excellent preacher (MS. Bodley 39). If the statement of Pits had any value that Walter was a native of Warwick, we might safely set him down as a follower of Abbot Simon: but anyhow the collocation of names is suggestive."

Tanner thought that the inscription *Memoriale fratris W. de C.* meant that the book was "potius donum Gualteri quam scriptum." Stubbs disagrees with him (p. xx) and cites the *Memoriale presbyterorum* and the *Memoriale* of Prior Henry of Eastry and of Henry Spenser Bp of Norwich as instances of the use of the word to mean a collection of facts which the writer desires to be remembered.

He does not cite instances which (coupled with the large script, and position of the words) incline me to believe that Tanner is in the right, and that the inscription means that Walter of Coventry presented the book to the library of his monastery and was not the author of it.

Instances of such inscriptions are:

**University Library.**

- Ee. 5. 11. Astronomical Tables etc.
  - *Memoriale* J. Wilton.
- Ff. 4. 31. Hieronymus in Mattheum.
- Gg. 2. 18. Legenda Aurea.
- Ii. 215. Athanasius de trinitate.
  - *Memoriale de Lanthonia.*

The third of these examples, oddly enough, Tanner was inclined to interpret as an ascription of authorship. He had not seen that the work was the well-known Golden Legend of Jacobus de Voragine.

The list might readily be enlarged, but I have thought the examples cited sufficient to show that the formula is an accustomed one for expressing a donation on the part of the person named.

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1 Nasmith identifies the book with 113 in T. James (and *Cat. MSS. Angl.*), but James does not include any printed books in his list. His 112 is almost certainly Nasmith's 240.