had to sell them, and there upon had made o're most humble sute to haue his Ma'tes License so to do, beseeching yo're honorable Lo'ship, therefore to be a meane to the Kings Ma'v; and his most honorable Counsell that o're form'd doings may be taken in good parte, considering we know none other but the goods be owers; our ignor—ance of the said Commandement or restraynt, the chargeable tyme that hath ben these nyne or ten yeres past, and that this Collige thancked be God and the Kings Ma'v is yet lefte welthie in plate Jewells and Copes hable to susteyne Lyke burdens hereafter, if any suche shall happen, as apperyth by the Last Inventory now taken by Sr Phillip Hobby, and other Com'es: And thus Almighty God preserve yo're Lordship in hono'r and long helthe to his pleasure, At the Kings Matxes ffree Chapell within his Castell of Wyndesore the xxijth of July 1552.

Yo're Ldships humble Oratours to comande

SYMON HEYNES, OWYN OGLETHORPE, Ric: ARCHE, JOHN ROBYNS, ARTHURE COLE, RIC. COX. HENRY AGLIONBY,

1 William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, 1513-71, was the senior member of the Commission but took no part in the conduct of the inquiry.
2 "Walter Hendley Esquyer" a member of the Visitation of the College which probably led to the lost Inventory of 1545-6 being made.
3 Canon, 1543-58.
4 Canon, 1546-54.
5 Canon, 1540-54. Dean, 1554-57.
6 Canon, 1543-58.
The Copy of ye Deanes Letter. Pleseth it ye right honble M'shipps to be advertised that yesternight beyng theight of August, I receyved yo' L'res, for aunswered wherunto, as touching Coopes Vestments and other ornaments there was nothing in my tyme to my knowlege sold, aliened, devided or put away vntill ye visitacion kept in ye ijdeyere of ye Reign of sou'aign Lord ye Kings Ma'stow now beyng, and as concerning Plate and other Jewells, if there were more sold then was in the Boke lately sent to my Lord Marques, it was doon w'out my knowlege, as it mought be for me, for thies xij yeres last past I never escaped such extreme sicknes for the most part of eu'y yere, yt I was constrained t'absent myself from Windsesor to recou' my health, leaving behinde at all tymeys my keys and boke of Statutes w'th thelder Cannon then beyng Resident according to the Statutes of the College. I was never present at wayeing or selling of any plate or Jewells or do knowe to whom any parte therof was solde or for how muche but onely vpon report of them that solde it,whose names be compased in the Letter sent to the said Lord Marques. Also, all such Copes and other things, as haue ben allowed unto one be still wholie remaigning in my House at Windsesor w'thout mynshing the value of a Grote, Mr. Heynes beyng Stewarde and Mr. of St. Antonies in London in ye time of o' late Sou'aign Lorde King Henry theight, sold certein plate of that House, but of what valew, or to whom I know not, he can tell best himself. Mr. Anthonie Barker likewise beyng there Mr., solde plate to ye value, as he said of xxli and devided Copes and diu'se other things w'out my Consent or knowledge and sent vnto my House ij ill Copes w't a Vestm of black worsted, all to deere of [?] xs. ready to be shewed. And as I haue lately herde Mr. Cocks had from then a riche Cope of Tissew. Also Mr. Arche lately being Mr. and Stewarde there, solde iij Bells for xlil or therabout, as he said, vnto whom I know not. I haue iij Saphires, and a few other small stones, and perles of little valew, as I thinke, which ye shall see at my comyng to Windsesor, where they haue remayned and yett doo ut all other things w'ch I receyved at any tyme sens my first commyng thether what other men haue I knowe not, for alwaies in myn absence, they mought do what it pleased them for me and did. Thus viij wekes I haue ben contin-

1 William Parr, first Marquess of Northampton. See above, note 1, p. 198.

2 The advowson and patronage of St. Anthony's Hospital and free chapel, London, a preceptory of the Monastery of St. Anthony at Vienna which had been granted by Edward IV in 1475 to the Dean and Chapter. (C.P.R. 1497-77, p. 484.)
ually sore troubled with cough and other diseases and have slept as little as any man could. By reason wherof my head and all my body is very out of temper. Wherefore I beseech you to give me respect to all the premises better to rememberance. And as I can get further knowledge, I shall, God willing advertise you, evermore submitting my selfe to the Kings Maties pleasure and his most honourable Counsell. And thus the holy Ghost have you in his blessed tuition. From my House at Chalfount the ixth of August.

Yo\textsuperscript{rs} assured at Commandement

WILL\textsuperscript{M} FRANKLYN Dean.

To the right Honorable S\textsuperscript{r} Philip Hoby, and S\textsuperscript{r} Maurice Berkley, K\textsuperscript{nts} and other the Kings Mat\textsuperscript{ys} Com\textsuperscript{rs}.

THE LETTERS OF YE DEANE AND CANONS OF WINDSOR, XXIJ JULY 1552

In o\textsuperscript{r} right humble wyse we Command us to yo\textsuperscript{r} good Lordships certifieing the same, that the Honorable S\textsuperscript{r} Phillip Hobby Knt; and S\textsuperscript{r} Morrys Berkeley Knt. with Mr Norrijs, and Mr Weldon, Comissioners appointed with yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordship, by the Kings Maty. for the survey of Churches Plate, Jewells, Coopes, and Bells hath ben here at the Kings Maty\textsuperscript{es} free Chappell or College with in his Castle of Wyndesore the xij\textsuperscript{th} day of this present July and by vertue of theyre Commission hath taken an Inventorye of all o\textsuperscript{r} plate, Jewells, Coopes, Vestiments, and other Ornaments now remaining in this College, as apperith by the same Inventorye indented betwene them and us. And whereas they fynde lacking certain plate, Jewells and Ornaments with were comprised in a former Inventorye taken by Mr Henley and other in the xxxvij\textsuperscript{th} yere of o\textsuperscript{r} late Souverayne Lorde King Henry theight, they have required us to make answer to yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{ble} Lordship, vpon what cause the said plate, Jewells, and Ornaments were alienated, and to whom, ane for what valo\textsuperscript{r} the same were solde, and by whom. We therefore for the accomplishment of theyre request herin, Do here playnely and truly (so farre as we can calle to o\textsuperscript{r} remembrance, or can come to knowledge of the truth by divers Bylls of sale and testimonye of the Goldsmithes hands)

\textsuperscript{1} Chalfont St. Giles where the Dean had been Rector since 1540 and where he died and is buried, 1550.
THE DEAN AND CANONS' LETTER, 1552

declare all the premisses to yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{ble} Lordship, as is conteyned in a Booke therof made here w\textsuperscript{th} all sent vnto yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordship. First we certifie yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordship for very truethe, as we all be redy to depose upon o\textsuperscript{r} othes, that at tyme of the said alienacions, We dyd then thincke, that the Deane and Chapter of this Colligg were (as we yet thincke o\textsuperscript{r} selfes we are) very owners of all goods of this College bothe moveable and vnmoveable, by whome soever the same goods hath ben geven, or herafter shal be geven to this College, and so we doubte not butt yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordship, and all the Lordes of the Kings most hono\textsuperscript{ble} Councell, will thincke and judge, when ye haue reddy and consedered the Statutes and Ordinaunces of this College made by the Founder therof, w\textsuperscript{th} we haue to shewe vnder the brode Seale of England, a true Copie wherof (so moche as perteyneth to the purpose) we send here vnto yo\textsuperscript{r} Hono\textsuperscript{ble} Lordship. Also wheras by some persons, it is reported and informacion geven to the Lords of the Kings most hono\textsuperscript{ble} Counsayll (as we perceave by Sr Phillip Hobby) that the said Alienacion of certen plate, Jewells and Ornaments was made at the principall, and in manner only instigacion of Mr Cox, and Mr Heynes, we certifie yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{ble} Lordship, that the said reporte and informacion be most untrue, for what soever is don in the said matters, is don by o\textsuperscript{r} whole consent and agrement, and therfore, We desyre yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordship to credyt suche persons w\textsuperscript{th} theyre reportes and informacions as they be worthie. Thus we beseeche Almightye God long to preserve yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{ble} Lordship in moche hono\textsuperscript{r} and felicitie. From the Kings Matyes free Chappell w\textsuperscript{th}in his Castell of Wyndesore the xxvj\textsuperscript{th} of July 1552.

Yo\textsuperscript{r} humble Orato\textsuperscript{r} to commande:

W: FRANKELEYN DEANE
RIC: COX
SYMON HEYNES
OWYNE OGLETHORPE

Arthure Cole
John Robyns
Ric Arche
Henry Aglionby
Ordinamus si quidem et statuimus auctoritate et mandato Domini Regis praedicti quod ipsorum Capelle et Collegij canonici universe Jus Canonicale, necnon Libertates et insignia Canonicalia similia qualia Canoniciis Ecclesiarum Cathedralium Regni Anglie de jure vel consuetudine competere dinoscuntur habeant et fruantur eisdem salva mortificacione subscripta, Jus insuper et proprietatem beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum, terrarum, Maneriorum, possessiorium, reddituum, bonorum, iurium et jurisdictionum per eundem Dominum Regem datorum, seu assignatorum pro Collegio dicte Capelle, necnon beneficia Ecclesiastica, bonaque mobilia et immobilia eisdem adquisita et impositerem adquirenda eidem Capelle seu Collegio qualitercunque obvenienia seu obventura, statuimus et ordinamus ad capellam et collegium ac ipsorum Custodem, et Canonicos ceterosque ministros presentes et futuros comminer pertinere prefatoque Collegio et ipsius Custodi qui pro tempore fuerit. Statuimus et ordinamus Licere nomine Capelle ac Collegij predictorum corporalem possessionem beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum rerum, maneriorum, bonorum, Reddituum, proventuum, possessionum, iurium, et jurisdiccionum assignatorum et assignandorum, adquirendorum seu conferendorum eisdem post hec per quemcunque Libere Liciteque apprehendere ac tenere prefatoque Collegio et ipsius custodi ac Canoniceis ejusdem disponere de ipsis, prout viderint expedire.

1 We ordain and establish by the authority and mandate of the Lord King aforesaid that the canons of this Chapel and College should have and enjoy every canonical right, and also such Canonical Liberties and dignities as are known to pertain to the Canons of Cathedral Churches of the Kingdom of England by right or custom, saving the limitation below, the Right moreover and ownership of ecclesiastical benefices, lands, Manors, properties, income, goods, Courts and jurisdictions given by the same Lord King, or assigned for the College of the said Chapel, also Ecclesiastical benefices, and goods, moveable and immoveable, acquired by them and in future to be acquired by the same Chapel or College in what way soever fallen to them or likely to fall, we establish and ordain to the chapel and college and the Warden of them, and the Canons and other ministers present and future to belong to the aforesaid College and to the Warden of the same for the time being. We establish and ordain that it should be allowed to the aforesaid College and the same Warden and Canons, in the name of the aforesaid Chapel and College, freely and lawfully to seize and hold, the corporal possession of the benefices, Ecclesiastical things, manors, goods, rents, income, possessions, courts and jurisdictions, of things assigned, acquired or to be conferred on them after this by whomsoever, and to dispose themselves of the same as it seems expedient.
THE COPY OF MR. RICHARD COX'S BILL

A Declaration of Plate, Juells, and other Church Ornaments sold and distributed in the 2d, 3d, and 5th yeere of our Soueraign Lord King Edwarde the Sixt, in the College of Windsor

In Primi. The seconde year of the Kings Majestyes Raign, Mr Heynes and Mr Barker solde by the Consent of the Deane and the Chaptre, a Pix of Golde, and a payre of Beades of Golde; Wherfore and to whom, I knowe not, but as may appere by their Bills.

Item in the 3d yere of the Kings Majestyes Raign, Mr Heynes and Mr Arche solde certen procession Crosses, Basons, Candlesticks, Censors, Chalices and 2 Lytell Ymages of Our Lady and an Ymage of Sainct George, the value wherof is unknowen to me, but as may appere by their Bills.

All which Plate was solde for our necessities upon urgent causes, as doth appere by a Booke delivered to the Commissioners by the Deane and Chaptre.

Item in the fifte yere of the Kings Majesty the Deane and ye Chapter delivered me a Chalice of Golde which I sold for two hundreth and 60 f.

Item in the 3d yere of Our said Soveraign Lorde, the Deane and Chaptre gave away, and made distribucon of all Copes, Vestiments and other Church Ornaments, saving those that do noe remayn, every man having his Porcion, as then was allotted by comen assent.

And to tell what every man had particularly, I think it not possible. For my parte, I had 3 Clothes of Arres gyven and allotted to me by all their concents, other things were very small, and I wot not what.

1 Richard Cox, D.D., Headmaster of Eton; Chaplain to Henry VIII; Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1545; Tutor and Almoner to Edward VI; Rector of Harrow, 1547; Canon of Windsor, 1548-53; Dean of Westminster, 1549-53; Bishop of Ely, 1559-81. (For these and the following notes on Windsor Canons I am indebted to Dr. S. L. Ollard.)

2 Simon Heynes, D.D., President of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1528-37; Ambassador to France, 1533; Canon of Windsor, 1535-52; Dean of Exeter, 1537; Prelaty of Westminster, 1540-2. Died 1552.

3 Anthony Barker, M.A., Fellow of Eton; Canon of Windsor, 1541-51. Died 1551.

4 Richard Arche, LL.B., D.C.L., Vicar of Powerstock, Devon, 1533-54; Canon of Windsor, 1538-54; Treasurer of Salisbury, 1551-53; Rector of Clewer, 1553. He was deprived of his Canonry in 1553. He died 1554.
All these things we have thus used, because this be our owne, by
the Kings Letters patents, and by our statutes the disposition of
them apperteyneth to vs, And as ever I could learne, we never
had anything to the contrary.

Richard Cox.

The Copy of Mr Owynne Oglethorpe's Bill

The Answer of Owynne Oglethorpe, Canon of Windesor to certen
Articles proposed to him by the right Honourable Sir Philip Hoby
Knight; Mr Thomas Weldon and Mr John Norrys, being in Commission
with him.

Yt may please your Worship to be advertised, That sythe my
first Admission to be Cannon of this Colledge, I have not moch
continued here, saue only at the time of my residence, and when I
passe to and fro betwixt Oxforde and London, I never was Officer
in this Collidge save ons elected to be Thesaurer, which I occupied
by a Deputie because of my absence, So that I do not knowe per-
fectly the state of the Colledge, neither the possessions and Revenues
of it, nor yet ye Jewells and parcels of Plate, that either be yet
remayneing in the Colledge, or that hath been solde sythe my cumming
first hither.

I doe confess that at my being here and passing this wayes to
London, I have set my hande (as I have been desired by the Chaptre)
to dyvers Bills at sundry times for the sale of certen plate and
Jewells: and namely of the Golden Chales and Golden Beads, for to
defray and discharge certain greate and weighty charges otherwise
importable to the Colledge, as the Deane and Chaptre informed me,
but I never knewe what unces of plate was solde at any time, nor
for what valew, nor by whom, nor I was not desirous to knowe
because I did not discredyt the doings and acts of the Deane and
Chaptre, neither in selling of the plate, nor yet in bestowing of it
for the Colledge use and necessity thinking then (as I do now) that
the property and use therof was in them to use for the colledge
savetye and Commoditie.

I confesse that I dyd sumwhat mislike the distribucion of the
vestrye stuff, both for because it was not don by so generall a

1 Owen Oglethorpe, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1535-52; Canon
of Windsor, 1540-54; one of Cranmer's Commissioners on Sacraments, 1540. He
entertained Peter Martyr, Bucer and Coverdale but was bitterly attacked later by
the reformers. He became Dean of Windsor in 1554, and Bishop of Carlisle in 1557.
He was the only Marian bishop who could be found to crown Queen Elizabeth, but
he was deprived and died 1559.
consent, as was thother (for I was not pryvy tyl it was doon) and
because also there was no suche urgentive or necessitye alledged
before it was doon, as was fer selling the plate, nor yet so well
employed and bestowed and yet because the deane and more parte,
and all that was present as I here saye dyd agree to yt, I helde me
content, and a good season after tooke at Mr. Whitehorne's hande
the porcion they had left for me (unlike vnto other mennes, as thei
saye that sawe it) the which after I had kept a good while, I
sold to a Goldsmithe of London alltogether for xx £, being as I
suppose, more than it was worthe, for there was nothing of it good,
but one Coope of Tysane and of the somme, I lost the most be the
fall of money, the rather, as I suppose, because it was not well and
justly gotten and cum by.

Yours with his Prayere
OWYNNE OGLETHORPE.

THE COPY OF MR. JOHN ROBYS Bill
Parcells of Plate put to Uendition in ye yere of our Lord, 1548 in ye
moneth of January

In primis, The backe of ye holy Crosse being of plate of golde.
Item a Long pec of golde perteyning to the garnishing of the holy
Crosse.
Item a Capse of Golde wherin a Saphyre was sett.
Item ye other Capses of Golde wherin other ij Saphires were sett.
Item another Capse of Golde where in a dyamond was sett.
Item a Little plate of golde where in Saint George's harte.
Item a Lyon of Golde with a vice of Golde, and a litell Aungell.
Item ij little Candlesticks of sylver parcell gilt.
Item ij pecs of Louse golde perteyning to the garnishing of the holy
Crosse.
Item the plumes of Saint Georges helmet.
Item the fote of the said plume.
Item dyvers smale pecs of brokyn sylver.
Item the dreyn and the Cover of the Lampe.
Item a monster of silver and gilte.
Item one Senser.
Item a handell of the Tryndell for Candlemas daye.

1 George Whitehorne, Minor Canon and Vicar Choral, 1541-54. Deprived
1554; returned as Canon, 1559-65.
2 John Robins, B.D., Precentor of Bangor, 1534. Canon of Windsor, 1543-58.
Buried in St. George's Chapel.
Item the fote of the Lampe.
Item a greate Crosse with ye foote sylver and gilte.
Item a Lytell Crosse with ye foote.
Item two Olde Seales.

Which parcellsof Plate aboue written, Mr. Williams, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Mallet by the Comen consent of the Deane and the Chapter, selléd at London, and receyved for yt the somme of fyve hundreth fortye and Seven pounds, and a leven shillings, to whom thei solde it, I cannot tell, but I thinke surely that Wygg the Goldesmithe had a greate porcion of yt.

Item in the yere of our Lorde 1549 in the moneth of July, Mr. Heynes, and Mr. Barker by like consent of the Deane and the Chapitre solde at London a Pyx of Golde and a payre of Beades of golde, and receyved for it, two hundreth and fourteen pounds and sixtene shillings, to whom they solde it, I can not tell, but I thinke to Wygg the Goldsmithe.

In the thirde yere of the Raigne of our Soueraign Lorde King Edward the Sixt, Mr. Heynes and Mr. Arche by the consent of the Deane and the Chapter solde at London certeyn Procession Crosses, Basons, Candlesticks, Sensers, Chalices, and ij smale Ymages, one of our Lady and an other Saint George with other parcells to the value of fourhreth, three scorre and seven pounds, and Twelve pens, and it was solde, as thei say themselves which had the sall of it to Wigg and Dixson Goldsmiths.

Item in the fyftyere of our said Soueraign Lord King Edward the sixt, Mr. Cox by the consent of the Deane and the Chapitre did sell to Dyxon the Goldsmithe, a Challys of Golde for the some of twoo hundreth three scorre pounds.

Item there was thre or foure pees of old Arres, of the which to my remembraunce, Mr. Deane had oon, and Mr. Cole another, Mr. Arche, or Mr. Barker an other, and answered the Colledge for that fortie pounds to my remembraunce.

1 Henry Williams, B.D., Canon of Windsor, 1537-54.
2 Francis Mallett, D.D., Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1536 and 1540; Canon of Windsor, 1543-70; Dean of Lincoln, 1554-70. He had been chaplain to Princess Mary and had been imprisoned for saying Mass for her, 1551. Queen Mary nominated him for the bishopric of Salisbury, but he was set aside by Queen Elizabeth in 1558. He died 1570.
3 William Franklyn, Fellow of King’s College, Cambridge; Chancellor of Cambridge, 1514; Archdeacon of Durham, 1515; President of Queens’ College, Cambridge, 1526-7; Dean of Windsor, 1536-54.
4 Arthur Cole, M.A., Fellow of Eton; Canon of Windsor, 1543-58; President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1555-8.
Item to my remembrance Mr. Cox had a piece of Arres gevyn him, and Mr. Heynes another.

Item I John Robyns had a portion of ye Coopes and ye Vestiments, as other of my Fellowes had, but how many, so God helpe me I cannot tell, but such as thei were, I solde them to the same man that Mr. Oglethorpe solde his, and had for them about Twentie Eight pounds.

Per Me JOHANNEM ROBYNS.

The Copy of Mr. Henry Aglionby's Bill

Memorandum That I Henry Aglionby did Enter into the Kings Majestyes Coligiatt free Chapell in his Castle most Royall in New Windsor the xij day of October xxxvij th. yere of the most famous King worthy of such memory my soveraign Lorde and Master King Henry vijth etc. Upon my faythe to God, and myn allegiance towards the Kings hieghnes by the Grace of God Edward the Sixt etc. the viij th of August, and sith yere of his most gratious Raign, by these presents do confesse all Articles following to be true to my knowledge, as upon Charge before. That is, wheras divers sales hath been made sins as I suppose the thirde yere of the Raigne of our said Soueraign Edwarde the Sixte for necessitites of his Majestys said Colledge, in particular, nether in Generall, I am not hable to make Aunswer, my reason is, I never was Officer, I never was Byer ne seller. Those wich was it may appeare by particuleres, the hole by their Books of their Accompts, So that for that, I have no more to make Aunswer as upon my othe to fore, but at the end of the yere, the chargs of the said Colledge discharged by audit of the Chaunter, Stewarde, and Threasourer, my parte of the divident, according to the rate of the dayes of my personall residens, oon yere as the Last, by fall of money xij £, and som other yere xxv £, other sex [six], not this with standing I do confesse, that the Last yere I receyved by a mutuall diuident so many Copes, vestments, Albes, frontells as I receyved xxvj £ viij s iiij d. Item for ij olde Coopes of whietye dornix xx s. Item at the same time brokyn silver as of Seners and Crewetts, as I receyved v £.
The names of the Sellers:
First Mr. Anthony Barker and Mr. Arche.
The seconde, as I suppose, Mr. Arche and Mr. Malett.
The thirde, as I suppose Mr. Williams, and Mr. Arche, other Mr. Haynes.
The fourthe Mr. Amner¹ and Mr. Haynes.
These within named may make their Aunswers by their particular
salls, Receipts, the names of the Goldsmithes, the particulars how
many unc’ of golde, howe many of double gilte, and howe many
parcell gilte.

