Registrarum Johannis de Pontissara

EPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS

A.D. MCCLXXXII—MCCCIV

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INTRODUCTION

The measurement of this venerable volume of faintly ruled vellum in its present condition is $12\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. or with its cover $13 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Its present binding of stout oak boards bevelled at the edges is probably fifteenth century, rebound over the old boards considerably later in brown leather, so as to cover the pits originally made for clasps which had been previously removed. The binder, though comparatively merciful, has cut close enough to remove here and there the edges of rubricated titles and headings which have approached the original margins, but there is hardly a case in which the missing letters cannot be supplied with fair certainty.

The book consists of 226 numbered folios, but of these seven are a fragment of a smaller book of rather earlier date, written probably in the time of Bishop Nicholas of Ely, Pontissara's immediate predecessor. The number of lines on each page varies considerably. The first page contains a heading and thirty-eight lines. Folio 2a has forty-two lines, but in the earlier part where the calligraphy is very fine the usual number is thirty-eight. Fo. 15a has thirty-three, Fo. 24a thirty-five, Fos. 72a and 214a forty-three, Fo. 129 thirty, Fo. 178a thirty-two. Five of the numbered folios are absolutely blank, and on a few others vacant spaces have been left. Erasures with a knife have been made on Fos. 21 nine lines, 148a about twenty lines, 151b ten lines, and on Fos. 146b, 147a and b, and 148a some chemical seems to have been applied, making the ink very faint. Most of this, however, has been deciphered. The last page, Fo. 226b, is partly illegible through friction. A folio is wanting after 93, another after 188, another after 203. But these had disappeared before the pagination had been made. This is of folios, not pages, and from the forms of the figures, I should suppose it to have been done by a late sixteenth-century hand. The abbreviations and contractions of syllables and letters are just what one would expect in a manuscript of this date. There are naturally many different hands, but there is a fair uniformity of excellently formed characters, and the script is seldom so rapid as to introduce difficulties on
that account. Intended erasures are shown by underdotting the superfluous words. It was a point of honour to present each page as fair and neat as the last. Sufficient space was left at the head of each entry for a brief notice of its contents by the rubricator, but here and there rubrics have been omitted. Frequently personal and place-names vary between the rubric and the text, and in such cases the latter reading is to be preferred. Occasionally the rubricator has failed to see the full drift of the text. This is sometimes confused by the carelessness of transcribers, and where no second copy of a document has been obtainable, the sense in such places is rendered doubtful. The letters ‘c’ and ‘t’ cannot always be distinguished apart, and ‘i’ is frequently indicated by a stroke or slight curve. At this date and for long after diphthongs were unknown. There are a few peculiarities of spelling, as ‘dingna’ for ‘digna’, ‘enicius’ for ‘enixius’, ‘ocupo’ for ‘occupo’, ‘iminet’ for ‘imminet’. Sentences, unless by accident, are usually grammatical, but often complicated.

It is certain that the Register was intended to follow some method in the compilation. From Fos. 1 to 47 it deals with the Collations, Institutions, Installations, and Inductions of persons to benefices within the Diocese, covering the whole twenty-two years of Pontissara’s Episcopate. It is clear, however, that these records of Collations, &c., are far from complete. Though Pontissara reached England at the beginning of August 1282, the first Institution is dated Dec. 22. In 1283 there are twenty-six; in 1284, nineteen; in 1285, eleven; in 1286, twenty-seven; in 1287, seven; in 1288, four; in 1289, fourteen; in 1290, twenty-eight; in 1291, seventeen; in 1292, twenty; in 1293, seven; in 1294, thirty-three; in 1295, nineteen; in 1296, three; in 1297, one; in 1298, one; in 1299, twelve; in 1300, thirteen; in 1301, thirty-four; in 1302, thirty-six; in 1303, twenty-seven; in 1304 down to Dec. 4, seventy-two. It seems clear from the above that the appointments made by the Bishop’s proctors during the times of his absence from England were not entered in this Register, and that therefore many of these records have perished. There is evidence of remarkable activity in the last year of his life. Other matters, however, have crept into this space, as, for example, documents concerning the Priory of St. Swithun, and the appropriation thereto of the Church of Wotton St. Laurence, 1 instructions given by Pope Boniface VIII to his Legate on the arrangements of peace between Kings Edward

1 Fos. 18b–19b, pp. 81–5.
Introduction

and Philip the Fair,¹ a long process concerning the collation of a nominee of Pope Boniface to a stall in Lincoln Cathedral,² the Bishop's Visitation of the Priory of Newark³ and his foundation statutes of the College of St. Elizabeth at Winchester.⁴ With Fo. 48 begins another section of the Register, largely concerned with the Monastic Houses of this Diocese and including the valuable body of Synodal Statutes, ascribed by Wilkins in his Concilia to Bishop Woodlock, who succeeded Pontissara. These fill eleven pages of the Register. In this section is a large number of letters, including the Bishop's to the Abbot of Hyde, the Chapter of St. Swithun, the Abbesses of Wherwell and Romsey, to Archbishops Peckham and Winchelsey, also from Archbishop Peckham to the Chancellor of Oxford. The third section of the Register opens on Fo. 94. It deals with the temporalities of the See, and records as its first point the selection of Pontissara by Pope Martin IV as Bishop of Winchester, the Pope's letter of explanation and commendation to King Edward, the Bishop's own letters on this subject, and his itinerary from his arrival in England till he reached the King and presented his credentials at Rhuddlan. Other documents concerning his entrance on his See, and the difficulties which he had to encounter before he was firmly established in the Royal favour, follow. The Knights' fees held under the Bishop, the Manorial and other properties attached to the See, the King's claims to the advowson of St. Swithun's Priory and to certain Manors held by the Bishops of Winchester, the proceedings consequent thereon—these are among the more important contents of the third section. We pass on to topics of European interest—the Privileges of the Cistercian Order, the schemes of Pope Boniface VIII, in the promotion of which so far as they concerned England he looked for Pontissara's help: documents emanating from the Pope to promote the Settlement of Sicily, Aragon, and the Empire, the Bull for the crushing of the Colonnas, the quarrel between the Pope and the King of France. Then the healing of the breach between King Edward and Philip by matrimonial alliances, these and the like stirring events of high politics find their record in these pages. Of scarcely less interest are the historical details of the long-continued controversies between the Bishops and their Priory of St. Swithun as to their respective rights in the Manor and Forests to which jointly and severally they laid claim.

¹ Fos. 20b-21a, pp. 88-90.
² Fos. 23a-24b, pp. 97-104.
³ Fo. 30b, p. 119.
⁴ Fos. 32b-33b, pp. 128 sqq.
At great length are given the arguments urged by both sides for and against the Abbatial character of the Bishop as the head of the Chapter. A complete list of the benefices contained in Hants and Surrey is to be found on Fos. 156b–160a. As our Bishop was associated with Bishop Oliver Sutton of Lincoln in the collection of the Tenth and the consequent compilation of the Ecclesiastica Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV, this list may have been drawn up to facilitate the work of the collectors. It should be compared by those curious in such matters with the list in the printed edition of the Taxatio, London, 1802.

There is a series of Papal bulls of Alexander IV, Innocent IV, and Honorius III; more probably of the ill-fated Celestine V (chiefly relating to the Subsidy for the Holy Land) than are to be found in any other volume of original evidences; charters of earlier Bishops of Winchester, such as William Giffard and Henry de Blois, are recited.

There is a section in which the miracles of Anglican saints, SS. Wulstan and Vedast, are described. The proceedings of the King, Archbishop Peckham, and the Barons on the final outbreak of Llewelyn of Wales take considerable space, but Pontissara has altogether avoided the troubles in Scotland. They had not reached their acutest stage till after his death. There is sufficient material here for the History of St. Giles’s Fair, Winchester.

The last section of the Register begins on Fo. 189a, and contains many particulars of the pleas and suits at law in which the Bishop was engaged. The question of the advowson of the Hospital of St. Julian, Southampton, is the first, and of considerable interest. On Fo. 200 comes a list of the Bishop’s Attorneys, and the various pleas on which they were engaged for some years. The insertion from an older book, alluded to above, contains copies of charters and final concords mostly of an earlier date. King John’s charter to Bishop Godfrey detailing the customs chargeable on goods brought to Winchester from Southampton by the new cut of the Itchen made by the then Bishop is among the earliest. Here too appear some earlier chapters in the History of St. Giles’s Fair. Among the charters here given is one from King Edward to Bishop Nicholas of Ely, conferring on him for life the advowson of St. Swithun’s Priory. In this section are several short Papal bulls, including one of Clement IV regulating the use of Mitres in Synods by Abbots. A second copy of the services due from the Priory of St. Swithun to the Bishops is inserted here. At the end of this is a list of fifteen Dominicans licensed to preach in the Diocese.
Introduction

Resuming the Register proper, we find the Bishop pressing his brother of London to repay the sum of £100 which he had lent him, the charges for the defence of the sea-coast being very heavy. On Fo. 208 is a copy of the appeal made to the King by the Prelates of England for the defence of the Church's liberties against lay intrusion.

The Bishop, having been summoned to Rome in 1295 by Pope Boniface VIII, makes elaborate arrangements for the protection and good conduct of his Diocese during his absence (Fos. 210b to 212a). From Fos. 212a to 216a are schedules of the final account of the Tenth collected for the support of the Holy Land and granted to the King for the first half of the term of six years.

To the long and intricate case of Middleton (Longparish) at the end of the Register further allusion will be made.

As the final gathering of the book seems to be complete, we may conclude that nothing has been lost at the end.

The name of Bishop John de Pontoise (de Pontissera or Pontizara) is omitted in the Dictionary of National Biography, where its inclusion would have seemed natural, but a good and comprehensive Life was compiled by the late Canon Capes, of Hereford, when he was Rector of Bramshott, in his series of the Bishops of Winchester, printed from time to time in the Winchester Diocesan Chronicle. Through the kind permission and sanction of the past and present Editors I am able to reprint this article:

"John de Pontois, 1282-1304.

"Soon after the death of Nicholas of Ely the monks assembled in the Chapter House together with the two archdeacons, who by established usage took part in the election, and chose the Chancellor, Robert Burnell, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, who had been pressed upon them by King Edward. It was a name, however, much in ill-odour at the Court of Rome, and the envoys sent to 'postulate' for him found their eloquence quite unavailing in the presence of Pope Nicholas III. They were roughly told that the conveht had been rash and disrespectful in asking for a bishop of whom the Holy See had already shown its disapproval, but by special grace the Chapter might make a second choice. It did so in November, 1280, when a committee of seven electors agreed upon the name of Richard de la More, Archdeacon of Winchester, 'pre-eminent in learning' (Oseney Ann.), who was seated there.

1 See vol. xii, pp. 112-14 (July, 1904).
2 On Feb. 12, 1280.
among them. Archbishop Peckham, a purist in church discipline, withheld his consent on the ground that the Archdeacon held two benefices with cure of souls, contrary to the enactment of the Council of Lyons (1271 [lege 1275]). Weary of delay the bishop-elect appealed to Rome in person. The cause at length was duly heard before a new Pope, Martin IV, but as irregularities had been committed de la More was induced to give up his appeal, perhaps in the hope that the Pope would himself appoint him. When asked privately what sum he was prepared to give for such a grace, 'like a man of strict conscience, fearing the stain of simony, he answered "not a penny"'. The scandalized go-betweens told the cardinals what he had said, and on the morrow Pope and cardinals held a hasty meeting, ignored the wishes of the convent, and appointed John de Pontoise who was at the time detained by business at Rome, and had him consecrated at Civita Vecchia by the Bishop of Ostia and Velitrae, in June, 1282. No one indeed but Peckham cared much about the abuses of pluralities, for de la More procured a dispensation shortly afterwards, and John de Pontoise had himself in 1276 by Papal grace held together several benefices with cure of souls, besides a canonry and archdeaconry at Exeter, as also the rectory of Tawstock. He was also a Papal chaplain, professor of civil law at Modena, and had been Chancellor of Oxford in 1280, and the Pope, in a letter to King Edward, described him as 'a man of eminent learning whose character and conduct were in high esteem at the Apostolic See'. He seems to have been an Englishman by birth, though his family came from Pontoise, and his name is variously given as Pountes, Pontissara, and Fanteise, and even absurdly as Sawbridge, though the practice of translating names from the vernacular into Latin belongs to a later date.

"Edward, though displeased at the result, was induced by letters from Pope and cardinals to restore the temporalities to the new Bishop on condition that he bought the corn and stock on the manors at their full price. Resentful feeling lingered on, however, and action taken by the Bishop with regard to the church of Crondall in disregard of the King's nominee caused an outburst of wrath the next year, which was serious enough to call for the intercession of Peckham, who wrote to both King and Queen

1 Wharton, Angl. Sac. i. 315.  
2 Papal Regesta, ed. Bliss, i. 451, 468.  
3 Fo. 94a.  
4 Neither Pountes nor Fanteise is found in the Register. The former is on the tomb, where the scansion of the pentameter line required a disyllable. On Fo. 123b we read 'nos Johannes de Pontoise'.  
5 Fo. 96b.
Introduction

deprecating the harsh measures taken against 'a good man, wise and loyal', and reminding them that enmity to the Bishop would be regarded by the Court of Rome as directed against itself. Peckham took much interest in his behalf, as he had often written to him as his proctor in Rome in 1279, and again in 1282.1

"With little favour at Court, and no secular duties to distract his thoughts, the Bishop could give his time mainly to the interests of his See, and to friendly relations with St. Swithun's, where there had been so much trouble in the past. There were still elements of disorder to be found there. During the vacancy of the See the Prior had refused to recognize the authority of the Archbishop, and had yielded only after sentence of excommunication. Peckham formally visited it early in 1284, and wrote to the Bishop to tell him of the measures he had taken against Valentine, who had been expelled by Nicholas of Ely, and Andrew who for 'notable misdemeanours' had been degraded from his office of prior, both of whom were contumacious offenders still. The Bishop, however, was minded to do more than maintain discipline by formal censures. He was anxious to settle matters in dispute which had caused much heart-burning in the past respecting conflicting claims to the estates and the status of the conventual officials. It was decided amicably after conference before the King, that the obedientiaries should be freely elected by the monks, and that the prior, once appointed by the Bishop, should not be subject to removal by him; on a prior's death the chapter should hold possession of the estates during the vacancy; and all the lands and advowsons which it claimed as of old right should be secured to it except the manors of Gosport, Alverstoke, and Droxford,2 which the convent now consented to hand over wholly to the Bishop. The agreement was signed and sealed at Winchester in July, 1284.

"During this period both Pope and King laid heavy hands on ecclesiastical possessions for the defence of the Holy Land and objects nearer home, and the Bishop was involved in some unpopularity on that account, for he was commissioned by Pope Nicholas IV, together with the Bishop of Lincoln, to draw up a new system of assessment of church property in accordance with detailed instructions sent to them. Financial agents travelled through the country to take the evidence of the clergy, but notwithstanding that

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1 In 1282 he had been associated with Reinerius de Florencia, Canon of Lichfield, and Philip de Sancto Augustino, Canon of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, Fo. 76a, p. 310.
2 To these should be added Havant and East Knoyle, Wilts. Wharton, Angl. Sac. i. 375.
it was given on oath, they were taxed often on amounts two or three times as large as their own valuation. There were naturally loud complaints of the 'most oppressive taxatio Nicholai', in which the fiscal agents were not spared. The Bishop had been charged himself with £2,000 for the expenses of the crown a few years before, and in 1294 an entry in the Patent Rolls shows that he paid one half of his income for the year, rated, of course, upon the new assessment.

"After this time he was frequently away from England, and there are repeated notices in the rolls of the formal leave of absence which was granted to him, and of attorneys appointed to look after his interests at home. Before he went, however, he interposed as arbitrator (amicabilis ordinator) in a dispute which had dragged on fifteen years between the convent of Waverley and the Archdeacon of Surrey on the subject of some small tithes, and had been referred on appeal to a variety of commissions appointed by the Pope.\textsuperscript{1} Thankful tribute to his good offices is recorded in the annals of the house.

"The Pope had need of him at Rome in 1295, and sent a letter in July to request that the King would let him come in the interests of the Church. There are many notices in other Papal letters which illustrate the value set upon his services at Rome. Requests were made repeatedly in his behalf that Philip of France would restore property belonging to the Bishop which he had seized, taking some of it even from the religious houses in which it had been stored for safety. His diocese was exempted in 1298 from the jurisdiction of the metropolitan, and placed immediately under the Apostolic See, provision was made for his secular clerks in London and elsewhere, and a large sum awarded him for his labour and expenses in collecting the Holy Land Tenth, which had been granted for six years to the King.

"At the end of 1295, Edward, whose confidence he must have gained meantime, sent him to arrange the terms of truce with France. The negotiations were protracted, for he seems to have been abroad on the King's service, till the beginning of 1298. He was probably not sorry to be far away during the critical time of 1297, when Archbishop Winchelsey braved the displeasure of the King in obedience to the famous Bull of Boniface VIII, which forbade any grants in aid to the Crown from the property of the Church.

\textsuperscript{1} The form of the compromise appears on Fo. 137a. See Waverley Annals, p. 238.
Introduction

"Early in 1300 Edward wrote to the Pope to the effect that he was sending the Bishop of Winchester to France as his 'proctor and special envoy, to hear and confirm the Papal arrangements for peace between England and France', and protection was granted him for two years' absence. Again in March, 1303, he 'went beyond the seas on the King's service', and took with him the Archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey, and the Warden of St. Cross, powers being given to them and others to make a treaty with Philip of France, and a license for two years' absence was conferred.

"We next hear of him in a letter written by King Edward, 1st May, 1304, in which he begs the Pope to further the interests of his 'beloved and loyal' Bishop who is visiting Rome on business connected with his See. He speaks in the highest terms of the profound wisdom and prudence which had long been devoted to secure the peace and welfare of the realm. What the business was and how he fared in it we are not told, and he died at Wolvesey in the following December."

"A few years before his death he had founded St. Elizabeth's College, in honour of the Hungarian Saint, in a meadow opposite the gate of Wolvesey, for a provost with six chaplains and six clerks, who, besides their meat and drink of a very meagre diet, were to receive salaries varying from six marks to twenty shillings yearly. It was not intended, as has been said, 'to promote the interests of learning among his clergy', but to provide a fixed and ample round of prayers for the living and the dead. Another chapel called St. Stephen's in the same mead seems to have been also founded by him.

"In his earlier years of office, when his relations with the court were strained, the Bishop's rights were somewhat roughly questioned by the agents of the Crown. He had to defend a suit respecting his claim to the advowson of God's House, or the Hospital of St. Julian in Southampton, which he finally surrendered to the Crown, though it had been adjudged to him when disputed by the Corporation of Southampton, and the Sheriff William of Brembeleschete (Bramshott) had enforced the sentence. He was accused on frivolous grounds of breach of the Forest Laws, and the Warder of Porchester Castle hunted in his parks while he was away from England. It was more serious when the privileges of St. Giles' fair were declared to have been forfeited because it had been kept

1 p. 181, n.  2 Fos. 32b-33b, pp. 128-33.  3 Fos. 189a-192a.
open longer than the term allowed by Charter. By special grace however the King renewed the grant.1

"He showed favour to religious houses in a much more question-
able form than the endowments of preceding bishops when he helped
them to secure for their own uses the rectorial tithes of parishes of
which they had advowsons. Thus he procured the assent of Pope
and King to the impropriation of Wotton to St. Swithun's,2 of
Micheldever to Hyde Abbey,3 and Great Worldham to Selborne Priory.4 In all the cases the same reason is assigned of provision
for the poor and hospitality to the wayfarers, though it is hard to
credit the 'multitude of poor and infirm who flocked'5 to Selborne.
For St. Swithun's more is said of the expense of litigation and mis-
management from frequent changes of the priors, and the maintenance
and enlargement of the Cathedral fabric, for which the bishops gave
a special grant from the proceeds of the fair. The convent in its
gratitude bound itself to have a Mass of the Holy Spirit sung daily
for the Bishop while he lived, and a Mass for the dead after his
decease,6 as also a solemn Mass with the trumpet on his obit-day.
To his own foundation of St. Elizabeth's College he transferred the
tithes of Hursley, subject only to provision for a vicar.7

"His tomb was made on the north side of the choir, with the
brief inscription on the monumental tablet:

   Defuncti corpus tumulus tenet iste Ioannis
   Pountes Wintoniae Praesulis eximii."

S. H. Cassan8 and others have supposed that his name was
a Latinized form of Sawbridge, but there is not the slightest reason
for accepting this whimsical fancy. The name was derived no
doubt from Pontoise, a town in the department of Seine-et-Oise,
seventeen miles north-west of Paris. Probably the family, like the
Gournays, de Braose family and others, had been settled in England
for some generations, and there is no reason to doubt that John was
an Englishman born. Transcribed into the Register on Fo. 113a is
an undated charter in which Brother William, Prior of Christ Church
(Twynham, Hants), and the Convent with unanimous consent grant
to Master John de Pontissa and Lady Joan his mother all their
Manor of Estyntone in Purbyke (the Isle of Purbeck) with all the

1 Fos. 195, 196.
2 Fos. 18b-19b, pp. 81-5.
3 This does not appear in the Register.
4 Fo. 36b, pp. 141, 142.
5 This was a stock phrase in petitions for appropriation.
6 Fo. 19b, p. 84.
7 Fo. 34b, pp. 136-8.
8 Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, i. 175.
Introduction

services and rents of their tenants of the same Manor¹ and all their rent of Chaldecote, Knaveswell, Wolgarton, and Langetone, with heriots, reliefs, escheats, wards, fines, amercements, &c., for the whole term of their lives or of the life of the survivor of them, the whole to be enjoyed freely, except that they are not allowed to dig the ground to make a quarry. The rent was 6d. payable at Michaelmas for all services, exactions, and secular demands, the tenants to keep buildings in repair, and to leave the property in as good a state as they found it. For this grant and concession the grantees paid the Prior and Convent 100 marks sterling in hand as earnest-money. Signed and sealed interchangeably. Among the witnesses were Sir John Mautravers and Sir Ingelram le Waleys,² Knights. The next charter gives full particulars of the numerous services incumbent on the Lords of the Manor of Estyn- ton, such as on each vacancy of the Priory by cession or death a relief payable to the Lord of Worth and an aid for knighting his son and marrying his daughter, from all which payments and services they acquit the grantees. It would seem that the grant was made before Pontissara was made Bishop, as this dignity does not appear in the body of the grants, but only in the rubrics. The style 'Magister' shows his graduation at Oxford. We hear nothing more of his mother, nor from the Itinerary does he appear as Bishop ever to have visited this Manor in Purbeck. No Episcopal documents are dated from it.

As a matter which seems to have touched the Bishop personally we may notice here a copy on Fo. 48a (p. 182) of the Bishop's letters patent, dated from Poissy on the day before Palm Sunday, 1287, by which he remits to the Mayor and Peers of Pontoise 9,000 out of 10,000 pounds Paris in which they were bound to him in the presence of Margaret, Queen of France, as a penalty for certain losses and injuries formerly inflicted by them on him and his men. It is a matter of wonder what kind of offences could have justified the imposition of such an enormous mulct.³ The Bishop

¹ The Manor of Eastington, as the name is now spelt, must have lain just south of Ninebarrow down between Corfe and Swanage. Chaldecote is probably Challow hill; the other names still survive, Langetone being Langton-Matravers. C. E. Robinson, A Royal Warren, 1882, pp. 130 sqq. I learn from the Rev. R. G. Bartelot that the old name of the Manor is preserved in 'Eastington farm'.
² Sheriff of Hants, 1290, Fo. 189b.
³ In the Parliament of 1289–90 the famous justiciar Ralph de Hengham was accused of false judgement and false imprisonment, convicted, dismissed from office, and sent to the Tower, but he was released on payment of a fine which contemporary chroniclers represent as of the huge amount of £8,000. D.N.B. xxv. 410.
seems to have gone to the Continent at the end of April or beginning of May, 1285, proceeding through France to Italy, and it was apparently on the outward journey that the offences in question were committed, unless on his progress through France to England immediately after his consecration in 1282.

Some remarks upon Canon Capes’s biographical sketch may follow here. Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph in his edition of the Register of Walter Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter (1257–80), p. 230, says that in this Register he finds Pontissara’s name also spelt Pontisara, Pontesia, Ponteyesera, Pontissesa, Ponteise. The spelling Pontizara is almost confined in the Winchester Register to David de Pontizara, the Bishop’s Chaplain, the Rector of Bishopstoke, who was no doubt a kinsman. Our bishop received collation of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, Dec. 22, 1274, being in minor orders at the time, and, accordingly, on the following Feb. 25 the Bishop granted him his licence—ut gratam Domino exhibeatis servituteum, et acceptabile fiat justicie vestre sacrificium coram Illo, vestris devotis precibus inclinati, ut a quocunque Catholico [Episcoopo], statutis in Ecclesia Dei temporibus, ad Ordinem Sacerdocii licite promoveri valeatis’. He had been ordained Deacon by the Bishop at Paignton, Dec. 15, 1274. He received collation to the Rectory of Tawstock, Oct. 19, 1275—patrons, the Prior and Convent of Barnstaple. He was appointed jointly with Sir Ralph de Hengham by Bishop Bronescombe in Nov. 1278 with proctorial powers in all cases between the Bishop and the Earl of Cornwall.

Pontissara appears to have gone to Rome early in 1277 as proctor for Bishop Bronescombe on an appeal moved or threatened against the Bishop by the Abbot and Convent of Forde. A year later a similar ‘Procuratorium' was issued in favour of Pontissara by the same Bishop. It seems likely that Pontissara, when settled in Italy, was fully employed there. As professor of Civil Law at Modena, he would find full scope for his high abilities, and his success, probably, as Bishop Bronescombe’s proctor recommended him to Archbishop Peckham in January 1285 as his agent in conveying his felicitations and excuses to the College of Cardinals when he found himself unable personally to visit the Holy See. His efforts in giving effect to this commission must have brought him into close communication with the College of Cardinals. His letters announcing to those in high position at home his selection

1 Fo. 77a, pp. 314, 315.
3 Ib., p. 183.
4 Ib., p. 254. See further, p. 269.
5 Ib., p. 89.
6 Fo. 75b, pp. 309, 310.
7 Fos. 90b, 91a.
Introduction

for the Bishopric prove that he was a courtier as well as a diplomatist, and the Curia probably felt that the long vacancy in the See of Winchester could not be ended better than by his immediate consecration as its new Bishop without previous reference to the King. Within six months of Peckham’s proctorial appointment of Pontissara the latter was actually Bishop of Winchester. Consecrated on June 6, 1282, he wasted no time, reaching Dover on July 30, where he remained for that day. On the 31st he found Archbishop Peckham at Wingham, and stayed with him that night. On August 1 (St. Peter ad Vincula) he made his profession of obedience to the Metropolitical See in Canterbury Cathedral, and on the same night he was entertained by the Bishop of Rochester at his court. On Sunday, August 2, he was received with a solemn procession at Southwark Priory, close to his own town-residence. On Monday he reached St. Albans, on Tuesday Staunford,1 on Wednesday Coventry, on Thursday Lichfield, on Friday Newcastle (under-Lyme), on Saturday Chester, and on Sunday he presented the Apostolic letters to the King at Rhuddlan, that being the eve of St. Laurence. On St. Laurence’s Day he remained at court, and next day, August 11, having taken the oath of allegiance he received back from the King the temporalities of the See, returning that day to Chester where he delivered the writs for restitution of the temporalities to their Guardians, William de Sancto Claro and William de Hamelton.2 The Register tells us nothing about Pontissara’s enthronization, but in the Register of Bishop Godfrey Giffard of Worcester is a letter to John, Bishop of Winchester, excusing himself from attending this ceremony, on account of the presence of the King, and of Giffard’s kinsmen and friends going to and returning from parts of Wales. This letter is dated Sept. 21, 1282.3 The Bishop found considerable difficulty in getting the estates into his own hands, the fact of the vacancy having extended for nearly two years and a half being the cause of considerable delays after the Custodians had given notice of the Royal writs to the tenants. In an undated mandate from the King, apparently issued at the beginning of November, when Bishop Burnell of Bath and Wells writes to them in a similar strain, they are admonished to pay to the Bishop without further delay the issues of his Manors which had accrued since August 11.4 A letter from the

1 Probably Stony Stratford is meant. Stamford would be far out of the way between St. Albans and Coventry.
2 Fos. 96a and b.
4 Fos. 98a and b.
Custodians is preserved requiring the bailiff and reeve of Wargrave to give up their account written on three separate rolls, completed up to August 19, with the actual condition of the Manor in lands ploughed, fallow, and manured. This is dated September 7.

The King appears to have received Pontissara graciously. He restored the large temporalities immediately, and took steps that the restoration should have prompt effect. At the same time he must naturally have resented the selection of a man, however good he might be, and his consecration to so important and wealthy a See, without any reference to himself. Archbishop Peckham was most anxious to influence the King in Pontissara's favour. On July 31, 1282, the day after he reached England, he wrote as follows in French, of which this translation is appended:¹

Sir, we request you, for the sake of God and of his sweet Mother, that you will receive into favour and love our dear friend the Bishop of Winchester, who to our knowledge is a good man, wise and loyal, and has good will to serve you as his dear lord, and of this we are certain. And know, Sir, that we beg this of you, because we think that this will be for your honour, and we pray our Lord Jesus Christ that he will give you to do in this and all other things what most pleases Him.

Peckham in the May following, when the scandal about Crondall had come to a head, used very plain language to the King. On May 13, 1283, he wrote:

Besides this, Sir, because James de Espaigne is under age, and not legitimate, as is said, and can have no right in holy Church, and because a resignation of a church made on condition turns to Simony, we pray you for the honour of God and yourself, that concerning the church of Crundall you will not suffer anything to be done in your name contrary to the laws of holy Church, for that you cannot suffer without tarnishing the honour of Christendom and yourself, and these things we tell you in the loyalty which we have sworn to you.

In the next letter of May 23:

We are sorely astonished at the severities which, as we have heard, you have commanded against the Bishop of Winchester, which surpass the good deeds of our ancestors, and arise, as they say, from one thing, which touches us, the church of Crundale, which was given, according to the franchise of St. Thomas, to one of our chaplains. In which church great disorder has been done and great despite to God... For which thing, sire, we supplicate your Majesty that for the mercy of God you will suffer that in these

¹ Archbishop Peckham's Letters, ed. C. Trice Martin, i. 392m and 392x.
things mercy and truth may preserve the King and turn your heart, and that you will have pity on our dear brother the Bishop of Winchester, and on his bishopric, and on our chaplain the parson of Crundale, according to God and reason.

Pontissara's selection of his intimate friend and chaplain, Peter de Guldeford, to the Rectory of Crondall, just vacant by the resignation of James de Hispania, a relative of Queen Eleanor, whose place the King desired for her Spanish physician, evidently set a spark to his wrath, which blazed forth fiercely for a time. Pontissara was compelled to buy all the corn of the Bishopric grown during the year last past for 4,280 marks, and to give security for the payment of half this amount at Midsummer and the balance at Michaelmas, 1283. In the following December was issued a series of writs in which the Bishop was required to show cause why he should not hand over to the King the patronage of the Priory of St. Swithin, to the Abbot of Dureford 160 acres of land at Eastmeon, to the King the Manor of Swainston in the Isle of Wight, to William de Makeney four messuages, forty acres of land, and twenty-eight acres of meadow in Britchewell, into which property his predecessor Peter des Roches had intruded. Further, in the following May he was ordered to give up to the King the advowson of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Portsmouth, the advowson of the Church of Meonstoke, and the Manor of Meon, to repay to the King his debt of £461 3s. 5d. and any further debts which he had incurred. The prospect must have looked very black for the Bishop on May 11, when the last of this long series was dated. But the very next entry addressed by the King to his beloved and faithful Ralph de Hengham and his associates, justices of the Pleas, on June 2, suspends the execution of these writs for a month, and there is a significant postscript—And take care that by occasion of any mandate of ours formerly addressed to you, you do not molest or injure the Bishop in any way, but so far as you can with justice be favourable and social to him.'

The three following entries order the justices to prorogue the writs down to the Octave of St. Hilary, and then they seem to have been dropped. What was the cause of this sudden change? A letter to the Bishop from Archbishop Peckham dated May 23, 1283, is printed on pp. 264–5 below. It is in reply to one written by the Bishop which has not been preserved, but its tenor is clear enough. Pontissara was in deep anxiety about the King's displeasure. What could he do to avert it? Trust in God, was the

1 Fos. 100a and b. 2 Fo. 101b.
Introduction

reply, but when a king is wrathful a wise man will appease him. The Patriarch Jacob first prayed earnestly and then sent a present to Esau. The angry brother flew to his arms, though when he had started to meet his brother he had intended to kill him. Pontissara took some time to think over this advice, but the recrudescence of more serious trouble in the following May determined him to make an offer to the King of the valuable Manor of Swainston which he had claimed as his right. With this object he visited the King at Carnarvon and thence on June 5, 1284, he instructed his bailiff to hand over the Manor to the King's bailiff, on the understanding that the King's further claims against him would not be pressed. On Fo. 105a we read that an agreement was made between King and Bishop at this time, by which for the fine of £2,000 and for the quitclaim which the Bishop made to the King of the Manor of Swainston, the Bishop retained the advowson of Calbourne, Brighstone, and Binstead with the Manor of Meon, &c. There is no evidence of any further friction between the King and Bishop after this concordat made within two years of the latter's consecration. It should be noted further that the chief claims now made by the King had been suggested also against the last Bishop, Nicholas of Ely. His exceptions to King Edward's claim to the advowson of St. Swithun's and his appeal to the Pope on the same claim are copied into this Register, Fos. 187b, 188a. In the reply sent to Bishop Nicholas by the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun on Fo. 188b mention is made of some Episcopal manor to be appropriated to the King, concerning which the writers prefer not to hazard any opinion.

The dispute about St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton, called the Domus Dei, came on in 1290, when the Burgesses of that town impleaded the Bishop, claiming the advowson as their right. This claim they withdrew, but another writ was issued, on the ground that Robert le Avener made complaint that the Bishop, without any reference to the King, had removed him from the office of Custos of this Hospital to which he had been collated by the King's mother, Eleanor. There seems no doubt that the Queen had exceeded her powers, probably through the connivance of the then Bishop, and the Justices found for Pontissara, but after many applications the King still refused to endorse their decision. We owe one good thing to this controversy, namely a complete list of the Instruments relating to the foundation and augmenta-

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1 Fo. 69b, p. 282.
2 Fos. 189a-193a.
tion of the Hospital. Whether the King's obstinacy in this case arose out of respect to his mother's memory or from some other cause, it is a marked exception to his usual habit of accepting the legal decisions of his Justiciars as final. It does not seem to have been at all due to any personal feeling against Pontissara. There is good evidence that the King set a very high value on his Continental services, and was in frequent communication with him.

The Bishop writes as follows from Mérignac near Bordeaux in October 1287:

For the letters of your royal highness which frequently arrive asking for assurance as to my welfare I return most devoted thanks. Certainly the labours which I bear daily for the furthering of your affairs are by no means burdensome, but rather they give me pleasure, and would that I knew how to work better and harder for your honour. With powers increasing day by day by God's gift we are ready to undergo still more at your good pleasure and command.¹

King Edward's character has been sifted and tested so thoroughly that we cannot expect that such fresh points as will emerge from a study of this Register, and the records of his actions herein contained, can add anything appreciable to what is already well known, but those who care to study the vivid sketches displayed in these records will have a life-like picture of certain character-traits in one of our greatest monarchs. His early dealings with the Bishop remind one of Horace's description of his own character:

Irasci celerem, tamen ut placabilis essem.²

It will not be amiss here, considering what width of illustration his remarks receive from these pages, to reprint a short passage from the late Bishop Stubbs's Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I and Edward II:³

To the student of the reign of Edward I, every difficulty and embarrassment under which the King laboured serves to enhance the greatness of the man who with such drawbacks on his activity could do so much. There are, of course, emergencies and contingencies which help to draw out the strong points of the character of a ruler; such are the exigencies of national defence, the necessities of political reconciliation, the reconstruction of shattered institutions. But Edward's difficulties were of a much more trying, penetrating, and homely character. He was throughout his reign deeply in debt, and, in every section of his government

¹ Fo. 81b, p. 333.
² Epist. i. 20. 25.
³ Historical Introductions to the Rolls Series, ed. A. Hassall, p. 498.
hampered by opposition from the leading prelates of his time. Personally he was very economical and truly devout. He inherited from his father a poverty which his own obligations, incurred during the Crusade, increased into a lifelong burden; and he inherited from his father certain ecclesiastical traditions which he found it indeed more easy to break through than it was to pay his debts, but which in their results and in combination with his debts, have a perceptible influence on the colour of his reign, his popularity whilst he lived, and the reputation which he left behind him. Setting aside his treatment of the Scots, which may, of course, be read in two ways, all the events of the reign which fall short of the ideal events of such a king’s reign are attributable to these two causes separately or conjointly. From the very day of his accession Edward was financially in the hands of the Lombard bankers; hence arose, no doubt, the difficulty which he had in managing the city of London; hence came also the financial mischief which followed the banishment of the Jews: and hence an accumulation of popular discontent, which showed itself in the King’s lifetime, by opposition to his mercantile policy, and, after his death, supplied one of the most efficient means for the overthrow of his son. But more than this: Edward’s pecuniary exigencies forced him to the invention or development of a great system of customs duties, in the collection of which he had to employ foreign agents, and to an amount of pecuniary dealings with the See of Rome which imperilled his independence as a king, and brought him into collision with the independent ecclesiastical instincts of his people.

Of the two great Archbishops of his reign, Peckham, who succeeded Kilwardby in Feb. 1279, came but little into personal collision with the King. He was on terms of close personal friendship with Pontissara, and one has the impression of a Prelate who with considerable haughtiness and strong independence of character combined a personal attractiveness which must have made him beloved by those who had his confidence. Witness the terms of the letter written on the occasion of his death by the Convent of Canterbury to our Bishop.

Although soon after Winchelsey’s accession in 1294 Pontissara wrote him a cordial letter of welcome, the kind tone seems to have met no response. The new Archbishop’s opposition to the King on all points where the Pope’s interests were involved was systematic and sustained. Edward finally repaid all this opposition with interest, but this was after Pontissara’s death. The only actual friction between Winchelsey and Pontissara of which we

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1 A sum of aims and offerings paid in the twenty-eighth year of Edw, I amounting to £1166 14s. 6d. is included in Liber Quotidianus Contrarotulatoris Garderobae (London 1787), pp. 16–47.
2 Fo. 86a, p. 347.
3 Fo. 50a, p. 190.
are informed was when the former claimed the right of patronage over the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark. This, however, seems to have been a misunderstanding, and the claim was successfully resisted by the Bishop.¹

Before passing on to a general review of the contents of his Register, it only remains to estimate the Bishop's character and powers of administration. He was certainly gifted with those abilities which make for a strong ruler. He had resisted the temptation of joining either the Monastic Orders or the Friars, whether Franciscans or Dominicans, and it seems doubtful whether he advanced beyond Minor Orders till quite middle life. To judge by what Bronescombe's Register says, he had made his reputation as a Professor of Law before he applied for Ordination to qualify him for the Archidiaconate. Supposing him to have been thirty-five at this date, he would have been sixty-five at the time of his death. He had certainly laid a good foundation for his Episcopal work before he came under Martin IV's eye as well qualified for this difficult post, and he certainly justified the Papal choice.

He was an excellent man of business, managing the vast estates of the Bishopric through the Constables (Seneschalli), Stewards, Bailiffs, and Reeves (Propositi) who were placed over the Castles and Manors. The Castles were at Wolvesey, Winchester, Farnham, and Taunton, Somerset. Among the Manors was Southwark, the Bishop's London residence, in later times one of the finest mansions of South London. Portions of its walls are still to be seen built into the huge warehouses near the Borough Market, but these fragments must be mostly of a later date than the thirteenth century. Another Surrey Manor was Esher, another Camberwell.

In Hants the principal Manors were Fareham, Bitterne, Highelere, Mardon, Meon, Bishop's Waltham, Bishop's Sutton; in the Isle of Wight Swainston, in Wiltshire Downton, in Oxfordshire Witney, in Berkshire Brightwell. From these Castles and Manors the Bishop dates most of his letters and official documents.

Most of the incidents of manorial tenure are illustrated in the Register. A new bailiff is formally introduced to a manor in these or similar terms:

John [&c.] to all his tenants and others of his Manor of Clere health [&c.]. Behold we send to you Robert de la Bere, bearer of these presents whom we have appointed bailiff of our

¹ Fos. 51b, 52b, pp. 196, 200.
manor aforesaid, commanding you that to the same Robert as our bailiff you be in all things attentive and obedient, until we order you otherwise. In testimony whereof our seal is attached [&c.].

There are occasional instances of the manumission of serfs, as the following:

Be it clear to all by these presents that we John [&c.] have manumitted Nicholas, son of Peter Fichet of Farnham, our bondman with all his chattels and his whole issue for ever to Master Nicholas de Hellestone our clerk Rector of the Church of Worthy Mortimer, of our Diocese for his service spent on us and on our Church, so that the said Nicholas and his whole issue be free from henceforth and discharged from the orders of ourselves and our successors for ever [&c. date].

 Longer forms of manumission are given in the case of William Gateway of Torschagh in 1299, and of Richard Gateway of the same in 1303.

The Bishop was tenacious of his rights, and on occasion was prepared to defend them with much vigour. Like his royal master he resisted all encroachments on forest, chase, warren, or park. He was severe on religious houses which were slack in offering benefices to his clerks, according to the prevailing custom. Himself an excellent man of business, he kept his own accounts and the country’s, and insisted on the religious houses keeping theirs, but excused the Priory of St. Swithun from exhibiting theirs for his perusal. The Bishop’s dealings with the Religious Houses of the Diocese were frequent and extensive. Foremost naturally comes the Priory of St. Swithun, Winchester, of which in common with his predecessors he claimed to be the Abbot, and to have the inherent right of coercive jurisdiction. This whole question is argued out in great detail between Fos. 182b and 188b of the Register. On the Bishop’s side great stress is laid on the feudal services due as of right from the Prior and Convent to the Bishop, and upon the habit for a long time undisputed that the Bishop should nominate the Prior and the several Obedientiaries. On the other hand the Priory claimed that the Royal grants of Saxon kings had been made not to the Bishops but to the Convent, and asserted that the Bishops had gradually usurped manorial and forestry rights with the consent of the Kings since the Conquest. King Edward I tried to put a stop to these disputes in the days of Bishop Nicholas of Ely by claiming the patronage of the Priory for

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1 Fo. 153b.  
2 Fo. 154a.  
3 Fo. 140a.  
4 Fo. 39b, p. 154.
himself as king, and among the pleas which Pontissara was obliged to face soon after his entrance as Bishop was one on this very claim. It is doubtful whether the King intended to press this claim, for which there seems to have been no proof, but it may have been a broad hint that if these Churchmen could not settle their own disputes amicably the strong arm of the law would assert itself compulsorily.

Pontissara, though he does not seem to have had any previous official dealings with the Diocese of Winchester, could not have been ignorant of the notorious differences between his predecessor Bishop Nicholas and the Priory,¹ and he must have been moved to compassion by the earnest appeal made to him, undated but evidently penned immediately after his appointment² by his Chapter:

The condition of our Church, wretched and in every direction pitiable, weighed down by the slavery of debts, reverend Father, we believe is not unknown to you, nay rather that you have very often thought it over. Wherefore humbly prostrating ourselves together and severally before the feet of your clemency we implore your Holiness, venerated by us very humbly and with all the affection possible, that to our petition which we send to your Lordship enclosed with these presents you will deign so favourably to incline the ears of your goodness, that by the kind hearing thereof, with the support of your patronage, we may look forward to the due improvement of our condition and of our Church aforesaid. And this we ask of your Holiness the more trustfully as that thereby your Lordship may win worthily even now praise, honour, and glory, and may be promoted hereafter to the reward of eternal blessedness.

To this rather abject supplication the Bishop makes a dignified but kind reply:

John [&c.] to his beloved sons in Christ . . . Prior and Chapter of Winchester health, [&c]. Because in this present week we propose, God willing, to come to our Church of Winchester, we will have a personal conversation with you about the things on which you wrote to us and other matters. And would that we may be able to do what is pleasing to God and also what may result in gain and good for ourselves and you. Farewell in the Lord.

We are not told what was the effect of this colloquy between the Bishop and his Chapter, but at the beginning of 1283 Adam of Farnham, the Prior, begged to be relieved of his office, and we find the Bishop empowering Paganus (Payn) de Lyskeret, whom he had

¹ See this Bishop's Life in D. N. B. xvii. 344-6.  
² Fo. 60a, p. 240.
summoned from the Diocese of Exeter and made his Treasurer, to appoint a new Prior on receiving the formal resignation of Brother Adam, for which, however, no compulsion was to be used. The date of two proctorial letters to this effect was January 21. Nothing was done at the time, and on February 13 he grants a fresh commission to the same Paganus and Philip his Official conjointly to receive the spontaneous cession of Brother Adam and the Prior’s ring, and to appoint one from the bosom of the College as Prior, whenever it happens that the cession or decease of brother Adam may take place, their present powers not to be valid beyond Easter. For the probable results of this action the reader is referred to the note at the foot of p. 285. It seems clear that the choice of the Bishop’s commissaries fell upon brother William de Basing; for on July 12, 1284, we find him proposing as Prior with the consent of the Convent that all professions of monks should be granted for the future to the Bishop and his successors, unless Archbishop Peckham at the King’s instance should decide that the right of profession should be granted to the Convent and their successors.

Reading between the lines here one may suppose that the Convent had come to a satisfactory understanding with the Bishop himself, but were still doubtful whether the King might be disposed to assert his own paramount rights over the Bishop’s as patron. If Edward had been hesitating on this point, he gave up any claim, real or supposed, when the Bishop had sealed the peace between them by surrendering Swainston Manor. To outline all that the Register contains about St. Swithun’s would take up space out of proportion to the interest of the subject, but it is worth noticing that in 1299 the Convent undertook to recite a mass daily for each of the two Bishops Nicholas of Ely and John de Pontissara as conspicuous benefactors to their monastery, for the latter during his life and for the repose of his soul after his decease. This obligation including anniversaries they make absolutely binding on themselves with heavy penalties for neglect.

The Bishop’s relations with the other great Winchester Monastery of Newminster or Hyde were not quite so pleasant. He approached the Abbot in his difficulty about Crondall shortly after his arrival in England with the view to obtaining if possible a benefice in their gift either vacant, or soon to be vacated, but without success. This was in February 1283. While the Bishop was absent in France in 1287, it happened that the Rectory of North

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1 See Bromecombe’s Register, ed. Hingeston-Randolph, p. 203.
2 Fo. 19a, pp. 83, 84.
3 Fo. 61b, p. 246.
Stoneham, in the Patronage of Hyde Abbey, fell vacant, and that the Convent bestowed it on one Gilbert de Chalfhunte, who had previously been removed by Archbishop Peckham from a post of trust which he had held at Romsey Abbey, who had been mixed up in the Secular Courts with cases of trial for bloodshed, who had himself been imprisoned, was involved in serious scandals, and was notoriously unfitted to undertake a spiritual charge. This appointment having reached the Bishop's ears, he writes to the Prior (not to the Abbot) and Convent,\(^1\) expresses great surprise at their choice, which he is unable to accept for the reasons which he assigns, and tells them that he has himself nominated a pastor who will take good care of the flock. In the next letter which is addressed to Archbishop Peckham\(^2\) he deals more fully with this case, and says that the collation having devolved on himself he has appointed to Stoneham Ralph de Stanford, his own Chaplain and the Archbishop's friend. This happened at the beginning of November. On the following January 10 the Bishop sends an answer to a reply from the Convent which has not been preserved. Its arguments, however, are mentioned \textit{seriatim} by the Bishop and refuted. He characterizes their letter as a mixture of silliness and folly, and says that he could not in conscience have accepted their nomination. It appears from the end of this letter that they had charged the Bishop in a Secular Court with having usurped their patronage, and had laid the damage at 100 marks. If the Bishop should lose the case he would prefer pecuniary loss to the guilt of inflicting an injury on Episcopal dignity. The Bishop's collation was upheld, and within four years the cause of all this contention, Gilbert de Chalfhunte, was admitted to the Prebend of Itchen and the Rectory of Sanderstead, Surrey.\(^3\) We must presume that he had in some way purged his past offences. The Abbot of Hyde at this time was Roger or Robert de Sopham, who was succeeded in 1292 by the Sacrist, Symon de Caningges or Keningas.\(^4\) On his death in 1304 the monks elected Geoffrey de Feringges, whose election was confirmed by the Bishop within six weeks of his own decease.\(^5\) An allusion to the past history of this Monastery occurs on Fo. 109b, where an agreement made in 1114 between Bishop William de Ralegh and the Abbot is recited.

The only mention of Beaulieu Abbey, a Cistercian house, is in a letter \textit{circa} 1286 from Archbishop Peckham to the Bishop, complaining that Brother Thomas, formerly Prior of Christ Church.

\(^{1}\) Fo. 48a, p. 183. \(^{2}\) Fos. 48b–49a, pp. 184–6. \(^{3}\) Fos. 11b, 12a, pp. 54, 54. \(^{4}\) Fo. 86a, p. 348. \(^{5}\) Fo. 45a, pp. 178, 179.
Canterbury, having entered Beaulieu without intending to make profession in that order, was being detained in the Monastery against his will. Would the Bishop facilitate his departure? 1

Nearly adjoining the Priory of Southwark was that of St. Saviour's, Bermondsey—a Cluniac house, and therefore exempt from Episcopal supervision. Apropos of this exemption which had come under controversy in the days of Bishop Nicholas of Ely there are two copies in this Register of a composition made between this Bishop and the Priory, very slightly varying, one dated in the month of May, 1276, on Fo. 155a, the other in the month of October in the same year, on Fo. 109b. The Bishop claimed that his predecessors in past times had been in peaceable possession of an annual proecution from the Convent. They asserted that by reason of Papal privileges granted to their order they were under no obligation to any such payment. Finally an agreement was reached on these terms. The Bishop granted for himself and his successors that at his first entrance into the Episcopal office each Bishop should have an honourable procession, and receive from the Prior and Convent for procuration five marks at his house in Southwark, and then at each successive Michaelmas two and a half marks. No further Episcopal claims were to be allowed by the Convent or claimed by the Bishops.

