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SALAMANIINI

**THE UNTON INVENTORIES,
RELATING TO
WADLEY AND FARINGDON,
CO. BERKS.
IN THE YEARS 1596 AND 1620,
FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE POSSESSION OF EARL FERRERS.**

WITH A MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY OF UNTON,

BY

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.

LONDON:

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M.DCCC.LXI.

GLOSSARIAL INDEX
OF THE PRINCIPAL AND REMARKABLE ARTICLES
IN THE INVENTORIES.

Agate cup, 32.

—— little watch, 34.

Alcumie, 26. Alkamye or Alcamyn was a mixed yellow metal, supposed to be produced by the processes of alchemy, and thence taking its name. See Nares's Glossary.

Andirons, andyers, iron, 4, 10.

—— brass, 10.

—— tipped with brass, 4, 6, 11, 12.

—— copper, 5, 18, 19, 20, 22, 33. The etymology of this word is probably *end-irons*, their use being to raise the ends of logs of wood when on the fire. Andirons have been considered to be identical with fire-dogs, but in our Inventories there are both, mentioned in the same apartments; as, in the parlour at Farringdon, we find two great brasen andyers, and j paire of dogges (p. 10.) It may be supposed that the former are the tall ornamental adjuncts of the hearth still frequently seen in ancient mansions; and the latter the small rests of iron, like couching *dogs*, for the lower ends of the logs. These were also called creepers. A correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, who gives, in Feb. 1789, an amusing account of the various andirons in his own ancient mansion, says: "*Andirons* are a larger and higher sort of irons, made to support the wood, and have usually long necks, rising up before, to keep the wood from falling off. And *creepers* are smaller and lower irons, with short necks, or none at all, which are placed between the andirons, to keep the ends of the wood and the brands from the hearth, that the fire may burn more freely. ** In the great hall, the andirons were commonly larger and stronger, to sustain the roaring Christmas fire, more ornamented, and, like knights with their squires, attended by a pair of younger brothers, far superior to, and therefore not to be degraded by the humble style of *creepers*: indeed they

were often seen to carry their heads at least half as high as their proud elders. A pair of

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such I have in my hall; they are of cast iron, at least two feet and a half high, with round faces, and much ornamented at the bottom." These, then, were *Dogs*.— Several handsome specimens of Andirons, in iron, brass, and silver, are represented in Shaw's *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, 4to. 1836, Plates LIV. LVI. LVII. LVIII. and see the letter-press, p. 23. Among some ancient silver articles stolen from Windsor Castle in March 1841, were two pair of "silver firedogs, very massive." One pair is further described as having been "29 inches high, with figures of Diana and another on the tops, the base formed of mermaids, cupids," &c.

Armorie house, 3.

Aryste, Arras, 5.

— hangings, 4, 6, 21, 24.

— with the story of Sampson, 32.

— coverlet, 6, 7, (three) 29. Superior tapestry, so named from Arras, the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, which was celebrated for its manufacture. Many *Panni de Arest* are in the inventory of St. Paul's Cathedral so early as 1295. *Dugd. Monast. Anglic*, iii. 326.

Backes and brestes of prooffe, 3. Back and breast-plates of proved armour

Bakehouse, 3.

Bakehouse Chamber, 29.

Bandilears, 3. Belts suspended from the shoulder, to which the charges of powder (about twelve in number) were attached ready for use.

Barn, 9.

Barrelles, fether, 7.

Barton, 9.

Bason and ewer, silver livery, 33, xxvii. xliii.

Beame, iron, 13. For weighing.

Bed of satten figured, xxxiii

Bedstead, joyned, 4, 6, 7, &c.

—— boarded, 7.

—— field, 4, 11, one with eight plumes of feathers, 5. Probably a *folding* bedstead; *see*

Field Stool.

—— livery, 6, 13. *See* Livery.

—— plain, (several) 8.

—— truckle, 6, 7, (two) 8.

—— standing, 6 (three), one with its furniture described, 21.

—— French, 11, 13.

—— gilt, 20.

Beare seller, 28. Beer cellar.

Bell to ring to prayers, 23.

Billowes, 4 *bis*, 5 &c. Bellows.

Blacke jacks, 1. Vessels of leather.

Blankettes, 4, *et passim*.