Per me Henricum Aglionby.
Test. manu propria.

The Copy of Nicholas Udall’s² Bill

The viij th day of August in the yere of our Lord 1552 and ye
sixt yere of ye Raigne of our Soueraign Lorde King Edwarde the
Sixte,
What Treasures, Jewells, Ornaments, or other goods of the
Collegiat Churche of Windsnor wer in the Threasurey or Revestrye
of the same Colledge or elsewhere before the Feast of Pentecost
last part, I knowe not by any particularity.
What sale of any parcels of parcellof the premisseshath been made
at any time before the said Feast or where, or to whom, or by whom,
or to whose use, or what hath by any Prebendary been receyved for
any such thing otherwise than by hearing as occasion Laye, of som’
of the parties confessions before you the Kings Majestyes Commis-
ioners, in a generalitie, I knowe not.
And the Specialities of them more than that I hearde Mr. Deane
of this House confesse before your Masterships, That he had at
times receyved for his porcion of the sale of the premisses to his
estimacion and judgement under the somme of XI £ I remember not.
Mr. Aglionby tolde me, that he receyved for his porcion at a
dyvydent of Coopes and other things that was here made, about
the somme of xxvj £ xiijs. iiijd.

Per me Nicolaum Uuidall.

¹ Mr. Amner was not a Canon of the College; he may have been a Priest-Vicar.
² Nicholas Udall; Headmaster of Eton, c. 1534-41; Canon of Windsor, 1551-4; The author of Ralph Roister Doister.
8th August 1552

THE COPY OF MR. RICHARD TURNER'S BILL

Rychard Turner which hath been Prebendary of this Collidge little aboue d' a yere, deposesth before God, and upon his Allegiaunce, that syns that tyme (to his knowledge) there was neither plate, Juells, Coopes, or any other Churche goods, belonging to this Collidge, either solde, embesilled, or diminished by any maner of means or Colour.

Item the said Richard hath deposed before God and upon his allegiance That where the said richard hath dwelt within the said Colledge by the space of xv yeres, before he was prebendary there. He hath knowen the Colledge at his first cumming, and long after, even during the time of the old Romish and supersticious Service, to have been richely and very Sumptuously endowed, with dyvers kinde of plate and juells, as Sensors, Candlesticks, Relykes, Ymages, Basons, a Lampe, a Sconse, a Shipp, Silvered Staves and sylvered books, Paxes, Challices, Litell bells of Sylver as the voice went Crosses of silver and gilte, and a paire of Beads of golde (which Beads I never saw) a Chales of Golde (which Chales I never sawe). The holy Crosse with a broode foote set with stones, Sainct Georgs hedd, and salet of Golde. All these things partely have I seen, but surely moche speache haue I herde of habundaunce of these things, but I am not hable to advooche how many pecs they were in nomber, or what was the valew of them.

Item the said Richarde hath deposed upon his Allegeaunce, that he cannot certifie particularly, or personally, who thei were that made alienation, or vendition of any the said things. Onely he confesseth That he at dyvers times hath harde it whispered amongst the ministers of the Quyer, That the Deane and the Prebendaryes had made vendition of divers things, aforsaid, but he never knewe to whom or by whom any such sale was made.

Item the said Rich: hath harde that the Deane and Prebendaries haue divided certen Coopes and other like things, amongst themselves, wherof I haue seen parte turned into Course Cushens within their houses: per me Richardum Turner, 8 August 1552. Aº Regni Reg. Edwardi Sixti, sixto.

1 Richard Turner, Canon of Windsor, 1551-53, Chantry priest. He fled to Basle on the accession of Queen Mary and was removed from his stall. Died 1568. He was the most convinced Reformer in the Chapter.
The Copye of the Sextens Bill Fraunces Lakyn and th'other

All such Jewells being in the Chaunters hands at the making of King Henry th'eights Inventory, we acknowledge them, that we had them in o' keeping, by the consent of Mr. Deane, and Mr. Docto Cox, with the Residue of the Mrs. w'ch we be not hable to name, dyd take all these said Juells, w't Coopes and other Ornaments, and the Keyes also oute of o' hands, and did clenely discharge us, and did deliver the said Keyes vnto Mr. Whitehorne, being Mr. Cox Deputy, Sins the last Vicitation, was a certen of plate sent away, but we can not tell howe moche it was, for yt was in a Clothe sacke fast sealed upp, but by estimacion an norse Lood, Mr. Heynes being p'nt at that time, and Mr. Williams, and Mr. Arche, and Mr. Cole, and Mr. Robyns, and Mr. Aglionby, and Mr. Whitehorne, being Vnder Treasourer, and Mr. Barker w't now is dead. This Clothe Sacke was carried to London by ye consent of all them afore rehearsed to what use we cannot tell.

At the time that the Inventory was takyn of King Henry theight, were there present Mr. Deane, Symons, Barker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Cole, Mr. Robyns; Whether there were any more we cannot tell.

Mt: the Kings pale1 of Black velvet, was devided amongst them, as Mr. Robyns and others, and an other pale of Queene Janes,2 w'th a Crosse of whiete Silver vpon it.

By me Fraunces Lakyn.

Jewells and Ornamts belonging to ye College of Windeisor delyv'ed to me George Whitehorne

Copie

In primis the holy Crosse, w't ye fote all golde and stone.
Item St. George's hed all gold with perle and stone.
Item a pax of Golde and stone and a paire of beads golde.
Item ij Images of o' Lady, one great, and j Little.
Item a lampe of silver, basons, chalies, and sensers, Crewetts, and an holy water pott, a box crismatorie, a m'oster [monstrance] and Candlesticks.
Item hangings for ye Quire of Cloth of Gold, and Arras, and St. Katheryn and ye stalles, and Mr. Deans Stalle.

1 Pall.
2 Queen Jane Seymour who died in 1537 and is buried in the choir of St. George's Chapel in the same vault as her husband, King Henry VIII.
Delivered to Mr. Deane, Mr. Heyns, Mr. Symons, Mr. Archeo, Mr. Robyns, Mr. Cole, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Williams.

Copes, Vestmns, Alter Clothes, the whiche Mr Dean, Mr Amner, Mr Heyns, Mr Williams, Mr Arche, Mr Barker, Mr Cole, Mr Robyns, Mr Aglionby devidinge eu'y man his parte, leaving me in ye vestrye for Mr Symons, Mr Oglethorpe, and Mr Malletts parts in ye vestrye to dely'r them, and so I d'd them ev'y man, as he came home there, and they gave me olde things left, which I devided some to the Sextains, and made my self a Tester¹ and a Cupborde clothe.

per MR GEORGIUM WHITEHORNE.

THE COPY or 'riIECOMRS LR'Es TO THE COUNSEIL OF YE PROCEEDINGS IN SURVEYING THE JUELLS AND ORNAMTS OR THE COLLEGE OF WYNDESOR (9TH AUGUST, 1552)

Our most humble dueties unto yo' hono'ble Lordships remembered It may please the same by thies presents to understande all o' proceedings by thauctoritie of the Kings Ma'tyes Commission directed unto us, for and concerning the Survey of the Jewells, Plate, and Ornaments of all kyndes w'thin the Colledge of Windsesor, the w'ch is as followeth, That we imediately upon y'o' receipt of his hieghnes said Commission assembled our selves together, and appointed a daye most convenient for our meting and setting there. for thaccomplishment of the Contents of the same Commission to the best of o' powers, as to o' dueties ap pertayneth. At the day appointed for that purpose we assuredly mett, and then and there fourthwith tooke first an Inventory of all the Juells, Plate, Coopes, and all other Ornam'ts and Impelm'ts whatsoever, as at that present was remayneng w'thin the said Colledge, as appertayneng and belonging unto the same, as more amply shall appeare to yor Honors by thenventory therof, herew'h sent. And at that present also, by diligent searche and inquisicion, there chaunced to come to o' hands an other Inventory taken in the xxxvij' yere of the Raigne of the Kings Ma'ty father of most famous memory deceased, wherein is mentioned as moch plate, Jewells and Ornaments, all sortes, as the said Colledge was endowed w'th all at the making therof. The w'th Inventory as we send it herew'h to yo' Hono'rs, So we conferring the same w'th ye forsaid Inventory taken by us, and therby fynding, that there is now but a small porcion of things remayneng in the

¹ A canopy, probably for a four-poster bed.
Colledge, in comparison to that w^th was there at the taking of the
said Inventory in the Kings Ma^yes dayes that dead is. Forasmuch
as o^ first day of setting in Commission was in doing of the premisses,
spent and ended. And considering that the lack of things (appearing
to be missing by ye said founde Inventory) are very requisite, and
mete to be brought to light, howe and after what manner thes are
gon' and bestowed, by whom thei were made so awaye, and what
money was receyved for the same. We therupon appointed an
other day for o^ setting there, and commaunded the Deane and
Canons there present vpon their allegeaunce to be then there again
before us without fayleng. And also sent like commandement to
those Canons that were absent to come thither in like maner, when
the daye cam' we arveyed there and fyndeng the Deane absent, and
sundry other of the Canons by reason of sickness, and not hable to
com' thith^ as we wer' credibly enformed, Our purpose prevented,
by that meanes was not only letted for that day, but also an other
day in like maner that we had appointed and came thether. Then
perceyveng that the time wasted, and remembering that yo^ hono^s
looked for som' aduertisement from us in that behalf, as appeared
by yo^ honoble L'rs of ye vij^th of this pnt', which we haue receyved
Mondaye last being our day of setting there again, where we haue
been accordingly, we did not only then examine them severally
touching the things lacking but also gave euer of them that were
present severally by themselves Commandement upon their Alle-
giance to make and present unto the same day before our departure
thens a full, perfect, just and true declaration in writeng vnder their
hands particularly what Jewells, Plate, Ornaments, of all sortes,
and all other things whatsoever belonging to that Colledge haue
(to their knoweledge) been solde, alienated, bestowed, distributed,
embeasled, or otherwise made away, as well by themselves, as by
any other person or persons, sins their first comming into that
Colledge untill this time, by whom thei were solde or distributed,
to whom, howe moche every thing of golde and sylver so mad
awaye dyd weigh, the ornaments of every kinde what thei were
and howe moche money was receyved for all the same particulary.
Vpon which our examinacion and straicte charge gyven unto them,
thei w^th all diligence made out, and brought unto us their severall
bills under their hands sent also herewith unto yo^ Hono^s wherunto
this will stande and affyrme to be most true Just and all that thei
knowe therin, or els willingly thei wishe to recyve such punishment
as thei knowe must ensue for the contrary to their extreme perills.
And being in dede not hable to aunswer unto the things lacking so fully as it behoveth, They also then before us submitted themselves most humble to the Kings Ma\textsuperscript{i} to be ordered in such sorte in this behalf as to his highnes shall be thought most mete and convenient. And here is th'oll that we haue been hable possible to do in this matter. We haue thought good therfore, not only to sinde unto yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{r*} (as now we do here w\textsuperscript{th}) as well the Two Inventories before named, wherby yo\textsuperscript{r} Hono\textsuperscript{r*} shall perceyve what is patently remayneing in the said Colledge, and that w\textsuperscript{th} is lacking, is likewise the said Deane and Cannons bills that be here present what thei haue Confessed. But also to giue them as well those that be absent, as present, commandement upon their allegeance that thei faill not, but be at Windsesor altogether at Michaelmas day next cumming, there to appeare, either before if it shall so please the same, or otherwise before us by force of o\textsuperscript{r} Commission, so as thei may aunswer to such thengs as shall (in the meane time) be thought mete by yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{r*} to be further objected and doon towards them accor-dingly, And if it shall not like yo\textsuperscript{r} hono\textsuperscript{r*} to call them before you, but stande with yo\textsuperscript{r} pleasures, that we shall procede further with them herein at the said Michaelmas day appointed, vpon advertisement of yo\textsuperscript{r} pleasures and determinacions what we shall do more therin, we shall most earnestly and diligently apply o\textsuperscript{selves} to thataccomplishment of the same to yo\textsuperscript{r} Lordships contentacion which we heartily wish as mete is. And whereyo\textsuperscript{r} hon\textsuperscript{ble} Lordships addressed a L're unto us for th'examination of Richard Turner touching the Bills of Accusacion exhibited against him. *We examineng both the said Turner and sundrey others of the Chapell of Windsesor for the better triall of the truthe of the matter, the said Turner confessed that long sins he treated of the twoo statutes mentioned in one of the bills, for prestes spending a certen somme should kepe a greate horse, and paying first fruictes As misliking the same, the which likewise thei of the Chapell advowched but not that he spake it so disdainfully as to that purpose as the bill is penned; and as to thother bill he and thei make deniall that he never spoke it, nor they never harde no suche words proceDE out of his mouthe*\textsuperscript{1} as Mr.  

\textsuperscript{1} Cotton MSS. Cal. B. VII, folios 444, 445. There is a copy of a draft of this letter in Add. MS. 5498, fol. 45. The only material variation is in the passage marked * * ,which in the draft reads as follows: " . . . having therupon not onlie examined him, but also sundrie of the Clearkes of the College that were present at his lectures, we find by their Examinacion that thei are very sore agreeved with him even of an olde grudge and malice as it should seeme, and that they are not hable to affirme and prove the sainges mentioned in the said billes against Tourner".
JEWEL HOUSE INDENTURE, 1552

Weldon the bearer herof can at Large declare vnto yo\'r Hono\'r. Nevertheless we haue by Recognisance bounde the said Turner in fyve Hundreth marks to appeare before yo\'r hono\'r at any time he shall be called to aanswer to such things as shall be objected against him. Thus beseeching yo\'r Hono\'rble Lordshippes to take in good parte these of procedings in the premisses, wherein we haue doon as moch as our simple witts by all wayes and meanes coulde devise, and so will endevo\'r ourselves during our lyves, as is our bounden duetie. We beseech the Lyveing Lord Long in helth, hono\'r and felicity to preserve yo\'r Hono\'rble Lordships.

From Windesour the ixth of August, 1552.
Your Lordshipes to command

PHELYP HOBY.

THOM[AS WELDON].

INDENTURE OF 30 OCTOBER 1552 OF ORNAMENTS DEPOSED IN THE JEWEL HOUSE

From Additional MSS. 5751, fol. 327.

This bill indented, made the iijde of October, anno Regni Regis Edward vii\'th Sexto, Witnesseth that the Deane and Canons of the Kings Majesties Colledge at Windesor have delivered by vertue of a letter to them directed from the Kings Counsaile, dated the first of October Anno vii\'th predicto, to the Kinges Highnes use, to Sir Anthonye Auchar, knyght, Master and Threasurer of the Kinges Juelles and plate, by the handes of Edmunde Pigeon, oone of the officers of the same Office of the Kinges Juelles, all theise parcells of Juelles and plate apperteyninge to the said Colledge, as particulierly hereafter enseweth. Surveyed and viewed by the Lord Marques of Northampton, Great Chamberlen of England, S. Philipp Hobby, Morice Barkeley, and Humphrey Foster, knyghtes, Thomas Weldone and John Norice, Esquiers, Commissioners appointed by the Kinges Majestie in that behalf by vertue of his highnes Commission to them directed, bearinge date the xv\'th of Maye, Anno viii\'o predicto, all which said Juelles and plate were delivered as aforesaid, in the sight of the said Sir Philipp Hobby and Sir Morice Berkeley, knyghts, Thomas Weldone and John Norice, Esquiers, as followeth:

Inprimis one pixe of gold sett with stone and perles, with two Christalles, thone in the Bottom, and thothe on the cover. pöz.

x oz.

Item one paxe of gold with the Image of Christ rising out of the sepulcre sett with stone and pearle in the border.
Item one pax of gold with the Image of our Ladye sett with vi great course pearle and vi course stones.
Item one Tablet of gold with the Image of the Trinitie sett with perle and stone.
Item one Tablet of gold sett withe diamondes furnished of the Salutation with two Leaves foldinge enamiled.
Item two Crewettes of Christall, garnished with silver and gilt.
Item one Little Crosse standing upon a cussheon, garnished with gold, and also sylver and guilt.
Item oone St. George's head with an helmet of gold, garnished with stone and pearle, lacking one collett and a pearle, with a button lacking on the helmet.
Item one great Image of our Ladie of sylver guilt.
Item the foote of the Crosse of gold, garnished with sondrye stones, many lacking, and also lacking a lion of gold.
Item oone Chalis with a patten, all guilt.
Item two great Basons, all guilt.
Item two of the greatest Candlestickes, all guilt.
Item two other great Candlestickes, all guilt.
Item two little Candlestickes, all guilt.
Item two Candlestickes, parcell guilt.
Item three Sensors, whereof one is all guilt.
Item one Monstraunce guilt, with a plate of gold enamiled.
Item one Crosse, all gilt, with a foote.
Item one payr of Crewettes, all guilt.
Item one payre of other Crewettes, parcell guilt.
Item one square Agath stone, garnisshed with silver.
Item vii Rectors staves tipped with sylver, whereof foure hath but one knopp at thends.

W. FRANKELYN \ OWINUS OGLETHORPUS \ ARTHUR COLE
Ric. Cox \ Jhon Robyns \ Richard Arche
Simon Heynes \ Francys Malet \ Nicolas Wall\(^1\)
Henri Williams \ Henry Aglionby

[Each article has prefaced to it in the margin "ex" for "examinatur", to certify the correctness of the List.]

M'dm. That the xxv\(^{th}\) of October anno Regni Regis Ed. VI\(^{th}\) sexto All the forenamed plate, as well golde, as also guilte plate,

\(^1\) Possibly the Chapter Clerk.
parcell guilte and white, were weyed in the Juelhouse within the Tower of London by John Halile and Edmunde Pygeon, officers of the Kinges Majesties Juelles and plate, in the syght of Sir Morice Barkeley, Sir Arthur Darcy, knight, and Thomas Weldon, Esquier, amounting in golde, stone and peerle to the summe of Sixe hunderth fourescore fuye ounces thre quarters, And in guilte, parcell guilte and white plate to the summe of thre thousande fuye hunderth fourtye and nyne ounces and a half ounce, which plate remayneth in the said Juell house within the Tower the said Daye and Yere.

LETTER FROM THE PRIVY COUNCIL, 9 NOVEMBER 1552

After orhartie commendacions.1 Where as therwas lately delivered unto y' custodie certaine plate that cam from Windsor Colledge, as well guilt as parcell guilt and white: fforsmoch as the Kinges Majestie is pleased to have the same plate put to coyne w' convenient speede, These be to require you forthwith upon the receipt hereof to cause the said guilte, parcell guilte, and white plate to be convoied to the Tower of London, and there to deliver the same by bill indented to the Threasourour of the mintes for the purpose aforesaid, reserving still the gold plate that cam from the said colledge in your custodie untill the Kinges Majesties farder pleasure shalbe signified unto you. Wherof we pray you faile not, and so we bid you farewell. From Westminster, the ixth of November, 1552.

Y' loving frendes.

INDENTURE OF PLATE RECEIVED AT THE TOWER FOR COINING

10 NOVEMBER, 1552, AFTER HAVING BEEN REMOVED FROM THE
JEWEL HOUSE

This Indenture,2 made the xth of November, the sixth yere of the reigne of our sovereigne Lorde Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God King of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendour of the faith, and in Earth immediately under Christe of the Churche of Englande, and also of Irelande the supreme hedde: Betwene Thomas Egerton esquire, Threasourer of the Kinges Majesties myntes on

1 Add. MSS. 5751, fol. 328. This is the letter from the Privy Council referred to in the next document; the lower half of the sheet of paper on which it is written, and which contained the signatures and address has been cut off. (Arch., Vol. 42, p. 97.)

2 Add. MSS., British Museum, 5751, 328. Original Indenture on parchment. Label for the seal torn away. Mr. Townsend notes that this book is a collection of royal and other warrants and accounts relating to the Great Wardrobe and Jewel Office in the reigns of Edward VI, Elizabeth and James I. It would seem from another entry that much plate and jewels belonging to Windsor, Hampton Court and other chapels royal, had already in 1548 been appropriated to the King's use by order of the Protector Somerset. (Op. cit. p. 98.)
thone partie, And John Halile and Edmunde Pigeon, officers of the Kinges Juelles and plate on thounder partie: Wytnesse, that where the Kinges Majesties most honorable Preveye Counsail addressed ther letters to Sr Anthony Aucher, Knight, Master and threasourer of his Highnes Juelles and plate, and in his absence to his deputie or officers of the same office, for the delivery of certeigne plate guilt, parcell guilt, and white, lately received into thoffice of the Kinges Majesties Juelles from his Highnes Colledge at Windesor to the said Thomas Egerton to the Kinges Majesties use Indenting with the same Thomas Egerton for the receptes of the same plate, as by the said letters plainly appereth. The said John Halile and Edmunde Pigeon, according to the tenor of the said lettres, hath with all diligence delveryed unto the said Egerton to his Highness's use all these parcelles of guilt plate hereafter ensuing: that is to say
First, two cruetttes of christill garnesshid with silver and guilte, pōz [per ounce] together twenty-fyve ounces and a half.
Item, oone greate image of our Ladye of silver and guilt, the silver and guilt pōz two thousande sixtene ounces di.
Item, oone Challice with a paten all guilt and enamelled therin, weing threscore and seven ounces.
Item, two great Basones all guilt weing oone hundreth fourescore and seven ounces.
Item, two of the greatest Candlestikes all guilt with two peces of woode in them weyng two hundreth ffivye and sixe ounces.
Item, two other great candlestykes all guilte weinge oone hundreth fourtie Thre ounces.
Item, two lytle candlestickes all guilt weinge ffyvetie fyve ounces.
Item, oone Censer all guilt weing Thretie and sixe ounces.
Item, oone Monstraunce guilt with a plate of gold enameled, the guilt weing oone hundreth threscore and fourtenne ounces.
Item, oone Crosse all guilte with a foote weing thirtie and sixe ounces.
Item, oone peire of Cruettes all guilt weing fourtene ounces.
Sume of all the same guilt plate with the Christalle and wodde amounteth unto thre thousand and Tenne ounces.
And all these parcelles of parcell guilt and white plate, viz. the hedde of the Lady and her childe being parcell guilt weing Thre hundreth ounces and a half.
Item, two Candlestickes parcell guilte weing threscore and tenne ounces.
Item, one pair of Cruettes parcel guilt weighing Sixe ounces and a half.

