

**THE TIPPETS OF THE  
CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL:  
WITH ILLUSTRATIVE WOOD  
CUTS**

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The tippets of the canons ecclesiastical: with illustrative wood cuts by Gilbert J. French

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**GILBERT J. FRENCH**

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The Tippets of the Canons  
Ecclesiastical.

WITH

Illustrative Wood Cuts.

BY

Gilbert I. French.



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## NOTICE.

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THIS Paper was read before a meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Manchester, on the 24th August, 1850, presided over by the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER. Its favourable reception is mainly attributable to the circumstance of its being read by J. R. PLANCHE, Esq., and illustrated by full-sized Drawings by W. LANGTON, Esq. To these gentlemen I am greatly indebted for their kind and voluntary assistance at a time when my personal attendance was prevented by illness. The Illustrative Wood Cuts have been carefully rendered from my own inefficient Drawings, by the kind attention of Mr. JOHN BASTIN.

G. J. F.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud, and the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating various risks that could impact the organization's operations and financial stability. This includes the development of risk registers, the establishment of risk appetite, and the implementation of control measures to reduce the likelihood and impact of adverse events. The document also discusses the importance of communication and reporting in risk management, ensuring that all stakeholders are aware of the organization's risk profile and the actions being taken to address it.

3. The third part of the document addresses the need for continuous improvement and innovation. It stresses that organizations must regularly evaluate their processes and systems to identify areas for enhancement and to adopt new technologies and practices that can drive efficiency and growth. This involves fostering a culture of learning and experimentation, encouraging employees to share ideas and best practices, and investing in research and development to stay ahead of the competition. The document also discusses the importance of monitoring and measuring performance against key indicators to ensure that the organization is on track to achieve its strategic objectives.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining strong relationships with external stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, and regulatory bodies. It emphasizes that effective communication and collaboration are essential for building trust and ensuring the long-term success of the organization. This involves regular engagement with stakeholders, the timely disclosure of relevant information, and the active participation in industry forums and associations. The document also discusses the importance of understanding the needs and expectations of different stakeholder groups and tailoring the organization's actions accordingly.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong ethical and social governance framework. It emphasizes that organizations have a responsibility to act in a fair, honest, and transparent manner, and to consider the impact of their actions on society and the environment. This involves the development of a code of ethics, the implementation of policies and procedures to promote ethical behavior, and the regular monitoring and reporting of social and environmental performance. The document also discusses the importance of engaging with external stakeholders on ethical and social issues, and the need to be open to feedback and criticism.





FIG. 1.

## The Tippet of The Canons Ecclesiastical.

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**I**N many quarters considerable misapprehension prevails as to the meaning of the word "tippet," which occurs more than once in the Canons of the English Church: it is the purport of this paper to point out, as far as possible, the origin of this ornament, and the different uses to which it is applied.

The modern and *lay* signification of the word tippet is a rather small cape encircling the neck and covering the shoulders. In this form it is still occasionally used, and will be easily remembered as a portion of the dress of many female charity schools. The tippet of the middle ages was a very

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### Illustrations.

Fig. 1.—"Thomas Bedel of Redburne," engraved in Strutt's *English Dresses*. Plate cix.



FIG. 2.

different and more important ornament of the person. It formed a curious and conspicuous part of the hood or capucium, which was then worn almost universally by both sexes and all ranks as a covering for the head and shoulders. Its parts and uses will be easily understood by referring to the description of the antiquary Stow. "These Hoods," he says, "were worn the roundlets upon the heads, the skirts to hang behind in their necks to keep them warm, the tippet to lie on the shoulder or to wind about their necks."\*—



FIG. 3.

It was, however, worn in various fashions, and applied to curious uses.

Chaucer tells that the miller in the "Reve's Tale" wore on holidays "his tippet ybounde about his hede,"† and of "The Frere" we are told that



FIG. 4.

"His tippet was ay fasted ful of knyves  
And pinnes, for to giben layre wybes."‡

The tail-like appendage, called the liri-pipe, or tippet, varied in its length and



FIG. 5.

\* Stow's *Survey of London*, edited by Strype. Book v. chap. vii.

† *Canterbury Tales*, "The Reve's Tale."

‡ *Canterbury Tales*, "The Frere," in prologue.

#### Illustrations.

Fig. 2.—Traveller in hood, from Strutt's *English Dresses*, edited by Planché. Plate lxxiv.

Fig. 3.—Hood twisted round the neck, from *English Dresses*. Plate lxxiv.

Fig. 4.—Hood fastened round the head, engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 102.

Fig. 5.—Gentleman with hood, from Strutt's *English Dresses*. Plate lxxiv.

breadth according to the fluctuating fashions of the time.

One of its purposes appears to have been to indicate the rank of the wearer. This is



Fig. 6.

illustrated by the enamelled ornaments on the celebrated cup belonging to the Corporation of Lynn, which was recently exhibited at the Rooms of the Society of Arts in London. The noble-

men and ladies of a hunting party are there represented in hoods with tippetts reaching all the way down their backs, while attendants, huntsmen, and abigails have the same ornament varying from a minimum length of a few inches.

So important was this formerly considered, that the fashion of tippetts, particularly with respect to their length and breadth, was made the subject of repeated royal ordinances. Thus we find that the queen of Henry VII. was entitled to wear a tippet "lyng a good length on the trayne of her mantle, and in breadth a nagle and an inch." Peers of that time

might wear tippetts a yard and a half long. The gentry were required to wear them a yard long and an inch broad, while



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

#### Illustrations.

Fig. 6.—Rustic of the fourteenth century.

Figs. 7, 8.—Figures from the Lynn cup, reduced from the enlarged engraving in Carter's *Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England*.