

XXIV. *Observations on the Origin and History of the Badge and Mottoes of Edward Prince of Wales. By Sir NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, G.C.M.G., in a Letter addressed to HUDSON GURNEY, Esq., F.R.S., Vice-President.*

Read 29th January, and 5th February, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR,

Torrington Square, 1st January, 1846.

So much interest has been felt in the origin and history of the *Badge and Mottoes* of the Prince of Wales—THE OSTRICH FEATHERS, “*Ich Dien*” and “*Houmout*,” that they have been treated of by many able antiquaries; from the learned Camden in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Messrs. Nichols,^a Willement,^b and Planché,^c in the present day.

Great obscurity, nevertheless, still exists on the subject; and having discovered many facts which were unknown to those writers, I have been induced to collect all the information that can be found on the Badge and Mottoes, and to submit the present statement to you, that it may, if you think fit, be laid before the Society of Antiquaries.

The popular account of the adoption of the Ostrich Feathers by Edward the Black Prince as his Badge, is thus stated by Sandford, when speaking of the Battle of Cressy:—“Among many eminent persons which died that day on the French part, John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia, fell by the conquering hand of Prince Edward, who deplumed his casque of those Ostrich Feathers, which in memory of this victory became his Cognizance, sometimes using one Feather, sometimes three (as appeareth in his Seals and on his Tomb), with scrolls containing this Motto, ICH DIEN, that is, I SERVE: John King of Bohemia meaning thereby, that he served the French King in his wars, and was his stipendiary. Others make it Prince Edward’s Device, alluding to the words of the Apostle, that ‘the heir, while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant;’ and this is the more probable

^a Archæologia, vol. xxix. and Gentleman’s Magazine, N.S. vol. xvii.

^b Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 45.

^c History of British Costume, p. 139, *et seq.*

conjecture, seeing that the Feathers and this Motto have ever since been borne by our Princes of Wales, heirs apparent to the Kings of this Realm, with the addition (by the more modern) of a Coronet, within which they are encircled. Nor were these Feathers and Motto so confined to the direct line of these Princes, but that they have been made use of as a Device (with due distinctions) by collateral branches, both of the Royal House of Lancaster and York: evidence their Seales, exhibited in several places of this History, upon which the Feathers and Scrolls are delineated.”^d In the margin Sandford cites, “Tho. Walsingham, p. 166, n. 48,” and “Camden’s Remains, p. 214.”

Walsingham does not, however, allude to the Ostrich Feathers or Motto; but Camden (who is the earliest writer that is known to have mentioned either) says, in the first Edition of the “Remains:”—

“The victorious Black Prince his son used sometimes one Feather, sometimes three, in token of his speedy execution in all his services; as the Posts, in the Roman times, were *Pterophori*, and wore feathers to signify their flying post-haste. But the tradition is, that he won them at the battle of Poitiers, whereunto he adjoined this old English word, *Ec Den*, (*Thegn*), that is, I SERVE, according to that of the Apostle, ‘the heir, while he is a child, differeth nothing from a servant.’ These feathers were an ancient ornament of military men, as is evident by that of Virgil—

“‘Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ;’^e

and were used by this Prince before the time of Canoy Chan, the Tartarian, who, because his life was saved by an owl, would have his people wear their feathers, from whom Haithon fableth, that the people of Europe received first the use of feathers.^f” In the next edition^g of the “Remains,” however, Camden made material alterations in the above statement. After the words, “sometimes three in token,” he added, “as some say;”—for “the tradition is,” he substituted “but the truth is:”—and instead of “he won them at the battle of Poitiers,” he said, “he won them at the battle of Cressy from John King of Bohemia.” The change from “the *tradition* is” to “the *truth*

^d Sandford’s Genealogical History of the Kings of England, p. 182.

^e “Æn. x. 187.”

^f Camden’s Remains, Ed. 1605, p. 161.

^g Ed. 1614, p. 214. Ed. 1629, p. 179. Ed. 1637, by Philpot, and ed. 1674, p. 451.

is," would justify the belief that Camden had discovered some evidence on the subject; and if so, it is to be regretted that he did not cite his authority for so positive an assertion, because none whatever has been alluded to by any subsequent writer.

There is consequently no *contemporary* authority for the popular history of the Badge and Motto; nor any earlier written account of either, than that of Camden.^h

I shall now proceed to notice all the contemporary and other early evidence on the subject that has been found, consisting of written statements, seals, and paintings, whence it must, I apprehend, be inferred that the Badge and Mottoes had a very different origin from that which popular opinion has attributed to them.

The first time the Feathers are mentioned in any Record,ⁱ is in an Indenture (not hitherto known) witnessing that Sir Henry de Wakefeld, late Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, had delivered to . . . de Mulsho, his successor in that office, at Windsor, on the 24th of October, in the . . . year of the reign of

^h In the following passage, Randle Holme, in the unpublished part of his "Academy of Armorie" in the Harleian MS. 2035 (cited by Mr. Willement), attributes the Feathers and Motto to a very different, but, it is presumed, equally erroneous, source, though he has ingeniously contrived to *combine* the *two* traditions. "The Ensigne of the auntcient Brittaines or Welsh was three Ostrich Feathers white, which they used upon all their warlike colours. But when they were subdued, and brought under the Saxon English government and lawes, and that the King of England's eldest sou was made the hereditary Prince of Wales, the Prince still retained the Badge of THE FEATHERS, adding thereunto the Prince's Crown, and the Motto ICH DIEN, which is as much as to say, I SERVE; signifying thereby that though he be a Prince in his own Country, yet he is but a Subject to the Crowne of England," (f. 149.) In another part of the same MS., Randle Holme adds, "But this much let me inform you, that this bearing was after altered by the valiant Edward Prince of Wales, who, after the battle of Cressy, wherein he slew the King of Bohemia, and tooke the Crowne from his head, added the same to his three Feathers, with the Motto aforesaid, which the Princes of Wales of the English line have ever since so borne it." "Unfortunately for Randle Holmes' hypothesis," says Mr. Willement, "we have no contemporary example of the Feathers being used by the Princes of Wales before the Black Prince, nor of the Coronet which now combines the plume previous to the time of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward the Sixth."—Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 48.

ⁱ In a careful examination of all the Wardrobe Accounts, from the reign of King Edward the Third to that of King Henry the Eighth, made a few years since for the History of the Order of the Garter, my attention was constantly directed to the *Ostrich Feathers*, as well as to all notices of any *other Badges and Mottoes*.

King Edward the Third, the plate therein mentioned. The date of the year no longer exists, but it must have been after the 43rd Edward III. 1369. The Roll^k commences with a list of plate belonging to the King, some articles of which were marked with the Arms of England and France quarterly; others with a leopard, others with a fleur-de-lis, others with a rose, others with a crowned E, others with both a leopard and a fleur-de-lis, and others with the Arms of England and France per pale.

The second membrane of the Roll is entitled the "Queen's Plate,"—"Vesselamenta Reginae," which title, and the fact that all the articles, if marked at all, were marked with *her* Arms, or *her* Initial, are very important to this inquiry.

The first entry on this membrane is of a pair of silver basins, gilt entirely within and without, and enamelled at the bottom with the Arms of England and France quarterly.

Then follow :—

A silver ewer marked on the handle with an escutcheon of the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

A pair of large basins, silver gilt, and enamelled at the bottom with an escutcheon of the Lady the Queen Mother, given by her to Lord Lionel, *i. e.* given by Isabella the Queen Dowager to her grandson Lionel of Antwerp, third son of King Edward the Third, afterwards Duke of Clarence.

Three basins, silver gilt, marked with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

A silver ewer, marked on the handle with an escutcheon of the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

A pair of basins, silver gilt, and enamelled on the bottom with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

A salt cellar, silver gilt, in the shape of an elephant, bearing a crenelled castle, with five standards of divers Arms standing on the crenelles of the same castle.

Fifteen silver spoons, one of which is gilt and not marked, and fourteen of silver not gilt, marked outside with the letter **p**.

^j This date is ascertained by one of the items being, "Fourteen dishes of silver, newly made by the wife of Thomas de Hassey, *in the year 43*, marked on the edges with the Arms of England and France quarterly."

^k A literal copy of the Roll will be found in the APPENDIX, No. I.

Four silver cups, marked at the bottom with an escutcheon of the Arms of England and Hainault, party.

Five cups, silver gilt, without covers, marked with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

Various basins of silver gilt, cups, and other articles, all marked with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

Three silver dishes chased, marked at the bottom with the Arms of England and France, and Hainault, party.

Four silver dishes chased, marked on the edges with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

Several dishes of silver, marked on the edges with an escutcheon of the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

A dish which was restored by John Chichester.

Five silver salt-cellars, marked on the edge with the letter **¶**.

Six silver salt-cellars, marked on the edge with the Arms of England and Hainault, party.

A large dish for the alms of the Queen, silver gilt, and enamelled at the bottom with a *black escutcheon with Ostrich Feathers*.

A silver pot, gilt outside, with two handles, for the said alms of the said Queen.

A salt-cellar of silver gilt, with three doves, six butterflies, and six images of gold; and under the doves one crystal, with eleven escutcheons of the Arms of England and France, quarterly.

A salt-cellar of silver gilt, and enamelled in the shape of a falcon, standing on a perch, enamelled with divers Arms.

A vessel of silver gilt, enamelled with two castles.

Two cloths of diaper, of one suit on a red ground, with winged lions and a peacock of gold, with green leaves and buds.

Similar cloths of blue, with gold lions and dragons, and purple flowers and buds.

Two silver drinking-pots, marked on the covers with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

Two large silver dishes for "entremets," marked on the edges with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

Various dishes of silver, marked on the edges with the Arms of England and Hainault, quarterly.

