

THE OBSEQUIES OF QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARRAGON AT  
PETERBOROUGH.

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IN inviting the attention of the Archæological Institute to some illustrations of the obsequies of Queen Katharine which have not been previously brought forward, it will not be necessary for me to introduce them by making allusions, at any great length, to the various events that chequered her unfortunate life. These have been often described; and there are few subjects connected with English history better understood. And indeed, after the impartial and careful biography which the world has received from an accomplished authoress, it would, even if occasion permitted, be usurping too much space at present. From the days of this ill-fated Queen down to our own, there has been an unanimous concurrence of opinion amongst all writers, an universal verdict has been pronounced by successive generations, that her conduct, in every respect, was worthy of her regal dignity, and entirely irreproachable. Witness her firm, but respectful, obedience to Henry VIII., her sense of conjugal duty, her purity of life, her humble and religious demeanour, and the resignation, only equalled by her magnanimity and independence, which all show that no one ever set forth more conspicuously these virtues than Queen Katharine did in her days of degradation and sorrow. So that the wish put into her dying lips by the greatest of all poets has been fully accomplished, and "the speakers of her living actions have kept her honour from corruption."

Yet it will be needful to call to recollection a few incidents in Queen Katharine's life, or there will be an indistinct idea of the interest attaching to the circumstances of her death. She came at the early age of sixteen to England, betrothed to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., to whom she was married in 1501, with much pomp and rejoicing. This apparently happy union subsisted but a very short time, as the young prince died at Ludlow Castle in the following

spring. She remained in widowhood for seven years, great part of which time she was in much pecuniary embarrassment, through the rapacity of her father-in-law, and in other respects she seems to have passed her life very unhappily. After this time of trouble she was again married (1509), to the brother of her deceased husband. The near relationship betwixt herself and Henry VIII. created a temporary obstacle to the union, but on the death of his father, it was celebrated with extraordinary pomp and magnificence. The Privy Council looked very favourably upon this alliance. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, opposed it as unlawful, whilst it was defended by Bishop Fox, with so many arguments of expediency, in which he did not fail to adduce the dispensation granted by Julius II., that all the difficulties were overcome. For sixteen years Henry lived with Katharine of Arragon without feeling any scruple about the illegality or iniquity of the marriage. It has been asserted, and it is the impartial duty of an inquirer to give the monarch the benefit of his conscientious misgiving, that two years before he commenced any proceedings for a divorce, he was doubtful of the legitimacy of Mary under such an union, and felt far from confident that any power was dispensable that could set aside the moral obligations of the Levitical law. Therefore, it would be an act of injustice towards the character of a king who has so much need to ask the favourable judgment of a more dispassionate age, to deny that he was utterly devoid of a sense of the consequences of profligacy and guilt. Even our own day, three centuries since these transactions blackened the page of English history, can scarcely venture to lay claim to the merit of unbiassed expression of opinion. For the principles affecting the validity of this marriage yet remain unsettled by lawyers and theologians, whilst there are still increasing reasons for discussing the religious differences which arose in that reign with moderation and charity. We are relieved however, from the difficulty of now giving them any consideration at all, since without examining whether the dispensation or the divorce was the more impolitic or unholy act, we have rather to look upon them as questions judicially settled, than as calling, at present, for a new investigation and decision. All that relates to the actual illustration of the subject is briefly stated. The Queen was kept for a

considerable time in suspense, and the whole nation had become full of anxiety whether she was to be divorced or not. The foreign universities were consulted. The Vice-Chancellor called together that of Cambridge, which decided, as Oxford did afterwards, that "such marriages were still forbidden Christians by the law of God and nature." The death of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, removed another obstacle, and Henry, long since both satisfied in his own mind, and determined what to do, separated himself from Queen Katharine of Arragon, and married in 1532 Anne Boleyn. As the last step to stamp the new alliance with the semblance of legality, Cranmer pronounced the first union null and void, and Katharine was for the future left to maintain a hopeless struggle with neglect, poverty and oppression. The view taken of Henry's second marriage by Pope Clement, greatly accelerated the religious differences then subsisting betwixt the nation and the Court of Rome, and caused the King to take vigorous measures for extirpating the papal power in England. But we need not enter upon this question, nor pursue the remainder of Henry's vicious reign.

