

## Original Documents.

### "JOYALX" OF JOHN OF GAUNT, BEQUEATHED TO THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LINCOLN.

Communicated by the Rev. J. F. WICKENDEN.

THE following documents, lately discovered among the Muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, present to the archæological reader many points of interest. They relate to a bequest of John Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, and may tend to throw light upon his feelings at the latter end of his eventful life.<sup>1</sup>

The Will of John of Gaunt is dated Feb. 3, 1397, and is a somewhat lengthy and very interesting document.<sup>2</sup> If the Duke had, as is asserted, by being the friend of Wyclif, lost the hearts of the clergy generally, and become an "object of abuse and hatred among the monks,"<sup>3</sup> the provisions of his Will must have restored him to their affections. Its language is devout and penitent, its gifts handsome, as became a King. Besides large sums to be given to the poor, and to the church of St. Paul's, London, (where a chantry was to be founded, and obits performed); to the church of Lincoln (as will be seen below); to the Collegiate church of Leicester, where also a chantry and obits were established; and to the altar of the Carmelites in London,—each of the three other orders of Friars in London, the Preachers, Minors, and Augustines, were to have ten marks; every poor hermite and recluse dwelling in his house in London, or within five miles, was to have three nobles; every nun within London and its suburbs was to have five marks, and those of Clerkenwell five pounds of silver; every Leper hospital, within five miles of London, having five sick persons in it, was to have five nobles, and every house of the Carthusians in England £20. The conscientious execution of such a Will must have involved much time and labour; and a saving clause allowing great latitude in the exact performance of its provisions was inserted for the relief of the Executors, who had full power to make an "abatement" in those provisions at their discretion. It was doubtless in the exercise of that power that they became parties to the two latter

<sup>1</sup> The exact day of his death is not known. Nichols in the "Royal Wills" (p. 174), says, "The Duke departed this life at the Bishop of Ely's palace in Holborn about the Feast of the Purification of Our Lady, A.D. 1399," which would be within a month of the date of the first document now printed.

<sup>2</sup> It is printed in Nichol's "Royal Wills" (p. 145), from the copy in the

Episcopal Registry at Lincoln. In the abstract given in the "Testamenta Vestusta," vol. i., p. 140, the bequest to the Cathedral of Lincoln, the subject of the following documents, is entirely omitted.

<sup>3</sup> Gregson's "Portfolio of Antiquities and Fragments of Lancashire," p. 6. See also Green's "Short History of the English People," pp. 233—237.

of the documents now brought to notice, whereby they complied with the reasonable desire of the church of Lincoln to possess the beautiful objects bequeathed by the Duke, and saved themselves from the possibility of loss should the estate be insufficient.

The first of the following documents (A) is an Indenture between the Duke and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral (his son, Henry Beaufort, had just become their Bishop), setting out that on account of "a certain devotion," which the Duke had to the said church,<sup>4</sup> he had devised by his Will certain jewels, vestments, and cloths, which were on no account to be removed from it. These articles were—a golden chalice, made at Bordeaux, with a crucifix engraved on the foot, and with a vernicle<sup>5</sup> engraved in the paten,—a golden "table" of the Duke's chapel, which "table"<sup>6</sup> he called "Domesday," and which was bought at Amiens,—and the largest golden chandeliers of his said chapel,—and a new vestment (*i.e.* entire suite for performing the service of the Mass and vespers) of cloth of gold, with a red ground, worked

<sup>4</sup> The connection of John of Gaunt with Lincoln commenced with his acquisition of the Earldom in 1362, on his marriage with Blanche, daughter and heir of Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Derby, who was created Earl of Lincoln. Many years later he built a house in the lower town. The site of this is well known, and a small oriel, or bay-window, of the richest workmanship, was removed from the remains of this palace some years ago, and is still preserved in the castle. It is figured in Pugin's "Specimens of Gothic Architecture," 4to, 1821. It is, however, of a later date than the time of John of Gaunt, probably of that of his daughter, Joan Beaufort, widow of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, one of the Duke's Executors. (*See the Lincoln volume of the Institute, p. 291.*)

<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, "Veronica," our Lord's face on the napkin.