The Manor of Bermondsey, which was the original endowment of this Monastery, was liable to occasional inundations of the Thames, which very seriously impoverished the community. It is likely that a Papal indulg for the appropriation of a benefice to a Monastery which had recently suffered from inundation, the names for some reason being suppressed, was in favour of Bermondsey. The Bishop ratifies this on April 1, 1292. 2 In 1300 a grievous flood had turned the formerly prosperous condition of their Monastery into one of extreme distress, threatening absolute ruin, and the Bishop accordingly assigns to them the Rectorial tithes of Chelsham, Surrey, with its Chapel of which they were already patrons. 3 Camberwell Vicarage was in the gift of this Priory. In May 1301 we find the Bishop collating Roger de Hereford or Hertford to it, on the ground that for this turn it had fallen into his hands, the patrons having presented an unsuitable man, and being themselves at the time under sentence of excommunication. This presentation was not to be prejudicial to the rights of the Convent when properly exercised in the future. 4

1 Fo. 78a, p. 318. 2 Fo. 85b, pp. 344-6. 3 Fo. 22b, p. 96. 4 Fo. 27b, p. 107.
the following September the Bishop revokes this collation, the Convent having urged that it would be to their prejudice, but re-admits the same nominee on their presentation.\(^1\)

The important Augustinian Priory of Merton ranked as a royal foundation, having received a charter from King Henry I in 1121. Beyond the record of appointments to benefices in their presentation, such as Clapham, Earl’s Worthy, Holy Trinity, Guildford, and a request made by the Bishop to Archbishop Peckham that he will include in his Whitsuntide Ordination, 1286, certain Canons of this house presented by their Prior, there is only one topic calling for attention. The Convent, in common with many other religious houses, had been greatly perplexed in 1301 when on the one hand the King threatened them with the loss of their temporal goods should they refuse to pay the subsidy which he demanded, on the other they fell \textit{ipso facto} under the sentence of excommunication fulminated by Pope Boniface VIII, if they helped the King. As the King’s armed men were ready to seize the goods required, the Prior Edmund bowed to present necessity and after an interval supplicated his Holiness for a relaxation of the sentence which they had incurred. Letters were accordingly addressed to the Bishop by the Pope’s penitentiary, asking him to absolve them on condition that they would perform the penance enjoined and be obedient to the Apostolic See in its future commands.\(^2\)

The Cistercian Abbey of Waverley, near Farnham, second to none in the Diocese as to beauty of situation and the dignity of its circumstances, had been under the special favour of Bishop Nicholas, who in 1278 had dedicated their new church where his body was interred, his heart being deposited in his Cathedral.\(^3\) Pontissara writes to the Abbot and Convent on November 14, 1284, proposing ‘to enter their Church’, and see them, receiving their customary procuration. There had been a lawsuit of long standing between Peter de Sancto Mario, Archdeacon of Surrey, plaintiff, and the Abbey and Convent, defendants, on the question of tithes at Farnham and Frensham. This case had dragged on for many years, and was at last, on the part of the Convent in April 1295, submitted to the friendly arbitration of the Bishop, a copy of the privileges relied on by the Cistercian body, granted by the Popes Honorius III and Alexander IV, being submitted for the Bishop’s guidance and

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1 Fo. 30a, pp. 116, 117.
2 Fo. 27b, pp. 106, 107. See also Heale’s \textit{Merton Priory}, pp. 188 and lvi.
3 \textit{D. N. B.}, xvii. 345, 346.
Introduction

copied into the Register. The Bishop's sentence is not given in
the Register.\(^1\) Philip, Abbot of Waverley, was made one of his
proctors by the Bishop when he went to the Continent in October
1286.\(^2\)

The Abbey of Chertsey (Benedictine) had become involved in
very heavy debt.\(^3\) About 1282 the Abbot obtained the Bishop's
leave to study abroad for a year.\(^4\) During his absence the Prior
and Convent give the Bishop leave to confer any single vacant
benefice and thus undertake.\(^5\) Shortly after the Bishop quitclaims them from the obligation

In June 1286, through the Dean of Guildford
and complying with an Apostolical mandate, he desires the Abbot
to receive into the community John de Ulnis, clerk.\(^6\)

The Priory of Newark (de Novo loco, Augustinian), near
Guildford, is one of which an Episcopal Visitation is recorded. It
took place on November 11, 1301, and afterwards the Bishop sent
them some injunctions. First, that silence should be better
observed, so that a few words uttered in a low voice should not
exceed the limit of signs which they did not use. Those offending
to receive punishment from the Prior in proportion to their
offence.

The Canons and lay brethren to pay strict obedience to the
Prior. Those rebellious and contumacious to be severely punished.

The Prior to sit among the brethren in the cloister more
frequently to hear confessions and to give instruction.

No Canon or lay brother to keep private property, but to
hand over everything to the Prior, under penalty of excommunica-
tion. When the Obedientiaries have given in their annual accounts,
if there remain any balance it must be surrendered to the common
use, not kept by themselves.

The secrets of the Chapter and its regular transactions are not
to be revealed to any lay or other person.

For the future no liveries or corrodies\(^7\) to be sold or pensions
granted without the Bishop's special licence.

No brother to have leave to go outside the bounds of the
house except for a just and reasonable cause, and then with com-
panions and in mantles, and no one to exceed the leave granted by
his superior. When a charge or accusation is made in Chapter no

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\(^1\) Fo. 137.\(^2\) Fo. 81b, p. 332.\(^3\) Fo. 65a, p. 262.\(^4\) Fo. 66b, p. 265.\(^5\) Fo. 67a, p. 270.\(^6\) Fo. 79, p. 324.\(^7\) i.e. money or allowance granted by a monastery out of the common fund in return for cash payments made by applicants with or without the 'founder's' request.
hindrance is to be offered to the exercise of due discipline on the offender by the Prior or his deputy. Those who break this rule are to be most severely punished on a diet of bread and water for two or three days, that others may fear to offend in the like way. The Bishop directs the Prior and Convent to appoint a new official, one of the more discreet brethren, to be called exterior Cellarer. He is to assist the interior Cellarer, and by way of distinction is to be called Seneschal (steward). He is to have special charge of the outside property and of the manors. The two Cellarers and another discreet monk are to be associated so as to receive and dispose of the rents and obventions of the whole establishments under the Prior's direction. They are bound once a quarter, after the passing of the accounts in the presence of the Prior and the graver portion of the community in Chapter, to report on their conduct of the business and on the condition of the House, that what affects all may be known and approved by all.¹

Without their advice the Prior is to decide nothing on Temporals which may be burdensome or anyway prejudicial to the House, but in Spirituals he is to be quite independent. ¹Also, that the blessing of peace and tranquillity may for the future be cherished among you more than wont, we forbid under pain of greater excommunication that anyone among you stir up division, sow discord, or slander his brother with abusive and contumelious words or provoke him to wrath, quarrelling or discord, but let all your works be done in charity according to the Apostle's teaching, that each of you may be supported by another, as is right.³

The Bishop further orders, with the consent of the Prior and the whole Chapter, that the Chamberlain of the Convent shall receive each year from the rents and issues of the manor of Tollebury ten pounds sterling for the clothing and necessities of the Canons and other necessaries of the chamber.

Further, under pain of canonical distraint, it is ordered that books handed and lent to any one outside the house shall be called in as soon as possible, and that for the future no book shall be lent outside the house, unless under a good check, and under the oath of the recipient that he will return it at the time appointed, so that once a year all the books together should be shown to the brethren, and be seen by them according to the custom observed in other monasteries. And, because it is of little use to make statutes unless they be observed, all and each of the above are to be observed in

¹ This maxim, traced back to Justinian, was greatly cherished by the Bishop.
virtue of holy obedience and tender canonical distrain't. And, since human memory is faulty, the said statutes are to be solemnly recited in Chapter before all the brethren month by month. Power reserved by the Bishop to amend, to add, or to withdraw, as often as it may seem expedient.1

This Monastery had been endowed with a pension of twelve marks payable by the Rector of Wield, Hants, under the assignment of two former Bishops. He is to be compelled to pay this sum by ecclesiastical censure, if he should be found remiss.2

Of the Augustinian Priory of St. Mary, Southwark, the Church of which was afterwards known as St. Saviour's, now Southwark Cathedral, we do not hear much. It was closely attached to the Episcopal mansion and manor of Southwark, which the Bishops of Winchester occupied as their London house till the time of the Civil Wars, when it was seized by the Parliamentary authorities, dismantled, and partly demolished.3

The Priory had fallen vacant in 1283, and in a letter to the Sub-prior and Convent the Bishop states that to preserve his right of patronage, and also for their own protection, he is taking its custody into his own hands, the management of the House being placed temporarily in the hands of his bailiff. At the same time he gives them leave to proceed to the election of one of their own brethren as their new Prior.4 The result of this election is not given in the Register, but an election did take place, for in October 1284 he writes to the Prior and Convent to postpone for a few days the Visitation which he had announced.5 The next year the Bishop rates this Convent severely because they have so far failed to keep the promise which they had made, to present one of his clerks to a benefice in their patronage, when a vacancy should occur. 'If indeed those whom we have hitherto visited with our special grace and favour, as degenerate sons have brought on themselves the pricks of our indignation by their demerits, the bowels of our fatherhood will be greatly moved.'6

They must soon have made peace with the Bishop, for in October 1286, his official having arranged, with the Bishop's concurrence, a sufficiently endowed Vicarage for Betchworth, Surrey, the Rectorial tithes of which were held by this Prior and

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1 Fos. 30b, 31a, pp. 119-21.
2 Fo. 61a, p. 245.
3 Evidences among the Winchester manorial records in the custody of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
4 Fo. 68a, p. 275.
5 Fos. 72a and b, pp. 295, 296.
6 Fo. 76b, p. 313.
Convent, the Bishop immediately ratifies the ordinance. Another benefice in their gift was Barrow, Surrey.

Archbishop Peckham, having included this Priory in his Metropolitical Visitation, issues some ordinances to them on May 21, 1284, and at the same time removes Brother Hugh de Chaucumbe from the office of Cellarer, and Stephen from that of Chamberlain and Sacristan. He also forbids the offices of Almoner and Infirmarian to be held together.

The Benedictine Priory of Christ Church (Twynham) had bestowed, as we have seen above, a valuable Manor in the Isle of Purbeck on the Bishop and his mother. In 1286 the Priory fell vacant, and the Monks having obtained the permission of their Patron, the Countess of Albemarle, Lady of the Island, elected as their new Prior Richard Mauri, the Sub-prior. This election was submitted to the Bishop for his approval or the reverse by the elect himself—an unusual course. On May 15, the Bishop addresses the Precentor and Convent, and relating the facts continues: 'Because the elect himself, putting his trust rather in favour than on right, has submitted himself purely and absolutely to our ordinance or grace in the business of the said election, we who have held the person of the elect not only recently but for a long time past as highly commendable both in his character and knowledge and circumspect in things temporal and spiritual, have set him over you and your Church as Prior.' In another letter he requests the Countess most affectionately to restore the temporalities which had been in her custody during the vacancy without difficulty. (She was a lady of strong will, and high-handed in her proceedings with the Church.)

Institution is committed to the Archdeacon of Winchester on the same date. Mauri having died in 1302, and the choice of the Convent having fallen on Brother William Quintyn, the Bishop confirms his election, and reports to the King, who as successor to the Countess was now patron. This election seems to have taken its usual course; the intervention of the Bishop was claimed as of right rather than on the ground of favour.

The Abbey of Titchfield near Fareham had been founded for Premonstratensian Canons by Bishop Peter des Roches in 1231. On August 31, 1283, the Bishop issues letters patent, stating that he has inspected the bull of Pope Martin IV, dated the previous May 21, in which he granted to the Canons the right of nominating to the Bishop Priests of their own body to serve as Vicars their

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1 Fo. 5b, pp. 26, 27; Fo. 56a, p. 139.
2 Fo. 45a, p. 170.
3 Fo. 78b, 79a, pp. 322, 323.
4 Fo. 4b, p. 23.
5 Fo. 34a, pp. 134, 135.
Introduction

Churches of Titchfield and Dummer in the place of Secular Priests. As the Parish Church was then vacant he accepted Brother Henry Spersolte, a Canon of the House presented to him by the Convent,1 and admitted him to serve the Church of Titchfield and its Chapels, freely committing to him the charge of the whole Parish, saving Episcopal and Archidiaconal rights.2

Writing from Bishop's Sutton on March 22, 1299, to the Abbot and Convent of Titchfield, Pontissara reminds them that by ancient custom they and their predecessors had received and suitably entertained the Bishops of Winchester on their return home from the Roman Court. He proposed therefore to spend mid-Lent Sunday with them, and wished to be assured of their welcome on his arrival.3

At Mottisfont near Romsey was a small Priory of Augustinian Canons, which seems to have laboured under the disadvantages usual in little communities. In an undated letter, apparently of 1286, the Bishop peremptorily forbids the Prior and others responsible for administration under penalty of excommunication to grant any livery or corrody without first consulting him. He had forbidden this on a former Visitation, and if when he next visits them, he finds that they have transgressed this mandate, they will incur not only the above-named penalty, but will be otherwise severely punished.4 In 1294, through the resignation of Brother Henry de Winton the Priory becoming vacant, eleven of the brethren (this was the number for which the house was founded),5 having obtained permission of the King, representing Matilda de Cadurcis, a minor, proceeded to make an election 'by compromise' and chose one of their number Thomas de Berton.6 This election received the Bishop's sanction.

In 1300 the Priory fell vacant again, and on that occasion the Bishop proprio motu appointed Brother William Kay as Prior.7 This name should be added to the short list given in Caley's Dugdale. Though this Monastery was doomed to suppression twice in Henry VII's reign it somehow escaped, and was valued at the dissolution at £124 35. 6d.8

Of the Augustinian Priory of Reigate there is very little notice. In November 1299, the Bishop sends to them Brother John of Salesburi, a Canon of Southwick, to live with them under their rule and to receive fuller instruction. To cover their expenses of

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1 He had been admitted a Canon of the House the same day. See Fo. 1b, p. 8.
2 Fo. 67b, pp. 272, 273. 3 Fo. 66a, p. 267. 4 Fo. 78a, pp. 318, 319.
5 Dugdale ed. Caley. 6 Fos. 92b, 93a, pp. 366-71. 7 Fo. 22a, p. 94.
8 Dugdale.
maintenance the Southwick Priory will allow them six marks per ann. as long as this arrangement lasts.\textsuperscript{1}

The Canons settled at Southwick, a Parish near Fareham, had been removed to that place from Portchester in the twelfth century. A new Prior, Robert de Henton, was elected in 1292. The Bishop accepts his election, but threatens that any sentences which he may launch against those who dispute his authority, the Bishop himself will enforce to condign satisfaction.\textsuperscript{2} This is a hint that there was a party in the Monastery opposed to the election. Their patronage included St. Thomas the Martyr, Portsmouth, Portchester, Wymering, and Shalden. The Bishop decided a question between this Convent and the Vicar of Amport on certain customary payments made by the former to the latter.\textsuperscript{3} Though it does not concern the Priory, a curious case of assault at Southwick may be mentioned here. One S. de Suwyk, a clerk, was charged before the Bishop with having laid violent hands on Simon, the parish priest of Southwick in 1286. Such an assault could strictly be condoned only by the personal application of the culprit at Rome, but the Bishop, considering that the attack was the result of a sudden impulse, not from malice, and further that the man was feeble, aged, and poor, gave him absolution, after salutary penance.\textsuperscript{4}

The Augustinian Priory of St. Denys, Southampton, comes under notice through the cession of Brother Henry the Prior in 1294. Through weakness arising from old age and ill health he tendered his resignation, which the Bishop accepted.\textsuperscript{5} Brother Richard de Chaucombe was elected in his place. The Bishop approved, the King gave his assent, and a mandate for induction was sent to the Archdeacon of Winchester.\textsuperscript{6} Earlier in the same year the Bishop had granted to this Priory the privilege of serving by a secular priest the parish Church of Shirley appropriated to them. Their notorious poverty was the reason alleged for this special favour.\textsuperscript{7}

At Merewell, one of the Bishop's manors, was a Chantry served by Chaplains. In March 1290 William le Noreys is inducted into its corporal possession.\textsuperscript{8} In May 1301, on the resignation of William de Bedewinde, William de Essingwole is appointed.\textsuperscript{9} The Bishop's Treasurer is directed to supply necessaries for the support of these Chaplains.

Selborne Priory was another Augustinian Foundation of Bishop Peter des Roches. In 1300 the Bishop issues his mandate

\textsuperscript{1} Fo. 153b.  
\textsuperscript{2} Fo. 118, p. 50.  
\textsuperscript{3} Fo. 153b.  
\textsuperscript{4} Fo. 77b, p. 317.  
\textsuperscript{5} Fo. 14a, p. 64.  
\textsuperscript{6} Fo. 23a, p. 98.  
\textsuperscript{7} Fo. 9a, p. 49.  
\textsuperscript{8} Fo. 14b, p. 65.
for the induction of William de Basing as Prior there. In 1284 the Rector of Eastrop was charged by the Prior for detaining tithes at Basingstoke which were then due. They were to be put in sequestration till the rights of the case were clear.

On St. Gregory’s day, 1285, certain persons attacked a cart and horses drawing victuals belonging to the Bishop near Selborne, making themselves thereby liable to the sentence of excommunication. The neighbouring Deans are ordered to pronounce this sentence, unless competent satisfaction be made before Easter. The Canons of Selborne having complained to the Bishop of their poverty, which made it impossible for them to have sufficient maintenance, or to support the burdens incumbent on them, he having already appropriated to them the Rectorial tithes of Great Worldham, in August 1302 added the Vicarial also, allowing the Church to be served by one of the Canons, saving Episcopal and Archidiaconal rights.

The Monasteries for Nuns in the Diocese of Winchester were fewer than those for Monks. A letter of the Bishop, undated but apparently written just before his first arrival in England as Bishop, to the Subprioress and Convent of St. Mary, Winchester, gives consent to their election of an Abbess, and hopes they will be guided to a right choice. He will impart his benediction to their elect whenever he visits them.

In the January following his Consecration, the Bishop thought it right to complain, that notwithstanding the laudable custom of monasteries presenting their first vacant benefice after the entrance of a new Bishop to one of his clerks, they had promoted a nominee of their own. This serious error must be rectified as they valued his future favour.

In April 1283 the Bishop appointed Brother John de Sibbesdon of St. Swithun’s Priory to hear the Confessions of the Nuns of St. Mary’s, in the place of Brother John de Leckford, whose health had failed. He was to go to them when requested, not the reverse. For the later history of this Abbey and its brief re-establishment after the general dissolution, see Milner’s *Winchester*, ii. 222.

The Abbess and Convent of Wherwell at any rate did not fall into this mistake, for in May 1285 they write to the Bishop offering the next vacant benefice in their gift for one of his clerks, if indigenous, saving their right to present such clerk. This was

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1 Fo. 228, p. 94.
2 Fo. 71a, p. 290.
3 Fo. 76b, p. 312.
4 Fo. 36b, 37a, p. 141.
5 Fo. 48a, p. 182.
6 Fo. 60b, p. 243.
7 Fo. 62b, p. 251.
8 Fo. 77b, p. 315.
a Benedictine Nunnery near Andover. The prebends or portions founded in the Abbey Church out of the revenues of the Convent, and originally intended as endowments for chaplains to serve its altars were in the gift of the Abbey.\(^1\) After the Bishop’s Visitation in 1302, he brings to their notice certain corrigenda. Greater care is needed in the management of their temporal affairs. Servants who are suspected and useless should be removed. The accounts should be rendered and the conditions of the house declared to the Convent every year. The younger ladies should be reproved by the elder with moderation, neither too harshly nor too lightly. Secular sisters and others who answer the Religious badly and saucily must be well punished. When a lady on receiving the veil distributes a pittance to the ladies and servants, no secular person is to receive more than a Religious, and this under pain of excommunication. A custom had grown up in the Monastery that, when a lady professed to religion first begins to read in the pulpit, a certain quantity of money is exacted from her as a pittance. This is not to be permitted for the future. Let these faults be so corrected that no further complaints reach our ears.\(^2\)

In 1283 the Bishop had asked the Abbess and Convent to receive into their community a daughter of Sir Adam le Despenser, Knight, at the request of Margaret, Countess of Cornwall. Ladies of this rank certainly required protection from malicious and scurrilous tongues.\(^3\) Later there seems to have been serious grounds of complaint in this Abbey. In an undated paragraph, but following another of January 1300, is the following ‘inhibition to the nuns of Wherwell’:

We inhibit under pain of excommunication that any nun or sister leave the precincts of the Monastery until we order otherwise; also that anyone be received as a nun or sister until fuller enquiry be made on the resources (facultatibus) of the Monastery. Also we order the Abbess under the aforesaid penalty to remove all secular women, and to receive none for the future to keep residence in the Monastery. Also she may not allow any secular clerk or layman to enter the cloister to speak with the nuns.\(^4\)

These ladies were the patrons of the Prebendal Church of Middleton (now Longparish), the presentation to which gave rise to such lengthened controversy.\(^5\)

The Benedictine Abbey of Romsey was a royal foundation

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\(^1\) Fo. 9a, p. 41.
\(^2\) Fo. 32a, p. 125.
\(^3\) Fo. 62b, p. 252.
\(^4\) Fo. 140a.
\(^5\) Fos. 217a, 223a, 225b–226b.
and richly endowed. It was included in the same Episcopal Visitation as Wherwell in 1302. The Bishop had a good many complaints. The ladies had been admonished in the previous Visitation to keep their accounts better, which they had entirely failed to do. Now this order is repeated under pain of excommunication. The Convent is to rise earlier, and to take part in matins and the other hours, so that high mass may be celebrated before 9 o'clock. Under pain of suspension the Chaplains are forbidden to celebrate after this hour. In the receiving and distribution of rents due to the Convent, the Prioress is to have associated with her two of the more influential and discreet ladies whose advice is to be followed. The due and accustomed pittances are to be distributed among the ladies without diminution, especially some that had been withdrawn, namely, sixpence due to each lady on the feast of St. Martin and sixpence due on blood-letting. The doors of the cloister and dormitory are to be better guarded and closed. The common seal of the Convent was to be placed under the custody of three at least of the more discreet ladies, and documents which needed sealing were to be read publicly before the whole Convent in a language which all could understand; the signing was to be in full Chapter, and then the seal to be restored to its guardians. The servants and attendants of the Abbey were guilty of bad behaviour. They were useless, superfluous, quarrelsome, incontinent, pert to the ladies, and answering them rudely at table. They were to be discharged within the month. One of the worst, John Charke, might be retained on condition of his thoroughly reforming himself. Good customs and courtesies hitherto observed among the ladies are to be still maintained. Under the highest penalties no nun is to accept hospitality or pass the night in the town of Romsey. No such permission is to be granted by the Abbess, who under pain of greater excommunication is forbidden to grant pensions or sell corrodies, or alienate the goods of the Monastery, movable or immovable, particularly nine acres of land with a meadow lately acquired. These injunctions are to be read in Chapter, at least once a month, until they are fully carried out.¹

A few years before this Visitation the Bishop had a serious ground of complaint against the Abbey. On Maundy Thursday, 1286, he takes the unusual course of writing a letter in French wishing the ladies such health as they have deserved. Some of their people, notably one called Drinkwater, have entered his park

¹ Fos. 32a and b, pp. 126, 127.
and chace of Marden, destroying his animals and taking his deer. But for the presence of his own men, the mischief would have been worse. He warns them severely against any repetition of such misconduct. As the general penalty for attacks on Church property was excommunication, the aiders and abettors in this case, Drinkwater’s got off lightly.  

As in the case of Wherwell, the Bishop introduces a new sister to Romsey Abbey, Juliana de Spina. The date is not given, but the letter is among those of 1282. In 1293 the Bishop reminds the Convent that they have promised to present John de Romeseye, one of his clerks, to their next vacant benefice.

The Cistercian Priory of Hartley-Wintney, near Odiham, lost its Prioress Cecilia Banastre by cession in October 1294, the Bishop informing the nuns that he has accepted her resignation. The Register does not record who was appointed in her place, but in May 1301 the Bishop confirms the election of Alice de Dummere. In August of the same year the Bishop writes to tell them that he intends to visit them shortly, and warns them strictly to set their house in order as to temporal and spiritual matters, and to make no permanent appointment of steward, bailiffs, or guardians, except only those persons who for a year past have had the administration of their property. Any other persons recently appointed are to be at once removed.

The question having arisen whether the Convent of Wintney held of the King in capite, and whether its patronage rested with him, the point was decided in the negative by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the King’s Treasurer, in April 1295.

Passing from Monasteries to Hospitals we find that in Trinity Term, 1290, and in subsequent terms before the Justices of the King’s Bench, the Bishop, by his Attorneys, was pursuing a plea against Brother William de Henle, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, on the advowson of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. The Bishop gained this suit. On the death of Mag. Peter de Sancto Mario, Master of St. Cross and Archdeacon of Surrey in 1296, the Bishop collated his Steward, Mag. William de Wenling, to the Mastership.

At St. Thomas’s Hospital, Southwark, an election took place among the brethren of a master in 1295, the brother chosen being

1 Fo. 78a, p. 319.  
2 Fo. 60a, p. 240.  
3 Fo. 73b, p. 300.  
4 Fo. 14b, p. 67.  
5 Fo. 23a, p. 98.  
6 Fo. 28b, 29a, p. 112.  
7 Fo. 130a.  
Richard de Hulmo, senior. He presented himself before the Bishop at Fareham Manor with the proctor of the Hospital, Richard de Hulmo, junior, asking him to confirm the election. This the Bishop, after private consultation with his clerks, declined to do, on the ground among other weighty reasons that from time immemorial the Bishop, as patron of the Hospital, had himself nominated a master at each vacancy. Thereupon the elect in his own name, and the proctor in his own and the brethren's names, submitted themselves to the Bishop's final decision, and after some deliberation he appointed Richard de Hulmo, senior, as Master. A public instrument, dated June 25, was drawn up stating the facts of the case.¹ Ten days later Archbishop Winchelsey, claiming himself to be patron of the Hospital, but allowing Pontissara's confirmation of the election as Diocesan, applied to him for the release of the temporalities without any delay, which would be harmful to the Hospital and derogatory to his own right.² The resignation of a former Master, September 19, 1283, is recorded,³ but we are not told who was his successor nor how he was elected. From a case reported towards the end of the Register, it would seem that Archbishop Winchelsey had good ground for his claim to the patronage of this Hospital. On December 16, 1277, Brother Robert (Kilwardby), Archbishop of Canterbury, writes to the brethren to this effect. Your hospital or the custody of the same, having lately become vacant through the resignation of Brother Thomas de Lechlade, you have humbly asked of us, as though of your patron, having during the vacancy full administration of the temporals of the house, as by lawful inquisition we have learnt, to give you free leave of election. And behold, by these presents we grant what you ask.⁴ This was certainly a sufficient precedent for the brethren to act upon in 1295, although Pontissara disallowed it.

There were troubles about patronage at the Domus Dei or St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton. In January 1286, the Bishop having entrusted the Wardenship to John le Flemang, who had been in the foreign service of Bishop Nicholas of Ely, gave his mandate to the Precentor of St. Mary's Church there and to the Dean of Southampton to induct him into corporal possession of the House, and to defend him in its possession.⁵ John soon retired from the post, for on July 11 of the same year the Bishop appoints Roger de Molton or Multon.⁶ In the interval, on April 15, the

¹ Fo. 52b, pp. 200, 201. ⁴ Fo. 188b.
² Fo. 51b, p. 196. ⁵ Fo. 48, p. 20.
³ Fo. 2a, p. 12. ⁶ Fo. 53, p. 24.
Bishop writes to Mag. Nicholas de Bokelond, who had been the last Bishop’s official, complaining that in those days ecclesiastical rights were being constantly attacked, and that though his predecessors had always without question nominated the Wardens of the Domus Dei, the burgesses of Southampton now claimed the appointment as their right. The case was being tried in London at Eastertide, and he begged Nicholas, who had once held the Hospital by the collation of his predecessors, to give evidence in his favour. He carried the suit in its first stage, as Molton’s appointment proves.  

A further obstacle, however, arose through a fit of royal obstinacy. The whole proceedings are reported in that section of the Register which contains the pleas promoted or sustained by the Bishop, beginning on Fo. 189a. There we find that the suit of the burgesses was withdrawn, and that the Justices’ decision was in the Bishop’s favour. Further proceedings came about in this way. Robert le Avener had lately complained to the King and his Council that the Bishop of Winchester, by his own authority and without royal mandate, had ejected him from the Wardenship of this Hospital which he said he had held on the collation of the King’s mother, Eleanor, the Queen of Henry III. The Bishop maintained his right to provide a suitable warden for the Hospital, and the King directed two justices, Gilbert de Thorenton and John de Metingham, to go to Southampton and inquire into the whole matter. This writ is dated May 23, 1290. Then follows a long list of instruments produced by the Sheriff, giving the complete titles of the Hospital’s property, charters, stock, utensils, furniture, and ornaments. The legal processes which followed were long and intricate, but it was established that Bishop Peter des Roches and other predecessors of Pontissara had made frequent appointments. The Bishop therefore made application term by term for the restitution to himself of the advowson, but in November 1293 this had not been granted.  

Incidently this litigation was of some advantage, as it involves a more complete list of the possessions of the Hospital than that given by Dugdale. The Hospital seems to have continued under royal patronage, for Edward III in 1344 bestowed it on Queen’s College, Oxford, then newly founded by his Queen Philippa. Dugdale gives no list of its Wardens.  

There was a house of lepers dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene at Southampton, to the Wardenship of which, at the instance of the burgesses, the Bishop appointed the Rector of St. Cross, Southampton, in 1285.

1 Fo. 78a, p. 320.  
2 Fo. 193.  
3 Monasticon (ed. Caley), vi. 673-5.
Introduction

Two devout Priests in the Isle of Wight, the Rectors of Shalfleet and Godshill, had recently founded an Oratory at Barton, in the Parish of Whippingham, and had furnished a body of Statutes, which after some modification were accepted and ratified by the Bishop. They are elaborate, but chiefly noteworthy as having apparently supplied hints to the Bishop for St. Elizabeth’s College Statutes.1

Akin to this last is an Ordinance for settling questions between the founder of the Chapel of Hoo and the Rector of Meonstoke, in whose parish the Chapel was situated. The parties having submitted themselves absolutely to the Bishop, he confirms the very sensible compromise made by Adam de Hales, guardian of the Spirituals of the Diocese during the late vacancy. In these cases the rights of the Mother Church were jealously respected. The parishioners of Hoo were bound once a year on the feast of the Assumption to attend the Mother Church to hear divine service and make their oblations.2

The foundation of the Chapel close to Wolvesey Castle, dedicated to the honour of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, was intended, we may suppose, by Pontissara as the crowning act of his Episcopate. What attracted him specially to St. Elizabeth must be matter of conjecture. Perhaps during one or other of his visits to the Continent, her life, which was current in several forms shortly after her canonization, may have fallen into his hands.3 Elizabeth, daughter of King Andrew II of Hungary, had been betrothed in her infancy to Ludwig, eldest son of Hermann, landgrave of Thuringia, and they grew up as brother and sister. They were married when he was twenty and she fifteen. Ludwig, who had joined the ill-fated crusade of 1227, died at Otranto, and with his death began the series of pathetic trials and sufferings heroically borne which ended with Elizabeth’s premature death in 1231 when only twenty-four years old. She was canonized by Pope Gregory IX on Whit-Sunday, 1235. This may probably have been about the date of Pontissara’s birth. Whatever may have been the cause of the Bishop’s choice of patron, he certainly selected one of the most attractive personalities of the Middle Ages. In the consecration of his two lesser altars he chose to honour as to the first SS. Stephen and Laurence, as to the second St. Edmund (King and Martyr) and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

1 Fos. 82a–85a, pp. 335-43.
2 Fos. 64a and b, pp. 258-60.
3 Baring Gould, Lives of the Saints, xv. 415, enumerates ten biographies mostly of the thirteenth century.
Introduction

The character of Pontissara's foundation\(^1\) was of the type of a Collegiate Church rather than of a Monastery. There were to be seven Chaplains in full orders, with six clerks, three of them deacons, three subdeacons, and six little clerks (boys who had received first tonsure) of ages between ten and eighteen, whose duties were both to sing in the Chapel and to wait on the Chaplains. The establishment was to be entirely devotional, not educational. It, like many other similar foundations, may be considered as an intermediate step between Collegiate establishments under secular clergy, and the public school system inaugurated half a century later almost on the same spot by Bishop William of Wykeham.

Pontissara's great object in this foundation seems to have been to raise the tone of Divine Service to a higher level of reverence and devotion than was usual in those days. The specified Celebrations and day and night hours were to be sung or said with reverence and deliberation, slight pauses so as to prevent antiphonal gabbling or overlapping of verses being directed.

The Provost, whose office was perpetual, should be selected by the Bishop for the time being from the seven Chaplains. He should have charge of both sacred and secular affairs, and by himself or by deputy should keep and publish an annual account. He was to receive six marks per annum, each Chaplain forty shillings, and each clerk twenty shillings. In 1289 the Bishop, as already stated, had confirmed the Statutes of two Isle of Wight Rectors, which they had drawn up some years before for the Oratory of Holy Trinity, Barton, in the parish of Whippingham.\(^2\) To this confirmation he had appended certain fresh regulations, and the influence of the whole code upon that of his own establishment is noteworthy. To the support of St. Elizabeth's Chapel, the Bishop appropriated the Rectorial tithes of Hursley, upon the death or cession of the then Rector, with the latter's full consent.\(^3\) Further endowments by himself and others are specified in the version of the Statutes printed in Caley's Dugdale.

Passing from the regular to the secular clergy, it must be allowed that during this Episcopate their condition was far from satisfactory. Rectors were seldom bound to residence. Vicars, especially where the Rectorial tithes were impropricated to Monasteries, often had hardly a 'living wage'. The clergy were very heavily taxed, and the methods of taxation were often arbitrary and unfair. Particulars are given of almost intolerable hardships in

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\(^1\) See Fos. 32b-33b, pp. 128-33.

\(^2\) Fos. 82a-85a, pp. 335-43.

\(^3\) Fo. 34b, pp. 136-8.
two long processes which, though undated, must have been drawn up a little before 1280. The two great stumbling-blocks to the efficient administration of parishes were pluralities and Papal provision of foreigners to English benefices. Gregory X’s efforts to check the former abuse in the Council of Lyons certainly brought it under public notice as a crying evil. There are frequent references to the provisions of the Council in the Register, but Papal indults could and did nullify these, and Diocesan Bishops could dispense with their operation under some conditions. However, for some years after the Council, and under such strict disciplinarians as Archbishop Peckham, flagrant instances of plurality could not be ignored, and in Episcopal Visitations cases were dealt with on their merits. As to Papal indults the frequent intrusion of foreigners, especially Italians, into the more valuable English benefices was a great evil. They were admitted by proxy and seldom resided, and in many cases did not even come to England. The duties were carried out, or neglected, by deputy, and money which should have been spent at home was carried abroad. There must needs have been much soreness at these abuses, but there is little trace of formal complaints. When the Bishops and clergy did complain, it was usually of the growing encroachments of the civil courts over the hitherto recognized jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical, especially in testamentary matters and the punishment of criminous clerks. This is the chief burden of the petition of the Prelates of England to the King for the renewal of the liberty of the Church of England. It begins abruptly: ‘Let bailiffs and others be prevented, when they are making distraints, from entering the houses and possessions of ecclesiastical persons, as it has been allowed by the King, lest thereby they incur the sentence of excommunication.’

In 1284 the Bishop commissioned the Dean of Guildford to procure the names of all clerks, of whatever status or order, who had been sentenced or imprisoned within the Diocese by any secular judges or officers. In the case of a clerk of the Diocese who had been charged with homicide in 1286, and committed to the Bishop’s prison, the official is instructed, at the earnest request of the accused, to allow compurgation by the established rules. In 1286 the Bishop addresses the Sheriff of London. One Peter de Beding, who at the Bishop’s request had been taken up and imprisoned at Newgate, the King’s prison, being under excommunication, but now desiring to return to the bosom of the Church, is to

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1 Fos. 90a-92a, pp. 360–6.
2 Fo. 208b–210b.
3 Fo. 69a, p. 279.
4 Fo. 117a.
be handed over to certain persons named by the Bishop, so as to appear before him personally. There was no clashing in this case between Church and State jurisdiction. The Bishop was always strenuous in maintaining ecclesiastical rights against secular aggression, but he seems to have allowed his judgement to be sometimes swayed by partiality when pressure was brought to bear by members of the Roman Curia, who were his personal friends. His abilities had commended him to Cardinal Benedict Gaetani, and to the two Colonna Cardinals, and when the former ascended the chair of St. Peter, on the resignation of Celestine V, he soon sent for his old friend, considering no doubt that no English Bishop could inform him better about English feeling and politics, or further his future plans better, if willing. As marked proofs of his esteem, Boniface VIII exempted him from obedience to the See of Canterbury so long as he continued Bishop of Winchester, and constituted him judge of cases sent back for investigation after appeal to Rome. Several of such cases he was obliged to depute to other persons. Freedom from Winchelsey's interference as Metropolitan must have been welcome, considering how very unlike the two men were. A single case, a very complicated one, will be a sufficient illustration of the difficulties which encompassed ecclesiastical preferences with which the Court of Rome concerned itself. The Prebendal Church of Middleton, near Whitchurch, now called Longparish, had been held by one Mag. Berard de Neapolis, a notary of the Apostolic See, who had probably never resided there and who at any rate died in Italy. When a beneficed ecclesiastic happened to die in or near Rome, the custom had grown up in or about the time of Clement IV (1265–8) that the Pope should fill the vacancy; but this death occurred during the long interregnum, and the Bishop of Winchester under these circumstances naturally elected to secure a fresh Rector, and persuaded the patrons, the Abbess and Convent of Wherwell, to bestow it upon his official, Philip de Bartone, who thereupon entered into peaceful possession of the same. However, on the accession of Pope Celestine V, through the action of Cardinals Peter and James de Colonna, a bull was procured conferring this benefice, as though still vacant, on a young Italian of noble birth, Bartholomew, son of Francis de Sancto Angelo. A proctor was sent over from

1 Fo. 117b.
2 These prebends were sinecures, and were among the wealthiest benefices in England. Another was Leighton Manor, dio. Lincoln, on which see Fo. 23a–24b, pp. 97, 99–104.
Rome with full powers to enforce this claim, ejecting any intrusive holder of the benefice. Philip, however, relying on his appointment as perfectly valid, refused to give way and appealed to the Court of Canterbury, his appeal being strongly supported by the Bishop. The Papal proctor was met by an armed force, and was unable to carry out the mandate. Meanwhile Pontissara himself was invited to Rome, and prepared at once to obey the summons. On his arrival the two Colonna Cardinals sought an interview, represented that Berard had not resigned Middleton at the time of his death, as was supposed in England, and that the Pope's claim to nominate his successor could not be disputed, moreover that Boniface was determined to give force to the bull of his predecessor, Celestine. Pontissara seems himself to have been attracted by their nominee, Bartholomew, and the letter which he thereupon wrote to Philip advises him to yield up the benefice, reminding him that he is otherwise liberally endowed, and that obstinacy in the retention of Middleton might lead to the loss of other emoluments to which he had undoubted right. This is the merest outline of a very lengthy affair, but it is a typical case.

It will not be necessary here to enlarge upon Pontissara's *Synodal Statutes*, important as they are, because the editor's opinion on their authenticity has already been given in the introductory note to the English version on p. 207. It is extremely likely that they were compiled in part by the Bishop's clerks or officials, and that they were the outcome of Synodical discussions. 'Qui facit per alium facit per se' applied certainly to Episcopal actions in the Middle Ages. At any rate the body of directions and ordinances here drawn up must have been carefully perused by the Bishop, and went forth to the Diocese with the stamp of his full approval. There are a few curious points worthy of remark, e.g. the reaction which had made the Vigils of Easter and Whitsunday, specially set apart in the early Church for the Solemnities of Holy Baptism and Confirmation, not only unpopular but generally avoided. A reason, however, for this reaction may have been that the parents and sponsors were bound to attend 'scrutinies' once a week through Lent, which must have been a serious inconvenience, if still insisted on. This rule being relaxed Confirmation would no doubt be postponed to a more convenient time, when a Bishop happened to be in the neighbourhood, and hence the penalties for neglect to which parents become liable—a day's fast on bread and water, if the children exceeded three years of age before Confirmation. While

1 Fos. 217n-223a; 225b-226a.  
2 Bingham, *Antiquities*, xi. 6, 7.
Confirmation though Episcopally administered was considered as the completion of Baptism, it naturally finds no place in Episcopal Registers except as mentioned here.

The section on the Life and Conduct of the Clergy simply requires that they shall have a sufficient tonsure. Those who affected secular ways sometimes allowed the hair to cover that part of the crown which should have been shaved. Certificates of first tonsure must be rare, but on Fo. 40b, p. 158, the Bishop certifies that as he was passing through Southampton, in 1292, among other boys presented to him for the corona benedicta, as it was called, was a young Gascon, Gaillard de Chenval, who had been brought up there from infancy. He refers for this fact to his Register for Ordinations.

The Statutes aimed at the promotion of greater reverence for holy places. Churches and Churchyards had been used as markets, tents had been pitched there, wrestlings, dances, and sports had been held in consecrated places. All this must cease.

Archdeacons' Chapters needed regulation, and Archdeacons and their officials were inclined to encroach on functions which were properly Episcopal. This was no new complaint, for the first two processes in the Register limit the jurisdiction claimed by the Archdeacon of Surrey in 1247 and 1254. Pontissara now warns them not to interfere with Matrimonial or other greater causes; they were not to be excessive in fines and amerce- ments, attendance at their Chapters was not to be compulsory, should this involve the neglect of Parochial duties. Those who attended should not be detained long. Litigation is to be discouraged; and if suits can be compounded, facilities must be given for such composition. As the pastoral office is usurped by many ignorant and illiterate persons, Archdeacons and their officials are to inquire about the educational fitness of Rectors and Vicars. Those suspended for crimes should be restored only with the Bishop's knowledge. Certain customary payments to the Archdeacons which were practically extortions are for the future forbidden. Offences for which excommunication was ipso facto incurred by the Council of Oxford were to be published in every Church thrice a year.

The Bishop was clearly not remiss in carrying out ecclesiastical discipline where it was needed. For instance, William de la Sale, Rector of Lasham, a Parish in the gift of the Domus Dei at Portsmouth, was cited in 1302 to show cause why he should not be deprived of his benefice because he had not been promoted to

1 See Register of Bishop Robert Rede of Chichester (Sussex Record Soc. viii, 51).
2 See Ducange, Glossary, 'Benedictio Coronae'.
the Priesthood within the time defined by the Canon. William’s
defence was that he had been ordained as Subdeacon by the
Bishop himself to the title of this Church, but that, though he had
diligently sought for opportunities to complete his Orders, he had
failed to find such. The retention of his benefice was accordingly
decreed. There was another point against this cleric. He was
holding the Rectory of Strathfield-Turgiss, as well as Lasham,
each having the cure of souls. His defence was that neither benefice
was sufficient to live on and to carry out the charges duly. He
humbly and devoutly prayed the Bishop to deal kindly with him.
He was allowed to keep them both.1 In another case, that of
Walter de Cryk, who had held the Rectory of Laverstoke for four
years without proceeding to Priest’s Orders, the Bishop took steps
to remove him from the charge, the Abbey of Hyde as patrons
having presented another incumbent.2 There are several instances
of youths being instituted to Rectories as acolytes with leave of
absence for a specified term of years to study at Universities,
Oxford, or some other place in England, Paris, or Orleans or
elsewhere on the Continent. Walter de Coleshull, as the new
Rector of Stratfieldsaye, has such licence on the understanding that
within a year of his institution he is ordained Subdeacon and at
the close of seven years Deacon and Priest.3

Investitures are recorded by the cap4 and by the ring of
the Bishop.5

Induction is seldom mentioned in the Register unless a separate
mandate for it was needed, for instance the Bishop certifies that he
has instituted William de Umfreyvile as Prebendary of Wherwell
and has caused him to be inducted by the Archdeacon of Win-
chester, and in the next process he gives a mandate to the
Archdeacon of Surrey for the induction of the new Rector of
Blechingley.6 The Archdeacon or his official had the inherent
right of induction to all benefices within his Archdeaconry.

In 1283 the Archdeacon of Surrey, in the persons of his official
and two apparitors, was grievously insulted. Certain ‘sons of
iniquity’ laid violent hands at Carshalton on Peter de Ewell, John
and Thomas, Clerks, up to bloodshed, threw Peter into the water
(presumably the pond, the chief ornament of that village) and
almost drowned him. The perpetrators of this outrage, which
happened on the first Saturday in Lent, with their aiders and

1 Fos. 38a and b, pp. 148, 149.
2 Fos. 86b-87a, pp. 348-50.
3 Fos. 41b, 42a, pp. 163-6.
4 Fo. 19b, p. 85.
5 Fo. 45b, p. 176.
6 Fo. 12b, p. 58.
Introduction

abettors, were to be pronounced solemnly excommunicate in the churches of the neighbourhood each Sunday and holy-day.¹

Sequestrations of vacant livings were jealously guarded, and persons violating them were liable to excommunication. The case of Brighstone in the Island is curious in 1284, because the principal offender was the former Rector, Ymbert de Yenna. The King having intervened, the sentence was removed.² Tithes at Eastrop were sequestrated by the Bishop’s order the same year at the instance of Selborne Priory, who complained that the Rector was unjustly detaining them.³ At Winchfield, in 1286, the Bishop allowed the relaxation of a sequestration, so far as it concerned the crop of oats on the Manor of Dogmersfield, which was held by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.⁴

The Bishop at his consecration wisely resolved to furnish his cellars in England with good claret, which he ordered from one William Bideau, merchant of Bordeaux, but, finding himself unable to pay ready money for it, a bond was drawn for repayment with sufficiently stringent clauses, after the manner of that age, providing against every probable or possible evasion, as though they had taken a lesson from Horace’s usurer:

adde Cicutae

nodosi tabulas centum; mille adde catenas:

effugiet tamen haec sceleratus vincula Proteus.⁵

The amount due was £37. 10s.⁶

In 1299 the Bishop borrowed from the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun’s a well-glossed Bible in two volumes which had been bequeathed to them by Bishop Nicholas of Ely, and had been previously lent by his executors to Archbishop Peckham.⁷ The Bishop acknowledges the loan of these precious volumes by letters patent, binding himself faithfully to restore them without deceit, and, if this had not been done in his lifetime, his executors were placed under the strongest possible penalties to hand them back to their rightful owners.⁸

On July 26, 1294, the King’s order for a scrutiny upon the treasures of the wealthy men of England was carried out at Wolvesey Castle by John de Drokenesford, Clerk of the King’s Wardrobe.⁹ There were several bags containing money for specified

¹ Fo. 62a, p. 249.
² Fesc. 69a and b, pp. 280, 281.
³ Fo. 71a, p. 290.
⁴ Fo. 62b, p. 252.
⁵ Fo. 193a.
⁶ Fo. 62a, p. 252.
⁷ Baigent, Crondall Records, i. 408.
⁸ Fo. 193a.
⁹ Afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.
purposes, amounting to about £66. In the same chest were seven silver cups with feet without covers. Also a cup silver-gilt with a cover larger than the others, also seventeen pieces of books on different sciences. In a coffer in the Bishop’s treasury was £29 of his own money as estimated by weight. Also in another coffer two flagons of white silver and three silver cups with covers, two of them gilt. In a third coffer were contained the Bishop’s charters and muniments. Then follow particulars of arms and armour, without which no Episcopal household was complete. In a chest kept in the Church of the Franciscans were eighteen silver cups with feet and covers, partly gilt, partly plain, with other treasures, including the figure of a man in silver, carrying on his back a salt-cellar, and three small silver flagons for water, seven silver basins and eighteen spoons, a pastoral staff of silver and the Bishop’s will.\(^1\) The above inventory is of goods and treasures kept at Wolvesey. We have no means of knowing what was stored at Southwark, Farnham, Taunton, Witney, and other manors where the Bishop frequently resided. Towards the end of his life his wealth must have been very considerable, for he was before all else a noted financier, and there is evidence that he lent or was prepared to lend sums which in those days were large. There is an undated draft obligatory form on a page headed 1289, in which the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun give proctorial powers to two of their number to contract with the Bishop for a loan of £1,000 or more, pledging their golden cross, a chalice, thuribles, a mitre, rings, and other things of value not in common use. As this capitular act is copied into the Register it seems probable that the loan was actually made.\(^2\) Nothing is said as to the rate of interest. There is a form of obligation on Fo. 153 in which an Abbot and Convent unnamed acknowledge that they have received from John Bishop of Winchester 150 marks, which are to be repaid to him or his attorney or proctor or sure messenger . . . in the greater Church (Cathedral) of St. Swithun, Winchester, on Easter Day one year after date of receipt in sterling or in other money which shall then be current in England without any deceit or delay. The usual clauses protecting the lender follow.

The Bishop at one time had lent £100 to his brother of London. On the plea that he was put to very heavy charges for the defence of the realm he asked for the return of this loan at very short notice.\(^3\)

Early in 1294 there was considerable fear of an invasion from

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1 Fos, 126a and b.  
2 Fo, 82a, pp. 333–5.  
3 Fo, 207a.
France. The Bishop was personally engaged in the defence of the coast and had his head-quarters at Fareham. He writes to Archbishop Winchelsey saying that at the King’s command he is carrying out his duty of maritime protection with horses, arms, and a retinue at greater expense than would otherwise be expedient. In September 1295 the Sheriff of Hants was ordered by the King to remove from the coast districts Norman and other alien monks, as their remaining in those parts might result in grave peril to the realm. In their places were to be substituted, where possible, English Religious of the same Order. Further instructions as to checking the export of wool from the kingdom and the victualling of the fleet assembling at Winchelsea are given to the Sheriff, and Adam Gourdon, associated with others, is charged with raising 1,000 soldiers in the counties of Dorset and Wilts., and mustering them at Winchelsea three or four days after All Saints, well equipped and ready to embark in the fleet which will be lying there. This last is dated at Canterbury, October 3.

On October 12 the King writes to the Bishop in French, thanking him dearly for the great diligence and trouble which he has taken guarding the sea-coasts where he is. He further perceives that there is great peril to the Isle of Wight because it is insufficiently guarded, and begs him to take counsel with Adam Gourdon and Richard Daston for its better protection. Hereupon the Bishop addresses Sir Richard Daston, guardian of the Isle of Wight, asking him to be at Portsmouth the next Thursday morning for consultation with himself and Sir Adam Gourdon, only, however, if he can leave his post for a short time in safety.

On November 8 a further and stricter order is given for the removal of persons suspected from the coast districts, the former order having only applied to alien Priories. Now the King and his Council order that secular persons who are aliens, whether Canons or Rectors of Churches or otherwise benefited in any Cathedral or Collegiate Churches who are under the power of the King of France and his adherents, or of their affinity and friendship, or in any other way bound to them, within thirteen miles of the sea or of

1 Fo. 50a, p. 190.  
2 Fo. 132b.  
3 Fo. 132b, 133a.  
4 Fo. 133b. For Adam de Gourdon or Gurdon see D. N. B. xxiii. 352. He is frequently mentioned in the Register. During the long vacancy of the Bishopric he had occupied a tenement belonging to the Bishops of Winchester at Hetheleye near Farnham, which Pontissara claimed, and the King required that it should be restored (Fo. 98a). As Guardian of the Forest of Wolmer the King commands him to allow the Bishop and his tenants at Farnham right of pasture in the forest for their plough-cattle (Fo. 99a).
Introduction

Navigable waters, be transferred by their Diocesans to places more remote, where they can live without any suspicion. Persons so removed are to have support from the goods of their benefices to the extent of eighteen pence per week, and for clothing and shoe-leather 40s. annually by the hands of the proctors, who shall be Englishmen appointed by the Diocesans. Further arrangements were made to mitigate hardship.¹

On March 16, 1295, the King directs the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset to make no demands from the Bishop of Winchester, who is guarding the coast in the parts of Hants with horses and arms. If any charges have been laid upon him for the purpose of defence they must be immediately withdrawn.²

It is a pity that we have no information from the Register about the part which Pontissara took in the educational work of Oxford. We only know that he was Chancellor of the University in 1280.³ This implies, of course, both high ability and a certain seniority. Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, to whose unfailing kindness in answering my questions and supplying information of high value I may take this opportunity of rendering most grateful tribute, says: 'The absence of the mention of any post but that of chancellor in connexion with Pontissara in Oxford Honours may be taken as indicating that nothing is recorded of his having held any professorship at Oxford.' It was in the year of his Chancellorship that, by the will of William of Durham, the students of University College were required to live together and received a body of Statutes. Possibly Pontissara may have been an early student of Merton College, whose founder, Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of the realm, is justly honoured as the founder of the collegiate system. He obtained the royal charter in 1264.⁴ Merton was from its beginnings famed for its study of the Canon and Civil Law, and its library to-day is especially rich in grand folios of Pandects, Decretals, and other aids to the study of the twin sciences. As Pontissara is said to have taught Civil Law at Modena,⁵ he certainly laid the foundations of his erudition at Oxford, possibly at Merton. Civil Law, as we have sufficient proof in this Register, was gradually winning the higher place, because more money could be made by it.⁶ The University of Bologna was one of the first to encourage Jurisprudence, and it attracted a crowd of students.

¹ Fo. 134a. ² Fo. 129b. ³ Hardy's Le Neve. iii. 464. ⁴ Maxwell Lyte, Hist. of Oxford Univ. 68, 72-5. ⁵ Wharton, Anglia Sacra, i. 315. ⁶ Maxwell Lyte, Hist. of Oxford Univ. 11, 55, 56.
Pontissara's high abilities as a financier led to his appointment as the principal collector of the Tenth granted to the King 'for a crusade', the collection of which was to be extended over six years. An elaborate final account of the first three years is given in duplicate at the end of the Register. The plan is to give the total collected in each Diocese, with a deduction for the expenses of collecting, adding the available total, as, 'Canterbury: The collectors answer for £2,420 15s. 6¾d., out of which is allowed to them for their expenses £30, and so there remains clear £2,390 15s. 6¾d.' The highest total is that of Lincoln Diocese, which returns £12,087 1s. 8½d., an immense sum in those days. Next to that comes York, £8,254 11s. 1½d. The gross total was £60,843 13s. 4d., out of which was allowed to the collectors £617 6s. 8d. Particulars of the merchants and others with whom portions of the above were deposited follow, leaving in the hands of the collectors £7,893. This sum for the most part was in the hands of various debtors, which hitherto no ecclesiastical censure had been able to release, nor is it thought likely that it can be levied in the future; partly on account of the poverty of many Rectors and ecclesiastics who can hardly sustain life on their ecclesiastical goods in these days; partly through the death of some ecclesiastics since the tax was made, they before their death having no means to pay; partly on account of the depauperation of parishes through the common sterility of England and the prevalent murrain of cattle; partly by reason of the disturbance of the whole kingdom on account of the discord between the Kings of England and France; partly through the destruction of the whole land of Wales through the war.' These are the principal reasons given for shortage in the final returns, and the marvel is that, considering all, so much was collected.