After the separation, Katharine still insisted upon retaining the title of Queen, notwithstanding the order made for styling her only the Dowager, or late consort of Prince Arthur. Much uneasiness arose in consequence of her pertinacity. In all the official documents this title only was acknowledged, and in the one that will be shortly brought under review, she is merely named as late wife to the noble and excellent Prince Arthur, brother to our Sovereign Lord Henry VIII.

For some months after her separation from the king she resided at Greenwich and the neighbourhood of London, but being so near the Court was inconvenient and embarrassing to him, and she was removed, under gentle, but unequivocal restraint, to Buckden, the ancient palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. Here she passed her brief solitude in the exercise of devotion and devout contemplation. But she was not long permitted to enjoy the privilege of this healthy retirement, being soon transferred to Fotheringhay Castle. Katharine, with much show of reason, objected to remaining here, since, from its constituting a part of the dower settled at her marriage, her residence might, by implication, seem

to compromise those rights she had hitherto, with so much independence, fruitlessly vindicated. There was equal, in reality, much stronger objection to be urged against it on account of its unhealthiness. For even in our own days, after all the exertions that have been made (exertions in which I may be permitted to say I have taken no inconsiderable part), the malarious vapours of the Nene spread contagious disease through the long and treacherously verdant valley where David of Scotland erected this fortress. The sluggish waters of the district still vainly endeavour to escape from it to the sea, and in unfavourable seasons they swell into a wide and stagnant expanse that destroys all the hopes of the agriculturist, and leaves, after their subsidence, the seeds of ague, fever, and death. Shut within the humid walls of a gloomy Norman keep, which was surrounded with double ditches, and stood islanded amongst the perpetually recurring floods, when it was not begirt by a pestilent morass, Queen Katharine must sorrowfully have turned her thoughts to the dry plains and sunny vineyards of her native land. One illustrious captive, who succeeded her in this dreary abode, only exchanged it for a quicker termination of her sorrows; and it is singular that the two royal personages who were confined at Fotheringhay should both have received interment within the walls of the same sacred edifice. The prayer of Katharine to be removed was listened to, and she was carried to Kimbolton Castle; but her sickness was now drawing to a close, and death released her from further misery. She had besought the King to let her bid a last farewell to her daughter, but with consistent inhumanity the prayer was denied.

Sir Edmund Bedynghfeld wrote to Crumwell from "Kymbaltun," on the last day of December, to inform him of the Queen's condition. "Syr," said he, "for the state that she ys yn now, at thys present tyme, as by the reporte of the Doctour of Fesyck, yn theys wordys, 'Non multum pejus quam erat, neque longe melius.' Syr, she dothe contynew yn payn yn her stomake, and can take lytell reste. Her wekenes, as I have wrytun to you, yn my formar lettours, consydered, the sycknes remaynyng yn force canne yn no wyes long contynew, without God otherwyes dyspoys. Syr, I am enformed by the sayd Doctour of Fesyck, that he moved her to take more cowncell of fesyck; whereunto she

answered, she would yn no wyes have any other Fesytion, but onely commyt herselfe to the pleasour of God.”<sup>1</sup>

In a letter from Sir Edward Chamberleyn and Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld to Crumwell, we learn that on the 7th day of January, “about 10 of the clock before none, the Lady Dowager was aneled with the Holy Oyntment, Mayster Chamberlein and I called to the same \* \* \* \* \*. Syr, the Grome of the Chaundry here can sere her, zoo shall do that fete; and further I shall send for a plumber, to close the body yn lede, the whych must nedys shortly be done, for that may not tary.”<sup>2</sup>