<sup>6</sup> This is doubtless the *retable d'autel*, a kind of portable or moveable reredos, richly ornamented, which was often placed on the altar. Labarte thus describes one in his "Peinture en Email" (Paris, 1856), writing of one given by Charles the Bold to the Church of St. Denis, "Retable du grand autel; sorte de triptyche en or, au centre duquel on voyait l'image de Dieu en Majesté." It will be seen subsequently that the figure of "a Majesty" was part of the enrichment of John of Gaunt's *retable*. In another of Labarte's works ("Illustrated Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages," Murray's translation, p. 15), is the following passage: "When, in the fourteenth century, altars were multiplied in the churches, and the seat of the Bishop displaced, it began to be the custom to carry with the Crucifix and candles, portable retables, which were

placed upon the altar during mass, and afterwards carried away with the other ecclesiastical utensils that had been employed in the ceremony. The large ivory diptychs and triptychs were appropriated to this use." *See also the "Archæologia,"* vol. xxx., p. 144, for a description, by the late Mr. Albert Way, of a golden *tabula* presented at the commencement of the eleventh century to the Cathedral of Basle, by the Emperor Henry II. It was formed of cedar-wood, covered with a thin coating of pure gold, the design being in very high relief. In this instance the word *tabula* was, no doubt correctly, applied to what was used, and afterwards known as a *frontale*, or altar frontal. *See also* Dr. Rock in "The Church of our Fathers," vol. i., p. 236. In this communication Mr. Way gives references to various examples of similar objects, some of which he describes. Many are still to be seen in collections.

The representation of "Doomsday," or the Last Judgment, was a frequent, almost a favourite, subject with mediæval artists, for the decoration of church interiors. Numerous references to such representations will be found in the *Arch. Journal*, and the "Proceedings" of various *Archæological Societies*. *See Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi., p. 176, for one in Broughton church, Bucks; vol. vii., p. 87, for one in Chelsworth church, Suffolk; and vol. xxiii., p. 63, for one in West Ham church, Essex. Its representation, however, in the precious metals as a *dossier* was doubtless rare. In the present instance the *retable* was formed of wood, with a covering of gold, *répoussé*, and set with the precious stones afterwards enumerated,—the whole standing upon a foot of silver and in a frame of that metal.

with falcons in gold, containing two frontals, and two towels for the altar, a chasuble, two tunics, three albs, three amices, two stoles, three maniples, three copes, a cloth for the lectern, and two curtains for the altar, rayed,—and also a piece of cloth for an altar, embroidered with gold, which was bought at Amiens, and on which was represented our Lord and his mother, and the twelve Apostles. This furniture the Duke had sent to the church, to be there put and shown upon the principal altar for the Feast of the Epiphany. On the morrow of that feast they were to be returned by his own men, who had brought them to the church. The deed was dated on the feast day for which the articles were lent (Jan. 6).

The second instrument (B) was executed on May 7, 1400, between nine out of the seventeen Executors of the deceased Duke, and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. It recites that although the said Executors had not yet paid the expences of the Duke's funeral, nor his debts, nor legacies, nor founded the chantries and obits provided by his Will, yet the Dean and Chapter required immediate delivery of the articles devised to them. So the Executors, willing to please them, and avoid the loss and trouble of their charge, had delivered to them the articles specified in the preceding document, with the exception of the "table," called Domesday, carefully specifying the weight of the plate, and value of each object. And these articles were delivered to the Dean and Chapter, on condition that they, or their value, might be claimed by the said Executors within seven years, if they could not fully carry out the Duke's Will without them. It will be observed that this deed was executed fifteen months after the Duke's death; that the seizure of his property by the King, the return of the Duke's son, and the deposition of Richard II., had occurred in the interval—a troubled state of things, which had doubtless much obstructed the Executors in carrying out the provisions of the Duke's Will, and had necessitated their taking precautions for again possessing themselves of the property specified in the document, should circumstances require it.