In the Papal Regesta there is mention of a mandate dated April 1, 1300, to the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean of London as successors in the collection of the Tenth to John Bishop of Winchester and Geoffrey de Vecano, Bishop of Parma, to pay over to the firm of Spini, Florentine merchants, whatever they or their deputies have received of the Holy Land subsidy, taking duplicate vouchers and sending full accounts to the Pope. The same authority records a grant to John Bishop of Winchester, in consideration of his labours and expenses in collecting the Holy Land Tenth in the provinces of Canterbury and York, of the sum of 1,340 marks out

1 Fos. 212a-214a, 215a-216a.  
2 Fo. 212a.  
3 Cal. Papal Letters, ed. Bliss, i. 587.  
4 Ib. i. 591.
of the moneys collected. He and the Bishop of Lincoln having been engaged in this work for three years, and being unable on account of disturbances to go on with it, the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean of London have been put in their places, to whom the balance of what they have collected is to be paid.

As to the amount at which the Bishop assessed himself for this tax, he acknowledges that he has by him in August 1295 a thousand and two hundred marks of good and lawful sterlings for the tenth of all the goods of his bishopric for the first three years, which sum of money he promises bona fide to pay to the King according to the form of the Apostolic mandate, when he is properly requested.¹

There was no branch of royal prerogative that was more jealously guarded at this time than the Forest rights. The *Carta de Foresta* was granted by King Canute at Winchester in 1016.² This short charter had been supplemented by another dating the ninth year of Henry III, 1225.³ The gist of this was to relax the severity of the earlier penalties, and to allow the disafforesting of woods made forests in the two previous reigns. Under heavy pressure from the nobles Edward I put out what Manwood calls 'Ordinatio Forestae'.⁴ But this was only in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, after Pontissara’s death.

An interesting document is 'A Charter of the King on the liberty of the men of Surrey'. It is undated, but the date is probably 1279, as shown below. Its tenor is as follows: 'Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, &c., to the Archbishops [&c.]. Know ye that for the love of God and for the health of our soul and of the soul of King Henry our father and of the souls as well of our predecessors as of our successors, we have quitclaimed for ever whatever in Surrey has pertained to forest rights (*forestaria*) between Kent and the water which is called Waye and from the hill Guldendon to the full extent of Surrey (*quantum Surreya durat*) to the South. Wherefore we will and firmly enjoin that all who have tenements within the aforesaid bounds, and also their heirs and the tenements that are there, shall be quit for ever concerning woods and assarts and regards ⁵ and whatever belongs to forest rights: and that all who live within the aforesaid bounds may have dogs there and bows and arrows, and that they may be allowed to hunt there and to take any kind of game, and concerning

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¹ Fo. 131a. ² Manwood, *Treatise of Forest Laws*, Fo. 1.
³ Ib., Fos. 6–11. ⁴ Ib., Fos. 11b–12b.
⁵ Official surveys by the forest officers called regarders.
Introduction

their woods within the aforesaid bounds they may fell, give, and sell, and do their will.'

We learn from Manwood that on March 16, 1279, at Lambeth a 'perambulation' was made of the county of Surrey at which these facts were deposed on oath, that the whole county of Surrey was forest in the time of Henry II, and so remained forest till December 4 in the first year of King Richard, who disafforested a part of it by fixed bounds which are contained in his charter, namely, between Kent, &c., as above. The jurates add that no part of this space had been afforested since. The charter, therefore, which we have copied is a practical assurance to the men of Surrey that King Edward confirms the action of his predecessors in disafforesting the eastern part of the county, though in the preamble he seems to claim considerable merit for an apparently voluntary surrender of right.

An inquisition held about 1280 gave the Bishops of Winchester since the time of Bishop Peter des Roches full rights over the Forest of Hasseby, which were shared by the Prior of St. Swithun's. On June 5, 1283, the King of his special grace pardoned John Bishop of Winchester in respect of all trespasses which he had committed in the royal forests by occasion of chases which the same Bishop claims to have in his own woods and in those of the Prior of St. Swithun's. This quitclaim was given at Carnarvon.

Among the liberties of the Bishops of Winchester the following were included: The Lord Bishop shall have his course in the Forest of the Countess (of Albemarle) in the Island whenever he comes there, and the number of the beasts which he ought to catch is not limited except by his will. The Lord Bishop can catch beasts in his liberty without calumny. The Bishop's attorney, P. de Hoyville, who was in charge of his pleas at the King's Bench, in the course of a report on the progress of these, remarks: 'The number of your manors and of the churches of the same manors you and yours know very well, but of your hundreds and chases perhaps not so well. So about these I wish to inform you as far as I can. These are your hundreds, separate not united, namely, Taunton, East Knoyle, Downton, Fareham, Waltham, Meon, Sutton, Overton, Farnham, Wargrave, also, I believe, Wycombe and Ivingho (Yuenkehou), but of these two manors I am not certain. But your other manors are within other men's hundreds, as of the Priory of

1 Fo. 98b. 2 Fo. 185 (in error for 158) b. 3 Fo. 102a. 4 Fo. 106a. 5 Fo. 182a. 6 Names modernized.
St. Swithin and others. These are your chases, namely, Taunton, East Knoyle, Downton, Marden, Crawley, Waltham, Hambledon, Meon, Sutton, Twyford, Overton, Clere, Witney, Ivingho (Yuen-gehou), Wycombe, Wargrave, and Farnham. A list of the Episcopal manors is given on Fo. 105a.

On June 6, 1284, the King granted the Bishop a charter confirming to him and to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin the full rights which had been enjoyed by the former Bishops Adelmar, John, and Nicholas in the chases attached to the See.  

In June 1290 a summons was issued against the Bishop with P. de Hoyvile and the Parson of Witney to appear at Westminster and answer to a charge of trespass on the King's forest at Witney. On the production of a charter granted to himself and successors, conceding full rights of hunting and assarting, the summons was withdrawn and the Court confirmed the Bishop in his rights.  

In 1286 the Bishop informs Archbishop Peckham that on Thursday in Whitsun week, the minds of the knights and other faithful jurates being irradiated by the illumination of the Holy Spirit, certain questions pending between him and the Prior on chases at Crondall and elsewhere before the King's justices had been decided in his favour. He hoped that, matter for discords being now for the most part removed, a great peace would be established between himself and his chapter.  

A list of Knights' fees held within the Bishopric shows that fifty-two were held by various persons, varying from per head four full fees to one-eighteenth of a fee. Among the largest tenants were Walter de Dandely, Geoffreoy de Rupibus, and Ranulph de Fluriaco, who each held four. Philip son of Alan, Henry de Stawell, the heir of Thomas de Flury, and Gilbert de Torna each held three; there were six holders of two, among whom was the Earl of Cornwall. The rustics of Braishfield were holding the land which was Nigel de Breka's for one fee. Later in the Register is another list, taken apparently at an interval of some years. Many of the names differ, and the total number of entries is forty-nine as against fifty-two. In this latter list the Bishop himself is said to hold one knight's fee at la Putte in the hundred of Budesgate, which answers every year for 25s. 6d. It is probable that this latter list belongs to the episcopate of Bishop Nicholas, for it follows a dated document of May 1276, while the other is among documents of 1282.

The old feudal services were punctually rendered at this time.

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1 Fo. 182a.  
2 Fos. 104a and b.  
3 Fo. 193b.  
4 Fo. 79a, p. 323.  
5 Fos. 97a-98a.  
6 Fos. 155b-156b.
As a specimen, Calbourne, a manor in the Isle of Wight is given, in which the annual value is calculated thus:

'From the fixed rent (rededitus assise) of Cauburn (Calbourne), Brigestone (Brightstone), and Fraunchveile, £43 12s. 0½d.1
From the Farms, 20s. 8d.
From annual acknowledgements (recognitionibus), 4s. 11¾d.
of rent either more or less.
Also of annual acknowledgement 1 lb. of wax and 1 lb. of cumin, and it is worth annually 6d.
From rent of hens of church-scot (chersele), 17s. 8d., or 212 hens at the choice of the Lord, but this rent is sometimes diminished, namely, if any one's wife dies who ought to give the said rent. Half of the rent ceases, till he marries another wife, and the same happens if the husband should die.
From another rent of hens which is called "present", which is always fixed (certus), 5s. 2d. or sixty-two hens at the choice of the Lord.
From the rent of eggs which is always fixed, which is called "present", 4s. 8d. or 1,685 eggs at the choice of the Lord.
From Eychingepany, 76s. 8d.
From the rent of works annually sold which is fixed by valuation made, and if it is not placed with rent in the account, 37s.
From pasture annually sold, which sale is always fixed as rent, and if it is not placed with rent in the account, 14s. 6d.
From other pastures sold each year, because they are far distant from the court, and from the Lord's beasts (animalibus), which sale is not certain, unless at the Lord's will, and if in any year a sale takes place, which is worth in average years 20s.
Besides this the Lord has his own pasture and common, which is sufficient for the support of 2,000 sheep and 40 cows with all their issues and 40 oxen (boum), which is worth by calculation £12, whereof oxen and cows are reckoned yearly per head at 8d. and younger animals of that kind yearly per head at 6d. and sheep annually per head at 1/2.
Also heather is sold each year, which sale is fixed for those who have any suit (sectant aliquid) in heather-common, 2s. 1½d.
From pigs' pannage in average years, 13s. 4d.
From private heather, per ann. 10s.
From underwood, 26s. 8d.
From fines, perquisites, and marriage, per ann. £12.
From seventy-three men from the feast of St. Michael up to August 1, each of whom is bound to work every week two days-
works, 6,424 works, of whom forty-five men ought to work with

1 In the original of course all figures are Roman numerals. Reference may be made to Home's Manor and Manorial Records, London, 1906; Davenport's Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, Cambridge, 1906, and to the present Editor's Register or Memorial of Ewell, Surrey, London, 1913.
2 I cannot trace this word. Can it be a local term for 'Rumpeney', i.e. Peter's pence?
Introduction

a horse and cart if they are ordered and ought to mow the meadows and not to carry hay, and ought to be reeves, and the twenty-eight men remaining ought to carry the hay and not to mow. They ought not to do cart service (cariagium), but they ought to keep watch (facere wardam) over the Lord's oxen; and they ought to have the duty of holding the Lord's cape (capitium 1), and if time or anything else hinder work, as plough-tenants they shall labour with the plough about other things necessary at the Lord's court to which they are appointed by the bailiff, as at other times a servant does who is at the Lord's livery. They ought also to be shepherds and hedgewards. But in all other works they will agree with the aforesaid.

From the same men from August 1 up to the feast of St. Michael, each of whom will work every week three days-works, 1,752 works, and they will be calculated by good estimation at £41 7s. 4d., of which the work of Autumn is estimated at 2d. and except Autumn at 1d.

From the works of two men who ought to work from the feast of St. John up to August 1 every week for two days, twenty days-works, and from August 1 to the feast of St. Michael, forty-eight days-works. For they ought in that time to perform as many and the same works as the preceding, except that they ought not to carry or to mow or to thresh.

The sum of the value of these works through the said calculation is 9s. 8d. 2

By the extension of this elaborate system of calculation the annual value of the Bishop's manors could be ascertained with fair accuracy. In the Manor of Swainston, which Pontissara made over to the King, there are rules about the tenants' ploughing and harrowing. There also boon-works (precaria) are expected in the autumn. Others are bound to wash sheep and to come to the Lord's shearing. In this manor, mostly by a loose calculation, these values were assigned: for stews and fisheries 5s., for gardens 12s., for quarries of freestone 20s., for marl-pits 20s., for rabbit-warrens 6s. 8d., for better heriots 20s. 3 Other interesting details are omitted for lack of space. There are two distinct lists of the services due from the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun to the Bishops of Winchester, both undated. The first seems to have been drawn up at the beginning of Pontissara's time. 4 The other belongs to the time of Bishop Nicholas or perhaps earlier, and is rather fuller. 5

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1 The capitium or capitum was a protection for the neck, which could be put on or removed at will (Ducange). It may mean a cope, but this would not be worn about the farm.
2 Fos. 180b, 181a.
3 Fos. 181a and b.
4 Fos. 175a-177a.
5 Fos. 204a-206b.
Introduction

Services were required not only from the establishment at Winchester to be rendered from the Priory to Wolvesey, but also suit of court and other services were due from several of the manors, particularly Droxford, Waltham, Highclere, Overton, and Crondall; they had also many duties to perform at St. Giles's fair. The Bishop had, by the prevailing customs, full control over the Priory, having power to appoint and remove the Prior, Subprior, third Prior, Precentor, Sacrist, and the other obedientiaries. Among the articles to be supplied by the Priory annually were these: by the Sacrist fifty-two new wax candles for the Chapel at Wolvesey, and, if the Bishop comes there oftener, more when required, namely, thirteen on each occasion, but what is left of the candles the Sacrist may claim. The Bishop ought to have each year a set of robes (vesturam) as Abbot of the Priory from the Chamberlain, and also a fur gown, boots, shoes, &c.

Various instances are given in which the rights of wardship and marriage have been exercised by the Bishops, and of the tenants' obligation to enclose in his manors and parks. A few instances of the tenants' obligations may be given. In the Manor of Waltham: when the Bishop wishes to take beasts alive in this hundred either in the park or elsewhere, every tenant of the Manor of Droxford, either free or otherwise, is bound to find one man for this hunting, which is called durdrove.1 If the Bishop has dog-cubs to feed in the Manor of Waltham the tenants of the Manor of Droxford will always feed every third cub for a whole year.2

The Prior can keep no one in prison at Droxford beyond a day and a night, but a prisoner is to be sent at once to Waltham. And when there are any prisoners at Waltham to be guarded, the men of Droxford in turn shall take charge of the said prisoners. And when a robber escapes they should always answer for one-third of the loss.3

The vill of Alverstoke, which is the Prior's, is bound to send to a boon-work in the autumn for reaping the Lord Bishop's corn ninety-five men who are juniors through the Bailiff of Fareham.4

The Prior and Convent ought to make an enclosure between the Castle of Wolvesey and the Priory so that neither man nor dog nor other beast can pass through.5

The Bishop asks that there shall be always kept for him free

1 Deor (Anglo-Saxon), an animal, generally wild. 2 Fo. 176a. 3 Fo. 175b. 4 Fo. 176a. See Ewell Memorials, p. 182. 5 Fo. 206b.
ingress into the Church of St. Swithun from the Castle of Wolvesey through the postern, and egress through the same at his will, as he and his predecessors have always had.\(^1\)

The feudal services and customs had been long felt excessive and burdensome by the Convent, and two years after Pontissara’s appointment they complained to the King, refusing to submit to the system as it then was. On June 6, 1284, the Bishop having brought this refusal before the King’s notice, the latter directs Ralph de Hengham and others to inquire into the matter by the examination of witnesses on oath, that full and swift justice might be done according to the law and custom of the realm. These justices were to go to Winchester on St. John Baptist’s day, and the Sheriff of Hants was to summon a jury to decide the points at issue between the parties.\(^2\) This inquisition came in the course of the great compromise which was ratified by the King at Carnarvon on June 1 and sealed at Winchester, July 13, 1284.

The general terms of the agreement are sufficiently well known, but a part of the process may be here translated. After a preamble setting forth the blessings of peace, and how God especially delights in it and sent His Son to establish it, the writer dwells on the differences prevailing in times past between the Bishops of Winchester on the one hand and the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun on the other, which had from time to time arisen and had led to litigation, and had again died down. ‘At length men great in authority and discretion, prelates and others, and especially the magnificent and excellent prince Lord Edward, by the grace of God King of England (who is principally interested, since the place was founded and endowed by his royal progenitors), piously compassionating the grievances of each party and of the Church, and desiring to make provision against future losses and perils of the same, and earnestly working for the establishment of a lasting peace between them, He disposing and further infusing His grace whose Spirit breathes where He wills, who after cloud brings fine weather and after storm supplies a calm, the aforesaid contentions by the unanimous consent of both parties came to rest in this way, namely that, whencesoever it happens in the future that the Priory falls vacant, the Convent or the chapter, having first asked leave from the Bishop or his successors as their patrons, which leave they for the future are bound to give, shall have free election of their Prior, who, so elected and presented to the Bishop and his suc-

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\(^1\) Fo. 205a.  
\(^2\) Fo. 106a.
cessors, and also by them canonically confirmed, shall be perpetual and shall have free administration or the power of ordaining and disposing of the aforesaid Priory and of all the goods, property, and rights of the same by the advice of his Convent, of receiving clerks fleeing from the world into the habit of monks, and removing them, and of appointing the Obedientiaries, and of instituting and disposing of their offices, as shall seem expedient, without at all requiring the consent of the Bishop or his successors thereto. Other regulations follow on the tenure of the serjeanties, which were life-appointments, and of the Bishop's supervision during vacancies of the Priory, which was merely nominal, he as advocate or patron being represented by a single serjeant without horse or attendant till the election has been completed, the Bishop having no rights of administration in the Priory on these occasions. In return for the spiritual freedom thus granted by the Bishop to the Convent, and regarding the lands, tenements, possessions, rights, liberties, actions, claims, and all manner of temporal complaints which have been agitated in the past, the Prior and Convent grant by their charter to the Bishop and his successors for ever the Manors of Droxford, Alverstoke with Gosport and Havant, with their tenants, Eling and the hamlet of East Knoyle. This arrangement by no means affects certain other manors—those of the Island, Portland, the Manors of Wyke and Helewell and the Borough of Weymouth, and the Manor of Maplederham. The Bishop retains his rights of warren and chase in his own lands, and of his men in the lands and fees of the Prior and Convent. The Prior and Convent have their own parallel rights in the Bishop's lands. Saving always to the Bishop and his successors the services and customs which the Prior of Winchester and his predecessors and his men have been accustomed to do in certain of his manors and holdings. And the Prior and Obedientiaries shall do for the Bishop and his successors the services and customs which they and their predecessors were wont to do for the aforesaid Bishop or his predecessors. And if Obedientiaries shall be removed, the Prior and his successors for themselves and the aforesaid Obedientiaries shall perform the services and customs aforesaid, according to what they allow, or by the inquisition which the King will make shall be proved, to be due. This last clause evidently refers to the Convent's demur respecting certain services, and practically leaves the matter open for investigation or decision. What services in consequence were omitted and

1 See the appointment of Ralph Chaunterel to the Priory kitchen, Fo. 100a.
Introduction

what retained the Register does not state.\textsuperscript{1} The details of the composition between Bishop and Convent are given in the following processes.\textsuperscript{2} The Convent gives the Bishop undisputed possession of about 50 manors, he consigning to them free of dispute 37. The receipts from 25 manors in 1334-5 may be seen in the Roll of the Receiver of the Prior's Treasury printed in Dean Kitchin's \textit{Compotus Rolls of the Obediентiaries of St. Swithin's Priory}, pp. 118-20 (Hampshire Record Soc.). The first roll preserved is dated 1308, only four years after Pontissara's death. Seventeen Obediентiaries are reckoned, and their various official duties are explained in the Introduction to that work. In it also we find printed the list of the sixty-four monks (an unusual number) who were living in the monastery on October 9, 1325. These are written on a previously blank page of our Register, Fo. 143b. Dean Kitchin has annotated the list (ib., pp. 12-15). This compact seems to have worked thoroughly well, and to the Bishop's tact and good feeling its success in his own time must have been mainly due.

Among several charters and documents of earlier date copied into the Register is one dated 1114, in which King Henry I publishes an agreement made at his instance between William (Giffard), Bishop of Winchester, and Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Peter's, Newminster, then lately established at Hyde with the Manor of Worthy as part endowment. Apparently the Bishop had lost something by the transfer of the Abbey to its new site, for the King proceeds to grant certain lands on and around that site which had been made over by the Abbot to the Bishop, who is to possess the land as freely as the Abbot had held it. The King for his part grants the Bishop five days of St. Giles's Fair in addition to the three days which he had before, by way of exchange for Hyde where the new Abbey has been built. Besides this the Abbot grants to the Bishop certain burial rights within the city. Concerning the procession on Palm Sunday, on which some dissension had arisen, it was settled that the Abbot, with two monks or as many as he wished, should come to the Episcopal Church, if the procession of the Episcopal Church was to go to St. James's, and should go with the procession to St. James's. But the procession of the Abbey with the Prior and relics should go above the Castle, and with the Episcopal procession should make their station at St. James's, and return to the west gate of the City to the neighbouring street which is called St. Valeric's, and thence the Abbot should return

\textsuperscript{1} Fos. 106a-107a. \textsuperscript{2} Fos. 107a-109b.
with his own people to his monastery. When the Bishop receives the King, the Abbot shall come with the whole assembly of his Church to that procession. But if the Bishop receives the Archbishop or some other person of dignity, the Abbot shall take ten monks at least with him and shall join in the procession. On the day following the feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and on one Festival of St. Peter, which the Bishop shall choose, the Abbot, if the Bishop invites him, shall come to the Episcopal Church with as many monks as he likes, and shall serve the Bishop in the celebration of the Mass, and shall dine with him. The Abbot shall also serve the Bishop when he says Mass at the King's court. He shall attend Synod also if the Bishop invites him, to give the Bishop advice, and take part in ecclesiastical trials, and to hear the Bishop's precepts. This convention was made and confirmed at Burnham in the year from the Lord's Incarnation, 114, on the Ides of September: there being present as witnesses Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thurstan, Archbishop of York; Richard, Bishop of London; Roger, Bishop of Salisbury; Robert, Bishop of Lincoln [&c.].

Among other early evidences copied into the Register are King John's charter of homage to Pope Innocent III, and a portion of Magna Carta, which the scribe has discontinued after he had copied about one-third. A charter of King John fixes the tolls on merchandise to be taken on the new cut of the Itchen made by Bishop Godfrey from Southampton to Winchester. Goods were conveyed in the measure called 'last' (lestum), and the usual toll on a last was 2d., on half a last, 1d. Cloth, wool, &c., came in the bale (trossellum), on each of which 3d. was charged. A 'carka' of pepper paid 2d., one of cumin, or Brazil, or incense, or almonds, 3d., ten hundred-weight of wax, 2d. If it comes by the hundred-weight, then for each hundred a farthing. For every cask of wine, or beer, or honey, or for any liquor, a farthing.

This may be a sufficient sample of a considerable list of imports, and of the charges thereon which must have partially recouped Bishop Godfrey for his outlay, while his successors must have added considerably to their income from this source.

There is a copy of a final concord made in the second year of King John between Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, and Walter,

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1 Fos. 105b, 110a. Dugdale, Mon. ii. 444, who, however, omits the regulations about processions, &c.
2 Fos. 106a and b.
3 Fo. 152a.
4 Fo. 201b.
5 A similar toll granted by Edward I to the citizens of London for 'murage' is given by Stow, Survey, ed. 1720, i. 9.
6 Fo. 201b.
Earl of Warwick, concerning the Manor of East Knoyle, Wilts. The Earl acknowledged that this manor belonged of right to the Bishops of Winchester, but as his Countess Matilda at that time held it in dower he gave the Bishop in exchange twenty librates of land, namely the Manor of Walton with the appurtenances, amounting to eighteen librates of land, with several solidates besides. For this concord the Bishop gave the Earl twenty marks.1

Another early but undated charter is that of Robert de Melsa, who granted twenty acres of land to the Church of Albury on condition that Godfrey de Lucy, the Rector, will allow him to build a Chapel in Gewyk, the right of the Mother Church being in all points safe, Mass to be celebrated there by a Chaplain of that Church on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, except on solemn days when parishioners are bound to attend the Mother Church. The date of this charter must have been before 1189, when Godfrey became Bishop of Winchester.2

During the later thirteenth century it seems to have been not unusual for young Priests who had gone through a University course but had not obtained any benefice, to make the journey to Rome and supplicate for one by Papal provision.3 In such cases the Pope appointed a Commission to investigate thoroughly the candidate’s antecedents, whether he had been born in lawful wedlock, where he had been educated, whether in faith and morals he was without reproach. To these points his own selected witnesses testified. When the Bishop was at Rome on the summons of Pope Boniface VIII, in 1296, one Master Paganus, commonly called ‘Anglicus’, had arrived on this errand. The Bishop himself presided at the investigation and examined the witnesses in succession. The first was Peter Enulfi of Fontenay Abbey, who stated that Paganus was born at Caen, but that he did not know his father or mother, nor whether he was born in lawful wedlock, but he understood that he had been born of a good father and mother. He believed that the parents belonged to Caen. Being asked in what business Paganus had been concerned the witness said he had always heard that he was a clerk and a scholar and that he managed the business of the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen. Asked whether Paganus had good means or was poor, he replied that he had property in houses, possessions, and movables to the value of £200 (Tours) or may be £300. Asked how Paganus had lived after he left the aforesaid

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1 Fo. 201a.
2 Fo. 201a and b.
3 It was against such applicants as these that the Statute of ‘Provisors’ was passed in 1351 (25 Edw. III).
Abbey he replied, on his own private property, well and honourably. Asked how he was commonly styled in the parts of Caen he replied, Master Pagan the Saracen. The witness, being asked how he himself had lived, replied, on alms at Paris. Asked his motives in coming forward as a witness, he said it was to tell the truth. Asked whether he was of servile condition he said No. If excommunicate he replied No, and he had nothing further to say. Other witnesses who followed brought out additional facts. Nicholas called Nepos belonged to Caen, but did not know Paganus’ father or mother. He understood that his father was from England. He knew Paganus at the Roman Court and at Paris, and had seen him at the Abbey of St. Paul in Beauvoir, and at Holy Trinity, Caen, where in turn he transacted the business of both Abbeys. Asked how he had conducted this business he believed well. This witness said that Paganus was called by some ‘Galamnus’, by others ‘Anglicus’. Being asked whether he (the witness) had ever beaten a cleric, he answered that he had beaten some young clerks, but had been absolved for this, and that he had never been involved in an excommunication from which he could not be absolved by a simple Priest.

Noele de Meseyo had heard that Paganus was a native of England. He had known him since twenty-one years ago. He believed that his parents were lawfully married. He, the witness, had beaten a young clerk by way of correction, but had incurred no sentence for it.

Thomas de Torigncio knew nothing of Paganus’ parentage. He had heard a rumour that he was born at Winchester, but that he came afterwards into Normandy. He had seen him both at Caen and in Paris.

Robert called Anglicus had seen Paganus at Caen and at Rome in the Curia, and not elsewhere. He had heard that his parents were lawfully wedded. He knew him only as Paganus Anglicus.

Master Marsilius, Canon of Le Mans, had heard from Paganus that he was born in England, but of what parentage he knew not. He knew him at Paris, where for half a year he had been a scholar of this witness. He knew him to be of good life and conversation because he had always found him attentive at the schools and behaving honestly to all. The two following items in the Register, containing together about twenty-two lines, have been entirely erased with a penknife; whether they concerned this case cannot be said.

These depositions were sent by the Bishop with a letter under
Introduction

date January 19, 1297, to his official, P. de Barton, with instructions to make inquiry at home as to the place of Paganus' birth, and other points left uncertain in this examination. These he must investigate through the evidence of trustworthy witnesses, and, if he should find all satisfactory, he is directed to procure for Master Paganus some ecclesiastical benefice, which, if the cure of souls be attached to it, should not exceed the annual value of forty marks, or if there be no spiritual charge not above twenty-five marks, belonging to the collation or presentation of the Abbey and Convent of St. Barnabas, Hyde, if any is at present vacant or as soon as it shall fall vacant; provided no similar application has been already made to this Abbey by the present Pope, and that this Abbey and Convent have sixteen or more ecclesiastical benefices, wherever and of whatever value they may be, in their gift. Paganus thus provided and presented shall be inducted and defended in the corporal possession of such benefice. The Register does not record any such appointment. If made it would probably be entered among the official's memoranda kept separately during the Bishop's absence, which were not transferred to this book. As showing the course followed in such cases at the Papal Court, this instance, so thoroughly reported, is of value. Great pains were evidently taken to elicit the true facts, and to secure credible witnesses. It would seem not improbable that the applicant here was really the son of a cleric, born in wedlock that could not be recognized as such.

The Bishop was vigorous in the promotion of justice, and did his best to free prisoners, especially clerks (who included, of course, all those who had received first tonsure), from the close confinement which under prevailing conditions must have been most trying—'stone walls and iron bars'. It was customary to suspend judicial proceedings during Lent except in certain special cases, but in February 1285 he consents to the request of the justices that, Lent notwithstanding, they might liberate certain prisoners shut up at Lyndhurst.

Stephen Waspayl, a clerk, of Winchester Diocese, had been imprisoned in the Tower of London on the charge of being concerned in the death of Thomas de Hemedelle and Hugo his brother, who had been killed in Hampshire. The Bishop in February 1285 instructed the Dean of Southwark to claim this prisoner from the Constable of the Tower 'in his name and for him, according to the laudable custom of the Kings of England, hitherto observed'. A few days later he writes to the King, stating the facts of the case and

1 Fos. 146b-148a.
saying that the Constable had expressly refused to give up the prisoner without his (the Bishop's) special mandate; he therefore asks the King, if he please, to cause this clerk to be surrendered to the Dean as his proctor according to laudable and hitherto observed custom. At the same time he instructs the Dean not to insist on the prisoner being given up, unless he has received sufficient caution from the Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and from others, under a form which he encloses or another competent form, acting cautiously, lest peril may arise for the future. One gathers from this that the escape of prisoners under ecclesiastical warders was not unknown, and further that the Clink prison in Southwark had not been yet built. On January 3 of this year 1285 Pontissara had written about this case to the Bishop of London. Some had questioned the clerical status of Waspayl, but it was found on inquiry that he had received first tonsure from Bishop John Gervais. Therefore, since he understands that in the City and Diocese of London Waspayl is kept in very strict confinement under chains, he begs Bishop Gravesend to claim him canonically for treatment under ecclesiastical forms, lest to the reproach of the clerical order he be subjected to a lay trial. The Bishop of London seems to have effected nothing. Hence Pontissara's further proceedings.

In March 1286 Simon le Doun had been charged with the crime of homicide, and through the King's delivery, according to the laudable custom of the kingdom of England, had been transferred to the Bishop's prison. Thereupon Simon had begged humbly and with devout instance that he might be allowed to establish his innocence by the canonical form of compurgation. The Bishop, thinking the request reasonable, directed his official to make arrangements for a trial, giving due notice of the time and place, that any who desired to accuse the prisoner might appear in opposition, and that full justice might be done.

It seems that Simon le Doun was successful in securing his acquittal and liberty, and that not long after he secured a benefice, for in April 1291 he is deprived of Thruixton, to which he had been admitted more than three years previously, because he has failed to obtain Priest's Orders within the time stipulated by the Council of Lyons. John de Cormaill, Knt., the patron, had presented Mag. H. de S., whom the Bishop forthwith admitted.

Another case occurred in August 1286. Peter de Bedynngges had been by the Bishop's request taken up and imprisoned in

1 Fos. 116a and b. 2 Fo. 72b, p. 297. 3 Fo. 117a. 4 Fo. 9b, pp. 43-4.
Newgate, his offences being such as involved the sentence of excommunication. Now he asserts that he is ready to submit to the mandates of the Church, and, 'since Holy Church does not close her bosom to those who desire to enter in', the Bishop orders the Sheriff of London kindly to give up the said Peter to Nicholas, Rector of Winchfield, and two other persons named, that he may be brought before the Bishop on a day appointed.¹

There are instances of the Bishop exercising his feudal rights of wardship and marriage. One occurs in 1292 when he issues letters patent to inform all men that he has granted and sold to James le Beel of Frensham for twenty marks sterling the custody of all the lands and tenements of William, son of John le Parker, which have accrued to him and any which may become his by hereditary right while still a minor through the death of William le Parker, his grandfather, in the hundred of Farnham, and also the marriage of the same William with the custody of the serjeanty in the hundreds of Farnham and Crondall and of the Bishop's park at Farnham, to be held of the Bishops of Winchester up to the lawful age of the said William. The said James and his heirs or assigns are to perform all the services due and accustomed thereon, and, if it should happen that the said William die within his full age, this custody and marriage will be transferred to the next heir of the aforesaid William the grandfather until his lawful age.²

On December 31 of the same year the Bishop granted and sold to Sir William de Waleton, Canon of Wells, for forty-two pounds and a half sterling, the wardship of the lands and tenements which are the portion of Petronilla, younger daughter and one of the heirs of the late Valentine de Flores together with the marriage of the said Petronilla, which had come to the Bishop's hands through the death of the said Valentine, to be held freely, quietly, peacefully, and entirely to the full age of the said Petronilla.³

However averse a Bishop of the Middle Ages might naturally be to litigation, he could not altogether avoid it, for there were cases lingering on from the times of his predecessors which he was bound in honour to prosecute and, if possible, to bring to a conclusion. To safeguard their own interest and to watch their opponents' movements the Bishops were obliged to keep proctors not only at the Court of Rome but at the King's Bench and sometimes at the Court of Canterbury. On Fo. 200 is a list of the pleas in which the Bishop was either plaintiff or defendant, with the names

¹ Fo. 117b. ² Fos. 121b, 122a. ³ Fo. 122a.
of the attorneys concerned in each, between 1291 and 1294. A plea that was always recurring was that of William Makeneye. It may serve as a specimen, for there were others of much the same type. What we may consider as the plaintiff's point of view is embodied in one of the writs which the Bishop was required to meet in 1284 at the instance of the King. It is addressed to the Sheriff of Berks. Give notice to John Bishop of Winchester that justly and without delay he restore to William de Makeneye 4 messuages, 40 acres of land and 28 acres of meadow with appurtenances in Little Brickhill which he claims to be his right and inheritance, and into which the same Bishop has no right of entry, unless through Peter, formerly Bishop of Winchester, the predecessor of the aforesaid Bishop, who intruded into it after the death of Cecilia, who was the wife of William Makeneye, which property she held in dower of the gift of the aforesaid William, formerly her husband, the great-grandfather of the aforesaid William, whose heir he himself is, as he says; and of this right he complains that the aforesaid Bishop deprives him, &c.¹

In 1293 the claim had taken this form. William de Makeneye asks against John Bishop of Winchester seven messuages and seven virgates of land with appurtenances in Makeneye near Brickhill as his right by a writ of his grandfather, by which Ralph de Makeneye, grandfather of the aforesaid William, whose heir he himself is, was seized in his own domain as of fee on the day when he died, &c. Whence he says that Ralph, the aforesaid grandfather of the aforesaid William, died in the time of King Henry, father of the present King. The Bishop by his attorney comes and defends force and injury, &c., and says that the aforesaid Ralph, grandfather of the aforesaid William, did not die seized of the aforesaid tenements in his own domain as of fee in the time of the aforesaid King Henry, father of the present King, because he says that a certain Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, his predecessor in the time of King Henry, great-grandfather of the present King, was seized of the aforesaid tenements, and after the aforesaid Godfrey each successor of his without any interruption, and also the King in the several vacancies of the aforesaid bishopric after the time aforesaid was seized in the title of custodian of the same. Wherefore he says expressly that the aforesaid Ralph did not die seized of the aforesaid tenements. And that it is so he asks that inquiry may be made, and William likewise.² The Register does not record the termination of this suit.

¹ Fo. 106b. ² Fo. 193b.
Even Royalty found it difficult to come by its own in those days. Bishop John Gervais, who died in 1266, had received from King Henry III the sum of £300 to provide stock for his manors, and in Trinity term, 1274, this loan was still unpaid. The Sheriff of Hants was therefore directed to distraint the goods and chattels of Bishop Nicholas for repayment. Of course the executors of Bishop John were really liable. During Nicholas’s lifetime nothing was done, and Pontissara found himself attached with the Abbot of Waverley, as an executor of Bishop Gervais’s will, to answer to the King for this sum. But the Abbot came and said that no Abbot of Waverley had been an executor to Bishop John and that no goods belonging to him had come to himself or his predecessors. Pontissara, who follows for the King and for himself, denies these statements and asks that inquiry may be made. The Abbot joins in the request. Therefore the Sheriff is required to summon a jury of twelve men from the Feast of St. John Baptist for a week. At that day the Sheriff had done nothing. Therefore the same order was given for Michaelmas. At that day the Sheriff said that the writ had arrived so late that he could not execute it. The matter was therefore postponed to Hilary term, and then the jurates did not come. They were punished by distraint and the case was put off till Easter.\(^1\) What happened then we are not told.

Subsequent proceedings for the recovery of this royal loan included the attachment of Beatrix,\(^2\) wife of William de Wyntreshull, and her husband, executors of the will of William de Wyntreshull, who was an executor of the will of Bishop John, deceased; of Henry de Bokelond and Henry de Simplingham, Richard de la Batayll and Osbert de Bodecote, executors of the will of Nicholas de Bokelaund, who was an executor of Walter de la Crote, executor of Bishop John, deceased; of John de Insula and Jordan, parson of the Church of Alresford, executors of the will of Thomas de Wynton, one of Bishop John’s executors; of Mag. Robert de Veteri terra and Mag. Peter de Insula, executors of the will of Peter (Quivil), formerly Bishop of Exeter, who was an executor of Bishop John, deceased; of William Gervays, executor of the will of William le Chamberlein, who was an executor of the will of Bishop John, deceased; of Guy de Mulebrok, an executor of the will of the late Bishop John; of Mag. Hugh Tirpaci, William de Combe, and Ralph de Staunford, executors of the will of Nicholas, late Bishop of Winchester; lastly of Adam

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\(^1\) Fo. 197a.
\(^2\) She presented to the Chapel of Frobury, Kingsclere in 1302. Fo. 37a, p. 143.
de Ilegh, executor of the will of Adam de Ilegh, who was an executor of Bishop John. By most of these liability was altogether denied, others who were mutually associated in the trust could not answer in the absence of one or more of their colleagues. In the last case an inquisition disclosed that in respect of £100 Adam did administer, £75 being bestowed on the marriage portions of the Bishop's two nieces. Concerning the balance of £25 further inquiry had to be made. Several cases were still undecided like the first, and it seems doubtful whether the King recovered anything, unless from Pontissara himself, who was probably liable in the last resort.1

In 1284 the Bishop called in the aid of the Bishop of Lincoln (Oliver Sutton) for the vindication of his rights in the Manor of Witney, Oxon., which had been invaded by certain 'sons of iniquity'. Their principal crime seems to have been poaching, which Sutton met by proclaiming a general excommunication of the offenders according to the Statutes of the Council of Oxford. In a further letter from the Bishop of Lincoln to the Archdeacon of Oxford on this matter, the enormity of the offence is strongly insisted on.2

Though the Bishop seems generally to have been in good repute with all men, in an undated letter of about 1295 addressed to the Archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey he alludes to a 'horrible rumour' lately arisen from the root of envy, and spread by 'satellites of Satan' to the detriment of himself and other trustworthy persons in the kingdom. These offenders, being under the condemnation of the above Council, are to be solemnly excommunicated throughout the Diocese. The rumour had caused the Bishop bitterness of heart, but no clue is given as to its nature.3

Apart from hints in the Synodal Statutes, implying that all was not too well, the Register tells us very little of the inner condition of Parishes either in town or country. When leave of absence for the purpose of study was given to young Rectors whose lack of Ordination made it impossible for them personally to serve a cure, a clause is generally inserted that the ecclesiastical duties must be by no means neglected.4 Whether there was a sufficient number of duly qualified secular priests to carry them out is a question easier to ask than to answer. Religious themselves could only serve parishes by special leave, which in a very few cases was granted when the parish Church was inappropriate to the Monastery, as in the case of Great Worldham, where, the Rectorial rights already belonging to Sel-

1 Fos. 197a-199a.
2 Fos. 71b, 72a, 72b, pp. 292, 293, 297.
3 e.g. Freshwater and Shalfleet, Fo. 40a, p. 157.
4 F. 207b.
borne Priory, the Bishop also gave them the Vicarial portion and allowed them to serve the Church by one of their Canons.\(^1\) 'Fit Chaplains' must have been in great request, considering absentee Rectors, who were not themselves bound to the cure of souls and in some cases of pluralism can have been rarely, if ever, in parishes from which they drew the greater tithes. How far such demands can have been met in the absence of any lists of those ordained by Pontissara it is hard to say. The case of Hursley and St. Faithjuxta-Winton, a Chapelry close to St. Cross, is sufficiently explained in an introductory note to the long process on p. 45; but later the greater tithes of Hursley were made part of the endowment of St. Elizabeth's College, and hence it came to pass that John Keble was Vicar not Rector of Hursley.

Chapels were still being built by wealthy landowners for the convenience of their families and dependents. An instance is one at Knighton, Isle of Wight, built in his manor by Sir Ralph de Gorgiis, worth five marks per ann. and more, to which the Bishop institutes John King, an Acolite, on the understanding that he is to proceed to full Orders within a year. His institution was to be under the form of 'literates', and the rights of the Mother Church were to be in all points guarded.\(^2\)

Hayling Island possessed a small alien Priory, and it seems that the Chapel of St. Peter, now North Hayling Church, served for the Monastic Offices and for the parishioners of part of the island under their Vicar. The Chancel had fallen into disrepair and required re-roofing; a question had arisen as to who was liable for these repairs, the parishioners asserting that it was the duty of the Prior and Vicar jointly, they maintaining for certain reasons that the burden lay upon the parishioners. They had jointly submitted themselves to the Bishop's arbitration. He decided that for this occasion, and without prejudice as to the future, the Prior and Vicar should execute the repairs, the former to the extent of two-thirds, the latter of one-third. It would seem from the sequel that the Vicar had left the services very much in the hands of the Prior, for the Bishop ordains that for the future services should be carried on as they had formerly been, namely that in the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday and on every Festival of the year and every Sunday there should be full service of Mattins, Vespers, and Compline as well as Masses, and that a Mass should be celebrated every week on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. This order was given in

\(^1\) Fo. 37a, p. 142.  
\(^2\) Fo. 31b, p. 123.
May 1304, and it is worth notice that, notwithstanding the strict order concerning the removal of the occupants of alien Priories to a distance from the coast, the Prior of Hayling seems still to have been in residence and chargeable with expenses affecting his Priory.1

All Jews were banished from England in 1290, but a little side-light is thrown on their condition in Winchester in December 1283, when the King sends a writ to the Sheriff of Hampshire: 'We have granted to the community of the Jews of Winchester that they hold of us all the lands with their buildings and appurtenances in the suburb of Winchester near the cemetery of the aforesaid Jews which were the property of Benjamin the Jew of Winchester hanged for tampering with our money,2 which lands indeed the said Benjamin had of the Master of the Hospital of St. John Baptist, and others who enfeoffed him therein, rendering to us eight shillings a year ... by the hands of our Sheriff of Hants for the time being, and so from year to year ... as long as it should please us, we order you to give full seisin of the said lands [&c.] to the aforesaid community of Jews, and to maintain and guard the community in true seisin, not inflicting, nor suffering to be inflicted on them any trouble, loss or hardship.'3

This Register is a rich storehouse of letters. The great majority are written by Pontissara himself, and they are addressed among others to the King, Queen Eleanor, the Earl of Cornwall, Archbishops Peckham and Winchelsey, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Durham, and Bath and Wells, to the Abbots and Convents of Beaulieu and Hyde, to the Priors and Convents of St. Swithin St. Mary Southwark, Mottisfont, to the Abbesses of St. Mary Winton, Romsey, and Wherwell, to the Prioress and Convent of Hartley-Wintney, to the Archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey, to the Deans of Andover and Southwark, to the Countess of Albemarle, to the Sheriff of London, to the Constable of Farnham, to his tenants at Taunton, East Knoyle, &c., to the Cardinal Legate, the Bishop of Langres, Peter de Guldeford, &c. Besides these there are letters testimonial for Clergy and others. Copies are given of the letters of several of the Bishop's correspondents, including the King, Archbishop Peckham, Bishop Burnell of Bath and Wells, the Priors and Convents of St. Swithin, Christ Church, Canterbury, the Sheriff of Hants, &c.

1 Fo. 42b, pp. 166, 167.
2 267 Jews were hanged and quartered, accused of clipping coin, 1278. Haydn's Dict. of Dates.
3 Fo. 1003.
The Bishop himself was an accomplished letter-writer in the various styles prevalent at the time. It was an age of long and intricate sentences and carefully balanced periods which required sustained attention if the reader was to grasp the full meaning of the writer. But the Bishop could be brief and incisive when he chose, and when he was angry he left no doubt about it in the minds of those whom he chose to lash. Hyde Abbey, when they had made a foolish appointment and added to their folly by defending it, can hardly have forgotten his sarcasm, nor the Abbess of Romsey his brief but stinging French castigation. This language was chiefly used in correspondence by royal persons, and in letters addressed to them. Oaths taken by stewards of manors were in French. Those who have studied Joinville's Mémoires would recognize its archaic forms. M. Tanquerey of Dundee University has most kindly perused and amended the transcript of most of the passages written in French.

During this Episcopate, questions occasionally arose between Rectors or Religious Houses to whom the rectorial tithes were impropriate and Vicars who actually served the cures, the latter generally alleging that they had less than their fair proportion of the emoluments. Perhaps the most interesting of these cases is that of Kingston-on-Thames, at that time, as now, a large and important parish. Here in 1303, the Prior and Convent of Merton were Rectors and Richard was perpetual Vicar. Questions had arisen between the two parties on the Vicar's claim for an augmentation of his endowment. They finally agreed to submit the case to the Bishop's arbitration, and he, on April 1, gave his decision publicly in form of a chirograph or indenture, of which the purport was this:

' The Vicarage of Kingston consists of the following portions, namely, of oblations on the Dedication day of the Church, on All Saints' Day, on the Purification of Blessed Mary, on Whitsunday, on the days of the Assumption and Nativity of Blessed Mary and of St. Blaise; also of oblations at funerals, anniversaries held by request and left by will; also of oblations made at purifications, espousals, and Masses of the Blessed Virgin every Saturday; also of oblations for confessions in Lent and on Good Friday, and of eggs at Easter, and the redemption of oblations not made on the days above expressed through the year; also of obventions for the tithes of cows and calves with cheese, milk, and honey; also of a third of the tithe accruing from sucking pigs; also of the tithe of dovecotes and of the fisheries of the four fishing-weirs (*gurgitum piscacionis*) of the whole river Thames nearly up to West Sheen, of

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1 Fo. 78a, p. 319.
gardens, curtilages, and all ground that is dug by the foot, with flax, hemp, and warranty at Kingston, Petersham, Ham, Norbiton, Surbiton, Combe, Hatch, and Hook, where the Vicar serves with Chaplains; also of the tithe of six mills; also of two quarters of fine wheat, one quarter of barley and one quarter of oats, which he receives annually from the Prior's grange at Kingston, and of three quarters of fine wheat which he receives from the parishioners of Petersham with other small tithes more fully noted above which he receives and has been accustomed to receive there; also of the tithe of tradesmen of Kingston for each bargain made by them. The Vicarage with regard to these portions above named we find to be sufficient to keep up hospitality and also to bear the charge of episcopal rights.'

With the consent of both parties, the Bishop therefore orders that the present Vicar and his successors should receive in the future only the aforesaid portions as described above, which now by Pontifical authority he assigns in the title of Vicarage to the said Vicar and his successors; by this ordinance, which is to last for ever, he frees the Religious from any further worry about the increase of the Vicarage, in that regard imposing on the Vicar and his successors perpetual silence. He further orders that the Religious repair and, when necessary, rebuild the Chancel of the Church at their own expense, repair and find anew books, vestments, and other ornaments, and they are bound for the future to accept the entire burden of supplying for the Church such books, vestments, and other ornaments. It is further ordered that the Vicars for the time being shall entirely bear at their own expense and accept all other ordinary burdens however described. Extraordinary burdens should be shared pro rata by fair reckoning between the two parties. By the seal of the Bishop and the seals of both parties this chirograph is confirmed. Given at Esher on the Monday next after the Feast of the Annunciation, 1303, in the twenty-first year of the Bishop's Consecration.\(^1\)

With regard to the service of Churches as incumbents by persons other than secular priests, Mr. Hamilton Thompson favours me with the following note:

\(^1\) In the case of Premonstratensian canons there was a good deal of licence in this matter from an early period. I think with Dr. W. H. Frere, in his Essay on Barnwell Priory in Fasciculus J. W. Clark Dicatus, that houses of canons may originally have existed as religious communities to serve local parish churches; but

\(^1\) Fo. 39a, pp. 150–2.
Introduction

it is certain that such an arrangement would interfere with the saying of the divine office in the monastery or would result in the neglect of parishes, and it was therefore disallowed at an early date. About the middle of the fourteenth century it became more general for Austin canons to serve parochial curates—there are many examples in York diocese—but bishops objected to it and granted licences with demur.

In the case of a Rector who preferred to live on his benefice, that benefice, for whatever reason, having to support a Vicar as well, there were, at least for the time, overlapping and waste of power. A case in point was Godshill, I.W., where Mag. Adam de Hales was Rector in 1284, and usually in personal residence. He had been guardian of Spiritualities in the Diocese during the vacancy before Pontissara's appointment, and as such had drawn up the ordinance for the Chapel of Hoo, near Meonstoke.1 The Bishop, after complimenting him on his meritorious services, which he desired to acknowledge practically, says: *Noticing that making personal residence in your Church of Godshill you are able to suffice by yourself for the rule of the Church, considering the charges incumbent, without the solace of a Vicar, the portion of the Vicarage of that Church now vacant we grant you by these presents, provided you reside there or are absent by our special licence.* 2 This is followed by a general form for the consolidation of Rectories which of old were purely such with Vicarial portions which had been at some time granted out of them.3 The case of Hursley has been mentioned above.

The compilation of a large book like this Register, without any table of contents or any sort of index, presents difficulties not only to editors in the remote future but even to the compilers themselves, of whom, as the various handwritings testify, there were several. A new writer did not always examine the pages which lay behind the fair sheet of parchment which was ready to his hand. Hence, we may suppose, important documents appear twice over. One does not object to this editorially, for where the first man may have erred through carelessness or faultiness of the original text, the second man may correct the errors. One is glad to be spared 'conjectural emendation', that whetstone of sharp wits, but of perilous risk to the dull. The most considerable of these twice-copied documents concern the University of Oxford, and are printed from Archbishop Peckham's Register by Wilkins in his *Concilia*, and by Martin in his edition of Archbishop Peckham's

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1 Fo. 64a, p. 258.  
2 Fo. 72b, p. 296.  
3 Ib.
Letters. As a fairly full summary of their contents is prefixed to our own copy of this MS. on pp. 301 and 304, it will be sufficient to refer the reader to those pages, but the process which follows, which is a report sent to the Archbishop by one who had been present at the Congregation of Masters held at Oxford on November 24, 1284, does not seem to have been much noticed. On that day William de Hothom, Prior-provincial of the Dominicans in England, entered the Congregation, and taking as his theme—'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men', after he had commended peace, he recited with what labour he had followed the Archbishop from Norwich to Reading, to have an interview with him on certain articles. When he had found him at Sonning engaged in the Consecration of the Bishop of Salisbury (Walter Scammel) and it was impossible to have any conversation before dinner, he addressed certain Bishops there present, explaining the reason for his present haste, asking them to join with him in supplicating the Archbishop that, if there was any question of correcting the doctrine of brother Thomas of Aquinas,\(^1\) he would delay the proceedings until in their next Chapter a new general Master of the Order should be elected, by whose authority injunctions might be given to learned brethren of the Order on such necessary correction, so that scandal might not be caused by any one of another profession attempting this. He added that this petition was only reasonable, because the said brother Thomas is nowhere believed to have taught anything contrary to the Catholic faith or good manners. But if, which God forbid, any such thing should be found in the writings of the said Doctor, the Prior would not think of asking these Bishops to join him in this intercession, by such pretence promoting pestilent doctrine. But physics in which either side of a contradictory statement can be held by different parties without peril, nay, can be totally ignored without loss of safety, may not rightly be condemned nor forbidden, before

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\(^1\) The particular point of Aquinas' teaching which was now chiefly called in question is described on p. 302 as 'sentencia de pluralitate personarum', in which the dogma 'in homine existere tantummodo formam unam' was dangerous in view of the truth of our Lord's Resurrection body. The term 'form' bears different shades of meaning as used by various metaphysicians in contradistinction to 'matter', but in metaphysics generally 'form' denotes a determination, a specializing element, that constituent of a thing by virtue of which it is the kind of thing that it is' (Century Dict.).