In the preceding observations, which do not profess to invite attention on the score of originality, it has been equally difficult to compress what is essential to a clear and succinet understanding of this memorable history, as it is to restrain the expression of sympathy for the defenceless and persecuted lady who was its object. We have reached the last scene of the royal victim's life, and it now devolves upon us to describe the royal funeral. And in narrating the solemn pageantry that marked it, I shall avail myself of the use of a document which, up to the present moment, has remained unconsulted amongst the records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls. Immediately Henry was apprised of the Queen's decease, he addressed a letter to Lady Bedingfield, wife of Sir Edmund, her guardian, stating his intention to have the body of “our dearest sister, the Lady Katharine, relict of our natural brother, Prince Arthur,” interred according to her honour and estate, Lady Bedingfield herself being appointed one of the principal mourners. The monarch has been censured for not complying with his consort's wishes as to the place of her interment; but when its vicinity to Kimbolton is considered, and the beauty of the solemn edifice itself, he may be fairly acquitted of blame in ordering her remains to be carried to the Cathedral of Peterborough. The ensuing particulars will also show that, as far as a grand and empty ceremonial was concerned, her remains were treated with the utmost consideration and respect. Indeed, it is a fact rather remarkable, as tending to vindicate Henry VIII. from any neglect, that the arrangements of Katharine's funeral were so like some of those adopted at that of Elizabeth of York, his mother, that they would seem to have been ordered in imitation. She died on

<sup>1</sup> State Papers, i., p. 452.

<sup>2</sup> State Papers, i., p. 451.

the 7th of January, and all the preparations for the funeral were ordered to be completed by the 25th of the month. They were, indeed, of so costly and elaborate a nature that it would have been difficult to finish them sooner.

In the first place, provision was to be made for the bowelling, sering and enclosing the corpse in lead. When Queen Eleanor, of Castile, departed, as we read in the Royal wardrobe accounts for the year, her body was stuffed with barley. Queen Katharine's was ordered to be sered, trammelled, leaded and chested with spices and other things thereunto appertaining. When Henry VIII. himself died, commandment was given for wrapping his corpse in cere cloth of many folds, over the fine cloth of rains and velvet, surely bound and *trammelled* with cords of silk.

The chandeler received instructions to prepare a proper number of lights to be employed round the corpse during the time it remained at Kimbolton Castle, or in the next church or chapel where it rested ; and he was ordered to "execute all exequies and ceremonies for the time." There is no mention of the route taken by the funeral *cortege*, but it most probably lay by the nearest line, which was through Huntingdon, Stilton and Yaxley. Particular directions were given for the preparation of the hearses or canopies that rested over the body, and were borne in the procession. There were to be two of these—one with five principals of main divisions of the entire framework filled with lights, which was to be placed over the corpse in the church where the funeral made its first halt ; the other, "a sumptuous hearse," with nine principals and lights accordingly, to be set in the church or monastery where the body was interred. These hearses were commonly very elaborate architectural compositions, exhibiting the characteristic features of the period, such as canopies, images, buttresses and finials, probably all made of wax on a wooden framework. The issue roll of 44 Edward III. mentions the cost of Queen Philippa's, in various items, as amounting to 166*l.*, besides other large charges for lights burning round the body in Westminster Abbey. But it is unnecessary to quote these early illustrations, which seem to be of a like character, not only at the obsequies of the Royal family, as at that of John Duke of Bedford, but of several noble families who were not allied to the Crown, King Edward I., with his



usual magnificence, and conjugal attachment to Eleanor, marked the sites where her body rested on its way to interment with those more durable monuments or hersees of stone which, at Geddington, Hardingstone and Waltham, still remain. It was not unusual to display the image of the deceased in these works, but, as we shall shortly learn, that of Queen Katharine was exhibited in a different manner.

It sometimes happened, as at the funeral of King Henry V., and also that of Anne of Bohemia, that several hersees were manufactured, but it is very apparent that the number altogether was regulated by that of the resting-places, though there was occasionally no limits set to the number of tapers burnt, or the weight of wax consumed, at these ceremonies. Two hundred yeomen carried staff torches, and long torches were given to others who were clad in gowns and hoods. Besides the common wax expended for tapers, white virgin wax was ordered for the times of service, when *Dirige* was sung at night and mass in the morning.

The principal hearse had double barriers, the inner one for the ladies, and the outer for the lords. This was evidently intended for a protection, just as we find Margaret, Countess of Devon, desiring (1391) that she should have no other hearse than plain bars, to keep off the pressure of the people. The same object was further facilitated on this occasion, by there being forms, covered with black cloth, garnished with escutcheons of Queen Katharine's arms, which were to be set round the corpse instead of barriers.