Boat, of plate 27.

Bone lace, 30.

—— tables, *See* Tables.

Bonnett velvet, xxvi.

Books, in number ccxx, 3.

Bouckfatt 28. The washing-tub, *bouck* being the same as *suds*, from the German. The *buck-basket* is familiar from Falstaff's adventure.

Bowlting howse, 13, 29.

Bowlting witch, 2, 29. *See* Witch.

Bread grate, 2.

Brewhouse, 3, 13, 29.

Broches, 1, 2, "broches or spittes, 11, 12.

Butterie, 1, 28.

Cabbanets, 23, 26, 33.

Callyvers, xli. 3 *bis*. Hand guns, or large muskets, so named from being originally harquebuses of a standard *calibre* (see Gent. Mag. April 1840, p. 351).

Canabye, 4. Canopy. See also 18.

Candle plates, 12, 18, 28. Probably the polished plates, serving as reflectors, with branches for candles affixed, anciently much in use for lighting up a room, and erroneously called Sconces. At Hengrave in 1608 was in one Gallery "one large copper plate for a candell," and in another "one great copper plate for ij lights." Gage's Hengrave, p. 34.

Candlesticks of silver, xxvi, 26, 32.

——— tin, 1.

Cann, silver, 34.

Carpenter's Chamber, 13.

Carpets and carpet-cloth for tables, board, and cubboard, 19, 20. (None for the floor).

Casting bottle, 27.

Cattle, 9, 30.

Cawdle-cupp, silver, 34.

Cellar, 1, 2. *See* Beer cellar.

Cesterne of pewter, 28.

Chafers, 1. A name given to small vessels for heating liquids, now generally superseded by the less correct description, *saucepan*. Sometimes they were made of silver, as we find among the Plate of Sir John Fastolfe, 1459, occurs "j chauffer to sette upon a table for hote water, weiyng 93 unc." Archæol. xxi. 245.

Chafing-dish, silver, xxvi, 26, 27. A silver chafing-dish at Hengrave in 1548 weighed 52 oz. Gage's Hengrave, p. 127.

Chairs: various handsome chairs are described in pp. 2, 5, 10, 18.

——— fouldinge. *See* Stool.

——— straw, 10.

Chamlet, 33.

Chandelier, *see* Hanging lamps.

Chapel, 2.

Chapel Chamber, 5.

Chargers of pewter, 12. A charger was a great platter or large dish: *grand plat*.

Palsgrave. An old glossary explains charger, dobler, or platter, *lanx, latus discus*,
Horman says, "One swanne is ynoughe to fyll a charger."

Cheese racks, 13.

Chests, iron-bound, 2 *bis*

—— of virre (fir?) 3.

—— cipres, 20. Of cypress wood. In 1531 was "paid to Henry Hurlowe in rewarde for a
coffer of Sypres that he gave to the King xls." Henry VIIIth's Household Book,
8vo. 1827, p. 184. A Cyprus chest in possession of the Hon. Mrs. Leigh is
engraved in Hunt's Tudor Architecture, pl. xxiv.

Chests, Spruce, 10, 30. Spruce was applied to several articles in the sense of Prussian,
and probably to articles made of North-country wood generally. In the will of
Henry Unton, 1471-[see p. xviii.] is this: Item, lego Thome Wood armigero meam
tabulam mensale vocat' *le Spruce table*. — We also read of Danske (i. e. Dantzig)
chests. Stowe, describing a barbarous murder which was perpetrated in London in
1572, says the murderer "would have trussed him (the dead man's body) in

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a Danske chest, but the same was too short." Chronicle, fol. 1615, p. 671.

—— wainscot, 30.

—— walnut tree, 30.

Chestborde (chess-board) with men, 18. *See* Tables.

Cheyne of gold, xxviii

Chinie stuffe, 26, *see* Purslen.

Close room, 20.

Closet, my Lady's, at Farringdon, 26.

Coach horse beasts, 33.

Coach howse, 30.