In the *Summa Theologiae* of St. Thomas I have failed to find the actual words here quoted. The nearest thesis which I can trace is this: 'Plures formae ejusdem generis vel speciei non possunt simul esse in eodem subjecto.' 1\(^a\) q. 83. 4 c. 2\(^m\), 3\(^a\) q. 35. 2 c.
Introduction

by open disputation it become clear what should be inviolably held, what as erroneous should be avoided. The writer continues:

'This he said to the Bishops before he enjoyed conversation with you. After dinner, when the Bishops were leaving your chamber, you called the aforesaid Prior, as he said, and inquired in a friendly way if in the business of his Order he asked for helpers in approaching you, and you added that you loved the order of Preachers as much as he did, and that you did not propose to do anything to the prejudice or disparagement of the Order, for which saying, when the Prior had humbly thanked your majesty, he added: Sir, I am sure that you will not hurt, and that you do not propose to hurt, the rule and statutes of the Order, but herein the Order does seem to be injured, if the doctrine of any famous brother through whom the Order has hitherto been held in honour be judged erroneous, but such was brother Thomas often named. Then he said that he gathered from your words that you would not touch the teaching of brother Thomas in doubtful articles, because their discussion is reserved in the Roman Court to the judgement of superiors. So much he reported to us of the discussion between you. Afterwards he related what my lord of Canterbury did among us, and you know well what the brethren of his Order did. But, because mention was made of the opinions of the Order as an Order in a certain letter of yours circulated through the schools of some Masters, he added: You know, Masters, all of you, that there is no opinion of the Order, as an Order, because our Order is not founded on any opinion, nor is it bound obstinately to defend any opinion. And so that opinion concerning the unity of form in man or other compounds is not of the Order, nor does the Order embrace that (unity) or the opinion of it to be obstinately defended. There have been, however, great Doctors in the Order, as there have been outside the Order, of whom some hold one side, some the opposite. He added that you do not believe that the challenge made by the Prior at Oxford is for the defence of any opinion, but that no further hardship should be inflicted on the Order. And what the Provincial Prior said was to this effect, that he desired that the challenge should continue in full force.'

The Dominicans before this time had begun to disturb the University of Oxford by their ambitious schemes. These are well described by Sir Henry Maxwell Lyte in his History of the University. Though finally beaten, the quarrels which they instigated continued for many years. They tried to make great capital out of the doctrines of their renowned teacher, Thomas of Aquino, 'the Angelic Doctor,' as he was commonly called. But in his own lifetime he was not considered infallible. Some of his teaching had been officially condemned at Paris before 1274, the date of his death,

1 Fo. 75a and b, p. 308.  
2 See pp. 105-15.
and within three years after, Stephen, Bishop of Paris, and the Faculty of Theology there condemned his teaching as to the absence of matter in angelic bodies, and Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, himself a Dominican, denounced his theory as to the constituent elements of man. The controversy on these and other points of Aquinas’ teaching went on for some years, but at last the Dominicans won a great triumph when in 1322 their champion was canonized by Pope John XXII. Long after this, however, between the followers of St. Thomas and those of the Franciscan John Duns Scotus, an Oxford lecturer, there was a continual warfare of argument—Thomists backing the ‘Angelic’, Scotists the ‘Subtle’, Doctor.

As bearing on the matter of University discipline, the following letter of a former Chancellor will be read with interest. Its date is August 13, 1295.

‘John [etc.] to the venerable men Sir ... Chancellor and the University of the masters and scholars of Oxford, Lincoln Diocese, health, etc. Seeking in the field of scholastic discipline the pearl of knowledge, we are pursuing this quest with all possible favour, and we are granting to them willingly things by which, matter of grievance being withdrawn, their peaceful tranquillity may be furthered. Hence it is that listening to your devout prayers, when we have understood that some persons, thoughtless about their own (spiritual) health, when on account of faults committed in the University of Oxford they have been bound in sentences of suspension or excommunication by the Chancellor of the University or by inferior judges deputed by him, or by the Chancellor himself together with the whole University, sometimes of regents alone, sometimes of regents and non-regents, withdraw from you and your jurisdiction, rashly contemning the keys of the Church, that the said sentences may be made strong and firm, we grant to you by these presents that, as often as we are lawfully requested, they may be handed over for due execution by us or our official or our servants in our Diocese. Wishing moreover to provide more amply for your tranquillity, that your community for the future may be governed in a prosperous and tranquil state, by the tenor of these presents we grant to you, and as far as in us lies we order, that if any clerks beneficed in our Diocese are found by day or night to the disturbance of your peace bearing arms, or disturbing in any way the tranquillity of the University, and have been duly convicted of this, or by their flight have presumptively acknowledged it, on the denunciation of the Chancellor to be made to us under the common seal of the University, we will cause their benefices to be sequestrated in our hands, until by the receipt of the fruits of the benefices ... satisfaction has been lawfully made. But if they had no ecclesiastical benefice at the time, according to the nature or amount of the offence,
they can by no means be admitted to an ecclesiastical benefice, unless they who are to be so promoted first show their innocence or make competent satisfaction to the persons injured, and deserve to gain the favour of the University, and so be lawfully restored to their good name. Dated at London.\(^1\)

For a useful note on Archbishop Peckham’s Visitation of the Diocese of Winchester at the beginning of 1284, I am indebted to Mr. Hamilton Thompson. Formal notice of his intention to make this Visitation is found on Fo. 68a, dated October 2, 1283. Martin, in his edition of Peckham’s Letters, prints one addressed to the Bishop of Winchester from Mortlake, December 3, 1283, in which Peckham explains that, having been compelled to postpone the Visitation on account of an Apostolic mandate which obliged him to go elsewhere, he proposed to begin the Visitation at Winchester on the morrow of the Epiphany, January 7, 1284. The nature of the hindrance is not very clear, but he had to go to Pershore at any rate, where he was on November 15. The progress of the Visitation is marked by the following dates. January 12, Chilbolton (Somborn Deanery). About this time he evidently visited Wherwell Abbey and Mottisfont Priory. Injunctions to Mottisfont bear date at Bitterne (Southampton Deanery), January 27. He visited Southwick Priory about this time: injunctions were issued from Slindon on February 4. The Visitation was over about January 31, when he had left the Diocese and was at Slindon. Injunctions to Romsey Abbey are not dated, but are placed by Martin between January 31 and February 4.

Pontissara excused himself, through the hindrance of lawful impediments, from attending Peckham’s Visitation, and deputed proctors to act for him. His letter to the Archbishop is dated from Warwick on November 1.

The original material supplied by this Register towards the history of the wars in Wales is but small. A copy of the royal summons to the Parliament of Shrewsbury to decide what was to be done with David,\(^2\) addressed to the Barons and Bailiffs of Dover, is given on Fo. 167a. Though undated here, the parallel summons to Gilbert de Clare, printed in Bishop Richard de Swinfield’s *Hereford Register*,\(^3\) proves that it issued at the end of June 1283. A comparison of these two writs shows that the present version is rather fuller than the other.

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1 Fo. 54a, pp. 205, 206.
3 C. Y. S., pp. 79, 80.
The heads of a message sent by Archbishop Peckham to Llewelyn and the Welsh follow on Fo. 168b, and Llewelyn's reply to them on Fo. 169a. These communications were probably exchanged in 1282, before the final outbreak of the princes in which Llewelyn was killed and David taken prisoner. It seems that Peckham did not have a personal interview with the Welsh princes. He wishes certain things to be said to them in his stead. He has come to those parts for their spiritual and temporal good, against the King's wish, indeed at the risk of his grave displeasure. He asks and begs them by the blood of Christ to be willing to come to unity with the English. He cannot stay long, and after his departure they will have no one else to take up their cause. Should they continue obstinate he intends to denounce them to the Pope and Curia. The longer they postpone peace the heavier will be the pressure of the royal forces, which they cannot finally overcome. England, moreover, is under the special protection of the Holy See. He hears with great grief that the Welsh are more cruel than the Saracens, who allow Christians to be ransomed, while the Welsh murder their captives forthwith or after they have accepted ransom give them up to be slain. In further clauses he chides them with having thrown over reverence for sacred persons and things, urges them to penitence, and to disclose what are their principal complaints, so that remedies may be applied, and warns them that if wrongs have been committed against them they cannot impugn the King's majesty as judges in their own case. Finally, unless peace is made now, the Army, the Clergy, and the people will be summoned against them.

Llewelyn in his reply, after expressing most devout and humble gratitude to the Archbishop for his intervention, proceeds to reject every item of his advice:

'You ask us to come to the peace of the Lord King. We should be delighted to do so, provided the King would keep a due and real peace with us and ours, and to promote this we should be glad if you could come and stay with us in Wales: but you will not be hindered by us from making such a peace, which we wish and hope may be attained by our own efforts rather than by those of any other person. There will be no need, please God, to write anything to the Pope to our discredit, though we are fully sensible of and deeply grateful for the fatherly care and great labours which you are bestowing on us. Nor need the King lay on us a heavy hand, since we are quite ready to obey him, provided our rights and laws are preserved to us inviolate. Though the kingdom of England is under the protection of the Roman Court, the Lord
Pope and the Curia must have heard, how much injury has been
done to us, in that the Peace formerly arranged has not been
maintained or kept towards us.'

He then proceeds to dwell at length on the acts of sacrilege
and cruelty inflicted by English soldiers, fuller particulars of which
he is supplying in a separate schedule. He hopes that the Arch-
bishop will kindly compassionate them. The kingdom of England
will not be endangered by them provided a due peace is made with
them and kept. Bloodshed and spoliation have been more rampant
with the English than with the Welsh. He is sorry that a person
for whom ransom had been taken was afterwards killed. The
culprit in this case had not been pardoned, but was wandering like
a robber in the woods. As to the charge that they had taken up
arms again improperly, they were compelled to do this to escape
death and capture, and because people could not stay in their own
houses nor go abroad unarmed. For their offences against God
they would ask pardon of God, nor would they be parties to the
continuance of the war, if only they were indemnified for wrongs as
they should be. If they were ruined and slain they must needs
defend themselves to the best of their power. When compensation
was granted them for their wrongs and injuries, they would strive
to confirm and establish peace; till that was done there could be no
settled peace, nor so long as new exactions and demands were being
forced on them daily. They were sending on rolls a statement of the
wrongs inflicted on them, and privileges granted but not observed
in the former peace. They could not help going to war, for they
were so oppressed and trodden under foot by the King's Justiciars
and bailiffs, contrary to the form of peace and all justice, worse they
believed than Saracens or Jews; and if they ventured to make
a complaint they had no amends, but Justiciars and bailiffs more
fierce and cruel still were always sent, and, when they retired
gorged through their unjust exactions, others were commissioned
anew to fly the people to such a degree that death was better than
life. Soldiers and Priests need not be sent, only let them have
peace and fair play. He concludes by begging the holy Father not
to believe all the tales of their adversaries who were near at hand,
tales that might be refuted by themselves, if they could be present.
'May your Holiness be preserved to the rule of the Church for
a long time.'

Whatever one may think of the rights and wrongs of the case,
the good Archbishop had effected very little by his well-meant
interference, and the King knew very well beforehand that this
would be so. It will not be amiss to give a few additional
specimens of the Bishop's epistolary style. The following letters
announcing his appointment should have reached their destination
a short time before the writer's own arrival. They are in Latin,
not French, which language was frequently used in addressing
royal persons.

'A deprecatory letter of the Bishop of Winchester to the King,
that he may admit him kindly to the bishopric.

'To his most excellent prince and lord, Lord [E.] by the grace
of God illustrious king of the English, J. Bishop of Winchester
[submits] himself and a ready will to his good pleasure. He who
holds command over all things in the highest altitude of heavenly
power, so gives being to things and dispenses with ineffable provid-
ence the gifts of His graces, so also orders, promotes, varies, and
disposes the conditions and states of His creatures that in the con-
sideration of these things man's senses grow dull, since the ways of
the Lord are past finding out and human understandings do not
grasp the greatness of His wisdom, for He makes a strong man out
of a weak, He gives to stammerers eloquence, and places sometimes
the lowly on high, having a full and perfect power over each, as
though enclosing all things in the hollow of His hand. Behold
indeed that lately (the Almighty Father too kindly regarding with
His heavenly blessing the lowliness of His servant, and laying
on me the burden of dignity according to His omnipotence that my
shoulders should be made stronger to bear the weight of His com-
mandments) I have been appointed Bishop of Winchester, although
unworthy, by the Apostolic See. Considering then the clemency
of royal graciousness with which the Lord, out of His innate beni-
gnity has enriched you, and the affable dews which [flow] from
your royal breast through the gift poured forth from above, that it
may attract the devout, influence those attracted, and make the
devout more strong: Revolving also and gathering up the inward
feelings of my breast with diligent examination, I always have had,
now have, and resolve while I live to have to your person and royal
house the most special affection of inward devotion, from which no
circumstance of mine has ever drawn, does draw, or could draw me,
so have I devoted myself to your good pleasure and that of your
house. Trusting also before all else that royal benignity may
abound towards me to the full richness of liberality, nay more that
the devout may add their congratulations on such promotion,
I signify this promotion to your royal majesty, reverently begging
that holding me as your own and the Church of Winchester under
the approval of your royal favour, you may trust in me especially as
the chronicler of your happy exploits, nay rather you may dispose
of me in all respects as of him whom you will always have without
any pretence more in the execution of works than in the assertion of
words ready to your good pleasure.'

1 A word here has been erased.
2 Fos. 94b, 95a.
Introduction

It must be allowed that towards the end of this letter, with its very involved sentences, the exuberance of the writer's loyalty seems to have overshot grammatical accuracy, unless (which is very possible) the copyist has lost his way.

The next letter is to Queen Eleanor. To paint a flattering picture of so good and charming a lady must have been a congenial task.

'To the most excellent lady, the illustrious Lady Queen of the English, J. Bishop of Winchester [offers] himself with devotion. With a chant of praise, honour, and glory the exalted merits of your highness giving brightness all around by the rays of divers virtues are extolled. For being sublime as you are in majesty, furnished and endowed with the gift of kindness in the affluence of many graces, the commendation of men worthy praises, honours, and glorifies you. This affluence Himself the Lord of Lords has enlightened with the prerogative of such excellent gifts. Whence not undeservedly I specially, who revere with deepest devotion the Lord King your spouse and yourself and the royal house, betaking myself confidently and simply to the splendour of your great brightness, to you whom I believe to be glad at the promotion of your followers (doctorum) make known that, the good Almighty Father disposing as He will the gifts of His graces and regarding me His humble servant with His heavenly kindness, I have lately been appointed by the Apostolic See to the Bishopric of Winchester. Begging your highness reverently that, considering with your inborn royal goodness the pure and close affection which I have and propose to have while I live towards the Lord King and yourself and your house, and holding me and the Church of Winchester as commended by yourself and to the said Lord King, you may have confidence in me, especially as the relater of the happy elevation of the house afore-said, nay rather you may treat me in all respects as one whom you will always find ready to do your pleasure.'

The letters of this series which follow—to Edmund Earl of Cornwall, whom he addresses familiarly, to Archbishop Peckham, and to Peter de Guldeford—the Archbishop's Chaplain and his own friend—are of the same type, though varying considerably in expression. The last, addressed to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun, strikes a different note:

'To the prudent men, most dear to him in Christ, . . . the Prior and Convent of Winchester, J. by God's grace Bishop of Winchester health and sincere charity in the Lord. Divine pity ordering and disposing all things according to His omnipotence has permitted us though unworthy to be called as a spouse to the Church of Winchester which we always used to revere as a mother; and so being made

1 Fo. 95a.
debtors of mutual love one to another we are bound together more sweetly by the tie of innate affection. This affection indeed extend- ing to you as dearest brothers and writing you down in our breast as very dear to us, we stir you up to effectual prayers, that, having full confidence in us as in yourselves, and feeling sure, that though we are absent in the body we are regarding you with our mental eyes, you may so direct your minds to all things which concern the increase of the Church, that, we reposing within your arms, for us and for you and for the Church itself the temporal and spiritual joys of abundance may arrive; and to the praise of the Divine name may there be success and prosperity for us both."  

One can picture the eager interest in St. Swithun’s Monastery when the news spread that a letter had been received from their new Bishop, the excitement when it was read in Chapter, and the joy when they realized that here at last was a Prelate who was not approaching them with the Abbatial rod of stern discipline but with the conjugal embrace of a loving spouse.

The following short letter to Archbishop Winchelsey on matters of business gives a fair idea of the general style of such correspondence. It probably belongs to 1296.

To the Reverend Father in Christ Lord R., by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, J., by permission of the same Minister of the Church of Winchester, health etc. The letter of your paternity [received] on the day of St. Hilary, Confessor, containing among other things the report of your prosperity and of the safety of your respected person, we received with votive affection, proposing, as far as we can, to take pains about your business and that of your Church, through Mag. William de Donnebriggges, now and as we have further opportunity. And so our advice is that with our King’s happy approval you should, if you please, take your journey through the parts of London, giving us notice by one of your couriers (cursitorum) of the time of your arrival there, that if possible we may meet you, to treat of your aforesaid business with the merchants and others, and to have with you likewise some personal colloquy. For we are and shall always be ready for whatever concerns the increase of your honour. May your Fatherhood fare well for a very long time. Dated at Bittern on St. Hilary’s day, Anno domini, etc."  

The following letter from the Bishop to the King, of about the same date as the last, illustrates the difficulties in which the bishops were often placed in their efforts to satisfy the rival claims of foreign ecclesiastics and of royal or noble applicants at home, for the choicer benefices. Here, in the case of Overton, a promise had been actually

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1 Fo. 95b. 2 Fos. 207a and b.
made to the Bishop of Albano's brother, which the Bishop through a technicality is able to set aside, though with consequences which might prove disagreeable to himself, and to prefer the King's nominee.

1 To the most excellent prince Lord E., etc., J., by permission of the same, Bishop of Winchester, &c. Your Excellency must know that we have been able by right to confer the Rectory of Overton in our Diocese rightly vacant, by reason that Sir Iterius lately Rector of the same has received, holds, and retains peacefully and quietly the Archdeaconry of Bath after he has received the aforesaid Rectory of Overton without any resignation, half a year having now elapsed, and we have conferred it in his father's presence on our beloved clerk, brother of the venerable father, lord ... by the grace of God, Bishop of Albano,1 to whom we are bound at your precept in an annual pension of ten marks. Which clerk indeed, at his said father's mandate, postponed on that occasion the acceptance of this our collation, because the said Iterius, the detainer of the church of Overton, had sprung from those parts, accepting it, however, after the free dimission of Sir Iterius aforesaid. But because we are anxious to the best of our power to assent to your prayers in all points, hoping to escape the indignation of the said father and of his brother in respect of the aforesaid collation, your assistance intervening, we will confer willingly and do confer by these presents the aforesaid church of Overton, as by right vacant, on Sir Richard de Overton, by the intervention of your prayers, our collation previously made notwithstanding; Let the same Sir Richard therefore come to us by himself or through a fit proctor, to receive canonical institution to the church, and to do further therein what reason dictates and legal rights require. The resignation of the said Iterius, in its entirety, if he thinks good, he may bring down. Farewell,2

The contrast between the style of this letter to King Edward and of the anxious courtier's appeal translated above is very marked. The great king loved simplicity, and those of his subjects who understood him best adopted it.

Although Pontissara was frequently on the Continent during the earlier part of his episcopate, he did not take pains to transfer documents of political importance to the pages of his Register till he accepted the summons of Boniface VIII to attend the Curia at the opening of his Pontificate. He had been appointed as Judge by the Apostolic See soon after his Consecration.3 Some cases sub-

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1 In July 1295 Beraldus, Bishop of Albano, a Cardinal who was then Papal Legate in England with Simon, Bishop of Palestrina, writes on the subject of procurations, Fo. 52a, pp. 198-200.
2 Fo. 207a.
3 Fos. 77b, 79a, pp. 317-22.
mitted to him he undertook personally, others he delegated to
deputies. He did not himself sit as arbitrator in the well-known
case between Archbishop Peckham and the Abbot and Convent of
Westminster in 1286, but appointed as his delegates the Chancellor
of St. Paul’s and the Archdeacon of Middlesex. Another case
of less importance, in March 1284, he had deputed to the same
Archdeacon and Mag. Hugh de Collingeham, Canon of St. Paul’s.¹

A feature of this Register, as we noted above, is its collection of
documents relating to Pope Celestine V (Peter of Murrone). Con-
sidering that the Papal Regesta pass over the few months of his
Pontificate in absolute silence, this is the more remarkable. After
the long interregnum of more than two years which preceded his
election, the aged Pope laboured with feverish haste to collect the
sums contributed in the various countries of Europe towards the
proposed Crusade.

The fall of Acre in 1291, the last Christian stronghold in
Palestine, left Christendom the almost hopeless task of beginning
the Holy wars all over again. Edward himself, though he had
professed his willingness to assume the Cross for the second time,
had probably never intended to go in person, but the collection of
money for the ostensible purposes of the expedition, which might
prove useful in other directions, was readily sanctioned by him.
The Register contains an interesting letter from the ‘Soldan’,
probably Khalil himself, addressed to a Christian King, which
I have not noticed as alluded to elsewhere.

‘The tenor of a letter of the Soldan translated into Latin,
adressed to a certain Christian King and afterwards to the Roman
Court, is as follows: We the Soldan Malec, the great lord, wise,
upright, strong, powerful, careful, good to the world and to the
Faith, Soldan of the Saracens, the perfect, heirs of salvation, visitor
of right, doing justice to the oppressed against their oppressors,
constructor of dominion, Soldan of the Arabs, conqueror of Turks
and Persians, crusher of lands and provinces, conqueror of the
armies of Franks, Armenians, and Tartars, king and ruler in
gemino et geminis Maris,² Lord of the two adorations, namely of
the East and of the South, Servant of the two great houses of
Mecca and Jerusalem; Lord of Kings and Soldans, a share of the
Admiral (participatio Admiralit) of the faithful, son of the
Soldan Malec, Monsoriensis fidei talaon Salachii,² in the name
of the God of Mercy, to the noble and honourable, the wise Lion
Haicon of the stock of Christ, Glory of the nation of the Cross,
light of those who follow Jesus, friend of kings and soldans may
God make thee, Who provides for the future in the past and present

¹ Fo. 69v, p. 280. ² Query the translation of these terms.

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by example, and may He unite thee with the obedient secretly and manifestly, Who has received in His own person with patience tribulation rising up over His nation, from which He could not find a way of resistance. We make known to you that we have conquered the city of Acre which was the seat of the Faith of the Cross. We blockaded it in so few days that the soldiers with all their power were unable to defend it, nor to resist the multitude of the besieging army, and when they could not hold out on account of the multitude of the slain, however distinguished they were and praised as Knights, in one short hour of the day all were put in irons (ferrati) and fettered by us: all the Knights of the Hospital our brandishing sword consumed. The Templars betrayed the city of Acre and their brethren hesitating to lose the land, but neither so did they escape the events of ruin. The Hospital of the Germans being wholly consumed, we levelled to the ground all the churches, those being slain on the altars who were leading the people to obey them, the Patriarch being freed from final punishment. You would not credit the quantity of gold pieces which came into the hands of (our) men. So great was the multitude of ladies that one was sold for a dragma. The city was turned into ploughed land and desert. The conquest of this city is notorious, and from the evidence of our present letter you may know that the bodies of the dead are as many as the crossbowmen (balistariis coequantur). We put fire under the bodies and they are burnt to ashes. Out of the implements (armamentis) we had fetters made for the feet of those who remained alive with us. Counts and barons, who were wont to wear badges on their heads, with their feet and hands bound are confined in our prisons. And thou, O King, if thou shalt chastise thyself by the issue of this matter, which through us has fallen suddenly and mightily upon the city of Acre, thou shalt be safe. But if thou refuse, over thee shall be said what is said over them: thou shalt perish and thy land, as they have perished, by our sword. But if thou knowest the issue of what has happened it will be for thy advantage, and thou mayest come personally with thy gifts and the tribute of two years to the altitude of our gates—(the Sublime Porte)—as a man who wishes the safety of his own person and of his land, and who may be willing to escape the force of the power of so great a king, and you will be able to say that after the desolation of Acre so great a conqueror as we are is not left. And so think about yourself and work hard quickly before you fall into our mousetrap.

1 The siege lasted 33 days (Gibbon).
2 Gibbon says that the Templars resisted three days after the storming of the city, but the Grand Master was pierced with an arrow, and of the 500 knights only ten were left alive.
3 'Dragma' does occur in late Latin (Ducange) in the proper sense of a handful (Lat. manubius), especially as many stalks of corn as a reaper can grasp in his left hand, but 'drachma' may be intended, an Attic coin worth 6 obols = ½ as (Liddell and Scott).
4 Fos. 122a and b. Any further light on the obscure terms of this letter would be welcome.
Introduction

Gibbon (Decline and Fall, vii. 276, ed. 1862) devotes less than a page and a half to the causes which led to the attack of Sultan Khalil on Acre and to the absolute destruction of that stronghold. The account given by our 'Soldan' is on the whole corroborated by Gibbon's authorities, and the completeness of the overthrow does not seem exaggerated. The prince addressed here may have been Hako V, who became king of Norway in 1299. He was uncle to the 'Maid of Norway', heiress to the Crown of Scotland. There is a spice of humour about the Sultan's communication, but this would hardly have been appreciated by Pope Nicholas IV, whose letter addressed three months after the fall of Acre to Archbishop Peckham and copied into our Register is doleful enough. 'Exceedingly hard and terribly bitter are the trials of the Holy Land.' This document, which aimed at the calling of Provincial Councils to take steps for the recovery of the Holy Land, is well known and need not detain us.\(^1\) Celestine V, as we said above, is well represented in the Register. There are letters addressed jointly to the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln as collectors of the Tenth for the support of the Holy Land, dated October 25, November 5, November 19, November 25, and to the Bishop of Durham November 25, 1294, giving lists of merchant-bankers who could be trusted to receive and transmit such sums as were already in hand, but there is also a letter on October 10 to the King, which breathes the deepest anxiety for the restoration of peace between the kingdoms of France and England.\(^2\) This is too long for a full translation. The Pope begins by assuring the King of his deep solicitude for the welfare of the countries of Christendom. England has a very high place among these. 'Thy progenitors, most Christian princes, towards God and the Roman Church, shining with clearer devotion, imbued with the prudence of perfect circumspection, avoiding scandals, cultivated peace on all sides.' Here he dwells at some length on the blessings of peace:

'Assuredly bitter rumours have lately come to the hearing of us and of our brethren, and have tortured our and their hearts with grief, relating that between thee and our very dear son in Christ, Philip, the illustrious king of the Franks, matter of dissension had arisen, on account of which here and there, alas! warlike muniments were being prepared: would that they may not bring with them losses of bodies and souls, nor perils irreparable to both kingdoms, and by consequence to the Holy Land! We may therefore, among the constant cares and immense anxieties which rest on us from the

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\(^1\) Fos. 121a and b.  
\(^2\) Fo. 130b.
ministry of Apostolic service, preserve each of the Catholic princes of the world and all the faithful of Christ willingly to live in peace and unity. But concerning the healthy estate of you and of the said king, and of your own and his kingdoms, do we think more willingly and the more anxiously and deeply because yourself and the same king and the said kingdoms Mother Church follows with more sincere charity, and reposes and is more fully delighted in yourself and in his greater security. Hence inquiring the ways and means by which, with God's permission, this discord has arisen between you and the said king, and those by which we may be able to apply a healthy remedy and to meet future perils, we propose quickly to dispatch there some of our brethren, and others whom the nature of the case suggests, for restoring concord on both sides. Would that it were possible for us to exhibit our presence there, that, putting aside other business, we might give plain proof of our earnest desires in this regard, but the length of the journey and our advanced age do not suffer this.'

The chief points which the Pope urges in the conclusion of his letter are these: that Holy Church having in the past shown special favour to his own and his progenitors' good services, Edward should try to bear patiently for her sake present troubles, and to avoid actions which must rend her heart. He should weigh wisely also what a detestable thing it would be before God and men, if between princes so nearly related in blood and vicinity, hatred and the sad results of dissensions should be manifested. He begs him to cast aside from his mind 'minute fluctuations' as an athlete of Christ, a supporter of orthodox religion, a strenuous wrestler of the Church, a renowned lover of peace, a noteworthy guardian of peace... So therefore incline your devout ears to our words, and acquiesce in the prayers of the Apostolic See, that you may not offend God, nay rather that you may please Him by filial devotion, and may henceforth win more fully His own blessing and favour and that of the Apostolic See.' He sends as the bearer of his letter Bertrand called Delgot, Canon of Lyons, who will give him further information of his intentions. Dated at Aquila.2

One cannot deny to this letter, whether penned by Celestine himself, or more probably under his instructions by an official of the Curia, the merit of earnestness and sincerity, which one looks for in vain in those of his supplanter and successor, Boniface VIII.

There are two writs from Philip the Fair to the Seneschal

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1 The question of his expenses as nuncio is dealt with on Fo. 223b. He became afterwards Abp. of Bordeaux and Pope (Clement V).
2 Fo. 130b.
of Gascony, written as feudal overlord. The first unfortunately is imperfect at the beginning, the previous leaf being lost. The date is about 1286. The first complete sentence begins thus:

'Moreover, in the case of persons not of noble birth who have acquired feudal property and hold it by homage and competent service, we order our justiciars not to molest such persons who are not nobles but to allow them to keep peacefully property so acquired. But if persons, not noble, have acquired property in our lands, fiefs or 'retrofeuds' (arrierefiefs)¹ outside the lands of our aforesaid Barons, and so it happens that between us and the person who has alienated the property, there are no more intermediary lords, we order that if they hold to a less competent service, or if in other ways the condition of the fief appears to have become worse, such possessores should be compelled to place their feudal property out of hand, unless they prefer to offer us the value of the fruits of two years for property so acquired: and if the feudal property has been made censual (i.e. liable to taxation) there should be offered us the value of the fruits of four years. But we make this ordinance for such cases as have occurred in past times, being unwilling that this provision should be extended to cases which may happen in the future. Nay, in those cases which may emerge anew, advice must be taken for a new remedy. Being unwilling moreover that the same ordinance should be stretched to alienation of properties concerning which without doubt it may be known clearly that they are so ruinous and grievous to the owners, that deservedly they ought by no means to be tolerated.'²

The next writ is as follows:

'Philip, by the grace of God King of the French, to the Seneschal of Gascony, health. We wish you to know that the feudal properties of nobles which have been acquired for thirty years past from Churches or persons not noble, without the assent of the lords from whose fiefs or retrofiefs the aforesaid properties were withdrawn, can lawfully be taken into the hands of the lords who have not consented, and who dare to have their force lessened (qui audent viribus suis detrahi) from such alienation, and the lords can keep them in hand, until those who have so acquired them have transferred them to such persons as can perform their services to the lords, so that the lords shall not suffer any loss in their rights. Given at Beaumont-sur-Oise, the Wednesday before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.'³

The point of these regulations seems to be to permit, under restrictions, the alienation of feudal lands, and at the same time to safeguard the rights of the king, of the nobles, and of all feudal

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¹ A fief held by an intermediate person from a superior lord (Ducange).
² Fo. 118a.
³ Ib.
lords to the continuance of the services under which grants of land were originally made. King Edward spent most of the year 1286 in Gascony. There was no serious friction up to the time of his return to England on August 12, 1289, between him and his cousin Philip the Fair, but troubles began soon after, though these have not left their mark in this Register. A copy, however, of the well-known citation sent by Philip to Edward in October 1293 is found on Fo. 123b. This required the King of England to appear at Paris on the 20th day of the coming Christmastide, to answer to a long list of charges specified of his subjects' misconduct at Bayonne, Bordeaux, and elsewhere by sea and land. Edward, though he saw that Philip had just grounds of complaint, did not appear in obedience to this citation, but shortly after he wrote to the Bishop asking for his own prayers and those of the faithful, as he was then intending to go to France to discuss the questions at issue,

`firmly believing and hoping that a happier result will be granted to our prayers if we are helped by the intercessions of the devout. We require and ask your Paternity affectionately, that you will pour out simply devout prayers to God, and that you will direct your dependants to do the same, that in prosecuting, treating of, and arranging this business, God and the Lord may so rule and direct our acts, that, by the operation of the only begotten Son of God, Jesus Christ, our labour on this behalf may be so fruitful that it may result to the praise of His name, the quiet and prosperous state and the honour of our kingdom, also to the advantage and profit of all Christianity. Witness myself at St. Albans.`

About the same time, namely January 1, 1294, he wrote a letter in these terms: `Edward [etc.], King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Guienne, to all those who shall see and hear these present letters, greeting. As Edmund our very dear brother has informed us that complaints have come that our Seneschal and other of our people of Gascony have committed many acts of disobedience and many trespasses against our dear lord and cousin the King of France and his ministers, which thing displeases us much, we will and desire that these things be set right and amended to his honour. To do and complete this matter we give and convey to our brother aforesaid full power by these present letters. And thereon we bid and command our Seneschal, our ministers, and our other people of the said Duchy, that in these said matters they be obedient to our aforesaid brother even as to ourselves, and to his commandment, as though to our own. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be sealed with our seal. Given at Canterbury [etc.].` This letter is published together

Introduction

with his own giving effect to it, by Edmund, 'son of King Henry of England. Dated at Paris on the morrow of Candlemas 1294.' The whole is in French.¹

It is clear that at this time Edward was anxious to settle matters in dispute between himself and his cousin without an appeal to arms. It was not his fault but Philip's that war became inevitable.

Several documents in the Register, some of them incidentally mentioned above, relate to the preliminaries of the war with France. The writ which summoned the Bishop to Parliament, dated September 30, 1295, is given in full:

'Certainly you know well enough and it is now, as we believe, published abroad through all the regions of the world, how the King of France has tricked us fraudulently and craftily out of our land of Gascony, by wickedly detaining it from us. But now not content with the aforesaid fraud and wickedness, a very large fleet and a copious multitude of warriors being assembled for the conquest of our kingdom, with whom he has already invaded as our enemy our kingdom and the inhabitants of that kingdom, he is proposing, if his power correspond with the detestable design of his iniquitous proposal, which may God avert, utterly to destroy the English language from the earth. Because therefore darts seen beforehand do less injury, and your affairs are specially at stake in this concern, as those of others jointly in the same kingdom, we command you, in the faith and love by which you are bound to us, strictly enjoining you that on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Martin in winter next ensuing you be personally present at Westminster ². . . .' [Final clauses on the Clergy to be summoned to Parliament].

This is probably one of the earliest occasions of the mention by an English king of the national language, as a possession to the nation of any value, something to be proud of, the loss of which would cause deep regret, and stir the people's indignation. It was not till half a century later that Chaucer began to write his poems, and Lydgate was later still. There is not an English sentence in the whole of this Register, but it was making its way as speech-lore, and its day would soon come in vernacular literature.

In the next process Hugh de Chigewell, Sheriff of Hants, quotes the King's writ directing him to summon for the County four knights, and from each City two citizens, and from each Borough two burgesses to attend this Parliament, with powers of deliberation and action. This is dated October 3.³ The next

¹ Fos. 125a and b. ² Fo. 132a. ³ Fos. 132a and b.
writ, which directs the removal of aliens from parts near the sea, has been noticed above. It is followed by one to the Sheriff of Hants giving the names of the collectors of wool from the merchants on the King's behalf. Then comes one on the victualling of ships for the expedition to France—this last in French. The next requires Adam Gourdon in conjunction with J. de Berewyk and three others to raise in the counties of Hants, Dorset, and Wilts., a force of 3,000 men, archers and crossbowmen, who are to be sent to Winchester by November 5.1

On October 12 the King, writing to Pontissara, thanks him dearly for the great diligence and the trouble he had already taken in guarding the sea-coast, and now wishes him, in association with Adam Gourdon and Richard D'aston2, who was guardian of the Island, to take special pains for the protection of the Isle of Wight. On October 17 the Bishop writes to the latter from Fareham on this subject, suggesting a meeting at Portsmouth, if he found it safe to leave his charge.3

Nothing came of Philip's threatened invasion of England. On the whole, notwithstanding Edward's strength in foreign mercenaries, he had rather the best of the contest in France, but neither he nor Edward had sufficient resources to continue the war long, and, though both had just causes of complaint for Pope Boniface VIII's previous interference in their respective kingdoms, they were glad to accept his offices, as Benedetto Gaetani rather than as Pope, to arbitrate in the contentions between them that had caused the war. Nothing could have pleased Boniface better, and though he began the arbitration as an Italian noble he conducted and ended it as the supreme Pontiff. At this point our Bishop comes in, and the documents on the subject supplied by the Register4 are the more interesting because they fill a gap in the series printed by Rymer.5 Pontissara, selected for so important a charge, no doubt, from his long residence in Italy, his judicial training, and his close personal acquaintance with the Pope, was put at the head of the commission entrusted by King Edward to arrange the terms of peace, and a copy of the Pope's instructions to his nuncio on his own conduct during the deliberations would very naturally have been submitted to him. Whether he was intended to transfer it to the pages of his Register is another matter. At any rate

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1 Fo. 133a.  
2 He was Sheriff of Hants in 1294. Fo. 125b.  
3 Fo. 133b.  
4 Fos. 20b, 21a, pp. 88-90.  
5 Foedera, ii, pp. 837-44.
he did so, and the substance of these instructions, with others that followed, may be given here:

'Boniface, etc., to the venerable brother Raynaldus, Bishop of Vicenza, greeting and Apostolical benediction. Lately about the restoration of peace and concord, and about those things which pertain to peace, and about all and singular suits and questions, controversies, losses, injuries, feuds and offences, rights and actions, real, personal and mixed, and other discords which were and might be between our very dear sons in Christ, the illustrious kings, Philip of the Franks on the one part and Edward of England on the other, a compromise was made on us under a certain form. And we, as well by virtue of the compromises made on us as by Apostolic authority, made a certain pronouncement, and also dispensations for marriages and some other things. But since among the rest a truce was lately arranged between the said parties, and we have thought good to dispatch thee for this business to the parts beyond the mountains, we command thy Fraternity by Apostolic writings, that the said truce, whether voluntarily or otherwise arranged or even known to be prorogued, you cause to be inviolably observed by the parties, and, if you find upon this truce or against it any innovation rashly made or accepted, restore that to its due state, and take care that it be restored, corrected, and amended. Crush any who contradict or rebel by our authority through ecclesiastical censure, admitting no appeal, notwithstanding if to any of whatever eminence, condition, and estate, even if they are conspicuous in royal or other dignity, indulgence has been given by the Apostolic See, exempting them from interdict or excommunication or suspension, by letters Apostolic, not making full and express and word to word mention of an indulgence of this kind. Given at the Lateran, April 28, in the 5th year of our Pontificate.'

A supplementary note bears the same date:

'Being aware that this business will be prospered more fully and conveniently according to our desire, the more fully you are strengthened by our authority, we commit and entrust to your Fraternity, in whom we repose full trust in the Lord, by the authority of these presents that, if any point of doubt or contradiction should by chance arise about the business itself which might be removed or supplied, you should thoughtfully follow this up and do it, provided it has the goodwill of both parties. Frequently inform us what you have done, and what announcements you think should be made for the good of both parties and for the happy conclusion of the aforesaid business.'

The following letter from Boniface to the nuncio concerns the temporary assignment into the Pope's hands of all lands and

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1 Fo. 20b, pp. 88, 89.
2 Fo. 20b, p. 89.
property that had passed from either combatant to the other during the war.

'Boniface, etc., to the venerable brother Raynaldus, Bishop of Vicenza, etc. Lately between our dearest sons in Christ, Philip King of the Franks on one side and Edward King of England on the other . . . we thought it right to arbitrate among other things that all lands, vassals and goods, as well those which the King of France was holding of the property which the King of England had held before the present war, as those which the King of England was holding in the kingdom of France, should in good faith and without any fraud be placed and assigned absolutely and freely in our hands and power, to be held by us as in the name of the King of France, those things which happened to be assigned on his side, and in the name of the King of England those things which were on his. We are writing also to the same kings in other letters of ours, that in our name, according to the plan of the aforesaid arbitration, they assign or cause to be freely assigned the lands, vassals, and goods aforesaid to thee in whose diligence, purity, and circumspection we have confidence and whom we have thought good to send confidentially to those parts on these and other points contingent to this business, to be held, guarded and kept by thee till we give other instructions. Wherefore by the tenor of these presents we commit to thy Fraternity and direct that thou seek and receive the lands, vassals, and all goods aforesaid by thyself or another or others in our name from the Kings mentioned or from those by whom they shall entrust or cause to be assigned these properties to thee, and that thou hold, guard, and keep them, until some other injunction is given thee thereon by us. Given at the Lateran, April 25, in the fifth year of our Pontificate.'

Next follows a letter to the same effect, dated April 24 to King Philip, and a duplicate of this, *mutatis mutandis*, to Edward was written next in the Register, but for whatever cause it has been carefully erased. This matters the less because Rymer prints it.

One of the most dramatic acts of Boniface's extraordinary Pontificate was his deposition of the two Cardinals, Peter and James Colonna. The Bull of May 10, 1297, which was launched against uncle and nephew and included in its condemnation the rest of their family, is transcribed here at length. It is a characteristic document, beginning with appeals to Holy Scripture, and ending with arguments against the showing of mercy to the descendants of those who for their own demerits and pride manifestly deserved none. The Cardinals did not accept this sentence of deposition, but retorted with charges against the Pope which at least equalled

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1 Fos. 20b, 21a, pp. 89, 90.  
2 *Foedera*, ii. 835.  
3 Fos. 150b-151b.
in virulence his own against them. He proclaimed what was practically a crusade against them, in which their implacable enemies the Orsini took a leading part. They lost one fortress after another. Palestrina, which was thought impregnable, finally surrendered, and was razed by the triumphant Pope to the ground. The Colonnas were driven into exile, and some members of the family were welcomed at the Court of France, from which Sciarra Colonna with William de Nogaret's help took a terrible revenge for the wrongs of his family by capturing Boniface in his own palace at Anagni, and inflicting on him such humiliation as was a main cause of the aged Pope's death on October 11, 1303. We leave the perusal of the Bull in its original Latin to those who have the leisure and inclination to follow the intellectual workings of the mastermind which produced it.

Boniface was determined to be the supreme power in Italy, but the Pope, as Christ's Vicar, must not only be supreme over the College of Cardinals: he must regulate the actions of the Emperor and of the kings of Christendom, and with him must rest the decision when and how to pull down and destroy as well as to plant and build.

The next document—Boniface's Bull against Frederic, brother of James, King of Aragon—takes us back to the second year of his Pontificate. To make the circumstances intelligible, it will be necessary to give a brief outline of the recent history of Aragon and Sicily. Peter, King of Aragon, had married Constantia, daughter of Manfred, King of Sicily, who had been defeated by Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis, in the battle of Benevento, 1266. Charles ascended the throne of Naples and Sicily in consequence of his victory. In 1268 he defeated and executed Conradin, who claimed Naples as son and heir of Conrad IV. But Charles's tyranny and extortion provoked an insurrection in Sicily, and the French in the island almost to a man were massacred on Easter Monday, 1282. John de Procida had been the leading spirit in this revolution. Peter of Aragon, though not without some scruples, was ready to support it with his fleet, which meanwhile he kept employed on the African coast. After the massacre, Charles of Anjou laid siege to Messina, and while he was so occupied Peter arrived at Palermo where he was joyfully received and crowned as king. Letters of defiance were exchanged between Charles and Peter, who, when shortly after Charles had raised the siege of

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1 For a summary account of Boniface's dealings with the Colonnas see Milman, vii. 23-31, 149-154.
Messina and retired to Calabria, agreed mutually to fight a duel at Bordeaux over which the King of England should be invited to preside. The Articles are given in full by Rymer.1 But Edward absolutely declined to have anything to do with the matter, and the duel did not take place, though each candidate went to Bordeaux. Just before this time Martin IV, who was much under the influence of Charles of Anjou, had succeeded Nicholas III, and it is Martin apparently who writes the following letter of remonstrance to Charles, a copy of which is given by Pontissara.

‘To the illustrious King of Sicily.’ After a moral preamble, which through some faults of the copyist is very obscure, the Pope continues:

'We have heard that without our knowledge, and at least with the suspicion that we should be thought unwilling, you have rashly consented to meet Peter, King of Aragon, in private encounter with a hundred soldiers on each side, and to fight with one another, and that you confirm with mutual consent your resolve by an oath to the penalty of the defeated party, with the addition that whichever of you shall happen to succumb in the contest, if he escape with his life, he shall from that time style himself neither king nor lord of any land, but for the whole time of his life shall remain in solitude in a fixed and remote place assigned to him. Do you know that you hold the kingdom of Sicily from the Roman Church, and that you are bound to us and to it in many respects under the bond of an oath corporally tendered, many times repeated? From this fact you ought to have sufficiently noticed that the affair against the King of Aragon . . . is no less ours than yours. See then what great presumption! What will this violence give you? What reason persuades you that by yourself and a hundred soldiers for the defence of your own kingdom you can put a limit to the power of the Church and the immense strength of the Son of the living God, Who, saying to His disciples whom He laid as the principal foundations of the Church itself, “I am with you always even to the end of the world”, left the same power to His Church, always ready for her help? He continues to argue that these acts are to be ascribed not to Charles’ wonted wisdom but rather to imprudence. The King of Aragon is no match for him in strength. He is thought to be taking this course against the justice of God like a desperate man, yet Charles is voluntarily placing himself on the same level with him, and risking all on the hazard of a brief and equal contest. “O Son, if but the opportunity of your presence could be granted! if an hour could be given for mutual conversation! how much more fully could the tongue express your rashness in these matters, than writing, how much more bitterly could it reprove, how much more profoundly could it chide, how much more

1 Facsim., ii. 226 sqq.
clearly could it show the innate reasons for such chiding—the living speech than the written! But because in these things it is not sufficient that chiding should sound with paternal affection, unless something should follow in the way of correction, we are eager for a remedy in the school of correction. For this we are yearning with full longing; and so declaring your promise absolutely unlawful, and your oath taken above rash, and lacking force, and with regard to their observance absolving you fully, although they have had actual effect ... and, notwithstanding, under the debt of the distraint of the oath taken to us and the Church inhibiting you, we order you to abstain and entirely desist from the prosecution of these things. For we from henceforth, against those who have advised you to take this course or have in any way assisted you by counsel, help or favour or in any other way, pronounce sentence of excommunication, and yourself, unless you obey our aforesaid mandates and warnings, we will to incur the same sentence ipso facto.1

Two short letters follow in the Register, written clearly after the coronation of Peter at Palermo, but without specified date:

'To the magnificent Prince K.2 illustrious King of Jerusalem P. by the grace of God King of Aragon and Sicily. When we were come to the parts of the barbarians to attack the Saracens we sent our messengers to the Roman Church with certain petitions of ours none of which we could obtain, and afterwards we came into Sicily, hearing the Sicilians complaining that you oppress them, and are making a hostile attack on them, whence they implore our help. And because we are unwilling to fail them, nor can we do so on account of our wife and sons to whom the kingdom of Sicily is known rightly to belong, we ask you to desist from such injuries and wrongs and to give credit to the bearers of these presents in such things as they tell you from us.3

This may perhaps allude to Charles’ siege of Messina, which he carried on for some time, but was compelled to abandon. Here is his reply, rather in the strain of Homeric warriors:

'K. son of the King of France, of the Duchy of Apulia, the Principality of Capua, Count of Anjou and Focaria (Forcalquier), King of Jerusalem and Sicily, by the grace of God senator of the genial City to P. in name only King of Sicily. If you wish to retain your newly acquired title, out of the cave which you are now inhabiting you ought to lose your head. If you are bold enough to make trial of your young men, you will find what strength can be found in our soldiers, who, although they have thought well very eagerly to wait for you a long time, and if the delay of your

1 Fos. 100b, 101a.  
2 Karolus, Charles.  
3 Fos. 101a and b.
forces, which God forbid, do not hinder you from making an experiment, will with the help of the Lord quickly visit the place where you are lurking.'

For all his brave words Charles did not recover Sicily. He died in 1285, aged 65. Pope Boniface, however, schemed to set over it Charles of Valois who had succeeded to his father's kingdom of Naples. The Sicilians were most unwilling to be placed again under the rule of a Prince of French descent, to exchange an Aragonese ruler for an Angevine. After the death of Peter the throne of Sicily had passed down the line of his sons in succession, Peter, Alfonso, James, and lastly Frederic, who proved more active and ambitious than his brothers.

Here a paragraph from Milman will explain the rather complicated situation and introduce the Bull which Pontissara has preserved:

'During the reign of the more peaceful James a treaty had been agreed to. Two marriages, to which Pope Celestine removed the canonical impediments, ratified the peace. James of Aragon was espoused to Blanche, the daughter of Charles; Robert, son of Charles, to Iolante, the sister of James. Throughout this whole transaction the Pope (now Boniface) assumed, and it should seem without protest, the power to grant the kingdoms of Aragon and Valencia. In the surrender of those kingdoms by Charles of Valois, he insisted on the full recognition that he had held them by grant of the Pope. They were regranted to James of Aragon, who on this tenure did not scruple to accept, as the successor of his brother Alfonso, the hereditary dominions of his house. All who presumed to impede or to disturb this peace were solemnly excommunicated at Anagni, June 24, 1295.'

The Bull runs as follows:

'Boniface [etc.]. Lately, divine clemency favouring, a treaty of peace for concord between our very dear son in Christ, Charles illustrious King of Sicily, and the noble men, James and Frederic sons of the late Peter formerly King of Aragon with the goodwill of our very dear son in Christ, Philip illustrious King of the French, not without many vigils and anxieties of ours having been arranged, confirmed by marriages to be contracted, provisions, and other things, fortified by the addition of oaths, and by us published solemnly, it has come to our hearing that some persons, grudging peace, disturbers of Christendom, of quiet, of the support of the

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1 Fo. 101b.
2 See Gibbon, Decline and Fall, v. 376-80. Hallam, Middle Ages, i. 281-6 (ed. 1818).
3 Latin Christianity, vii. 17.
Introduction

Holy Land, and of the public good, are plotting against the peace and concord aforesaid, as though limbs and angels of Satan making bad suggestions, striving to darken so great a good by false stories. But we, wishing to meet the unfair contrivances of such men, on the feast of the Nativity of Blessed John Baptist last past in the Cathedral Church at Anagni during the solemnization of Mass, thought good to publish the above-mentioned peace and concord a second time, proclaiming the sentence of excommunication against all and singular of whatever pre-eminence, dignity, or estate, who knowingly or fraudulently, by word or deed should hinder this peace and concord. Declaring this sentence openly against every soul of living and mortal man, shining with whatever ecclesiastical or secular, royal or other dignity, who tries to hinder this sentence of ours, notwithstanding any privileges or indulgences granted in any way to persons or to a state by word or letters by which any one may defend himself against this our sentence... And because it is believed that the establishment of peace and concord will be profitable to the Catholic faith by enlarging the quiet of Christendom, to the support of the Holy Land, and to the health of the said souls, to all persons truly penitent and confessed who for this establishment pour out to God devout prayers, on each occasion of their doing this, we mercifully relax a hundred days of penance enjoined on them. Further we add to the premisses that no one, unless at the point of death, may be absolved from this sentence of excommunication without the special licence of the Apostolic See. Given on June 27.1

The following articles seem to be a copy of a communication sent by Pope Boniface to Philip of France, in explanation and vindication of some claims of Papal prerogative to which the latter had taken exception. The probable date from its place in the Register and its reference to the summonses, requiring the Prelates to appear at Rome on November 1, 1303,2 may be late in 1302. They may have been supplied in this form to the Bishop of Winchester for his information.