The third document (C) is dated October 7, 1402 (two years and five months after the second instrument), and is executed between the same parties as the last. It begins with a similar recital of the non-payment of the costs of the funeral, and of the debts and legacies of the late Duke. Nevertheless the Dean and Chapter demand delivery to them of the "table," called Domesday, devised to them by the Duke's will. So the Executors, willing to please them, &c., had delivered to them the said "table."

This costly "jewel" is here minutely described, the weight of the metal portions specified, and the value of them, and of the precious stones it contained, is stated in detail. It weighed in the whole 21 lb. 2 oz. troy; of which the "t'rage,"<sup>7</sup> or frame, and foot were 7 lb. 5 oz., which is estimated at 30s. per lb.; the gold and stone weighed 13 lb. 9 oz., which are estimated at £14 per lb.

The precious stones are specified as follows:—One great sapphire within a circle, on the foot of a Majesty, worth £40; within the circle are twelve clusters, each of four pearls, with a diamond in the middle, each cluster worth 100s., and the whole £60, above the circle is the figure of a Pope, having a small ruby and a sapphire on his feet, worth

<sup>7</sup> Doubtless for "entourage."

20s., and on the six pillars round the gable of the said "table" six large pearls, worth 100s. each, the whole £30; at the top of the gable is a cluster of four large pearls round a large balays (or ruby), each pearl worth 100s., the whole £20; also at the top of the same gable a large balays, worth £12; on the back thereof two pearls, worth 26s. 8d.; on the sides thereof thirty-two pearls, worth 60s., a balays, worth 60s., and three little sapphires, each worth 26s. 8d., the whole £4; on the frame of the said "table" are two trees of pearls, each tree having 100 pearls, price of each 12d., of the whole £10. So the whole value of the "table" is £387 19s. 2d.<sup>8</sup> This "retable" was delivered on condition that it might be claimed by the Executors within a period of five years, should they be unable to carry out the provisions of the Duke's Will without it. But the right of redemption at the price named was reserved to the Chapter.

Each of the two last documents seems to have had seven small seals attached to it, but they have nearly all perished.<sup>9</sup>

We can trace some of the objects specified in these documents in a MS. inventory on vellum, written in Latin (one quaternion of a book apparently), where, under the head of "candelabra," we find:—"Item, 2 large and fair candlesticks of gold, standing upon thick feet of one fashion, with 20 buttresses of gold in each of them, standing upon one base, perforated in the fashion of windows, with 4 blank spaces, suitable for fixing shields in, and with four greater buttresses and 4 lesser buttresses in each of them, having on each buttress a pinnacle, and between the four larger buttresses aforesaid, are four windows carved, hollowed, with one stile, having one great knop with different buttresses, like the work or fabric of some monastery or church, with eight twisted columns in each candlestick, and on the summit of each of the said candlesticks is a bowl castellated and buttressed, with a spike for fixing candles, all of gold; but one pinnacle is wanting of the larger pinnacles of one of the candlesticks aforesaid, which never came here with the same, as is said. Now these candlesticks are not yet weighed." To this notice has been added in another hand, "de dono potentissimi principis Johannis filii Regis Edwardi tercii Ducis Lancastri." The character of the writing is similar to that of the last described document, and it may reasonably be supposed to be not much later in date, as the manner in which the injured candlestick is mentioned also suggests.