It thus appears that, with the exception of a silver dish given to Prince Lionel by his grandmother, *all* the Queen's plate, if marked, either bore her Consort's Arms (as well before, as after he assumed the Arms of France); or, his Arms *quartered or impaled with her own*; or, the initial of her name, Philippa; except an alms-dish, which was marked with *a sable escutcheon, charged with Ostrich Feathers.*

The piece of plate on which the Feathers are, for the *first* time, found, is not said to have been given to her, or to have belonged to any of her Sons, which would probably have been the case, if it had been a gift from her Son the Prince of Wales, or from any other person; and the inference from all these facts is, that, like the Arms of Hainault, and like the initial letter **P**, the Ostrich Feathers in a sable shield *belonged to Queen Philippa*, either as a Badge of her Family, or as Arms borne in right of some territories appertaining to her House.

The next, and the most remarkable notices of the Ostrich Feathers occur in the Will of Edward the Black Prince, dated on the 7th of June 1376. He directed that his body should be buried in Canterbury Cathedral, and that there should be placed around his Tomb twelve laton escutcheons, each a foot high; in six of which should be "*our entire Arms,*" and in the six others, *Ostrich Feathers*; and that upon each escutcheon should be written, that is to say, upon those of our Arms, *and upon the others with Ostrich Feathers, "Houmout."* The Prince then desired that an effigy of himself should be placed on the Tomb, "*fully armed for war, with our Arms quarterly,*"^m "with

^m "Et voloms qe entour la ditte tombe soient dusze escuchons de laton, chacun de la largesse d'un pie, dont les syx seront de noz Armes entiers, *et les autres six des plumes d'ostruce*; et qe sur chacun escuchon soit escript, c'est assavoir sur cellez de noz Armez, et sur les autres des plumes d'ostruce, *Houmout*, et paramont la tombe soit fait un tablement de laton suzorrez, de largesse et longure meisme la tombe, sur quele nouz voloms q'un ymage d'ov'eigne leve de latoun suzorrez soit mys en memorial de nous, tout armez de fier de guerre de nous Armes quartillez, et le visage mie, ove notre heaume du Leopard mys dessous la teste de l'ymage; et volons qe sur n're tombe, en lieu ou lon le purra plus clerement lire et veoir, soit escripte ce qe ensuit en la maner qe sera mielz aviz a mes executours." Then follows the well-known inscription on the Tomb.—Nichols's Royal Wills p. 67.

our Crest of the Leopard put under the head of the effigy," together with the inscription which is recited in his Will. He also desired that his corpse should be taken through the City of Canterbury as far as the Priory; that "two war horses, covered with our Arms, and two men armed in our Arms and in our Crests," should precede his corpse; that is to say, "the one for War, with our entire Arms quarterly, and the other for Peace, with our Badge of Ostrich Feathers, with four Banners of the same suite;" and that each of those who bore the said Banners should have on his head a hat with our Arms; and that he "who shall be armed for War, shall have an armed man carrying after him a black Pennon with Ostrich Feathers."ⁿ The Prince, among various bequests, gave to the Church of Canterbury his hangings of Ostrich Feathers of black tapestry, having a red border with swans with ladies' heads, that is to say, a dorser and eight pieces for the sides and two bankers.^o He desired that his Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral should be ornamented with his Arms in divers places, "and likewise with our Badge of Ostrich Feathers."^p In giving the remainder of his vestments to St. Nicholas' Chapel, in Wallingford Castle, he excepted "a blue vestment with gold roses, and Ostrich Feathers."^q He gave to his son^r Richard, (afterwards King Richard the Second,) the hanging of arras "du pas de Saladyn," also the worsted hangings embroidered with

ⁿ "Et volons qe a quele heure qe notre corps soit amenez parmy la ville de Cantirbirie tantq' a la priorie, q' deux destrez covertz de nos armez, et deuz homez armez en nos armez et en nos heaumes, voient devant dit n're corps, c'est assavoir l'un pur la guerre de noz armez entiers quartellez, et l'autre pur la paix de noz bages des plumes d'ostruce, ove quatre baneres de mesme la sute, et qe chacun de ceux q' porteront les ditz baneres ait sur sa teste un chapeau de noz armes; et qe celi qe sera armez pur la guerre ait un home armez portant apres li un penon de noir ove plumes d'ostruce."—Nichols's Royal Wills, p. 68.

^o "Item noz donnons et devisons notre sale des plumes d'ostruce de tapiterie noir et la bordure rouge ove cignes ove testez de dames, c'est assavoir un dossier, et huyt pieces pur les costs, et deux banqueres, a la dit eglise de Canterbire."—Ibid. p. 69.

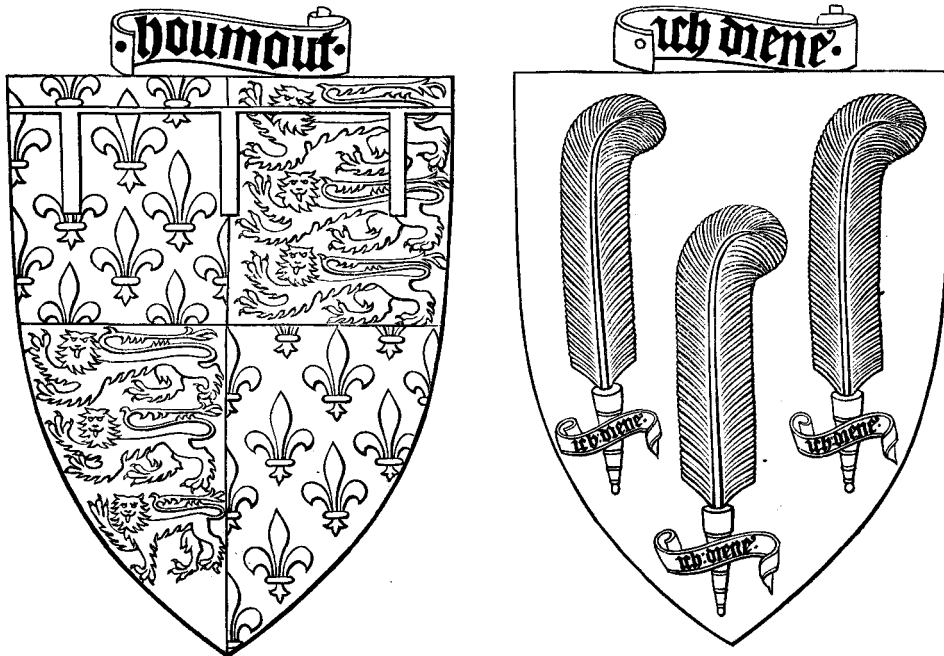
^p "Et auxi de noz Bages dez plumes d'ostruce."—Ibid. p. 71.

^q "Horspris toutesfois le vestement blu avec rosez d'or a plumes d'ostruce." Ibid. p. 72.

^r By his Will, the Black Prince gave a silk bed, with all thereto belonging, to Sir Roger de Clarendon, who, according to Sandford, p. 189, was the Prince's natural son, and bore for his Arms "Or, on a bend sable three Ostrich feathers argent, the quills transfixed through as many scrolls of the first;" but according to a Roll of Arms, compiled in the reign of King Richard the Second, printed by Mr. Willement, "Monsr. Roger de Clarendon" bore Gules, a bend Or.

mermaids, and the border paly red and black, embroidered with swans with ladies' heads, and *with Ostrich Feathers*.^s

It is particularly deserving of attention, that, although the Prince does not anywhere mention the Motto "**Ich Dien**" in his Will, and although he expressly directed that the word "**Houmout**" should be placed over *all* the escutcheons on his Tomb, as well those containing his Arms, as those containing the Feathers, yet "**Houmout**" occurs *only* over the shields containing his Arms; and that over the shields with *Ostrich Feathers* "**Ich Diene**" is not only placed, but upon the quill of each of the Feathers is an escroll charged with the same words;—



That the Black Prince did use the Motto **Ich Dien** as well as **Houmout** is, however, placed beyond dispute by a very remarkable piece of evidence

^s "Item nous donons et devisons a n're dit filz la sale darras du pas de Saladyn et auxi la sale de worstede embroudez avec mermyns de mier, et la bordure de rouge et de noir pales et embroudez de cignes avec testes de dames *et de plumes d'ostruce*." Ibid. pp. 72, 73. It is said by Mr. Willement, on the authority of the Lansdowne MS. 932, that there were formerly in the Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, two shields, one with the Black Prince's Arms, and the other *sable, six Ostrich Feathers erect, argent, 3, 2, and 1, each fixed on a scroll or, inscribed ICH DIEN*, and that a shield similarly charged once stood in a window of the south aisle, in St. Olave's church, in the Old Jewry. *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 47.

which, though known to Anstis,^t has never before been published, and for which I am indebted to my learned friend Mr. Hardy. On the 25th of April 1370, the Prince issued a Warrant under his Privy Seal, dated from the City of Angoulesme, in which he styled himself "Edward, eldest son of the King of France and England, Prince of Aquitaine and of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Chester, Lord of Biscay, and of Castre d'Ordiales," and addressed to Sir Richard de Stafford, Sir Piers de L and John de Henxworth, granting to John de Esquet for his good services, fifty marks per annum out of his Exchequer of Chester by the Chamberlain thereof, and commanding the said John de Henxworth to issue Letters Patent for the same under the Seal in his custody. At the bottom of this Warrant,^u and probably in the Prince's own hand, is this extraordinary addition :

This signature is the more remarkable from being the only known instance in which the Black Prince signed any instrument whatever ; for, although there are, it is believed, some documents of the period which were signed by French Princes, and although early in the reign of King Henry the Fourth on Privy Seal Warrants are the words "De par le Roy,"^v and in the same reign the Letters of the Prince of Wales were sometimes superscribed "De par le Prince,"^w but not in the autograph of the King or Prince, yet the practice did not prevail in England in the time of Edward the Third. Nor is there any other example of a Motto being used, instead of the words "De par le Roi," or "De par le Prince," or instead of the name, or the initials, except in two Letters from the Earl of Northumberland to King Henry the Fourth, one in June 1403, and the other in January 1405, which^x are signed "Matathias." It was, however, usual to describe eminent persons in satirical or political verses by their Badges.