"A solemn facion" was ordered to be used in conveying the corpse from the chamber to the church, where it was first to remain, at which, besides three bishops (mitres) with the choir, and six knights, who were to bear it, there were to be six barons and other noblemen as assistants; four knights also to carry a canopy. The chief mourner (Lady Bedingfield), with eight others, accompanied the corpse to the chapel, and attended the *Dirige* and the masses: at every mass she only offered as she was admonished by the officer of arms, and on the occasion presented palls of cloth of gold of *baudekyn*.

Nightly watch was ordered as long as the royal body lay unburied, and during the same period, the prelates were to execute daily service. A chariot conveyed the corpse from the chapel, where it first rested, to Peterborough. The

corpse itself was covered with a pall of black rich cloth of gold, divided with a cross of white cloth of gold. It has been stated that the original pall used at the obsequies of Prince Arthur is still preserved by the Clothiers' Company at Worcester, but it is, in reality, no other than the mortuary cloth of the fraternity, a thing of shreds and patches, highly curious, and of the same period, but not sumptuous enough to have been used at a regal funeral. It has been already mentioned that it was customary on these occasions to introduce the likeness or image of the defunct ; and, in the present instance, there was fixed upon the pall a cast, or puffed image, of a princess, appareled in her robes of estate, with a coronal upon her head, with rings, gloves, and jewels upon her hands. Six horses, covered with black velvet, drew the square canopy, which, in like manner, was covered with black velvet, with a cross of white cloth of gold ; and at every end of the chariot, upon the coffers, there knelt a gentleman usher all the way. Four horsemen, in mourning gowns and hoods, rode four of the horses ; each of the six had four scutcheons of Prince Arthur's arms, beaten in oil upon tuke with fine gold, and upon every horse's head a chaffron of her arms. At each corner of the chariot a gentleman carried a banner of the queen's arms ; and four other banners of saints were borne by officers of arms in the king's coats.

The chief mourner went on horseback immediately after the body, and behind eight ladies on palfreys, trapped in black cloth, the ladies riding alone, in their mantles and slops. This method of riding singly was followed in the first procession, when Katharine went from Southwark to St. Paul's to be married.

Another chariot, containing four ladies, succeeded, and after it six ladies on horseback, one following the other. The procession was closed by a third chariot, drawn and appareled in every point like the preceding one, and holding six ladies or gentlewomen.

Palls of cloth of gold of baudekyn were provided for the offerings of the principal mourners : three for a duchess, two for a countess, and one for every baroness.

Full instructions were given to the painter, amongst which may be mentioned the order of four banners of saints, each of them a yard and three-quarters square, of double



sarsnet, beaten with oil and fine gold, with a scutcheon of arms on each, one of the Trinity, another of St. George, the third of our Lady, the fourth of St. Katharine. Four banner-rolls of the Queen's arms, with Prince Arthur's arms; ten banner-rolls for the hearse, and sixteen pensells; twenty-two scutcheons of fine gold for the chariot and horses, and four-score scutcheons beaten in party gold upon buckram in oil, for the other two chariots and the four horses that bore the banners of saints; besides twenty-two chaffrons for the chariot horses and officers, and scutcheons in metal and upon paper royal.

There was also a majesty and a valence, and eight rachelements of black sarsnet wrought in party gold, and in every corner of the same a scutcheon of her arms, and at the valence her word and arms.

The charges of the wardrobe were numerous. The following sample will suffice to show how liberally this department of the ceremony was conducted. Cloth was to be provided for the thirty ladies and gentlewomen mourners, according to their degree: namely, a duke or a duchess was to have for their mantle, slop and gown sixteen yards at 10s. the yard, and livery for sixteen servants, after their degrees. Countesses were allowed the same quantity at 8s. per yard, and livery for twelve servants. Barons, six yards at 8s., and livery for ten servants. Bannerets and knights of the garter, bishops, squires, gentlemen, and yeomen and groom were all clothed, with a proportionate number of their servants, according to the same rate of their degree. In fact, nothing that was usually done to show honour to the dead was omitted, and the whole of these arrangements must have produced a deep impression upon the vast concourse of persons who, from the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Northampton, came to gaze upon the solemn procession, as it conveyed the body of the royal lady to the grave.