Item, two Censers white weighing Threscore thrittene ounces.

Item, the garneshment of a square Stone of Agat and the garneshment of Seven Rector Staves of silver weighing Fourecore and tenn ounces, which parcel guilt and white plate amounteth unto fflyve hundreth and fourtie ounces: Both which Sommes of guilt, parcel guilt, and white with the Christal and wodde undefased weith Thre thousand fyve hundreth fourtye and nyne ounces and a half. All which parcelles of plate guilt, parcel guilt, and white as is aforesaid the said Thomas Egerton confesseth by these presents to have recevied of the said John Hallyle and Edmunde Pigeon to and with the said Thomas Egerton witnesseth by these prentes that the Christall and wodde afores mentions weyled Twentie ounces and a half; And so receyved in clere silver guilde Two thowsand Nyne hundreth ffourescore and Nyne ounces, And in parcel guilt and white plate fyve hundreth fourtie ounces. In Witnes wherof aswell the hande and Seale of the said Thomas Egerton as the handes and Seales of the said John Hallyle and Edmunde Pigeon to theeis presentes intherchaungably bene putte the daye and yere aforesaid.
PURCHASES, 1553-1554

ORNAMENTS PURCHASED 1553-4

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMPOTUS OF FRANCIS MALET, PRECENTOR,
W.R. xv.56, 39

... Expensae necessariae pro Choro et vestibulo.

Et in denariis solutis 19 Octobris Wright clerico pro vna antiphonaria in pergamenio pro choristis... iijs.
Et in denariis solutis colye 23 octobris pro vna antiphonaria in parvo volumine in novo tegimento... vs.
Et in denariis solutis pro vndecim processionariis novis aliquot sunt impressa aliquot in pergamenio scripta... xx[4].
Et in denariis solutis pro quatuor alijs processionariis partim in pergamenio partim in velu pulcriter et elegantia scripta... xvi[5] xij[6].
Et in denariis solutis pro tribus gradualibus per hayke emptis...
Et in denariis solutis pro quatuor alijs gradualibus per soresbie emptis... xxxv[8].
Et in denariis solutis eidem soresby pro ligatura quorundam librorum Londini... viij s.
Et in denariis solutis eidem soresby in regardo pro Laboribus et expensis suis in providendo his librises... v[9].
Et in denariis solutis pro quinque missalibus notatis... Lij[10].
Et in denariis solutis pro tribus manualibus... xiiij[11] iiij[12].
Et in denariis solutis pro uno libro in quo continentur Evangelia et epistolae choro legenda... vs.
Et in denariis solutis magistro sum pro vno missali... iij[13] viij[14].
Et in denariis solutis pro cruce deaurata... xx s.
Et in denariis solutis pro pixide in quo reservanda est eucharistia... iij[15] iiij[16].
Et in denariis solutis pro xxiiij Vlnis Linoni ex quibus facti sunt les Albes et ornamenta altera ad xiiij[17] le elne... xxvj s.
Et in denariis solutis pro xij Vlnis cos' linoni ad... Vsum;... ad xij[18] le eln... xjs.

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Necessary Expenses for the Choir and Vestry

And in pence paid 19 October to Wright, Clerk, for one antiphoner in parchment for the choristers. 3s.
And in pence paid to Cole 23 October for one antiphoner in a small volume newly covered. 5s.
And in pence paid for one great antiphoner written in an extremely good and fine hand on parchment. £4 3s. 4d.
And in pence paid for eleven new processionals; some are printed, some are written on parchment. 20s.
And in pence paid for four other processionals beautifully and finely written partly on parchment, partly on vellum. 16s. 11d.
And in pence paid for three Grayles bought by Hayke. 40s.
And in pence paid for four other Grayles bought by Soresby. 35s.
And in pence paid for the same Soresby for the binding of certain books in London. 8s.
And in pence paid to the same Soresby in reward for his work and expenses in providing these books. 5s.
And in pence paid for five noted missals. 51s.
And in pence paid for three manuals. 14s. 4d.
And in pence paid for one book in which are contained the Gospels and epistles to be read in choir. 5s.
And in pence paid to Master Somers for one missal. 2s. 8d.
And in pence paid for a gilt cross. 20s.
And in pence paid for a pyx in which to reserve the Eucharist. 3s. 4d.
And in pence paid for 24 ells of linen from which were made the Albs and other ornaments at 14d. the ell. 26s.
And in pence paid for 12 ells . . . of linen for the use . . . at 11d. the ell. 11s.

1 At present in the Chapter Library there is a *Manuale ad usum Ecclesie Sarisburiensis Londoni, 1554*. Its contents correspond exactly with those described by Maskell in *Monumenta Ritualia*, Vol. I, pp. lxxvi-lxxi (1846 Edition). It is possible that this book is one of the three bought by the Precentor. There is also in the Chapter Library a *Portiforium seu Breviariwm ad usum ecclesie Sarisburiensis . . . Londoni, 1551*, which may have belonged to a Marian Canon of Windsor. On its title page however there is in ink the signature: “W: Wilkinson, Vicarius generalis Epi’ Sarum”.
PURCHASES, 1553-1554

Et in denariis solutis pro vna patena argentea partim deaurata ponderante quatuor vniciarum et paulo plus ad viijd li vncia . . . xxij s.
Et in denariis solutis pro Vat quadam ex ere facta ad continendam aquam benedictam . . . x s.
Et in denariis solutis pro quinque paribus le cruets . . . vj s.
Et in denariis solutis pro expensis famuli mei A londino missi ad portandam eadem cum necessitas exiget . . . xij d.
Et in denariis solutis pro duobus thuribules . . . xiiijvjd.
Et in denariis solutis pro patina argentea Dupliciter et totaliter ponderata quatuor Vniciarum et . . . Vnc ad ij* le vncia . . . xxvj s.
Et in denariis solutis pro duobus campanis Vocatis Sakryng belles . . . viijd.
Et in denariis solutis domino martens pro calice et patena partim deauratis ponderatis xxij vniciarum ad v*iiiijd le vncia . . . v* xviij* iiijd.
Et in denariis solutis magistro selv' pro xviiij Vlnis ad xiiijd le vlna ex lino . . . xxj s.
Et in denariis mro cole pro vna capa . . . xl*.
Et in denariis solutis Georgio Warneston pro nigra capa le velvet . . . xxxiiij* iiijd.
Et in denariis solutis magistro sum' pro duobus le corporas clothes et cases . . . xj s.
Et domino martens pro tribus corporas cases et una corporas cloth . . . xv s.
Et in denariis solutis pro Vna lampade . . . xxxs.
Et in denariis solutis pro duobus le trinytall . . . xxxiiij* viijd.
Et in denariis solutis Shepherd carpenter pro diuersis rebus ab eo emptis et pro laboribus suis varijs temporibus ut patet per diuersas billas suas . . . v* iiij* viijd.
And in pence paid for one silver paten partly gilt weighing four ounces and a little more at 7d. the ounce. 22s.
And in pence paid for a vessel made of brass to contain holy water. 10s.
And in pence paid for five pairs of cruets. 6s.
And in pence paid for the expenses of my servant sent from London to carry these things when it was necessary. 12d.
And in pence paid for two thuribles. 14s. 6d.
And in pence paid for a paten entirely of double silver weighing four ounces and . . . ounces at 2s. the ounce. 26s.
And in pence paid for two bells called Sacring bells. 8d.
And in pence paid to master Marten for a chalice and paten partly gilt weighing 22 ounces at 5s. 4d. the ounce. £5 17s. 4d.
And in pence paid to Master Selv' for 18 ells at 14d. the ell, of linen. 21s.
And in pence paid to master Cole for one cope. 40s.
And in pence paid to George Warmeston for a cope of black velvet. 33s. 4d.
And in pence paid to master Somers for two corporal cloths and cases. 11s.
And to master Marten for three corporal cases and one corporal cloth. 15s.
And in pence paid for one lamp. 30s.
And in pence paid for two tryndles. 34s. 8d.
And in pence paid to Shepherd the carpenter for various things bought by him and for his labour at various times as appears by his various bills. £5 3s. 8d.
Excerpts from the Comptus of Thomas Slythurst,1 Precentor

W.R. xv.59, 40

Et in denariis solutis Sheparde pro opera in fabricatis sconsis pro choro in fine anni superioris ut petet billam ... ... ... ... ... ... xxijd.

Et in denariis solutis magistro Filde pro dimidiata ulna panni de logra2 ad usum inveluendi calicis... vd.ob.

Et in Denariis Solutis Georgio Thaxton pro missali typis excuso 19 Octobris ... ... ... ... ... ... xs. iiijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro una virga et dimidiata de blue bokeram 26 Octobris ... ... ... ... ... ... xiiiijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro una pecia panni linei conterente xvii j vlnas et dimidium precium uinæ xjd... xvs. xjd.

Et in denariis solutis pro una pecia panni linei conterenti xxvj vlnas precium ulnae ix d ob ... ... ... ... ... xxs. viid.

Et in denariis solutis pro libro pertinenti ad officium cantoris ... ... ... ... ... ... ... iiijs. viijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro gradali 27 Octobris... ... ... ... ... ... ... xvijs.

Et in denariis solutis Domino Smyth3 pro processionali a se empto 17 Novembris ... ... ... ... ... ... ijs. ijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro novo vestimento ex taffata citrini coloris 1o Decembris ... ... ... ... ... ... xs.

Et in denariis solutis Alicie Cartar pro compositione quinque linearum albarum pro pueris ... ... ... ... ... xiiiijd.

Et eidem aptanti assumenta serica pro albis puerorum ... ... ... ... ... ... xvjd.

Et in denariis solutis Alico Cartar aptanti consimilia assumeta albis maioribus ... ... ... ... ... ... xd.

Et in denariis solutis pro Incle et zonis lineis eodem tempore ... ... ... ... ... ... vijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro duabus membranis ex quibus conficitur Inventorium indentatum omnium bonorum Sacelli ... ... ... ... ... ... ... xd.

1 Canon of Windsor, 1554-59. First President of Trinity College, Oxford, 1556-9.
2 A coarse linen cloth; originally manufactured in Brittany.
And in pence paid to Shepherd for making sconces for the choir at the end of the previous year as appears (by his) bill 22d.
And in pence paid to master Field for half a yard of lockram cloth to use in veiling the chalice 5½d.
And in pence paid to George Thaxton for a printed missal 19 October 10s. 4d.
And in pence paid for one yard and a half of blue buckram 26 October 14d.
And in pence paid for one piece of linen cloth containing 18 ells and a half, the price of an ell 11½d. 15s. 1½d.
And in pence paid for one piece of linen cloth containing 26 ells, the price of an ell 9½d. 20s. 7d.
And in pence paid for a book pertaining to the office of Precentor 4s. 8d.
And in pence paid for a Grayle 27 October 17s.
And in pence paid to Dan Smith for a processional bought by him 17 November 2s. 2d.
And in pence paid for a new taffeta vestment of citron colour 1st December 10s.
And in pence paid to Alice Carter for making five linen albs for the boys 14d.
And to the same for making silk patches [apparels] for the boys' albs 16d.
And in pence paid to Alice Carter for making similar patches for the greater albs 10d.
And in pence paid for tape and linen girdles at the same time 7d.
And in pence paid for two membranes on which was prepared the Inventory made of all the goods of the Chapel 10d.
PURCHASES, 1554–1555

Et in denariis solutis pro scribenti Inventorium¹ inden-
tatum pro labore .................. iijs. iiijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro navicula stannea in quibus
thus benedicendum ponitur .................. xxd.

Et in denariis solutis pro duobus Antiphonariis et
duobus gradalibus emptis per magistrum Somer² Mense
februario .................. ixli.

Et in denariis solutis accersenti sculptorem effecturum
Crucifixum 18 Martij .................. viijd.

Et in denariis solutis pro tribus ulnis et Dimidia panni
canabei ad velandum Crucifixum tempore quadra-
gesime precium ulnae ixd. .................. ijs. viijd.ob.

Et in denariis solutis Howe pro Reparatis minoribus
organis vocatis portatives ex Decreto domini Decani
et Capituli .................. iijli.

Et in denariis solutis pingenti crucem quadragesi-
malem et manubrinum quo prorotatur cerea rotula in
festo purificationis .................. vjd.

Et in denariis solutis domino Thurlebye pro lineteo ad
involuendum calicem .................. vd.

Et in denariis solutis pro formato Crucifixo 5º Aprilis.xxxiijs. iiijd.

Et in denariis solutis magistro Hake pro missali ... xxs.

Et pingenti baculum quo crux quadragesimalis portatur
vd.

Et in denariis solutis eidem cerificentia sex lineae pro
altaribus et duo alia ad involuentes calices ex
alba linei detrata .................. iijjd.

Et in denariis solutis pro aspersorio quo irroratur aqua
benedicta...... .................. iijjd.

¹ An Inventory of which unfortunately there are no traces.
And in pence paid for writing the Inventory drawn up, for the work ... ... ... ... ... ... 3s. 4d.
And in pence paid for a little tin boat in which incense is placed to be blessed ... ... ... ... 20d.
And in pence paid for two Antiphoners and two Grayles bought by master Somer in the month of February 20s. 10d.
And in pence paid for sending for the carver to make a Crucifix 18 March ... ... ... ... ... 8d.
And in pence paid for three ells and a half of canvas cloth to veil the Crucifix in the time of Lent, the price of an ell 9d. ... ... ... ... 2s. 8½d.
And in pence paid to Howe for repairing the smaller organs called "portatives" by order of the Dean and Chapter ... ... ... ... ... ... 2£ 3s.
And in pence paid for painting the Lenten cross and the shaft by which the waxen wheel is held on the feast of the Purification ... ... ... ... ... 6d.
And in pence paid to master Thurlebye for linen for veiling the chalice ... ... ... ... ... ... 5d.
And in pence paid for fashioning a Crucifix 5th April 33s. 4d.
And in pence paid to master Hake for a missal ... ... ... ... ... ... 20s.
And for painting the staff on which the Lenten cross is carried ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 6d.
And in pence paid to the same for waxing six linen cloths for the altars and two others to veil the chalices from worn white linen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4d.
And in pence paid for a sprinkler by which holy water is sprinkled ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 4d.

2 John Somer, Canon, 1554-73. Wrote one of the earliest treatises on agriculture.
ORNAMENTS PURCHASED 1555-6

Extracts from the Compotus of William Ermystede, Canon and Precentor

W.R. xv.56, 41

In primis in denariis solutis magistro henneman ciuitatis
Londoni pro duabus Chatherris emendatis pro choro  xs.
Et pro stupa Era pro aqua benedicta ferenda solutis
magistro Est  ...  ...  ...  ...  ... iiijx.
Et in denariis solutis pro viginti Unis pannis lintij  xxs.
Et in denariis solutis pro quatuor pecijs de le bucrum  xs.
Et in denariis solutis pro una Libra zonarum cericarum
pro capis cerijs et vestimentibus in Vestibulo  xvjs.
Et in denariis solutis pro una ulna sarcenete Rubij
  coloris pro vestimento quadragesimali  ...  ...  vijx.
Et in denariis solutis pro Ceria Rubij coloris ad compo-
sicionem dicti vestimenti  ...  ...  ...  ...  ... xvijd.
Et in denariis solutis pro Libra et dimidia libre sinthe
diuerse coloris  ...  ...  ...  ...  ... iijs.  ijd.
Et pro candelis cerijs ad ceriandum vestimenta et
capas cerias  ...  ...  ...  ...  ... iijs.  ijd.
Et in denariis solutis pro septem uncis et quarterio
unciae de le frynge pro Tunacles de nigro veletto... vijs.  vijd.
Et in denariis solutis pictori pro Imagine crucifixi
  pictando Cum auro et biissa et alijs coloribus et
  quatuor evangelistarum  ...  ...  ...  xxijx.
Et in denariis solutis pro alijs tribus Unis de panno
  linio pro quarta Dalmicia et amita  ...  ...  ...  ... iijs.
Et pro sex Unis canuicie pro orfreis Dalmiciarum et
  Amitarum prius emptis pro cera et hic expensis  ...  ...  ...  ... vjd.
Et Johanni Yngrame pro composicione quatuor Dal-
miciarum  ...  ...  ...  ...  ... iijs.  iiijd.
Et Johanni Shepharde pro ambone nova et choro  ...  ... ijx.
Et in denariis solutis pro libro missali de pergamento  xxs.
Et in denariis solutis pro fixura xxv orfrais caparum
  Johanni Yngrame  ...  ...  ...  ...  ...  ijs.  jd.

1 Master of the Temple. Canon of Windsor, 1554-58.

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Purchases, 1555–1556

Extracts from the Comptus of William Ermystede,1 Canon and Precentor

W.R. xv.56, 41

In pence paid to master Henneman of the city of London for two chairs mended for the choir ... 10s.
And for a brass stoup for carrying holy water paid to master Est ... 4s.
And in pence paid for 20 ells of linen cloth ... 20s.
And in pence paid for four pieces of buckram ... 10s.
And in pence paid for one pound of silk girdles for the silk copes and vestments in the Vestry ... 16s.
And in pence paid for one ell of sarcenet of red colour for the lenten Vestment ... 7s.
And in pence paid for silk of red colour to make the said vestment ... 18d.
And in pence paid for a pound and half a pound of sinthe of various colours ... 3s. 2d.
And for waxen candles to wax the vestments and waxen copes ... 3d.
And in pence paid for seven ounces and a quarter ounce of fringe for Tunicles of black velvet ... 7s. 7d.
And in pence paid to the painter for painting the Image of the Crucifix with gold and brown and other colours and (for painting) the four evangelists ... 23s.
And in pence paid for three other ells of linen cloth for a fourth Dalmatic and amice ... 4s.
And for six ells of canvas for the orphreys of the Dalmatics and Amices previously bought for wax and attendant expenses ... 6d.
And to John Yngrame for making four Dalmatics ... 3s. 4d.
And to John Shephard for a new ambo [pulpit] and for the choir ... 2s.
And in pence paid for a missal book of parchment ... 20s.
And in pence paid for fixing 25 orphreys belonging to the copes to John Yngrame ... 2s. 1d.
Et in denariis solutis pro sex baculis pro vexillis portandis in diebus Rogacione ... vjs.
Et in denariis solutis pro sex libris processionalibus.
Et in denariis solutis pro necessarijs pro capella domini hastyangs et pro alijs necessarijs pro corrstitis, Ut patet billa facta per magistrum Johannis Robyns ... iiijs. viijd. ob.
Et in denariis solutis pro reparacione sepulcri paschalis et sepulcri et pro oleo et chausmate ... xviiijd.
Et pro pictura sine colore baculorum pro vexillis in processione portandis ... ijs. vjd.
Et pro libro legendario pro choro empto per magistrum Robyns ...
Et pro emendacione xj caparum de Tysseue per Johanne
... yngrame ...
Et pro duabus pecijs de le buckram pro dictis capis duplicandis ...
Et pro quarterio de cancic pro altari ...
Et pro tribus pecijs de zonis cericis ponterantibus vj uncias ...
Et pro emendacione septem aliarum caparum et parcellis pro quatuor albis ...
Et pro decem hamis farijs pro summo Altari ...
Et in denariis solutis Johanni Marbeke clerico1 per decretum decani et capituli pro emendacione librorum in choro pro festis Sancti Thome Martiris, visitacione beati Marie virginis, transfiguracionis Domini, et festo nominis Jeshu et aliis ut patet per billam suam pro diuersis laboribus hereruis [sic] de capis ...