^t Anstis' MSS. "Officers of Arms," in the College of Arms, vol. iii. pp. 206, 207.

^u Original in the Tower. See a copy of the Warrant in APPENDIX, No. II. The Warrant was cancelled on the 8th of August, 4 Ric. II. 1380, because the King had granted to the said John de Esquet twenty pounds a year for life out of the County of Chester.

^v Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. i. pp. 128, 129, *et seq.*

^w Ibid. pp. 231, 232.

^x Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. i. p. 205, vol. ii. p. 103.

The Will of the Black Prince shews that the Feathers were a *Badge*, and not *Armorial Ensigns*, as he twice calls them "*our Badge*;" and it is also manifest that they were never used as his *Crest*.

A material inference, with relation to the supposed warlike origin of the *Plume*, may be drawn from that document, namely, that the *Badge* was wholly unconnected with *War*, inasmuch as the man and horse who were to precede his corpse "for *Peace*" were to wear his *Badge of Ostrich Feathers*, while the man and horse "for *War*," wearing his *Arms* quarterly, was to be followed by another man armed, carrying a *black Pennon charged with Ostrich Feathers*. The meaning of these directions probably was, that one horse and one man should represent the Prince as equipped for *War*, and that the other horse and man should represent him equipped for *Jousts and Tournaments*.

In further refutation of the tradition which assigns the *Feathers* to the *Battle of Cressy*, it is material to observe, that the *Crest* of *John King of Bohemia*, who fell at *Cressy*, was two wings of a *Vulture* semée of *linden*



leaves of gold expanded, and *not a Plume of Ostrich Feathers.*^y An Ostrich is said to have been the Badge of the Emperor Charles the Fourth, King of Bohemia, son of John King of Bohemia, who was slain at Cressy; and it was undoubtedly the Badge of his daughter Anne, Consort of King Richard the Second.^z Queen Philippa's grandmother was the sister of Henry Count of Luxemburgh, great-grandfather of the Emperor Charles the Fourth; and if, as there is reason to suppose, an Ostrich was the ancient Badge of that House, the Ostrich Feathers borne by Queen Philippa and Her sons may have been derived from that source.

^y See his Seals in "Olivarii Vredii Sigilla, Genealogia et Historia Comitum Flandriæ," vol. i. pp. 63, 64, and the Observations on the Heraldic Devices on the Effigies of Richard the Second and his Consort Anne of Bohemia, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. who quotes a Flemish poem cited by Baron Reiffenberg in his recent edition of Barante's History of the Dukes of Burgundy, in which the Crest of John King of Bohemia is thus described as two wings of a Vulture, besprinkled with linden leaves of gold:

"Twee ghiers vlogelen daer aen geleyt
Die al vol bespringelt zyn
Met linden bladeren guld fyn;
Met es, als ick mercken can,
Van Behem coninck Jan."

^z Queen Anne, the first Consort of Richard the Second, is represented on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, wearing a dress richly embroidered with Ostriches (standing on a mound, ducally gorged and chained, and having in the beak a nail), a peculiarly formed knot, and the initials R. and A. each surmounted by a crown. See the Plates in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. and Mr. John Gough Nichols's interesting remarks on the subject. An Ostrich was also worn pendant to the Collar of the Queen's livery;—"Item i. coler de la livere de la Roigne que Dieux assoille ove un *Ostriche*," &c. "Item j. autre hanape appelle Gryppeshey, le hanape et le coverecle d'un sort, ove deuz peez d'argent ennoze, et en les foncez dedeins le ditz hanape et coverecle d'un sort ove deux peez d'argent ennoze, et en les foncez dedeins le ditz hanape et coverecle steiantz, deux *Ostriches* blanks, steant sur un vert terage, coronez, et sur le summet les Armes du Roy." Mr. Nichols' hypothesis respecting the Ostrich Feathers is, that "the Bohemian King, who was a relation of Queen Anne no more distant than her paternal grandfather, may very probably have used the Badge of an Ostrich, as well as his son the Emperor Charles, the Queen's father; and that the Prince, upon his victory over this Monarch, who, from such a Badge, would be called the Ostrich, possibly adopted the conceit that the feathers of the conquered bird formed an emblematical trophy very significant of his success. Such a conjecture may be the more acceptable from accommodating itself with the received tradition respecting the field of Crecy, and may therefore be adopted, unless it should appear that the Feather, (which we also find borne by the brothers of the Black Prince,) was used by our English Princes before that event, which, I confess, I think not improbable."

The only other contemporary evidence of the usage of the Feathers in the reign of King Edward the Third, are SEALS. Upon neither the Great Seal of that Monarch, nor upon the only Seal of his Consort, in Sandford's "Genealogical History of the Kings of England," is the Ostrich Feather. There is, however, one Seal of King Edward the Third, on which *Feathers* are introduced, namely, a Seal which is inscribed on the obverse, "S. EDWARDI REGIS ANGLIE ET FRANCIE," and on the reverse, "PRO LANIS ET COREIS LIBERANDIS." The obverse contains a shield charged with the Arms of France and England, quarterly, and on each side of the shield is a *Feather* rudely engraved. On the reverse are three lions passant guardant, not placed in an escutcheon.^a



The Seals of the Black Prince afford some, but by no means satisfactory information. Eight different Seals have been found, and they may be thus described :—

I. A large Seal, having on one side the effigy of the Prince on horseback in armour, the shield and trappings of his horse charged with the Arms of England, differenced by a label of five points, and inscribed "S. EDWARDI ILLUSTRIS REGIS ANGLIE FILII." On the other side is a large shield of the Arms of England, and a label of five points, inscribed "EDWARDUS PRINCEPS WALLIE, COMES CESTRIE, ET CORNUBIÆ ;"^b but there are *not any Feathers on it*.

II. A small Seal, attached to a deed dated on the 16th of July, 28 Edw. III. 1354, inscribed "SIGILL. EDWARDI FILII REGIS ANGLIE COMITIS CESTRIE," and having a shield of the Arms of England, differenced by a label ;^c but there are *not any Feathers* on it.

III. The Prince's Great Seal for the Duchy of Aquitaine, engraved in Sand-

^a A cast, Nos. 147, 148, is in the British Museum.

^b A cast in the possession of Mr. Doubleday, from the original in the Archives du Royaume, Paris.

^c *Ibid.* in the Augmentation Office.

ford's Genealogical History,^d on the reverse of which the Prince is represented seated under a canopy, and *a large Ostrich Feather, with a scroll on the quill, is introduced on each side of him, with the letter E over one, and the letter P over the other Feather.*

IV. A small Seal, also engraved by Sandford^e, containing a helmet, the crest, and a shield charged with the Arms of France and England quarterly, differenced by a label, *and having on each side of the helmet an Ostrich Feather on a scroll.*

V. The Seal represented in the annexed engraving, which is attached to a deed in the Augmentation Office, dated on the 19th of July, 37 Edw. III. 1362, and which exactly resembles the Seal last mentioned, except that there is *not a scroll* on the Feathers.



VI. A small Seal, also in the Augmentation Office, very like Nos. IV. and V. except that it has *no Feathers.*

VII. A Seal^f without helmet or crest, and having a shield with the Arms of France and England quarterly, but *no Feathers.*

VIII. Another small Seal, containing a shield of the Arms of France and England, and a label of three points, *between two small Feathers, without scrolls.*

As it consequently appears that the Feathers were omitted on some of the Prince of Wales's Seals, which were engraved *after* the year 1346, no inference in favour of the supposed connection of the Badge with the Battle of Cressy can be drawn from the omission of the Feathers on the Seal, (No. I.) which was certainly engraved before that event.

It will now be shown that the Ostrich Feathers were borne, with a slight

^d P. 125, and a cast from the original in the Archives du Royaume, Paris.

^e P. 125.

^f There is a drawing of this Seal in the Cottonian MS. Julius C. VII. where it is said to have been attached to a deed in the 45th Edw. III. 1371.

^g From a cast of the original in the Archives du Royaume, Paris.

difference^h, by some of the other, if not by all, the Sons of King Edward the Third, besides the Prince of Wales; but it must first be observed that the Prince's widow, JOAN PRINCESS OF WALES, by her Will in 1385, bequeathed to her son Prince Richard a new bed of red velvet, *embroidered with Ostrich Feathers of silver*, and leopards' heads of gold, with branches and leaves of silver.ⁱ

Of the Arms or Badges of LIONEL DUKE OF CLARENCE, the second Son of King Edward the Third, who died in 1368, no contemporary evidence has been discovered.

JOHN OF GAUNT DUKE OF LANCASTER, the third Son, and his descendants, *all used the Ostrich Feathers*. By his Will, dated in 1398, he bequeathed to the altar of St. Paul's his large bed, of cloth of gold, powdered with gold roses, on pipes of gold, and in each pipe *two white Ostrich Feathers*;^k and a *sable shield* charged with *three Ostrich Feathers ermine, the quills and scrolls or*, together with a shield containing his Arms, were placed near his tomb, in a window of that Cathedral.^l There is now in the cloisters at Canterbury a remarkable boss of the Duke of Lancaster, in allusion to his title of King of Castile and Leon. On a Castle, or, is a shield argent, charged with a Lion rampant gules, the Arms of Leon. Two hands issue from behind the shield, and grasp the exterior part of the Castle. The whole is surrounded by *two Ostrich Feathers, each having a chain along the quill*; and at the bottom of the device is a Lion couchant, within a coronet.^m

No evidence has been discovered, that EDMOND OF LANGLEY, DUKE OF YORK, the fourth Son of King Edward the Third, bore the Ostrich feather; but, as shown hereafter, his son Richard Duke of York undoubtedly did so.