A later inventory in English, made by "Master Henry Lytherland," Treasurer, in 1536, is printed in Dugdale (No. lxviii.); from this many items, mentioned in the inventory just noticed, disappear; but the candlesticks of John of Gaunt are described in nearly the same terms as before, the missing pinnacle not having been replaced in the interval, and the weight is given as 450 ozs. The red altar suit charged with falcons, is mentioned, but not as the gift of the Duke of Lancaster, and so is the set of vestments (a chasuble of red bawdkin with falcons of gold, two tunicles, three albs, three copes, of the gift of Lord John D. of L.), while the gold altar cloth "bought at Amiens" is described after 140 years of use as "a costly cloth of gold for the high altar, for principal feasts,

<sup>8</sup> This is £5 more than the addition of the items amounts to.

<sup>9</sup> An eagle "close," with the motto, "Durant po": a mullet pierced with the

letters lo.n.g.le.y: and a phoenix with a scroll, can be decyphered upon three of the fragments.

having in the midst images of the Trinity, of Our Lady, 4 Evangelists, 4 Angels about the Trinity, with Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Virgins, with many other images, having a froulet of cloth of gold with scriptures, and a linen cloth infixed to the same, *Ex dono ducis Lancastrie.*" But before this time the gold chalice and paten, the lectern cloth and curtains, and, above all, the gold "table," called "Domesday," had disappeared.

In the inventory made 7 Edw. VI. (also printed in Dugdale, No. lxxi.), no one of the items bequeathed by John of Gaunt is found, but one at least of them had been piously preserved, for in the inventory made under Philip and Mary (Dugdale, No. lxxii.), appears for the last time "the costly cloth of gold for the high altar," described precisely as before.

It is to be observed that in Treasurer Lytherland's list there are items mentioned as the gift of John of Gaunt, which formed no part of the bequest. "A cloth of gold having in the midst the Coronation of Our Lady," &c., "a cloth of gold, partly red and partly white," &c., "one other cloth of the same suit," &c., and also gifts of the Duchess of Lancaster (Kath. Swynford) the mother of Bishop Beaufort, chasubles and "fair copes," with Katherine wheels of silver embroidered on them; and some of these appear in the latest inventory of all.

In connexion with the preceding documents reference may here be made to a copy on paper of a licence in mortmain, dated June 7, 1413, giving to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln the manor of Glentham, and certain lands at Fillingham. This may be considered to have been in execution of the general directions given by the Duke to his executors in his will, that they should apply the moneys which came to them as profitably as they could for the condition of his soul.

The King (Henry V.) grants these for the annual solemn observance in the cathedral in perpetuity of the anniversaries of his father and mother, and of "our dearest lord and grandfather John, late Duke of Lancaster, as well as of our own, when we from this light shall have migrated." The deed specifies that this property had been made over to the King for this distinct object by "Thomas, Bishop of Durham, Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and John Legburn, Clerk." These were three survivors of the original body of trustees. Ralph Earl of Westmoreland is John of Gaunt's son-in-law (husband of Joan Beaufort)—John Legburn, Prebendary of Lincoln—and Thomas, Bishop of Durham, who takes precedence of both, is no other than Thomas Langley (last of all in the earlier lists), who had become Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The charge of repairing the vestments and ornaments of the church is the subject of a deed (also among the chapter muniments at Lincoln). In 1363 the treasurer, John de Welburne, protested on behalf of himself and his successors against the claim made upon his office by the Dean and Chapter for "the refecton and reparation of vestments and ornaments as well as for the providing of phials, vases, and other things necessary" for the service of the church. A statute or "registrum" was alleged against him, and he, for the sake of peace, as he says, charged himself and his successors with a

yearly payment of six and eightpence to meet the benefaction of Rich. de Whitwell, Prior of Empingham, which the Dean and Chapter appropriated for this purpose. A portion of Welborne's seal remains to this document, but that of the 'Official' precentor Goldsbrough (the see was now vacant), is destroyed. Welborne himself was a munificent benefactor to the church, a costly feretory, a white chasuble and cope, adorned with pearls, and a chasuble and two copes of blue velvet, being attributed to him in Lytherland's inventory.