1 This is the John Marbeck, Organist of the Chapel whose name “is universally known today for his famous The booke of Common prayer noted published in 1550” (see Fellowes’ Organists and Masters of the Choristers, pp. 11-21).
And in pence paid for six staves for carrying the ban-
ers on Rogation days... 6s.
And in pence paid for six procession books... 10s.
And in pence paid for necessaries for the chapel of
Lord Hastings and for other necessaries for the
choristers, As appears by the bill made by master
John Robyns... 4s. 8½d.
And in pence paid for repairing the Easter sepulchre
and the sepulchre and for oil and for (?)... 18d.
And for painting without colour the staves for carrying
banners in the procession... 2s. 6d.
And for the lesson book bought for the choir by master
Robyns... 12s.
And for the mending 11 copes of Tissue by John
Yngrame... 6s. 6d.
And for two pieces of buckram for lining the said
copes... 6s.
And for a quarter of canvas for the altar... 2d.
And for three pieces of silken girdle weighing 6 ounces... 5s.
And for mending seven other copes and for pieces
for four albs... 9s.
And for ten iron hooks for the high altar... 8d.
And in pence paid to John Marbeck clerk\(^1\) by order of
the Dean and Chapter for correcting the choir books
for the feasts of Saint Thomas the Martyr, the
visitation of the blessed Virgin Mary, the trans-
figuration of the Lord, and the feast of the name of
Jesus and for other things as appears by his bill for
various (?)... 8s. 10d.
**ORNAMENTS PURCHASED 1556-7**

*Extracts from the Comptus of William Dennyss,*

W.R. xv.56, 42

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>solutum Episcopo Carliensi pro libro antiphonario</td>
<td>xlvjs. viijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>solutum mense Decembres pro alio libro Antiphonario</td>
<td>lijs. iiijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro Gradali in pergamo</td>
<td>xxvjs. viijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro libro Missali</td>
<td>xjs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro sex librishymnorum</td>
<td>xs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro libro processional in pergamo a Magistro Smythe viceprecentorio nono Decembres</td>
<td>iiijs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro viginti ulnis panne lineae ad conficiendum le albes mense Decembres</td>
<td>xxs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>solutum Magistro Iudridge aurifabro Londoni pro calice empto per magistrum Saxe et ponderante xxii unces iuxt vs. xd. pro uncia in toto</td>
<td>vli. xvjs. viijd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro tribus ulnis panne Hollandae pro corporalibus iuxta iij. iijd. pro ulna</td>
<td>xs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro factura trium albarum et quinque hedkirches uxori Cowler per magistrum Rawr decimo quarto Februaarii</td>
<td>ijs. vd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>solutum magistro Woleur ex praeceto decani pro portatorio sacramenti</td>
<td>xxd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro duodecim ulnis panne lineae mense Iunii iuxta xijd. pro ulna ad conficiendum le albes pro choristis</td>
<td>xijjs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro decim ulnis panne lineae cooperamentis altarum et pro factura eorundem</td>
<td>xs. xjd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro octo catenis turibulorum aereis</td>
<td>ijs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro hysopo aereo</td>
<td>xxd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>pro tribus thecis corporalium</td>
<td>iijjs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>plumbario pro le holywater stoke</td>
<td>xviiijd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

2. Owen Oglethorpe who became Bishop of Carlisle in 1557.
### PURCHASES, 1556-1557

Extracts from the Compositus of William Dennyss, Canon and Precentor

*W.R. xv.56, 42*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paid to the Bishop of Carlisle for an Antiphoner</td>
<td>46s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid in the month of December for another Antiphoner</td>
<td>53s. 4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Grayle on parchment</td>
<td>26s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Missal</td>
<td>11s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For six books of hymns</td>
<td>10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a processional book on parchment by Master Smythe vice-precentor on the ninth of December</td>
<td>4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For twenty ells of linen cloth for making the albs in the month of December</td>
<td>20s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to Master Judridge, goldsmith, of London for a chalice bought by master Saxe and weighing 20 ounces, at 5s. 10d. an ounce, in all</td>
<td>£5 16s. 8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For three ells of Holland cloth for corporal cloths, at 3s. 4d. an ell</td>
<td>10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For making three albs and five amices to widow Cowler by master Rawr on the fourteenth of February</td>
<td>2s. 5d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid to master Wolver by order of the Dean for a vessel in which to carry the sacrament</td>
<td>20d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For twelve ells of linen cloth in the month of July at 12d. an ell to make albs for the choristers</td>
<td>12s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For ten ells of linen cloth for altar-covers and for making them</td>
<td>5s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For eight brass chains for the thuribles</td>
<td>2s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a brass holy water vat</td>
<td>20d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For three burses for the corporal cloths</td>
<td>3s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the plumber for the holy water stoup</td>
<td>18d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

233
ORNAMENTS PURCHASED 1557-8

Extracts from the Compotus of William Chedsey, S.T.P.,1 Canon and Precentor

W.R. xv.56, 43

Et in denariis solutis pro iiiij urceolis... ijs.
Et pro iiiij papys... xvjd.
Et pro ij tintinabulis... iiijd.
Et pro amitto de cabeler2 empto a magistro Smyth pro minoribus canoniciis ad exequendum... xs.
Et pro cruce et pede et baculo de latyn... iijli. ijs.
Et pro tantum de neleworke quantum sufficit ad iiiij cruces conficiendas pro vestimentis... xxxs.
Et pro ylke Rybaude... xvjd.
Et pro xj uncii de ylke Rebaude cum dimidia xijd.

yeardes... viijs.
Et pro ij virgis nigri velveti... viijs.
Et pro vj virgis de sere cloteh... iijjs.
Et pro confectura iiiij albarum et impositione parrhlorum... ijs.
Et pro tapetis quatuor amiciorum... ijd.ob.
Et pro baculo ad ferendam crucem... iiijd.
Et pro ferro ad sustinendum crucem... iiijd.
Et pro pictura baculi... iijd.
Et pro xij virgis de albo ynele [yvele?]... xd.
Et pro xij baculis pro le torches... xijd.
Et pro vj processionalibus 2° Februario... xiijs.
Et pro pyxide ad deferendum panem consecrablem... iiijd.
Et solutum uxorí Bordi pro ampliando amisio... vjd.
Et solutum pro vectura argentei baculi Londino huc per magistrum Somer... xxd.
Et pro tribus crucibus de neleworke cum partibus anterioribus pro iiij vestimentis... xxxs.
Et pro una pecia de bokeram brydges... viijs.
Et pro xj uncii et dimidia de Ryboude... xjs. vjd.
Et pro ix virgis de ly frynge... iij.
Et solutum magistro Marbecke pro confectione libri colectarii ex iussu magistro Sommer... xls.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And in pence paid for 4 small vessels</td>
<td>2s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 4 sheets of paper</td>
<td>16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 2 small bells</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for an amess of calabar bought by master Smyth for the minor canons for executing their office</td>
<td>10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for a cross and a foot and a staff of latten</td>
<td>£3 2s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for as much needlework as shall suffice for making 4 crosses for the vestments</td>
<td>30s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for silk Ribbon</td>
<td>16d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 11 ounces of silk Ribbon with a half, 12d. an ounce</td>
<td>6s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for two pieces of blue buckram</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 24 ells of canvas, 12d. an ell</td>
<td>24s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for one piece of blue buckram containing 15 yards</td>
<td>8s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 2 yards of black velvet</td>
<td>8s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 6 yards of waxen cloth</td>
<td>4s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for making 4 albs and for putting the apparels on</td>
<td>2s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for threading four amices</td>
<td>2½d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for a staff to bear the cross</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for iron to uphold the cross</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for painting the staff</td>
<td>3d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 12 yards of white (?)</td>
<td>10d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 12 staves for the torches</td>
<td>12d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 6 processional books on the 2d. February</td>
<td>14s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for a pyx for carrying bread for consecration</td>
<td>4d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And paid to widow Bord for enlarging an amess</td>
<td>6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And paid for carrying the silver staff from London here by master Somer</td>
<td>20d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for three crosses of needlework with the backs for 3 vestments</td>
<td>30s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for one piece of buckram “bridges”</td>
<td>8s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 11 ounces and a half of Ribbon</td>
<td>11s. 6d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And for 9 yards of fringe</td>
<td>3s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And paid to master Marbecke for making the Collect book by order of master Sommer</td>
<td>40s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 William Chedsey, D.D., Prebendary of Twyford in St. Paul’s, 1548, and of Chiswick, 1554; Canon of Windsor, 1554-9; Archdeacon of Middlesex, 1556; Canon of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1557; President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1558; deprived of his office, and committed to the Fleet Prison, 1559. Still alive in 1574.

2 “cabeler” for “calabar”, squirrels’ fur.
INVENTORY OF 4 FEBRUARY 1600

This Inventory, together with the Inventories of 1619, 1638 and 1667, is from the Rotographs of Ashmole MSS., No. 1123 (Bodleian Library), in the Aery, W.R. iv,B.24

A Note of all such things as are in the Vestry in The King's Free Chappel of Windsor, und' ye charge of the Sextons there, taken the 4th day of February 1600.

R.R. Eliz: 42°.

*1. In Primis a silver Bason.1
2. Item, a standing cup parcel guilt w'h a Cover,
3. Item a Little Flagon pot of silver,
4. Item a vergerers rod of siluer,
5. Item 2 table clothes for the Communion borde,
6. Item a cloth of Gold for the communion table,
7. Item 3 vestments or Copes,
8. Item an old Canopy,
9. Item one clothe of gold & Damaske imbroider'd w' ye rose & Crowne & percullis,
10. Item one clothe of gold & veluet chequer-wise for the Queenes stall,
11. Item one cloth for the pulpit,
12. Item one long Cushion & 3 short cushions of blew & yellow,
13. Item 3 cushions of cloth of gold,
14. Item an old cloth sometimes a pulpit,
15. Item an old herse cloth,
16. Item 6 Cushions wheroff 2 are in the Queenes stall,
17. Item a Long cushion in the Queene's stall,
18. Item one old Cushion in Mr. Deane's Chaire in the Vestry,
19. Item a great bason for Christening,
20. Item a Lampe,
21. Item 3 mantles for the Lords.

*The numbering is not in the MSS.

1 This may be the circular basin, plain except for the embossed rose in the centre which was made in Edward VI's reign and is the earliest piece of plate now in the possession of St. George's. (Alfred Jones, The Plate of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, P. 3.)

The plate surviving from the seventeenth century recorded in this and following Inventories is illustrated in Plate VI.
INVENTORY OF 9 NOVEMBER, 1619

INVENTORY OF 9 NOVEMBER 1619

An Inventory of Plate, Copes & Robes, Cushions & other things remayning in the Chapter house; Nov: 9° 1619: in the custody of the sextons

1. In Primis 2 fayre gilt Chalices w't Couers and crosse on the topps,¹
2. Item 2 faire gilt potts with Covers,
3. Item 1 basin parcell gilt with a faire gilt rose in the midle,
4. Item 1 faire Bible covered w't purple veluet imbost and the Garter in the midle;
5. Item one faire service booke w't the Garter in the midle for the King, bounde in read vellam and blew silke strings silke & gould Register;
6. Item 6 service booke of a lesser volume bounde & stringed as before for the Lords.
7. Item 6 long cushions of cloth of gould fringed & tasseled with silke,
8. Item 2 other long cushions of gould and redd w't tassels of redd silke,
9. Item 1 long cushion of blew tufted velvet bith sides a like,
10. Item 3 lesser cushions of the same stufte both sides a like,
11. Item 1 cushion of bleu tufted veluet on the one side, & cloth of gould of the other
12. Item 8 cushions of the same stuffe botom'd with bleu strik'd stuff,
13. Item 10 Turkyworke cushions, (one is wanting)
14. Item 15 faire Copes of cloth of gould,
15. Item 5 Robes of purple veluet with strings and tasils & the Garter on the left shoulder (one made into chaires)

¹ These are probably the chalices made the one in 1612 and the other in 1616, illustrated by Jones (op.cit.) Plate III. The earlier is inscribed, "Et Domino et domo Henry Harris" and is engraved with the arms of the donor. The cup-like shape of these chalices and the cover were provided in order to prevent the spilling of the greater quantity of wine consecrated after the Elizabethan settlement (to give communion in both kinds). They are both alike characteristic of Reformation usage, which was unsuccessfully resisted by the Laudian revival. "Communion-cups" were not generally disused until the XIX Century. (See W. W. Watts, Catalogue of Chalices, Victoria and Albert Museum, passim.)
INVENTORY OF 9 NOVEMBER, 1619

16. Item a pulpitt cloth of gould and redd veluet,
17. Item an other long cloth Imbroidered w' a flowre de luce, portcullis rose & crowns,
18. Item 2 Linen holland Communion clothes,
19. Item a long greate greene carpett of cloth w' the Armes of England Embrodered on it in three places lying on the table in ye chapter house.
20. Item an old greene carpett under the greate carpett
21. Item 2 peeces of cloth of gould lyeing in the Chest, made into one for the formes at the communion;
22. Item 2 brasse candlestickes gilded to sett tapers on,
23. Item a chaire of redd Lether, And 4 wooden formes,
24. Item 2 napkins to wipe the plate, and 1 napkin for the communion table,
25. Item 6 Chaires of purple veluet made of an old robe,
26. Item 6 other such like velvet chaires.

IN THE CHORE.

27. In Primis, a Communion Cloth of Gould,
28. Item a long cushion of the same stuff,
29. Item 6 service books with the Garter on them for strangers, desunt,
30. Item a brasen Deske hauing in it the bible in 2 volumes,
31. Item 1 cloth of state ouer the kings seate,
32. Item 1 cloth cheker wrought w't gould & veluet hanging before the kings seate,
33. Item a faire wainscott deske for the Lecture,
34. Item about both organs 6 curtaynes of greene saye,
35. Item 2 seats with doore for the Maior and Aldermen,
36. Item 2 long seates w't turned ballisters before the singing men w't Elbows,
37. Item 2 formes for the queristers to stand uppon,
38. Item 2 short formes belowe them with turned balisters,
39. Item seates of wainscott for the poore knights,
40. Item in the midle of the chore, 3 seates w't turned ballisters & onehauing a backe,
PLATE VIII: PART OF THE CHAPEL PLATE

1. A large Bason gilt embossed with the image of Christ blessing a little child. 1661. (Inventory of 1667, No. 11.)
2. A large Bason gilt embossed with the image of Christ washing St. Peter's feet. c. 1660. (1667, No. 9.)
3. A large Bason gilt embossed with the image of Christ at the Last Supper. 1661. (1667, No. 11.)
4. A Rose water dish for the Lavabo. 1548. (1619, No. 3.)
5. A Chalice with cover. 1612. (1619, No. 1.)
6. A Flagon. 1576. (1619, No. 2.)
7. A Chalice. 1612. (1667, No. 7.)
8. A Flagon, the pair to No. 6 above. 1583. (1619, No. 2.)
9. A Chalice with cover made to match No. 5 above. 1616. (1619, No. 1.)
10. An alms dish, replica of No. 4. 1933. (See Note after 1667 Inventory.)
11. A large Flagon, feather pattern, with image of St. George on the cover. 1660. (1667, No. 2.)
12. A smaller Flagon. 1661. (1667, No. 1.)
13. A large Chalice, plain gilt. 1667. (1667, No. 6.)
14. A Paten. (1667, No. 10.)
15. A large Paten, plain gilt (reversed to show feet and stand). 1661. (1667, No. 6.)
17. A large Paten, pair to No. 15. 1661. (1667, No. 6.)
18. A large Chalice, pair to No. 13. 1667. (1667, No. 6.)
19. A smaller Flagon, pair to No. 12. 1661. (1667, No. 1.)
20. A large Flagon, pair to No. 11. 1660. (1667, No. 2.)
INVENTORY OF 9 NOVEMBER, 1619

41. Item 17 ordinary formes,
42. Item 10 newe Deale formes,
43. Item 1 greate brasse bason to christen children in wt a wooden frame,
44. Item 12 lether bucketts,
45. Item an old Deske of wood Like a fualcon,
46. Item a great brasen Candlesticke pendant with 12 branches,
47. Item a Lesser candlesticke pendant with 6 branches,
48. Item a brasse lampe in the body of the Church,
49. Item an old carpett of gold for the communion table,
50. Item a large cloth of gould behind the Altar, viz: Ye hanging,
51. Item a great Cheste w^ a round couer,
52. Item 6 lowe deskes to pray vppon.
53. Item a faire bible in the body of the church of the last Edition.
54. Besides the forenamed Cushions there were new made Anno 1632\(^1\) of Robes, twelve other large Cushions of purple veluet:

In Mr. Deanes house.

55. In Primis, a great paire of Andirons of Iron,
56. Item, a standing table and a forme w^t benches to both tables,
57. Item in the Kitchen and pantry, Dreser, boords, moulding boords & shelues,
58. Item in the bake house a mouldinge boorde,
59. Item in the yarde behinde the kitchene a Cubb for Capons,
60. Item in the wellyard, a well buckett & rope,
61. Item in a Chamber over the Larder all the shelves,
62. Item all the shelues and a stoole to goe upp to the books,
63. Item at studye the left hand of the entrance certaine shelues fastened,
64. Item in the little Dyninge Chamber all the paynted cloth,
65. Item in ye servants chamber next that chamber a great old chest,
66. Item 2 surplesses giuen for the use of the singing men.

\(^1\) This note was presumably added later in order to keep the Inventory up to date.
INVENTORY OF 12 DECEMBER, 1638

THE INVENTORY OF 12 DECEMBER 1638

An Inventory of plate, Copes, Robes, Cushions & other things remaining in the Chapter house and chappel, in the Custody of the verger, Taken in the presence of Mr. Deane, Dr. Goodman, Dr. Some, Dr. Elly, Dr. Gylles & Dr. Howell,¹ 12 Dec: 1638.

New plate, Givn by the King, the prince, & other Knights of the ord.²

1. Three gilt basons; wherof one very large, and the other two of a lesser size; the three basons containing the whole history of Christ,
2. One payre of greate candlestickes, for wax-candles,
3. Two greate gilt flower pots, wᵗ fowre gilt plates belonging to them.

OLD PLATE

4. Two gilt flagons with Couers²
5. Two chalices gilt, with couers and crosses on them,
6. One small bason parcell gilt, with a rose in the midle.

COPES,

7. Fifteene Copes of cloth of gold,

CUSHIONS,

8. Six long cushions of cloth of gold, fringed and tasseled wᵗ silke,
9. two other old cushions of cloth of gold,
10. One long cushion of bleu tufted veluet, both sides a like,
11. three smaller Cushions, of the same stuffe, both sides alike,
12. Eight small cushions, of the same stuffe, on ye one side and bleu straked stuffe, on the other,

(The numbering has been added.)

¹ The Dean at this time was Christopher Wren, who was appointed 1635 and died 1638. Godfrey Goodman, D.D., was Canon of Windsor, 1617-44, and Bishop of Gloucester, 1625-56. Thomas Some, D.D., was Canon of Windsor, 1622-44. John Elly, D.D., was Canon of Windsor, 1623-39. Nathaniel Giles, D.D., was Canon of Windsor, 1623-44. Thomas Howell, D.D., was Canon of Windsor, 1636-46, and consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 1644. He died in 1646.

² Of these two flagons one was made 1583-4, and the other 1613-4. The flagons were used in accordance with Canon No. 20 of 1603-4 by which parish churches (and so by implication greater churches also) were required to provide a sufficient quantity of "good and wholesome Wine . . . to be brought to the Communion-table in a clean and sweet standing pot or stoop of pewter, if not of purer metal". (Jones, op. cit., pp. 4-5.) These two flagons are still in use.
13. One long cushion of bleu tufted velvet, on the one side & cloth of gold on the other, w^t tassells of silke,
14. Twelue long cushion of velvet, made of old robes; wherof sixe lined with white-taffeta, and six w^t a darke colour’d Callico;

15. Three Garter Robes: the first the Earle of Essex,^1 the second ye Earle of Pembrok’s,^2 and the third the King of Sweden,^3 w^t a long traine & faire strings and tassells of silke and gold; in th badge whereoff are thirteene greate pearles; and all the rest embroydered, entirely, with seed pearle; To this Robe there belongs also a Crimson velvet coate, Lin’d with white taffeta;

16. A pulpit cloth, of cloth of gold, and red velvet,
17. One other long cloth of Damaske and gold; embroidered with the perculis, and the flower de luce & the rose & crowne,
18. Two peeces of cloth of gold sow’d togeather, & hanginge before ye Dean’s seate,
19. Twelue chaires of purple velvet, and one of newe lether,
20. An altar cloth, of cloth of gold; another Altar cloth and cushion of cloth of gold;
21. Nine old Turkey-worke Cushions, in ye quire, and 2 dosen of newe Turky-worke,
22. One paire of brassecandlestiekes for tapers for the altar,
23. Two holland clothes^4 for ye Altar, & one holland napkin for the communion, and two plate-clothes;
24. One greate Bible upon the Altar couered with velvet, haueinge clasps and bosses and the Garter in the midle,
25. One faire service booke, with the garter in the midle, bound in redd Lether, w^t bleu silke strings, and a silke & gold register for the King,
26. Three smaller service booke,es, bound in red Lether w^t the Garter in the midle and bleu stringes;

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^1 Probably Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex (1566-1601); K.G., 1588, the favourite of Elizabeth. Executed as a traitor.
^2 William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke (1580-1630); K.G., 1603.
^3 Gustavus Adolphus II, King of Sweden, 1611-32; K.G., 1628.
^4 Holland is fine linen. First made in Holland.
ADDITIOMS, 1638-1641

SEPTEMBER: 21: 1641

This 21: sept: A survey was taken of all the Particulars aboue written,

By Dr. Brough1 then Chanter, & noe one was found misseing of them all, onely there were but 8 of the greatest sort of pearles in Badge of the Kinge of swedens robe, & of a lesser sort 5. (both w'ch make upp fifteene).

New plate Giuen (since 12 Dec: 1638) By the King Prince & other Knights of the ord

27. Two faire gilt Flagons w'ch scripture stories engrauen on them viz, the storie of the passion & of Christ's Agonie, etc. These weigh one of them 135 ounces, & the other 133.

28. One Bible w'ch a Plate couer gilt & engrauen w'ch the stories of Moses & the Tables, David & the Arke etc on the one side, & Christs preaching on the Mount, the sending of the holy Ghost, & St. Paul tumbling of his horse etc on the other,

29. One Common prayer booke of the same couer & worke, w'ch the Angell of incense on the one side, & the King Healing,2 & the manner of of preaching & Christening engrauen on the other;

30. One paire of Gilt Taper candlestickes smaller than the greatest, w'ch the stories of christ preaching in the Mount engrauen at the foot of the one, and the lost groat & sheep on the other,

These weigh one of them—238 ounces, & 13d

The other 233 ounces, & 15d weight;

1 Canon of Windsor, 1638-71; Dean of Gloucester, 1644-71.

2 All monarchs up to James II practised the healing of invalids by the laying on of hands (known as “the Royal Touch”). The service for the healing was last reprinted in a George I Prayer Book, but none after Queen Anne (who “touched” Dr. Johnson as a child) practised this healing—as the Jacobites said, for obvious reasons! (See Lecky, History of England in the Eighteenth Century, Vol. I, pp. 85-89 and 276-7 for a good account of the Royal Touch.)
GOODS PLUNDERED IN 1642

Extracts from The Life of Christopher Wren, D.D., in Parentalia, or Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens, by C. Wren, 1750.

Among other remarkable Goods, and Monuments, plundered from the Royal Chapel of St. George at Windsor, and the Treasury in 1642 were:

1. All the rich Plate made by Van Vianen the Norimberger, valued with the Workmanship and treble Gilding, at twelve Shillings the Ounce, and estimated in the whole at above three Thousand Pounds.

2. Two fair double gilt Chalices, with Covers.

3. Two fair double gilt Flaggons.

4. A Bason gilt, for the Bread at great Communions.

5. The Coat of Mail of Steel, gilt, of King Edward IV in which (as recorded) he had personally fought eight Battles, covered with crimson Velvet, and thereon the royal Ensigns armorial, richly embroidered with Pearl and Gold, and many Rubies; the only Monument which hung over his Tomb, without any inscription.

The Body of King Edward IV lies under a large Stone of Tuch, raised within the Arch of the North Side of the Altar of the Chapel of St. George, but without any Inscription; having on the Out-side of his Grave a Range of Steel gilt set to inclose it from the North-isle, cut excellently well in Church work.