^h It is said in the Harl. MS. 304, f. 12, that "the Ostrich feather, silver, and pen gold, is the King's. The Ostrich feather, pen, and all silver, is the Prince's. The Ostrich feather, gold, the pen ermine, is the Duke of Lancaster's. The Ostrich feather, silver, and pen gobonné, is the Duke of Somerset's."

ⁱ "Item lego precarissimo filio meo Regi supradicto lectum meum de velvet rubrum novum operatum in broderia *cum pennis Ostric' argent'* et cum capitibus Leopardorum de auro, cum ramis et foliis argenteis." Nichols's Royal Wills, p. 78.

^k "Item jeo devise a la suisdit aultier du Seynt Poule mon graunt Iyt de drap' d'ore, le champ piers poudres des roses d'or mysés sur pipes d'or, et en chescun pipe deux plums d'Ostrich blankes." Nichols's Royal Wills, p. 149.

^l Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 244.

^m Engraved in Willement's Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, but more accurately in the Excerpta Cantiana, by the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, F.S.A.

THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, the youngest Son, used two Badges, one an *Ostrich Feather*, and the other a Swan, the latter being derived from his wife Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheirress of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.ⁿ Both these Badges occur on his Great Seal,^o the ground of which is diapered, and a Feather (without a scroll) and a Swan occur alternately in the compartments.

It will now be stated by what other descendants of King Edward the Third the Ostrich Feathers are known to have been borne, and with what peculiarities.

KING RICHARD THE SECOND, though he adopted a White Hart for his Badge, occasionally used the *Ostrich Feathers*. On his Seal in the first year of his reign, in the Augmentation Office, an *Ostrich Feather*, with a plain escroll attached, is placed on each side of the shield. In an illumination in the contemporary life of that Monarch, in which he is represented conferring knighthood upon his cousin Henry of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry the Fifth, an attendant bears a *Pennon azure, semée of Ostrich Feathers or*; and the caparisons of the King's horse, which are red, are ornamented with gold *Ostrich Feathers*.^p A Feather with the escroll also occurs at the end of the legend, on his Seal as Prince of Wales;^q and in the Accounts of the Great Wardrobe between 1383 and 1385, a gown embroidered with *Ostrich Feathers* is mentioned.^r In another Wardrobe Account,^s without date, a bed is described as of the largest size, embroidered *with a fret and white Ostrich Feathers*, with an escutcheon containing heads of Ladies and Feathers; "also a bed of the Prince, whom God assoil," with the Arms of Kent and Wake, and a White Hart in the centre of a circle; which tends to show that Richard the Second's favourite Badge of the White Hart was derived from his mother, Joan, daughter of Edmund Earl of Kent, by Margaret daughter and heiress of John Lord Wake.

King Richard granted "two Ostrich Feathers erect," together with the Arms of Edward the Confessor, to his cousin Thomas Moubray Duke of Norfolk, the

ⁿ See some remarks on a Swan as the Badge of the Earls of Hereford in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 196.

^o Engraved in Sandford's *Genealogical History*, p. 125.

^p Harleian MS. 1319; *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 30.

^q Sandford, p. 190.

^r Roll marked W.N. 1302, at Carlton Ride.

^s A fragment at Carlton Ride.

Earl Marshal;[†] and Gower, in his *Metrical Chronicle* called the “*Chronica Tripartita*,” describing various personages by their Badges, designates the Duke of Norfolk as “*Penna Coronata*.”^u In some remarkable Armorial bearings at Venice,^x which are supposed to have commemorated this Nobleman, who died in that City, *the Ostrich Feathers* are introduced, together with a Swan, a Collar of **SS**, and a Hart. The Feathers were also borne by his son, John Moubray, second Duke of Norfolk.^y

KING HENRY THE FOURTH, before his accession, used the Feathers in a very remarkable manner.^z The shield is divided, per pale: on the dexter side are the Arms of Edward the Confessor, differenced by a label of three points, impaled with his own Arms (France and England, quarterly, and a label of five points); and on the sinister side are the Arms of his wife, Mary de Bohun. On each side of the shield is *an Ostrich Feather, charged with four small*



[†] Cotton. MS. Julius C. vii. f. 238, on the authority of the Register of the Abbey of Newburgh. After stating the grant of the Dukedom of Norfolk to Thomas Earl of Nottingham, Earl Marshal: “*Et dedit eidem Thome ad portandum in sigillo et vexillo suis Arma Sancti Edwardi; Idcirco arma bipartita portavit, viz. Sancti Edwardi et Domini Marescalli Angliæ, cum duabus pennis strutionis erectis.*” See an engraving of his Seal in Vincent’s *Discoverie of Errors in Brooke’s Catalogue of Nobility*, p. 389, where two large Feathers encircle the Crest, and three Shields, one large containing the Arms of Edward the Confessor impaling those of Thomas of Brotherton, viz. England with a label of three points, between two escutcheons, one of the Arms of Moubray, the other also of the Arms of Moubray or Segrave, viz. a Lion rampant.

^u The *Chronica Tripartita* is printed in the Appendix to Gough’s *History of Pleshy*. Vide *Gentleman’s Magazine*, N. S. vol. xvii. p. 480.

^x *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. p. 387.

^y Sandford, p. 211.

^z Seal affixed to a Charter in the British Museum, (marked Addit. Charter, No. 5829) dated at Lempster on the 31st July, 23 Ric. II. 1399, wherein he is described as “*Henry Duc de Lancastre, Conte de Derby, de Nycole, de Leycestre, de Herford, et de Northampton, Seneschal d’Angleterre.*”

scrolls, the lowest scroll having the letters **So**, the next **ue**, the next **rey**, and the uppermost, **ne**, forming his Motto, **Sobereyne**.

After his Accession this Monarch continued to use the Feathers, as is shewn by his SECRETUM affixed to his Will, and now for the first time (it is believed) engraved,^a on which two Lions are placed couchant at the bottom of the Shield, each holding an Ostrich Feather with a scroll, but without any Motto. In a list of various Banners and Pennons in a Wardrobe Account^b of this or the preceding reign, the "*Pennon of the Feathers*" is mentioned.



KING HENRY THE FIFTH used the Feathers both before and after his accession. On his Seal, inscribed "S. HENRICI PRINCIPIS WALL. DUCIS AQUITAN. LANCASTR. CORNUB. COMITIS CEST." an *Ostrich Feather and scroll* (without any inscription) is placed in the mouth of a Swan on each side of the escutcheon;^c and on his Seal for the Duchy of Lancaster, inscribed "S. HENRICI DEI GRATIA REGIS ANGLIE ET HEREDIS REGNI FRAN' ET D'NI HIBERNIE PRO DUCATU LANCASTRÆ,"^d as well as on his Seal for the Office of the Coket for the Duchy of Cornwall, a *Feather and scroll* are introduced on each side of the shield, which, on the last-mentioned Seal, is surmounted by a Swan.^e His Great Seal^f as King exhibits, on the compartment on which his feet rest, three escutcheons, of which *the centre is charged with three Ostrich Feathers*, having a scroll on each: the escutcheon on the right contains the Arms of the Dukedom of Cornwall, "Argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, within a bordure sable, bezantée;" and the

^a From a drawing in a MS. in the College of Arms, obligingly communicated by Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

^b Roll marked T. G. 5068, now in the Repository at Carlton Ride.

^c Sandford, p. 239.

^d Engraved in the Surtees Society's volume on "The Priory of Finchale," p. 163.

^e Engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xcvi. p. 11 and p. 497.

^f Sandford, p. 239.

escutcheon on the left is charged with the Arms of the Earldom of Chester, "Azure, three garbs or."

There can be no doubt that KING HENRY THE SIXTH used the Feathers; for one of the dishes at his Coronation feast was "a frytour garnished with a leopard's head, and *ij estryche feders*;"^g and in a list of Banners and Pennons in a Wardrobe Account of the 33rd Henry VI. 1454—5, "*three Pennons of the Feathers of entretaille; five Pennons, beaten, of the Feathers*," and "*three hundred and nine Pensells of the Feathers*, are mentioned.^h A contemporary M.S. gives as the "King's Badges" "Sable, three Ostrich feathers argent, panned and labelled or;"ⁱ and Camden states that King Henry the Sixth bore *two* Feathers in saltire.^j

It may be here observed that the earliest notice that has been found of the Sovereign's present Motto, "DIEU ET MON DROIT," is in the 13th Hen. VI. 1435, when a gown embroidered with silver Crowns, and with the Motto "*Dieu et mon Droit*," is mentioned.^k His son Edward, Prince of Wales, certainly adopted the Feathers, as his Seal contains his Arms surmounted by a Swan; and on each side of the shield is a Feather and escroll.^l Moreover, according to Stow, when Edward the Fourth landed at Ravenspur, and pretended to claim only his Dukedom of York, and not the Crown, he "cried in every place, 'King Henry and Prince Edward,' wearing an Ostrich Feather, Prince Edward's livery."^m

An Ostrich Feather was also the Badge of the younger sons of King Henry the Fourth. It occurs with a scroll on the Seal of THOMAS DUKE OF CLARENCE, the second son.ⁿ On one Seal of JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD, the third son, inscribed "SIGILLUM JOHANNIS FILII HENRICI REGIS ANGLIÆ," an Ostrich Feather with *five scrolls*, containing on the first, **So**, on the second, **v**, on the third, **er**, on the fourth, **ei**, and on the fifth and uppermost, **ne**, i. e. **Sovereign**, is placed on each side of the shield.^o On another of his Seals

^g Cotton. MS. Julius, B. 1. printed in the *Chronicle of London*, pp. 168, 9.

^h This Wardrobe Account, for which I am indebted to Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. contains so many curious entries, that it will be given in the APPENDIX, No. III.

ⁱ Harleian MS. No. 6163.

^j *Remains*, Ed. 1605, p. 163.

^k Roll at Carlton Ride.

^l Sandford, p. 240.

^m *Annals*, p. 423.