Coche, 9,30, 33. On the disputed etymology of *coach* see the Remarks on the early use
of Carriages in England, by J. H. Markland, esq. F.S. A. in the Archæol. xx. 453.
Sir T. Kytson's coach in 1573, with all its furniture belonging, cost 34*l.* 14*s.* . The

Coach at Hengrave in 1603 was "covered with leather, and lined with tawney leather, fringed with watchett silke." (Gage's Hengrave, p. 36). This "was a thick burly square-sett fellow, in a doublet of blacke leather, brass-button'd downe the brest, backe, sleeves, and winges, with monstrous wide bootes, fringed at the top with a net fringe, and a round breech (after the old fashion), guilded, and on his backside an atchievement of sundry coats in their proper colors." Coach and Sedan, 1636.

Cofer, 2. Coffe, a kind of chest.

Compter chest, xix.

Cook's chamber, 29.

Corn, 8, 9, 10.

Cotes, stamell, laid on with white lace, 3. These coats, five and fifty in number. were doubtless those with which the knight clothed his retainers on public occasions.

See Stamell.

Couch "or double chaier," of silk imbroydered 18, also 25.

Coverlet, of tappestree, 3, 6, 7.

— of arras, 7 (three).

— green rug, 4.

— livery, 5, see livery.

— 11 *et passim*. From the French *couvrelite*, or bed-cover. The modern name counter-pane, substituted for this, occurs in old documents as counter-point, and is supposed to have originally applied to a peculiar mode of manufacture (Fr. *contre point*).

Cover pannels, 26.

Court-cubbordes, 10. These two court cup-boards in the Hall at Farringdon, answered to our modern sideboards. "Here shall stand my court cup-board, with its *furniture of plate*." (Mons. D'Olive, Ant. Dram, iii. 394.) The "oak cabinet," and the "side-board," represented in Plates xxvi, xxvii of Shaw's Ancient Furniture, are considered by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, the author of the letter-press (p. 36), to be specimens of court-cup-boards. One of the same kind (at Conishead Priory, Lancashire,) is also engraved in Hunt's Tudor Architecture, plate xxxiii. A description of one made for Henry the first Earl of Cumberland, K.G. between

1527 and 1542, and still remaining at Skipton Castle, is given in Whitaker's Craven, 1812, p. 342. When Capulet's hall was prepared for a dance, the court-

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cupboard was removed, as well as the joint-stools. (*Romeo and Juliet*, act i sc. 5.) See further quotations in Nares's Glossary, *sub voce*: but compare with Livery Cupboard below.

Cowle, 1, 28, A tub, *cula*. See Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, Glossary, under *Cowele*. *Cowler* or *Cooler* is the diminutive.

Cracknell boule, silver, 17. The biscuit called *cracknell* or *crackling*, is derived by Minshew from the French *craquelin* and Dutch *kraeckelinck*, Cruell needlework, 18, 21. Of fine worsted. See Nares.

Cubborde, livery, 2, 4 (two), 6 (three). Dr. Whitaker, *Hist. of Craven*, 1812, p. 243, says that "livery cupboards were ancient wardrobes, shaped liked four-post beds, with curtains, within which all sorts of wearing apparel were kept from dust": but this is a conjecture wide of the mark. Neither was Archdeacon Nares correct in supposing the Livery Cupboard and Court Cupboard to be the same; nor yet Mr. Hunt, that "the Livery Cupboard was probably the board on which the liveries were parcelled out, preparatory to being sent to the chambers." (*Exemplars of Tudor Architecture*, p. 124.) The last writer is, however, nearest to the truth; but, as in our present Inventories the Livery Cupboards occur in nearly every chamber, we may conclude that they were the places of deposit to *receive* the liveries, when distributed. The liveries consisted of wine, manchets, and other small articles of refreshment, candles, &c. served round when the inmates of a mansion had retired to their own apartments. A cloth will be found generally accompanying each Livery Cupboard.

Cubborde, standing, 11,

— glasse, 28. See Court cubbord, Plate cubbord. The *cup-board* was not originally a *closet*, or as Dr. Johnson explains it, a "case with shelves," but what the word literally implies, a board for cups (see in p. 33 "the silver livery bason and ewer usually set upon my cupboard"): and the *standing* cupboard we may suppose was little different from our sideboard. See a long note on this word in King Henry

VIIIth's Household Book, edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, 8vo. 1827, p. 313; and at p. 294, another note on "cupboards, some with *ambreys* and some without," where the suggestion that "*ambreys* meant cupboards within cupboards," evidently admits of the simpler explanation, that some were mere shelves, and the other shelves with closets. See also a note on cupboards and cupboard cloths, in Nicolas's Privy-purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York, 8vo. 1830, p. 190.