## A.

"Ceste endenture faite dentre le treshault et puissant prince Johan, Duc de Lancastre dune part et les Dean et Chapitre de leglise Cathedrale de Nicole dautre part tesmoigne que come pur certain devocioin qe le dit Duc ad a la dicte eglise il en son testament ad devisez a icelle les joialx vestment et draps desoubz escrites a demorer et estre gardez en mesme leglise a lonur et service de Dieu et de nostre dame sa tresdouce miere sans en estre donnez venduz napprestez ne par autre manere eslongnez napportez nen autre eops convertiez par nulle voie, cestassavoir, une chalice dor fait a Bourdeux qe ad un crucifix gravez desus le pie, et en la patene un vernicle grave, et une table dor de la chapelle du dit Duc, la quelle table il appelle Domesday qestoit achatez a Amienx, et les plus grandz chandeleurs dor de sa dicte chapelle, et un novel vestment de drap dor le champ' rouge overez de faucons dor contenant deux frouters et deux touailles, pur lautier, une chesible, deux tuncles, trois aubes, trois amittes, deux estoles, trois fanons, trois copes, un drap' pur le lectoror', et deux courtyns pur lautier, raiez, et un piece de drap' pur un autier enbraudez dor, qestoit achatez a Amienx, et est fait de nostre seigneur Dieu et de sa tresdouce miere Marie et des dousze apostres, come le dit Duc ad fait nadgaires demonstrier as Chancellor et Tresorer de lavandicte eglise a ce qe par certaine endenture dentre eux faicte, il poet apparoir plus au plain qa depresent. Le dit Duc ad envoiez les susdiz joialx vestmentz et draps vers lavandicte eglise, pur estre mys et monstrez sur le principal autier dicelle en ce present feste de la Piphayne al honur de Dieu et de nostre Dame, et de mesme la feste, Issint toutes voies qe lendemain dicelle feste les ditz joialx vestment et draps du dit Duc soient rapportez devers lui par ses gens propres que les ont apportez a la dicte eglise, pur demorer et remaindre les susdiz joialx vestment et draps devers le dit Duc a sa volentee et plesir. En tesmoignance de quelle chose les parties avandictes a les parties de cestes endentures entrechangeablement ont mys leurs scelx. Don' le jour de lavandit feste de la Piphayne lan du regne nostre tresredoute seigneur le Roi Richard Second puis le conquest vinqt et second."

[Endorsed] JOHANNES DE GAUNT.

## B.

"Cest endenture fait par entre Rauf Conte de Westmerland, Thomas Conte de Wircestr', Wautier Blount, chivaler, William Par, chivaler, Robert Whitby, clerc, William Ketyng, Robert Hartfeld, Johan Legburn', clerc, et Thomas Longley, clerc, executours du testament de mon tres honnoure seigneur Johan filz du Roy, nadgairce Duc de Lancastre, qi de son dit testament et de ses biens la ministracion ount recevz dune part, et les Dean et Chapitre de leglise Cathedrale nostre Dame de Nicole dautre part, testmoigne que comme bien qe les dictes Executours naient encore paieez les coustages faitz entour le corps et sur lencerement de mon dit seigneur le Duc ne paieez trestoutz les dettes qe par le dit Duc estrent duz ne restorez toutz les injuries, par luy et ses ministres faictes, ne de tout paieez les regards a ses servitours, ne accompliez lordinance du dit Duc des obitz et chaunties par luy devisez en son testament, come par la forme et tenure dicel testament faire devoient les dictes Execu-