ⁿ Cotton. MS. Julius C. vii. f. 147.

^o Engraved in "The Priory of Finchale," p. 162.

there are Ostrich Feathers in the same position, but charged with *three scrolls* without any inscription; ^p and the Feather also occurs, but with a *single scroll*, on his monumental tablet. ^q HUMPHREY DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, the youngest son of that Monarch, placed a shield *sable charged with three Ostrich Feathers, and scrolls*, surrounded by the Garter, and with his Supporters, in a window in Greenwich church. ^r The Feathers were likewise borne by some of the descendants of John of Gaunt and Katharine Swynford. On the Stall plate, as a Knight of the Garter, of JOHN BEAUFORT DUKE OF SOMERSET, about 1440, *an Ostrich Feather, the stem gobonné, argent and azure, fixed in a scroll or*, is placed on each side of the helmet; and a small Ostrich Feather and scroll occur on the Seal of MARGARET BEAUFORT COUNTESS OF RICHMOND, the mother of King Henry the Seventh. ^s

The House of York also used an Ostrich Feather for its Badge. EDWARD DUKE OF YORK, who was slain at Agincourt, in 1415 (eldest son of Edmond of Langley, fourth son of King Edward the Third,) not only introduced the Feather and scroll on his Seal, ^t but he also placed the Motto **Ich Dien** on the scroll; and by his Will he bequeathed to his wife Philippa his bed with Feathers and leopards, ^u his white and red tapestry, with garters, fetter-locks, and falcons, and his green bed embroidered with a circle. His brother RICHARD DUKE OF YORK bore the Feather and escroll, ^v but not the Motto, as did his son RICHARD DUKE OF YORK. ^w

The Badge does not occur on the Great Seal of KING EDWARD THE FOURTH, ^x and there is no proof that he ever used it. The Seal of his eldest son, EDWARD,

^p Sandford, p. 240.

^q Ibid. p. 306.

^r MS. Lansdowne 874, f. 115; copied in The Topographer, Feb. 1843, p. 59.

^s Sandford, p. 240.

^t Ibid. p. 352.

^u "Item je devise a ma tresamée compaignée Philippe mon lit de *plumes* et leopars ove l'apparail mes tapitz blancs et rouges au gartiers, lokers, et faucons, mon lit de vert embroude ove une compass," &c. Nichols's Royal Wills, p. 219.

^v See a sketch of his Seal in the 13 Hen. IV. and 2 Hen. V. in the Cotton. MS. Julius C. vii. f. 166 and 176.

^w See their Seals in Sandford, p. 232, and in the 23rd and 28th Hen. VI. in the Cotton. MS. Julius C. vii. f. 177.

^x In the Wardrobe Accounts of this Monarch, in 1480, is an entry of the delivery to Hastings Pursuivant of "ten Ostrich Feathers, each of which cost ten shillings" (p. 119), but in what way

(afterwards King Edward the Fifth,) as PRINCE OF WALES, represents the Ostrich Feather in a novel manner. On the obverse the Prince appears armed on horseback, his shield and the trappings of his horse charged with three Lions passant regardant in pale, their tails between their legs, being the Arms of North Wales, and a single *Ostrich Feather* is fixed on the horse's head. The ground is diapered fretté, having a rose on each fret, and in each of the compartments are an Ostrich Feather and label. On the reverse is a shield charged with the same Arms, surmounted by a Coronet, having on both sides of the shield a large *Ostrich Feather* erect, with an escroll containing the words ICH DIEN, and each Feather is held by a Lion.^y In the representation of King Edward the Fourth, his Queen and family, in the north window of the north transept of Canterbury Cathedral, the Prince of Wales is placed before a background of an arras hanging, per pale argent and vert, semé of *Ostrich Feathers*, each having a label charged with the motto *Ich Dien*.^z This Prince had a Pursuivant of Arms called "ICH DIEN," who was present at the translation of the body of Richard Duke of York in 1476,^a and who is expressly said to have attended another Ceremonial, "for the Prince."^b

The next occasion on which any notice of Ostrich Feathers occurs is in the account of materials issued for the Coronation of KING RICHARD THE THIRD, when Sir Thomas Tyrrell, the Master of the Horse, received sixteen yards of white and green velvet, bordered with eight yards of crimson cloth of gold, *garnished with Ostrich Feathers*.

they were to be used does not appear; probably, however, as an ornament of dresses. In the window of the Church of Netteswell in Essex, there were formerly, and which were apparently placed there in the early part of the reign of Edward the Fourth, some remarkable representations of the Ostrich Feather, namely, a border composed of five red and five blue Ostrich Feathers, having an escroll on each. From the information of Charles Winston, Esquire.

^y Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 579, where the *Arms* and Lions are erroneously stated to be those of *England*, and where the coronet is as erroneously called a "cap of maintenance!" The same Arms are enamelled on the hilt of the State Sword of the Earldom of Chester, which belonged to this Prince, and is now in the British Museum.

^z See a drawing made by Schnebbelie in 1789, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries. From the information of Albert Way, Esq. Director of the Society.

^a MS. marked M. xi. f. 108, in the College of Arms, where he is styled "HIC DIEN pour le Prince de Gales."

^b Anstis, MSS. in the College of Arms, vol. iii. f. 201, from the information of Sir Charles George Young, Garter.

The Ostrich Feathers were borne by ARTHUR PRINCE OF WALES, son of King Henry the Seventh. His Seal as Prince of Wales was precisely similar to that of Edward Prince of Wales, son of King Edward the Fourth above described, except that a cross occurs on the frets, instead of a rose; *three Feathers* are fixed on the horse's head instead of one, and the *Feather and label* on each side of the shield is supported by a Dragon, instead of a Lion.^c The Feathers, with various other Badges,—Roses, Portcullises, Fetterlocks and Falcons, Fleurs de lis, Pomegranates, and Roses en Soleil,—also frequently occur on his Tomb in Worcester Cathedral,^d sometimes singly, but in other places two Feathers are placed together; and in others three are united by an escroll.

The annexed engraving represents the Feathers and Motto in a novel but picturesque form, as they occur on stained glass, of the time of Henry the Eighth, in the Porter's Lodge, in the Tower of London.



After that period the Badge seems to have been considered to belong exclusively to the Sovereign's Eldest Son; and PRINCE EDWARD, afterwards King Edward the Sixth (but who was never Prince of Wales), used it in an

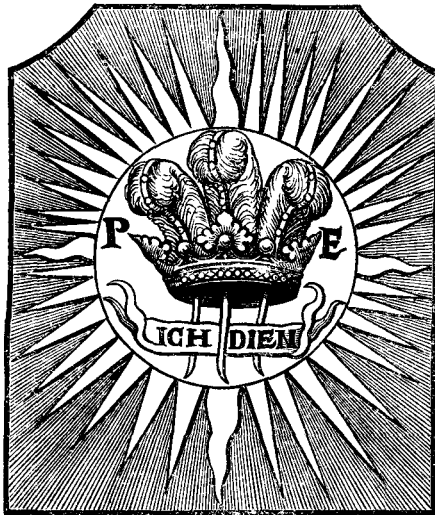
^c *Archæologia*, vol. xx. p. 579.

^d Sandford, p. 447.



unprecedented manner. In St. Dunstan's church, London, were the Arms of Henry the Eighth, having on the dexter side one of his Badges, and on the other a roundel, per pale sanguine and azure, within a wreath composed of leaves and roses, and charged with the letters E. P. Between the letters was a plume of *three Ostrich Feathers argent, penned or*, passing through a label, inscribed ICH DIEN—the Feathers being surmounted by the Prince's coronet.^e

Another, but somewhat similar example, occurs on a piece of glass ^f which



is supposed to have come from Reynold's Place, Horton Kirby, in Kent. On a circle argent, rayonated or, are *three Ostrich Feathers of the first, quilled of the second*, encircled by a gold coronet, between the letters P. E.; and beneath the Feathers is an escroll charged with the Motto ICH DIEN.

On the Seal of KING PHILIP AND QUEEN MARY for the Duchy of Lancaster is a shield of the Arms of the Duchy, having *on each side an Ostrich Feather and escroll*, one escroll being in-

scribed M. R., and the other D. L.^g

HENRY PRINCE OF WALES, son of King James the First, sometimes bore the Feathers like his predecessor, Arthur Prince of Wales; and on other occasions he placed the Feathers on a sun.^h

Since that period the usual manner of bearing the Feathers is as a Plume encircled by a coronet; and from ignorance of the real character of this ancient and beautiful Badge, it has sometimes been considered as the *Crest* of the Princes of Wales.

^e Lansdowne MS. 874, f. 97.

^f Now in the possession of Albert Way, Esquire, Director S. A. From the information of Charles Winston, Esquire.

^g Attached to a Patent, dated 24th of November, 1 Ph. and Mar. 1554, in the British Museum, marked xxxij. 39.

^h Willement's Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 49.

Upon the origin or history of the Prince of Wales's Mottoes, "**Ich Dien**" and "**HOUMOUT**," I regret to say that I have not been able to discover any satisfactory information.

That "**ICH DIEN**" are German, and not, as Camden suggests, old English words, and that they mean "*I serve*,"—a simple expression indicating the illustrious bearer's position and sense of duty,—will not, I believe, be disputed. This Motto seems to have been affixed to each Feather; but the Black Prince appears to have attached more importance to his other Motto "**HOUMOUT**" than to "**ICH DIEN**," inasmuch as he does not mention the latter in his Will, while he directed the former to be placed over each of the escutcheons on his Tomb, as well those containing the Ostrich Feathers, as those containing his Arms. Few attempts have been made to ascertain the origin, or the meaning of "**HOUMOUT**," which has sometimes been erroneously printed *Houmont*, and as erroneously supposed to be French. The Motto is however, I believe, formed of the two old German words, "*Hoogh moed*," "*hoo moed*," or "*hoogh-moe*," *i. e.* magnanimous, high-spirited,ⁱ and was probably adopted to express the predominant quality of the Prince's mind.