Cubbord carpet, 19. Among the furniture of one of the royal palaces, temp. Hen. VIII. we find "one large *cupbord* carpet of grene cloth of gold, with workes, lyned with bockeram, conteyning in lengthe three yards

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ijij quarters, and three bredthes of the same cloth of gold." MS. Harl. 1419, f. 20.

Cubborde withdrawing boxes, 10. Cubborde of boxes, 11. This would now, probably, be called a chest of drawers. In the latter page is also a "nest of boxes."

Cubborde cloths, xxvi, 13, 20, 26.

Culters, 9.

Cups, standing, 26.

—See Merlin, Mulling, Possett.

Curtyns, (curtains) of say, 4 *bis*.

— of rich taffitie, 4, 5, *bis*,

— of sarcenet, 6,

Cusses, 3. *cuisse*s armour for the thighs.

Cussin, cushyn, cussyen, cushion.

— of red satin, laid with gold lace, 2.

— of Turkey work, 2.

— of gilded leather, 2.

— waggon, of leather, 3.

— for windows, various described, 4, 5, 18, 19. They occur in all the principal rooms.

Stowe says, "Cushens and window pillowes of yelvet and damaske, &c. were only (half a century before) used in the houses of the cheife princes and peeres of this lande; though at this day, those ornaments of estate, and other princely furniture,

be very plentyous in most cittizens' houses, and many other of like rancke." Chronicle, p. 867.

Dairy, *see* Deyrie house, and Day house.

Damaske 25, 34. The term *Damask* is said to have been first applied by the manufacturers of Flanders, to those linens which they figured in imitation of the silks made at Damascus in Syria. See in *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p.421, a description of a "hand-towel," beautifully wrought in damask-work, with the arms of Henry VIII. *See* Gowne and Nightgown.

Daxte shelves, 3. This word is obscure in the MS.

Day house, (Dairy), 28.

Desk, writing, 30.

Deyrie house, (Dairy,) 4, 13.

Diaper clothes, xxvi, 13, 26, 34. Linen ornamented with a pattern in weaving.

Dishes, pouring, (pewter), 26.

Dishes, purslen, 30. *See* Purslen.

— tun, 27, 30.

Dogges, 5 (four in this page), 7, 10, 20, 29. A well-known support for burning logs of wood; but *see* Andirons.

Dong pottes 9. Among the "Answers to Berkshire Queries," in Rowe Mores's Collections, 4to. 1783, (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 16) at p. 56, the Rev. Richard Forster, Rector of Shefford, in noticing the dialectical words used in the neighbourhood of that locality, has this passage: "Farm-yard dung, which they carry to the field in carts, is denominated *pot dung*; which seems to intimate that formerly they carried out their dung in hampers upon horses' backs, as they do still in the western parts." This seems to imply that the dungpots resembled panniers.

Dornex clothes, hangings, and coverings, 3, 4, 5 (four), 11 (four), 23, 24. A stuff used for carpets, hangings, &c.

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originally made at *Dornick*, which is the Flemish name of Tournay, (*Panni Tornacenses*, Coles). They were afterwards made in England: for in 1557 an Act

was passed “to continue the preservation and good making of hats, *dornecks* and coverlets at Norwich, which have of late years been begun to be practised there.”

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own, Laid cross, for the more state.

Beaum. & Fletch, Noble Gent. v. 1. See Nares’s Glossary, under Darnix and Dornick. Dr. Whitaker (Craven, 1812, p. 336) was at a loss to explain this word, and he notices that Mr. George Chalmers in his Caledonia had made an unsuccessful attempt to do so.

Drawing-boxes, 10. Now called drawers.

Drawing chamber, 4.

Dresser-bordes, 1.

Ebony box, 30.

Evidences, trunk of, 3.

— of Faringdon, *ib.*

Ewer, silver, xxvii.

Fate (vat) meal, 8.

— mashing, 29.

— cheese, 4. See Bouckfatt.

Feather barrells, 7

— beds, xxvii. 34.

Field tent, 3.

Filde stool, *see* Stool.

Fire fork, 1,27.