Over this Arch hung the King's Coat of Mail, gilt, covered over with crimson Velvet, and thereon the Arms of France and England quarterly, richly embroidered with Pearl and Gold, interwoven with divers Rubies. This Trophy of Honour had ever since his Funeral hung safely over his Grave, but was plundered thence by Captain Fogg, the 23rd Day of October, Anno 1642, on which Day he also robbed the Treasury of the Chapel of all the rich Plate, dedicated to the use of the Altar. Yet having met with an exact Measure and Size of each Part thereof, as also of his Banner, both heretofore taken by Sir William le Neve, sometime Clarencieux King at Arms, an exact
GOODS PLUNDERED IN 1642

Observator of every thing curious, referring to Arms or Ceremony, we think fit to transmit it to posterity.

"The Coat of Arms was two Foot seven Inches deep, and below two Foot in Breadth.

"Above (the Maunches being extended) in Breadth three Foot six Inches, whereof the Length of each Maunch was one Foot.

"The Breadth of the upper Part of the Coat, besides the Maunches one Foot and a Half.

"The Breadth of each Maunch, one Foot and eight inches.

"The Arms were embroidered upon Velvet, lined with Sattin, and better wrought, than they used to work in these Days.

"The Banner, which also hung over his Grave, was of Taffaty, and thereon painted quarterly France and England; it had in Breadth three Foot four Inches, besides a Fringe of about an Inch broad, and in Depth five foot and four inches, besides the Fringe."

6. The Hangings that went cross the Heart of the Quire, twelve Foot deep, of crimson Velvet and Gold.

7. Thirteen rich Copes, embroidered and wrought in Gold.

8. Two rich Copes of Gold Wire.

9. A large Carpet of Gold Wire for the Communion Table.

10. The blew Velvet Robe of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, wove with a Train, and embroidered with a Garter, Pearl and Gold, brought back by an Ambassador, with the Jewels, after his Death.

11. The great Brass Bason, or Font for Christenings, given by the Founder, King Edward III &c.

(Pp. 136-7.)

October 25 1642, one Captin Fogg pretending a Warrant from the King, demanded the Keys of the Treasury at Windsors, in presence of Colonel Manwaring with Threats, that in case they were denied by the Dean and Prebends, to pull down the Chapel about their Ears: and not finding the three key-keepers, caused a Smith to make strong Bars of Iron, and with them to force two doors, and break down the Stone Jamms, and carried out of the treasury all the rich Plate, as specified above.

(P. 137.)

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THE INVENTORY OF 1643

1643. A Memorial of the Goods and Monuments belonging to the King's Majesty's Free Chapel and Treasury at Windsor

From Ashmole "Institution of the Order of the Garter", pp. 497-500

1. Item. The hangings of the head of the choir, 12 feet deep, of crimson velvet and gold.

2. Item. The great Bible ruled, covered with purple velvet, with thick silver bosses, double gilt, strung with blue riband, fringed with gold.

3. Item. Another large Bible embossed.

4. Item. Thirteen rich copes, embroidered and wrought in gold.

5. Item. Two rich copes of wire gold.

6. Item. A pulpit-cloth and long cushion of crimson tufted velvet, interwoven with gold.

7. Item. Another large pulpit-cloth, crimson damask, interwoven thick with flowers-de-lis, portcullises, roses, and crowns of gold.

8. Item. A large carpet of wire gold, for the Communion-table.

9. Item. A large cushion of the same suit.

10. Item. Two fair standing brass candlesticks, double gilt.

11. Item. The great brass desk in the middle of the chapel, with the Bible in two volumes, on each side fairly bound and embossed.

We see in the foregoing inventory, taken 1643, that formerly there was belonging to the altar a large carpet of wire gold: this we find mentioned in the inventories taken the 4th of February, an. 43 Eliz. (1600) the 9th of November, an. 17 Jac. R. (1619) and the 12th of December 1638, an. Car 14 I; and being seized on by Colonel Ven, as aforesaid, is now (1670) supplied in a covering, given by the present Sovereign (Charles II) consisting of seven panes of cloth of gold and purple velvet, with a fair broad gold fringe towards the front, and a narrow gold fringe on the two sides. There is now also two diaper table-cloths, diamond work, made to lie upon the altar, and two fine Holland cloths with great buttons and red crosses in the middle, to cover the consecrated elements in the time
of the Communion . . . The east wall of the Chapel is now adorned with twenty-two panes of cloth of gold and purple damask, the gift of the present Sovereign: but those in the late Sovereign's reign were of crimson velvet and gold. In the middle of these hangings over the altar, have been heretofore placed very rich altar-cloths, concerning some of which, we have met with a memorial which informs us, that it pleased the late Sovereign, in a chapter held at Windsor the 6th of November, an. 9 Car. I., (1634) to give command that two little pieces of arras-hangings, the hanging over the altar (in one of which was wrought the picture of St. George on horseback, and on the other the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin) should be preserved in such places where the Dean and his Lieutenant should think best, for the use of the said altar at the Great Feast, and other festivals of the said Order. Hereupon they were fetched from Windsor, to set over the altar in the chapel at Whitehall, an. 11 Car. I. the feast of St. George being then celebrated. There are now [sc. 1672] two other pieces of arras, which are appointed to that use: the one hath the pictures of Christ and His disciples at Supper, given by the late Right Reverend Father in God, Bryan Lord Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order;² the other of Christ and the two disciples at Emmaus, wrought after Titian's original, given by the Right Hon. the Lady Mordant, wife to the Lord Mordant, late Constable of Windsor² . . .

1 Brian Duppa was Bishop of Winchester, 1660-2.
2 John Mordaunt, 1st Baron Mordaunt of Reigate and Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon (1627-1675). The tapestry was made at the Mortlake works and hung above the High Altar until the reign of George III. It has recently been placed on the stone screen of the north transept.
The Plate and other Furniture belonging to the Altar and Church of Windsor, 20 July 1667. (See Plate VI for illustrations of some of the following items.)

1. A Paire of playne guilt flagons Weighing ... 150 ounces Bought with the Knights Money.

2. A paire of wrought flagons, with great beelies [bellies] the Image of St. George on horse backe on the Couers, and the rest all Feather worke, Bought with the Knights Installation money, being 20 li a man, due by order from the Souerayne. The payre weighed ... 414 ounces

3. A paire of small playn round belled Flagons, when all the other great Plate was Embezled, in the time of the Rebellion, weighing ... 98 ounces

4. A paire of small playn Chalices, with couers to them, preserved at the same time, weighing ... 62 ounces

5. One playn small bason, wrought and guilt onelye in the nidle of it, weighing ... 25 ounces

6. A paire of great plaine Guilt Chalices and couers, bought to the Church with the Knt's Money. 1661. both of them weighing ... 163 ounces

7. A Double guilt chalice and couer of a lesser size and a broader foot, with the Crosse on the couer and on the foot, Both weighing ... 33 ounces

The gift of the Lady Mary Heveningham, whose husband was then a prisoner in the Castle.

1 These measure 21½ inches in height, and are covered with a most unusual decoration of large feathers boldly embossed. Made in 1602, they exist today. (Jones, op. cit., pp. 7-8, 22 and Plate VI.)

2 These are illustrated in Jones, op. cit., p. 16 (Plate IV) and survive today.

3 These are illustrated in Jones, op. cit., p. 18 (Plate IV) and survive today. Lady Mary Heveningham was daughter and heiress of Sir John Carey who became 2nd Earl of Dover. She was wife of the regicide, William Heveningham, a prisoner at Windsor Castle from 1660 until his death in 1678. Mr. Jones (op. cit., p. 7) suggests that this gift may have been an act of propitiation for his disloyalty. The chalice is of interest as marking by its semi-mediaeval form the return of the Church to pre-Reformation customs. Engraved on it is a cross to enable the priest to keep the chalice in the same position at the time of celebration.
8. A pair of Large Taper Candlesticks,\(^1\) Embost, with nozles to them, the one weighing 130 ounces The other 134, Both of them weighing... ... 264 ounces

9. A large Embossed Bason, \(^2\) the Image of Marie Magdalene Washing our saviour's feet,\(^2\) Weighing ... 198 ounces

These Candlesticks and bason, were obtained for the Church of her Highnesses Princess Marie about November 1660 By Dr. Brown; But she dying before the Christmass following, The Money could never yet be obtained from her Executors, so that the whole charge doth still lie upon the church; being 233: pounds odd money, as appears by Alderman Vyners note.

10. A plain gilt Corporal,\(^3\) the Gift of Sr Richard Fanshawe, when he was Deputy Chancellour of the order, in the absence of Sr Henry De Vic. His Armes engrauen in the middle of it.

11. A pair of Large Basons\(^4\) Guilt and Embossed with the Images of Christ at the last supper upon the one; And of Christ Blessing a young Child coming to him on the other, obtained by Dr Brown of her Highnesse the Duchesse of York 1661. They both weighed ... ... 305 ounces

12. A Peice of Tapistry (to hang before the Altar) of Christ and the two Disciples at Emmaus, made after the original of Titiano, and giuen to the Church by the Right Hono\(^6\)ble the Lady Mordaunt (wife to the then Lord Constable of Windsor) at the instance of Dr Brown.

13. The picture of Christ and the Twelve at supper. A Moderne peice Giuen to the Church, by the right Reuer\(^4\) father in God, Bryan Lord Bishop of Winchester and prelate of the order;

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\(^1\) This pair of candlesticks is formed of large baluster stems, decorated with acanthus and palm leaves, flowers, cherubs' heads and foliage, all in relief, and resting on tripod bases with a sitting lion at each angle. In each of the three divisions is a panel of a Biblical subject in low relief, including David and his Harp, Jonah cast up by the Great Fish, Elijah fed by the Ravens, and Daniel in the Lions Den. (Op. cit., p. 28 and Plate IX.)

\(^2\) In fact the "Image" is of Our Lord washing St. Peter's feet. The dish is over 28 in. in diameter and very elaborately embossed. Dr. Thomas Brown was Canon, 1639-73, and Chaplain to King Charles I., to Archbishop Laud and then to Mary, Princess of Orange, daughter of King James I. Princess Mary was mother of William III (op. cit., p. 9 and Plate VII).

\(^3\) This is not a "corporal", or cloth on which the Host is consecrated, but a paten. Sir Richard Fanshawe, the donor, was a diplomat who became Ambassador to Portugal. It was brought by him and presented in person when he was on his way to Lisbon in 1662. (Op. cit., pp. 7 and 20; see also Plate V where it is illustrated.)

\(^4\) These dishes are 26 in. in diameter. They were the gift of Anne Hyde, Duchess of York (1637-71), eldest daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. (Op. cit., pp. 10 and 29 and Plate VIII.)
15. Two and twenty panes of cloth of gold and purple Damask wrought, Gifuen us by his Ma'le in 1660. To hang the East end of the Chappell behind the Altar.
16. A couering for the Altar, consisting of seuen panes of cloth of gold and purple veluet, with a faire broad gold fringe towards the front, and a narow gold fringe on the two sides, and the other end.
17. Two Diaper table clothes, Diamond worke, to ly upon the Altar.
18. Two fine holland clothes, with great Buttons, and red crosses in the middle to cover the consecrated Elements, in ye time of the Communion.
19. A Canopie of cloth of gold and purple veluet paned, w't a broad gold fringe at the bottome, and a narrow one at the top: And an inner valance of the same, with a purple silke fringe. Ouer the Dean's stall.
20. A back-peice of three panes, one gold and two purple veluet with a narrowe gold fringe about it;
21. A fore-peice belonging to the said canopy, of the like panes, and w't the like fringe about it;
22. Six purple veluet Cushions, w't Tassels and gold fringe about them,
23. Fourteen old Large Cushions of seuerall Colours to ly before the Canons stalls and strangers upon occasion;
24. Fowre and twenty small cushions to sit upon, of Turky worke and veluet;
26. A Pulpit cloth of Crimson silk with small flowers of gold and a percullice flower de luce and rose, w't a crown upon each of them,
27. A verge of siluer, to be caryed before the Dean and Canons, in the Keeping of the verger;

The last account of ye plate and other furniture etc was taken the day and year aboue written by Dr Brown and Dr Evans the (then) Chaunter and Steward of ye Xch of Windsor.

I find at ye end of Dr: Evans his booke as folloet: (A) that there is in the Aerary at Windsor in a box of private notes, An Acct of the Vestments and Ornaments of ye Chapell a0 17.H.7.1

1 This is printed on pp. 147-159 above.
ADDITIONS, 1667–1938

Note.—Mr. Alfred Jones in The Plate of St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, records the acquisition of the following items after the making of the last Inventory in 1667:

1667. A Virge, or Virger’s rod, of plain silver (op. cit., p. 33 and Plate X).

c. 1694. Pair of silver candlesticks with an equestrian group of St. George and the dragon at each of the three sides (op. cit., pp. 28 and 30, Plate IX).


1844. Knife and spoon, silver gilt, the gift of the Hon. Henry Lewis Hobart, Dean (1816-45) (op. cit., p. 37).

1851. Pair of small plain bell-shaped chalices, the gift of William Canning, Canon of Windsor (1828-60) (op. cit., p. 19).

1887. Silver Altar Cross enriched with 26 figures of saints the gift of Queen Victoria to commemorate her Jubilee in 1887 (op. cit., p. 35 and Plate XI).

Pair of plain patens, the gift of Constantine, 3d Marquess of Normanby, Canon of Windsor (1891-1907) (op. cit., p. 20).

Silver Communion set, the gift of Philip Frank Eliot, Dean of Windsor (1892-1917) (op. cit., p. 37).

1934. Copy of the Edward VI Rose-water Basin, the gift of Rev. Bernard Everett, Minor Canon (1901-32) and Mary his wife (op. cit., p. 12).

1938. Pair of Cruets, silver, mercurial gilt and enamel, with crystal bodies on eight lobed bases (op. cit., p. 37 and Plate XII).

See also the illustration of St. George’s Plate above, Plate VI.
GLOSSARY

Use has been made of the glossary in “English Liturgical Colours” (Hope and Atchley), of “The Draper’s Dictionary” (Beck) and of “Sacred Archaeology” (Walcott).

ALB. A white linen robe with close sleeves, falling to the ankle. Worn under the chasuble or tunicle by the ministers at the altar. Also worn in the Sarum rite by all assistants (acolytes).

AMESS OR ALMUCE. A form of dress for the head and shoulders made of cloth lined with fur. Round its lower hem animals’ tails were fastened to form a fringe. It was worn by canons and its colour and fur indicated its wearer’s rank.

AMICE. A broad oblong piece of linen, sometimes embroidered, with two strings to fasten it. It is worn on the shoulders by the ministers at Mass, and has the appearance of a collar.

ANTIPHONER. Anthem book containing the Antiphons or refrains to the psalms, the Responds to the Lessons, and the other Versicles, and Responses for the choir services or “Hours”. These were all set to music.

APPARELS. Decorations of square or oblong shaped cloth, usually four or six in number, which were sewed on the sleeves and skirts of the alb. Sometimes two apparels were simply hung from the neck, being worn one in front on the breast, the second on the back between the shoulders.

ARRAS (ARES). Cloth from Arras in the province of Artois, France, a place famous for tapestries.

BAUDEKYN (BAWDKIN). (1) A very rich material, woven with a warp of gold thread or wire and a woof of silk, originally from Baghdad; (2) later, rich brocades, shot silks, and even plain silken webs were so called; (3) any such cloth used as a canopy; (4) later, a canopy, of any material.

BREVIARY (PORTIFORIUM). It combined the Psalter, Antiphoner, Hymnal, Lessons and Collects in one volume, the priest’s constant companion, “liber quem portat secum foras”. When in two volumes, one was sometimes “de Tempore”, and the other “de Sanctis” or, one for summer, and the other for winter.
GLOSSARY

BUCKRAM. At first a thin fine cloth from Bukhara, later a coarse material chiefly used for linings.

CAMAHU. A stone with engraved work executed in relief, a “cameo”.

CAMBRIC. Fine white linen, originally made at Cambrai, in Flanders.

CAMMOCK. A costly Oriental fabric, said to have been woven of camels’ hair and silk (Persian, Kamkha, damask silk of one colour.)

CENSER. See Thurible.

CHALICE. A cup made of precious metal to hold the wine at Mass.

CHASUBLE. The uppermost vestment worn by the priest at Mass.

CHRISMATORY. A vessel with three compartments (usually) to hold the oils for unction of the sick, for baptism and for confirmation.

CLOTH OF GOLD. A fabric having (1) both warp and woof of gold wire or thread; (2) or a warp of gold woven with a web of silk. Special types are: Bawdeikyn, Lukes gold, Venys gold, Nakta, Rakemas, Siclatoun, Tinsel, Tissue.

COLLECTAR. Contained the Capitula, or short Lessons and the Collectae, or “Orationes” (collects) used at all the Hour services, except Mattins.

COPE. A cloak reaching from the neck nearly to the feet, open at the front except at the top where it is joined by a clasp. This was worn in the Sarum use by all clerks at Procession and Mass on great festivals, by the Rulers of the Choir, and by priests when censing altars, blessing Holy Water, etc. Its colour varied with the season. A simple black cloak or cope was worn by priests and choir alike for the choir offices (except on festivals) but is not mentioned in the St. George’s Inventories. The chorale cope is still worn daily by the four principal choir boys at Lincoln.

CORPORAL CLOTH. See note to No. 85 (1384) above. Cloth to wrap the Lord’s sacramental body and blood on the altar. It was spread on the altar so that the bread and wine could be consecrated on it, and after the consecration, it could be turned back as a veil over the sacred elements.

COUNTER-FRONTAL. A hanging for the wall or table beyond the altar. Also called Reredos, Overdose, Contrafrontal, etc.

CROETS. The celebration of Mass demands two cruets, one to hold the wine, and another to hold the water to be mixed with it.
PLATE IX: THE HIGH ALTAR

Showing some of the plate as it is displayed on festivals. The candlesticks are temp. Charles II and the Altar Cross, designed by J. L. Pearson, R.A., commemorates Queen Victoria's Jubilee of 1887.
GLOSSARY

DIAPER. A textile fabric woven with a pattern formed by the different directions of threads of one colour, and so exhibiting different reflections of light from its surface.

FANON. See MANIPLE.

Feria. An ordinary weekday when the Mass of the day was said, and not the Mass of a festival.

FRONTAL. The cloth, usually of the same colour as the vestments of the officiating ministers, which was hung in front of the altar.

FRONTLET. The narrow band of embroidery sewn on, as an apparel to one of the linen altar-cloths, and hanging down so as to hide the attachment of the frontal.

GLOSSED PSALTER. Some psalters often have a translation of the Latin into English as an interlinear gloss.

GRAYLES (gradalia). Contained the musical parts of the Mass which varied according to the season and the day. These included: (1) The Introit, a verse from a psalm with “Gloria Patri”, and the Antiphon thrice repeated; (2) The Grayle or Respond to the Epistle, consisting of two sentences; (3) The Alleluya or Tract, sung between Epistle and Gospel; (4) The Offertory, an Antiphon with a verse from a psalm sung during the offering of the oblations; (5) The Communion, a psalm verse with Antiphon sung during the Communion. The book would average about a foot and a half in length and one foot in breadth.

HOURS, CANONICAL (Daily Offices). The services of psalms and scriptural lessons, etc., appointed to be said at intervals during the night and day: Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers, Compline. They were frequently said in groups. (See Appendix A.)

LATTEN (Fr. Laiton). A mixed metal, resembling copper or brass gilt, known as Cologne plate. The ordinary material for mediaeval brasses and metal effigies.

MANIPLE. A narrow strip of cloth, similar to the stole, and likewise ornamented, but much shorter and worn hanging from the left arm with the other Mass' vestments.

MANUAL. The mediaeval book of Occasional Offices containing the Calendar, Baptism, Marriage, Visitation of the Sick, Office of the Dead, Burial service, and many blessings.

MISSAL. The Mass book, for the use of the celebrant at the altar.
GLOSSARY

MONSTRANCE (Monster). A vessel for showing the Blessed Sacrament to the people, e.g. for carrying it in procession. In the late Middle Ages it bore various forms: (1) A little tower jewelled, and having four apertures of glass or crystal; (2) The figure of a saint; (3) A cross; (4) A crystal lantern or tube, see Plate E; (5) A sun with rays. (Relics as well as the Blessed Sacrament might be placed in a "monstrance" or "tabernaculum").

ORDINAL. A collection of rubrical directions. Sixteenth century, a book containing the rite of Ordination.

ORNAMENT. As used in these inventories, the Frontal.

ORPHREY. A band of embroidered material worked or sewn on to the surface of a vestment, e.g. the chasuble or the cope.

PALL. (1) A rich fabric of cloth of gold or of damask; (2) A herse cloth; (3) A linen altar-cloth; (4) A frontal; (5) A piece of material for a canopy; (6) The archiepiscopal scarf.

PASCHAL. A large candle solemnly blessed and lit by a deacon on Easter Even and set up on the north side of the presbytery.

Paten. A small plate of precious metal to hold the breads at Mass.

Pax (Paxilla). A small flat object containing the representation of the Crucifix or of some other sacred object which was passed round to be kissed by those present at High Mass, at the "Kiss of Peace".

PULPITUM. A solid screen with a loft or gallery on top dividing the Choir from the Nave.

Pyx (Pix). A box in which the Blessed Sacrament was reserved for the sick (under the form of bread only).

Quaternus. A loose sheet of paper (or "quire"). "Quaterniones" were small copy-books stitched, not bound.

Rakemas. A figured, variegated, or striped cloth, or a richly flowered brocade.

Reredos. See COUNTER FRONTAL.

Riddels. Side curtains for an altar.

Rochet. A surplice without sleeves.

Salett. A light helmet for soldiers, first used in the 14th century.

Salt (Salarium). To hold the salt used in the blessing of Holy Water and of Baptismal Water.

Sanctorale or Sanctorum. Book of lessons to be read on the days of the Saints ("sanctorum") in the Choir offices.
GLOSSARY

Sarcenet. A very fine and soft silken stuff, both plain and twilled, in various colours.