That German Mottoes were used by Queen Philippa, is shewn by the fact that in 1361 King Edward the Third presented her with two richly embroidered Corsets for the Feast of the Circumcision, on one of which was "a certain Motto of the Lady the Queen, **MYN BIDDENYE**;" and on the other, "**ICH WRUDE MUCH**, on a gold band worked in letters of gold, silk, and pearls."^j

In concluding these remarks I have only to repeat that, in my opinion, there is no truth in the tradition which assigns the Badge of the Ostrich Feathers to the Battle of Cressy, or of Poitiers; and I am strongly impressed with the belief that it was derived, as well as the Mottoes, from the House of Hainault, possibly from the Comté of Ostrevant, which formed the appanage of the eldest sons of the Counts of that Province.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir, yours most faithfully,

N. HARRIS NICOLAS.

To HUDSON GURNEY, Esq. F.R.S.

Vice-President.

ⁱ "*Hoogh-moed, Hoo-moed, Hoogh-moe, digheyd, magnanimitas, fastus, arrogantia, elatio animi, sublatio animi, celsitas, animi magnitudo.*" *Etymologicum Teutonicæ Linguae Cornelii Kiliani Dufflei*, 4to. 1632.

^j Wardrobe Accounts, 37 & 38 Edw. III., at Carlton Ride, Roll marked "W. N. 749." Vide APPENDIX No. IV.

No. I.

WARDROBE ACCOUNT OF EDWARD III. PRESERVED AMONGST THE RECORDS LATE OF
THE QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER, AT CARLTON RIDE.

Hec indentura testat̄r̄ q̄d Dñs Henř de Wakefeld nup̄ custos gardeř dñi Regis libauit
dñi . . . de Mulsho succedenti eidem Henř in eodem offiĉ vesselament̄ subscriptum
videt̄

	j lxxiiiij s ij d
	j lxxviiij s j d ob
	j lxxv s ij d
	j iiij ti ij d ob
ix candelabř argenř alb pondř p pondř auř	j lxxv s x d
	j lxxviiij s j d
	j xxxij s j d
	j xxxviiij s j d
	j xxxv s v d
Vnř salar̄ argenř deaur̄ ponder̄ p idem pondř	xlij s viij d
xxxviiij coclear̄ argenř alb sign̄ ř tra coron̄ pondř	lxij s
Vna olla argenř deaur̄ pondř p idem pondus	viij lb xvj s viij d
Vna olla argenř deaur̄ eiusd̄ secte ponder̄	viij lb xiiij s ij d
Vnus aquar̄ argenř deaur̄ ponder̄	xlvj s
x cipi argenř alb cursat̄ non sign̄ ponder̄	ix lb xij s j d
Vna pelvis p clarrer* argenř alb pondř	iiij lb xviiij s iiij d
Duo aquar̄ argenř deaur̄ ponder̄	xlij s vj d
Duo olle argenř alb de lagen̄ sign̄ cum vna rosa pondř p idem pondř	j vj lb x d j vj lb x d
Vna olla argenř de potell̄ ponder̄	lxiiij s vij d
v cipi argenř alb sign̄ ex ^{ca} in fund̄ vno leopd̄ pondř	iiij lb xiiij s vj d
Duo olle argenř deaur̄ p totũ ř eymell̄ in coopctis armis Angl̄ ř Franc̄ quart̄ ponder̄	j vj lb xj s iiij d j vj lb xv s x d
Quatuor olle argenř alb quat̄ de potell̄ sign̄ ext ^{ca} in coop- ctis arm̄ Angl̄ ř Franc̄ quart̄ ponder̄ p idem pondus.	j lviiij s iiij d ob j lix s ij d ob j lx s ij d ob j lvij s vj d

* *pro clarret.*

Vnū calefactor̄ argenť alb cū coopcto pforať sign̄ ext ^{ca} in tenelť armis Angť 7 Franc̄ q ^{ca} řť pond	} lxxv s viij đ
x ciphi argenť alb plani siḡ cū vno leopđ pond	ix t̄b xv s
Vna plata argenť deaur̄ quond̄ Re ^{ae} m̄ris pond	viiij t̄b xj s
Vna plata argenť deaur̄ minor pond	cxj s
Vna plata argenť eiusđ secte pond	cxvj s viij đ
iiij ^{or} disci argenť alb pui p fruct̄ pond inť se	lxxij s j đ
Vna plať p sp̄eb; argenť deaur̄ 7 eyñ in fund̄ 7 bord̄ cū floř dilic̄	} iiij t̄b v đ
Tres disci p spēbus sign̄ ex ^{ca} in bordur̄ armis quartelť ponder̄	} j xiiij s v đ j xiiij s iiiij đ j xiiij s vij đ
xv disci argenť alb p fruct̄ sign̄ inf ^{ca} in bordur̄ vno scuch̄ de armis Angť 7 Franc̄ q ^{ca} řť pond inť se	} xvij t̄b xix s vjd ot
ix disci magni p inťferctis argenť deaur̄ pond	xxv t̄b ij s vj đ
xxiiij disci argenť deaur̄ ponder̄	xxxiiij t̄b iiiij s vij đ
ix disci argenť alb curs̄ ponder̄	xvij t̄b xv s vj đ
ix disci argenť alb minoř pond	xiiij t̄b ij s xd
Vnū calefcoř sine pede cū vno magno cocleař pond	vj t̄b xix s x đ
xiiij disci alb argenť de vna secta sign̄ ex ^{ca} in bord̄ vno leopdo 7 vno floř de lič ponder̄	} xx t̄b x s v đ
Vn ^o disc̄ arĝ alb curs̄ sign̄ inf ^{ca} in bord̄ ar̄m q ^{ca} řť pond	xxvj s
vj disci argenť alb p inťferctis sign̄ inf ^{ca} in bordur̄ vno scuch̄ ar̄m Angť 7 Franc̄ q ^{ca} řť ponder̄	} xvij t̄b
viiij disci argenť alb curs̄ sign̄ inf ^{ca} in bordur̄ vno scuch̄ de ar̄m Angť 7 Franc̄ q ^{ca} řť ponder̄	} xj t̄b xj s xj đ
xxj disc̄ argenť alb sign̄ vno leopdo 7 vno floř de lič	xxix t̄b xvij ^s iiiij ^d ot
xxiiij salš argenť deaur̄ ponder̄	x t̄b xviiij s xj đ
Quatuor salš argenť alb sign̄ ex ^{ca} in bordur̄ vno leopdo 7 vno floř de lič ponder̄	} xxxv s iiiij đ
Duo salš argenť alb sign̄ ex ^{ca} vno leopđ ponder̄	xvj s viij đ
xxx salš argenť alb sign̄ infra in bord̄ ar̄m quart̄	xj t̄b xiiij s v đ

Par peluïu argenť deauř ejmelt in fund arñ Angť Ź Francĉ ptiř ponderĉ	} j cxvij s vj d } j cxvj s xj d
Par peluïu argenť deauř Ź ejmelt in fund arñ quartellař ponderĉ	} j cxiiij s iiij d } j cxj s viij d
Par peluïu argenť deauř ejmelt in fundo vno scuch arñ Angť Ź Francĉ q ^u rt pond	} j vj lb xiiij s iiij d } j cxvj s viij d
Vna peluis argenť alb cum arñ Angť Ź Francĉ q ^u rtelt deauř in fund ponderĉ	}
Vna peluis argenť deauř in fund Ź in borduř cum arñ Angť Ź Francĉ g ^u at ponderĉ	} lxvij s ix d
Vna peluis argenť alb cū biřone deauř in fund Ź circūfeř Ź ejm in fund arñ Angť Ź Francĉ ptiř pond	} iiij lb v s x d
Vnū lauatoř arģ alb cū coopcto ponderĉ	lvj s iij d
Vnū lauatoř arģ alb sine coopcto ponderĉ	xlj s iij d
Vnus aquař argenť alb ponderĉ	l s x d
Duo aquař argenť alb sine coopctis ponderĉ	} j lvj s xj d } j lvj s viij d
Duo aquař argenť alb sigñ ex ^u in tenelt vno scuch arñ Angť Ź Francĉ q ^u rtelt pond	} j xlvi s vij d } j xliiij s xj d
Vna olla argenť alb magna p Ele ^u R ^{is} pond	xiiij lb xv s v d
Vnus discus arģ alb magñ p ead Ele ^u ponderĉ	xiiij lb vj s viij d
Quatuor disc argenť alb magñ p fruct sigñ inf ^u in fund arñ Angť Ź Francĉ q ^u rt pond	} x lb x s ij d
Quatuor plate argenť alb cū pede auř in circūfeř Ź in fund ejm vno scuch arñ Angť Ź F ^u nc q ^u rt	} xj lb vj s iiij d
Vnus cacab; arģ alb de vna laģ Ź di ponderĉ	ix lb xvj s vj d
Vnus cacab; argenť alb minor pond	iiij lb xiiij s ix d
Vnus cacab; argenť alb ponderĉ	x lb x s viij d
Vnū coclear magñ vnū skomñ vnū flessshok pond	xlviij s x d
xxxvij disc arģ alb curs sigñ in bord vno scuch armis q ^u rtelt pond	} xlvi lb iiij s ij d cb
vj disci arģ alb p mantica R ^{is} sigñ inf ^u in bord armis quart	} viij lb xviiij s iii j d