Written below are the articles concerning which our faithful and beloved John, of the title of SS. Marcellinus and Peter, Priest-Cardinal, is sent:

1 On the revocation of the constitution, prohibition, precept, and impediment of each of the articles supplied directly or indirectly by the magnificent Prince Philip illustrious King of France and by his seneschals, bailiffs, officials, and friends to those coming to the Roman Court or returning from the same, especially to our venerable brethren the Archbishops and Bishops and to our beloved sons the Elect, Abbots and Chapters of Cathedral Churches,

1 Fos. 133a and b.
2 See Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 111, 112.
Introduction

and Masters in Theology and in Canon and Civil Law, and to other ecclesiastical persons of the said kingdom summoned by us that on the first of November last past they should present themselves to our sight, and on the removal of a certain seizure made by him or on his mandate, or through any one of the aforesaid, and the payment of plenary satisfaction, certain penalties, mulcts, threats, or processes made by the King himself or by his authority notwithstanding.

'Also to denounced to the same that in the conferring of certain vacant ecclesiastical benefices in the Curia or outside the Curia the Roman Pontiff has the supreme and superior power, and that no right can be acquired by the collation of any layman in them or in any of them without the authority or consent, tacit or expressed, of the Apostolic See.

'Also to denounced and declare to the same that the Roman Pontiff has power freely to send legates de latere and non de latere to any empires, kingdoms, or places without the petition or consent of any one, use or custom to the contrary by no means withstanding.

'Also that the administration of ecclesiastical goods and revenues is known to belong not to any laymen but to ecclesiastical persons, and that the supreme power of their administration and dispensation belongs to the Apostolic See, and that the See itself can dispose of them without asking the assent of anyone, and can ask and exact now the hundredth, now the tenth, or any quota, as it may seem expedient.

'Also that for the King himself or other princes or laymen whomsoever it is not lawful to seize or take possession of ecclesiastical rights or goods in cases not allowed from a dependent (ab homine) \(^1\) or by right, or to draw prelates or other ecclesiastical persons on personal actions, rights, or immovable goods which are not held from them in fee to their court of judgement and to hamper them, or to cause inquests to be made and to keep on such inquests in any way. In what way also the spiritual sword of prelates is hindered, so that they cannot use it freely, and specially in Monasteries or places of which the King himself or his predecessors have received the right of ward.

'Also the ward and custody of Cathedral Churches which they call regalia \(^2\) be not abused, and that in the time of a vacancy hands be not stretched out to cut down woods which should not be felled, nor to clear or destroy vineyards and to do other unlawful things injurious to the Churches. And that dwellings, houses, and manors

\(^1\) Hommes generatim posterioribus saeculis dicti, quibus alterius dominio quavis ratione subjecti, seu essent ii servilis conditionis, seu ingenuae; sed obsequii et servitii nexu superioribus dominis, atque adeo suis Principibus ratione debitarum fidelitatis subditi. Ducange, Gloss. s. v. 'Homo'.

\(^2\) Regalia vocant nostri praedia quae ad Ecclesias pertinent, iis a Regibus olim concessa... Per mortem Episcopi Regalia aperta dicuntur, ut contra clauso, cum ea Episcopo successori redduntur. Ducange, Gloss. s. v. 'Regalia'.
should not be wasted but be kept in a proper state. And that collections (massarie) of sheep and other animals should be kept in proper condition, and that after deducting fit, necessary, and moderate expenses for the custody or ward and a share of the profits, the residue should be kept to be handed over faithfully to future prelates. And that anyone who acts otherwise shall be bound to render account not only before a competent judge, but also in the tremendous Judgement. 1

A full report of the confirmation by Pope Boniface VIII of Albert, King of the Romans as successor to Adolphus of Nassau, supplied apparently by a Papal Notary, begins on Fo. 141a of the Register. Albert, having killed the last Emperor in battle at Gölheim in the Rhine Palatinate, had been at first absolutely repudiated by the Pope, who had especially resented his assumption of the title 'King of the Romans' without reference to himself. 2 The joint offences of slaying his sovereign and assuming this title had placed Albert under the ban of Papal excommunication. Philip of France had tried to aggravate his hostility to the Pope by proposing a matrimonial alliance with Albert. His sister Blanche was solemnly espoused to Rodolph, son of Albert, at a great meeting of the kings near Toul. This step of course cancelled the hopes which Boniface had held out without power of performance that he would place Charles of Valois on the Imperial throne. This happened in 1300, the great Jubilee year. 3

The rupture between Philip the Fair and the Pope had become serious before the end of 1301. The details can be seen in Milman and other historians. It is enough to notice here that Philip's final appeal to a General Council which should arrest the Pope in his intolerable and autocratic claims, which had echoes of approval elsewhere, decided the Pope on a reconciliation with Albert, this having been made the easier by the insurrection against France in Flanders of July 1302, and the humiliating defeat which fell on Philip's army there. The scene which is described in the Register took place on April 30, 1303, at the Lateran. Albert was not there in person, but he had sent proctors of sufficient distinction

1 Fo. 140b.
2 It was customary at this time for the Emperor in his lifetime to nominate his successor, but under Rudolph of Hapsburg the poverty of the Empire had become so deep that the Electors had refused to make his son King of the Romans, declaring that while Rudolph lived the public revenue which with difficulty supported one monarch could much less maintain two at the same time. Bryce, Holy Roman Empire, (ed. 1889), p. 215.
3 Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 103.
who were prepared to assent to the Pope's loftiest pretensions. The Pope himself opened the proceedings with an allocution on the theme, 'The time came that the sun shone, which afore was hid in the cloud.' (2 Maccabees i. 22).

"God made two great lights, the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night." These two lights God made literally, as it is said in Genesis, and none the less, spiritually understood. He made lights, namely the sun, that is, the ecclesiastical power, and the moon, that is, the temporal and imperial power, for universal rule. And as the moon has no light except what it receives from the sun, so neither has any earthly power, except what it has received from the ecclesiastical power. But although this is so commonly understood, we now take this sun for the Emperor who is to be, that is, the King of the Romans, who is to be promoted to be Emperor, who is the sun, as he is the Monarch who has to enlighten all, and to defend his special power, because he himself is given and sent for the praise of good men, and the punishment of evil-doers. For by days we understand the good, and by nights we understand the bad, sinners and those who walk in darkness, according to the saying, "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night declareth knowledge." But by days are understood ecclesiastical or worldly powers, according to the text, "Days shall be formed, and there is no one in them." I For as Christians are so called from Christ, even so from Christ and the Vicar of Christ successors of Peter are formed, and all the days, that is, the powers, descend. Because they cannot say, "I am of Paul, I of Apollos," but all are from Christ, and from us as though from the Vicar of Jesus Christ. Whence these things are known and recorded that the successor of Peter translated the power of Empire from the Greeks to the Germans, that is, twelve princes, four laymen, and three clerks have power to elect the King of the Romans, who is to be promoted as Emperor and Monarch of the kings and princes of the earth. Nor let this Gallican power arise, which does not recognize a superior, lying, because they rightly are and ought to be under the King of the Romans, and the Emperor, and I know not whence they have had or invented this, because it is clear that they have been subject to the Monarchs of the Roman Church and ought to be so. Nor had they this from the old law or the new, nor from any prophet nor Gospel (Evangelist) nor Apostle. And if anyone preach to you any other Gospel than we have preached, even an Angel from Heaven, let him be accursed, and we will that whoever preach another Gospel should

1 The Vulgate reading of Ps. cxxxix. 16, 'which day by day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them'.

2 There were seven electors of the Emperor (Bryce, H. R. E. 217 sqq.). I do not notice in this author any reference to the election of the 'King of the Romans'. From what he says on p. 435 it must have been a mere formality, unless the Emperor had failed (as in this case) to nominate his successor.
be accursed.  

We may see that he who has been elected as King of the Romans was formerly in the cloud of arrogance, for he was not devout to us and the Church as he should have been. But now he shows himself devout and ready to do all things that we and our brethren and the Church wish. Whence now is come and arrived the time to have pity on him, as the Gospel says elsewhere, And when the fullness of time is come, the time indeed when we may place him over nations and kingdoms, to pluck up and to pull down, to disperse and to scatter, to build and to plant. In the name of the Lord we thus establish him to-day—not the to-day of Eternity, of which it is said, "To-day have I begotten Thee." For as the Father gave to the Son power not in time but in Eternity, so Christ has given man and the Vicar of Christ power in time, that he may have the right of appointing the Emperor and of transferring the Empire. And here come in the Germans, because, as the Empire has been transferred from others to them, so the Vicar of Christ, the successor of Peter, has the power of transferring the Empire from the Germans to others, to anyone else, if he will, and this without any injury of jurisdiction, as the wise man says, "What is just follow up justly." And so if there arise a just and lawful reason, it may be justly transferred, and he would be acting justly if he deprived them. Yet this has ever been the patience of the Church, which has always preferred to deal with them kindly rather than rigorously, so as not to deprive them, though they might have been justly deprived, and though also there were many defects in this man's election. We, however, are willing to supply any defect, and more in kindness than in rigour we do supply such in the plenitude of our power, and so the election made of him we approve and ratify. And because, as it is said in Law that a ratification is retrospective, and is compared to a mandate, to-day we vivify and strengthen all acts, and what was unlawful we do not approve, nor ought we to approve, and this we do because we presume well of him for the future, because, as it is said in Thobias, "The son of a good father is good", and elsewhere, "A son is often wont to be like his father." But his father was Ralph, a faithful and devout Catholic, a man true and trusty to the Church. Whence it was commonly said in that whole land when anyone was deceived in a promise: "His word is not truthful like that of Lord Ralph the Count." But if he wished to do the opposite he would not have the power, because we have not wings nor hands bound, nor feet fettered, but that we may be well able to repress him or any earthly prince. For some princes are making their combinations, and we boldly say that if all the princes of the earth were combined against us and against the Church, provided we had truth and took our stand with truth, we do not value them a straw (festucam); but without doubt if we had not truth and justice we might well fear,
but otherwise we should confound everything, and the truth would confound them. And so to-day concerning him whom we are promoting to-day we say what Peter says in the Epistle of this time, "Servants, be subject to the King as supreme."1 For he is the King supreme over all kings, and no one is exempt from him. And in the same place, "Fear God", because He is to be feared and worshipped by all, and he has well added, "Honour the King", because likewise this is a king to be feared and honoured by all as supreme. Therefore let the King know that if he defends himself well, and recovers his rights and the rights of his kingdom and empire, we boldly say that we will defend his rights more than our own, and this against the King of France or against anyone else. And by us shall his sentence be confirmed, and any point on which he lays emphasis shall be duly marked by us.2

But he has sent to us his proctors who are here present with a plenary mandate of swearing on his soul, and of doing and exhibiting to us all things which should be done and exhibited by him. And our will is that they should so do as is customary.

Hereupon a certain clerk who was the King's Chancellor began his speech, taking as his theme, 'The Lord shall judge the ends of the earth' (1 Sam. ii. 10). He works out his address in a scholastic method. The work of nature is a work of intelligence. Art imitates nature. Causes are primary, secondary, and tertiary. The first cause is the authority of the efficient: 'The Lord shall judge the ends of the earth.' The second cause is the fitness of the recipient: 'He will give empire to his king.' The final cause is utility: 'He will exalt the horn of his anointed.' He goes on to apply these characteristics to the Pope, who is the Lord of all potentially, holding and bearing true power. . . . Quoting the passage, 'By me kings reign, and princes decree justice,' he continued: 'Therefore, O Pope, thou art king of kings and lord of lords, and framer of laws, according to the passage, "I am your lawgiver". . . . Therefore the Lord of all has commended the Pope for his supreme discretion or circumspection, for his learning, justice, magnificence, wonderfulness, miraculous power, terribleness, severity, and mercy.' After more in this strain, Albert's Chancellor took up the subject of Papal power, how this power was unlimited, and over all, having ability to give to all others, and to receive nothing from them, as the sun, and for others to receive power and brightness from him, as the moon, giving nothing to him. Afterwards, commenting on the text, 'He shall give empire to his king', he commended the King of Germany, saying that he was a Catholic, devout to the Church and to Churchmen, prompt and ready to carry out Apostolical mandates; also that he was sprung from a great

2 The original reads simply 'et nota flectetur'. Mr. Hamilton Thompson thinks that flectere may be possibly technical, or again that notam flectere may perhaps be a musical term for marking the stress upon a note. The former explanation is probable. On this subject see further in Appendix.
3 [Prov. viii. 15.]
Introduction

ancestry, and the son of a devout and Catholic father. How also he was bound up in blood and affinity with many great men and great families. . . . He said further that this king was not a king of Israel, inconstant and ungrateful, nor like the king of Egypt of whom one reads, 'The king of Egypt is like the staff of a reed to him who puts his trust in him. If a man lean on him he will pierce his hand.' He said also that he was just, pacific, and fortunate in war, and how he put himself forth as a defender and advocate of the Church, a peacemaker of the world, aiming to procure the tranquillity of the Church.

The narrator continues:

'After this they thanked our lord, because he restored and corrected the king, like a good father reconciled him, and the king approved and ratified what had been done concerning him and by him, and so thanking him they bent their knees and offered themselves as ready to swear, do, and exhibit all things which concerned their lord and the present business. And after they had been bidden by our lord to stand, he resumed with the words, "Confirm, O God, what Thou has wrought in us from Thy temple which is in Jerusalem" 2 and said it was clear to him and his brethren that these proctors had a plenary mandate for all that had been said, and how he trusted that the king would keep all the covenants and pacts and things written, and to be written as the son of a good and truthful father, and as we said and thou hast said, and he promised that he himself would defend and maintain him and the rights of the empire. So, he said, that we with him and he with us would confound the pride of the French. Whence, he said, we are unwilling to disclose in public what has hitherto been secret between us. It is true that there have been federations, pacts, and oaths, and certain penalties attached. These we dissolve and evacuate. Himself our king we absolve from the aforesaid in the plenitude of our power, and let him not postpone on that account to defend and recover the rights of his kingdom and empire.

'The four proctors then genuflected before the Book, and Matthew Rubeus 3 spoke and said that as Cardinal he exacted their oath for the keeping their pacts and on other things which were contained there. After they had sworn with bent knee, our lord began Te Deum laudamus; this ended, the Chaplains said the verse, "Behold, O God," and he himself said, "Let us pray. Grant, we beseech Thee, O Lord, that the course of this world," etc., and another prayer, "O God, from whom all good things do come," etc.

'Given at the Lateran, the last day of April, in the 9th year of the Pontificate of the most holy Father Lord Boniface VIII, Pope.' 4

1 [2 Kings xviii. 21.]
2 [Ps. lxvii. 29, 30.]
3 Matteo Rubeo Orsino (degli Orsini), Cardinal of Santa Maria in Portico. He died at Perugia, Sept. 4, 1305, and was buried in Santa Maria sopra Minerva at Rome, where his tomb remains.—A. H. T.
4 Fos. 141a-142b.
Next follows a copy of the Bull by which Boniface bestowed upon Albert those possessions of Philip which had formerly been held by the Emperors.

1 Boniface [etc.]. According to the word of the Prophet a precept has emanated from the Lord to the Bishop of the Apostolic See, saying, “Loose the bands of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens.” 1 The Pope, being by the Lord’s appointment set upon the watch-tower of the Apostolic See, intends, where he finds it expedient, to enforce the observance of this precept of the Lord. He therefore addresses the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other Prelates of the Church, and the ecclesiastical persons regular and secular of churches and monasteries, Chapters and Convents of Cistercians and all other Orders, also the Masters, Preceptors, and brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Templars, Teutonic and Calatravensian 2 Orders, also the Dukes, Marquesses, Counts and Barons and other nobles, moreover Rectors, Scalini 3, consuls, consular persons, and all officials, and others of any eminence, condition, or state, by whatever name they are known, and the people, communes, communities, and Universities of all lands and places through the Tarantaise, Besançon, Embrun, Aix-en-Provence, Arles, Vienne, and Lyons Cities, Dioceses, and Provinces, and through the whole of Burgundy, Lorraine, the County of Bar, the land of Dauphiné and the County of Provence and Forcalquier 4, and the principality of (?) Bar 5, and through the whole kingdom of Arles 6, rightly subject to the Roman Empire and

1 [Is. lviii. 6.]
2 The order of Calatrava had its first origin in a Spanish branch of the Knights Templars whom Alfonso VII of Castile placed in command of the Castle of Calatrava, the frontier fortress against the Moors of Andalusia, in 1147. The castle was abandoned by them in 1157, and in 1158 Sancho III offered it to any one who would defend it against the Moors. The task was undertaken by Raymond, the Cistercian Abbot of Fitero in Navarre, and another Cistercian monk, Diego Velasquez. They succeeded in holding the castle: on Raymond’s death his followers chose a military Master, Don Garcia de Redon, under whom the order of the Knights of Calatrava became established. Alexander III confirmed the order in 1164, and in 1189 it was formally attached to the Cistercian order of monks. From 1195 to 1210 they had to retire from Calatrava to Salvatierra. They regained Calatrava in 1210, and built a new Calatrava, 35 miles in advance of the old one, after the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, in 1212. This new Calatrava and the order were recognized by John XXII in 1317.—A. H. T. Particulars of the habit of this order with an engraving are given by Bonanni, Ordinum Equestriwm et Militarum Catalogus, no. xv.
3 An ancient name for Assessors of Judges, or of others who had judicial functions, Assistant Magistrates (Eschevins).
4 Forcalqueri. Charles acquired the county of Forcalquier as the heritage of his wife Beatrice, daughter of Raymond-Bétrenger IV, Count of Provence. His full titles were ‘Count of Anjou and Maine, lord of Provence and Forcalquier’.—A. H. T.
5 Burasice.
6 On this kingdom of Burgundy or Arles see Appendix A to Bryce’s Holy Roman Empire (ed. 1889), p. 429. It was formed A.D. 937. In the thirteenth century France began to absorb it, and since the annexation of Savoy in 1861 has acquired all except the Swiss portion lying between the Reuss and the Jura.
Kingdom, who have promised oaths of fealty or vassalage or have made promises or obligations with or without the addition of penalties to the prejudice of the aforesaid Empire and Kingdom and of our very dear son in Christ, Albert illustrious King of the Romans, to any and whatsoever persons of whatever pre-eminence, dignity, order, condition, and state ecclesiastical or secular they be . . . by whomsoever impediment may be made or obstacle interposed, to prevent the same King of the Romans from freely carrying out the rule of the said Kingdom of the Romans, or of the Roman Empire after he has received the diadem, and from fulfilling and keeping what he has lately promised to us and the said See—them we absolve and entirely liberate from every bond of oaths, promises, and penalties of this kind, and decree that they all and each are not bound to keep them. Let not the fact that they have not kept these oaths, which we entirely dissolve and deprive of all force, expose them hereafter to the charge of perjury or to any penalty in the loss of goods, or judicially or extra-judicially to any molestation. Nay more, we direct them entirely to abstain from observing them, relaxing those oaths which have been tendered, in the plenitude of Apostolic power.' The Bull closes with the usual penalties for any breach of its provisions. 'Dated at Anagni, May 31, in the 9th year of our Pontificate.'

The last Bull of Pope Boniface VIII copied into the Register takes us back to the year 1296 and to the affairs of Sicily. In the Bull which we have just noticed, the Pope is found welcoming back to the bosom of the Church a son who had grievously offended her; here it is the reverse. James and Frederic of Aragon had borne the reputation of obedient sons, and the Pope, relying on them both, had drawn up a treaty by which James should be confirmed in the kingdom of Aragon, Charles of Valois withdrawing any shadowy claim which he might be supposed to have to that territory, and receiving in compensation, besides the confirmation of his right to Naples and Sicily, the title of the throne of Corsica and Sardinia (the Pope claiming the right to dispose of all islands). To Frederic had been offered the hand of Catherine Courtenay as the titular Empress of the East, Frederic being urged by the promise of liberal subsidies to win that Empire by the sword through the right of this marriage. But this treaty, which would have left the throne of Sicily to Charles of Valois, and would have re-established the hated French yoke thrown off at the 'Sicilian Vespers', was absolutely rejected in Sicily, and its effect was the Coronation of Frederic at Palermo. The Pope could not tamely view the overthrow of his elaborately planned scheme, and upon the heads of Frederic and his Sicilian and other advisers and abettors the sentence of excommunication in its most terrifying forms descended.
It had little avail, Frederic held his own in Sicily against Charles, and James of Aragon, bound by his promises to the Pope to oppose his arms to his brother's, by a mutual if tacit understanding did him no real harm in the course of a desultory warfare.

'Boniface [etc.]. Lately, by Martin of happy memory first, and subsequently by Honorius and Nicholas, Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, against the late Peter formerly King of Aragon and his sons and successors, and the Sicilians, rebels and enemies of the Roman Church, to whose dominion the island of Sicily is known to belong, and against others their favourers, abettors, accomplices, and followers, on account of grave and enormous excesses, manifest injuries and contumacies and contempts, by them against God and the same Church for a long time with damnable temerity followed up, divers and various processes (as doubtless has come to the knowledge of many) which are preserved in the archives of the Apostolic See, have been put forth, containing monitions, exhortations, inhibitions, precepts, citations, and spiritual and temporal penalties. But afterwards we, by the choice of the divine dispensation, being called to the office of the supreme Apostolate, among other anxious considerations have discussed and thought over divers and various ways and means, by which we could lead to the bosom of Mother Church the noble youth Frederic, son of the said Peter, and the same Sicilians, from the detention of whose island and from other acts of violence our very dear son in Christ, James, now King of Aragon, by prudent devotion has withdrawn himself, and has left it, as far as in him lies, unfettered and free to the above-mentioned Church, and has been willing that the island and the Sicilians aforesaid should return to the hand and mandates of the Church. Then we, wishing to try whether the fear of the Lord and reverence for the aforesaid Mother Church would touch Frederic and the said Sicilians, so that following sounder advice they would return humbly to the mandates of the Church, thought good to dispatch solemn messengers from ourself and the said See, as an evidence of the high consideration of the See in its exuberant clemency. But these messengers Frederic and the Sicilians, puffed up with the spirit of pride, refused to admit, nay more, they insulted them with contumelious words, and uttering heavy threats against them presumed to cast them out and expel them, to the no slight disgrace and contempt of the See itself; and, what is more grievous and horrible to hear, Frederic himself, treading in his father's footsteps, appointed himself the principal adviser, leader, and driver (aurigam) of the Sicilians aforesaid, and, as a young man swollen with self-conceit, raised beyond himself, rushing to a precipice, and bent on ruin, as a trustworthy rumour insinuates, and the notoriety of the fact proclaims, led on by his own and the Sicilians' madness, and by their counsel, aid, and favour, not without offence of the Divine Majesty, to the injury of the said See, and to the prejudice and contempt of our very dear son in Christ, Charles, illustrious King of Sicily, caused himself to be elected,
anointed, crowned, or, more truly, consecrated King of Sicily, and presumed, all modesty being utterly banished from him, to ascend the royal throne, and styles himself king of the same kingdom, and with some fugitives from Lombardy, Tuscany, Reggio, and other parts of Italy, whom their bad conduct has banished, involves himself in fraudulent machinations, not regarding to what heavy punishment a man is liable not only who takes on himself the name of king, but who even without right assumes the name of a simple magistrate.

'Wherefore we beyond human expression detesting the presumption so rash and proud of the same Frederic and his iniquities, deceits, and manifold frauds, the nomination, election, assumption, unction, and coronation presumptuously made of Frederic himself as King of Sicily, and whatever is presumed by this nomination, election, assumption, unction, and coronation, nay rather consecration, which de facto he did not deserve, and which are clearly only null, at this Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles in Rome, on the Feast of the Lord's Ascension last past, in the presence of a copious multitude of the faithful, have quashed, made void, and entirely deprived of force, strictly directing him that he is not to call himself King of Sicily, nor presume in any way to assume or use the name of king, and that he is in nowise to concern himself with the rule of the kingdom of Sicily, nor of any part of it, nor use letters with the expression of this name, nor a seal with the badge of royal majesty.'

Instructions are then given at length to those Sicilians of any eminence or dignity who have favoured this scheme that before the Octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul (July 6), which he assigns as a peremptory term, they must submit themselves to himself and the See, otherwise they will incur the sentence of excommunication, and nevertheless he has placed the island of Sicily and all places in that kingdom which are held for Frederic under ecclesiastical interdict, being prepared to proceed against them further spiritually and temporally as it may seem good. Further, under penalty of excommunication, which will be applied regardless of any previously granted privileges and indulgences, all persons are warned against aiding Frederic and the Sicilians in opposition to the Roman Church in the detention of Sicily or of any places of Calabria or of the kingdom of Naples, or of any provinces, cities, lands, castles, or places belonging to the Apostolic See, and to the said King Charles. They are neither to send to them nor to receive from them messages or letters. From excommunication incurred through disobedience to these orders persons can only be absolved expressly by the Apostolic See. All past indulgences, graces, and absolutions of any kind granted to these persons are now expressly revoked.
Introduction

'But since Frederic, not even by such and so great remedies, is cured of his wickedness, but pursuing it more contumaciously in the obstinacy of his perverse resolution, as well by his detention of the island, and by carrying on his government in the same, as in other ways, giving more and clearer proofs, he extends his nefarious endeavours to the seizure of the land of Calabria and other parts of the said kingdom, supported by the madness of the aforesaid Sicilians, the Apostolic warnings, prohibitions, mandates, precepts, and sentences being set at nought, not without grave contempt of the keys, he goes on swelling in his continued contumacy, the rebellious Sicilians and Frederic have incurred all the penalties conditionally denounced against them. These, in view of their increased contumacy, are renewed. Frederic himself, with his sons, grandsons and great-grandsons, is declared incapable and unworthy of holding any rule or command, or of obtaining any Marquisate, Duchy, Principality, or Earldom, and of receiving, gaining, or anywise exercising any honour, dignity, dominion, Residency, Rectory, power, rule, or office in any island, city, castle, or place. To any of the above dignities they cannot be elected, admitted, or received under any title whether by testament or through intestate succession. Any attempt to the contrary is pronounced null and void, and will involve Frederic and his descendants as well as those who elect or call them to such offices in the sentences of excommunication and interdict. The Pope, however, desiring to temper justice with benignity, is prepared to deal mercifully with such as having taken part in this rebellion will leave the island, and never return to the prejudice of the Church or of King Charles, and with any who will combine in expelling from the island Frederic and his supporters. These, however, are allowed up to the beginning of the next Lent to make their profession of obedience to the mandates of the Church, otherwise the heaviest spiritual and temporal penalties will be exacted. Since those who offend more grievously should be punished more severely, while the previous processes remain in full force, a special process is added against those who from Aragon and Valencia and other kingdoms of Spain, or from the parts of Catalonia or Barcelona, or from Rome and the region round about, also from Lombardy, Tuscany, and other parts of Italy, especially from the lands subject to the Church of Rome and from the cities of Genoa and Venice and their districts, transfer themselves to and remain in the island of Sicily and the parts of Calabria which are held for Frederic, for the sake of supporting the cause of Frederic and his accomplices. They are strictly ordered to leave these districts and not to return to them. No one may go to the island to stay there, under pain of excommunication and of the confiscation of his goods, and of having the same offered for sale to Catholics, as shall seem expedient. Those who have already gone to the island must before Mid-Lent Sunday signify their willingness to obey the Church, otherwise proceedings will be taken against them. Frederic and his supporters are openly warned that no further delay will be given in the execution of these sentences.
beyond the terms now prefixed. That these processes may be
brought to the common knowledge of all, the Pope will order that
copies of them on cards or parchment (cartas seu membranas)
shall be hung or fixed on the doors or lintels of the Basilica at
Rome of Peter, Prince of the Apostles, which will make public the
process itself as though with a sounding proclamation and public
disclosure; so that those whom the process concerns can allege no
possible excuse for their ignorance of it. A thing so patently
published to all cannot remain unknown or hidden. Done at Rome
in the Basilica aforesaid, on the day of the Dedication of the same
Basilica, in the second year of our Pontificate.'

It may be allowed that Pontissara's selection of foreign docu-
ments for the instruction of posterity is interesting, and he has
certainly preserved some important records, not easily found else-
where, nor hitherto presented to an English reader in his own
language.

These introductory remarks must not be thought to exhaust all
points of interest in this most comprehensive of Episcopal Registers.
They emphasize those which seem to the editor the most impor-
tant, but in turning over the pages already printed, and still more
those which will make up the second volume, the reader will find
summaries prefixed to the longer processes which show their
contents in fairly full detail.

There are a few matters, however, to be stated as supple-
mentary to what has gone before. With regard to the Bishop
first.

If the taint attaching to pluralities could be urged, as it was by
Archbishop Peckham, against Archdeacon de la More as a bar
to his election to the See of Winchester, it might have applied
a fortiori to Pontissara, had he not been possessed of certain
dispensations from Pope Urban IV confirmed by John XXI,
particulars of which will follow. There is no evidence how and
when he obtained the Rectory of Welwick, a village in the East
Riding of York, near Patrington on the Humber. In 1285 the
Bishop makes a grant of the debts due to him by Robert de Warham
while administering the benefice in the time of his incumbency to
John de Warham.¹ It is interesting to note that an early successor
of his in this Rectory, Thomas de Cave, left in the hands of William
de Broclesby in 1343 the sum of £100 to buy the advowsons of
Fillingham and two other Churches in Lincolnshire for Balliol
College, 'that the number of the scholars might be increased'.²

¹ Fo. 104a.
² Fr. de Paravicini, Early Hist. of Balliol College, pp. 210, 336.
Introduction

Wellewick would seem to have been the first of the Bishop's preferments, for in the Papal Regesta, i. 451, we find this precautionary entry: '1276 8 Kal. Dec. Viterbo. To Master John de Pontissara, archdeacon of Exeter, who had dispensation from Pope Urban [IV, 1261-4] to hold two benefices with cure of souls, besides the church of Wellewick, in the diocese of York, and on resigning one of these to hold another; and after this obtained the archdeaconry of Exeter and the church of Taustok, which dispensation, with other goods in London, was stolen at the time of the general disturbance,1 which he fears may put an obstacle in the way of his keeping the said benefices. The Pope therefore sends a copy of the said letters, declaring that they have the force of the original; dated Orvieto, 4 Id. Jun. an. 3.' This apparently refers to the original grant, which must have been June 10, 1263.

Shortly after this ratification of his dispensations, we find that on Feb. 5, 1277, Pontissara as Archdeacon of Exeter and two others, envoys of the clergy of the realm, laid a complaint before Pope John XXI against Master Arditio, Papal Chaplain, and John de Darlington, a Franciscan friar, collectors of the Tenth in England, for extortion and oppressive measures in the collecting. The complaints laid against these collectors are very like those alleged by the clergy of Salisbury diocese against Albertinus and John de Bedeford on Fo. 91 of this Register. The Pope gave a faculty to the complainants to absolve those who had been excommunicated, and to grant such dispensations as might be necessary. The prelates and clergy of England are also notified that the collectors are to go to London and take oath that they will exercise their office honestly, and exact nothing beyond the true value of benefices. The collectors had orders to collect the Tenth, either at the rate of the annual average during the period for which the Tenth is granted, or according to the common estimate as the payer shall choose. Expenses were allowed out of the sums collected—to Arditio 8s. a day, to friar John 3s. 6d. Pontissara was at Rome in 1277,2 so that no doubt he presented the gravamina of the clergy to the Pope personally. On August 5, 1281, the Archdeacon of Exeter, who was then a Papal Chaplain, had licence from Pope Martin IV to dispose by testament of his personal property, not acquired through the Church or used for the service of the Altar,

1 Probably at the time of the Earl of Gloucester's occupation of the City, April, 1267 (Stow, Annals, ed. 1615, p. 197).
2 See above, p. xii.
for the expenses of his funeral and remuneration of his servants, his just debts being first paid.\(^1\)

In the *Regestae*, the Archdeacon of Exeter's appointment as Bishop of Winchester is dated June 15.\(^2\)

In 1297 the Bishop had a faculty from Pope Boniface VIII, to make provision to three of his clerks, of canonries and prebends of London, Wells, and Chichester, there being no collegiate church in his diocese in which provision can be made to secular clerks.\(^3\) The following item is curious: 'Faculty to the same to license six of his clerks, being under age, and not ordained, to hold one benefice with cure of souls, residence not being required.' Residence at Rome, even when suggested by the Pope, was expensive. On May 30, 1297, Gotius de Orvieto and two others have a mandate to receive from John, Bishop of Winchester, the sum of 2,000 marks which he had borrowed to meet his expenses at Rome.\(^4\)

On August 23, 1297, Pontissara has a licence to make another will. It is singularly unfortunate that though the Bishop was so diligent in this respect, and though his will was deposited with his valuables at Wolvesey, none has come down to us. One would have expected to find a copy in Archbishop Winchelsey's Register at Lambeth, but it is wanting.

Mention has been made above of the exemption granted by Boniface VIII to Pontissara, his chapter and diocese, from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There seems to have been some disadvantage in this privilege during the Bishop's absence from England, for on July 5, 1298, a Papal mandate is sent to the Bishop of London and to the Abbots of Hyde and Chertsey to institute within one month persons presented by him to the Ordinaries of benefices not in his diocese, if the said Ordinaries refuse to do so.\(^5\) In a letter addressed to the Abbot of Westminster, December 1299 (Fo. 139b), the Bishop lays great stress on this privilege of Papal exemption, which subjects himself and his diocese only to a Legate *de latere*. His causes of complaint are too long for insertion here.

On June 28, 1298, Philip King of France is requested by the Pope to restore to the Bishop of Winchester the manors and other possessions in France, gold and silver, vessels, books, vestments, jewels and money, deposited in the monasteries of St. Geneviève, St. Victor, and St. Denis, and in the house of the Templars at Paris.

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\(^1\) Calendar of Papal Letters, i. 463.

\(^2\) Ib. i. 466.

\(^3\) Ib. i. 571.

\(^4\) Ib. i. 576.
belonging to the said Bishop, which the King of France had seized, and has informed the Pope that the money has been spent.\(^1\) There is nothing to show whether the Bishop recovered either money or treasures. How came he to deposit such valuables in Paris?

The question has been mooted how the Bishop's Latinized name should be pronounced, whether with penult long or short. I found that Archdeacon Fearon and Mr. Hamilton Thompson incline to the latter. I have always adopted the former. The matter is of no great moment. I have not yet found the name in Latin verse. This question might be settled in favour of the long penult, if we could accept the suggestion of a correspondent that the Bishop's real name was 'Altarbridge' 'pontis-ara', but I am afraid this derivation would find fewer adherents than 'Sawbridge', which we have rejected above.

The accounts of the Comptroller of the Wardrobe in the 28th year of Edward I (1299-1300) show that during that year the King presented to the Bishop a black palfrey bought of Roger Cosin at the high price of £13 6s. 8d.\(^2\)

In the same volume we find an allowance for the expenses of Mag. Peter Almeric, clerk, sent by the King to the Roman Court, in the company of the Bishop of Winchester and the other ambassadors. It appears that he left the King at St. Albans on April 15, and reached Rome on August 16, being delayed on the way by waiting for the Archdeacon of Richmond and others. He remained at Rome ten days, when he was sent back to England to carry the Pope's message to the King. He was back at Rome with the King's answer on December 28. On February 26 he started again for England with the Bishop of Winchester, the Earl of Lincoln, and the rest. He came to the King at Kempsey, May 9. His payment was at fixed rates: 3s. 9d. per day when travelling, 5s. while staying at Rome. He was allowed £5 for clothing suitable to appear at the Court, and £2 3s. 4d. to replace two horses which he had lost during the journey. His crossing the Channel four times cost £3. The sum total of this clerk's expenses was £96 9s. 2d.\(^3\)

As James de Hispania was indirectly a cause of great trouble and anxiety to Pontissara in the affair of Crondall, one is glad to record that, again indirectly, he conferred a great benefit on the University of Oxford. Adam de Brome, Rector of St. Mary the Virgin, had gathered round him certain scholars whom he placed at

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\(^1\) Calendar of Papal Letters, i. 576.  \(^2\) Liber Quotidianus, p. 162.  \(^3\) Ib., pp. 86, 87.
first in a house known as St. Mary's Hall, properly the manse of the Rectory, but they did not long remain thus, for in December 1327 Edward III granted to them the reversion of a house called La Oriole, at that time in the possession of James de Hispania, a Canon of St. Paul's, London, who held it under a grant from his kinswoman Queen Eleanor. A few months later James surrendered his life-interest on very favourable terms, and 'the Provost and Scholars of the House or Hall of St. Mary' obtained actual possession of the building from which Oriel College takes its name.1

On Fo. 112, in the course of a report made to Archbishop Peckham by a Master of Arts present at the visit of Brother W. de Hotham, Prior Provincial of the Dominicans, to the Congregation of Masters at Oxford, he uses the strange expression, 'pro quo verbo cum prefatus Prior humiliter vestre regraciaretur magestati'. Asking Mr. Hamilton Thompson whether he knew of any similar use of the title 'magestas' I may transcribe his answer: 'Ducange gives some references to the title as applied to bishops, and one for its ascription to archdeacons;2 but it must be very rare and in any case merely a phrase. I have always understood that its formal use in the case of royalty, as distinct from occasional uses, began with the assumption of this style by the Emperor Charles V, as King of Spain, after his election to the Empire in 1519. This is definitely stated by Robertson in his History of Charles V.'

It only remains to fulfil the pleasant task of thanking those friends who have most kindly assisted me in various ways and degrees during my work on this Register. First should be mentioned my former school-fellow, and friend from boyhood, Archdeacon Fearon, through whose introduction to Bishop Ryle, while he still held the See of Winchester, I was asked to examine the contents of the Consistory Court, and, as a result of such examination, to draw up a Report to be presented to the Convocation of Canterbury. My researches in that Court convinced me that among its contents by far the most valuable item was the

1 Maxwell Lyte, Hist. of Oxford Univ., p. 145. As to James's many preferments see Hennessy's Novum Repertorium Londinense, p. xlvi. He was Prebendary of Totenhale.

2 Just as I had mooted this question, an amusing paragraph appeared in the Daily Mirror to this effect. A Surrey Archdeacon was expected to visit a school under his jurisdiction, and the teachers asked the children how they ought to address him. The prompt reply came, 'Your Majesty'. 'Yes!' said the Archdeacon, I am called the 'Bishop's eye,' so 'your eyeness' cannot be amiss!'
grand series of Episcopal Registers, and I thought it would be worth while to include in the Report, by way of a specimen, an index to the earliest, that of John de Pontissara, not being then aware that Mr. Allchin had long ago undertaken this task for the whole series. However, as Mr. Allchin's work has not been published, but in its original MS. lies in the British Museum, a fresh effort to make known its contents needed no apology. Through the Archdeacon's kindness this Report was printed, and presented to Convocation in 1912. He then suggested that it would be an acceptable undertaking to Hampshire antiquaries if I could publish this Register in the same style as William of Wykeham's edited by the late Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Baigent's Sandale-Rigaud book, which were both published by the late Hampshire Record Society. While this matter was under consideration Mr. Herbert Chitty as Hon. Treasurer of the Canterbury and York Society said that our Society could produce the book if I would undertake the editing. Hence it appears in a different form from the Registers named above.

Mention has already been made of the valuable notes contributed in answer to my questions by Mr. Hamilton Thompson. I have to thank him for further illustrations, and also for reading the proof-sheets of this Introduction, a great kindness, considering how very much work of this nature he always has on hand.

Mr. Alfred Anscombe, F.S.A., to whom I am under other obligations, was so good as to make some researches for me at the British Museum.

To Samuel Andrews, Esq., M.D. of Elstree, Herts. I also owe much. In a long residence at Basingstoke during his professional career he travelled far and wide through the Hants towns and villages, studying specially place-names and antiquities. He has helped me to correct several errors and has made helpful conjectures about names which I could not attach to any known village or hamlet. As the earlier portion of the book dealing with the benefices was printed off before I had the advantage of his help, I hope that the corrigenda list at the end of the second volume may be consulted, for besides place-names a few errors and oversights of other sorts will be noted there. At the beginning of the work I received some kind advice and encouragement from the veteran antiquaries, Alderman Jacob and Mr. F. J. Baigent, whose names are justly honoured in Winchester itself and far beyond. I also wish to thank Canon Madge, the Rev. William Hudson, F.S.A., and my colleagues at Chichester, Dr. Codrington and Prebendaries
Burdon and Bennett. To the Rev. R. M. Heanley, my successor in the Secretaryship of the Central African Mission in 1877, and Rector of Weyhill, Andover, from 1898 till his recent death, I owe very considerable help in the place-names of his own neighbourhood. Our old friendship was renewed over these congenial studies. Several other correspondents have done me a kind turn by timely communications, and to each and all I desire to make grateful acknowledgements.
Jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Surrey emanating from William de Ralegh, Bp. of Winchester, 1244-50, the second part from Aymer de Lusignan (Elect of Winchester), 1250-62.

Jurisdiction Archidiaconi Surreye.—Universo tam Clero quam populo per Archidiaconatum Surreye constituito Willelmus dei gracia Wyntoniensis Episcopus salutem eternam in domino. Cum super quibusdam jurisdictionis nostre articulis inter nos et magistrum W. de Exonia Archidiaconum Surreye fuisset aliquando tractatum, tandem ita providemus. In primis quod si aliqui de Archidiaconatu Surreye clerici vel laici causas vel actiones contra alios de eodem Archidiaconatu habeant, eas prout magis elegerint, coram Archidiacono vel officiali nostro instituant et exerceant, nisi prius coram Archidiacono motae fuerint. Quo casu ab eo non transferantur, nisi per negligeciam vel appellacionem. Item omnis actio, accusatio, questio que depositionem clericorum seu privacionem beneficiorum principaliter et originaliter induceret, sive sit ob grave crimen, sive ob alid qualeunque factum nobis specialiter reservetur dum tamen directe agatur vel per inquisitionem manifestetur. Item si agatur de ecclesia vel Capella edificanda vel demolienda seu adjudicanda aut de limitibus parochiarum declarandis vel constituendis seu personatu aut vicaria aut de pensione seu censu ecclesiiis imposito vel imponendo predictorum discussionem et diffinicionem nobis specialiter reservamus. Visitaciones eciam correctiones et reformaciones locorum religiosorum et Religiosarum personarum inter septa suorum monasteriorum et locorum ad nos et officialem nostrum pertinebunt, debita et consuetas visitacione ecclesiarum parochialium Archidiacono et suis... officialibus reservata. Set speciali vero gracia nostra concessimus Archidiacono memorato quod omnes causas matrimoniales, ubi laboribus litigandium pars curat et expensis, audiet tractet et terminet.

Ita tamen quod si divorcio aliqua personarum facienda sit,
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1247]
tunc Archidiaconus vel ejus officialis causam ipsum instructam ad officialem nostrum remittat terminandam misericordia Archidiaconi reservata si debeatur. Item sequestraciones ecclesiarum morte vel resignacione vacancium et omnia emolumenta vacacionum dum ecclesiæ vacaverint concessimus Archidiacono memorato, Hoc salvo quod si aliqua ecclesiastica persona decesserit intestata, bonorum ejusdem intestati disposicio ad nos pertinebit, propter quod volumus et precipimus quod quociens aliqua Ecclesiastica persona decesserit, bonis ipsius primitus sequestratis siqui sunt qui proponunt defunctum condidisse testamentum, ad nos vel officialem nostrum transmittant ad id testamentum probandum ut ex evidencia illius probationis apparent, an disposicio bonorum defuncti ad nos vel ad defunctum debeat pertinere. Ceteris bonis ex beneficio defuncti post mortem ipsius provenientibus ad dispositionem Archidiaconi dum vacaverit beneficium pertinentibus, salvis ministeriiis ecclesie debitis et necessariis stipendiis et expensis. Quociens autem ecclesie vel ecclesiastica beneficia clericorum ex culpa vel contumacia vel aliis qualibusunque causis legitimis per nos fuerint sequestrata, dicta sequestura et emolumenta de eisdem provenientia per . . . decanos locorum diligentiter observentur et fideliter, nobis que vel . . . officialibus nostris de eis respondeant. Aliis omnibus nostram episcopalem jurisdictionem specialiter contingentibus nobis penitus reservatis. Datum apud Suthwerk. xvmo Kalend. Martii Anno Domini Millesimo ccxl septimo. Translacionis nostre anno quarto.

[Two marginal notes in a very minute hand appear to refer to the rulings of the 'Elect of Winton' below. The ink is so faint that they are practically illegible.]

Ordinacio super materiam jurisdictionis in Archidiaconatu Surry inter Episcopum Winton et Archidiaconum Surry: 1


1 Margin: in a later hand.
decendentium ad se Archidiaconatus sui nomine assereret pertinere, ac se et predecessores suos in predictorum omnium possessione pacifica exstitisse, prefatus Electus non ad ipsum Archidiaconum sed ad se diceret jure episcopali omnia predicta spectare, negans dictum Archidiaconum in eorum possessione pacifica esse vel fuisse; tandem ne asperciones hinc inde in lites erupserent, mediantibus discretis viris de consensu partium eorum contrahent vel delinquant, et quilibet partem suam colligi faciat per quem sibi videbitur expedire. Item quod cogniciones causarum matrimonialium et decisiones earundem extra sentiam divorcii ad Archidiaconum pertineant, si ad eum primo pervenerint. Si vero ad ipsum Electum vel officialem suum de ipsis primo fuerit perlata querela, de ipsis cognoscat, et eas terminet diffinitive, prout dictaverit ordo juris. Item quod Abbatum et Priorum installationes sui Archidiaconatus ad ipsum Archidiaconum pertineant exceptis de Novo loco et beate Marie de Suthwerk. Prioratibus qui de advocatione Episcopi Wynton. existunt, hospitalium visitationibus et omni jurisdictione eorundem, excepto si extra scepta sua vel scepta manierorum suorum contrahant vel delinquant, predicto Electo remanentibus. Item quod inquisitiones excessuum et correctiones eorundem ad dictum Archidiaconum pertineant, hoc tamen salvo quod predictus Electus et sui successores inquisitiones faciant et correctiones excessuum in dicto Archidiaconatu cum sibi viderint expedire. Inquisitionibus et excessuum correctionibus ab Archidiacono inchoatis et eciam prius rite factis per dictum Electum successoribus suos vel ipsorum officiales minime acceptandis. Probaciones vero testamentorum clericorum ad ipsum Electum pertinebunt: simplices vero querele que ad Archidiaconi audienciam non pervenerint si actores maluerint ad jurisdictionem Episcopi libere differant. Querele vero simplices que ad Archidiaconum pervenerint absque apparente negligencia vel recusatione ejusdem ad audienciam Electi minime transferantur, Causis in quibus directe ad privacionem vel amacionem officii vel beneficii agitur, eidem Electo totaliter et specialiter reservatis. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto tam dictus Electus quam dictus Archidiaconus sigilla sua apposuerunt, hiis presentibus dominis et magistris, Abbate de Belloloco, Egidio Decano Wellensi, Galfrido Precentore Cicestrensi, R. Thesaurario Sarum, P. Archidiacono Wynton., J. Dekadamo, Johanne de Liek et Petro de Sancto Mario.
[Fo. 1a.]

ANNO CONSECRATIONIS DOMINI J. WYNTONIENSIS PRIMO.—
Registrum domini Johannis dei gracia Episcopi Wyntoniensis in
spiritualibus, Incipiens anno Domini m<sup>mo</sup> cc<sup>mo</sup>. Octogesimo secundo.
Consecracionis sue primo.

[Dec. 22. Institution of Thomas de Anne to the Vicarage of Amport, on the presentation of the D. and C. of Chichester.]

INSTITUCIO VICARIE DE ANNE.—Johannes dei gracia Wynton,
episcopus dilecto filio ... Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali
salutem graciæm et benedictionem. Quia ad presentacionem dis-
cretorum virorum ... Decani et Capituli Cycestrie dilectum in
Christo filium dominum Thomam de Anne presbiterum ad Vicariam
de Anna Porth. vacantem, salva pensione annua quindecim marcarum
eisdem ... Decano et Capitulo inde debita et consuetas admimissæ
et ipsum instituimus in eadem intuitu caritatis: vobis mandamus
quater superiorum undem dominum Thomam in corporalem possessionem
dicte Vicarie cum omnibus suis pertinentiis receptis presentibus
inducatis. Data apud Sutton xi<sup>o</sup>. Kalend. Januarii. anno Con-
secracionis nostre primo.

[Jan. 9. Collation of John de Makeneye to the Rectory of Highclere.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE ALTA CLERE JOHANNI DE MAKENEYE
SUBDIACONO. N.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Johanni de Makeneye
subdiacono salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Alta Clera vacantem et ad
nostram collacionem spectantem, tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis,
et te Rectorem canonice instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testi-
monium presentes litteras tibi duximus concedendas. Data apud
Brichwell. v. Idus Januarii. Anno Domini m<sup>o</sup>. cc<sup>o</sup>. Octogesimo
secundo. Consecracionis nostre primo.

[Jan. 1. Presentation of Nicholas de Pecham to the Rectory of Wroughton, Wilts.]

PRESENTACIO NICHOLAI DE PECHAM AD ECCLESIAM DE
ELYDON.—Anno Dni. m<sup>o</sup>. cc<sup>o</sup>. octogesimo secundo In festo Cir-
cumcisionis Domini apud Weregrave presentavit dominus Episcopus
dominum Nicholaum de Pecham diaconum ad Ecclesiam de Elyndon
domino ... Episcopo Sarum [sic].

1 In a running sixteenth or seventeenth century hand 'Johan. de Pontessara A'. Dni. Milless. Ducent. Octogesimo Secundo'.
2 The headings are rubricated throughout this part of the Register.
3 A capital N is occasionally placed at the end of the rubricated heading. It may stand for Nota, calling attention to the entry.
A.D. 1283]  Episcopi Wyntoniensis

Collatio Ecclesie de Bristeston Ymberto.—Anno eodem apud Weregrave in festo Purificationis beate Virginis contulit dominus Episcopus ecclesiam de Bristeston domino Ymberto de Yenna vacantem per spontaneam resignacionem Hugonis le Brun, et habuit litteras directas . . . Officiali suo.


Item Collatio Victarie de Mapelderham Domino Hugoni Capellano etc. N.—Item anno domini m°. cc°. Octogesimo tertio Consecracionis domini primo. xiii°. Kalendas Maii. contulit dominus episcopus vicariam de Mapelderham domino Hugoni Capellano.

Custodia Ecclesie de Warblington tradita domino Willemo de Uleburigg, King’s Clerk.—Anno dni. m°. cc°. Octogesimo tertio xviij°. Kalendas Julii apud Harewell tradidit dominus episcopus custodiam ecclesie de Warblington domino Willemo de Uleburige illustris Regis Anglie clerico, quosque eandem custodiam ab eodem duxerit revocandam.

Crondale.—Anno gracie m°. cc°. Octogesimo tertio die Sancti Barnabe Apostoli apud Harewell contulit dominus Episcopus ecclesiam de Crondal vacantem magistro Nicholao de Montimer medico illustris Regine Anglie.

1 See below, folios 61b, 6a.
CRONDALE.—Item anno consecracionis domini primo die Martis post festum sancti Petri in Cathedra apud Sanctum Albanum contulit dominus ecclesiam de Crondale domino Petro de Guldeford capellano in presencia multorum.

SECUNDO.

VICARIA DE SUMBURN.—Anno gracie m. cc. Octogesimo tertio Consecracionis domini anno secundo in Commemoracione Sancti Pauli apud Brichwelle admissit dominus Episcopus dominum Willelmum de Hothon presbiterum ad Vicariam de Sumburn vacantem ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum Prioris et Convventus de Motesfunte sue Diocesis.


PRECEPTUM DOMINI OFFICIALI SUO QUOD IPSE ADMITTERET TH. DE BRAYLES AD VICARIAM.—Anno gracie m. cc. Octogesimo tertio Consecracionis domini secundo vj. Idus Julii apud Brichwell precepit dominus Episcopus... Officiali suo per litteras ut ipse admitteret Thomam de Brayles Diaconum ad Vicariam Estmene, recepto prius juramento de personali residencia in eadem.

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE WILHAYE GALFRIDO DE FARHAM CLERICO SUO DE WOLVESEYE.—Anno dni. m. cc. Octogesimo tertio Consecracionis domini Anno Secundo Idus Julii apud Essere

1 A note on this double collation of Crondall will appear below. See folios of the Register 61b, 62, and Wilkins’ Concilia ii. 94.
2 Beginning of the Bishop’s Second Year.
A.D. 1283]  
Episcopi Wyntoniensis  

Contulit dominus Episcopus Ecclesiam de Wilhaye vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem Galfrido de Farham Clerico suo de Wolveseye.