Satin. A silken fabric, with a glossy surface, on one side, produced by a method of weaving in which the threads of the warp are caught and looped by the weft only at certain intervals.

Sconce. Flat candlestick with a handle or a bracket candlestick.

Sendal. A material made of silk.

Ship. An oblong metal vessel made in the form of a boat or ship to hold incense.

Sindon. A kind of stuff like Sendal.

Stole. A narrow scarf of similar colour to the chasuble or tunicle worn above the alb by priest and deacon, and at other times above the surplice.

Sudary. A cloth in which anything (chalice, paten, chrismatory, etc.) was held to protect it from the moisture of the hand.

Superaltar. A moveable small altar-slab encased in wood and highly decorated to set on the fixed altar-table.

Tabernacle (Tabernaculum). A Reliquary or Monstrance. See Monstrance.

Table (Tabula). See Counter Frontal—but always solid, perhaps with two leaves.

Taffeta. A material made of plain woven silk.

Tartaryn. A rich stuff imported from the East (Tartary). In the fifteenth century however it came to be applied to thin linen-like material.

Temporal. Book of lessons to be read on days other than Saints' days in the Choir offices.

Tester. A flat canopy.

Text (of the Gospels); sometimes Texts. A continuous narrative of the Gospels (not the Gospel Book) perhaps having appended a table indicating the portions to be read on specified occasions. Sometimes they were kept on the altar and used as Paxes to be passed round and kissed. They were richly bound and jewelled.

Thurible. The vessel made of metal in which incense is burnt. It is carried and swung on chains, and has a lid which can be raised for the insertion of incense.

Tissue, Cloth of. A material similar to cloth of gold.

Towel. The linen cloth spread along the top of the altar.
GLOSSARY

Tunicle. The vestment proper to the deacon and sub-deacon at High Mass. They were not worn in Lent, Ember-tide or vigils. Nowadays the deacon’s tunicle is called a “dalmatic” and varies slightly in shape or in decoration from the sub-deacon’s.

Vat, Holy Water. A vessel for carrying the holy water made of brass or latten.

Vestment. A term applied in the inventories to all, or most of the fabrics needed for the celebration of Mass apart from the towels. It is never quite certain what any given set or “vestment” might include. Latterly it has come to mean simply “chasuble”.

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APPENDIX A

THE MEDIAEVAL SERVICES OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

It is not difficult to reconstruct the general outlines of the services in which the ornaments of the Inventories were employed. Details applying particularly to St. George's were included in the original Statutes of the College given by the Bishop of Winchester in 1350, and other details may be supplied by reference to the Use of Salisbury Cathedral, for Statute 21 orders that "the usage and custom of Psalmody and of repeating or celebrating divine offices, and of ministering in the choir and at the altar . . . shall be observed in the aforesaid Chapel as are kept in the Church of Salisbury". It is impossible, however, to state the exact times at which services took place. The directions are exceedingly vague, local custom was of importance, and the passage of the hours was not regulated by the clock, for in winter the hours during the night were longer than sixty minutes and those of the day shorter. In summer it was the other way round. The sketch of a day's timetable that follows cannot therefore pretend to any very considerable precision.

Mediaeval services were composed for the most part of two types: the Mass (or Eucharist), and the "Divine Office" (Matins, Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers and Compline). They were ordered in the fifteenth century roughly as follows:

1. At day-break in summer, or two hours before in winter, i.e. at about 4 a.m. four peals of bells were sounded. It was customary for the morning bells to last "over a time in which a man could walk a league or long mile". While these peals were ringing a priest celebrated the "morrow Mass" at an altar, probably in the nave, which would be convenient for the Castle workpeople who probably attended before beginning their day's work. At the same time the chantry priests would begin their own Masses and would say Matins of the Dead. When sufficient canons had arrived in choir the preliminary office of Matins of Our Lady would be said.

See on this and on many of the points following, Dr. A. Hamilton Thompson, The Cathedral Churches of England, p. 201 and passim.
2. During the following two hours Matins and Lauds would be sung in choir. The length of the service was due to the number of lessons. Instead of two, as today in St. George’s, there were often nine with elaborate antiphons (or anthems) and responses. In the stricter collegiate churches and in monasteries Matins was started at midnight in winter and at daybreak in summer; at St. George’s in 1547 the office had clearly been started as late as 7.0 but this was probably a change associated with the Reformation—it is unlikely that in the middle ages the statutes were so flagrantly broken. Statute 22 directed that in winter Matins was to finish at daybreak, and in summer to start at daybreak.

3. After Lauds, perhaps between about 6.0 a.m. and 8.0, the canons and priest-vicars and any visiting clergy would say their own Masses, in succession one to another since the altars were limited in number, and probably serving one another’s Mass, since the number of deacons and clerks was likewise limited.

4. From about 8.0 a.m. to 9.0 the college would come together again to sing two Masses, one of Our Lady at which the Poor Knights were to be present, and another of Requiem.1 These would each last about thirty minutes.

5. At about 9.0 Prime said in choir followed and then a procession to the Chapter House where the commemoration of benefactors and of the Saints would be read aloud from the Martirologium and business would be transacted. Afterwards (but not on feast days) Terce was said2 here as elsewhere followed by the same office of Our Lady. Then if the day were a Double Feast a liturgical procession would be formed to walk solemnly round the chapel making a station before the Rood over the Pulpitum.

6. 10.0. The climax of the day’s services was reached with High Mass celebrated at the High Altar by a Canon or the Dean. This was attended by the Poor Knights3 and lasted about forty-five minutes on ferial days and about an hour and a quarter on feast days.

7. Then the choir offices of Sext and None4 were sung. Sext was properly the office for 12.0 (the “sixth” hour) and None for 3.0 (the “ninth” hour), but like many other services in the

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1 Both were to be celebrated by Priest-Vicars.
2 Statute 24.
3 Statute 6.
4 Statute 14.
middle ages they were linked together and "anticipated" at the end of High Mass. This mid-day office might finish at noon (as the word "none" suggests\(^1\)) or soon after 11.0 according to the rank of the day.

8. The canons would then return to their houses and the priest-vicars to their Hall to their breakfast—they had fasted of course since the previous night.

9. Vespers and Compline (Evensong) preceded by four bells.\(^2\) Attended again by the whole college, and probably lasting from 3.0 p.m. to 4.0 after which the chapel would be shut for the day.

10. Supper followed evensong.\(^3\) The usual hour was 6.0 but sometimes it was earlier. The day was then closed by curfew rung in summer at sundown, in winter at some convenient hour after supper. The chapel would be searched, the bellringers rewarded with ale, the watchman started on his rounds (in some cathedral closes he played his flute at every change of hour) and each Canon would retire to his residence for the night.

All the services except the private Masses would be sung in the Choir. There were as there still are,\(^4\) three grades of stalls (or "benches"). The twelve Canons and the Dean sat in the uppermost, the thirteen Priest-Vicars or Minor Canons in the second, and the four clerks (two deacons and two in minor orders) with the six choristers in the lowest. The Poor Knights were under obligation to attend and would presumably sit in the stalls of the Knights of the Garter whom they represented, interspersed with the Canons in alternate stalls.\(^5\) The Dean sat in the first stall on the Epistle side, but the direction of the service was the work of the Cantor or Precentor who sat in the stall first on the Gospel side of the chapel, which like the Dean's was "returned" to face eastwards up the chapel. Statute 37 directed the Precentor "to direct in singing and psalmody the singers in the said chapel and those being present in the same at divine things and to give notice who of them shall begin and what antiphon . . . Also he shall order concerning the singers who shall begin the psalms on each side of the choir". The Precentor's

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1 Hamilton Thompson, op cit., p. 205.
2 Statute 23.
3 The paragraph that follows is based on general collegiate practice.
4 In Edward IV's chapel, that is.
5 Though in fact there do not seem to have been more than three Knights at a time.
directions if not given before the service began were probably conveyed by a system of gestures generally understood. Each Sunday the Precentor posted a list in the choir of the duties at Mass for the following week: which priests were to sing the Masses in the choir, which to read the lessons, Epistles and Gospels, and which clerks were to chant the responses. At the end of the week, on Saturday, he reported the absences of priests and clerks at the chapter meeting. Shortcomings at Salisbury were punished by the reduction of the offender to the lowest bench amongst the boys or to a stool by the Dean at the entrance to the choir. The Precentor wore like other canons a surplice and almuce in summer, a warm black cope or cloak in winter, and at all times he had a staff on which to rest whilst standing.

On Sundays and greater festivals the singing was so elaborate that the Precentor was given priest assistants known as "Rulers of the Choir"; there were four on Double Feasts, two on Sundays and other Feasts. They wore silken copes, bore staves, and stood on a platform and before lecterns in the midst of the choir. The Rulers were told what chants to use by the Precentor and led the singing in the Divine Office and at Mass.

Although the Canons "of the first bench" acted as Rulers on occasion, the greater part of the intoning devolved on the Canons "of the second bench" or Priest-Vicars and Minor Canons. These at St. George’s were required therefore to be able to intone¹ and were examined before appointment by the Warden or his deputy and were "proved eight or ten days as to the sound of their voice and their skill in reading and singing, all respect of persons that is, of family, country, friendship or other intimacy whatsoever being laid aside".² Considerable skill was required and the more experienced men probably knew the portions they had to sing by heart.³ The four clerks seem not to have had to undergo musical tests and probably were of greater use as sub-deacons at Mass, and as servers and cross-bearers, though they too were allowed to undergo the test for priest-vicars and if accepted be ordained and instituted as priest-vicars.⁴ The six choir boys naturally depended for admission on being endowed "with richness of voice".⁴

¹ Statute 13.
² Statute 15.
³ At Ottery St. Mary the Common of Saints was to be learned within a month. At Salisbury priest-vicars had to know the Psalter, the Antiphons and the Hymns by heart. (Dalton, Collegiate Church of Ottery St. Mary, p. 140.)
⁴ Statute 17.
Each day various Masses would be sung. Each vicar was obliged to celebrate Mass and the regulation that no one should loiter in the Chapel from the commencement of Matins till the end of High Mass suggests that during these six hours or so the morning services were unceasing. All came together for the High Mass, celebrated on greater days by the Dean, and on other days by senior Canons. On each Sunday the priest who celebrated High Mass was charged with the duty of renewing the Consecrated Host hanging before the altar in the Pyx, perpetually reserved for the communion of the sick. The priest "shall take the same host and use the same and then cover up another host newly consecrated". The priest celebrating is also to see that the proper number of candles is burning on the altar during Mass and during the divine office: two on ferial days and feasts of nine lessons; four on Lesser Doubles, and six on Principal Feasts.

Prayer for the King and Royal Family was an integral part of the worship of the chapel. A special collect was said for the King at High Mass, and prayers for Edward III, Bishop Edington the Chancellor who gave the statutes, and the King for the time being, were to be said at every other Mass. Yearly the full memorial service of Vespers, Matins and Mass of the Dead were said for Edward III, his Queen, the Black Prince and Bishop Edington. The practice at Windsor of having Requiem collects for the King first before others at Mass attracted the attention of a mediaeval expert on ceremonial and ritual. Clement Maydestone, in his Directorium Directorii, notes that the rubric in the Missal which directs the saying of the collects for bishops first in the daily Requiem Masses before other collects must apply (although it does not say so) only to churches which have bishops for founders. "For clerks of the Colleges of the lord king, of Windsor ("de vento morbido") and of saint Stephen at Westminster and of Saint Katherine next the Tower of London, in all obsequies and masses have the first or second collect for kings and queens and never for bishops."

Before the High Mass not only a Requiem Mass but also a Lady Mass were sung. On the days when a festival of Our Lady occurred however, the Lady Mass was not said as the High Mass would be of Our Lady.

1 Statute 22.  4 Statute 29.
2 Statute 25.  5 Statute 34.
3 Statute 27.  6 Bradshaw Soc., Tracts of Clement Maydeston, p. 7.
Instead the Mass “pro salute populi” “for the healthful estate of the Lord the King for the time being” was celebrated.¹

No mention in the Statutes is made of Processions, but these were an accepted part of mediaeval worship. On ordinary Sundays a procession would be formed led by a boy in surplice with holy water, an acolyte with a cross, taperers and thurifers. There would follow the subdeacon and deacon and priest in their Mass vestments, except that the priest would wear a cope with a jewelled clasp or morse. Following would walk the clergy, the verger and the Dean. The procession would make its way both before High Mass and after Evensong, out from the Presbytery into the north choir aisle, thence to the ambulatory, the south choir aisle and thus round to the front of the Pulpitum over which a Crucifix with the figures of Mary and John stood. Here a station would be made, with a versicle and collect before the procession returned to the High altar. In Lent the procession went to different altars in turn; on Palm Sunday it encircled the chapel, bearing the Blessed Sacrament and the palm branches, and in Rogation tide and Ascension tide its sweep might be wider if Sarum customs were adhered to and the procession might encircle the Lower Ward of the Castle. For these occasions the relics were carried and the banners of the Lion and the Dragon were brought out and carried by specially hired laymen. On these days too the richest ornaments and jewels in the Aerary were brought and placed on the altar or carried in procession, and in this way many Windsor people must have been familiar with most of the treasures of the College.²

Masses, Divine Office and Processions followed the use of Salisbury, for as the Book of Common Prayer remarks “there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in Churches within this Realm; some following Salisbury use, some Hereford use, and some the use of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln”. The general tendency too was for further local variations to develop. Bishop Frere notices how the lessons read in the Divine Office not only varied from use to use, but also from one manuscript to another belonging to the same use. Some churches had adopted one course of lessons, some another, and in some cases the length of the lessons had caused them to be shortened but not according to any particular scheme.³ The

¹ Statute 26.
² See the summary of “Processions” in Frere, Use of Sarum, Vol. I, Index, p. 302, and the references given there.
actual prayers of the Mass were unvaried within a particular use but varied sufficiently from one use to another to cause inconvenience to a priest changing from one to the other. On the foundation of the college Bishop Edington had taken special care that St. George’s should follow Sarum Use exactly. The Antiphoners, Grayles, Tropers, Custumals and Ordinalswere to be corrected within three years and then strictly adhered to.\(^1\) In 1432 however John Kempe, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor in his Visitation Injunctions had occasion to remind the Canons that negligence of detail leads to greater failings, and that therefore in future a fine of 12d. was to be exacted for each and every failure to keep to Sarum Use.\(^2\) Kempe however goes on to observe that the Sarum Use could be modified “secundum loci congruenciam et exigenciam personarum”. In this case the rules about occupying particular stalls could not be observed when Knights of the Garter were present, occupying their own stalls and thus displacing Canons.\(^3\)

Perhaps the most interesting example at St. George’s of the importance of Use in the Middle Ages is the Indult granted by Pope John XXII on May 1, 1413, to Master Richard Kyngeston, Dean of St. George’s Chapel. The Dean had previously been Archdeacon of Hereford from 1379 to 1404 and was therefore accustomed to Hereford Use. The Pope gave him permission to continue this practice for life, notwithstanding the fact that since 1406 he had held the prebend of Charminster and Bere in the Church of Salisbury.\(^4\)

Recent musical research has established the outstanding importance of St. George’s Chapel within the sphere of the Sarum use.\(^5\) One of our principal sources of information about English choral music in the fifteenth century is a missal from St. George’s Chapel which is now in the possession of St. Edmund’s College, Old Hall, Ware. It has 112 folios and consists of settings of the Mass for from three to five voices, together with a number of polyphonic antiphons. It was compiled by several scribes, including two canons, Thomas Damett and Nicholas Sturgeon. It has been printed as *The Old Hall Manuscript*, by Alexander Ramsbotham, H. B. Collins, and Dom Anselm Hughes, O.S.B. (1933-1938). Much of its music was

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1. Statute 51.  
2. Injunction VI.  
3. Injunction XXXII.  
5. For the whole of the material in the following paragraphs I am indebted to Mr. Bertram Schofield’s article mentioned below.
that customary at the time, but some of its compositions are held to show marks of fresh development, and the polyphonic Kyrie setting is one of very few examples known to-day.

The second MS. on which present knowledge of fifteenth-century church music is based (Bodleian MS., Selden B26), contains Latin cantilenae, antiphons of Our Lady from the Sarum Processional, and a number of carols and songs, including the Agincourt song, and a song invoking St. George to end the existing civil strife. It was quite possibly written at St. George's also.

Recently Mr. Bertram Schofield has discovered in the British Museum a still more important MS., of 88 vellum folios (catalogued as Egerton MS. 3307), apparently written by one of the scribes of the Old Hall MS. It contains both a carol and a hymn to St. George and was almost certainly written and used at St. George's. Mr. Schofield has described this interesting MS. in A Newly Discovered Fifteenth-Century Manuscript (The Musical Quarterly, New York, Vol. XXXII, No. 4, October 1946, pp. 509-536, to be continued in No. 5). The MS. is a Processional and includes hymns, versicles and Passions sung between Palm Sunday and Easter Monday. Among them are "the earliest examples known in any country of what are called the scenic or dramatic Passions, in which the 'turba' sentences and utterances of the individual characters other than Christ were polyphonic, while plainsong was retained for the narrative and the words of Christ". There are also non-liturgical carols and songs, possibly to be introduced into the services, but more likely to be sung in a Hall before the court and castle inhabitants since one is a well-known drinking song, O potores exquisiti licet sitis.

The three MSS. on which present knowledge of English church music in the mid-fifteenth century is based were thus very probably books written and used in St. George's Chapel. Each shows marks of musical advance and liturgical development and suggests that the services of St. George's Chapel possessed a significance far wider than is generally appreciated.

Mr. Schofield concludes Part I of his article by commenting on "the all-round pre-eminence of the Chapel Royal as the musical center of England in the fifteenth century. . . . The activities of the Chapel were not confined to the sacred liturgy but extended into the realm of the carol and profane songs. In its position as a
choir of the royal court,¹ with religious and secular functions, it was eminently placed to influence the development both of sacred and lay music".

The ornaments mentioned in the pre-Reformation Inventories provide complete equipment for the conduct of the services mentioned. They can be grouped as follows:

1. FOR MASSES:

(a) Altar equipment. Crosses, candlesticks, altar-cloths or "towels", frontals, counter-frontals, riddels, cushions.

(b) Vestments of the Ministers. Chasuble, tunicle, dalmatic, maniple, stole, alb, alb apparells, amice, cope, morse, sudaries.

(c) Ornaments of the rite. Chalice with paten and spoon, corporal cloths, texts, paxes, super-altars, thurible, incense-boat, cruets, sacring bell.

Note.—Divine Office required the altar-equipment (a) above, and albs, copes, thuribles, incense-boats, and staves of Precentor and Rulers.

2. FOR OCCASIONAL OFFICES:

(a) For Baptism: Chrismatory, Ampulla, Salt.

(b) For Visitation of the Sick: Pyxes, Bells.

(c) For Funerals: Coffin, Palls.

(d) For St. Nicholas Day, etc.: Boy-bishop's vesture.

(e) For the Asperges and for blessing objects: Holy Water stock and sprinkler.

¹ Mr. Schofield frequently speaks of St. George's Chapel as a "Chapel Royal" (e.g. on pp. 510, 523, 524, 525, op. cit.). In fact St. George's is not a chapel royal nor its choir "the Court choir". St. George's Chapel is a "Royal Free Chapel", a separate foundation serving not the king and court but the Order of the Garter and the residents in the castle. The "chapels royal" were and are staffs of clergy and choristers directly serving the king and court. In Windsor Castle the chapel royal is a chapel in the Upper Ward quite independent of St. George's Chapel. This confusion does not, however, affect the validity of Mr. Schofield's argument, since the king and his great ministers of State, ecclesiastical as well as lay, would inevitably attend not only Garter services but also from time to time the ordinary masses and processions as well.
CLASSIFICATION OF ORNAMENTS

(f) For Feast of Purification: Trindle.
(g) For Lent: Lenten veils, painted crosses.
(h) For Processions: Processional crosses, Relic Chests, Banners and staves.

3. FOR PERMANENT DISPLAY IN THE CHURCH:
   (a) Crosses with relics, Arms, Reliquaries, Monstrances, Pyxes. Angels, Tables (standing on altars or within the reredos),
   (b) Statues of Our Lady, St. George, St. James; Crowns.
   (c) Cloth, Tapestry.
   (d) Carpets.

4. FOR DISPLAY AT CERTAIN TIMES, ETC.:
   (a) Reliquaries kept in Aerary.
   (b) Cups for relics.
   (c) Agnus Dei.
   And Beads, Swords, Helmets, Mantles.

The ornaments employed in Divine service during the seventeenth century at St. George’s may be classified as:

1. FOR THE ALTAR AND THE EUCHARIST:
   (a) At first (reign of Elizabeth), communion-cups with covers which terminated in flat discs and could be used when reversed as patens.
   (b) Later (in St. George’s from the 1619 Inventory), chalices and patens of the mediaeval or quasi-mediaeval type.
   (c) Flagons to serve as cruets. Communion in both kinds involved the use of increased quantities of wine.
   (d) Two linen cloths and a “pall” or carpet for the altar.
   (e) An upper-frontal usually of tapestry.
   (f) Towels for wiping the priest’s hands at the ablutions.
   (g) Surplices and copes for the celebrant, epistoler, and gospeller.
   (h) Candlesticks for altar.
   (i) Basins for alms.

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2. **For General Use:**

(a) Bibles and Books of Common Prayer.

(b) Cushions for pulpit and altar on which books were rested.

(c) Pulpit cloths.

(d) Cloths for the forms at which communicants knelt (before the construction of altar rails).

(e) Canopies, curtains and cushions for stalls.

(f) Virge for the virger to carry before the Dean and Canons.
APPENDIX B

THE ALTARS IN ST. GEORGE’S CHAPEL

In the St. George’s Chapel refitted by Edward III the High Altar stood at the East end, but presumably not against the East wall since it was customary to leave a space behind the High altar. The stone basin for washing the priest’s hands during Mass was built behind the high altar, and the Inventory of 1384-5 expressly refers to another altar, a “private” altar “behind the high altar” which did presumably stand against the East wall. As the high altar was overshadowed by a great alabaster reredos hanging from the ceiling this “private” altar was likely to be shut off from the rest of the chapel.