vj sals argentĕ albĕ p mantica R ^{is} ponderĕ	lviiij s iiij d
Quatuor disci argĕ albĕ magni p inferctis signĕ inf ^m in bordĕ vno scuchĕ armĕ Anglĕ ꝛ F ^m nĕ q ^{rt} pondĕ	x tĕ iiij s
xvj cipi arĕ albĕ curs signĕ ex ^a in fund vno leopdĕ	xvj tĕ xiiij d
Vnus disc ^o argĕ albĕ signĕ vno leopdo pondĕ	xxviiij s
vj disci argentĕ albĕ p fructu pondĕ	lxxix s ix d
Quatuor olle argĕ deaurĕ signĕ ex ^a in coopctis armis Anglĕ ꝛ F ^m nĕ ptĭt qualibet de potelt ponderĕ p pondus aurĕ	j iiij tĕ ij s vj d j iiij tĕ xv d j iiij tĕ xv d j iiij tĕ x d
Vnū calefactorĕ argĕ albĕ cū coopcto pforato signĕ in teneltĕ vno scuchĕ de armĕ Anglĕ ꝛ F ^m nĕ q ^{rt} pondĕ	lxiiij s iiij d
Tres aquarĕ argĕ albĕ sine coopctis signĕ in teneltĕ vno scuchĕ de armĕ q ^{rt} ponderĕ	j li s j li s j xlix s v d
ij broch argentĕ albĕ ponderĕ d pondĕ aurĕ	j xxij s ij d j xxij s
Vnus puus cacab ₃ argĕ alb ₃ ponderĕ	lij s ix d
vj candelabrĕ argĕ albĕ ꝛ deaurĕ in pede ponderĕ	xix tĕ xvij s j d
xij candelabrĕ minoř eiusdĕ secte ponderĕ	xxv tĕ iiij s ij d
vj candelabrĕ al ^{ti} us secte albĕ p totū ponderĕ	cix s ij d
xxij candelabrĕ vni ^o secte p se albĕ p totū pondĕ	xvj tĕ xiiij s
vj salarĕ argentĕ albĕ deaurĕ in swaĕ cū coopctis pondĕ	xij tĕ ix s iiij d
vj salarĕ eiusdĕ secte sine coopctis ponderĕ	ix tĕ ij s
xxij salarĕ consimitĕ pondĕ p pondus p ^d ĕm	xxj tĕ xviiij s vj d
ix olle argĕ albĕ de poteltĕ signĕ in coopctis armĕ q ^{rt} pondĕ	xxxj tĕ xvj s xj d
quinq ₃ aquarĕ argĕ albĕ signĕ in coopctis eisĕ armĕ	xix tĕ iiij s iiij d
iiij ^{or} chargeours argĕ albĕ signĕ in bordĕ eisĕ armĕ pondĕ	xj tĕ xv s ix d
vj chargeo ^r s eiusdĕ secte signĕ in bordĕ eisĕ armĕ pondĕ	xvij tĕ ix s viij d
xj disci argĕ albĕ signĕ in bordĕ p ^d ictĕ armĕ pondĕ	xiiiiij tĕ ix s vij d
xxiiiiij disci consimitĕ signĕ eisĕ armĕ ponderĕ	xxxj tĕ viij s v d
xlviij disci maioris secte signĕ p ^d ictĕ armĕ pondĕ	lxviij tĕ xviiij s ix d
iiij ^{or} sals argĕ albĕ signĕ predictĕ armĕ ponderĕ	xxx s j d

iiij ^{or} pelv̄ arḡ alb̄ sigñ in fund̄ arm̄ q ^u -r̄r̄ pond̄	xv t̄b xiiij s̄
xij disci arḡ alb̄ p̄ offiĉ s̄parie sigñ eisđ arm̄ pond̄	xij t̄b ij s̄ vj đ
xxiiij disci arḡ alb̄ fact̄ de nouo p̄ v̄xem Thome de Hassey anno xliij sigñ inf ^a in bord̄ armis Angt̄ 7 Franĉ quartelt̄ pondeř p̄ pond̄ auř	xxxj t̄b v s̄
Duo panni ad aurū dyaspines vnus secte campo ruř cum falcoñ auř	
Duo panni ad aurū dyaspines vnus secte campo inđ cum leoñ auř	
Due olle arḡ alb̄ de lağ signař in coopcuř arm̄ q ^u -artelt̄ pondeř	xij ti ij . . ij đ

VESELLAM' REGINE.

Par peluiū argenti deaur̄ p̄ totū inf ^a 7 ext ^a 7 eyñ in fund̄ arm̄ Angt̄ 7 Franĉ q ^u -r̄r̄ q ^u -z̄ vna cū tenelt̄	j iiij t̄b xj s̄ j iiij t̄b xiiij s̄
Vnus aquar̄ argenti alb̄ sigñ in tenelt̄ vno scuch̄ de arm̄ Angt̄ 7 Hanoñ q ^u -artelt̄ pondeř	lxviiij s̄ iiij đ
Par peluiū argenti deaur̄ larḡ quař vna cū biřone 7 eyñ in fund̄ vno scuch̄ dne R ^{ne} m̄ris dař dno Leonelt̄ p̄ eand̄ Renam sine pondeř vel p̄cio	Sine pondeř vel p̄cio
iiij pelū argenti alb̄ deaur̄ in circūfer̄ 7 in fund̄ sigñ arm̄ Angt̄ 7 Hanoñ quartelt̄ pondeř	j lxx s̄ j lxix s̄ vj đ j lxx s̄
Vnus aquar̄ arḡ alb̄ sigñ in tenelt̄ vno scuch̄ de armis Angt̄ 7 Hanoñ q ^u -artelt̄ pondeř	xlij s̄ xj đ
Par peluiū argenti deaur̄ p̄ totū 7 eyñ inf ^a in fund̄ arm̄ Angt̄ 7 Hanoñ q ^u -r̄r̄ pondeř	xj t̄b v s̄ v ..
Salar̄ argenti deaur̄ ad modū elifant̄ portant̄ castrū camelt̄ * cum quinq̄ standard̄ de diūs arm̄ stanť in carnelt̄ eiusđ castri pondeř	iiij t̄b
xv coclear̄ argenti quoř vnū deaur̄ non sigñ 7 xiiij alb̄ sigñ ext ^a vna fra 7 p̄ pondeř	xxv . . .

* *pro carnelt̄.*

iiij ^{or} ciphi argentē alb curſ signi ex ^a in fund vno ſcuch de armis Angl ꝛ Hanoñ ptiť ponder p idem pond	} j xiiij . . . j xiiij ſ j xiiij ſ j xiiij ſ
quinq ciphi argentē deaur sine coopctis ꝛ ped signi arm Angl ꝛ Hanoñ q ^u rtellať vno ſcuch ponder	} j xxij ſ j xxij ſ j xxij ſ j xxij ſ j xxij ſ
due olle argentē deaur ꝛ eyñ in coopctis arm Angl ꝛ Hanoñ q ^u rtell in ſcuch q ^u si de lağ pond	} j cxv ſ x đ j vij tñ ij ſ j đ
due olle argentē alb de potell signi in coopctis armis Angl ꝛ Hanoñ quartell ponder	} j lxxij ſ vj đ j lxix ſ vij đ
vij ciphi argentē alb curſ signi ex ^u in fund vno ſcuch de arm Angl ꝛ Hanoñ ptiť pond	} j xiiij ſ vj đ j xiiij ſ xj đ j xiiij ſ ix đ j xiiij ſ vj đ j xiiij ſ v đ j xiiij ſ xj đ j xj ſ iij đ
quinq olle arğ alb de lageñ signi ex ^u in coopctis vno ſcuch de armis Angl ꝛ Hanoñ quartell ponder p idem pond	} j cxiiij ſ iij . . j cxiiij ſ . . . j cxviiij ſ . . . j vj tñ viij . . . j cxj ſ . . .
plata argentē deaur p totum cum pede eyñ in medio arm Angl ꝛ Hanoñ q ^u rti ponder	} iiij lb
plata consimit cum pede ponder	iiij lb . . .
plata argenti deaur p ſpēb; eyñ in fund eisdem armis ponder p idem pond	} iiij lb. vj ſ
iiij ^{or} plate p ſpēb; non signi ad mod diſc pond inſ se	xlx ſ iiij đ
quatuor disci curſ signi ex ^u in bordur vno ſcuch de armis Angl ꝛ Hanoñ ptiť ponder	} j xxvj ſ x đ j xxviiij ſ vj đ j xxvij ſ xj đ j xxvij ſ v đ

tres disci argenti curis signis in fundo vno scuch de armis Angli et Franci et Hanois p[er]	} j xxij s x d j xxiiij s j d j xxiiij s ix d
quatuor disci curis signis ex[tra] in bordur armis Angli et Hanois quartell ponderis	} j xxiiij s ix d ob j xxiiij s j d j xxv s x d j xxiiij s vij d
Duo disci magni p[er] inferetis argenti signis inf[ra] in bordur vno scuch armis Angli et Hanois q[ua]rt[us] pond[us]	} j lxxv s ij d ob j lxxiiij s x . .
Vnus discus argenti albi signis inf[ra] in bordur armis Angli et Hanois quartell ponderis	} xxvj s iiij d
vn[us] disc[us] cons[uetudinis] restit[us] p[er] Johem Chichestre pond[us]	xxv s ix.
quinque salis argenti albi signis in bord[er] fra[n]c[orum] coro[n]is	} j vj s j vj . . j vj . . j vj s v . .
vj salis argenti albi signis ex[tra] in bordur armis Angli et Hanois ptis ponderis	} j vj s x d . . j vij s iiij d j vij s vj d j viij s j d ob j vj s v d ob j vij s iiij d
Discus argenti magni p[er] elemo[ntum] R[egis] deaur[us] p[er] totu[m] et ey[m] in fundo vno scuch nigro cum pennis de ostrich ponderis	} ix lb x s v d
Olla argenti deaur[us] ex[tra] cū ij tenell[is] p[er] elemo[ntum] eiusd[em]	x lb vj s viij d
Salar[us] argenti deaur[us] p[er] totum cum trib[us] columpnis vj pam- pilion[is] vj ymag[is] deaur[us] et sub columpnis vnū cristall[us] cū xj scuch armis Angli et Franci q[ua]rt[us] pond[us]	} vj lb x s.
Salar[us] argenti deaur[us] et ey[m] ad modu[m] vni[us] falco[n]is stant[is] sup[er] vnā pticam ey[m] cū di[versis] armis ponderis	} cx s v d
vna nauis argenti deaur[us] p[er] totum et ey[m] ext[ra] cum duob[us] castell[is]	} sine pondere

