

## CLERGY CASSOCKS

Our Clergy Cassocks are expertly tailored in our own workrooms to individual measurements and specific requirements. They feature fullness of cut to ensure correct drape and are supplied with pleats for skirt fullness. Two side pockets are provided, plus slits to reach trouser pockets. Standard collar openings are 3½" width for Double Breasted style 731 and 2" width for all Single Breasted styles, but variations can be provided on request.

A full range of wear-tested materials is available in light, medium and heavy weights. Special fabrics and colours can be obtained.

A selection of Ready to Wear Cassocks is available in either double breasted, single breasted or Latin styles. A considered range of materials and sizes is available to offer a wide choice. Sizes are based on a combination of chest and length. Chest sizes 36", 38", 40", 42", 44", lengths 56", 58", 60" and 62".

- 728 Latin style Single Breasted Cassock supplied with short detachable shoulder cape (attached if preferred). Usually supplied with fly front fastening with false buttoning showing, spaced 1½" apart.
- 728A As 728 with 6" deep cuffs added.
- 728XF Ready-to-Wear Latin Cassock supplied with fly front fastening and detachable cape in standard materials and sizes.
- 731 Double Breasted (Anglican) fully tailored Cassock.
- 731A As 731, with 6" deep cuffs added.
- 731X Ready-to-Wear Double Breasted Cassock in standard sizes from a selected range of materials.
- 733 Detachable Cassock Cape style 733, as illustrated, is for wear with double breasted cassock 731 and is fastened in a fly front. Worn elbow length.
- 733A For wear with single breasted cassocks 735 and 735A with buttoning to match Cassock. Worn elbow length or slightly shorter.
- 735 Single Breasted tailored Cassock, normal closure fly front with false buttons spaced at 1½" apart. Buttoning through available if preferred.
- 735A As 735, with 6" deep cuffs added.
- 735XF Single Breasted Ready-to-Wear Cassock in standard sizes and materials. Fly front buttoning.
- 739 Cincture Band. Buttoning at waist (two rows of buttons provided). Drop ends with fringe.
- 104 Cassock Band. Plain band buttoning at waist (two rows of buttons provided). No drop ends.
- 104A Pleated Cassock Band. Supplied with four pleats (three if preferred). Buttoning at waist, no drop ends.



728



731



735



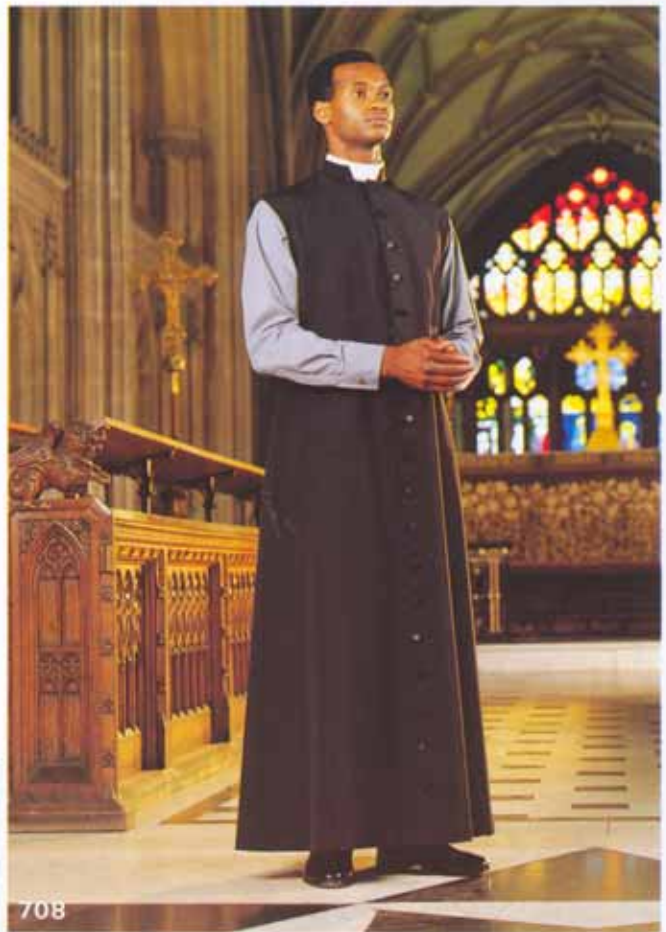
731, 733, 739

## CLERGY CASSOCKS

- 726 Full Soutane with attached shoulder cape (detachable if preferred) 6" deep cuffs and oversleeves to elbow. Usually supplied with fly front fastening as 728, but button through if requested.  
Black leather belts or rope girdles also available for use at waist on cassocks.
- 708 Single breasted sleeveless cassock, unlined and cut with two full side pleats and one back pleat. Buttoned through 3" apart.
- 708X Ready-to-Wear sleeveless cassock. Standard materials and sizes, unlined. Buttoned through 3" apart.
- 120X Budget Style double breasted cassock available in black polyester materials. Standard Ready-to-Wear sizes only.
- 121X Budget style single breasted cassock available in black polyester materials. Buttoned through 3" apart. Standard Ready-to-Wear sizes only.