There has no account been left of the religious observances when the royal procession reached Peterborough Abbey, for Henry VIII. did not constitute the foundation a bishopric until six years afterwards. I am indebted to W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Stamford, a gentleman who is the possessor of an exceedingly beautiful and original portrait of Queen Catherine of Arragon, for the following additional facts:—

In the Churchwardens' accounts for Peterborough from 26 April, 26 Hen. viij, to 21 May, in the 28th of the same King.

*Recept.*

Item Recyvd for the Abbys when the Order was given . . .	vj <sup>s</sup> .
Item Recyved of Master Controller for my Lady Katern . . .	vij <sup>s</sup> . vjd.

*Payments.*

Item Payd for Ringars when my Lady Katern was beryed . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> . vij <sup>d</sup> .
Item For Drink to the Ringars . . . . .	xij <sup>d</sup> .

In the Cathedral account (several years afterwards), 1548.

Paid for Bread and Drink at my Lady Katern's Dirige . . .	ij <sup>s</sup> . iiij <sup>d</sup> .
Item Payd for making the Yern (Iron) of one of my Lady Cattern's Banners . . . . .	vi <sup>d</sup> .

All we know beyond this is simply that Katharine was buried betwixt two pillars on the north side of the quire, near the great altar. According to custom the hearse was left over the tomb covered with its rich pall, and continued there till a body of the Parliamentary forces, in 1643, amongst other acts of desecration, violated this and other monuments, by breaking down the rails that enclosed the place, and taking away the pall covering the hearse, the hearse itself was overthrown, the gravestone displaced that lay over the body, and nothing was left remaining of that regal tomb, to use the words of the narrator of these sacrilegious outrages, "but only a monument of their own shame and villany." Nor to the present day does any fitting memorial mark the spot where the royal body was interred. This neglect of so illustrious a lady may excite surprise ; but the feeling is but transitory, and we need not wonder that Queen Katharine's remains are thus consigned to oblivion, or that the spot is merely pointed out by tradition, when the monuments of some of our most illustrious monarchs are permitted to fall into decay. A trifling outlay would rescue them from destruction ; but the apathy that is shown to these precious and, in many instances, most beautiful examples of monumental art, is as unworthy of our advanced state of civilisation as it is discreditable to a country that prides itself on its respect for historic greatness and for loyalty to the Throne.

Among the Records in the Public Record Office, Rolls House, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to the Statute 1 & 2 Vict., c. 94, to wit, among the

Miscellaneous Papers of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, First Series, No. 86, it is contained as follows :—

A remembrance for the interment of the right Excellent and Noble princesse the Lady Catherin daughter to the right highe and mighty prince Ferdinand late king of Castile, and late wief to the noble and excellent prince prynce Arthure brother to our Souvraign lorde king Henry the viij.

First the corps must be sered, tramayled, leded and chested, w<sup>t</sup> spices and other thinge therunto appertayning.

Item a herce w<sup>t</sup> v principalles and lighte accordingly to be set in the churche or chaple where the body shal first remayn untill the removing.

Item a sumptuous herce w<sup>t</sup> ix principalle and lighte accordingly to be set in the churche or monastery where the corps shalbe buried.

Item staff torches to be borne by yomen the nombre of whiche shall suffice after the rate of cc at ones w<sup>t</sup> change at evy removing.

Item long torches to be borne in greate townes as the body shall passe, and to be spent at the ceremonies of the interment, the berers wherof must have gownes and hodes.

Item to ppare braunches of white virgyne wax whiche will s'Ve to be set evy night at dirige and evy morning at masse uppon the corps.

Item aboute the principal herce to have duple barriers the ynner for the ladyes, and thutter for the lordes, the same w<sup>t</sup> the formes to be covered w<sup>t</sup> black, garnished w<sup>t</sup> scochions of her armes, and by the waye at removinge formes set about the corps and coved w<sup>t</sup> black shall suffice in the stede of barriers onles it be in principall townes where it shalbe necessary to have herces and barriers made befor.

Item there must be a solempne facion used in the conveyance of the corps from her chambre to the chaple or churche where she shall first remayne, at whiche tyme beside iij myters w<sup>t</sup> the quere, there must be put diuise noble men, iij knighte to bere a canapye over the body, vj knighte to beare the same corps, and vj barons or other noble men to be assistente.