Fire pyke, 10. *Pyke* is the same as pick.

Flaggons of pewter, 12, 28.

Flaggons of tin, 1.

— of silver, 26, 33.

Fornace, of brass, in brewhouse, 29, 34.

Frontlet, xxvi.

Fuger satten, 11. Figured or branched satin. A “jacket of *sateyne fugre*,” occurs among Sir John Fastolfe’s wardrobe, 1459. A material which by the sumptuary act of 3

Edw. IV. was forbidden to be worn by any person below the rank of a Knight.
Archæol. xxi. 253. *See* Bed.

Gallerie, Long, 3, 25, 34.

Gauntlet, 3.

Gentlewomen's Chamber, 5, 11.

Gowne of damaske furred with martynes, xxxiii.

Gradlinges, 10.

Great Chamber, 4.

Gyle tubbe, 3. Gyle is the same as wort; Prompt. Parv. Gyle or newe ale, *Celium*. In an Inventory taken at Bishop's Auckland 1498, occurs, 1 Gylefate. *Yelfate*, hereafter, is the same; and the word, as still used in Shropshire, occurs at *Illfit* in the Glossary published in Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, 8vo. 1841, p. 473.

Haknay horse, xxvi.

Hall at Wadley 1. At Farrington, 10, 18.

Hangings, xxvii.

Hangings of gilded leather, 3, 10, 12. Hangings of this kind are still existing at Haddon hall, Derbyshire.

Hanging-lampe, with ix candlesticks, 18. A chandelier for nine candles.

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Harness, 30.

Head-peeces, 3. Iron helmets.

Heare, *see* Host heare.

Heyse or Barton, 9.

Holbeardesy 1. Halberts.

Hops, 8.

Horses, 9, 30.

Host heare, and Host kitchen, 8. Ost occurs in the *Forme of Cury* as a kiln, and it appears in this case to be a malt kiln.

Joyned stoole, 1 *et passim*, A stool framed by joinery work, at first so called in distinction to stools rudely formed from a single block.

— table board, 3.

Karsey, 11. Kersey: "cloth woven with a sort of rib." Ash's Dictionary. One of the etymologies suggested for the word (in Skinner's Etymologicon) is *course say*.

The French have the word, as *cariset*.

Kirtells of satten, xxvi.

Kitchin 1, 27.

— Host, 8.

Kitchin Chamber, 4, 24,

Kyvers, 1 &c. covers.

My Ladies Chamber, 5, 10.

My Ladies Closet, 30.

— at Astwell, 30.

Ladie Hall, 30.

Larder, Dry, 2, 28.

— Wet, *ib.* 28.

Leather (gilt) hangings, 3, 10, 12. *See* Hangings.

Leather (gilt) cushions, 2, 11 *bis*.

Leyses, 13. Leyse, lay or lea. Ang. Sax. *ley*, grassy ground, or meadow.

Linen, 9, 12, 13, 30, 33, 34.

Lippe, 8. Prompt. Parvul. leep or basket, *calathus*, *corbis*.

Livery borde, 11. livery, applied to articles made in a quantity, according to a fixed pattern, for distribution in the several apartments; *see* Bason, Bedstead, Coverlet, Table, *also* Livery Cubbord.

Lockeram, 9. A coarse cloth, from the German *lock-raum*, q. d. thick thread.

Long Gallerie, 3, 25.

Malt loft, 8.

Malt mill, 29.

Matche for shotte, 3, 8. The match was made in the form of a slow-burning rope. The word *shotte* is used for the *men* who were armed with musketts or calivers.

Matt of the Drawing Chamber, 4. This served in lieu of the modern carpet, which does not occur on any *floor*, but for a *table* only.

Maydens' Chamber, 6, 28.

Meal fate (vat), 3.

Mease fate, 13.

Merlin cupp, 27 (two). A merlin was a name for a small kind of hawk; but whether these cups are connected with that acceptation of the word does not appear.

Mother-pearl shell covered with gold, 26.

— box (the same), 33.

Moulding board, in the Bakehouse, 3, 29.

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Mowldes, 3, for casting bullets (qu?).

Mulling-cup, silver, 27,

Musketts, 3.

Musterd mill, 2, 28.

Mynsing knyfe, 1, 27. Mincing knife.