### OPTIONAL EXTRAS

Brush Braid for hem protection can be added to any Cassock.  
Concealed zipper closure with or without small false buttons on top can be supplied on Cassocks 735, 735A, 728, 728A and 726.



## WARHAM GUILD STYLES

Modelled upon the medieval surplice, the exclusive Warham Guild styles feature full gathering to the neckbands and are worn mid-calf or longer. The most popular of the styles is 'C' with large rounded sleeves.

Style 'A' (not illustrated) is fully gathered with long pointed sleeves.  
Style 'B' (not illustrated) is also fully gathered with short sleeves.

## COTTAS

- 533 Square yoked Cotta. Medium gathers into yoke neck, usually worn above the knee.
- 533A Cotta featuring lace on sleeves and body hems, worn same length as 533.
- 537 Square yoked Cotta featuring five boxed pleats. Lace inserts added to sleeve and body, usually worn knee length.
- 541 An alternative square yoked Cotta featuring box pleats, but having plain sleeves and body. Worn same length as style 537.

## SCARVES

- 299 Preaching Scarves—Tippetts are available in three standard widths and in lengths according to height of individual wearer. They are usually gathered at the neck and finished with 'pinked' ends, but can be made ungathered and/or with plain ends if preferred. A range of appropriate materials is offered. Badges or Seals can be attached.
- 301 Preaching Scarves of the Old English, self-folding style are available in a choice of fabrics.
- 300 Readers' Scarves. The official blue scarf for lay readers can be supplied 7" wide, gathered at neck and with 'pinked' ends.

## THE ALB

*The Alb started life as an everyday garment of white linen known as the Alba Dalmatica. It was sleeved, of ankle length and tied at the waist with a girdle. In the fifth century it became a specific undergarment worn by Bishops and Deacons and by the eleventh century was adopted by all clergy. In the Western Church it was largely supplanted by the surplice but is still worn as an undergarment by clergy and Deacons.*

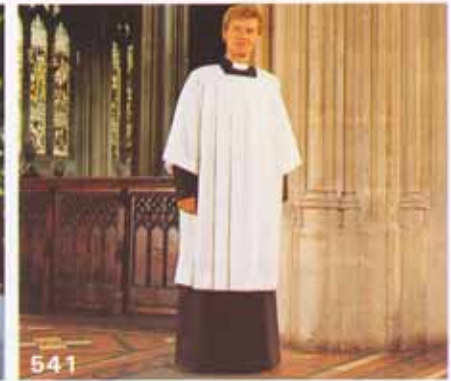
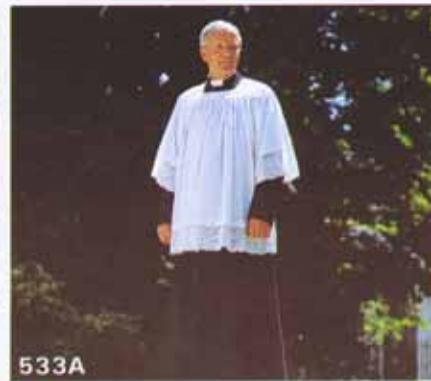
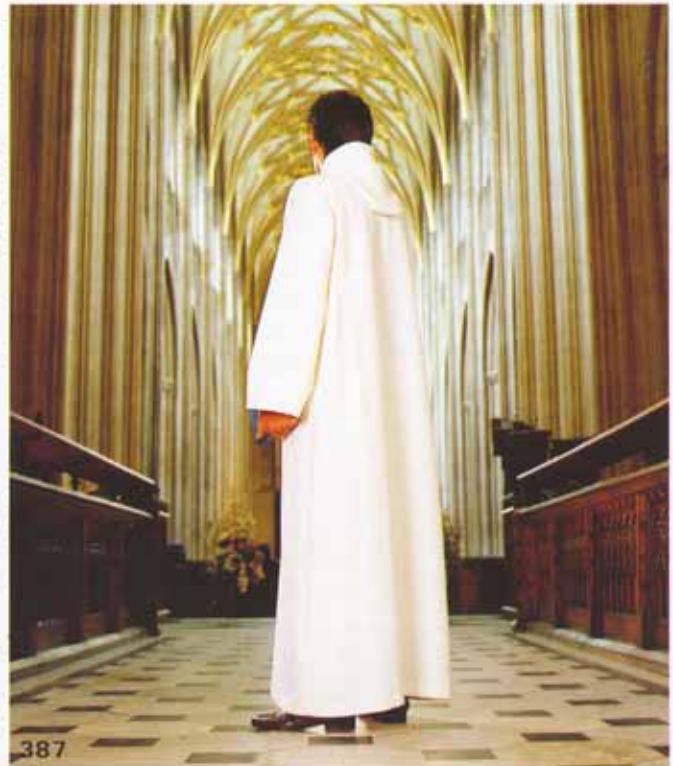
- 374 A fully gathered Alb with one lace insert in sleeves and two inserts in skirt. Usually worn with amice and girdle.
- 381 Alb shown in the traditional fully gathered style (and worn with apparelled amice and girdle). Available in slightly gathered clergy style 380 (not illustrated).