[Let. 1b.]  
[Aug. 4. Admission of Thomas de Brayles to the Vicarage of Easton.]  

[Rubricated heading omitted].—Item apud Essere in Kalendis Augusti. Anno gracie m. cc. Octogesimo tertio. Consecracionis dominii secundo, admisit dominus Episcopus dominum Thomam de Brayles ad vicariam de Eston ad presentacionem magistri Radulfi de Frinningham Rectoris ejusdem.

[July 25. Confirmation by special favour to Gerard de Staunden of the commend of the Church of Mordon promised him by Bp. Nicholas before pluralities had been made illegal by the Council of Lyons.]

MORDON.—Johannes permissione divina Wynton. Episcopus dilecto filio Magistro Gerardo de Staunden presbitero salutem [etc.]. Tua et tuorum merita recensentes inducimur tibi graciam facere specialem. Hinc est quod commendam ecclesie de Mordon nostre Diocesis dudum per bone memorie Nicholaum predecessorem nostrum ante Lugdunense concilium canonice ut asseris tibi factam ratam habemus et acceptam, candem sicut rite facta est auctoritate ordinaria confirmantes. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Essere viij. Kalendas Augusti Anno gracie m. cc. octavo tertio Consecracionis nostre secundo.

[July 31. Custody of the Church of Cranleigh committed to Robert de Cumbe for six months.]


[Aug. 3. Admission of Richard de Lecford to the Rectory of Bonechirch.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE BONECHIRCH.—Item iiiij'. Nonas Augusti apud Farenham Anno Consecracionis domini secundo admisit Episcopus dominum Ricardum de Lecford presbiterum ad ecclesiam de Bonecherch vacantem et ad presentacionem domini Johannis de Insula militis spectantem.

1 In this and similar cases a marginal note has been inserted in a later running hand to assist reference.  
2 Held under Pope Gregory X. 1274.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]

[Aug. 3. Admission of Edmund de Insula to the Chaplaincy of Woileton. (?)]

WOYLETON.—Item eodem die admissit Edmundum de Insula clericum ad capellaniam de Woileton vacantem et ad presentationem ejusdem militis spectantem.

[Aug. 16. Admission of Walter de Wynton to the Chapel of Standon.]

ADMISSION AD CAPELLAM DE STAUNDON.—Item anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tercio Consecracionis domini secundo in crastino Assumptionis beate Marie admissit dominum Walterum de Wyntonia presbiterum ad capellam de Standon vacantem et ad presentationem domini Thome de Every militis spectantem.

[Jan. 31. A renewal of the Collation of the Rectory of Nutesillinge made to John le Flemang by Bishop Nicholas in recognition of services rendered to him in the Roman Court, with dispensation as to firstfruits.]

ITERATA COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE NUTESILLINGE MAGISTRO JOHANNI LE FLEMANC FACTA. N.—Johannes dei gracia Wyntoniensis episcopus dilecto filio Magistro Johanni le Flemang clerico et familiari nostro salutem [etc.]. Cum dudum in servicio bone memorie Nicholai predecessoris nostri episcopi Wynton. in Curia Romana persitteris propter quod non fueris infra annum a tempore collacionis ecclesie de Nutsellinge curam animarum habentis annexam tibi per ipsum predecessorem nostrum collate in presbiterum ordinatus: Nos probitatis tue merita attendentes iteratam collacionem ecclesie antedicte per eundem predecessorem nostrum ex causa hujusmodi canonice ut dicitur tibi factam ratam habemus et firmam. Si qua autem hujusmodi collacio iterata ecclesie supradicte ut premittitur tibi facta non fuerit, eandem ecclesiam cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis de novo de gracia conferimus speciali. Et super fructibus post annum a tempore prime collacionis ecclesie sepedicte perceptis tecum misericorditer dispensamus. Data apud Weregrave ij. Kalendas Februarii anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre secundo.

[Aug. 31. Admission of Henry de Sparsholt as Canon of Titchfield.]

ADMISSION FRATRIS HENRICI DE SPERSOLTE CANONICI DE TYCHEFEUD.—Item apud Essere ij. Kalendas Septembris anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tercio. Consecracionis domini secundo. admissit episcopus fratrem Henricum de Spersolte canonicum de Tychefeud ad presentationem... Abbatis et Conventus dicti loci.

[Sept. 9. Ratification of Gerard de Standon's appointment to Mordon above mentioned, the original grant of the late Bishop, Nicholas of Ely, being recited from his Register.]

MORDONE.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio magistro Gerardo de Standon Rectori ecclesie de Mordon salutem [etc.]. Tua et tuorum
merita recensentes inducimur tibi graciam facere specialem. Hinc est quod cum bone memorie N[icholas] predecessor noster dictam ecclesiam de Mordon nostre diocesis tibi dudum canonice ante Lugdunense Concilium tuo perpetuo duxerit commendandam prout in literis suis super hoc confectis et in ipsius Registro registratis plenius vidimus contineri quarum tenor talis est. N. dei gracia Wytoniensis episcopus dilecto in Christo filio magistro Gerardo de Standon clericio salutem [etc.]

Cum viri Religiosi Abbas et Conventus Westmonasteriensis veri patroni ecclesie de Mordon te nobis ad ecclesiam ipsam vacantem per mortem Magistri Willelmi de Brokesburn dudum Rectoris ejusdem canonice presentaverint, nos ipsius ecclesie utilitatem et tuorum exigenciam meritorum attendentes et preterea volentes tibi graciam facere specialem, eandem ecclesiam cum pertinenciis ejus tibi auctoritate pontifici commendaunm tuo perpetuo possidendum. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk xii. Kalendas Septembris anno gracie m. cc. septuagesimo tertio. Nos vero predictam commendam sic tibi rite factam ratam habentes et acceptam auctoritate ordinaria confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Essere v. Idus Septembris. anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tertio.

[Johanni Northwolde.—Item anno domini m. c. octogesimo tertio. Consecrationis sue secundo, die Lune proximo ante festum Apostolorum Simonis et Jude apud Farnham dominus [contulit] Johanni de Nortwold officium vacans per mortem Willelmi Gluais in Cellario Conventus Sancti Swithuni Wyton.]

[Fo. 20a.]

[October 25. Collation of John de Northwolde as cellarer of St. Swithun’s, Winchester.]

ECCLESIA SANCTE CRUCIS SUTHAMPTON.—Item anno domini m. c. octogesimo tertio. Consecracionis domini Episcopi secundo v. Kalendas Novembris apud Farnham admissit dominus episcopus predictus Robertum de Puteo clericum ad ecclesiam Sancte Crucis de Suthampton vacantem et ad collacionem Religiosorum virorum ... Prioris et Conventus Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthampton spectantem.

[Oct. 28. Admission of Robert de Puteo to the Rectory of St. Cross, Southampton.]

Collacio Vicarie de Wytecherch domino Johanni de Wynford.—Item codem anno iij. Kalendas Novembris apud Weregrave contulit dominus episcopus domino Johanni de Wynford
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]
capellano vicarium de Wythirch vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem.

[Nov. 29. Admission of John, son of Thomas de Widiull, to the Rectory of Warlingham with the Chapelry of Chelesham.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE WALLYNGHAM. B.—Item anno domini m. cc. octogesimo tertio. iij. Kalendas Decembris apud Wolvesey admissit dominus Johannem filium Thome de Wydiull ad ecclesiam de Wallingham cum capella de Chelesham vacantem et ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum... Prioris et Conventus de Bermondeseye spectantem.

[Dec. 1. Collation of Adam de Nieuburi to the Vicarage of Hurstbourne.]

COLLACIO VICARIE DE HUSSEBURNE DOMINO ADE DE NEUBURI.—Item anno domini m. cc. octogesimo tercio in crastino Sancti Andree Apostoli apud Wolvesey contulit dominus episcopus vicarium de Husseburne sue diocesis vacantem et ad ejus collacionem spectantem domino Ade de Nieuburi capellano.

[1284, Jan. 6. Admission of William de Wydehaye to the Rectory of Over Wallop.]

WALLOP SUPERIOR.—Item anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tercio in die Epiphanie domini admissit dominus episcopus Willelmum de Wydehaye capellanum ad ecclesiam de Wallop superiori vacantem.

[Jan. 21. Admission of Walter de Stoteford to the Rectory of Horley.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE HICLORLE.—Item anno domini m. cc. octogesimo tercio. xij Kalendas Februarii apud Lyncoln admissit dominus episcopus Walterum de Stoteford capellanum ad ecclesiam de Horleye vacantem, et ad collacionem Abbatis et Conventus de Certeseye spectantem.

[Jan. 30. Assignment of an annual Pension of twenty marks to Robert Typcot, clerk.]


[Feb. 17. Admission of Nicholas de Bynsindon to the Vicarage of Chilworth.]

ADMISSIO AD VARIO EM DE CHLEWORTH.—Item anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tertio. Consecracionis domini Episcopi secundo. xij. Kalendas Marci apud Farham admissit dominus episcopus predictus Nicholaum de Bynsindon capellanum ad vicarium ecclesie de
Episcopi Wytoniensis

Cheleworth vacantem et ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus sancti Dionisii juxta Suthampton spectantem.

[Feb. 18. Admission of Walter de Iseldon to the Vicarage of Egham.]


[Feb. 22. Collation of Walter de Symions the Bishop's clerk to the Rectory of St. James outside the gate of Winchester.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE BEATI JACOBI EXTRA PORTAM WYNTON.—Anno domini supradicto in Cathedra sancti Petri contulit dominus Episcopus Waltero de Symions clerico suo ecclesiam beati Jacoby extra portam Wynton vacantem, et ad suam collacionem spectantem.

[Mar. 6. Custody of the Rectory of Titsey entrusted to Salomon de Roffa, the presenter being a minor.]


[Mar. 6. The custody of the Priory of Ellingham entrusted in the absence of the Prior abroad without leave to the Vicar of Ellingham.]

CUSTODIA PRIORATUS DE ELYNGHAM.—Item dictis die et loco proxime supra notatis scripsit dominus Episcopus Decano de Ford ut ipse auctoritate sua committeret custodiam prioratus de Elyngham . . . Vicario de Elyngham pro eo quod Prior recessit ab eodem et adiit partes transmarinas illicenciatas.

[March 13. The Bishop inspects the presentation made by his predecessor of the Rectory of Fawley with the Chapel of Exbury to Nicholas de Audeby.]

ANNO CONSECRACIONIS NOSTRE SECUNDO DIE LUNE POST OCULI MEI[1] APUD FARNHAM LITTERAM QUE SEQUITUR VIDIMUS NON ALIQUA PARTE VICIATAM.—Nicholaus dei gracia Wytonie

1 'Oculi mei', the first words of the Introit for the Mass on the 3rd Sunday in Lent.
Episcopus dilecto in Christo filio Nicholao de Audeby salutem in domino. Attendentes tue probitatis merita ac te nobis et ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensi in futurum posse professe Ecclesiam de Paleleye cum capella de Emkesburi et cum omnibus juribus et privilegiis suis per cessionem magistri Nicholai de Bokeland vacantem et ad nostram donacionem spectantem tuo perpetuo tenore presenciae commendaturus. In ejus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Merewelle ij. Kalendas Januarii anno domini m. cc. lxxij°. Consecracionis nostre anno quinto.

SUWERK.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino J. dei gracia Wyntoniensi episcopo frater Ricardus de Bykeleswad Magister Hospitalis beati Thome Martiris de Suwerk salutem etc. A sollicitudine mundana exui desiderans juxta posse domum Hospitalis in vestre sancte paternitatis manibus cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis libera et voluntate spontanea resigno per presentes. In ejus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus apposui. Data apud Essere die dominica proxima post translationem sancti Cuthberti Anno domini m°. cc°. lxxx°. tertio.

CONFIRMACIO COMMENDE FACTE MAGISTRO HUGONI TRIPACY.
—Johannes permissione [divina] Wyntoniensis Episcopus dilecto in Christo filio magistro Hugoni Tripaci Rectori ecclesie de Lange-ditton salutem [etc.]. Probitatis tue merita recensentes, inducumur tibi graciem facere specialem. Hinc est quod cum bone memorie Nicholaus predecessor nostre te in dicta ecclesia de Langeditton canonicis instituerit et ecclesia de Wordy Comitis, vice et auctoritate dicti predecessoris nostri per magistrum N. de Bokeland tunc Officiale et vicarium suum, ipso predecessore tunc temporis in partibus transmarinis agentis, tibi commenda tua fuerit, prout in eorum litteris super hoc confectis et in ipsius registro registratis vidimus plenius contineri, quorum tenores tales sunt. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, Nicholaus permissione divina Wyntoniensis ecclesie minister salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos ecclesiam de Langeditton que est de patronatu Religiosorum virorum Prioris et Conventus de Merton cujus collacio auctoritate generalis consili ad nos fuerit devoluta, eo quod idem Religiosi inhabilem nobis
presentaverint ad eandem directo nobis in Christo magistro Hugoni Tripaci clerico nostro cum omnibus ad eandem spectantibus caritatis intuitu contulimus ipsumque Rectorem canonicam instituimus in eadem. Salva dictis Religiosis annua pensione xx solidorum debita de eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Essere viij. Kalendas Februarii. anno Domini m°. cc°. Ixxix°.

[1274, Ascension Day. Formal appointment of Hugh Tripacy by the Official of Bp. Nicholas acting in his place while he was abroad.]

LITTERA OFFICIALIS WYNTONIE SUPER EODEM.—Nicholaus de Bokeland Officialis Wyntonie gerens vices venerabilis patris domini Nicholai dei gracia Wyntoniensis Episcopi in partibus transmarinis agentis directo sibi in Christo magistro Hugoni Tripaci clerico salutem in domino. Attendentes merita tuae probitatis que te gracie dignum reddunt ecclesiam de Wordi Comitis parochialim curam habentem animarum et annexam vacantem et ad collacionem dicti domini nostri episcopi spectantem vice et auctoritate dicti domini nostri episcopi tibi de graecia speciali tuo perpetuo concedimus et conferimus commendatam. In cujus rei testimonium presents litteras sigillo consistorii Wyntoniensis firmatas tibi fecimus patentes. Data Wyntonie die Asensionis Domini. Anno domini m°. cc°. Ixxiiij°.

[1274, September 15. Testimonial letter of Nicholas formerly Bishop of Winton.]

LITTERA DOMINI NICHOLAI QUONDAM WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPI TESTIMONIALIS.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis etc. Nicholaus permissione divina Wyntoniensis ecclesie minister salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod collacionem factam de ecclesia de Wordi Comitis quam magister Nicholaus de Bokeland Officialis noster et Vicarius cui speciale et plenarium potestate conferendis omnino beneficia ad nos quaterque spectantia nobis in transmarinis partibus agentibus concessimus magistro Hugoni Tripaci clerico nostro vice et auctoritate nostra sua perpetuo possidendum commendavit: Attendentes grata servicia dicti Magistri Hugonis que nobis et ecclesie nostre impendit et ipsius merita probitatis predictas collacionem et commendam approbamus et ratificamus ac eciam tenore presencium confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Sutton die Lune proximo post festum exaltacionis sancte Crucis. Anno domini m°. cc°. septuagesimo quarto. Nos vero predictas institucionem et commendam sic tibi rite factas ratas habentes et acceptas auctoritate ordinaria confirmamus. In cujus rei testi—

[May 10. Collation of Robert de Bukenhulle to the Rectory of Chilbolton.]

Collacio ecclesie de Chilbolton Roberto de Bukenhulle clericō.—Johannes [etc.] directo in Christo filio Roberto de Bukenhull clerkō salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Chilbolton vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem caritatis intuitu tenore presencium tibi conferimus et te Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Kaernervon x⁰. die Maii m⁰. cc⁰. octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostre secundo.

[July 10. Custody of the Rectory of South Tidworth and of a minor presented thereto entrusted to William de Combe, Chaplain.]

Custodia ecclesie de Tudeworth tradita domino Willielmo de Combe capellano.—Johannes [etc.] directo in Christo filio Willielmo de Combe capellano nostro salutem [etc.]. Attendentes circumspectionem tuam in temporalibus et quod zelum geras animarum Custodiam ecclesie de Tudeworth et dilecti in Christo filii Thome de Doun minoris ad eandem presentati donec de eodem Thoma alid ordinaverimus tenore presencium tibi committimus. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Merdon. vj. Idus Julii. Anno Consecracionis nostre tertio.

[July 18. Admission of Godfrey the Chaplain to the Vicarage of Hurstbourne.]

Admissio ad vicariam de Husseburn.—Item anno domini m⁰. cc⁰. Octogesimo quarto. xv. Kalendas Augusti admisit dominus episcopus dominum Godefridum Capellanum ad Vicariam de Husseburn vacantem.

[July 24. Admission of John de Candevere to the Rectory of Swarraton by his proctor before Ordination.]

Admisit dominus episcopus Johanne de Candevere ad ecclesiam de Sareweton vacantem.—Item anno domini supradicto, die Martis proximo post festum sancte Marie Magdalene admisit dominus episcopus Johannem de Candevere ad ecclesiam de Sareweton vacantem et ad presentacionem . . . Prioris Hospitalis Jerosolimi in Anglia spectantem. Et admissus fuit per procuratorem suum seilicet Willemum dictum le Boteler clericum, nec dictus Johannes fuit tunc infra sacros.
TERTIUS.

[July 18. In the third year of the Bishop’s Consecration he admitted Geoffrey de Rupibus to the Rectory of Ellisfield.]

Anno consecracionis domini episcopi tertio admisit idem episcopus Galfridum de Rupibus ad ecclesiam de Ulsefeld.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio ... Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus officiális salutem etc. Quia Galfridum de Rupibus clericum ad ecclesiam omnium sanctorum de Ulsefeld per dominum Hugo nem de Rupibus verum ipsius ecclesiae patronum presentatum admisimus vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatinus magistrum David de Pontizara capellana nostrum procuratorem dicti clerici in nostra presencia constitutum in corporalem possessionem ipsum ecclesiam ipsius presentatis nomine inducatis. Data apud Menes xiij. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m. cc. Octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostre Tertio.

Custodia ecclesiae de Ulsefeld predicto.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio David de Pontizara capellano nostro salutem [etc.]. Prudentie tue et circumspectionis merita ac conditionem seu statum persone nobis presentate per dominum Hugonem de Rupibus ad ecclesiam omnium sanctorum de Ulsefeld præpensius attendentes, Custodiam ipsius ecclesie et persone predicte tue sollicitudini committimus per presentes, donec de dicta ecclesia et persona ad eandem presentata aliud duxerimus ordinandum. Data ut proximo supra.

Aug. 15. The Bishop has admitted his clerk Mag. Walter le Flemang though a layman to the Rectory of North Stoneham, in the patronage of the Abbey of Hyde, and has invested his brother John le Flemang as his proctor. He exhorts Walter to prepare for Ordination and gives him leave to enter the benefice. 

Concedit episcopus Magistro W. Flemang ingrediendi ecclesiam suam.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Waltero le Flemang clericó nostro salutem [etc.]. Affectio quam erga personam tuam jam longis temporibus habuimus nos inducit tibi graciam facere specialem. Hinc est quod ad ecclesiam de Stanham vacantem per mortem Willelmæ de Monemue quondam Rectoris ejusdem ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum ... Abbatis et Conventus de Hyde te caritativé admisimus, non obstante quod in

1 See letters from the Bishop to the Prior and Convent of Hyde on this matter below, folio 61b.
sacris ordínibus non consistis, ac magístrum Johannem le Flemang fratrem et procuratórem tuum per traditionem anuli nostri tuo nomine investivimus de eadem; volentes quod te ad omnes ordines quos ipsius ecclesie cura requirit te procures statutis temporibus promoveri. Concedimus etiam ex nunc tibi et cuicunque procura
tori tuo potestatem et licenciam ingrediendi possessionem ipsius
ecclesie ac pertinentia ad eandem et de eisdem disponendi prout
tibi fuerit oportunum. Data Tanton. die assumptionis beate Marie. Anno Consecracionis nostre tertio.

[Sept. 8. Admission of Edmund de Maydenestane to the Rectory of Lasham.]  
ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE LASSAHAM, etc.—Johannes [etc.]
directo in Christo filio Edmundo de Mayde[ne]stane clericó nostro
salutem [etc.]. Ad ecclesiam de Lasham per resignacionem Walteri
de Waterford nuper Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad presentacionem
... Prioris seu Custodis Hospitalis Domus Dei de Portsmouth et
fratrum loci ejusdem spectantem cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis
suis caritatiis intuitus te admittimus, et Rectorem instituimus in eadem.
In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Farham die Nativitatis
beate Marie anno Domini m. cc. Octogesimo quarto. Consecrac-

cionis nostrae tertio.

COLLATIO ECCLESIE DE HURSELEYE. N.—Johannes [etc.]
directo in Christo filio Pagano de Lyskyret presbitero nostro
salutem [etc.]. Honestas morum ac tue merita probitatis que non ex brevi con-
versacione didicimus nos inducant ut tecum nostre sollicitudinis
onera partiamur. Ecclesiam igitur de Hurselegh per mortem
Johannis de Ralegh nuper Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad nostram
collacionem spectantem tibi conferimus intuitus caritatis et te tenore
presentium eidem prefecimus in Rectorem. In cujus rei testimonium
etc. Data apud Wycombe. vii. Kalendas Januarii. Anno Domini
m. cc. octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostrae Tertio.

Feb. 1. Admission of a minor to the Rectory of Fetcham and Collation of the Custody of
the same to Henry de Guldeford.]  
ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE FECHAM ET CUSTODIA EJUSDEM
TRADITA DOMINO HENRICO DE GULDEFORD.—Anno domini m. cc. 
octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis domini episcopi tertio. Kalendis
Februarii apud Brichwell admisit dominus episcopus Robertum
de Abernon clericum in minore etate constitutum ad ecclesiam de
Fecham vacantem et ad presentacionem domini Johannis de Abernon
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

spectantem. Et dictis die et loco contulit dominus episcopus Henrico de Guldeford clerico custodiam ecclesie et persone predicte.

[Feb. 1.  Formal appointment of Henry de Guldeford to the Custody aforesaid.]

[CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE FECHAM ET PERSONE AD RANDEM PRESENTATE TRADITA DOMINO HENRICO DE GULDEFORD.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Henrico de Guldeford salutem [etc.]. Acceptantes grata servicia que nobis et ecclesie Wyntoniensi frequenter impenditis, vobiscum nostro sollicitudinis onera duximus impertiri.

Custodiam igitur Roberti de Abernon presentati et per nos admissi ad ecclesiam de Fecham nostre Diocesis vobis committimus intima siquidem affectione gerentes amicitie vestre cum se ad id facultas optulerit concedente domino uberius providere. Data apud Brichwell. Kalendis Februarii. Anno Consecracionis nostrae tertio.

[Not stated. Admission of Gilbert de Abernon to the Rectory of Albury.]


[Apr. 21. The Bishop inspects letters of commendation to the Rectory of Thruxton, assigned in 1243 by the vicegerent of Bp. William de Raleigh to Mag. Peter de Spineto, and confirms them.]

VIDIT DOMINUS LITTERAS SUBSCRIPTAS.—Universis presentes inspecturis Johannes permissione divina Wyntoniensis Episcopus
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1285]

Rowadon diacono ecclesiam de Chiltecomb cum capella sancte Katerine, cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem.

_Aug. 31._ Admission of Walter de Waterford to the Vicarage of Eling on the presentation of the Prior of Eling, proctor of the Abbey of Jumièges._


**QUARTUS.**

_Oct. 5._ Collation of Richard de Havering to the Rectory of Highelie._


_Sept. 6._ Admission of Nicholas de Lyaleburi to the Rectory of Clopham._

**ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE CLOPHAM.**—Item anno domini m*. cc*. octogesimo quinto. Consecracionis domini episcopi quarto. viij*. Idus Septembris admisit dominus . . . episcopus Nicholaum de Lyaleburi presbiterum ad Ecclesiam de Clopham per resignationem Ricardi de Merton nuper Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus de Merton spectantem.

[Nov. 9. _The Abbot and Convent of Hyde, Winchester, having presented W. de Hameledon, a King’s clerk, to the Rectory of Stoneham Abbas vacant by the death of Mag. le Flemang, the Bishop grants him the custody of the Church._]

**CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE STANHAM ABBATIS COMMISSA DOMINO W. DE HAMELEDON CLERICO REGIS.**—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio . . . Archidiacono nostro Wyntoniensi salutem [etc.]. Quia Religiosi viri Abbas et Conventus sancti Barnabe de Hyda juxta Wynton dominum W. de Hameledon illustris Regis Anglie clericum ad ecclesiam de Stonham Abbatis juxta Suthampton per mortem magistri le Flemang vacantem presentarunt, et super articulis debitibus et consuetis dictam ecclesiam et personam ad eandem presentatam contingentibus in pleno capitulo loci illius in quo dicta

[1286, Jan. 3. Custody of the Hospital of Domus Dei, Southampton entrusted to John le Flemang. Strict injunctions that the order is to be executed.]


CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE HERTLEGHE, etc.—Memorandum quod anno Domini m°.cc°. octogesimo quinto. Consecracionis Episcopi quarto. ii°. Idus Januarii apud Wolveseye commisit dominus episcopus custodiem ecclesie de Hertlegh Edmundo de Bedewynd clerico presentato ad eandem per dominam Isabellam de Cadurcis.

[Feb. 21. The Archdeacon of Surrey is directed to induct Richard de Pichford or his proctor into the Rectory of Cobham, which for this turn has devolved to the Bishop’s collation.]

COLLATIO ECCLESIE DE COVEHAM FACTA RICARDO FILIO DOMINI G. DE PICHFORD.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto sibi in Christo . . . filio Archidiacono nostro Surreye seu ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia collacio Ecclesie de Coveham ex certa causa ad nos ista vice legitime exstitt devoluta eandem dilecto nobis in Christo Ricardo filio domini Galfridi de Pichford clerico nostro divine caritatis optentu contulimus ista vice, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem clericum vel magistrum Philippum dictum Walensem procuratorem suum in possessionem corporalem dicte ecclesie inducatis

1 'ecclesie' erased.

[Feb. 28. Custody of the Rectory of Letherhead entrusted to Hugh de Candal, King's clerk.]


[Feb. 28. Institution of Mag. William de Heleton to the Vicarage of Godalming.]

**INSTITUCIO AD VICARIAM DE GODALMYNG.**—Memorandum quod ii. Kalendas Martii. Anno Domini m. cc. octogesimo quinto apud Waltham instituit dominus episcopus magistrum Willelmum de Heleton presbiterum perpetuum vicarium ecclesie de Godalming vacantis per resignacionem domini Roberti quondam Vicarii ejusdem et ad presentacionem . . . Decani ecclesie Sarum spectantem.

[March 1. Custody of the Rectory of Kingsworthy entrusted to John de le Lek.]

**CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE WORTHIA REGIS.**—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Archidiacono suo Wynioniensi seu ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia custodiæ ecclesie de Worthia Regis Johanni de le Lek duximus committendam, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem in possessionem dicte ecclesie nomine custodie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Waltham Kalendis Martii. Anno domini m. cc. octogesimo quinto.

[March 1. Admission of Ralph de Neurburi to the Vicarage of Portchester.]

**ADMISSIT DOMINUS RADULFUM DE NEUBURI AD VICARIAM DE PORCESTERE.**—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Archidiacono Wynoniensi vel ejus officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia Radulfum de Newbyri presbiterum ad vicariam de Porcestre vacantem et ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et | Conventus de Suwyk spectantem admisimus et eundem perpetuum vicarium instituimus in eadem; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Wautham Kalendis Marcii. Anno Consecrationis nostre quarto.
[Mar. 15. Custody of the Rectory of Faringdon delivered to Mag. Peter de Insula during the Bishop's pleasure.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE FARENDON TRADITA MAGISTRO PETRO DE INSULA.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio ... Archidiacono nostro Wytoniensis seu ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia custodiam ecclesie de Farendon magistro P. de Insula ex certis causis commisimus, quousque aliud duxerimus ordinandum, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem P. vel ejus procuratorem in possessionem dictae ecclesie nomine custodie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Wolveseye. Idus Martii. anno supradicto.

[1286, April 12. Custody of the Rectory of Nether Wallop claimed for and delivered to Richard de Bures, clerk of the Queen, on the presentation of Bogo, Treasurer of York.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE WALLOP TRADITA DOMINO R. DE BURES.—Memorandum quod die para[s]ceus apud Wolveseye ... Officialis Wynton domini ... Episcopi commissariis specialis in hac parte commisit custodiam ecclesie de Wallop Inferiori domino Ricardo de Buris illustri Regine Anglie clericio ad presentacionem domini Bogonis Thesaurarii Eboracensis salvo (sic) etiam consuetudine Ecclesie Wytoniensis et cujuscunque alterius et demandavit procuratorem dicti Ricardi induci per Archidiaconum vel ejus Officiali in custodiam illius ecclesie. Data dicto die anno domini m. cc. octogesimo sexto.

[April 28. Admission of Richard Fulvenne to the portion of Patingdene in the Church of Abinger on the presentation of Adam Gourdon, Knt.]

ADMISSIO AD PORTIONEM DE PATINGDENE IN ECCLESIA DE ABBINIWORTH.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio ... Archidiacono nostro Wytoniensis seu ejus officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia ad portionem que vocatur Patingdene in ecclesia de Abbingworth nostre diocesis vacantem et ad presentacionem domini Ade Gourdon militis spectantem, Ricardum filium Reginaldi Fulvenne clericum duximus admittendum, vobis mandamus quatinus Johannem de Merleberger presbiterum in corporalem possessionem portionis dicte ecclesie nomine ipsius inducatis. Data apud Suwerk iii. Kalendas Maii. Anno Consecrationis nostre quarto.

[April 28. The Bishop entrusts to John de Merleberge the custody of Patingdene.]

CUSTODIA DE PATINGDENE TRADITA JOHANNI DE MERLEBERGE.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Johanni de Merleberge presbitero salutem [etc.]. Prudenciae tue et circumspectionis merita ac statum persone dilecti nobis in Christo Ricardi filii Reginaldi de Fulvenne clericum ad portionem que vocatur Patingdene
in ecclesia de Abbingworth nobis presentati propensius attendentes; custodiam ipsius ecclesie et persone predicte tue sollicitudini committimus per presentes, quousque de dicta ecclesia et persona ad eandem presentata aliud duxerimus ordinandum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Data apud Suwerk iiij. Kalendas Maii. anno Domini m°. cc°. Octogesimo sexto.

[May 5. The Bishop directs the Archdeacon of Wynton to induct Edmund de Bedewynd whom he has collated to the devolved Rectory of Hartley.]

Collacio ecclesie de Hertele Edmundo de Bedewynd.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Archidiacono nostro Wytoniensi vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia collacio ecclesie de Hertlee nostre diocesis vacantis ad nos hac vice ex certa causa licite existit devoluta dilecto nobis in Christo Edmundo de Bedewynd clerico divine caritatis intuitus contulimus hac vice, et Rectorem instituimus in eadem; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Essere iiij°. Nonas Maii. Consecracionis nostre anno quarto.

[May 15. The Bishop directs the Archdeacon of Wynton to institute as Prior of Christ Church, Twineham, Brother Richard Mauri whose election to that office he has graciously approved, and to exact from him canonical obedience.]

Institucio Prioris Christi ecclesie de Twynham.—Johannes [etc.] . . . Archidiacono nostro Wytoniensi seu ejus officiali salutem etc. Quia fratrem Ricardum Mauri electum Christi ecclesie de Twynham, in eadem ecclesia graciose prefecimus in Priorem; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem in corporalem possessionem prioratus dicte Christi ecclesie vice et auctoritate nostra inducatis et defendatis inductum, facientes sibi prout canonicum fuerit in omnibus obediiri (sic). Data Wytonie Idus Maii. Anno Domini m°. cc°. octogesimo sexto. Consecracionis nostre anno quarto.

[May 15. The Bishop entrusts the custody of the Rectory of Freshwater to William de Marchia at pleasure, saving to himself the fruits of the Church for the current year as a customary right.]

Custodia ecclesie de Freswater commissa Magistro Willelmo de Marchia clerico. N.—Johannes dei gracia etc. . . . Archidiacono nostro Wytoniensi vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia custodiam ecclesie de Freswater per resignacionem magistri Rogeri le Flemeng nuper Rectoris ejusdem vacantis dilecto nobis in Christo Magistro Willelmo de Marchia clerico commisisimus quousque eam duxerimus revocandam; salvis nobis jure et consuetudine ecclesie

QUINTUS.

ANNO CONSECRACIONIS DOMINI v°, COMMISIT CUSTODIAM HOSPITALIS DOMUS DEI DE SUTHAMPTON ROGERO DE MULTON.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio ... Precentori ecclesie beate Marie Suthampton graciam et benedictionem. Quia custodiam Hospitalis domus Dei Suthampton et pertinentium dilecto nos in Christo Rogero de Multon clerico duximus committendam vobis mandamus quatinus eundem in possessionem dicti Hospitalis et pertinentium nomine custodie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Byterne v°. Idus Julii. Anno Consecracionis nostre quinto.

[July 11. The Bishop exhorts all as well free tenants in the Hospital as others to render obedience to the newly appointed Custos, and so to receive his commendation.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE MUCHELMAREYS TRADITA ARNULPHO DE QUINQUEPORT.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio domino Willelmo de Cumbe clerico nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia custodiam ecclesie de Muchelmareis per resignacionem Simonis de Nigella nuper Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem dilecto nobis in Christo Arnulpho de Quinqueporte clerico commissimus quousque de eadem alio modo duxerimus ordinandum, fructibus instantis anni ecclesie predicte juxta ecclesie nostre consuetudinem

1 Marginal note in a later hand, ‘Hospitale Domus Dei pertinet ad collacionem Domini.’
nobis specialiter reservatis; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem clericum in possessionem dicte ecclesie vice et auctoritate nostra inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Sutton Nonis Julii. Anno Consecracionis nostre quinto.

Custodia ecclesie de Stratfeud.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio... Decano de Basing, salutem [etc.]. Quia domino Willelmo de Boys presbitero latori presencium custodiam ecclesie beate Marie de Stratfeud say salvo jure cujuslibet commissimus donec eam duxerimus revocandam; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem W. [ad] hujusmodi custodiam vice nostra libere permittatis. Data in Castro nostro de Wolvesey ij°. Nonas Septembris. Anno domini m°. cc°. octogesimo sexto. Consecracionis nostre quinto.

Custodia ecclesie de Farendon tradita magistro Petro de Insula.—Item memorandum quod viij°. Kalendas Sep-
tembris in manerio suo de Brichwell dominus ... episcopus com-
mitit curam ecclesie de Farendon sue diocesis magistro Petro de In-
sula per venerabilem patrem ... Exoniensem Episcopum ad eandem
presentatum et Rectorem instituit in eadem, custodiam quam prius
fecit sibi de dicta ecclesia revocantes (sic) expresse. Qui quidem
Petrus juravit obedientiam domino modo debito et consueto.

[Sept. 7. Admission of Peter de Kelme to the Rectory of Yarmouth, I.W. on the pres-
entation of the Countess of Albemarle.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE EREMUE.—Item memorandum quod vii. Idus Septembris. anno supradicto apud Wolvesey admisit
dominus Petrum de Kelme subdiaconum ad ecclesiam de Eremuwe in Insula Vecta per resignacionem Eustachii de Henton quondam
Rectoris ejusdem vacantem et ad presentacionem domine ... Comitisse Albermarlie domine Insule spectantem et Rectorem insti-
tuit in eadem et juravit domino obedientiam modo debito et consueto.

[Oct. 17. Ordinance of the Vicarage of Betchworth arranged by his Official and sanctioned by the Bishop.]

ORDINACIO OFFICIALIS WYNTONIE SUPER ORDINACIONE VICTARIE DE BECHEWORTH.—Universis presentem paginam ins-
specturis Johannes [etc.] salutem in domino sempiternam. Quia
pium est ac cciam meritorium testimonium perhibere veritati,
noveritis nos inspexisse ordinacionem discreti viri magistri Henrici
de Simplingham officialis nostri Wytoniensis ac etiam in hac parte
commissarii in hec verba. Officialis venerabilis patris domini
Johannis dei gracia Wytoniensis episcopi ac super ordinacione
vicarie in ecclesia de Bechesworth Wytoniensis diocesis facienda
ejusdem patris commissarius salutem etc. Noverit universitas vestra
quod cum ecclesia de Becheworth Wytoniensis diocesis cujus
Religiosi viri ... Prior et Conventus beate Marie de Suwerk veri
patroni extiterunt, fuisset eisdem canonice appropriata deberetque
Vicaria in eadem in certis porcionibus et proventibus ipsius ecclesie
competentibus ordinari, ex dicti patris precepto et commissione
michi facta, vive sue vocis oraculo ad perpetuam hujus rei memo-
riam vicariam hujusmodi sub perpetua observacione de consensu
ipsorum Religiosorum et domini Willelmi de Mersteham capellani
ad vicariam dicte ecclesie de Becheworth per ... priorem et con-
ventum beate Marie de Suwerk prenominati canonice presentati
in porcionibus infrascriptis, videlicet quod porcio Vicarie hujus-
modi in omnibus oblationibus obvencionibus et decimis minutis
A.D. 1286

Episcopi Wytoniensiis


[Oct. 26. The Bishop directs the Archdeacon of Surrey to induct Wm. de Mersteham into the Vicarage of Betchworth, the portion of which Vicarage, with the exception of live stock, consists of the obventions and small tithes.]


[Sept. 13. The Bishop presents John de Hengham to the Rectory of Portland, dio. Sarum.]

Presentavit dominus Episcopus Johannem de Hengham ad Ecclesiæ de Portlandie.—Memorandum quod Idus Septembris Anno domini M. cc. Octogesimo sexto presentavit dominus episcopus Johannem de Hengham ad ecclesiam de Portlandand Sarum dioecesis vacantem et ad suam presentationem spectantem.
[Oct. 26. Presentation of William de Wolverhampton to the same Rectory, vacant by the death of the Rector.]

PRESENTACIO AD ECCLESIAE DE PORTLANDE. — Item memorandum quod dominus Episcopus vij. Kalendas Novembris presentavit Willemum de Wolverhampton ad ecclesiam de Portland per mortem Rectoris vacantem. Anno domini m. cc. octogesimo sexto.

[Same day. Admission of R. de Guldeford to the Rectory of Merrow, saving to the patrons, the Convent of Ivingho, their pension.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE MEREWE. — Item memorandum quod eodem die scilicet vij. Kalendas Novembris Anno domini M. cc. octogesimo sexto apud Suwerk admissit dominus Episcopus R. de Guldeford filium R. Jacob ad ecclesiam de Merewe ad presentationem Priorissis et Conventus de Ivingho salvis (sic) eisdem Religiosis dominabus pensione in dicta ecclesia debita.

[March 9. The Bishop's mandate to his Official, dated from Bordeaux, to induct William le Blonte into the possession of separate tithes in the Manor of Nanthanger.]

COLLACIO DECIMARUM SEPARATARUM IN MANERIO DE NOTEHANGRE WALTERO LE BLONTE CLERICO PER RESIGNACIONEM DOMINI R. DE BURES. — Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio . . . Officiali nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia illas decimas separatas in manerio nostro de Notehangre consistentes per resignacionem domini Ricardi de Bures vacantes quas ut asseruit optimis ex donacione domini E. dei gratia Regis Anglie illustris ipsa sede Wyntoniensi vacante et nunc ad nostram collacionem spectantes dilecto nobis in Christo Willelmo le Blonte clerico contulimus intuitu caritatis: vobis mandamus quatinus eundem clericum vel ipsius procuratorem ejus nomine in corporalem possessionem decimarum predictarum per vos vel per alium inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data Burdegaile vij. Idus Martii. Anno Consecracionis nostre quinto.

[Same date. Bp.'s letter to W. le Blonte conferring on him the tithes aforesaid.]

COLLACIONIS LITERA DECIMARUM PREDICTARUM. — Johannes [etc.] dilecto sibi in Christo filio W. le Blonte clerico salutem [etc.]. Ex laudabili testimonio quod de te audivimus sperantes te posse in ecclesia Dei proficere in futurum: decimas separatas in manerio nostro de Notehangre [etc.], ut in precedentii littera, tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis. Data Burdegaile vij. Idus Martii. Anno Consecracionis nostre quinto.

[Three lines left blank.]
A.D. 1287] Episcopi Wytoniensis 29

SEXTUS.

[July 27. The Bishop at Marnay collates John de Sancto Johanne to the Chapel of Morestead.]

ANNO CONSECRACIONIS DOMINI SEXTO CONTULIT IPSE CAPELLAM DE MORSTED JOHANNI DE SANCTO JOHANNE CLERICO.—

[Same date. The Bishop collates to the Rectory of St. Faith near Winchester John, son of dn. Philip Panon, Citizen of Paris, his Godson, custody of the Church and Rector being entrusted to the Archdeacon of Winton.]

ECCLESIA SANCTE FIDIS JUXTA WYNTONIAM.—Item memorandum quod die et anno predictis juxta Wynton per mortem I. Bellegambe vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem Johanni filio domini Philippi Panon Burgensis Parisius clericolo domini, qui super hoc literam habuit patentem et Magistro P. Archidiacono Wynton, custodiamb dicte ecclesie et persone commisit. Data ut supra.

[August 28. The Bishop entrusts the custody of the Rectory of Easton to his beloved clerk Master William of Wenling, then steward of his house.]


[Nov. 15. The Bishop instructs his Official to admit to the Rectory of Bradley the son of dn. Hugh de Rupibus, presented thereo, the Bishop reserving to himself the appointment of a custodian. Provision for study to be made from the revenues of the Church.]

BRADELEE ET CETERA.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio... Officiali
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1287]
nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia propter presentium temporum pericula precibus amicorum adquiescere nos oportet, nos pro filio domini Hugonis de Rupibus ad ecclesiam de Bradele nostre diocesis ut dictur presentati amicorum nostrorum de Curia precibus excitiatis, vos mandamus quatinus eundem ecclesiam admittatis, custodiam ejusdem persone idonee nobis, prout ordinare duxerimus, reservantes. Volumus eundem filium de proventibus ejusdem ecclesie cum eos receperitis in studio per vos interim exhibeatis. Data Burdagale xvij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno Consecracionis nostrae sexto.

SEPTIMUS.

[1288, July 2. At Vitry near Paris the Bishop collated Mag. Henry de Symplingham his Official to the Rectory of Compton.]


[Same date. Collation to the Vicarage of Fareham of dn. Laurence de Welton.]

ITEM COLLACIO VICARIE DE FARHAM DOMINO LAURENCEO DE WELLETON PRESBITERO vij. NONAS JULII, ETC.—Item quod die et anno supradictis contulit dominus episcopus vicariam de Farham vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem domino Laurencio de Welleton presbitero et super collacione exivit littera patens.

[Oct. 17. The Bishop at Gentilly collates John de Berewyk, Treasurer to the Queen of England, to the Rectory of Crondall.]


LITTERA COLLACIONIS EPISCOPI CONCESSA DOMINO JOHANNI DE BEREWYK SUPER ECCLESIA PREDICTA.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto sibi in Christo Johanni de Berewyk clerico salutem etc. Honestas
Episcopi Wytoniensis

morum ac tue probitatis merita nos inducunt ut tecum nostre sollicitudinis onera partiamur. Ecclesiam igitur de Crondale nostre Diocesis vacantem, et ad nostram collacionem spectantem tibi con-
ferimus intuito caritatis teque Rectorem preficimus in eadem. In

[1289, Thursday, March 10. Collation at Agen of Edmund de Maydenestane the Bishop's Chaplain to the Rectory of [Bishop's] Waltham, he having first resigned the Churches of North Waltham and Lasham.]

Collacio ecclesie de Wautham domino Edmundo de Maydenestane presbitero.—Item memorandum quod sexto Idus Martiividelicet die Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Gregorii pape anno domini m°. cc°. octogesimo octavo contulit dominus ecclesiam de Wautham vacantem per mortem domini Petri de Wynton ultimo Rectoris ejusdem Edmundo de Maydenestane capellano suo et super hoc emanavit littera executoria officiali Wytoniensi de inducendo ipsum E. vel suum procuratorem in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesie sub data Ageni anno et die supradictis. Et sciendum quod nichilominus facta fuit sibi littera institutionis cum omnibus jurisdictionibus libertatibus redditibus etc. Facta prius renunciacione per dominum Edmundum in manus dicti domini episcopi ecclesiarum de Nortwaultham et ecclesie de Lasham dicte diocesis sub sigillo suo et sigillo . . . Archidiaconi Norwycensis quas prius optimuit.

[Same date. Geoffrey de Hotham's collation to the Rectory of South Waltham.]

Item collacio ecclesie de Suth Waltham Galfrido de Hothom clerico sexto Idus Marciil. N.—Item die et anno supra-
dictis contulit dominus episcopus ecclesiam de SuthWaltham Galfrido de Hothom nepoti fratis Willelmi de Hothom mandans ipsum induci, ut supra.

[1289, April 27. Collation of Mag. William de Essex to the Church of Compton. The Bishop's Official ordered to induct him.]

Collacio ecclesie de Cometon magistro W. de Essexia.
—Memorandum quod die Sancti Marci Evangeliste contulit dominus . . . episcopus magistro Willelmo de Essex ecclesiam de Compton sue diocesis vacantem, et ad suam collacionem pleno jure spectantem, unde emanavit litera inductionis in corporalem possessionem in communi forma, anno domini m°. cc°. Octogesimo nono, directa magistro Henrico de Simpлинgam tunc Officiali Wytonie.
[May 29. The Bishop by letter from St. Supplice near Milhau (?) in Gascony collates Mag. Nicholas de Audeby to the Rectory of Droxford. Investiture by the Bishop’s ring.]


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**Octavus.**

[Custody of the Rectory of Martyr-Worthy, vacant by the resignation of Henry de Mortimer who styled himself Rector, granted to Mag. Michael de Heston.]

**Custodia ecclesie de Wordi Mortimer tradita magistro Michaeli de Heston. Anno consecracionis episcopi octavo.**—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio . . . Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia custodiam ecclesie de Wordi Mortimer nostre dioecesis vacantis per resignacionem Henrici de Mortuo Mari nuper Rectorem se dicentis ejusdem dilecto filio Magistro Michaeli de Heston clerico per nobilem virum dominum E. de Mortuo Mari militem ejusdem ecclesie verum patronum presentato commisimus; graciose vobis mandamus quatinus dictum magistrum Michaelem vel procuratorem suum in dicte ecclesie corporalem possessionem per vos vel per alium inducatis ac defendatis inductum. Data apud Byterne xij°. Kalendas Octobris. Anno domino m°. cc°. Octogesimo nono. Consecracionis nostre Octavo.

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[Nov. 28. The Bishop orders the induction of Henry de Dunelmo to the Rectory of Letherhead.]

**Mandat episcopus archidiacono Surrye vel ejus officiali ut inducat Henricum de Dunelmo in ecclesiam de Ledrede.—** Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Cum nos Henricum de Dunelmo subdiaconum ad ecclesiam de Ledrede vacantem, a vero ejusdem ecclesie patrono legitime presentatum admiserimus et Rectorem


INSTITUCIO THOME DE SANCTO JOHANNE IN POSSESSIONEM ECCLESIE DE CHAUTON.—Memorandum quod ij Idus Octobris apud Suwerk anno domini m. cco. Octogesimo nono. Consecrationis domini Octavo institutus fuit Thomas de Sancto Johanne Subdiaconus in ecclesiis de Chauton vacantem per resignacionem Wilhelmi de Wanbrige nuper Rectoris ejusdem ad presentationem nobilis viri domini Johannis de Sancto Johanne.

[Oct. 20. The Bishop bestows the commendam of the Rectory of Farlington on Mag. Eudo de Sterton.]

COMMENDAT DOMINUS ECCLESIAM DE FARLINGTON MAGISTRO EUDONI DE SERTON (sic).—Johannes Dei gracia etc. magistro Eudoni de Sterton etc. Ecclesiam de Farlington nostre dioecesis vacantem tibi secundum formam Concilii Lugdunensis utilitate ipsius Ecclesie suadente tenore presentium commendamus. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data Wyntonie, xiiii. Kalendas Novembris. Anno Consecrationis nostre Octavo.

[Oct. 20. The Bishop commissions the Archdeacon of Norwich and others in respect of the presentation made to him by the Convent of Hyde of Gilbert de Popham as Rector of Alton.]


[Same date. The Bishop's commissaries deliver the custody of the Rectory of Alton to G. de Popham during pleasure.]

EXECUTIO CUSTODIE TRADITE MAGISTRO GILBERTO DE POPHAM.—Thomas Norwycensis, P. Wyntoniensis Archidiaconi
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1289]


[Nov. 29. Admission of Jordan de Pontesbourn to Linkenholt Rectory.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE LYNKESOLDE VACANTE ETC.—


[Dec. 3. The Bishop directs the Institution of dn. John de Drokeneford to the Rectory of South Tidworth.]


[Dec. 3. Mandate for the induction of Solomon de Roffa to a prebend in the Church of Romsey with a portion of the said Church.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI ARCHIDIACONO WYNTON VEL EJUS OFFICIALI UT INDUCAT DOMINUM SALOMONEM DE ROFFA IN
A.D. 1289]  Episcopi Wyntoniensis 35

POSSESSIONEM PREBENDE IN ECCLESIA DE ROMSEYE VACANTIS.—
Johannes dei gracia etc. Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali
salutem etc. Cum nos dominum Salomonem de Roffa clericum
ad prebendam cum porcione ecclesie Sancti Laurencii et aliis suis
pertinenciis in ecclesia de Romseye ad presentationem Religiosarum
monialium ... Abbatisse et Conventus de Romseye admiserimus;
vobis mandamus quatinus S. vel procuratorem suum ejus
nomine in corporalem possessionem dicte prebende et porcionis
predicte necon jurium ad eandem porcionem spectantium inducatis
Anno Consecracionis nostre Octavo.

[Dec. 25.  Giles the Englishman collated to the Rectory of Bramdean to be inducted into
the same.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE BROMDENE Egidio Anglico.—
Johannes dei gracia etc. Officiali nostro Wynton salutem etc.
Quia ecclesiam de Bromdene nostrre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram
collacionem pleno jure spectantem, Egidio dicto Anglico contulimus
intuitu caritatis, vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum in corporale
possessionem dicte ecclesie inducatis et defendatis inducitur. Data

[Jan. 1.  The Bishop's letters patent announcing his Ordination to the Subdeaconate and
admission to the Rectory of Farnborough of Stephen de Certeseye.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE FARNBERGH.—Universis etc.
J. permissione divina Wynton episcopus salutem etc. Universitati
vestre notum facimus per presentes nos Stephanum de Certeseye
clericum ad ecclesiam de Farnbergh nostre diocesis vacantem nobis
presentatum quem ad titulum ipsius ecclesie die sabbati quatuor
temporum mensis Decembris anno domini infrascripto in ecclesia
de Lameheth in subdiaconum ordinavimus ad predictam ecclesiam
de Farenbergh ad presentationem Johannis de Farenbergh admisi-
mus et Rectorem anulo nostro investivimus in eadem. Has literas
nostras patentes sibi concedentes in testimonium premissorum. Data
apud Suwerk. Kalendis Januarii. mº. ccº. Octogesimo nono. Con-
secracionis nostre Octavo.

[Jan. 19.  Admission of Jordan de Crondal to the Vicarage of Send, Patrons the Convent
of Newark, Ripley, Surrey.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE SENDE AD PRESENTACIONEM
PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS NOVI LOCI.—Memorandum quod xiiiij.
Kalendas Februarii. anno domini supradicto Jordanus de Crondal
capellanus admissus fuit ad Vicariam de Sende ad presentationem
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A. D. 1289]

Religiosorum virorum ... Prioris et Conventus de Novo loco, et habuit litteras admissionis et institucionis apud Suwerk.


**Collacio ecclesie de Notesilling Johanni Golding subdiacono.**—Item memorandum quod xij. Kalendas Februarii, anno domini supra dicto collata fuit ecclesia de Notesilling Johanni Golding subdiacono per dominum ... episcopum, et super hoc habuit idem unam litteram collacionis et inductionis ... Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali apud Suwerk.

[Jan. 25. Admission of John de Leycester as Vicar of Crondall. Patron, John de Berewyk, Rector.]