tours devant qils ferrient deliver a aucun les choses a luy devisez par mon seigneur le Duc susdit a ces qen son dit testament il est contenuz pluys au plain. Nientmoins les dictes Dean et Chapitre demandont de present davoit lyver des choses a eaulx devisez, le tenure du dit testament non obstant. Sur quoy les dictes Executeurs, vueillantz faire plaisir as dictes Dean et Chapitre et aussy pour eschiver le peril et damage qe purroit avenir as dictes choses et les coustages qe serriert mys sur la garde dicelles, ount delyverez as celles mesmes Dean et Chapitre, un chalice dor fait a Bourdeaux qad crucifix gravee desue le pie, et en la patene uue vernicle gravee, poisant de poys de troy, iij lb et j quarteron dune unc, et deux graundes chandelers dor, poisantz de poys de troy xxxvii lb x unc, en tout xl lb x unc l quarteron dune unc, la lb ad xiiij li en esterlingez, DLXXj li xix s ij d. Et un vestement de drap dor le champs rouge, overez de faucons dor, contenaut deux fronters et ij touallies pur lautier, j chesible, ij tunicles, iij aubes, iij amittes, ij estoies, iij fanons, iij copes, et un drap pur la lectoir, et deux curtins pur lautier raiez dor, le quel vestiment avec ses appartenantz susditz est preicez a x li. Et un piece de drap de drap<sup>2</sup> pur un autier embroudez dor, faiz de nostre seigneur Dieu de sa tresdouce miere Marie et de dusze Apostres, preicee a liij<sup>m</sup> vjs viij<sup>d</sup>. Et toutes les susdictes choses ount les ditz Executeurs deliverez as dictes Dean et Chapitre sur tielle condicion qe a quele heure dedeins sept ans prochains venantz apres la dat dycestes qe par les dictes Executeurs ou par aucun de eaulx les ditz Dean et Chapitre a ce serront requys, Ils dedeins deux moys apres tielle request faite ferront relyvere as ditz Executeurs ou a ceulx de eulx qe lors serront en vie toutes les susdictes choses' ou le susdit price dicelx, al eleccion des ditz Executeurs, pur ent acomplir les volente et devys de mon seigneur le Duc susdit. A la quele relyvere de toutes les susditz choses ou paiement faire de les susdictes sommes as susdictes Executeurs par les forme et manere qe dessus, les susdictes Dean et Chapitre eulx obligent et lour successours as susditz Executeurs par icestes. Et nest pas lentencion des ditz Executeurs pur unques demander les susditz choses ne les susdictes sommes pur icelles si sannz ce, Ils purront acomplir les volentees devys et ordinaances de lavant dit Duc des autres biens et chatieulx qe furent les siens en sa vie. En tesmoiguance de quele chose les parties avant dictes a les parties de cestes endentures entrechangeablement ount mys leur sealx. Don a Loundres le vij<sup>e</sup> iour du Maij lan du regne de nostre tresdoute seigneur le Roy Henry quart puis le conquest primer.

## C.

"Ceste endentoure fait par entre Rauf Conte de Westmerland, Thomas Conte de Wircestre, Wautier Blount, chivaler, William Par, chivaler, Thomas Lougley, clerc, Robert Whiteby, clerc, William Ketyng, Robert Haitfield, et Johan Legburn, clerc, Executeurs du testament de mon treshonore seigneur Johan filz du Roy, nadgairs Duc de Lancastre, qi de son testament et de ses biens la ministracion ount resceuz dune part, et les Dean et Chapitre de lesglise cathedrale nostre Dame de Nicole dautre part, testmoigne qe combien qe les dictes Execu-

<sup>2</sup> Sic.