## THE CASSOCK ALB

*The Cassock Alb, as its name implies, is a relatively modern garment and is a combination of the traditional Cassock and Alb. It has developed as a convenient undergarment worn by clergy and as an alternative to the Alb for Deacons and acolytes.*

The Cassock Alb is available with collar or hood.

- 386 Cassock Alb. The Wippell Cassock Alb has been designed to meet the traditional needs of the clergy and to reflect current liturgical requirements. Available with collar as illustrations. Fastened with buttons at shoulder and waist.
- 387 Cassock Alb with small attached Cowl.



# THE SURPLICE

Sharing its pedigree with the Alb, the Surplice developed quite separately into the robe that is recognized as traditional apparel for clergy and choir. The surplice cannot be traced farther back than the time of the Conquest and until the thirteenth century was exclusively worn by choristers. It was then adopted by deacons as appropriate to their ministrations and was taken up by the clergy, being decreed in 1552 a replacement for the Alb. In its original form the surplice was full length, very full and with particularly wide-ended sleeves—a considerable benefit for priests wearing the padded cassock of the period as it presented a solution to the difficulty of wearing the Alb.

The garment became less full but retained its characteristic gathering at the neck and became much shorter in the following centuries.

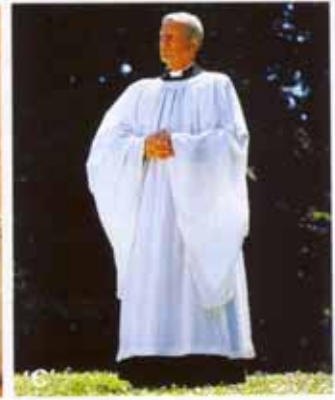
The wearing of the surplice during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was contentious and following its reintroduction in the nineteenth century, the controversy resumed.

In 1840, in Exeter, there was a 'Surplice Riot', the 'offending' clergy were mobbed and pelted and 'The Times' proclaimed that the Bishop 'put down the boyish nonsense of the young clergymen wearing a surplice'.

*A very pretty public stir  
Is making down at Exeter,  
About the Surplice fashion;  
And many bitter words and rude  
Are interchanged about the feud,  
And much unchristian passion  
For me, I neither know nor care  
Whether a parson ought to wear  
A black dress, or a white one,  
Plagued with a trouble of my own  
A wife who preaches in her gown,  
And lectures in her night one.*

The Surplices in question were supplied by Joseph Wippell and early examples can be seen at Strangers Hall, Norwich.

By 1870 the Anglican Church had reverted to the common use of the surplice.



Clergy Surplices made in our own workrooms from a range of fine materials are generously cut and tailored to result in graceful and dignified vestments. Full sleeves are featured providing comfort, freedom of movement and easy access to cassock pockets.

- 4 This medium gathered surplice features rounded sleeves and is usually worn knee length.
- 4B Medium gathered surplice in the same style as No. 4 but less full. Supplied with rounded sleeves and worn knee length (not illustrated).
- 5 A fully gathered surplice with rounded sleeves, featuring a double row of hand gauging below the neckband. Usually worn knee length.
- 6 A fully gathered surplice with three rows of hand gauging below the neck band and featuring two rows of feather stitching on the neckband which has the top edge roll-corded. This graceful surplice has bell-shaped sleeves and is usually worn slightly longer than styles 4 or 5.
- 7 This is the traditional Old English surplice with full gathering into neckband and long, pointed sleeves. Usually worn mid-calf length or longer, as preferred.



## THE SURPLICE

Sharing its pedigree with the Alb, the Surplice developed quite separately into the robe that is recognized as traditional apparel for clergy and choir. The surplice cannot be traced farther back than the time of the Conquest and until the thirteenth century was exclusively worn by choristers. It was then adopted by deacons as appropriate to their ministration and was taken up by the clergy, being decreed in 1552 a replacement for the Alb. In its original form the surplice was full length, very full and with particularly wide-ended sleeves—a considerable benefit for priests wearing the padded cassock of the period as it presented a solution to the difficulty of wearing the Alb.