**Admissio ad Vicariam de Crondale ad presentacionem domini Johannis de Berewyk.**—Item memorandum quod apud Suwerk viij. Kalendas Februarii, anno domini ut supra ad presentacionem domini Johannis de Berewyk Rectoris ecclesie de Crondale Johannes de Leycestre admissus fuit ad Vicariam ecclesie predicte et litteram Archidiacono Wynton. vel illius Officiali super ipsius inductione in corporalem possessionem optinuit.

[March 24. Custody of the Vicarage of Nether Wallop entrusted to Richard de Wenlop.]

**Custodia ecclesie de Wenlop inferiori.**—Item apud Kympton ix. Kalendas Aprilis commissa fuit custodia vicarie de Wenlop inferiori | Ricardo de Wenlop Capellano presentato per Rectorem ejusdem ecclesie.

[r1290, April 2. The Bishop directs the admission of Mag. William de Wenling to the custody of Burghclere Rectory.]

**Custodia ecclesie de Burclere.**—Johannes degi gracia etc. ... Officiali nostro Wynton. vel Magistro -ly. Rectori ecclesie de Baghurst salutem etc. Cum nos ecclesie custodiam de Burclere nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus magistro Willelmo de Wenling clerico nostro duximus (sic) committendam, vobis mandamus quatinus dictum magistrum W. vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem inducatis vel induci faciatis, et defendatis inductum. Contradictores et rebelles si quos inveneritis per censuram ecclesiasticam compescentes. Data apud Dounton iiiij. Nonas Aprilis. Anno domini m". cc". Nonagesimo.

[Same date. The Bishop directs the Induction of Mag. Henry de Rowadon whom he has collated to the Rectory of Easton-juxta-Wynton.]

**Collacio ecclesie de Estone.**—Johannes [etc.] ... Officiali suo vel ... Decano Wyntonie salutem etc. Quia ecclesiam
de Eston juxta-Wynton nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus magistro Henrico de Rowadon presbitero et clerico nostro contulerimus intitu caritatis ipsumque Rectorem instituerimus in eadem, vobis mandamus quatinus vos vel alter vestrum dictum magistrum H. vel procuratorem suum in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis inducatis et defendatis inductum. Contradictores et rebelles si quos inveneritis per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendo ... Data ut supra. Conseccracionis nostre anno Octavo.

(Same date. Similar direction on the Collation of Mag. Wm. de Essex to the Rectory of Chilcomb.)

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE CHILTECOMBE MAGISTRO WILLELMO DE ESSEXIA.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Officiali suo vel ... Decano Wyntonie salutem etc. Cum nos ecclesiam de Cheltecomb (sic) nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus magistro Willelmo de Essexia clerico nostro contulerimus intitu caritatis, vobis vel alteri vestrum mandamus quatinus dictum magistrum W. vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesie cum omnibus suis juribus et pertinenciis inducatis et defendatis inductum. Contra-dicentes [etc. as last]. Data ut proximo supra.

[Easter Day (April 2). Mandate for the Collation of William de Welewyk to Brightstone Rectory, I.W.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE BRISTESTON DOMINO WILLELMO DE WELEYK.—Johannes [etc.] ... Officiali nostro vel Decano de Insula salutem etc. Cum ecclesiam de Bristeston nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus Willelmo de Weleyk subdiacono contulerimus intitu caritatis, vobis vel alteri vestrum mandamus quatinus dictum W. vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesie inducatis et inductum per censuram ecclesiasticam si necesse fuerit defendatis. Data apud Donton die Pasche Anno ut supra.

[April 4. Admission of Walter de Langeton, King's clerk, to the Rectory of Nether Wallop.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE WALLOP.—Johannes dei gracia etc. ... Archidiacono suo Wynton. salutem etc. Cum ad presenta-tacionem domini Bugonis de Clare Thesaurarii ecclesie Eboracensis patronum (sic) ecclesie de Wallop inferiori Walterum de Langeton domini ... Regis Anglie illustris clericum ad dictam ecclesiam de Wallop admiserimus intitu caritatis et ipsum Rectorem instituerimus in eadem: vobis mandamus quatinus dictum Walterum vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesie
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1290]


[April 3. Mandate for the Induction of Robert (or William) de Wynefred collated as Rector of Ovington.]


[Thursday in Easter Week, April 6. On the resignation of Walter de Cumba, Rector of Alverstoke, the Bishop immediately conferred the Rectory on John de Welwyk then present and caused him to be inducted.]


[No date. Apparently a specimen letter of Institution.]

Institutio ad Vicariam.—Johannes [etc.] dílecto filio . . . Archidiacono Wintoni vel ejus Officiali salutem [etc.].

[Fo. 8b.] Quia R. de . . . Capellanum ad Vicarium de . . . Monachorum vacantem ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus de . . . admisimus et Vicarium anulo nostro investivimus de eadem vobis mandamus quatinus eundem R. in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data apud Suwerk etc.

[May 8. Admission of Alexander Rayner to the Rectory of Ewell.]

Admissio ad ecclesiam de Ewelle.—Memorandum quod viij°. Idus Maii. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo admissus fuit
magister Alexander dictus Rayner ad ecclesiam de Ewell ad presentacionem Abbatis et Conventus de Certeseye et super inductione corporali habuit litteram . . . Archidiacono Surreye directam. Data apud Suwerk.

[May 14. The Bishop, in compassion of the poverty of the Priory of St. Swithun, Winchester, bestows upon them the patronage of the Churches of Enford and of Overton with the Chapel of Alton Priors.]


[June 3. The Bishop, having collated John de Magnach, King’s clerk, to the Rectory of Cheriton St. Michael, directs his Official to induct him into the same.]


[Same date. The Bishop’s letter of Collation to the Rector of Cheriton.]

LITERA COLLACIONIS ECCLESIE DE CHIRITON FACTA MAGISTRO JOHANNI DE MAGNACHO CLERICO.—Johannes [etc.] diletto filio ma-
gistro Johanni de Magnacho clerico salutem etc. Ecclesiam de Chiriton nostre diocesis vacantem [as above ... spectantem] tibi tenore presentium conferimus intuitu caritatis, teque Rectorem anulo nostro investimus de eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data ut proximo supra.

[July 13. Admission of John de Marleberg to the Chantry of the Chapel of Oakwood.]

ADMSIT DOMINUS EPISCOPUS JOHANNEM DE MARLEBERG CAPELLANUM AD CANTARIAM CAPELLE DE ECWODE VACANTEM.—Memorandum quod iiij. Idus Julii. anno domini supradicto Johannes de Marleberg capellanus admissus fuit ad Cantarium Capelle de Ecwode ad presentacionem domini Walteri de Fancourt Militis, et super hoc litteram habuit inductionis in consueta forma . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali sub data apud apud (sic) Suwerk die et anno supradictis.

[Undated. Mandate to the Treasurer of Wolvesey to induct as Chaplain to the Bishop's Chantry at Merewell William le Noreys.]

DOMINO PAGANO THESAURARIO DE WOLVESEY QUOD INDUCAT W. DICTUM NOREIS IN POSSESSIONEM CANTARIE DE MEREWELLE._—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio domino Pagano Thesaurario nostro Wolvesey salutem etc. Quia Cantarium sive Capellianam Capelle nostre de Merewell nostre Diocesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem dilecto filio Willelmo dicto le Noreys capellano contulimus intuitu caritatis; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem Willelmum in corporalem possessionem dicte Cantarie et jurium et pertinencium ad eandem per vos vel per alium inducatis et defendatis inductum. Facientes sibi sicut ceteris Capellanis ibidem commorantibus necessaria in omnibus ministri. Data | apud Wolvesey Anno Consecracionis nostre Octavo.

[Two lines left blank.]

[June 17. Collation of John de Welewyk to the Rectory of Brightstone.] (Rubricated heading omitted.)

Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio domino Johanni de Welewyk presbitero salutem etc. Ecclesiam de Britcheson nostre Diocesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem cum omnibus suis juribus pertinenciis et commoditatiis quibuscunque ad eandem quoquo modo spectantibus tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis et te Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Waltham xv. Kalendas Julii. Anno Consecracionis nostre ix°.
NONUS.

[Nov. 9. The Bishop instructs his Official to admit William de Humfrayville, presented to the Rectory of Werewell, if he find it to be actually vacant.]


[Same date. Mandate for the Induction of Richard de Boelinton to the Rectory of Clendon Regis.]

INDUCTIO ECCLESIE DE CLENDON.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia Ricardum de Boelinton clericum ad ecclesiam de Clendon Regis admisisimus etc., vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum R. in corporalem possessionem [etc.]. Data ut proximo supra.

[Nov. 10. Mandate for the Induction of John de Ropeley to the Rectory of Kingsworthy.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE WORDIA REGIS.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Archidiacono Wynton, vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia Johannem de Ropeley clericum ad ecclesiam de Wordia Regis vacantem per resignacionem Johannis de Leke nuper Rectoris ejusdem ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum . . . abbatis et Conventus de Hyda admisisimus etc., vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum vel procuratorem suum in corporalem possessionem [etc.]. Data apud Suwerk iii°. Idus Novembris. Anno domini M°. cc°. Nonagesimo. Consecracionis nostro Nono.

[July 15. Mandate for the Induction of Bogo de Cnovile, Junior, on the King's presentation to the Rectory of Gradeley in the person of his Custodian.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE GRATELE. ADMISSUS BOGO DE CNOVIL AD PRESENTACIONEM DOMINI REGIS ANGLIE.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia dilectum filium Bogonem filium Bogonis de Cnovile militis juniorem ad presentacionem domini E. dei gracia illustris
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1290]

Regis Anglie ad ecclesiam de Gratele vacantem admisimus gracieose; ipsiusque ecclesi et persone predicte presentate custodiam dilecto in Christo filio magistro Thome de Brideport Juris canonici professori commisimus de nostra gracia speciali; vobis mandamus quatinus eundem magistram Thomam custodem nomine prefati B. presentati vel ipsius custodis procuratorem legitimum in corporalem possessionem [etc.]. Data apud Suwerk Idus Julii. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo. Consecracionis nostre Nono.

[Same date. Custody of the Rectory and Rector of Grateley committed to Mag. Thomas de Brideport.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE GRATELE TRADITA MAGISTRO THOME DE BRIDEPORT.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Magistro Thome de Brideport Juris Canonici professori salutem etc. Acceptantes grata servicia que nobis et ecclesie nostre tarn utiliter quam frequenter hactenus impendistis et impendetis Deo propicio in futurum, vobiscum nostre sollicitudinis onera duximus impertiri. Vestre itaque industrie et discretionis merita ac condicionem et statum dilecti filii Bogonis Junioris domini Bogonis de Cnovile Militis ad ecclesiam de Gratele nostre diocesis vacantem per dominum E. dei gracia Regem Anglie illustrem nobis presentati et per nos admissi graciose attendantes ipsius ecclesi et etiam persone presentate custodiam usque ad ipsius etatem legitimam vestre industrie committimus per presentes. Intima affectione intendentes amicicie vestre cum ad hoc facultas se optulerit concedente domino uberi providere. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Westmonastr. Idus Julii. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo. Consecracionis nostre Nono.

[Fo. 9b.]

[Same day. Mandate for the Induction of Bogo de Cnovile, Senior, to the Rectory of Dean Maudut on the King's presentation, custody being committed to Mag. A. de Lynford, Clerk.]

ADMISIT DOMINUS . . . EPISCOPUS BOGONEM DE CNOVILE AD ECCLESIAM DE DENE MAUDUT AD PRESENTACIONEM DOMINI . . . REGIS.—Johannes [etc.] . . . Archidiacono vel ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia dilectum filium Bogonem [filium Bogonis] 1 de Cnovile Militis seniorem ad presentacionem domini E. dei gracia illustris Regis Anglie ad ecclesiam de Dene Maudut nostre diocesis vacantem admisimus gracieose; ipsiusque ecclesi et persone presentate predicte custodiam dilecto filio magistro A. de Lynford clerico commisimus de nostra gracia speciali; vobis mandamus quatinus

1 These words omitted in MS.
eundem custodem nomine prefati B. presentati in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie [etc.]. Data apud Suwerk Idus Julii, Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo. Consecracionis nostre Nono.

[July 14. Custody of the Rectory and Rector of Dean Maudut (prob. East Dean) entrusted to Mag. A. de Lyntford. Provision to be made from the fruits of this benefice for the education and maintenance of both brothers.]


[Feb. 15. Mandate for the induction of Laurence de Sancto Michaelle to the Rectory of Dogmersfield on the presentation of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.]

ADMISSIT DOMINUS EPSICOPUS LAURENTIUM DE SANCTO MICHAEE DE ECCLESIAE DE GODMERE FELDE AD PRESENTACIONEM BATHONENISIS EPSICOPI.—Johannes [etc.] ... officiali ... Archidiaconi Wynton vel ... Decano de Basingstok salutem etc. Quia Laurentium de Sancto Michaelle presbiterum ad ecclesiam de Godmerefeld nostro diocesis vacantem ad presentacionem venerabilis fratris nostri domini R. Bathanensis et Wellensis episcopi admisimus, ipsumque Rectorem anulo nostro investivimus de eadem, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem L. vel suum procuratorem in corporalem possessionem [etc.]. Data apud Suwerk xv. Kalendas Marcii. Anno Consecracionis nostre Nono.

[1291, April 10. Simon le Doun, admitted to the Rectory of Thruxton more than three years before, not having taken Priest’s Orders within the Statutory time, the Bishop admits Mag. H. de S. to the same as vacant, and directs his Induction.]

ADMISSIT DOMINUS EPSICOPUS MAGISTRUM H. DE S. AD ECCLESIAE DE TURCLESTON AD PRESENTACIONEM J. DE C.—Johannes dei gracia etc. directo filio ... Archidiacono nostro Wynton vel ejus Officiali seu ... Decano de Andevere salutem etc. Quia
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1291]

pupplicum est et notorium quod Simon le Doun triennio jam clapso et amplius ad ecclesiam de Thorkylston nostre diocesis per J. de C. verum ejusdem ecclesie patronum presentatus, et ad eandem auctoritate nostra admisisse infra annum a tempore sibi commissi regiminis non fecit se in presbiterum ordinari nec etiam adhuc sit in presbiterum ordinatus, pro ut per inquisitionem apparat super hiis factam legitime evidenter propter quod ab eadem ecclesia ipso jure est privatus secundum canonicas sanctiones, vobis mandamus quatinus [May 9. Admission of Hugh de Ryston to the Vicarage of Boldre.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE BOLRE VACANTE.—Memorandum quod viij. Idus Maii. anno domini supradicto Hugo de Ryston presentatus per . . . Priorum et Conventum Christi Ecclesie de Twynham ad vicariam ecclesie de Bolre vacantem admisisse fuerat apud Abboteregg et super inductione sua litteras in consueta forma ad Archidiaconum Wynton vel ejus Officialem optinuit.

[April 24. Admission of Henry Urri to the Rectory of Mottiston, I. of Wight.]


[May 1. Admission of Thomas de Arundel to the Vicarage of St. Helen's, Isle of Wight.]

ADMISSIO THOME DE ARUNDEL CAPELLANI AD VICARIAM SANCTE ELENE IN INSULA.—Item memorandum quod Kalendis Maii anno domini supradicto Thomas de Arundel capellanus presentatus ad vicarium Sancte Elene in Insula Vecta vacantem ad-
missus fuerat apud Borommore et super inductione sua litteras in consueta forma ad ... Archidiaconum Wynton optimuim.

April 5. Dissensions having arisen between Paganus, Rector of Hursley, and John de Sancta Fide, who without canonical authority was acting as Vicar of the same Parish, the parties submitted themselves absolutely to the Bishop, and this public instrument contains his decision. Hursley was properly subject to a single rule, not to that of a Rector and perpetual Vicar. The Council of Tours had prohibited the division of such Parishes. The alleged institution of John by the Official of the late Aymer, Eelect of Winchester, would accordingly be invalid. The Bishop therefore collates John to the Church of St. Faith juxta-Wynton, in his own patronage, reserving 40 shillings of the revenue of the Church of Hursley for him as Rector, the house which he occupied as pretended Vicar of Hursley to be transferred to the Manse of the Rectory of St. Faith, at the expense of Paganus, who is also to pay John an annual pension of 40 shillings, to cease should the Bishop confer on John a richer benefice. Moreover, since the Church of Hursley is not attached to any Prebend, nor is there any other reason why it should be served by a perpetual Vicar, the Bishop decrees that for the future it should not be so served, but by the Rector only or temporarily by a fit Chaplain. Official confirmation and publication of this decree, with the names of witnesses attached.]

ORDINACIO DOMINI EPISCOPI FACTA INTER DOMINUM PAGANUM

RECTOREM ECCLESIE DE HURSELE ET VICARIUM EJUSDEM ECCLESIE.—In nomine domini Amen. Universis per presens instrumentum publicum appareat evidenter quod orta questionis et dissensionis materia inter discretum virum dominum Paganum Rectorem ecclesie de Hursele Wyntoniensis dioecesis ex parte una et Johannem de Sancta Fide qui se pro vicario ejusdem ecclesie gerebat ex altera super eo videlicet quod dicta ecclesia unius debeat regimini depurtari, et maxime super eo quod idem Johannes canonice ingressum in ipsa vicaria non habebat, ut sibi imponebatur, eadem partes litium amfractus in hac parte in omnibus evitare cupientes, gracieordinacioni et diffinicioni venerabilis patris domini J. dei gratia Wynton episcopi se pure sponte de alto et basso in omnibus at per omnia juramento corporali ad hoc prestito submiserunt. Unde idem dominus episcopus submissionem hujusmodi admittens inter eas partes ordinavit sub forma inferius annotata. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes literae pervenerint Johannes permissione divina Wyntoniensis episcopus salutem in Domino. Officii nostri debitum remediis invigilat subditorum. Dum enim eorum scandala excutimus et materiam litium amputamus in eorum quieete quiescimus et fovemus in pace. Suborta igitur inter dilectos filios Paganum Rectorem ecclesie de Hursele nostre dioecesis et Johannem de Sancta Fide, qui se gerebat pro vicario in eadem, materia questionis, super eo videlicet quod dicta ecclesia unius

1 Paganus de Lyskeret had been collated to Hursley by Pontissara, Dec. 1284, see p. 16.
debeat regimini deputari cum Concilium Turonense\(^1\) hujusmodi beneficiorum sectiones prohibeat ne casus ibidem emineat in quo debeat de jure eidem ecclesie per vicarium perpetuum deserviri, et maxime super eo quod idem Vicarius de Institucione sua canonica nisi de quadam institucione sibi facta per magistrum Robertum de Caremle Thesaurarium Sarum quondam Officialem ut pretenditur bone memorie Aldamari Wyntoniensis electi tunc agentis in remotis docere non potuit: quoquo modo dicti Paganus et Johannes super hiis anfractus litium evitantes gracie nostre ordinacioni et diffinitioni se pure sponte de alto et basso in omnibus et per omnia corporali juramento prestito submiserunt.

Nos itaque Dei nomine invocato submissionem hujusmodi admissentes tam prefata ecclesie de Hursele quam Rectori ejusdem tam etiam Johanni vicario antedito paterna sollicitudine providere et cum eiusmod graciose agere volentes; ipsi Johanni ecclesiam Sancte Fidis juxta Wynton que nostre advocacionis existit, et ad nos ejusdem collatio pertinet jure nostro ad presens vacantem conferimus et Rectorem ipsum instituimus in eadem, ipsum ab onere vicarie prefate totaliter absolventes. Ita tamen quod pro bono pacis de proventibus eiusmod ecclesie sepedicto Johanni xl. solidi quo ad vixerit singulis annis in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae quos eidem per presentem nostram ordinacionem solvi precipimus per Rectorem ejusdem qui nunc est et per Rectores qui pro tempore fuerint personator. Et domos in quibus ipse inhabitavit, dum pro vicario in ecclesie de Hursele se gerebat ad mansum ecclesie Sancte Fidis totaliter transferre valeat sumptibus Pagani Rectoris ecclesie de Hursele antediti, ad quamarin translationem ipsum in xl. solidorum in continenti prefato Johanni solvendorum pretium pensionem annuam superius annotatatam etiam nomine consensillumus, ab cujus utique pensionis annulo solutione cessare volumus omnino si eidem Johanni in beneficio ecclesiastico uberiori per nos contigerit provideri, ac eidem Johanni super omnibus aliis sepedictam ecclesiam de Hursele vel vicariam contingentibus perpetuam silentium imponimus per presentes.

Et insuper cum prefata ecclesie de Hursele prebende cuiquam annexe (stic, lege annexe) non fuerit nec alias sic | casus in quo [Fo. rob.] eidem debeat per perpetuum vicarium [deserviri]\(^2\), eandem vicariam ex causis superius annotatis eidem Rectori ecclesie et Rectoribus qui pro tempore fuerint consolidamus perpetuo per presentes. Statuientes ut eidem ecclesie amodo non per vicarium per-

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\(^1\) The eleventh 'General' Council held at Tours under Alexander III in 1163 endeavoured to reform ecclesiastical abuses.

\(^2\) Needed to complete the sense.
petuum set per Rectorem ejusdem vel Capellanum ydoneum pro tempore serviatur. In cujus rei testimonium presentem paginam ad perpetuam rei memoriam sigilli nostri munimine fecimus roborari. Et nos sepedicti Paganus et Johannes ordinacioni et diffinicioni prefate consentimus et ipsas in omni sui parte quantum in nobis est recipimus et etiam approbamus et presenti pagine in testimonium consensum et approbacionis prefate sigilla nostra duximus aponenda.


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[April 16. Permission to Walter de Langeton to let his Rectory of Wallop to farm for five years, safeguarding the due care of souls, etc.]


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[No date. Admission of Hamo de Gatele to the Rectory of Nutfield.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE GATELE 1.—Memorandum quod anno domini supradicto magister Hamo de Gatele clericus presentatus fuit ad ecclesiam de Notfeud vacantem et admissus fuerat apud Suwerk et super hoc litteras in consueta forma ad Archidiaconum Surreyne optinuit.

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[July 20. Admission of Hugh de Gudeford to the Vicarage of Mitcham.]

MICHAM.—Item memorandum quod anno domini supradicto dominus Hugo de Gudeford capellanus presentatus fuit ad vicariam de Micham vacantem et admissus fuerat apud Sutton xiiiij. Kalendas Augusti et super hoc litteras in consueta forma optinuit Archidiacono Surreyne.

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1 In error for Notfeud.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1291]

[July 20. Admission of Richard de Insula to the Rectory of Lingfield.]

ADMISSIONE AD ECCLESIAM DE LYNGFEUD VACANTEM.—Item memorandum [etc.] Ricardus de Insula clericus presentatus fuit ad ecclesiam de Lyngfeud vacantem et admissus fuerat apud Sutton xiiij°. Kalendas Augusti, et super hoc [etc.] optinuit ad ... Archidiaconum Surrey vel ejus Officialem.

[Sept. 18. Admission of Ralph de Staunford, King’s Chaplain, to the Rectory of Alton.]

ADMISSIONE AD ECCLESIAM DE AULTON AD PRESENTACIONEM ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS DE HYDA.—Item memorandum [etc.] xiiij°. Kalendas Octobris dominus Radulfus de Staunford Regis Anglie Capellanus ad ecclesiam de Aulton presentatus per Religiosos viros ... Abbatem et Conventum de Hyda fuit apud Waltham admissus et litteras inductionis optinuit ad Archidiaconum Wynton et ... Decano (sic) de Aulton in consueta forma et litteras patentes similiter universis directas in forma consueta.

[Sept. 29. Admission of Robert de Chervile to the Rectory of St. John de Montibus (in the Soke) near Winchester.]

ADMISSIONE AD ECCLESIAM SANCTI JOHANNIS DE MONTE PROPE WYNTON.—Item memorandum [etc.] iiij°. Kalendas Octobris Robertus de Chervile presbiter ad ecclesiam Sancti Johannis de Montibus presentatus per Priorem et Conventum Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthampton fuit apud Merewell admissus et litteras inductionis optinuit ad Archidiaconum Wynton et ... Decano (sic) de Aulton in consueta forma et litteras patentes similiter universis directas in forma consueta.

[Nov. 20. Admission of Walter de Wycombe to the Vicarage of Egham.]

INSTITUTIO, EGEHAM.—Item memorandum [etc.] xij. Kalendas Decembris Walterus de Wycombe presbiter ad Vicarium de Egeham presentatus per Religiosos viros ... Abbatem et Conventum de Certesiæ fuit apud Suwerk admissus et litteras inductionis optinuit ad ... Archidiaconum SURREY vel ad suum Officialis sub forma consueta.

[Nov. 17. Admission of Peter de Callandi to a Church unnamed.]

ADMISSIONE AD ECCLESIAM DE ...—Item memorandum [etc.] in crastino Sancti Edmundi Archiepiscopi dominus Petrus de Callandi presentatus fuit admissus apud Suwerk et litteras inductionis ad ... Archidiaconum SURREY optinuit vel suo Officiali (sic) sub forma consueta.
Nov. 1. Admission of Richard de Trente to the Vicarage of Woking.]

Admissio ad vicarium de Wokynge. — Item memorandum [etc.] in festo omnium sanctorum apud Essere dominus

Richardus de Trente admissus fuit ad Vicarium de Wokynge et habuit [etc.] ad Archidiaconum Surrey vel ejus Officiale [etc.].

Nov. 30. Custody of the Rectory of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, entrusted to John de Ecclesia pending his immediate Ordination.

Custodia ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene in Bermondeseeye tradita Johanni de Ecclesia clerico presentato ad eamdem. — Item memorandum quod secundo Kalendas Decembris. Anno domini supradicto commissa fuit custodia ecclesie beate Marie Magdalene in Bermondeseeye vacantis Johanni de Ecclesia clericco ad eandem per Religiosos viros . . . Priorum et Conventum de Bermondeseeye presentato, ita quod idem Johannes in proximis ordibus se faceret ad sacros ordines promoveri super quo habuit litteram directam Archidiacono Surreyve vel ejus Officiali.

Dec. 5. Custody of the Rectory of All Saints, Clatford, on the presentation of the Convent of Lyra, entrusted to John de Schepey on condition of his immediate Ordination.

Custodia ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Clatford commissa Johanni de Spinetō (sic) ad eandem presentato. — Item memorandum quod Nonas Decembris. Anno domini supradicto commissa fuit custodia ecclesie omnium sanctorum de Clatford juxta Andevere vacantis Johanni de Schepey clericco ad eandem per fratrem Johannem de Apres procuratorem Religiosorum virorum . . . abbatis et Conventus de Lyra Ebroicensis dioecesis presentato. Ita quod idem Johannes se faciat in proximis ordinibus ad sacros ordines promoveri et habuit litteram super hoc directam . . . Archidiacono Wynton, vel ejus Officiali.

Oct. 23. Admission of Nicholas de Hedeshore to the Rectory of Sutton.

Institucio Nicholai de Eddeshore ad Ecclesiam de Sutton. — Item memorandum quod x. Kalendas Novembris. Anno domini supradicto loco proxime supradicto admittus fuit Nicholaus de Hedeshore ad ecclesiam de Sutton, et Rector institutus ad presentationem Abbatis et Conventus de Certeseya et habuit litteram . . . Archidiacono Surreye directam in communi forma ad inducendum eum etc. Johannes dei gratia etc. Suppriori ecclesie beate Marie de Suwyk et ejusdem 1

1 Interrupted at this point. The process is given complete just below.

WINCHESTER.—1

[Two lines left blank.]


Jan. 2. Episcopal grant to a monastery unnamed of the Rectorial rights of a Church unnamed, the Vicarage of the same already appointed remaining.]

Concessit episcopus ecclesiam de ... in proprios usus. — Johannes dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiis etc. Religionis in qua in qua (sic) relictis mundi vanitatibus domino deservitis favor exposcit et grata devotionis vestre merita nos inducunt ut vobis et monasterio vestro quatinus in Deo possumus graciam specialem faciamus. Hinc est quod nos pie considerantes quod ad monasterium vestrum predictum hospitum pauperum debilium et infir- morum confluit frequenter non modica multitudo quibus ministre- vire necessaria et alia caritatis et humanitatis opera et subsidia vos oportet; quod vobis grave est non modicum et quam plurimum
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

A D. 1292

Episcopi Wyntoniensis


[Jan. 22. Admission of Gilbert de Chalfhunte as Rector of Sandcrstead.]


[Same date. Admission of Reginald de Sancto Austolo to Abbots-Am Rectory.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE ANNE VACANTE.—Item dictis die et loco Reginaldus de Sancto Austolo ad presentationem dictorum . . . abbatis et Conventus de Hyda admissus fuit ad ecclesiam de Anne vacantem et litteram sub similis forma optinuit.

[1292, April 21. The Bishop addresses the Prioress and Convent of Nuneaton of the Order of Fontevrault 1 in the Diocese of Coventry, and compassionating their extreme poverty grants to their proper uses the Rectorial revenues of the Church of Catherington already under their patronage, on the death or cession of the then Rector.]

CONCESSIT DOMINUS EPISCOPUS ECCLESIAM DE KATERINGTON IN PROPRIOS USUS MONIALIUM DE ETON CONVENTRIENSIS DIOCESI.

—Johannes [etc.] Religiosis dominabus . . . Priorisse et Conventui de Eton ordinis Fontis Ebrardi Conventriensis et Lychfeldensis Diocesis salutem etc. Regularis ordinis professoribus que reliciti mundi vanitatibus domino deservire noscuntur, non nunquam aliqua

1 A celebrated French Benedictine abbey, founded about 1100 by Robert d’Arbrisset.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1292

religionis favore specialiter conceduntur, que solent interdum aliis interdici. Sane peticio vestra coram nobis lacrimabiler exposita continebat quod licet facultates domus vestre predicte primo seu fundacionis tempore ad sustentacionem monialium aliqualiter sufficiessent (sic) tunc in ipsa domo domino famulanium, in tantum tamen postea numerus monalium et sororum vestrarum temporibus successivis excrevit domusque ipsius facultates et proventus in spiritualibus et temporalibus tantam a multis retroactis temporibus passi sunt diminucionem, pro ut fide dignorum testimonia protestantur, quod ex eis non poteritis commode sustentari nec onera incumbenta supportare. Immo quod magis dolendum est singulis Ebdomadis bis vel ter absque companagio 1 vescimini pro ut certius intellleximus durissimo pane biscocto. 2 Vestre igitur indigencie et notorio defectui visceribus intimis compatientes, considerantesque quod ad domum vestrarum hospitum pauperumet infirmorum confluit frequenter non modica multitudo quibus vite necessaria et alia caritatis subsidia ministrare vos oportet, quod vobis grave et quam plurimum onerosum: Ecclesiam de Katerington nostre diocesis in qua jus patronatus habetis, alias vobis et domui vestre per predecessores nostros in proprios usus concessam et per Romanorun Pontifices et Anglie Reges confirmatam, ad uberiorem sustentacionem vestrarum et ad usus predictorum hospitum pauperum et infirmorum vobis et domui vestre deputamus, vobis concedendo per presentes. ut eandem ecclesiam ipsius cedente vel decedente Rectore auctoritate vestra propria libere ingredi et tenere proprii cam vestris usibus applicando, Reservata nobis et nostris successoribus potestate ordinandi et taxandi vicarium in eadem que vicario futuro sufficere valeat ad onera incumbencia tam episcopalquam archidiaconali congrue supportanda. Jure et dignitate Wyntonensis ecclesie nostre semper salvis. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data Londini xj Kalendas Maii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre decimo.

[July 13. The Bishop's mandate for the Institution of Thomas le Petit as Prior of Ellingham.]

INSTITUCIO PRIORIS DE ELYNGHAM.—Johannes dei gracia etc. . . Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia fratrem Thomam dictum le Petit Monachum ad Prioratum de Elyngham nostre diocesis vacantem per mortem fratris Michaelis ejusdem loci quondam Prioris ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum . . .

1 companagium—companionage, anything eaten with bread.
2 biscoctum, biscuit, and so any kind of food besides bread and water.
A.D. 1292] Episcopi Wyntoniensis 53


[July 11. Collation of P. de Barton to the Rectory of Meonstoke.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE MENESTOKE MAGISTRO P. DE BARTON.
—Memorandum quod quinto Idus Julii. Anno domini ut supra, constituit dominus episcopus ecclesiam de Menestoke magistro P. de Barton Officiali suo.1

INSTITUCIO DE BERTON. [See next folio. Below, with a marginal mark indicating that it should have been inserted between the two entries relating to Catherington and Ellingham, is the following unrubricated entry.]

[June 16. Admission of John de Sancto Austolo to the Vicarage of Fordingbridge.]


[Fo. 12a.]

[July 18. Admission of William le Paumer to the Rectory of Barton Stacey on the presentation of Llantony Abbey near Gloucester.]


[Same date. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Wynton on the above.]

ARCHIDIACONO WYNTON. VEL EJUS OFFICIALI UT INSTITUAT WILLELMUM LE PAUMER IN POSSESSIONEM ECCLESIE DE BERTON. —Johannes [etc.] Archidiacono [etc.] salutem etc. Quia W. dictum

1 The concluding portion of this entry, consisting of one line, has been erased with a penknife.
(sic) le Paumer Capellanum ad ecclesiam de Berton nostre dioecesis vacantem ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum... Prioris et Conventus de Lantony juxta Gloucestriam spectantem admisimus et Rectorem anulo nostro investivimus de cadem, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem W. vel ejus procuratorem in dicte ecclesie possessiorem inducatis [etc.]. Data ut proximo supra.

WODINGTON.—Memorandum quod ad ecclesiam de Wodyngton in decanatu de Guldeford admisimus fuit Thomas filius domini Walteri de Fanecurt militis minor annis graciose cujus custodia commissa fuit magistro P. de Barton.

[1298,1 Mar. 10. The Bishop presents to Simon, Bp. of Sarum, James Senebaud of Florence, subdeacon, his clerk, for the Rectory of Brightwell of which he is Patron.]

Presentacio ecclesie de Brightewell magistro Jacobo Senebaud de Florentia.—Reverendo in Christo patri domino S. dei gracia Sarum episcopo J. cadem permissione Wyntoniensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem et sinceram in domino caritatem. Ad ecclesiam de Brightewell vestre dioecesis vacantem et ad nostram presentacionem spectantem dilectum nobis in Christo magistrum Jacobum Senebaud de Florentia subdiaconum clericum nostrum vestre reverende paternitati presentamus. Attente rogantes quatinus dictum magistrum Jacobum ad eandem ecclesiam admittere et Rectorem instituere in cadem velitis intuitu caritatis. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suthework vj\textsuperscript{i}. Idus Martii. Anno domini m\textsuperscript{o}. cc\textsuperscript{o}. Nonagesimo octavo. Consecracionis nostre xvij\textsuperscript{mo}.

Undecimo.

[Jul. 22. Admission of Gilbert de Chalfhunte to the Prebend of Itchen.]

Anno Consecracionis domini episcopi xj\textsuperscript{o}. Admissus fuit Gilbertus de Chalhunte ad prebendam de Ychene.—Memorandum quod die sancte Marie Magdalene videlicet xi\textsuperscript{o}. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m\textsuperscript{o}. cc\textsuperscript{o}. Nonagesimo secundo Consecracionis domini undecimo admis us fuerat Gilbertus de Chalhunte ad prebendam de Ichene, et mandata fuit littera sub communi forma... Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali ad ipsum inducendum.

\[1\] Inserted out of its right order in a space left blank. It is not rubricated, the heading being a marginal note in a later hand.
Collatio ecclesie de Chiriton domino Willelmo de Welewyk capellano.—Johannes [etc.] diletto filio Willelmo de Welewyk capellano nostro salutem etc. Ecclesiam de Chiriton nostre diocesis per mortem magistri Johannis de Magnaco vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantem tibi conferimus intuito caritatis et te Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Wautham vj. Kalendas Augusti, anno domini m\(^{o}\)o. cc\(^{o}\). Nonagesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre undecimo.

[June 28. Admission of Nicholas de Loveton to the Rectory of Nether Wallop on the presentation of the Bp. of Durham as commissary of the Archbishop of York, the patron.]

Ecclesia de Wellop Inferiori.—Memorandum quod in Vigilia Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno domini supradicto admissus fuit magister Nicholaus de Loveton ad ecclesiam de Wellop inferiori et Rector institutus in eadem ad presentationem domini Dunelmensis episcopi Commissarii domini Thome Eboracensis ipsius ecclesie patroni et habuit litteram sub sigillo Domini etc.

Licencia Studendi.—Item die sequenti concessit idem dominus episcopus licenciam predicto magistro Nicholao studendi in cismarinis vel transmarinis partibus per quinquennium et ecclesiam suam ad firmam dimittendi per tempus antedictum, et habuit super hoc litteram sub sigillo domini.

[May 11. Admission of Philip le Brun to the Rectory of Rowner.]

Admissio Philippi dicti le Brun ad ecclesiam de Rugenore ad presentacionem Willelmi le Brun.—Item memorandum quod v. Idus Maii. Anno Consecracionis domini xi\(^{o}\) admissus fuit Philippus dictus le Brun ad ecclesiam de Rugenore spectantem ad presentationem Willelmi le Brun et in eadem institutus, et super hoc habuit litteram directam Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali sub communi forma.

[June 4. Admission of Richard de Wynton to the Rectory of Penton-Mewsley.]

Admissio Ricardi de Wynton ad ecclesiam de Peniton Meysi.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Quia Ricardum de Wyntonia clericum ad ecclesiam de Penyton Meysi nostre diocesis vacantem ad presentationem Thome dicti le Rych admissimus et Rectorem instituimus in
eadem, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem Ricardum vel ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem inducatis etc. Data apud Suthwerk ij°. Nonas Junii. Anno ut supra.

[Fo. 12b.]

[March 21. Admission of William son of the noble John de Sancto Johanne to the Rectory of Warnford whose custody and that of the Church is entrusted during pleasure to John de Cotes.]


[Custodia ecclesie de Warneford tradita Johanni de Cotes clerico.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio magistro Johanni de Cotes clerico salutem etc. De tua circumspectione et industria confidentes custodiam ecclesie de Warneford nostre diocesis et Willelmi filii nobilis viri Johannis de Sancto Johanne ad eandem ecclesiam per nos graciose admissi tibi committimus de nostra gracia speciali quousque eandem duxerimus revocandam. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk xij°. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre xj°.]

[Dec. 16. Collation of Thomas de Maydenestane the Bishop's clerk to the Rectory of Esher, with a dispensation for his being in Minor Orders, provided he be ordained Priest within the year, which is lawfully possible.]

[No rubricated heading.]—Johannes dei gracia etc. dilecto in Christo clerico nostro Thome de Maydenestan salutem etc. Ecclesiis de Essere nostre diocesis sicut nobis constat vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis teque Rectorem per anulum nostrum instituimus in eadem dispensantes tecum qui es tantum in minoribus ordiniibus constitutus ad eandem ecclesiam de Essere curam animarum habentem, dum tamen promovearis ad sacerdotii ordinem infra annum cum sis talis

DUODECIMO.

[1293, Oct. 30. Letters patent on the admission of Stephen de Certeseye to the Rectory of Farnborough.]


[Oct. 2. The Bishop provides for the Priory of Shirbornc by appointing as Prior brother Reginald de Cadamo, monk of St. Vigor de Cereysey in the Diocese of Bayeux.]  


[Oct. 27. Custody of the Vicarage of Whitchurch entrusted to Walter de Wyvelingham to be ordained at the next Ordination and afterwards instituted.]  


1 A Benedictine abbey, founded in the sixth century by St. Vigor, Bp. of Bayeux.
[Nov. 7. The Bishop gives a letter testimonial to William de Umfreyle, on his admission to a Prebend of Werewell on the presentation of the Abbess and Convent.]


[Nov. 11. Mandate for the induction of Adam de Blechingelegh to the Rectory of Blechingley.]


[No rubricated heading.][Nov. 28. Admission of Thomas de Suwerk to the Rectory of West Tytherley on the King's presentation.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE LAVERKESTOKE TRADITA DOMINO G. DE ROFFA.—Johannes dei gracia etc. dilecto filio domini Gilberto de Roﬀa salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi graciam facere specialem custodiam ecclesie de Laverkestoke nostre dioecesis ad quam Willelmus de Croy nuper nobis exstitit presentatus et ipsius persone usque ad ipsius presentati etatem legitimam committimus per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium etc. Data Londini iij. Nonas Decembris. Anno Domini ut supra.
A.D. 1293] Episcopi Wyntoniensis 59

[Saturday, Jan. 9. The Bishop's quit-claim to his Treasurer of Wolvesey, including 20 marks of annual allowance for household expenses at Wolveseye.]

QUIETA CLAMANCIA DOMINI EPISCOPI FACTA THESAURARIO WOLVESEYE.—Nos Johannes dei gracia Wyntoniensis episcopus dilectum nobis in Christo dominum Galfridum de Wolveseye Thesaurarium nostrum de Wolveseye de omnibus receptis misis expensis liberacionibus et allocacionibus per ipsum factis a tempore quo primo venit in obsequium nostrum usque ad diem confectionis presentium quietum clamamus et absolvimus per presentes. Et raciocinia sua bona et fidelia de omnibus supradictis ab eodem audisse et recepisse fatemur que approbamus et acceptamus. Quietamus etiam eundem tenore presentium de tota pecunia quam hactenus de Thesaurario nostra de Wolveseye recepit, videlicet de xx\textsuperscript{i} marcis sterlingorum annuis quas ei concessisse fatemur annuatim pro custodia et expensis familie castri nostri de Wolveseye, et concedimus quod de illis xx\textsuperscript{ii} marcis annuis quas hactenus annuatim recepit nichil ab eodem vel executoribus suis per nos vel executoribus suis successores nostros in posterum exigatur. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apposuimus. Data apud Wolveseye die sabbati proximo post festum Epiphanie domini. Anno regni regis Eadwardi xxij. Consecracionis nostre xij\textsuperscript{i}.

[Custodia ecclesie de Wodinton tradita magistro R. de Barton.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto in Christo filio magistro Ricardo de Barton Rectori ecclesie de Warneburu salutem etc. Custodiad ecclesie de Wodington nostre dioecesis et Thome de Fanecourt clerici quem gracieose nuper admisimus ad eandum tibi usque ad etatem predicti Thome legitimam vel saltem donec eam duxerimus revocandam damus et committimus per presentes. Ita tamen quod singulis annis de fructibus et proventibus predicte ecclesie solvas predicto Thome pro sustentacione sua x marcas sterlingorum apud Wodington terminis infrascriptis, videlicet in Octavis Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis v marcas et in Octavis Sancte Trinitatis proximo sequente v marcas sine ulteriori dilatione. In quibus rei testimonium etc. Data Londini x. Kalendas Februarii. Anno Domini ut supra. Consecracionis nostre Duodecimo.]
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1293]

[Feb. 21. The custody of the Rectory of Nutley, Surrey, and of Thomas de Foleham presented to the same, entrusted to Geoffrey de la Wad.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE NOTTELE ET THOME DE FOLEHAM AD EANDEM PRESENTATI TRADITA MAGISTRO GALFRIDO DE LA WAD.—Memorandum quod anno domini m°, cc°. Nonagesimo tertio. Consecracionis domini xij. commissa fuit custodia ecclesie de Nottelec et Thome de Foleham presentati ad eandem magistro Galfrido de la Wad Rectori ecclesie Sancti Magni juxta pontem London. Sub data apud Essere ix° Kalendas Martii ad insanciam domini Bathonensis et Wellensis episcopi. Et habuit litteram sub communi forma ... Archidiacono Surreye ad instituendum eundem nomine custodie etc.

[Date not specified. The Bishop sanctions the Election of Thomas de Berton as Prior of Mottesfont and enjoins obedience to him on the Convent.]

PROVISIO PRIORATUS DE MOTESFUNT.—Johannes dei gracia etc. dilectis filiis ... Suppriori de Montesfonte et ejusdem loci conventui salutem etc. Electionem in ecclesia vestra de Motesfonde nuper vacante de fratre Thoma de Berton canonico vestro cum favore et gracia consequentiam, eundem vobis prefecimus in priorem. Quocirca vobis firmiter injungimus et mandamus quatinus eadem exhibeatis obedienciam reverenciam et honorem, ipsi ut priori in omnibus intendentes. Data etc.

[Date not specified. The Bishop's mandate for the Institution of the above.]

ARCHIDIACONO WYNTON UT INSTITUAT FRATREM THOMAM DE BARTON (sic) IN POSSESSIONEM PRIORATUS DE MOTESFUNTE. —Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio ... Archidiacono nostro Wynton salutem [etc.]. Quia Religiosum virum fratem Thomam de Berton ecclesie de Motesfonte nuper vacanti electum canonice prefecimus in priorem, vobis mandamus quatinus ipsum in corporalem possessionem dicti prioratus sicut moris est et ad vos pertinet inducatis. Data etc.

[1294, April 3. The Bishop grants to the Prior and Convent of St. Denys, Southampton, that the Rectory of Shirley appropriated to them may be served by a secular Chaplain.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPSICOPI PER QUAM CONCEDIT PRIORI ET CONVENTUI SANCTI DIONISII JUXTA SUTHAMTON UT ECCLESIA (sic) DE SCHIRLE EIS APPROPRIATE PER CAPELLANUM [Fo. 13b.] SECULAREM VALEAT DESERVIRI.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis ... Priori et Conventui Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthamton salutem [etc.]. Favor Religioni vestre debitus, et

[Same date. The Bishop grants the commendam of the Rectory of Dunsfold according to the form of the Council of Lyons to a Chaplain (unnamed) on the presentation of Mag. John de Wyngeham, Rector of Shalford.]

COMMENDAT EPISCOPUS ECCLESIAM DE DUNTESFAUD TALI SECUNDUM CONSIGILUM LUGDUNENSE.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto in Christo filio Capellano salutem, etc. Probitatis tue merita nos inducunt ut personam tuam quantum cum Deo possimus speciali gracia consequamur. Hinc est quod ecclesiam de Dunsfaud nostre diocesis vacantem ad quam per discretum virum magistrum Johannem de Wyngeham rectorem ecclesie de Scaldeford dicte ecclesie de Dunsfaud verum patronum presentatus existis tibi secundum formam concilli Lugdunensis tenore presentium commendumus. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data ut proximo supra.

[April 12. Admission of Alexander de Burton to the Rectory of Tuneworth.]

ADMISSIONE AD ECCLESIAE DE TONEWORTH.—Memorandum quod anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quarto apud Suwerk, iij. Idus Aprilis admissus fuit dominus Alexander de Burton presbiter ad ecclesiam de Tuneworth vacantem et ad presentacionem domine Johanne de Bosco, uxoris quondam domini Johannis de Bosco militis defuncti spectantem et habuit litteram Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum eum et litteram patentem universi.

[April 21. Collation of Philip de Sancto Austolo, Archdeacon of Wynton, to the Rectory of Westmenon.]

Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1294]

[May 21. The Bishop presents Ralph de Boclaund to the Bishop of Sarum for Ordination and subsequent Institution to the Rectory of Ebbesbourne Wake.]


June 8. Admission of Stephen de Stratton to the Rectory of Abbots Worthy.]

Admissio ad Ecclesiam de Wordi Abbatis.—Memorandum quod xij. Idus Junii. Anno domini supradicto. Consecrationis domini episcopi xij. admisit dominus episcopus Stephanum de Stratton clericum ad ecclesiam de Wordi Abbatis ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum . . . Abbatis et Conventus de Hyda, et super hoc habuit litteram inductionis sub communi forma domino . . . Archidiacono Wynton directam et institutionis similiter.1

[1299, April 26 and May 4. The Bishop grants the Custody (and afterwards the Collation) of the Rectory of Brightstone to J. de Kirkebi, King's clerk.]

J. permissione divina etc. directo filio domino J. de Kirkebi clerico salute et. Custodiam ecclesie de Brightestone vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem tibi damus et concedimus per presentes. In cujus rei etc. Data Wyntonie in crastino Sancti Marci Evangeliste. Anno domini m'. cc'. Nonagesimo nono. Consecrationis nostre xviij.

J. permissione etc. directo filio [as above]. Ecclesiam de Brightestone nostre dioecesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem tibi caritatis intuitu conferimus et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data London, in crastino Invencionis Sancte Crucis. Anno domini m'. cc'. Nonagesimo nono. Consecrationis nostre xviij.2

1 The words 'et . . . similiter' are a later addition. Following this, half a line has been erased, probably the rubricated heading to the next entry which is inserted here out of chronological order, and may have been wrongly rubricated as a 'Custodia'. See next foot-note.

2 Contemporary marginal note: 'Collacio. Anno xviij'.—Custodia ecclesie de
COMMISSIO ECCLESIE DE COLEMORE JOHANNI DE ESTONE CLERICO.—Memorandum quod anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quarto ij. Kalendas Augusti commisit dominus episcopus custodiam et sequestrum ecclesie de Colemere Johanni de Eston clerico et habuit literam sub communi forma Archidiacono Wynton vel ejus Officiali directam ad eum inducendum. Et similiter mandabatur Decano de Aulton quod fructus illius anni colligeret et sub sequestro custodiret donee aliud etc.

[Aug. 3. Custody of the Rectory of Little Bookham and of William de Breves, a minor, entrusted to Robert de Herierd.]

COMMISSIO CUSTODIE ECCLESIE DE PARVA BOCKHAM ROBERTO DE HERIERD CLERICO.—Item memorandum quod iij. Nonas Augusti. Anno domini supradicto commisit dominus episcopus custodiam ecclesie de parva Bokham et Willelmi de Brewes clerici filii domini Willelmi de Brewes quondam militis defuncti infra minorem etatem existentis Roberto de Herierd clerico et habuit literam sub communi forma Archidiacono Surreye directam ad inducendum eundem Robertum nomine custodie.

[Aug. 3. The terms of commission of the above Custody.]

LITTERA COMMISSIONIS CUSTODIE ECCLESIE DE PARVA BOC-HAM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Roberto de Herierd clerico salutem [etc.]. Acceptantes grata servicia que nobis et ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensi frequenter impendis tecum nostre sollicitudinis onera duximus impertiri . . . Custodiam igitur Willelmi de Brewes filii domini Willelmi de Brewes quondam militis defuncti ad ecclesiam de parva Bokham nostre diocesis presentati et per nos admissi usque ad ipsius Willelmi etatem legitimam tibi committimus per presentes, proviso tamen quod dicta ecclesia debitis non defraudetur obsequii nec cura animarum que eidem incumbit interim neclegatur. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk iij. Nonas Augusti. Anno domini ut supra. Consecracionis nostre Tertio decimo.

[July 21. The Archdeacon of Winchester is instructed to admit Gilbert de Drokenesford to the Custody of the sequestrated Rectory of Crux Easton at pleasure, and till it is clear to whom the patronage of this benefice belongs.]

Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1294]

in Christo filio ... Archidiacono Wynton salutem etc. Quia custodiam sequestri ecclesie de Eston Croke nostre diocesis vacantis Gilberto de Drokenesford clerico commisimus donec eam duxerimus revocandam, et donec etiam nobis constiterit ad quem jus patronatus pertinet ecclesie memorate super quo in inquisitione facta de dicta ecclesie sub sigillo Officii vestri nobis transmissa nos non reddeamus: vobis mandamus quatinus eundem G. nomine custodie in possessionem sequestri dicte ecclesie inducamus et defendamus inquisicione facta de dicta ecclesia sub sigillo Officii vestri nobis transmissa nos redditis certiores: vobis mandamus quattuor etiam nobis constiterit ad quern jus patronatus pertinet ecclesie memorate super quo in inquisitione facta de dicta ecclesia sub sigillo Officii vestri nobis transmissa nos redditis certiores: vobis mandamus quattuor etiam nobis constiterit ad quern jus patronatus pertinet ecclesie memorate super quo in inquisitione facta de dicta ecclesia sub sigillo Officii vestri nobis transmissa nos redditis certiores:

[Aug. 17. Admission of William de Schireburne to the Rectory of Swarraton.]


[Aug. 18. The Bishop accepts the resignation of Bro. Hency, Prior of St. Denys, Southampton.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI, UT PRIOR SANCTI DIONISII JUXTA SUTHAMTON LICITE CEDERE VALEAT A PRIORATU SUO.—Universis etc. Cum frater Henricus Prior ecclesie Conventualis sancti Dionisii juxta Suthamton status sui imbecillitatem ex senio provenientem et corporis sui invalitudinem intuens nobis humiliter supplicavit ut cessionem suam nobis factam prioratus prefati quam per literas suas in manus nostris fecit admirtere dignaremur, nos statum suum et domus prefate diligenter attendentes cessionem suam ex causis prefatis duximus admittere. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Farham xv. Kalendas Septembris. Anno domini etc. ut supra.