Nagget cupp, 32; "my nagget" is *for* "mine agate."

Napkyns of diapre, xxvi.

Needle-work chairs, 18, 23.

Nightgown of damaske, xxxiii.

Nurserie, 22.

Orrisse, see Arras.

Palett, the great, xxvi.

Parlor, 2.

Pasterie howse, 2, 28.

Peale, iron, 1.

Pecoockes, xxvii.

Pewter, 12.

Perfuming-pan, 12, 19, 27 *bis*.

Pictures in frames, 20.

— fifteen English, hangd in tables, 25, 35.

— twenty-eight of Romans and Emperors, *ib*. See Tables.

— of Sir Henrie Unton, Ixiv. 34.

Pile, 27.

Pillow of downe, 5 (twice).

Pillowbeares, 9, 12, 26, 30, 33. The case of a pillow was termed the *bere*. *Taye d'oreiller*, a pillow-beare, — Cotgrave. The term is not of frequent occurrence. They occur, as here, in *pairs*. Thus, in the Lady Margaret's Ordinances, are directed to be provided "2 longe and 2 square pillows, every of them with 2 beeres of reines." Hall speaks of Wolsey's "pillowe beere or cace broudered" carried before him at the congress at Guisnes, 1520.

Pistols, xli.

Placket, 3. Or *plackard*, a continuation of the cuirass.

Plate at Faringdon, 26.

— at Astwell, 27.

— (cupboard), 33.

Plate cubborde, 2, 5.

Platters, pewter, 2.

Porter's Lodge, 13, 29.

Posnettes, 27. Small basins.

Possett cup, 27.

Powdering tub, 2, 28.

— trowe (trough), 2, 28.

Powring dishes (pewter), 26.

Press, 2 *bis*, 6, 28.

Presse, joyne, 24.

Puldrons, 3. Armour for the shoulder and upper part of the arm, *epauldron*.

Purslen dishes, 30.

— stufte, 26. Porcelain. At this period porcelain was an object of rarity and value. In Italy, so early as 1324, were vases “quae Porcellanæ patrio sermone appellantur.” In 1370, mention is made of vessels of pourcelaine. The first occurrence I have found of its introduction into England is in 1587-8, when, among the New Year’s Gifts to Queen Elizabeth, the Lord Treasurer Burghley offered one porrynger of white porselyn garnished with gold; and Mr. Robert

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Cecill a cup of grene pursselyne.” Nichols's Progresses, ii. 538. In 1598 Florio, in his Italian Dictionary, speaks of Porcelane and China dishes: see *Porcellana*. It is probable that at this period the Italian enamelled ware, properly called *maiolica*, or *majorica*, passed by the same name of porcelain. Thus Minshew in his Spanish Dictionary, 1599, speaks of costly fruit-dishes of fine earth painted, vessels of China mettall or earth, that is, fine dishes painted, such as are brought from Venice. It is true we may have received Oriental China through Venice, as well as the Italian manufacture. Florio also renders the Italian China, a Venus basin. Mr. Douce remarks that Spanish carricks laden with porcelain were taken in Elizabeth’s reign: but the date is not given. In the middle of the next century its use must have become prevalent, for Cromwell thought it worth while to tax its import, China dishes under a quart, 20^s. the dozen, and larger at 60^s. (Oliverian Acts, 1657.) It was probably first brought into Europe by the Portuguese.—A. W.

Restes, 3. The rest was a staff with a hooked top on which to rest the caliver or musket when discharged.

Rulets, 27. Small casks.

Saddls, 3.

Sallett dishes, silver, 32.

Salsers of pewter, 26. Sawcers, originally made for salt, Lat. *salsaria*.

Salts, gilt, xxvii. silver, 34.

— silver trencher, 34.

Salte sellers of tin, 1.

Say, 4, 11, 21, 22. A kind of woollen stuff.

School-howse Chamber, 6.

Scollop dish, silver, 27.

Seats in the ile of Faringdon church, xxviii.

Serces, 2; sercers, 3; searches, 29. A sieve or cullender, from the French *sas*. Our native scribes made endless varieties of its orthography; in two consecutive lines of Sir John Fastolfe's inventory occur, j *sars* of brasse, and j *sarche* of tre (wood). Archæol. xxi. 278.