The garment became less full but retained its characteristic gathering at the neck and became much shorter in the following centuries.

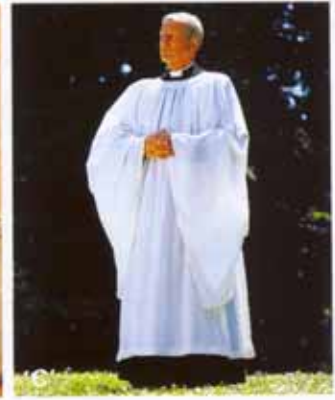
The wearing of the surplice during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was contentious and following its reintroduction in the nineteenth century, the controversy resumed.

In 1840, in Exeter, there was a 'Surplice Riot', the 'offending' clergy were mobbed and pelted and 'The Times' proclaimed that the Bishop 'put down the boyish nonsense of the young clergymen wearing a surplice'.

*A very pretty public stir  
Is making down at Exeter,  
About the Surplice fashion;  
And many bitter words and rude  
Are interchanged about the feud,  
And much unchristian passion  
For me, I neither know nor care  
Whether a parson ought to wear  
A black dress, or a white one,  
Plagued with a trouble of my own  
A wife who preaches in her gown,  
And lectures in her night one.*

The Surplices in question were supplied by Joseph Wippell and early examples can be seen at Strangers Hall, Norwich.

By 1870 the Anglican Church had reverted to the common use of the surplice.



Clergy Surplices made in our own workrooms from a range of fine materials are generously cut and tailored to result in graceful and dignified vestments. Full sleeves are featured providing comfort, freedom of movement and easy access to cassock pockets.

- 4 This medium gathered surplice features rounded sleeves and is usually worn knee length.
- 4B Medium gathered surplice in the same style as No. 4 but less full. Supplied with rounded sleeves and worn knee length (not illustrated).
- 5 A fully gathered surplice with rounded sleeves, featuring a double row of hand gauging below the neckband. Usually worn knee length.
- 6 A fully gathered surplice with three rows of hand gauging below the neck band and featuring two rows of feather stitching on the neckband which has the top edge roll-corded. This graceful surplice has bell-shaped sleeves and is usually worn slightly longer than styles 4 or 5.
- 7 This is the traditional Old English surplice with full gathering into neckband and long, pointed sleeves. Usually worn mid-calf length or longer, as preferred.



## HEADWEAR

The Canterbury, or Square, Cap dates from the fifteenth century and is modelled upon the Pileus. It is made from four pieces of unstiffened material and cut lower on sides and back. In the eighteenth century it was replaced with the clerical wig, but was reintroduced at the end of the nineteenth century.

Originally worn over the skull cap, the Biretta is a three-cornered hat that developed from lay head-dress and has been adopted by the clergy for general use. The stiffening to the three sides and 'ears' gives the hat a distinctive shape and the original button top has been replaced with a fluffed tassel.

The Skull Cap is close to the ancient Pileus and has remained virtually unchanged since the sixth century.

250 The Canterbury Cap. Entirely soft to fold and pack into a small space.

251 The Biretta. Made to fold flat.

252 The Skull Cap. Small cap, made to rest on back of head.

### BESPOKE TAILORING

Made to measure and tailored by experts with all the knowledge required for clergy dress wear. A range of quality cloths available covering all requirements. Full details sent upon request.

353 Frock Coat. Popular style tailored with stand collar and cuffs, single button at neck to give 'cut away' effect. Available in finest quality black worsteds. Shown worn with single band Rabat Waistcoat style 171.



250



251



353



252

*See<sup>2</sup> 23. 1834*

2556	St. John's House	Widow	of St. Julian	
✓	2 1/2 yds of Green	1834	17/6	1 5 -
	for the Best Raven		2/6	- 5 9
	1 Bag Flannels	1834		- 1 6
	1 Pair of Hole Bones			- 11
	6:			1 14 2
	By balance last yr			- 5 -
		23		1 9 2
15	Lady St. D. Churchill	for the Best	of St. Julian	
✓	1 Sup. Snow Green	1834	2/6	1 5 -
	2 1/2 yds. W. B. B. buff	1834	1/6	1 6 1/2
	2 1/2 yds. Steel. L. B. B. buff	1834	1/6	1 1 1/2
	1 1/2 yds. Green B. B. buff	1834	1/6	- 18 -

Extracts from an early sales ledger of 1834 in Joseph Wippell Jnr's hand. The August entries illustrate supplies to some of the 29 tailors working in Exeter at that time; the October entries include goods to the Churchill family.