tours naient uncore paieez les coustages faitz entour le corps et sur lencèrement de mon dit seigneur le Duc, ne paieez trestoutz les dettes qe par le dit Duc estient duz, ne restorez toutz les injuriez par luy et ses ministres faictes, ne de tout paieez les regardez a ses servitours, ne acompliez lordinance de dit Duc des obitz et chauntres par luy devisez en son testament, come par la forme et tenure dicel testament faire devoient les dictes Executours devant qils ferrient delivrer a aucun les choses a luy devisez par mon seigneur le Duc susdit a ces qen son testament il est contenuz plus au plain. Nientmoins les ditz Dean et Chapitre demandont de present davoir lyvere dune table dor del chapelle de mon seigneur le Duc susdit, la quelle table il appella Domesday achatee a Amienx, a eaulx devisee, le tenure du dit testament non obstant; Sur quoy les dictes Executours vueillantz faire plaiser as ditz Dean et Chapitre et auxi pour eschiver les perte et damage qeulx purroient avenir a dicte table et les coustages qe serrent mys sur le garde dicelle ount delivrez a celles mesmes Dean et Chapitre la dicte table dor ovesqe les trage et pee dargent dicelle poisantz par tout de poys de troy xxj lb ij unc, dount les mesmes trage et pee dargent poisent par estimacion de poys de troy vij lb v. unc, chestune lb en esterlinges xxx s, la somme xj li ij s vjd, et lor et perre de mesme table poisent de poys de troy xij li ix unc, la lb en esterlinges ad xiiij li la somme

<sup>xx.</sup> Ciiij xij li x s, et en mesme la table pierls et perre, cestassavoir j graund saphire dedeins un cercle sur le pee dun mageste; price xl li, et en mesme le cercle xij trochez, chescun troche de quatre perlys ove j diamande en my lieu, price de chescun troche c. s., la somme lx li et dessus le dit cercle j ymage dun Pope, eiant un petit rubie et un saphire en son piz, price dambideux xx s., et sur les siz pilers entour la gable de me-me la table siz gressez perlys, price de chescun c. s., la somme xxx li, et en la summet de mesme gable j troche de iiij grosses perlys entour une graunt baloys, price de chescun perle c. s., la somme xx li, et en mesme le summet une graunt baloys, price xij li, et en doos de mesme gable deux perlys, price xxvj s. viij d, et sur les coustes de mesme gable xxxij perlys, price lx s., et en mesme doos une baloys, price lx s, et iij petitiz sapphires, price de chescun xxvi s viij d, la somme iiij li et sur la trage de dicte table . . . arbres florisez du perlys, chescune arbre contenant cent perlys, price de chescun perle xij. d. la

<sup>xx.</sup> somme x li, dount la somme totaille CCCiiij vij li xix s ij d. Et la dicte table ount les dictes Executours delivrez as ditz Dean et Chapitre sur tielle condicion qe a quelle heure dedeins cynk ans prochein venantz apres la date dicestes qe par les dictes Executours ou par aucun de eaulx les ditz Dean et Chapitre a ces serront requys Ils dedeins deux moys apres tielle request faicte ferront relivere as dictes Executours on a ceaulx de eaulx qe lors serront en vie la dicte table ou

<sup>xx.</sup> la susdite somme de CCCiiij. vij li xix s. ij d. pour icelle, al election du dictes Executours pour eut acomplier les volente et devys de mon seigneur le Duc susdit. A la quelle relivere de mesme la table ou

<sup>xx.</sup> paiement faire de la dicte somme de CCCiiij vij li xix s. ij d. as susdictes Executours par les forme et manere qe dessus, les susditz Dean et Chapitre eaulx obligiont et leur successeurs as susdictes Executours par



icestes. Et nest pas lentencion des dictes Executours pour unques demander la table susdite ne la susdicte somme de CCC<sup>xx.</sup>iiij. <sup>l.</sup>vij. <sup>s.</sup>xix. ij<sup>d</sup>, pour icelle si sanz ce Ils purront acomplir les volutees devys et ordinances de lavant dit Duc des autres biens et chateulx qe furent les siens en sa vie. En testmoignance de quelle chose les parties avauinditz a les parties de cestes endentures entrechangeablement ount mys leur sealx. Don a Nicole le vynt et septisme jour Doctobr lan du regne nostre seigneur le Roy Henry Quart apres le conquest Dengleterre quart.