Settell in the chapel, 2. A bench with a back to it.

— in a cellar, &c. 1, 28.

Sheep, xxvi, xxvii, xli, 9

Sheets, of lockeram and canvas, xxvii, 9.

— wrought with black, 30, 33.

Showle, 1, 8, &c. Shovel

Skillettes, 27. Small vessels having legs for boiling upon a wood fire.

Skryne, 11. A screen.

— of wicker, 27.

Snuffers, 23. The price of snuffers in the reign of Henry VII. was 4*d.* a pair: and for "Snoffers bought for the Kinges grace 2*s.*" (Household Book, pp. 4, 89, 108). A curious ancient pair of snuffers is engraved in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, ii. 310, and in the illustration of Fosbroke's Encyclopedia, 4to. p. 924.

Sparvill tester, 4. The canopy or head

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of the bed, which formerly had the more usual name of the *sparver* though more recently the tester. It was sometimes used for the whole bed; as in the will of Anne Duchess of Buckingham, 1480. "To my son of Wiltshire a sperver, called a *bed*, of red velvet, partly gold." Its derivation is from the French *epervier*, as being originally made of net- work.

Spice box, 28.

Sponge box 27.

Spout pott, silver, 26, 27.

Spruce, *see* Chest.

Stable, 8, 9, 30.

Stamell, 3. A coarse kind of red, inferior to scarlet —

Red-hood, the first that doth appear In *stamel*. A. Scarlet is too dear.

Ben Jonson, Underwoods, vol. vii. 54.

Other quotations may be seen in Nares's Glossary.

Standells, 2, 3.

Standish, silver, 27. An inkstand.

Steel glass, 22, 23, 26. Probably made at Venice. The composition for making steel glasses, of brass, tin, and silver, is given by Dr. Merritt in his translation of Neri's *Art of Glass*. The invention appears to have been Italian.

Stillhowse, 27.

Stillitorie, 2. A still.

Stills, 27.

Stockes, paire of litle, in the Chapel, 2.

Stools, various, described, 2, 4, 5, 6, 18.

— filde, of lether, 2, field 13. Probably a folding or *fald* stool, under perverted spelling: an article of very early use, as seen on the most ancient great seals of our Kings. Compare Fouldinge Chair, 24.

Stools, close, 9, 21.

— walnut-tree, 10. See Joyned stool.

Store-howse, 2, 3.

Studie, Sir Henrie Unton's, 3, 24.

— Mr. Payne's, *ib*.

Sugar-box, gilt, 26, 27.

— spoon, 27.

Sumpter clothes, 8. The word *sumpter* was applied to pack-horses, or those which carried furniture, &c. on their backs. At Hengrave in 1603 were "two sumpter-clothes of blewe cloth, Sir Thomas Kytson and my ladyes armes embroydered, very fayer, lyned with canvas." Gage's Hengrave, p. 36.

Table, cross-legged, 4.

— drawing, 4, 18.

- folding, 22.
- joyned, 3. The word *table* was originally applied to the slab only: Queen Elisabeth's Articles, 1564, require "a decent table, *standing on a frame*, for the Communion Table."
- long, in the hall at Faringdon, 10. Sometimes a pride was taken in having a Hall Table of a large size. It is stated that at Astwell, in Northamptonshire, (the house mentioned in one of our Inventories, p. 30), "there was formerly in the Great Hall a table 30 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 3 inches deep, all of one plank of wood." Betham's Baronetage, iv. 91.

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Table, square, 5.

- livery, 5.
- round glasse, 18. Probably a mirror suspended in a frame of wood; and if so, this is an early instance of the use of such an article of ornamental furniture.
- hanging, blazed with arms, 18. This was a painting of armorial bearings, or what is now called a hatchment (atchievement), but painted on the more permanent material of wood instead of canvas.

Tables of pictures in frames, 13, 25. Framed pictures, generally painted on wood.