Item the chief morner w<sup>t</sup> other viij<sup>th</sup> tacompany the corps to the chaple, there to attende the dirige and the masses, and at evy masse the principal morner only to offer, as shalbe admonished and appointed by an officer of armes, all the rest of the morners only attending uppon her, and not offering.

Item ordre to be taken for watche to be had nightly aboute the corps during the tyme the same shal remayn unburied, and in like maner for thappointement of prelates to execute daylie during that tyme the ceremonies and s'vice.

Item there must be provided a charet to conveye the corps from the chaple where it shall first rest to the place where it shalbe

buried, the corps must be covd w<sup>t</sup> a pall of black riche cloth of gold devided w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of white cloth of gold and uppon the same a cast or puffed ymage of a princesse apparailled in her robes of estate w<sup>t</sup> a coronall uppon her hedd in her heare, w<sup>t</sup> ringe, gloves and juellē uppon her handes, the charet must be framed like a canapye, foure square covd w<sup>t</sup> black velvat w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of white cloth of gold, the trappers of the horses to drawe the same and all other apparail touching that charet to be covd w<sup>t</sup> black velvat, there must be vj horses trapped as afore is said, to drawe the same, on evy ende of the charet uppon the coffers there must knele a gentleman huissier all the waye, on the fore horse and the thill horse ij charet men in black cotes w<sup>t</sup> hodes uppon their hedde, on thother iiij horses iiij henxmen in mornynge gownes and hodes, evy horse to have iiij scochions of prince Arthures armes and hers beten in oyle uppon tuke w<sup>t</sup> fyne gold, and upon evy horse hed a chaffron of hir armes, and by evy horse there must a gentleman goo on fote in gownes and hodes.

Item tappointe iiij gentlemen to bere at iiij corners of the charet iiij baners of her armes, and other iiij baners of saynte to be borne by iiij officers of armes in the kinge cotes, all the horses that shall doo s<sup>v</sup>ice aboute the charet to be trapped in black to the pasternes, and their trappers also to be garnished w<sup>t</sup> scochions and chaffrons of armes.

Item the chief mornor on horseback her horse trapped in black velvat to folowe immediatly the corps, after her eight ladyes on palfreys trapped in black cloth, they to ride a lone in their mantelle and sloppes, evy horse to be led by a man on fote in a demye black gowne w<sup>t</sup>out cappe or hode.

Item after them must folowe a seconde charet covd w<sup>t</sup> black cloth, drawen w<sup>t</sup> vj horses trapped in like maner, in the whiche charet their must be iiij ladyes, and after this charet must ride vij ladyes oon folowing an other.

Item after them must folowe a thirde chayre drawen and apparailled in evy pointe like the seconde charet w<sup>t</sup> vij ladyes or gentlewomen folowing, the sam charet to be full of ladyes or gentlewomen.

Item their must be pvided palles of cloth of gold of baudekyn to be offred by the principal morners, that is to saye, for evy duchesse ij, for evy countesse ij, and for evy baronesse oon.

#### The Paynters chardge.

First iiij banners of saynte evy of them of a yerde and iiij q<sup>r</sup>ters square of double sarcenet beten w<sup>t</sup> oyle and fyne gold w<sup>t</sup> a scochion of armes on evy baner, j. of the trinitye, an other of saynt George, the thirde of o<sup>r</sup> lady, the iiij<sup>th</sup> of saynt Catheryne.

Item foure banner rolles of her armes to be borne aboute the chayre evy oon an elle long w<sup>t</sup> their sise, the same to be likewise

beten w<sup>t</sup> fyne gold in oyle w<sup>t</sup> prince Arthures armes and hers and suche other other as shall please the kinge highnes to appointe.

Item for the garnishing of the herce ten baner roulles of like sise, pty gold.

Item xvj dđ penselle for the garnishing of the herce.

Item xxij scochions of fyne gold beten on black tuke in oyle for the chair and horses.

Item iiij<sup>xx</sup> schochions beten in ptye gold uppon buckeram in oyle for thother two charette, and the iiij horses that shall bere the banners of saynte.