Standing on either side of the high altar were two statues, one a silver-gilt figure of Our Lady, the other a wooden figure of Saint George. Perhaps in association with this second statue or standing apart from it was a third altar, a “small one” on the “north side opposite to the high altar”. This was surmounted by a reredos of copper-gilt showing the martyrdom of Saint George and was therefore probably dedicated to Saint George.

The other references to altars in the Inventories mention “the secondary altars” and “the two altars in the nave of the church”. These are probably the same and represent the two altars standing on either side of the entrance from the small nave (or ante-chapel) to the choir. They would thus be able to stand against the wall of the Pulpitum. One of these was dedicated to Our Lady, the other was merely called “the second altar”. In the 1415-6 accounts these altars were called “exterior” when two fringes (frontlets) for them were mended by Lady Grymesby. In 1428-9 four cushions were bought “to put under the knees of the canons when they hear Masses at the low altars in the chapel”.

The Pulpitum dividing choir from nave was a broad screen-like structure with a platform on top. Here was placed the sixth altar for which a reredos was bought in 1382-3. A chasuble, alb, stole and maniple were kept on the Pulpitum for the priest saying Mass there for his greater convenience.
None of these altars appears to have been a chantry altar; all were for common use. Here there lies a marked contrast between the old chapel and the new. In the building completed in 1528 there were at least eight chantry chapels with no architectural trace of any altar for general use apart from the High Altar and the altar in the south-east chapel. The members of the college may have employed the chantry altars for their own private Masses, but there must have been other altars of which trace is now lost.

The earliest chantry to be founded was that of the founder, King Edward IV, who ordered in his will (20 June 1475) that over his tomb "a vawte of convenient height as the place wil suffreit, and that upon the said vawte ther bee a Chapell or a Closet with an Autre convenient", and near to this "ther bee oderigned places for xiiij personnes to sit and knele in, to say and kepe such observaunce divine service and praises as we heraftershallexpresse and declare." There was also at first an altar in an enclosure across the North Choir aisle. The upper chantry has since been turned into a gallery from which members of the Royal Family might watch services proceeding in the Choir below. The Inventory of 1501 records two "ornaments" or frontals of black velvet for the altar of the chantry. Each is decorated rather effectively with a single white rose.

In March 1481 a chantry was founded by Sir Thomas St. Leger, husband of Anne duchess of Exeter, for two chaplains, who were to say matins and evensong "daily in the chapel where the said duchesse shalbe entryred" and Masses daily, "in the north side of the Ile of the newe church where the saide Duchesse lyeth" (that is, in the North Transept). Matins is to be said in the chapel before 8 o'clock (while the private Masses are being said by the canons), and it is to be preceded by the psalms Miserere mei Dei and De profundis with the collect Inclina for their founders quick and dead. One Mass is then to be said at 8.0, and the other at 10.0. each with a special commendatory use of the psalm De profundis and the collect Miserere quaesumus domine anime famule tue. Between the first peal and the end of evensong or compline in the choir, the chaplains are to say evensong "with note" (that is, whilst the college are singing it in the Choir). And after compline there are to be further prayers for the founders. Thus round this altar there grew up a

completely separate order of worship independent of the services of
the College except at one point. "Every Sunday and holiday after
their duties are done, the chaplains are to join in procession and
Masses in the places in the choir given them by the dean and canons."

Also in the same year (1481) William Lord Hastings made a will by
which Mass was to be performed "at the awter next to the place where
my body shall be buryed". A chantry was built in his lifetime on the
north side of the choir behind the stalls, under the fourth arch from
the east, with paintings on its south wall of the stoning of St. Stephen. The chapel was therefore probably dedicated to St. Stephen. Lord Hastings was executed in 1483, but the chantry
was not founded until 1503.

Between 1492 and 1496 the chapel between the last buttress south
of the choir and the east side of the then south transept was built by
Dr. King, Bishop of Bath and Wells. In this chapel there stood a
statue of St. George—the second since one also stood in the choir.
The dedication of the altar is not known, but the presence of the
statue suggests that as in the earlier building St. George’s had a
special altar dedicated to its principal patron.

An altar was set up in the north-west chapel in 1494 to serve as
a chantry altar for master Thomas Passhe, master William Hermer
and John Plummer, but in April 1507 the Dean and Chapter founded
a further chantry in connection with this altar for Dean Christopher
Urswick and renamed the chapel, the Chapel of the Salutation of
the Blessed Virgin Mary, to whom the altar was presumably
dedicated.

Sir Reginald Bray in 1503 allocated the opposite chapel (the
south-west chapel) for his own chantry in which "a priest per-
petually . . . to saye Masse dailly in the said chapel and therin
also to saye dailly Placebo and Dirige", but in 1506 the chapel was
appropriated to Charles Somerset, Lord Herbert and Gower and his
wife Elizabeth, and the Bray chantry was settled in the south
transept.

Lord Herbert’s chapel is one of the three mentioned in the 1534
Inventory as possessing separate equipment; there are two candle-
sticks, a pax, a plain pax, a collar for a statue of Our Lady and two

1 The Indenture founding the Chantry is printed in the Report of the Society
of the Friends of St. George’s (1941), pp. 8-13.
3 St. John Hope, op. cit., p. 385.
pairs of cruets. Lord Herbert had ordered his chantry priest to "singe or say daily masse if he be disposed within a chapel of the saide College nowe dedicate in the honner of oure Lady at the lower ende of the south isle in the body of the church". The altar was thus apparently dedicated to Our Lady as was the opposite chapel.

Finally about 1522 there was erected the chantry of John Oxenbridge in the south choir aisle of the chapel. It is similar in every way to that of Lord Hastings, and like it has a wall painting on the inner side, this time of scenes in the life of St. John Baptist, which again suggests that dedication of the altar.

The Inventories support the suggestion already made that the altars in the existing chantry chapels were not the only altars in St. George's. In 1534 there is a reference to "King Henry's Altar". This was undoubtedly placed by his tomb in the south side of the choir. Its exact position however is not easy to determine. There was admittedly more room on the south-east side of the choir before the construction of the two extra stalls in 1786. The stalls before then stopped half way across the third bay from the east of the choir, and so left five feet of space west of the pillar. This seems however to have been occupied by an enterclose with a door and could not have been the site of an altar. The first bay contained the sedilia, therefore the second bay, some ten feet in width may have contained the altar, and the priest celebrating at it therefore would have had to stand on King Henry's tomb. Possibly King Henry's altar was not orientated, but stood facing north on the south side of the Presbytery near the grave. King Edward when faced by a similar problem on the north side built a room above for his own altar, but he does not appear to have considered a similar solution for his rival's. There must have been at least one altar, and probably two in the choir besides the High Altar since in 1522 the roll mentions the hanging of "the altars in the choir" with arras.

The 1501 Inventory mentions "outside" altars; on the analogy of the earlier chapel these were probably in the Nave, and since the only likely site for them, again by analogy with the earlier chapel, was against the wall of the pulpitum it may tentatively be suggested that they stood there. No dedications are known.

There remain references to the "altars of All Saints and Holy

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1 Ibid.  
5 This is now the position of a secondary altar in the choir of King Henry's own foundation, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.
THE ALTARS IN ST. GEORGE’S

Cross” for the common use of which two sets of red silk vestments embroidered with flowers were provided. The altar of the Holy Cross undoubtedly had some connection with the Cross Gneth, the most precious relic of the True Cross which was preserved somewhere near to the High Altar. Beneath a recess in the stone screen on the south side of the High Altar there is an inscription which speaks of worshippers kneeling there “in the presence of this holy Crosse” and on the south side of the east window there is a carved and coloured boss on which there is a carving of the Cross. It seems most likely that the altar of the Holy Cross was against the far eastern wall at the end of the south aisle and next to the Lincoln chapel; it must have been in close proximity to the relic, or indeed, the relic may have stood on or above the altar.¹

The altar of All Saints is still harder to place. It cannot have been in a similar position on the other side for the northern part of the east wall is pierced by a door. It cannot have been in the nave otherwise it would have simply been called “external” or “outer” and it would then have not been grouped with the altar of the Holy Cross nor have shared its vestments. It may be the obscure third altar in the choir, but this does not seem likely. It seems to have had some close connection with the altar of the Holy Cross and a possible solution of this problem is that the altar in the chapel of Master John Shorne (now the Lincoln chapel) at the south-east corner of St. George’s was dedicated to All Saints. This would have been a very reasonable dedication since Shorne was not a canonised saint, and the generic term “All Saints” (meaning all saints hitherto unknown or uncanonised) would have very happily included Shorne. Some further references in manuscripts in the Aerary may yet be discovered to throw light both on this dedication and on those of the nave altars.

¹ Possibly however, the True Cross stood within the large niche in the south wall of the south choir aisle, in which case an un-orientated altar may have stood in front of it. Sir William St. John Hope notes (in Windsor Castle, Vol. II, p.412) that the niche or recess on the south side of the aisle has a plinth “on each side of which is a blocked-up hole for a fastening or metal plug of some kind. The remains of another iron plug may be seen at the base of the western side of the arch, and just inside it on the east are two other iron stumps on the bottom of the recess”. Sir William suggests that the hat of King Henry or “peradventure on special occasions” the Cross Gneth itself may have been chained there.

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THE LITURGICAL COLOUR SEQUENCE

APPENDIX C

THE LITURGICAL COLOUR SEQUENCE

There has been much controversy over the exact liturgical use of colours in the Middle Ages. What has emerged from the discussion is that there was no exact use; churches made as sensible use of the vestments in their possession as possible. However, custom was strong, and churches following the same ritual use would tend to approximate roughly in the use of colours. When fabrics were employed for altar curtains, frontals, upper frontals, lenten veils,chasubles,dalmatics,tunicles,stoles,maniples,amices,alb apparels, copes,carpets,tapestry,cushions and banquers it is clear that some rule must be followed, no matter how local, if the eye was not to be greatly offended by haphazard clashing of colours. A definite sequence moreover applied to the changing seasons and feasts of the church’s year would take on a certain mystical significance and so reinforce the church’s dogmatic teaching. (Under the Roman Emperors colours had possessed a symbolical meaning; white was a sign of festivity, “fuscus” of mourning, purple and gold of dignity.) It is not therefore surprising that a simple specialization of colour use appeared in the early church in which white was used for Easter and dark vestments for Lent and Good Friday. The later developments so far as Christendom as a whole is concerned, are labyrinthine, but the use of a particular church such as St. George’s, which had ample materials, is not hard to work out from the Inventories.

In the 1384 Inventory for example, three colours are positively allocated: black for requiems, “glaucous” for confessors, and white for Lent, for feasts of Our Lady, and for ferial days. Black for funerals was an obvious and well-nigh universal choice. Innocent III’s sequence of the twelfth century says that black is to be worn “at


times of affliction, and of fasting for sins, and for the departed". The Lichfield sequence (1240) agrees, likewise the Wells Ordinal (1340) which usually follows Salisbury use, although Bishop Grandisson of Exeter (1327) prefers violet. The tendency in the fifteenth century was to use colours other than black—sometimes blue, red or even green—but there is no trace of this at St. George’s until the sixteenth century is reached. Then in 1547 there is “an old hearse cloth of baudekyn cloth-of-gold with a cross of white damask in the middle”. In the same Inventory however there is the entry “Item one black vestment for requiem sempiternam”.

The “Glaucous”, allotted for Confessors, is a somewhat unusual colour, usually regarded as a colour secondary to green, though it clearly differs from green (“viridis”). Glaucous is described as “the greenish bluish shade of the foliage of so many seaside plants”. The Lincoln Consuetudinary (1260) orders green or “fuscus” (brown) for confessors. Westminster (c. 1275) says that on Whitsun Day the vestments should be “sparkling or red, or even of saffron or glaucous colour” and “On the feast of blessed John before the Latin Gate, the copes of the chanters at evensong shall be white, and of the priests saffron or glaucous”. The rule most likely to have influenced St. George’s, the colour rubric of the Sarum Customary, is that “on all feasts, of one or of many Confessors they use silken copes of saffron colour”. An Inventory of the ornaments of the altar of St. Thomas at Salisbury cathedral church dated 18 October 1389 includes a glaucous vestment for confessors. Finally Bishop Grandisson orders “on feasts of Confessors saffron or Green ones, which shall be considered the same”. Thus the English customs were sufficiently wide to allow green, glaucous or saffron; St. George’s in employing glaucous is in no way peculiar, though it is interesting to note the negative evidence that glaucous was not used for Whitsun or a martyrdom. Later, in 1554, a “new taffeta vestment of citron colour” was bought. This was presumably of light yellow and so marked a break with pre-Reformation usage.

The third use—that of white for Lent, for feasts of Our Lady and for ferias—is of greater interest. The Sarum Customary of the fourteenth century orders white for feasts of Our Lady—the symbolism

of purity is obvious, but for Lenten Sundays (as for all others out of Eastertide) red is ordered; ferial days are not mentioned. Bp. Grandisson ordered violet for Lent; Wells possibly azure with red for passiontide. These three colours, red, violet and blue were the usual mediaeval Lenten colours so far as rule was concerned; the association of red with the Cross, of violet with mourning, and of blue with its “principal” colour, black, is obvious. This evidence however is drawn from rules only. When we turn to the Inventories, as Dr. Legg has shown, the almost universal use is of none of these three, but, as at St. George’s, of white. St. George’s indeed is one of the examples quoted by him to prove his point. The Lenten veil however was of blue and white stripes, embroidered with garters and golden eagles. The whole development towards the use of Lenten white probably represented an increasing devotion being turned in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by the friars to the contemplation of Our Lord’s humanity and Passion, which therefore found something irreverent in the use of coloured silks in a solemn penitential season. The Lenten white was probably dun or grey coloured and would contrast as well with festal white of cloth of gold and silver as the red or violet of the rules had.

White “pro ferialibus” however seems most peculiar. Christmastide, Eastertide, Ascensiontide and Whitsuntide might all properly use a festal white for their weekdays which were not really “ferial”. Lent has already been provided with white for its ferials; the ferials of the other penitential season of Advent would properly use the red or blue of Advent. And there were then very few remaining ferials, for the long season from Trinity to Advent was mostly occupied with festivals. It is strange therefore to have a special vestment for “ferias”, for on these few ferials of Trinitytide old or shabby vestments were more frequently employed in the Middle Ages according to the discretion of the sacristan. However, greater care seems to have been taken at St. George’s and this white vestment must be applied to what is now called “Trinitytide”.

The remaining vestments in 1384 are not allotted to any particular days. The proportion of each colour however is of interest. There are

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4 In 1555-6 a Lenten vestment of red sarcenet and silk was made (see Precentor’s Roll above). This may have been simply for Passiontide, or it may have marked a return to “the rules”.
eight red sets, five blue and two purple. The predominance of red is typical of mediaeval use, and is emphasized by the two sets of red intended for the two altars in the nave—the only colour apparently with which they were provided. Sarum ordered red for all Sundays, for feasts of Martyrs, Apostles, Evangelists out of Eastertide, also for feasts of Holy Cross.\(^1\) St. George's probably adhered to the Sarum customs. St. George's is less in accordance with Sarum over its quantity of blue vestments. There is no mention of blue in the Sarum Customary, though Wells uses azure for Advent, and blue was fairly widely used for that season.\(^2\) Otherwise in practice blue seems only to have been used for some Confessors.\(^3\) Moreover the Windsor word "blodius" is not usual. Wells uses "indius" (azure); Exeter, "indicus" or "blauus", elsewhere "perseus". The explanation of Windsor's apparent eccentricity is simple. The Lenten veil was striped with blue and decorated with Garters—this provides the answer. "Blodius" was the colour of the mantles of the Knights Companion of the Garter. Windsor's blue was largely a tribute to the Order of the Garter, and a clear instance of the lack of rigidity in colour use. For these five sets to have been of use they must frequently have been substituted for reds and whites—especially one imagines in services connected with the Order. A further reason for using blue so frequently was the fact that the college acquired the mantles of the Knights and could repair vestments or make up new ones from them.

The two purple sets probably did not have any special days assigned to them, but would be used as an alternative to red, unless the quantity of blue in the purple was sufficient to make them an alternative to black for funerals and requiems.

Division by colour in the Middle Ages was supplemented by division by richness of material. On high festivals such as Christmas or Easter it was customary to employ the very richest vestments available. Whilst the velvet, cammock, satin and silk vestments of St. George's would be used according to their colour the six sets of cloth-of-gold would be available for any great feast. Admittedly each had some predominant colour, two white, four red, but it is more likely that they were interchanged according to their degree of wear and to the personal idiosyncrasies of the celebrants rather than according to their interwoven colour.

There is little change in the 1409 Inventory but 1501 (the only other Inventory of pre-Reformation times to give an account of vestments) provides slightly different results. There are now eleven red sets, four white, four blue, two black and one "new" of unspecified colour. The increasing predominance of red is remarkable but the disappearance of purple as a separate colour is probably due to its having always been regarded as merely a "secondary" to red. By now the number of altars has increased considerably, and it is probably impossible to change the vestments of the nave and chantry altars daily. The Inventory mentions seven vestments partly of blue and partly of red for the "outside" altars and this seems to be the established St. George's usage where complete changes are impossible. Royal associations have become still more marked. The "ornament" or frontal for the High Altar is of blue with white and red roses; the vesture for King Edward's chantry altar is of black worked with a single white rose. Finally there appears a special set for the choristers: three tunicles and six copes of each of the three colours, white, red and blue.

As a background for the colours of the vestments and altar hangings there were hung large coloured costers (or great curtains) on the walls of the choir and other curtains above the high altar. In 1552 the use was simple: an entry records "the hangings of red cloth of Tissue and blue sarcenet, 2 pieces embroidered, for the upper part of the Choir behind the High Altar", and "2 pieces of red Baudekyn for hanging of the Choir in the summer" but the earlier use was more elaborate. There were four red cloth of gold costers, one white, two purple, one blue and one red and white golden. In Lent the costers were of blue and the Lord's Sepulchre was hung with red and blue cloth-of-gold. And on "principal days" the walls were hung with two velvet costers of red and green. It is clear from this last entry that bright and striking effects were sought. The array on a feast such as Christmas would be of considerable magnificence for at High Mass the three servers would wear the tunicles of white golden cloth, the six choir boys the copes of white golden cloth, the ministers at the altar the best cloth of gold and the canons their copes and surplices, while the walls would be covered with the red and green costers, and from the knights' stalls would hang the richly coloured silken banners. By contrast any modern church would seem undecorated and its service plain.
Suggested reconstruction of St. George’s Colour Sequence:

Advent. Blue.
Christmas. Cloth of gold.
St. Stephen. Red.
St. John Evangelist. White.
Holy Innocents. Red.
Circumcision. White.
Epiphany. Cloth of Gold.
Sundays after Epiphany. Red.
Septuagesima to Lent. Blue.
Ash Wednesday. Red or Purple.
Lent until Passion Sunday. White.
Passiontide and Good Friday. Red or Purple.
Easter, Ascension, Whitsun, Trinity and Corpus Christi. Cloth of Gold.
Eastertide, Ascensiontide, etc. White.
Sundays after Trinity. Red.
Ferias after Trinity. White.
Festum loci (St. George’s Day). Cloth of Gold.
Feasts of Our Lady. White.
Saints days in Eastertide. White.
Nativity of St. John Baptist. White.
Apostles, Martyrs, Evangelists out of Eastertide. Red.
Confessors. Glaucous.
Holy Cross days. Red.
Requiems and All Souls’. Black.
Votive Mass for the people. Red or Blue.
Baptisms, Confirmations and Weddings. Red or Blue.

1 The Sarum books provided no regulations for the period from Epiphany to Septuagesima, nor for Whitsuntide. It has been suggested that white was frequently used from Christmas to Candlemas and that red with or without a slight admixture of white was used at Whitsuntide.
APPENDIX D

RELICS

Few changes in religious practice at the time of the Reformation were more complete or decisive than the abolition of the Veneration of the Relics of Saints. Admittedly abuses were widespread. No satisfactory method of authentication seemed to have been in use and relics quite impossible to accept as genuine abounded. When challenged the owners of relics frequently admitted one test only, that of miracle. If a relic had cured a sick man or had emerged unscathed from a fire it was genuine. Then it might be given a label naming it and thereafter it could not be challenged. A veritable trade in relics had sprung up by the ninth century, and lasted in spite of condemnation by authority, throughout the Middle Ages. To supply the demand for relics, larger relics were divided and subdivided until the typical relic was only a small fragment of bone, although it might still retain the description of the "arm" or "head" of a saint. There were added also "secondary" relics consisting of the clothes and possessions of saints, and even of materials which had come into contact with these or other relics. Eventually relic acquisition proceeded to such lengths—collections of 20,000 bones might be made—that a natural reaction set in, and when the order came to destroy relics only a few commanded sufficient respect to be surreptitiously preserved amongst Recusant families and to be brought out once more for veneration in the nineteenth century.

In discussing relic-veneration a clear distinction must be drawn between popular practice especially as satirised and parodied by reformers, and the official theology of Relics. The teaching of the Church at no stage countenanced the abuses denounced by reformers. St. Thomas insisted that "divine worship must not be given to relics, only 'cultus duliae relativae', a reverence which we show to good men during their lives and extend to their remains after their death". The doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body moreover

1 Relics introduced after 1215 needed approval however (see below) and important relics would be kept in a glass like a monstrance, closed by Papal or episcopal seal (A. Hauck, Encycl. Britt., 1911 edition, Vol. XXIII, "Relics").
2 Ibid.
3 Summa III. Q. xxxviii, a.6, quoted by Fr. Thurston, Catholic Encycl., "Relics".

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taught that the relics of saints were one day to be conformed to the glorious body of Jesus Christ, and therefore deserved a further meed of respect. Miracles occurred in connection with such relics not through any inherent magical properties of the substance but because God delighted to honour relics and those who reverenced them, by performing miracles in their presence. The attention of the instructed Christian therefore did not rest on the relics but looked beyond to the saints commemorated and still further to God Himself. St. Jerome said¹ "We do not worship, we do not adore, for fear we should bow down to the creature rather than to the Creator, but we venerate the relics of martyrs in order the better to adore Him whose martyrs they are".