ij panni dyaspineč vni ^o secte campo ruš cum leoň pennač } ? pauoň auř foř ? florituř virid }	
ij panni dyaspiň vni ^o secte campo ind coloř cū leoň ? } dracoň auř cū floř ? florituř p'puř coloř }	
vnus pann ^o ad auř de Luyk campo ruš coloř	
vnus pann ^o dyaspyň campo ruš coloř	
Due olle argenč alb de potelč sign ^o ex ^o in coopetis armis } j lviii § viii . . Angt ? Hanoň q ^o rtelč ponderč }	j lix §
duo disci argenč alb magni p inřferctis sign ^o inf ^o in borduř } j lxvij § xj d armň Angt ? Hanoň q ^o rtelč ponderč }	j lxviii § ij d
Tres disci argenč alb sign ^o inf ^o in borduř armň Angt ? } j xxix § vij d Hanoň q ^o rtelč pond }	j xxix § vij d j xxviii § xj d
	j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § v d j xxiii § iij . . j xxii § . . j xxij . . . j xxiii § . . . j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § j d j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § iij d j xxiii § iij d
xiiij disci argenč alb minoř sign ^o inf ^o in borduř eisdem } armis ponderč p idem pond }	j lxxiii § vij d
vna pelū argenč alb deauř in circūfeř ? in fund cum armň } Angt ? Hanoň q ^o rč ponderč }	j lxxiii § vij d
ij chargeours argenč alb sign ^o in borduř eisdem armis } j lxv § ij d ponderč p idem pondus }	j lxiii § iij d
quatuor disci arğ alb sign ^o eisdem armis ponderč p idem } pondus }	j xxvij § iij d j xxvj § xj d j xxvij § j xxij § xj . .

No. III.

SCHEDULE OF A WARDROBE ACCOUNT IN THE TOWER.

[33 HEN. 6.]

THIS is a parte of the goodē that been delivered oute of the Armore by the Kingē cōmaundement sythen the tyme that John Stanley hath been Sergeant of the Arm^rrye, as it apperith hereafter mo^r playnly by the pcellē that here folowen.

Furst viij swerdē and a long blade of a swerde made in Wasters, some gretter and some smaller, for to lerne the King to play in his tendre age.

Itm̄ a lytyl harneys that the Erle of Warwyk made for the King or that he went over the see, garnyssed with gold, which was delivēd to Duc of Suff' for his sone.

Itm̄ xiiij li delyvēd by John Merstoñ, clerck of the Jewellē to the said Sergeant, for to pay to certain Armurers, which is dooñ, as it apperith, by endentures. And the said money paid at two tymes, that is to say vij. li at a tyme.

Itm̄ a Scottyssk swerde hylte and pomell covēd with sylver and a smale corone aboute the pomell, which was stollen oute of the Kingē Chamb^r and the blade brokeñ and cast into Tempse.

Itm̄ j. banner of satyn of entertaile of the Armes of England and Fraunce.

Itm̄ ij. banners beten of the Armes of England and Fraunce.

Itm̄ iij. banners of satyn of entertaill of the Armes of Fraunce.

Itm̄ iij. banners beteñ of the Armes of Fraunce.

Itm̄ vj. banners of entertaile of Seint George Armes.

Itm̄ vj. banners beteñ of the Trinitee.

Itm̄ iiij. banners beteñ of our Lady.

Itm̄ iij. pennons of the feders of entertaile.

Itm̄ v. pennons beten of the feders.

Itm̄ cccix. pensellē of the feders.

Of the which banners ij. were delyvēd to John Chetewyn, and ij. to Thom^{as} Boulde, and ij. to John Seynloo that tyme Squiers for ye Kingē body, and ij. nowe late to my Lord of Shrewesbury; and all the remanent we^r delyvēd for ye entiermentē of the iij. Quenes, that is to say Quene Kathrine, the Quene of Fraunce, and Quene Joh^{an}, my Lord of Bedford and my Lady his wyf; and the pennons and ye penseñ were delivēd in like wyse for to sett aboute ye herses of hem. And wher that it liked hem that had the rewel y^rof.

Itm̄ a breste with a boxe upoñ for the Egle, and a pomell of a swerd with armes y^rin, which was delyvēd to Parker Arm^rrer for to make ye Kingē herneys by which he hath loste.

Itm ij. lityll cote armurs which been the Sergeant^e fee of the Arm^rrye, and so delyved by the King^e comāundement to hym by cause that they were so lytyll and wole serve no man, for thay weř made for hym when he was but vij yers of age.

Itm xxxij standard ^e of worsted of ye Armes of England and Fraunce. Itm xxij standard ^e of worsted of the Armes of Fraunce.	}	The which standard ^e been woreñ and spendid in karyng of the King ^e herneys in and oute into his chamb ^r for faulte of their stuff ^e .
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Itm v. banners for Trumpett^e, deliued to y^e Trumpett^e when the Duc of Gloucestr went to the rescowe of Caleis.

Itm viij. habergoñs, some of meleyñ and some of westewale, of the which v. of meleyñ were delyved to the Colledge of Eyton, and and othir iij. broken to make slewys of woyders and yeš.

Itm x. gowers of sylke, v. white and blewe, and othir iij. pourpul, and oyr ij. pourpul and gold, which were delyved into the King^e Chamb^r to serve hym when he had nede.

Itm vj. tresses of sylke, iij white and blewe and iij pourpul, and xv. smale poynt^e of silke for the King^e briganders, which were in like deliued in like wyse.

Itm ij. yerd ^e iij. q ^r ters of corse of rede sylke. Itm đ yerd ^e đ q ^r ters of rede velewet. Itm iiij. grosses of poynt ^e . Itm vj c. armyng nayle.	}	Alle spendid and moch more to oon of the King ^e herneys.
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Itm ix. olde picers, j. olde paytriff brode of leddeř, xj. testures, iiij. frounters of testures, iij. olde justing sadell^e peynted of divers werke, x. olde justing sadell^e p^{ce}st broken for the pese, iij. olde justing sadell^e for tornement^e, xiiij. olde bastard sadyff some p^{ce}st brokeñ, iiij. smale olde sadyll^e, xij. olde sheldes peyntid, xiiij. olde paveys peyntyd, x. olde banner shaft^e bound with yreñ, v. olde spereshaft^e for pese, j. spereshaft, j. long spere with a heđ, j. olde trapper^e of plat^e brokeñ in diu^{se} plac^e, ij. olde grete coeppers bound with yreñ, lacking keys, which weř cast oute of an olde house in the Tou^r of Londoñ by Mais^r Willm Clyf, at yat tyme Clerc of the werke, by cause that they wold serve for no thing. And ye house poullid downe.

Itm a banner, j. bequerne, j. payr of pynsons, iij. pounde of wyre which was sold by Mayst^r Wylliam Fox Arm^rrer.

If l. bowestaffe worme eteñ, delyved by the King^e comāundement to my Lord of Gloucest^r when he went over to Caleys.

Itm j. peyre of trussing coeppers, and j. payir of gardeviante, spendid long tyme agoo in the King^e cariage.

Itm̄ a wyre hatt garnysshed ye bordour serkyll, and a sterr of sylver gylt, lacking a point in ye sterre, w'toute hocle and pendant, delyved to John Curson somtyme Squier for the Kinge body.

Itm̄ a peyr of curasses delyvered to the Lord Powys that last died, which yat the King comāunded to yeve hym.

No. IV.

Rotulus libaōnū pannoꝝ, pellure, m̄cerie, ⁊ aliaꝝ rez̄ diūsaꝝ officium magne Garderobe dñi n̄ri Edwardi Regis Angl̄ ꝑcij post conquestum, tangencium, p̄ Henř de Snayth custodem eiusdem magne Garderobe factaꝝ, a xxix die Junij anno xxxvij^o vsq̄ xxix diem eiusdem mensis anno xxxvij^o anno reuoluto p̄ vnum annum integrum, videlicet—

[Portion omitted.]

p̄ bre Rē dař xxix ^o die Juñ a ^o xxxv ^o annoř sup ^{ca} in p̄ n ^{ca} ccia.	}	Wiffo de Glendale' armatori dñi Regis
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[Portion omitted.]

Eidem' p̄ vno corsetř de panno sanguin̄ in g^{ca}no p̄ dña Regina de dono dñi Regē brouand̄ cum p̄nicibꝫ ⁊ billis de auro ⁊ sico cū q^odam dictamie dne R^{ne} **Mayn biddenpe** ⁊ libař p̄fate dne Regine in Camā suā cont^{ca} f^m Circumsiōis dñi a^o sup^{ca}dō

}	j. peč sindoñ afforc v. řb řic vj. řb auř de cipre viij. vlñ p̄ iiij. q ^{ca} rř
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}	Sindoñ afforc řicum auř de cipre tele henaud̄
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Eidem' p̄ vno alio corsetř de panno nigro in g^{ca}no p̄ eadem dña Regina de cōsimili dono dñi R^{is} brouand̄ cū vno Rubant larḡ de auro in plař ⁊ infr^{ca} dēm rubant cu fris grossis de auro sico ⁊ plis cū quod dictam̄ **ich'** **Arude much'**, et libař eidem dne R^{ne} cont^{ca} eundem f^m.

}	đj. peč sindoñ afforc j. řb řic ij. řb auř in plař j. řb đj auř de cipre iiij. vlñ p̄ iiij. q ^{ca} rř
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}	Sindoñ afforc řicum auř in plař auř de cipre tele henaud̄
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[Portion omitted.]