Item xxij chaffrons for the charett horses and thofficers of armes horses that shal bere the banners.

Item scochions in metall uppon paper riall.

Item scochions in colo's uppon paper riall.

Item a magestie and a valence and eight rachmente of black sarcenet, wrought in ptye gold, and in evy corner of the same a scochion of her armes, and at the valence her worde and armes, the said valence to be frynged w<sup>t</sup> black sylk and gold.

The chargies of the Warderobe.

First cloth to be provided for xxx ladyes and gentlewomen morners and sitting in the charette evy to have after her estate and degree.

Item cloth to be provided for the noble men that shallbe p<sup>nt</sup>, her chamberlayn, stewarde, and officers of her household, thofficers of armes and suche other gentlemen as shalbe appointed to doo s<sup>v</sup>ice touching this enterrement.

Item in like maner provision to be made for lyveys for the noble mennes s<sup>vnt</sup>e and other according to a rate whiche shalbe made hereafter.

Item co's cloth to be provided for powre mennes gownes and hodes that shall bere the long torches.

Item cloth to be provided for the charette, horse trappers, the barriers, formes, stoles, hanging of the churche and other thinge necessary about the herces.

Item cloth for x men that shall in demye gownes bare hedded wayte uppon the ix principal morners on fote, and in like maner for the charet men and henxmen.

Item it must be remembered that in cace there shall not be the nombre of cc yomen officers of her houshold and gentlemennes s<sup>vnt</sup>e whiche may only attende for the cariage of staff torches, there must beside be so moche cloth provided as will furnishe the said nombre to attende only for that p<sup>pose</sup>.

The rate of the lyveys.

A duke or duchesse must have for there mantell sloppe and gowne—xvj yerde at xs the yerde, and lyvey for xvij s<sup>vnt</sup>e after there degrees.

An erle or countesse for there gowne sloppe and mantel to have xvj yerde at viijs the yerde and lyvey for xij s<sup>vnt</sup>e.

A baron or baronesse for there gowne and hodd vj yerde at viijs, lyvey for x s'vntē.

A baneret and a knight of the garter vj yerde and lyvey viij s'vntē.

A bisshop is rated w<sup>t</sup> a baron.

A knight v yerde at xjs viij d the yerd and v s'vntē.

A squier v yerde and lyvey for ij s'vntē.

A gentleman v yerde lyvey for j s'vnt.

Evy yoman and grome to have iiij yerde, and evy gentlemanne s'vnt iiij yerde.

To be also remembred.

Tappointe prelates to execute during the tyme she shalbe unburied, daylie at the obsequies to be doon for her.

Item to have the psonages that shalbe appointed to be p'nt advtised therof by l'pres.

Item the kinge pleasure touching doles and after what sorte the sam shalbe distributed.

In like maner for the diette of all them that shall attende upon the corps, or have other s'vice for that p'pose.

The xxv<sup>th</sup> daye of this p'nt moneth of January it is comaunded that all suche stuff as is comytted to the doinge of the chaundeler, the paynter, the sadler, and all other having any thing to be doon touching this enterrement, shalbe ready and bestowed in suche places as be to them appointed for the same.

(Indorsed.) Interrment of Catherine wife of Prince Arthur  
... embe ..... of thenter . . ent of the prynce  
doughter.

First provision to be made for the boweling, sering and enclosing of the corps in lede.

Item for lighte and other thinge necessary to be employed about the corps during the tyme of the contynuanee of the same w<sup>in</sup> the house or in the next churche or chaple, and who shall execute all exequies and ceremonyes for the tyme aboute the said corps.

Item proportions to be made for all maner of lighte that shalbe necessary for thenterement.

Item proportions to be made for blacke to be destrubuted at that tyme.

Item what psonages and howe many psonages women shalbe appointed to be principal morners.

Item how many charette shalbe ppared to folowe the corps, and what apparail shalbe appointed for the same.

Item what place the bodye shalbe entered in.

Item what nombre of prelatte shalbe p'nt at the enterrement.

Item what dole shalbe delt in evy place, and whether the same shalbe in pence, dī grotes, grotes, or in all after the divsitie of the place.

Item that l'pres may be made for thappointemet of suche psonages of hono<sup>r</sup> and shalbe at the same.