In order to restrain the materialism of the uninstructed the Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 forbade relics to be sold or be exposed outside their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of relics until their authenticity had been approved by the bishop.² The General Council of Lyons in 1274 insisted further on the special approval of the Pope being sought, and individual dioceses reinforced this requirement, as when Bp. Quivil of Exeter in 1287 forbade the sale of relics in his diocese.³ The Council of Trent was acting in perfect accord with the mind of the mediaeval church when it insisted that in the veneration of relics "every superstition shall be removed; all filthy lucre be abolished" and the approval of the bishop and his expert advisers be sought before fresh relics were introduced.⁴

The authenticity of the relics of St. George's naturally is impossible to determine to-day, but the relics fall into several well-defined classes. Firstly there are the relics of local saints recently dead, relics which would have been preserved carefully from the day of death. Chief amongst these were the relics of great bishops such as William of York, Thomas of Hereford, Edmund of Canterbury, and of a great King such as Louis IX of France. A convenient limit in time for this class is 1215 when authentification was first officially required. Thomas of Canterbury's rochet might be included amongst the obviously genuine relics, although its origin is earlier than 1215 by some forty-five years, for the relics of St. Thomas were well known and jealously guarded.

¹ Ad Riparium, i. PL. XXII, 907, quoted by Thurston.
² This decree was incorporated by Gregory IX in Canon Law together with the decree of 1274.
³ Quoted Thurston, op. cit.
⁴ Session XXV.
RELICS

Into a second class fall the many relics of the saints of the "Dark Ages" and the Primitive Church, such as the bones of St. Osyth, St. David, St. Eustace, St. Vitalis. Undoubtedly the relics of these saints had a long history, part of which might be known, but the anarchy and disorder of Europe after the break-up of the Roman Empire and the entire lack of any real sense of historical criticism must make the genuineness of these relics uncertain, and of many, extremely unlikely. A few are known to be spurious, such as those of the eleven thousand virgins of Cologne.

Thirdly there are the relics of Our Lord's lifetime (Dominical relics) and of the Apostles. Many of these cannot be genuine and originated with the enthusiasm and ignorance of fervent Crusaders and Pilgrims; part of the table of Our Lord's Supper is a typical example. Yet the central relic of all, that of the True Cross stands in a very different class. The better known relics of the True Cross were carefully preserved from the beginning of the fourth century when the Empress Helena discovered the three crosses at Jerusalem. It is not inconceivable that Jewish oral tradition had preserved the site of the Crucifixion, nor at any rate for the Christian that St. Helena might have been guided to discover it. It is unlikely, of course, that a mediaeval Christian had any doubts at all about this relic or any of the other major relics; they were displayed and reverenced with perfect sincerity on both sides and must have brought a far distant land and age vividly into the imagination, understanding and devotion of the Middle Ages; as an aid to instruction they could hardly have been bettered. The history master who takes Elizabethan coins or Roman pottery into his history class is acting very much as did the mediaeval priest when he displayed the relics of saints, and the popular habit of collecting mementoes and treasuring photographs is not far separated from relic-veneration.

Increasing numbers of relics together with decreasing devotion in the later Middle Ages is suggested by the St. George's Inventories. In 1534 Dominical relics are still carefully noted but many others are ignored unless they happen to be included in the two coffers which contained "divers relyques". The relics of Saint George naturally were specifically mentioned, and likewise the relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury and those of Apostles and Evangelists, but St. Vitalis and St. Osyth no longer are mentioned, and the Reformation documents do not hint at the fate of the relics.

1 See notes on "Cross Gneth" facing p. 31.
Veneration of relics in England was abolished by Cromwell in 1538; his Injunctions that year, order preachers to condemn offerings of money, candles or tapers to images or relics, or kissing or licking them.¹ What exactly happened then is not clear. At Caversham we read of the confiscation of the holy dagger that killed King Henry VI;² at Canterbury of the burning of the relics, “contemptuously” says Gairdner,³ although H. S. Milman contended that the relics were hidden.⁴ Normally however one can only assume that the relics were thrown aside or burnt, though a few may have been handed down secretly by the descendants of canons or choristers.

Up to the last moment in 1538 however the relics had played their part in the life of the church. Their very presence was considered a source of strength and sanctity. Viollet-le-Duc notes⁵ that the presence of relics in a church “faisait de l’église un lieu inviolable; il était le témoin muet de tous les actes publics, le protecteur des faibles contre l’opresseur; c’était sur lui que l’on prêtait serment; c’était à lui qu’on demandait la cessation d’un fléau, de la peste de la famine; lui seul avait le pouvoir d’arrêter souvent la main de l’homme violent”.

The Inventories show that a few of the major relics were kept standing on the altar between the candles, that many others were kept in niches in the reredos above the altar, and that one—of St. Maurice—was enclosed within the altar slab. Candles were stood in Christmastide before the relics, and on all festivals the relics were censed after the altar and Our Lady’s statue in the office, whilst they were censed by the deacon at the Hand washing in the Mass. On great days the more important relics were carried solemnly in procession. On Palm Sunday, whilst the palm branches were being distributed, a feretory or shrine was got ready for the relics and was then carried in procession out of the church. When the procession returned through the West door all had to pass under the shrine which was held high across the entrance. On Ascension Day the relics went forth again carried by two canons of the second bench wearing silk copes. Finally the Sunday next after the feast of St.

³ History of the Church in the Sixteenth Century, p. 201.
⁴ Arch., Vol. 53 (1892), pp. 211 seq. And recently it was thought that St. Thomas’s bones had been discovered in the course of excavations at Canterbury.
⁵ “Dictionnaire du mobilier français” quoted by P. Séjourné in Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique, col. 2353.
Thomas the Martyr was set aside as the Feast of Relics, a principal double feast of 9 Lessons with a procession.  

Foxe has preserved a vivid picture of the Procession on Relic Sunday at St. George's: "Upon a Relique Sunday (as they named it) when every minister after their old custom should have borne a relique in his hand about a procession, one was brought to Testwood. Which relique, as they sayd, was a Rotchet of Bishop Becketts. And as the Sexton would have put the Rochet in Testwoods hands, he pushed it from him, saying, if he did give it to him, he would wipe his tail withall, and so the rochet was given to another. Then came ye verger down from the high altar with S. Georges dagger in his hand, demanding who lacked a relique. Mary quoth 'l'estwood, give it to M. Hake who stood next him, for he is a pretty man of his hande, and so the dagger was given unto him. Now Testwood perceiving the dagger in Master Hakes hands, and being merrily disposed (as he was a merry conceited man) stepped forth out of his place to Doctor Clifton standing directly before him in the midst of the quire, with a glorious golden cope upon his back, having the Pixe in his hand, and says, 'Sir Master Hake hath Saint Georges Dagger. Now if hee had his horse and Saint Martins Cloake, and Master John Shorns bootes, with king Henries spurs, and his hat, hee might ride where he would", and so stepped into his place againe. Whereat the other changed colour, and wist not what to say".

On the days when the relics were brought out for veneration they were ceremonially washed in wine, and afterwards set out in the church. Payments recur in the Precentor's rolls both for the wine, and for men to watch the relics. In the late fourteenth century 2d. seems to have been the regular pay for the watch; in 1396-7 a clerk was on guard throughout the night of the feast when presumably there would be offerings of gold and silver not yet removed to the treasury. The greatest Relics seem to have been placed in the alabaster reredos which had niches for reliquaries, and could be raised and lowered by a cord. Before feasts the reredos was washed—an expensive affair in 1383-4 amounting to 2s. 7d. and except during the veneration of relics and the singing of High Mass the relics in their niches were concealed from the people by a cloth. In 1416 this cloth had suffered much from rats and mice and

1 See Frere, Use of Sarum, Vol. I, pp. 4, 41-4, 60-1, 155, 172, 175 and for the Feast of Relics, pp. 5, 29, 31, 213, 221.
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had to be repaired. Three “arms” or relics of arms enclosed in models of arms, carved and painted realistically, stood on a special ledge or step above the altar, and from time to time the ledge was renewed or extended.

Especially on Relic Sunday and the great feast days but also at other times, there must have been a constant flow of pilgrims to St. George’s—although of course never on the scale of the world-famous pilgrimages to Canterbury, Compostella and the other great shrines. The greatest attraction to pilgrims was the Cross Gneth. Rome had granted on two occasions special indulgences to penitents who visited the chapel on principal feasts. The first grant had made special reference to the Cross Gneth, a “cross of great length of the wood of the true cross, brought by St. Helen”.

The Bull dated at Rome, 4 April 1503 after its grant of indulgences “charges the Dean to appoint a sufficient number of confessors, either of the secular or regular clergy, to be in attendance three days before certain specified feasts, and during the same, to hear confessions of the crowds that will come to avail themselves of” the indulgences.

Second only to the True Cross were the bones of the sainted Henry VIth founder of Eton College and of King’s College, Cambridge. La marde is a witness, albeit a hostile one, to the fame of King Henry. St. George’s is described as being polluted “with the evil worooship of Holy Kinge Henry (as they called him) in Revenge (as it would seeme), that despiteful injurie which King Edward IV (the author of this chappell) had done unto him. The seely bewitched People gadded hither on Pilgrimage, being perswaded that a small chipphe of his Bedsteade (which was kepte heare) was a precious Relique, and that to put upon a Man’s Heade any olde red Velvet Hatte of his (that laye theare) was a Sovereigne Medicine against the Headache”. King Henry’s spurs and hat are entered in the 1534 Inventory, and at the end of the Inventory the scribe—probably the Precentor—notes that “there is belonging to Kyng Henrys

3 Above his shrine were great numbers of votive offerings from invalids who had been healed by the intercession of King Henry. These included sticks and crutches and innumerable waxen images of various members of the human body. (Nicholas Harpesfield in Historia Ecclesiastica Anglicana (1621) quoted by Gasquet in The Religious Life of King Henry VI, p. 67).
4 In Topographical and Historical Dictionary. He goes on to comment on Master John Shorne’s shrine, and also that “St. Anthonie the Savioure of Swyne had his Styre or Stalle in this churche also” (quoted, Tighe and Davis, op. cit. Vol. I, p. 429).

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awter moche ryches" which he prays God may be put to good use, though whether this is the plea of a Reformer or a Catholic is not clear.¹

Lambarde, in the extract already given, omits to state that the body of Henry VI rested in the Choir of the Chapel and so provided much greater cause for pilgrimage than the hat or the bedstead. King Henry had first been buried at Chertsey Abbey, but had been removed to Windsor by Richard III in 1484.² His known piety, the tragedy of his life, the renown of his two foundations at Eton and Cambridge, all combined to foster devotion to King Henry’s memory. On the translation of his body it was found “very odoriferous, which was not owing to any spices employed about it when it was interred by his enemies and tormentors”.³ The body was largely uncorrupted and immediately miracles were said to have been performed. One hundred and seventy-four were recorded in The Miracles of Henry VI (ed. Knox and Leslie, 1923). They range from the cure of blindness to the raising of the dead. These miracles were attested publicly by oaths on King Henry’s tomb. Henry VII, a descendant of the Lancastrians, was particularly anxious to increase the fame of his uncle, and in 1498 he states that he has “lately begun to make and bilde a new the chapell of our Lady within the Collgeat church of Wyndesore entending to have translated the body of the said Uncle in to the same and nygh unto him within the said chapel to have been buryed hymself”.⁴ This chapel (now called the Albert Memorial Chapel) never received the body of Henry VI which remained on the South side of the presbytery of the Choir. Nor was Henry VI ever declared Saint,⁵ possibly on account of the parsimoniousness of Henry VII, who is said to have refused to pay the necessary fees. As late as the reign of Henry VIII however relics were being added: Lord Hastings, for example presented the sheets in which King Henry lay when he was murdered in the tower.⁶

¹ See above, p. 170.
⁵ Offices, however, were prepared and used in his memory. Canon Wordsworth prints a memorial from a Book of Hours beginning: (Antiphon) King Henry, defender of the poor and of the Church, inclined to mercy, fervent in charity, given to piety, honoured the clergy, whom God has blessed. V. Pray for us, pious Henry. R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ. Let us pray (etc.). (Tracts of Clement Maydstone, p. 203.)
The veneration of King Henry and of the statue of Our Lady gave the reformer Testwood a further opportunity of witnessing to protestant principles. Foxe\(^1\) records how Testwood was walking in St. George’s one day in the afternoon, and “beheld the pilgrims, specially of Devonshire and Cornwall how they came in by plumps, with candles and images of waxe in their hands, to offer to good King Henry of Windsor, as they called him, it pitied his heart to see such great idolatrie committed, and how vainely the people had spent their goods in comming so farre to kiss a spur, and to have an old hat set upon their heads; insomuch that hee could not refraine; but (seeing a certaine companie which had done ther offering stand gazing about the church) went unto him, and with all gentlenesse began to exhort them to leave such false worshipping of dumbe creatures, and to learne to worship the true living God aright . . . Then he went further and found another sort licking and kissing a white Lady made of alabaster, which image was mortified in a wall behinde the high altar, and bordered about with a pretty border, which was made like branches with hanging apples and flowers, and when hee saw them so superstitiously use the Image, as to wipe their hands upon it, and then to stroke them over their heads and faces, as though there had bin great virtue in touching the picture, he up with his hand, in the which he had a key, and smote a piece of the border about the image, downe, and with the glance of the stroke chanced to break off the image’s nose”.

King Henry’s tomb remains to-day but the shrine has been destroyed. The only abiding memorial of the pilgrimages and miracles is the wrought iron box for pilgrims’ offerings, now standing near the south entrance door of the nave. It is a unique piece of fifteenth-century work with a large Lombardic capital H wrought on each side. On the flat top are four key-holes covered by sliding doors, alternating with as many small “castles” with slits for offerings in their tops. The box could only be opened when all four separate key-holders were present—a sufficient indication of the value of the offerings. A similar box was constructed, also in the fifteenth century, for the shrine of Master John Shorne at the cost of 24s. (W.R.XI, D.28).

Opposite to King Henry’s tomb in the south east transept was the other shrine of St. George’s: the tomb of Master John Shorne. The bones of Master Shorne had gained a great reputation for their

\(^1\) Book of Martyrs.
healing powers in North Marston Church, and Pope Sixtus IV authorised Bishop Beauchamp to remove them in 1478 to St. George’s.¹ (The advowson of North Marston had previously been acquired by St. George’s.) The value of the shrine to the college is indicated by the fact that at the Reformation £500 a year was lost from the offerings at the shrine. Shorne does not seem to have been other than an ordinary parish priest who possessed certain powers of exorcism. A popular rhyme about him described him as

“Master John Shorne, gentleman born,
Who conjured the devil into a boot”.

It is not without interest that, apart from the Cross Gneth, the greatest shrines of St. George’s were of two men, who, however estimable, had not been canonised by the Church. The veneration of relics was indeed very largely a popular practice and its worst superstitions denounced by the Reformers were probably little less offensive to the conservatives who later at Trent firmly insisted on the removal of spurious relics. To-day Roman Canon Law directs Bishops to remove relics that are not authentic² and pronounce the penalty of excommunication on those who knowingly exhibit a false relic.³

¹ W. Sparrow-Simpson has described his cult in Journal of the British Archaeological Association, Vol. XXIII (1867), pp. 256-8. See also Coulton, Five Centuries of Religion, i, 545; V. C. H. Bucks, sub. Marston, and Archaeologica Cantiana, XIII, 115. Dr. Maynard Smith in Pre-Reformation England, p. 170, remarks “When we are told that he struck the ground with a stick and discovered a spring, we suspect that he was a water diviner with a hazel twig. When we find that people who were troubled with agues and skin diseases sought his shrine, we imagine that in his lifetime he dosed his parishioners”. And possibly the conjuring the devil into a boot signified a gout cure! (ibid.)
² Canon 1284.
³ Canon 2326.
THE WILL OF THOMAS BEAUFORT, DUKE OF EXETER

APPENDIX E

THE WILL OF THOMAS BEAUFORT, DUKE OF EXETER
(See pp. 134, 138, 170 above)


... Item lego ad honorem Dei omnipotentis Beate Marie semper Virginis matris sue, Sancti Georgii martiris et omnium sanctorum eius ecclesie collegiali de Wyndesore meam maximam crucem de argento deaurato cum armis meis super eandem. Item lego eidem ecclesie duas pelves de argento deaurato cum Nativitate Domini et Annunciacione Beate Marie anamillatas in medio. Item lego eidem ecclesie unum par turribulorum de argento deaurato. Item lego eidem ecclesie unum vestimentum integrum rubei coloris melius quod habeo de panno velveto aureo id est unam casulam cum ij dalmaticis, ij albis, ij amictis, ij stolis, ij manipulis, ij towaillis cum toto ornamento pro altari et uno corporas caas, uno panno pro pulpeto, ij capis cum omnibus ceteris capis rubeis de panno aureo. Item lego eidem ecclesie meliorem calicem cum patena quam habeo de argento deaurato cum angelisthurificantibus supra pedem eiusdem cum ji bus melioribus cruettis pro vino et aqua de argento deaurato.

(Register pp. 357-8)

TRANSLATION:

... Also I bequeath to the honour of God almighty, Blessed Mary ever Virgin His mother, Saint George the Martyr and of All Saints of His Collegiate Church of Windsor, my greatest silver-gilt cross with my arms on the sun. Also I bequeath to the same church two silver gilt basins with the Nativity of the Lord and the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary enamelled in the middle. Also I bequeath to the same church one pair of thuribles of silver gilt. Also I bequeath to the same church one whole vestment of red colour the best that I have, of velvet cloth-of-gold, that is, one chasuble, with two dalmatics, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three maniples, two towels, with all the hangings for the altar and one corporal-case, one cloth for the pulpit, six copes, with all the other copes of red cloth-of-gold. Also I bequeath to the same church the best chalice with a paten that I have, of silver-gilt, with angels burning incense above the foot of the same, with two better cruets for wine and water of silver-gilt.

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APPENDIX F

Extracts from "The Manuscripts, St. George's Chapel, Windsor", by Dr. M. R. James


(In 1612 Sir Thomas Bodley persuaded the Windsor Chapter to present seventy of its manuscripts to his new library at Oxford. They are still there and Dr. James identified them as follows. His list serves as a partial Inventory of St. George’s Library at the opening of the seventeenth Century.)

THE GIFT OF MANUSCRIPTS TO THE BODLEIAN, 1612

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. in Summary Catalogue</th>
<th>Library No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Binding</th>
<th>Provenance</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Press Mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Bodl. 132</td>
<td>Aug. de fide ad Petrum, etc.</td>
<td>Old XIIIth Century</td>
<td>Written at Robertsbridge, a Cistercian monastery in Sussex, pledged at Oxford in the XIV Cy. and acquired by Bp. Grandison</td>
<td>XIIIth</td>
<td>BG</td>
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<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Bodl. 86</td>
<td>Ambr. Hexaemeront</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td>&quot;Windsor&quot;</td>
<td>XII</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Bodl. 133</td>
<td>Allegorie utriusque Testament, etc. Praepositivus</td>
<td>Old XV</td>
<td></td>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>&quot;CX&quot;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Dr. James wrote "The press-marks of the Windsor Library consisted of a couple of letters of the alphabet for each volume; they seem to have been arranged in alphabets running AA, AB, etc., BA, BB, etc. They are written in the books in curious straggling Gothic capitals, usually followed by an odd little 'squiggle'. Not all the marks are by the same hand. An examination of the list will show that we have representatives of the alphabets beginning with A, B, C, D, E, F, G, J, K, M, O, S, V, and Mr. Madan has remarked that Bibles and glossed books are found in A, Augustine in B, other Fathers in CD (Gregory being conspicuous in C), minor theology in E-O. The second letter of the pair should designate its place in the class; thus AM, which contains the Minor Prophets glossed, would be the twelfth book in class A. But the arrangement was not quite so simple as this; if the Lucan at Leyden (marked AT) is really a Windsor book, class A was not confined to Bibles; and the two volumes of Augustine on the Psalms at Cambridge, which must have stood together, are marked AB, BB. I am afraid we have not sufficient data for explaining the sequence of the press marks. The library was probably fitted with desks projecting from one or both side walls, with books lying on the top, and standing in shelves below, all chained. The bindings had two holes for chain clamps at the foot of the book, and there are usually some dirted pages, as if they had been left lying open." (P. 56 of the article by Dr. James.)
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<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Bodl. 141</td>
<td>Albertus Parua Naturalia</td>
<td>Old XV, Bound at Oxford</td>
<td>Hexham Priory (Northumberland) B.III1 in red, but not right for Titchfield Monastery Missenden an Augustinian House in Bucks Oseney Abbey, Oxford 1616.</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>Bodl. 269</td>
<td>Aug. in Ps. ci-cl</td>
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<td>DR</td>
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<td>2005</td>
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<td>Hugo de Sacramentis</td>
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<td>A Gloucestershire document in it</td>
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<td>2033</td>
<td>Bodl. 208</td>
<td>Hist. Scholastica</td>
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<td>Written at Rouen, label &quot;ex dono Illustrius, reg. Edwardi quantu&quot;</td>
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<td>? dP.</td>
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<td>1034</td>
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<td>Sermones</td>
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<td>2111</td>
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<td>Bodl. 386</td>
<td>Jeron. in Jesu Naue Aug. de adult. conjug.</td>
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<td>(Must be the book described in the Register as Magister Historiarum but has no Windsor marks.)</td>
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<td>Bodl. 453</td>
<td>Exp. Symboli et Mandat. Th. Dockyng</td>
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<td>R. de S. Victore Rufinus, etc.</td>
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<td>Herenues Natalis</td>
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<td>Origen in Matth. Martilogium Gemma Anime' Aurora</td>
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<td>2702</td>
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<td>Pet. Lomb in Psalmos Aug de sermone Domini Ambr. de off. Hildebert de Missa, etc.</td>
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<td>Respond for S. Valeria (Limoges)</td>
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<td>S. Thomas c. Gentiles Verbum abbreu:</td>
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<td>Old XV</td>
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1 Dr. James adds (op. cit. p. 69), "There is no evidence and not much probability that any of the books were written at Windsor; they were all bought or given, and many of them came from monastic and other libraries which were yet in being, most likely, when Windsor got the books. The explanation of this is that large numbers of duplicates were in circulation in the last years of monasticism, particularly at the Universities. Monks studying there were supplied with books from the mother-houses, and these were often pledged to the University 'chests', and ultimately sold, unless redeemed, by the stationers".
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