Tables, paire of, 1. Paire of bone tables, 10. The boards for the game of Tables, resembling back-gammon, or for chess. They were sometimes inlaid with *bone* or ivory. On the 17th Oct. 1530 was "paid to John the hardwarman for ij payr of sleves, ij coffers, *A payer of tabulles and chesses*, A stele glasse, ix borders, a gyrdell, ij payer of beedes, pois' xxij oz. at xj coronns the oz." the large sum of 90*l.* 4*s.* Henry VIII.'s Household Book, 8vo. 1827, p. 81; see also the notes to the same volume, p. 356, and various quotations from the poets in Nares's Glossary. At Astwell Sir George Shirley, in 1622, had "one paier of tables with men." *Stemmata Shirleiana*, p. 72. An old pair of *tables* is represented in the frontispiece to Strutt's Sports and Pastimes.

Table-bordes, 1, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34. Boards to form tables, upon moveable legs, or tressels.

Taffatie, branched, 18.

—— changeable, 5.

Tankerd, gilt, 26, silver, 34.

Tapestry coverlet, 3, 6, 7. *See* Arras, Dornex, Hangings.

Tasses, 3. Flaps of armour attached to the bottom of the breast-plate.

Tegges, xli. 9. Palsgrave gives Tegge or pricket, *saillant*, which is a young male deer. In Hampshire tegge is a sheep of a year old, called also twoteth (two teeth, *bidens*.)

In other counties it is termed a hogge.

Tester, 6.

—— sparvill, 4.

Testern, 2, 29.

Theves, 9, 10. Theve or theaue, given by Elyot, 1543, as an Essex word, seems to be the term for the next age of the sheep, immediately after his being a tegge.

Trenchers, 1, 12. In the reign of Henry VIII. the price of trenchers was 20s. the twelve dozen. Household Book, pp. 108, 191, 243.

Tresselles, 2, 4, 10. Moveable legs or supports for table-boards.

Trivett, 28, 29. Three-legged stands, probably in the case before us, wooden stools.

Trow, 3. Trough.

—— powdering, 2.

—— hog, 9.

Tun dishes, 27, 30.

Tunns (silver), 26.

Turkey work, 2, 11, 22, 24, 29.

—— cloth of, 4.

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Valens, vallance 4, 21, 22, 23, 29.

Vambraces, 3. Armour for the arms.

Virginalls, 3, 10, 25. A virginal is thus explained by Mr. Ayrton: "The Virginal was that which afterwards took the name of Spinnet, and differed from it only in shape. The Spinnet was triangular, the Virginal oblong, like our small piano-fortes."

Ellis's Original Letters, second series, vol. i. p. 272. An item in Henry VIIIth's Household Book, p. 37, describes the different kinds of Virginals with their respective prices; two pair in a box, with four stops, cost 3*l.*; two pair in one coffer, cost 3*l.* and a little pair 20*s.* For five pair, on another occasion 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were paid. Queen Elizabeth's three virginal players were paid 30^l 1/2 per annum, a-piece, being nearly double as much as was allowed to any other musician. A lady playing on this instrument is represented in the series of cards beautifully engraved by Jost Amman; copied in Singer on Flaying Cards, p. 184. (Notes to King Henry VIIIth's Household Book, pp. 359, 372.)

Virre, 3. Perhaps fir-wood. In p. 25 occurs one dozen of firr stooles.

Wainscot chamber, 4.

Wardrobe, 2. New and Old 25.

Warming-pan, 10, 26. Two warming-pans of brass, with ornamental lids, and the dates respectively 1620 and 1635, are engraved in Shaw's Specimens of Ancient Furniture, Plate LV.

Warrener's Chamber, 13.

Wash house, 28.

Watch, little agate, 34.

Water-bottle, covered with silver and gilt, 26.

Webnall, 19 *bis*, 23, 25, 22. Apparently some inferior cloth, used like green baize for table-covers and curtains

Well house, 13, 28.

Wetchet, 5. Watchet, a blue colour.

Wheat loft, 8.

Whitche, 2, 3, witche, 29. The same word as *hutch* under another orthography, from the Anglo-Saxon *hwæcca*, a bin or box.

Window cloathes, 20.

Wine-cellar, 12, 27.

Wool, xxvii.

Yelfate, 13. See Gyle tubbe *antea*. A *yelfate* occurs in Sir John Fastolfe's inventory, 1459, *Archæol.* xxi. 277; and in a receipt for brewing ale, (not apparently of very

early date) quoted in Strutt's Horda, vol. ii. p. 73, from the MS. Harl. 6816, the use of the *yeeling fatt* in the last stage of the process is specially mentioned.