[Aug. 18. Custody of the Rectory of Beddington given to William de Karleton till Michaelmas.]

COMMISSIO CUSTODIE ECCLESIE DE BEDDINGTON DOMINO W. DE KARLETON.—Item memorandum quod die Mercurii scilicet xv. Kalendas Septembris. Anno domini ut supra commissa fuit custodia ecclesie de Beddington domino Willelmo de Karleton usque ad festum sancti Michaelis. Data apud Farham etc.

[Aug. 22. The Bishop announces to the King, who has already given consent, his Confirmation of the Election of Bro. Richard de Chauncome as Prior of St. Denys, Southampton.]

DOMINO REGI PRO ELECTO SANCTI DIONISII JUXTA SUTHAM-
A.D. 1294]

Episcopi Wytoniensis

1294

Episcopi Wyntoniensis

TQN.—Excellentissimo principi etc. Johannes ejusdem permissione Wyton. episcopus salutem etc. Quia electionem nuper factam in ecclesia Conventuali Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthampton de fratre Ricardo de Chaucome canonico ejusdem domus in priorem loci illius cui regium adhibuistis assensum et favorem duximus confirmandam quod suum est in hac parte ulterius exsequatur vestra regia celsitudo. Valeat dominacio vestra per tempora prospera et longeva. Data apud Wolveseye. xxij° die mensis Augusti. Anno domini m° cc° Nonagesimo quarto.

[Aug. 21. Royal writ of assent to the above Election.]

Breve Regis Wyton episcopo quod electioni sancti Dionisii adhibuit assensum.—Edwardus etc. Sciatis quod electioni nuper facte in ecclesia Conventuali Sancti Dionisii juxta Suthampton de fratre Ricardo de Chaucome canonico ejusdem domus in priorem loci illius regium assensum adhibuimus et favorem. Et hoc vobis tenore presentium significamus ut quod vestrum est in hac parte exequamini. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Teste meipso apud Suwyk. xxi° die Augusti. Anno regni nostri xxij°.

[Aug. 22. The Bishop's mandate to the Archdeacon of Winchester for the Prior's Induction.]


[Same date. The Bishop enjoins obedience to their Prior on the Subprior and Convent.]

Littera episcopi supriori et conventui sancti Dionisii quod obediant tali sicut priori.—Johannes dei gracia etc. Supriori et Conventui [etc.] salutem etc. Quia electionem nuper factam de fratre Ricardo de Chaucome concanonicum vestro in priorem vestrum nobis per vos presentatum duximus confirmandam, vobis mandamus quatinus eidem Ricardo tanquam priori vestro sitis intendentes pariter et obedientes in omnibus pro ut vestre religionis regula exigat et requirit. Data ut proximo supra.
[Sept. 10. Custody of the Rectory of Yateley entrusted to John de Newent until he has received Holy Orders.]


[Aug. 24. The Bishop requires the Rector of Kingsworth (? Kingswood, Alton) to provide a fit Chaplain for the services of his Church, and cites him in any case to appear before him personally on September 9th to answer to this and other charges and to receive what is due.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI REXORI ECCLESIE DE KYNGESWORTH QUOD FACIAT DESERVIRE ECCLESIE SUE PER IDONEUM CAPELLANUM.—Johannes [etc.] directo in Christo filio Rectori ecclesie de Kyngesworth nostro Dioecesis salutem [etc.]. Cum ecclesie vestre antedice cura animarum sit annexa et ideo deserviri oportet singulis diebus per vos vel per alium providum et ydoneum sacerdotem, ac vix ut intellleximus hoc factum fuerit temporibus retroactis, vobis mandamus in virtute obedientie et sub pena canonicse districcionis quatinus sine more dispendori illi ecclesie continue et non interpellate pro ut decet et expedit animarum saluti deserviri faciatis prout canonicam ultionem volueritis evitare. Alioquin contra vos graviter procedemus prout de jure fuerit procedendum. Citantes vos nihilominus quod personaliter compareatis coram nobis in crastino Nativitatis beate Virginis proxime futuro, ubicunque tunc fuerimus in diocesi nostra, super hiis et aliis vobis obiciendis nobis responsurus et ulterior recepturus quod consonum fuerit equitati. Data apud Wolvesey die Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli [erasure] Nonagesimo quarto.

[Sept. 22. Admission of Andrew de Staunford to the Rectory of Bighton.]


[Oct. 25. Admission of Ralph Sauvage to the Rectory of Oxted, with direction to the Archdeacon to induct his proctor in his name.]

OKSTED.—Memorandum quod viij. Kalendas Novembris. anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quarto. Admisit dominus episcopus
Radulfae Sauvage clericum ad ecclesiam de Ocesto vacantem et habuit litteram... Archidiacono loci quod induceret Johanne de Hertlepe procuratorem dicti Radulfi in presentia domini episcopi predicti constitutum in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie donec de custodia tam dicte ecclesie quam persone ad eandem presentate aliud duxerit ordinandum.

[Oct. 28. The Bishop accepts the cession of Cecilia, Prioress of Wintney, and informs the nuns officially of the vacancy.]

ADMISSIO CESSIONIS PRIORISSE DE WYNTENEY.—J. permis-sione etc. Suppriorisse et Conventui de Wynteney salutem etc. Noveritis nos admisisse et acceptasse die Apostolorum Simoni et Jude apud Wolveseye in capella nostra cessionem Cecile nuper Priorisse vestre nobis ex parte sua per Officiale nostro porrectam, propter quod vobis nunciamus domum vestram de cetero vacare per presentes. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. Anno domini ut supra.

[March 19. The Bishop discharges his Treasurer of Wolveseye from all past liabilities.]

QUIETA CLAMANCIA THESAURARII DE WOLVESEYE FACTA PER EPISCOPUM WYNTON.—Nos Johannes [etc.] dilectum nobis dominum Galfridum de Wolveseye Thesaurarium nostrum de Wolveseye de omnibus [verbatim, as on p. 59 to de Wolveseye recepit here miswritten recipiat] videlicet de xxvj li. xijij s. et iiiij d. sterlingorum annuis quas ei concessisse fatemur annuatim, pro custodia et expensis familia Castri nostri de Wolveseye, et concedi-mus quod de illis xxvj li. xijij s. iiiij d. quas hactenus annuatim recepit nichil ab eodem [etc.] exiguatur. In quorum omnium testi-monium etc. Data apud Wolveseye die Dominica in crastino Sancti Edwardi Regis et Martiris. Anno Consecracionis nostre xij°.

[Custody of the Rectory of Hambledon and of Henry Averay presented thereby to John perpetual Chaplain of Oakwood.]

Licencia construendi oratorium et in eo divina celebrare.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. prudenti viro domino Johanni Randolf militi salutem etc. Tue devocionis precibus inclinati ut in oratorio in manerio tuo de Akleye nostrre diocesis constructo, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proxime venturum divina liceat officia celebrare per ydoneum sacerdotem dummodo matris ecclesie in oblacionibus et aliis juribus conservetur indemnitatis et ejusdem ecclesie Rectoris ac etiam Patronorum concurrat assensus, tibi tenore presentium liberam concedimus facultatem. In cujus rei testimonium. Data apud Wolveseye.

[Dec. 18. Institution of Gilbert De Drokeneford to the Rectory of Crux Easton.]


[Dec. 25. Collation of the Vicarage of Hambledon on Laurencio de Welleton.]


[Same date. Collation of Nicholas de Hatfeld to the Rectory of Chilcomb.]

CHILTECOMBE.—Item eodem die et eodem loco contulit dominus episcopus ecclesiam de Chiltecombe vacantem per resignacionem domini Laurencii de Welleton Nicholao de Hatsfeld clerico. Et habuit litteram sub eadem forma de verbo ad verbum ut proximo supra scripta est.


DUNTESFAUD.—Johannes dei gratia etc. dilecto filio Alano de Dollyng subdiacono salutem etc. Ad ecclesiam de Duntesfaud nostre diocesis vacantem et ad presentacionem . . . Rectoris ecclesie de Schaldeford pleno jure spectantem te admissimus intuitu caritatis et te rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Kyngeston. iii° Kalendas Martii. Anno domini proximo supradicto.

FORDINGBRIGG.—Johannes dei gratia etc. dilecto filio magistro Willelmo de Wetherile salutem etc. Ad ecclesiam de Fordingbregg nostre diocesis vacantem et ad presentacionem Nobilis viri domini Gilberti Comitis Gloverie spectantem te admissimus intuitu caritatis, et te rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Essere iiij Kalendas Martii. Anno domini et Consecracionis episcopi ut supra.

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE EST WORLDHAM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Willelmo dicto Lude subdiacono salutem etc. Ad vicariam de Est Worldham nostre diocesis vacantem et ad
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1294]

presentacionem Religiosorum virorum ... Prioris et Conventus de Seleburn spectantem te admittimus intuitu caritatis et te Vicarium instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Farnham vj. Idus Martii. Anno domini ut supra.

[1295, Easter Eve. The Bishop at Fareham ordains to the Subdiaconate his clerk Gerald de Sancto Cirico and then admits him to the Vicarage of Fareham.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE FARNHAM.—Universis pateat per presentes quod nos Johannes [etc.] ordines nostros in ecclesia parochialia de Fareham nostro dioecesis die Sabbati in vigilia Pasche Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto celebrantes, dilectum clericum nostrum Geraldum de Sancto Cirico ad vicariam ecclesie de Fareham nostro dioecesis vacantem per discretum virum magistrum Petrum de Sancto Mario Archidiaconum nostrum Saurrype ejusdem vicarie verum patronum nobis presentatum ad titulum ejusdem vicarie in subdiaconum ordinavimus, et sic ordinatum ad eandem vicariam admisimus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Data die loco et anno supradictis.

[Apr. 4. Induction of the Vicar of Fareham.]


[Apr. 12. Admission of Richard de Watton to the Vicarage of St. Thomas the Martyr, Portsmouth.]

VICARIA DE PORTESMUTH.—Item memorandum quod secundo Idus Aprilis. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto. Consecracionis domini ... Episcopi xiiij. admissus fuit Ricardus de Watton Capellanus ad vicariam ecclesie beati Thome martiris de Portesmuth ad præsentacionem Religiosorum virorum ... Prioris et Conventus de Suwyk, et habuit litteram Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali sub communi forma ad inducendum eum.

[Custody of the Rectory of Oxted and of Ralph Sauvage presented thereto entrusted to Robert de Maydenestane. The Bishop cancels the appointment of John de Herlepe, Ralph's proctor.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE OKSTED COMISSA DOMINO ROBERTO DE MAYDENESTANE.—Johannes [etc.] ... Archidiacono nostro

1 See p. 66 above.
A.D. 1295]  

Episcopi Wyntoniensis  71


[June 6. Admission of Roger le Rons to the Rectory of St. Laurence, Southampton.]


[Sane date. Custody of the Rectory of Clapham conferred on Robert de Brok till August 1st.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE CLOPHAM TRADITA ROBERTO DE BROK ACOLITO.—Memorandum quod eodem die contulit dominus episcopus custodiam ecclesie de Clapham Roberto de Brok Acolito per Priorem et Conventum de Merton ad eandem presentato usque ad festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula proximum venturum et habuit litteram . . . Archidiacono Surreye directam ad ipsum inducendum in corpore?m possessionem dicte ecclesie nomine custodie.

[May 30. Supplication to the Bishop from the Subprior and Convent of St. Swithun, Wynton, lately deprived by death of their Prior William de Basing, for his licence to elect another.]

LITTERA SUPPRIORIS ET CONVENTUS WYNTONIENSIS PRO LICENCIA ELIGENDI SIBI PRIOREM.—Reverendo in Christo patri domino J. dei gracia Wynton. episcopo sui humiles filii frater Nicholaus suprior et Conventus Cathedralis ecclesie Wynton. devote reverencie famulatum et obediencie debite promptitudinem cum salute. Paternitati vestre reverende presentibus litteris inti-
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

mamus quod pie memorie frater Willelmus de Basinges quondam Prior noster viam universe carnis est ingressus. Ne autem ecclesia nostra diuicius remaneat prioris solacio destituta ad vos tanquam ad patronum nostrum confugimus specialem supplicantes attentius per diletos communuchos nostros fratres Adam de Hyda, Henricum de Merewelle et Nicholaum de Tarente presencium portiores quatins instanti desolationi nostre pie si placeat compacientes optatam licenciam nobis eligendi priorem tam libere quam canonice favorabiltur et graciose concedere dignemini. Sanum et incolumem conservet vos Deus etc. Data in Capitulo nostro iij. Kalendas Junii. Anno Domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo quinto.

Undated. The Bishop grants his licence for the election and exhorts the brethren to make a wise choice.

LITTERA EPISCOPI PREDICTIS MONACHIS AD ELIGENDUM SIBI PRIOREM.—Johannes [etc.] diletis in Christo illis supriori et Conventui ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton. salutem [etc.]. Ecclesia nostra Sancti Swithuni Wynton. per mortem fratris W. de Basinges nuper prioris ejusdem prioris solacio destituta prout ad nos pertinet tanquam ad verum ejusdem ecclesie patronum, ipsius vacacionis tempore per nos ibidem custodia deputata, per litteras vestras ac fratres Adam de Hyda Henricum de Merewelle et Nicholaum de Tarente commonuchos vestros a nobis patrono vestro ut premittitur eligendi vobis priorem licenciam humiliter petiistis. Nos itaque hujusmodi pie petitioni vestre favorabiltur annuentes can-[Fo. 16b.] dem vobis tenore prescium duximus concedendam, hortantes vos et obsegrantes in Domino quatins virum affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem in regularibus disciplinis probatum et in spiritualibus et temporalibus circumspectum ac talem qui digne preesse possit pariter et prodesse vobis in Priorem elegiri studeatis, quem quasi in fecunditate Lye et Rachaelis specie commendandum, exigente justicia nedum compellamur merito confirmare, sed etiam ulteriore gracia prosequi et favore. Data apud Mapelderham.

June 7. The Bishop assents and consents to the election of brother Henry de Merewelle.

ASSENSUS DOMINI EPISCOPI DE ELECTIONE FACTA DE FRATRE HENRICO DE MEREWELLE.—Unversis pateat per presentes quod vacante nuper prioratu ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton. per mortem fratris Willemi de Basinges nuper prioris ejusdem Supprior et ejusdem ecclesie Conventus, petita prius a nobis Johanne permissione divina episcopo Wynton. ejusdem ecclesie vero patrono eligendi
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

priorem licencia et optenta, fratrem Henricum de Merewelle eorum commonachum in ipsorum ecclesie predicte priorem canonice et concorditer elegerunt. Cui quidem electioni nobis tanquam eorumdem supprioris et Conventus et ecclesie predicte patrono per dictos Suppriorem et Conventum prout decuit presentate personalem assensum prebuimus pariter et consensum. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Biterne viij. Idus Junii. Anno Domini m\(^{v}\). cc\(^{o}\). Nonagesimo quinto.

[June 6. *In prosecution of the Election of Henry de Merewelle as their Prior the Subprior and Convent send to the Bishop as their proctor Brother Ralph de Cane with full powers.*]

\[\text{PROCURATORIUM PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS WYNTON DE ELECTIONE PROSEQUENDA.} \]

\[\text{Venerabili in Christo patri domino J. dei gracia Wynton. episcopo sui devoti et humiles filii frater N. supprior et Conventus Cathedralis ecclesie Wynton. salutem etc.} \]

\[\text{Ad prosequendum coram reverenda paternitate vestra negocium electionis nostre per nos facte in ecclesia nostra Wynton. de viro provido et honesto fratre Henrico de Merewelle commonacho nostro quem nobis et ecclesie nostre concorditer elegimus in Priorem et ad petendam ipsius electionis nostre et persone electe confirmacionem dilectum fratem et commonachum nostrum Radulfum de Cane procuratorem nostrum facimus et ordinamus, dantes eidem potestatem et mandatum speciale nomine nostro agendi defendendi quodlibet genus Juramenti in animas nostras prestandi et omnia alia faciendi que in dicto negocio generale mandatum requirunt vel speciale. Ratum habituri et firmum quicquid procurator noster predictus in dicto electionis negotio coram vestra paternitate revendanda nostro nomine duxerit faciendum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum capituli nostri presentibus est appensum. Data in capitulo nostro die Lune proximo ante diem Sancti Barnabe Apostoli. Anno domini m\(^{o}\). cc\(^{o}\). Nonagesimo quinto.} \]

[June 6. *The process of Election by way of ‘compromise’; the Subprior requiring seven of his fellow-monks to elect unanimously a brother of the Monastery as Prior.*]

\[\text{COMPROMISSIO FACTA INFRASCRIPITIS MONACHIS AD PROVIDENDUM PREDICTE ECCLESIE DE PRIORE.} \]

\[\text{Frater Nicholaus de Merewelle supprior Cathedralis ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton et ejusdem loci Conventus dilectis fratribus suis Willemlo de Hoo, Ade de Hyda, Rogero de Entingham, Henrico Bacun, Henrico de Merwelle, Nicholao de Tarente et Willemlo Wallop commona-} \]

\(^{1}\) An election might be conducted in three ways, by scrutiny, compromise, or inspiration.
chis nostris salutem in domino Jesu Christo. Ad providendum nobis et ecclesie nostre Prioris solatio per mortem fratris Willelmi de Basinges dudum Prioris ejusdem destitute idoneo de Priore per electionem canonicam et concordem de vobiscum ipsis aut aliis monachiis de Conventu nostro prout secundum Deum nobis et ecclesie nostre Wynton supradicte videritis expedire usque ad horam nonam diei presentis vobis committimus vices nostras. Promittentes nos illum recipere in Priorem quem vos omnes unanimiter et concorditer hac die presenti usque ad horam nonam duxeritis eligendum. Et nisi infra predictam horam in certam personam de vobismo ipsi vel aliis monachiis de conventu nostro vos omnes unanimiter concordaveritis, volumus extunc hujus compromissum evanescere et evacuari. Ita quod ex tunc libere ad nos Suppriorum et Conventum potestas eligendi revertatur. Et libere possimus ecclesie nostre sepedice et nobis de Priore providere prout nobis et ecclesie nostre viderimus expedire. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data in Capitulo nostro viij. Idus Junii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto.

[Same day. The compromissories report that they have elected Henry de Merewelle Prior.]

Electio Compromissoriorum.—In nomine Dei amen. Ego frater Rogerus de Entingham monachus ecclesie Wynton vice mea et vice et nomine fratrum Willelmi de Ho, Ade de Hyda, Henrici Bacun, Nicholai de Tarente et Willelmi de Wallop Concommissario in quos compromissum est a fratre Nicholao de Merewelle Supprior et Conventum ecclesie nostre Wynton una cum fratre Henrico de Merewelle septimo | compromissario

[Fo. 17a.] nostro secundum formam compromissi nostri providendi ecclesie nostre Wynton prioris solacio destitute per electionem canonicam de priore ac vice et nomine omnium et singulorum de Conventu ad quos presens spectat electio, predictum fratrem Henricum de Merewelle commonachum nostrum presenti ecclesie nostre elige in priorem. Facta est autem hec electio die Lune proximo ante diem Sancti Barnabe Apostoli. Data in Capitulo nostro die Lune predicta. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto.

[Same day. Bro. Henry de Merewelle assents to his Election, and in testimony of his assent the common seal is attached to the Memorandum.]

Assensus Fratris Henrici de . . . de Electione Facta de Eo.—Memorandum quod cum frater Nicholau de Merwelle superior et Conventus ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton nobis fratribus W. de Ho, Ade de Hyda, Rogero de Entingham, Henrico Bacun,
Nicholao de Tarente, Henrico de Merewelle et Willelmo de Wallop commonachis ecclesie predicte providendi ecclesie nostre pastoris solatio destitute per electionem canonicam et concordem de priore potestatem unanimiter contulissent, nos sex ex compromissariorum predictis videlicet W. de Ho et alii ut supra fratrem Henricum de Merewelle concompromissarium nostrum ecclesie nostre Wynton concorditer consensimus eligendum. Quo consensu sic habito frater Rogerus de Entingham predictus vice sua et nomine suo et etiam vice et nomine quinque compromissariorum suorum predictorum fratrem Henricum de Merewelle predictum in Priorum elegit in hunc modum. In nomine Domini Amen. Ego frater Rogerus de Entingham monachus ecclesie Wynton. etc. ut supra in proxima litera. Hui autem electioni de se facte predictus frater Henricus assensum prebuit humiliter requisitus. In quorum omnium testimonium quia dicti compromissarii sigilla propria non habuerunt sigillum commune capituli nostri presenti memorando procurarunt apponi. Data ut proximo supra.

[Same day. The Subprior publishes a formal decree of the Election.]

DECRETUM.—In nomine Domini Amen. Universis Christi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis Frater Nicholaus de Merewelle suprior et Conventus ecclesie Cathedralis Wynton salutem in Domino sempiternam. Ecclesia nostra Wynton nuper vacante priore per mortem Religiosi viri fratris Willelmi de Basinges dudum prioris ejusdem nos convenientes in capitulo nostro de electione futuri Prioris tractare cepimus, a venerabili pate domino nostro J. Dei gracia Wynton episcopo petita prius et optenta licencia eligendi. Diemque certum ad eligendum videlicet diem Lune proximum ante diem Sancti Barnabe Apostoli de consensu monachorum nostrorum tunc presentium statuentes commonachosque nostros tunc absentes ad eundem diem prout canonicum fuerat interdii fecimus evocari. Quo die adveniente presentibus omnibus in Capitulo nostro qui debuerunt voluerunt et potuerunt commode interesse invocata Spiritus sancti gracia ac lecta Constitutione Concilii generalis Quia propter 1 communi assensu et unanimi voluntate in septem commonachos nostros videlicet fratres Willelmum de Ho et alios ut supra concorditer compromisimus dantes eisdem potestate specialem providendi ecclesie nostre prioris solacio destitute per electionem canonicam de Priore ex seipsis vel aliiis monachis.

1 The first words of a chapter in Pope Gregory IX, Decretals, Lib. i, Tit. vi, 'De electione et electi potestate,' cap. xiii. Codex Iuris Canonici (1687), ii. 25.

[Fo. 17b.]
[June 6. The Subprior and Convent supplicate the Bishop as their patron to confirm this election.]

[No rubricated heading].—Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni providencia divina presuli ecclesie Wynton patrono suo sui filii humiles et devoti frater Nicholas Supprior ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton et ejusdem loci Conventus obedienciam [et] reverenciam tanto patri genuflexam. Paternitati vestre intimamus per presentes quod bone memorie fratre Willelmo nuper priore nostro viam universe carnis ingresso ac petita a vestra sancta paternitate licencia eligendi priorem et liberaliter concessa nos voluntate unanimi et consensu virum providum et discretem in temporalibus et spiritualibus fratrem Henricum de Merewelle commonachum nostrum latorem presentium nobis elegimus in Priorem. Hinc est quod eundem vestre presentamus paternitati, supplicantes attentius et devote quatinus predicte electioni patronalem assensum prebentes munus confirmacionis impendere dignemini eidem. Valeat vestra

1 In a later hand in the margin 'Supplicacio Prioris et Conventus facta episco po ut munus Confirmacionis electo dignetur impendere.'
paterntitas reverenda per tempora diuturna. Data in Capititulo nostro viij. Idus Junii. Anno domini ut supra.

[June 7. The Bishop's letters patent in confirmation of the Election.]

LITTERA CONFIRMACIONIS PREDICTI ELECTI.—Universis presentes literas inspecturis Johannes [etc.] saltem etc. Noverit universitas vestra quod prioratu Cathedralis ecclesie Sancti Swithuni Wynton nuper vacante per mortem fratris Willelmi de Basinges quondam Prioris ejusdem, Suprior et Conventus ejusdem ecclesie, petita prius a nobis tanquam a patrono ejusdem ecclesie eligendi priorem licencia et optenta, fratrem Henricum de Merewelle eorum commonachum, virum providum et honestum in spiritualibus et temporalibus circumspectum sibi et ecclesie sue predicte elegerunt canonice in Priorem. Cui quidem electioni nobis tanquam tam ipsius ecclesie vero patrono quam loci diocesano per dictos suppriorem et Conventum presentate patronalem prebentes assensum electionem ipsam auctoritate pontificali duximus confirmandam, eidem Prior omnium honorum tam spiritualium quam temporalium ad eundem prioratum qualitercunque spectantium administracionem liberam concedentes. Quocirca universitatem vestram attente rogamus quamquam fratrem H. priorem per se et suos ministros de bonis hujusmodi pro voluntate sua administrare libere permettatis, nullam eidem vel suis in administracione hujusmodi inerentes molestiam vel gravamen. Data apud Byterne. vij. Idus Junii. Anno Domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto. Consecracionis nostre Tertiodecimo.

[June 7. The Bishop reports to the Subprior and Convent his acceptance of their election and his admission of H. de Merewelle as Prior. He exhorts them to obedience to the Prior's authority which he undertakes to support by his own.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI SUPPRIORI ET CONVENTUI UT OBEDIANT TALI TANQUAM PRIORI SUO.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis filiis Supriori Sancti Swithuni Wynton et ejusdem loci Conventui [etc.]. Cum electionem nuper de fratre Henrico de Merewelle commonacho vestro in vestrum et ecclesie vestre Wyntoniensis priorem per vos canonice factam et nobis presentatam, ipsius electionis ac persone electe meritis primitus examinatis sollicitudine debita et plenius intellectis, auctoritate pontificali duxerimus confirmandam et confirmaverimus secundum canonicas sanctiones ipsumque admissimus et in priorem ecclesie vestre predicte perpetuum instituerimus justicia exigente, vobis injungimus in virtute obediencie et mandamus quatinus devocionis et obediencie filii existentes eidem fratri H. tanquam vestro Priori, prout sancte Conversacionis vestre
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

requirit religio, obedienciam reverenciam exhibeatis pariterque hono-
rem. Ipsi ut vestro Priori tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus
per omnia intendentes humiliter et devote. Sententias autem
quascunque suspensionis excommunicationis interdicti tulerit in
rebellis faciemus auctore domino inviolabiler observari. Data
quinto. Consecracionis nostre Tertio decimo.

[An entry out of proper order. No rubricated heading.]

[1299, May 13. Admission of Richard, son of Roger de Hameleton, to the Rectory of
Chale.]

J. permissione divina etc. Ricardo filio Rogeri de Hameleton
subdiacono salutem [etc]. Ad ecclesiam de Chale nostre diocesis
vacantem, ad quam per dominum Rogerum de Langeford militem
verum ejusdem ecclesie patronum nobis nuper presentatus exstitisti,
te admittimus et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cuius rei etc.
Data apud Suwerk. Idus Maii. Anno domini mº. ccº. Nonagesimo
Nono et Consecracionis nostre xviiº.

[1295.]

INDUCTIO ECCLESIE DE CRANLE JACOBO DE DALILEYE
SUBDIAČONO PER ARCHIDIACONUM SURREYE FACTA.¹

[Fo. 18a.]

[October 15. Collation of Richard de Overton to the Rectory of Overton.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE OVERTON.—Memorandum quod Idus
Octobris. Anno domini mº. ccº. Nonagesimo quinto apud Farham
contulit dominus episcopus de Overton dominus Ricardo
de Overton vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem et habuit
litteram collacionis patentem et litteram Inductionis Officiali Wynton
ad inducendum eum in possessionem dicte ecclesie sub communi
forma.

Oct. 26. Custody of the sequestrated Rectory of Ellisfield St. Martin then vacant
bestowed on Henry Trocard.¹

CUSTODIA SEQUESTRI ECCLESIE DE ULSEFELD TRADITA
MAGISTRO H. TROCARD.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio
... Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali salutem [etc.]. Quia
custodiam sequestri in fructibus ecclesie de Ulsefeld Sancti Martini
nostre diocesis vacantis dilecto nobis in Christo Henrico Trocard
clerico donec eam duxerimus revocandam commissimus graciose,

¹ This rubric stands alone with no process attached to it.
A.D. 1295]  Episcopi Wytoniensis 79


[Sept. 27. Resignation of the above Rectory by Henry de Symplingham.]


[Nov. 1. Collation of John de Burton to the Vicarage of Hambledon.]


[Same date. Collation of Master Henry de Bagethorp to the Vicarage of Farham.]

COLLACIO VICARIE FARHAM MAGISTRO HENRICO DE BAGETHORP CLERICO.—Item dictis die et loco collata fuit vicaria de Farham magistro Henrico de Bagethorp clerico et habuit litteras collacionis et Institucionis sub communi forma. Anno Consecracionis domini Johannis episcopi Wynton. xiiiij°.

[Dec. 27. Admission of Henry Trocard not yet in Holy Orders to the Rectory of Ellisfield St. Martin, on the understanding that he shall apply for the Orders which the cure of the Church requires in due course.]

COLLACIO.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio magistro Henrico dicto Trocard salutem [etc.]. De vestre probitatis meritis confidentes ad ecclesiam de Ulsefeud Sancti Martini nostre diocesis vacante et ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum Prioris et Conventus de Suwyk spectantem tecum super quod nondum es in sacris ordinibus constitutus misericorditer dispensantes, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et rectorem cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis quibuscumque ad eandem quoquo modo spectantibus instituimus in
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1296]


[xxº Anno, 1296, Nov. 11. The Bishop dating from Rome entrusts to certain officials the collation of Master Thomas de Skerning to the Archdeaconry of Surrey.]

COLLACIO ARCHIDIACONATUS SURREYÆ.—Johannes [etc.] domino Priori Wynton necnon etiam Officiali nostro Wynton seu eorum vicem gerentibus ac ceteris quibus in absencia vices nostras sub certa forma commisimus et eorum cuilibet superstiti ita quod unus non expectata alterius absencia mandatum nostrum infrascriptum plenarie exequatur salutem [etc.]. Quia Archidiaconatum Surreye nostre diocesis per mortem magistri Petri de Sancto Mario vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantium magistro Thome de Skerning clerico et commessali nostro cum omnibus [juribus] et pertinenciis suis contulimus intuitu caritatis, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem magistrum Thomam suu procuratorem ipsius in possessionem ejusdem Archidiaconatus Surreye ac jurium ejusdem corporaliter inducatis et defendatis inductum, donec ipsius Archidiaconatus et jurium ejusdem possessionem habuerit pacificam et quietam. In quorum omnium testimonium sigillum nostrum etc. Data Rome iijº Idus Novembris. Anno domini mº. ccº. Nonagesimo Sexto. Consecrationis nostre Quinto decimo.

[Fo. 18b.]

[The rubricating is not carried on through this and the twelve following pages, but later hands have generally noted the subject matter of the several entries in the margin.]

[Same date. The Bishop collates Mag. William de Wenling his Steward to the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross.]

COLLACIO DOMUS SANCTÆ CRUCIS.—Johannes [etc.] domino . . . Priori Wynton necnon etiam Officiali nostro Wynton seu eorum vicem gerentibus etc. ut supra proximo. Quia magisterium Domuum sive custodiam domus seu custodiam hospitalis Sanctæ Crucis prope Wynton per mortem magistri Petri de Sancto Mario vacantem et ad nostram collacionem spectantium magistro Willelmo de Wenling clericolo nostro et Seneschallo domus nostræ cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis contulimus intuitu caritatis, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem magistrum Willelmmu seu procuratum ipsius in possessionem ejusdem magisterii domus seu custodie hospitalis predicti ac jurium ejusdem corporaliter inducatis et defendatis inductum, donec eorumundem magisterii domus et custodie hospitalis predicti et
jurium ejusdem possessionem habuerit pacificam et quietam. Con-
tradicentes et rebellae per censuram ecclesiasticam compescentes. 
In cujus rei etc. Data ut proximo supra.

[1297, May 12. Acquittance from Orvieto to John de Schelton, controller of the Bishop's 
wardrobe.]

ACQUIETANCIA.—Universis presentes literas inspecturis Jo-
annahes [etc.] salutem etc. Noveritis quod nos dilectum nos in 
Christo Johanne de Schelton receptorem et expenditorem dena-
rorum garderobe nostre, de omnibus receptis misis liberatis et 
expensis per manus ejusdem Johannis factis a tempore quo primo 
venit in obsequium nostrum usque ad diem consecrationis presentium 
de quibus nobis et clericis nostris pro nobis bonum et legalem 
compotum reddidit quod bonum et fidelem approbamus, quietum 
clamamus et absolvimus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium 
etc. Datum apud Sanctum Severum juxta urbem veterem. iiiij. Idus 
Maii. Anno domini m. ce. Nonagesimo septimo. Consecracionis 
nostre xviii.

[1299, March 16. In compassion for his weakness and at the instance of friends the 
Bishop allows Roger Gervays, Rector of Wickham, a coadjutor.]

Johannes [etc.] domino Rogero Gervays Rectori ecclesie de 
Wicham nostre dioecesis salutem [etc.]. Inbecillitati status tu 
compacentes ad instanciam et rogatum amicorum tuorum qui in 
hoc tibi proficere et complacere firmiter asserebant, magistrum 
Robertum Gervays de Candevere coadjutorem dummodo tibi placeat 
assignamus. Data apud Suwerk. xvij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno 
domini m. ce. Nonagesimo viij. Consecracionis nostre septimo 
decimo.

[1299, April 26. The Bishop addressing the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun, Winchester, 
refers to considerable Rectorial rights granted to their Monastery by his predecessor 
Bp. Henry of Blois, the value of which however had been so seriously diminished that 
they could not properly support the charges for lighting their Church or for the free 
exercise of hospitality. He therefore assigns to them the Rectory of Wotton of which 
they were already patrons on the cession or decease of the then Rector, reserving a 
sufficient sum for the institution of a perpetual Vicarage.]

LITTERA APPROPRIACIONIS ECCLESIE DE WOTTON PRIORI ET 
CONVENTUI SANCTI SWITHUNI CONCESSE.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis 
in Christo filiis fratrici Henrico Priori Sancti Swithuni Wynton et 
ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Sacre Religionis professoribus 
qui spretis mundi fluctibus et ejus vanitatibus omnino relictis omni-
potenti Deo elegerent (sic) famulari nonnunquam aliqua Religionis 
favore liberaliter conceduntur que solent aliis aliquociens interdici.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1299]

Sane ex parte vestra nobis extitit intimatum quod licet dudum bone memorie Henricus¹ episcopus Wytoniensis predecessor noster aliquas ecclesias vobis concesserit in proprios usus, et assignaverit optinendas ad certa ministeria in ecclesia nostra Sancti Swithinii temporibus pro futuris ad honorem Dei imperpetuum reparanda, prout in literis proprios domini H. episcopi sigillo ipsius signatis ac lecturis apostolicis super hiis ex certa scientia domini . . . pape confirmatorii plenius cum examinacione diligenti vidimus contineri. Attendentes tamen quod vos et domus vestra per varios litium amfractus et priorum vestrorum incongrues sepius iteratas mutationes qui pro voluntate episcoporum Wytoniensium per aliquas tempora preficiebantur; redditus unde ecclesiastici et possessiones usque ad magnam partem vestre sustentacionis per oppressiones varias minorati sunt non mediocriter et subtracti prout a fidedignis et fide didiscimus (sic) oculata Fabrica ecclesiastica in ecclesia nostra predicta per prefatum dominum H. episcopum dudum incepta hactenus per vos nec adhuc sine maximo adjutorio valeat consummari. Luminaria insuper coram magno altari vestro, ad quae alique ecclesiariam [quas] aliquando in proprios usus tenuistis fuerant assignate, pretextu hujusmodi subtractionis non sustentantur; pauperes etiam et hospites prout convenit propter lapsum facultatum vestrarum | non recipiuntur vobis et domui vestre eo favorabilius quod de patronatu nostro existitis, consciencia etiam nostra nos impellente affectione paterna compatientes et diligenter advertentes quod ad premissa facienda et sustinenda vestre non suppetunt facultates; Ecclesiam de Wotton nostre diocesis cujus patronatus [jus] habetis in presenti cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis ac liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem cedente vel dece-dente Recitore ipsius ecclesie in premissorum reparacionis et sustentationis subsidium in usus proprios libere imperpetuum convertendum deputamus, assignamus vobis et concedimus per presentes. Reservata nobis et successoribus nostris potestate ordinandi et taxandi vicarium perpetuam in ecclesia de Wotton antedicta de proventibus ejusdem ecclesie ad valorem xij marcarum sterlingorum pro sustentacione vicarii qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem ad presentationem vestram per nos et successores nostros canonice admissendi et instituendi. Qui quidem vicarius cum institutus fuerit omnia temporalia et Archidiaconalia onera omnesque defectus ipsius ecclesie Rectori seu Vicario incumbentes totaliter sustinebit. Volumus insuper et de gracia speciali vobis tenore presentium concedimus, ut cedente

¹ Henry of Blois, Bishop, 1129-1171.

[Same date. The Bishop's letters patent giving effect to the above concession.]

CONCESSIO JURIS PATRONATUS ECCLESIE DE WOTTON PER EPISCOPUM WYNTON.—Universis presentes literas visuris vel audituris J. [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Licet de paterna sollicitudine omnibus ecclesiis nobis subjectis teneamur attracti, Ecclesie tamen seu capitulo nostro Wynton que sicut membra nobis ut capiti unijuntur ut unum corpus in Domino faciamus specialis dilectionis prorogativa in caritatibus visceribus copulamur. Compatientes igitur dilectorum filiorum . . . Prioris et Conventus ecclesie nostre Wynton laboribus et angustis que hactenus sunt perpessi eosdem de paterna pietate in quibus possimus relevare volentes, jus patronatus quod in ecclesia de Wotton et aliis juribus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus nostre diocesis in eorum manerio existentibus optinemus eisdem et eorum successoribus pro nobis et successoribus nostris caritative donamus et concedimus per presentes. In cuius rei etc. Data ut supra proximo.

[April 27. Letters patent from the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun binding themselves and their successors to the celebration of two masses daily, one for the soul of their benefactor the late Bishop Nicholas of Ely, the other with special reference to the donation of Wotton for the present Bishop during his life, for his soul after decease. They also undertake to contribute certain fixed sums in alms and otherwise, submitting in case of failure to carry out these obligations to the coerion of the Bishop of Winchester for the time being, or, if necessary, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

LITTERE OBLIGATORIE PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS SANCTI SWITHINI WINTON PER QUAS SE ASTRINGUNT DUAS MISSAS IMPERPETUUM CELEBRARE AC ALIA CARITATIS OPERA ET ANNIVERSARIA EXHIBERE PRO ANIMABUS NICHOLAI ET JOHANNIS WINTON EPISCOPORUM.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiiis presentes literas visuris vel audituris Frater Henricus permissione divina Prior Sancti Swithuni Wynton et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos unanimiter pro nobis et successoribus nostris concedimus quod singulis diebus in monasterio nostro due misse per duos commonachos nostros qui secundum ordinem singulis diebus ad hoc in tabula ponantur ad
medium altare Sancti Johannis Evangeliste in loco qui dicitur Ad Apostolos imperpetuum celebrentur, quorum una specialiter pro anima bone memorie domini Nicholai de Ely nuper episcopi nostri cujus cor in dicto monasterio est humatum et alia specialiter pro domino Johanne nunc episcopo Wytoniensi de Sancto Spiritu quamdiu vixerit, et pro ipsius anima cum de ipso humaniter con-tigerit, singulis diebus imperpetuum missa de mortuis celebretur, et quolibet anno die obitus ejusdem Johannis ipsius anniversariorum solemnpniter cum classicco celebrabimus in recommemoracionem beneficiorum nobis ab eodem collatorum et specialiter pro appro-priacione ecclesie de Wotton nobis caritatis intuiu facte per eundem. Concedimus etiam quod xij° die Februarii annis singulis imper-petuum exhibebimus Conventui nostro per manus Sacriste et ele-mosinarii nostri qui pro tempore fuerit quinque marcatas epulorum | singulis monachis pro equalibus porcionibus dividendas et distribuendas in recomponsacionem communis laboris quem sustinebunt monachi pro anima dicti Nicholai episcopi singulis diebus celebrantes et eisdem ministrantes. Exhiba-bebimus etiam Conventui nostro dicto die per predictorum manus ad pitanciam viginti solidos et pauperibus ad portam Prioratus nostri pro anima ejusdem Nicholai panem ad estimationem viginti solidorum quas quidem quinque marcas ad species emendas et viginti solidos ad pitantiam et alios viginti solidos ad elesmosinas dictis sacriste et elemosinario singulis annis imperpetuum de bonis nostris communibus, et specialiter de reddittibus et exeuntibus manerii nostri de Wotton, necnon et de fructibus ipsius ecclesie nobis appro-priate in cujuscunque manu extiterit in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae unanimiter solvi concedimus. Et ad hec facienda dictum manerium et ecclesiam assignamus pro beneficiis nobis in vita sua collatis, et pro centum marcis nobis per dictum dominum N. specialiter legatis, quas executores ejusdem nobis solverunt. Et pro bona biblia dicti episcopi in duobus voluminibus bene glosata quam nobis ipsius executores contulerunt. Et ad premissa singula secundum quod premititur fideliter imperpetuum facienda obli-gamus nos et successores nostros per presentes subicentes nos et successores nostros in premissis cohercioni domini Episcopi Wytoniensis vel ipsius Officialis qui pro tempore fuerit quod possint maiores ecclesie nostre et omnes ministraciones in tempora-libus habentes per omnem censuram ecclesiasticam cohercere. Et si contingat, quod absit, quod dictus dominus episcopus vel ejus Officialis remissi vel negligentes fuerint in hac parte, subicimus nos et successores nostros in forma qua premititur jurisdictioni domini
Episcopi Wytoniensis

A.D. 1299

... Officialis Curie Cantuariensis qui pro tempore fuerit, quod possit nos per similem censuram si necesse fuerit compellere ad premissorum omnium observationem et subtractorum seu etiam omis- sorum si que fuerint, quod absit, satisfactionem. In cujus rei testi- monium sigillum Capituli nostri presentibus literis apponi fecimus. Data in capitulo nostro quinto Kalendas Maii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo Nono.

[May 16. The Rectory of Wotton being vacated by the resignation of Dn. Ralph de Stanforde, the Bishop admits the Prior and Convent of St. Swithuni as Rectors, subject to the appointment of a Vicarage in the same.]


[Same date. The Bishop's mandate to Mag. Henry de Symplingham, Canon of Wiberwell, to induct to the Rectory of Wotton Roger de Entingham as proctor for the Prior and Monks of St. Swithuni whom he has already invested with the pilleus.]

J. [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio magistro Henrico de Simplinge- ham Canonico de Werewelle salutem [etc.]. Quia ecclesiam de Wotton nostrum Dioecesis Religiosis viris Priori et Conventui Sancti Swithuni Wyton appropriavimus et in proprios usus concessimus optinendum ac fratre Regerum de Entingham monachum dicte ecclesie ac procuratorem ipsorum nomine eorundem, facta nobis prius spontanea resignacione de eadem per dominum Radulfum de Staneford nuper Rectorem ejusdem, pilleo nostro investivimus de eadem, tibi mandamus quatinus ipsos vel procuratorem ipsorum in corporalem ejusdem ecclesie possessionem vice nostra inducas et inductos seu inductum defendas. Contra dictores et rebelles per censuram ecclesiasticam compescendo. Data ut supra proximo.

[May 24. The Bishop gives full acquittance to Thomas de Pores, controller of his wardrobe.]

Acquietanciæ.—Universis pateat per presentes quod nos J. [etc.] dilectum nobis in Christo Thomam de Pores de Maidestane Clericum nostrum expenditorem denariorum Garderobe nostre de omnibus receptis misis, expensis, liberationibus et allocationibus per
registrum johannis de pontissara [a. d. 1299]

ipsum a tempore quo primo venit in obsequium nostrum usque ad diem consecutionis presentium, de quibus omnibus et singulis supradictis bona et fidelia ratiocinia nobis reddidit liberanda, quietum clamamus et absolvimus per presentes. data apud bokesbourne prope cantuariam die dominica proxima post festum sancti dunstani. anno domini m°, cc°. nonagesimo nono.

[fo. 20a.]

[may 2. william segyn who claims that he is rector of wonston, having been frequently cited to produce a papal dispensation whereby he is enabled to hold this benefice with that of mancetter in the diocese of coventry and lichfield and the subdeanery of (?) chartres, which summons he has hitherto evaded, the archdeacon of winchester is now directed by peremptory citation to require his appearance at winchester to show cause why the rectory of wonston, in the bishop's patronage, should not be conferred upon his clerk. the result of this citation to be formally reported to the bishop.]

littera domini citatoria directa ... archidiacono winton vel ejus ... officiali pro ecclesia de wonsingeton, ut incumbens exhibeat sufficientem dispensationem qualiter potest retinere tria beneficia incompatibilia. — j. [etc.] direクト filio ... archidiacono wynton, vel ejus officiali salutem [etc.]. cum nos pluris dominum willelmum segyn qui se gerit pro rectore ecclesie de wonston nostro diocesis nostrique patronatus tam per nos quam per officiales nostros citaverimus seu citari fecerimus ut coram nobis aut commissariis nostris certis diebus et locis sibi assignatis per se aut per responsalem ydoneum comperaret sedis apostolice dispensacionem auctoritate cujus dictam ecclesiam de wonston una cum ecclesia de mamestre conventrensis et lechfeldensis diocesis et subdecanatu karntonensi quibus cura consimilis minime dinoscitur simul tenere se asserit secundum formam constitutionis felicis recordacionis gregorii pape decimi super hoc edite precise et peremptorien exhibaturus, prout in processibus super hiis habitis plenius contineatur; nos ipsam ecclesiam de wonston eo ipso illicita retentam et vacantem esse reputantes quod idem willelmus sufficienter expectatus nullam dispensacionem per se vel per alium coram nobis vel commissariis nostris terminis ad hoc sibi specialiter assignatis exhibuit aut exhiberi curavit, nos tamen alias cum instancia rogavit ut ipsam ecclesiam super cujus retentionem se nullam dispensacionem habere coram nobis asseruit exprese, cuidam nepoti suo in minori etate constituto conferreremus (sic), cui intendimus infra breve tempus cum se facultas optulerit in nostra diocesi de competenti beneficio providere. ipsam quidem ecclesiam cuidam clerico nostro ydoneo et bene merito contulimus in forma constitu-

1 at the council of Lyons.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

A.D. 1299]


[June 2. The Bishop being about to set out for the Continent for matters concerning the kingdom at the command of the king, appoints G. de Farham his Treasurer at Wolvesey and Michael de Hellestone as his representatives for the confering of benefices and the performance of other spiritual offices in his place.]

COMMISSIO FACTA DOMINO G. DE FARHAM ET MAGISTRO MICHAELI DE HELLESTONE CUM POTESTATE ADMITTENDI ET INSTITUENDI PRESENTATOS AD BENEFICIA.—J. [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis G. de Farham clerico nostro de Wolvesey et magistro Michaeli de Hellestone commissario nostro generali in officialis absentia salutem [etc.]. Ad partes transmarinas pro gravibus regni Anglie negociis annuente domino feliciter expediendis de mandato domini regis et regni procerum proficientes 1 vobis conjunctim et divisim committimus et mandamus quatinus presentatis ad ecclesiastica beneficia in diocesi nostra litteras inquisitionis in forma debita concedentes ipsos quos habiles et ydoneos inveneritis ad beneficia ad que presentati fuerint vice nostra admittatis et canonice instituatis in eisdem, facientes eos in corporalem possessionem ipsorum beneficiorum prout moris est induci et inductos censura ecclesiastica defendi. Beneficiis civitatis Wynton vacantibus et vacaturis et ad officialis nostri collacionem ratione officii sui spectantibus sibi specialiter reservatis. In quorum omnium testimonium etc. Data Doveris iiiij. Nonas Junii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo nono. Consecracionis nostre xvijmo.

1 See 'Procuratorium generale pro Nunciois', Rymer, Foedera, ii. 837, dated May 12, 1299.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1299]

[Same date. A commission to Michael de Hellestone to act as the Bishop's Official in all cases and suits in his Consistory-Court at Winchester until this commission be revoked.]

**ITEM ALIA COMMISSIO FACTA MAGISTRO MICHAELI DE HELLESTONE COMMISSARIO GENERALI IN OMNIBUS CAUSIS ET LITIBUS.**—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio magistro Michaeli de Hellestone Commissario nostro generali in Officialis absencia salutem etc. Ad partes, ut supra proximo usque proficiences. In omnibus causis et litibus in diocesi nostra inter partes aut ex officio in Consistorio nostro Wynton et extra motis seu movendis vobis vices nostras committimus cum canonice cohercionis potestate. Commissionibus aliis super exceptis jurisdictione nostra vobis prius factis quas per presentes revocare non intendimus in suo robore duraturas. Data ut supra proximo.

[Fo. 20b.]

**[April 28. Pope Boniface VIIIth instructs his munio, Raynald, Bp. of Vicenza, to insist on the due observance of the truce which had been arranged between Philip, King of France, on the one side and Edward, King of England, on the other, pending a peaceful settlement of their dispute concerning Gascony.]**

**LITTERA POTESTATIS CONFIRMACIONIS TREUGARUM INTER PHILIPPI FRANCORUM REGEM ET EDWARDUM REGEM ANGLIE.**—Bonifacius etc. venerabili fratri Raynaldo episcopo Vincentino salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Dudum super reformatione pacis et concordie ac super hiis que pertinent ad pacem, et super omnibus et singulis litibus et questionibus controversii dampnis injuriis guerris et offensis juribus et actionibus realibus et personalibus atque mixtis ceterisque discordiis que erant vel esse possent inter karissimos in Christo filios nostros Philippum Francorum ex parte una et Edwardum Anglie ex altera reges illustres in nos sub certa forma exitit compromissum. Nosque pronunciacionem quandam nec non dispensaciones matrimoniorum, ac nonnulla alia tam ex virtute compromissorum factorum in nos, quam auctoritate apostolica fecimus inter partes. Verum cum inter alia treuge inter dictas partes dudum indicie fuerunt, et nos te pro hujusmodi negociis ad ultra-

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1 This series of four letters from the Pope no doubt finds a place here because Bp. J. de Pontissara was the King's principal emissary on the question of making peace with France. Simon, Bp. of Salisbury, Amadeus, Earl of Savoy, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and others were associated with him. Rymer (*Foedera*, ii, pp. 837–844) gives several documents relating to this embassy, chiefly in French, but he does not include the present series, except the last, here erased.

2 Alluding to the proposals of marriage of King Edward to Margaret, daughter of Philip III of France and of Edward, Prince of Wales to Isabella, the infant daughter of Philip the Fair which was the outcome of the arbitration of Boniface VIII. Rymer (*Foedera*, ii, 833) prints a letter of Prince Edward in which he appoints Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, as his Proctor in this matter. See also ib. 836.
montanas partes duximus destinandum, Fraternitati tue per Aposto-
lica scripta mandamus quatinus dictas treugas sive voluntarie sive
alias indicet vel etiam prorogate noscantur facias a partibus inovia-
libiter observari, et si quid super ipsas vel contra eas inveneris temere
innovatum vel etiam acceptatum illud in statum debitum revoces et
revocari, corrigii et emendari procures. Condractiores quoslibet ac
reelles auctoritate nostra per censuram ecclesiasticam appellacione
postposita compescendo. Non obstante si aliquibus ciujuscunque
eminencie, conditionis et status etiam si regali vel alia prefulgeant
dignitate a sede apostolica sit indultum quod interdici vel excom-
municari nequeant aut suspendi per letters apostolicae non facientes
plenam et expressam ac de verbo ad verbum de indulto hujusmodi
mentionem. Data Lateran. iij. Kalendas Maii. Pontificatus nostri
anno quinto.

[Same date. Letter from the same to the same giving further discretionary powers with a
view to the satisfactory settlement of disputes with the consent of both parties. Progress
to be frequently reported.]

LITTERA POTESTATIS SUPPLETORIE NEGOCI.—Bonifacius etc.
[verbatim as above to destinandum]. Attendentes quod eo plenius
et commodius ipsa poterunt juxta nostrum desiderium negociar
proserari quo majori per nos fueris auctoritate munitus, Fraternitati
tue de qua fiduciam gerimus in domino pleniorem presentiumauitori-
tate committimus et mandamus quatinus si quid dubium vel con-
trarietatis super negocio ipso forsan emerserit quod tolli debeat vel
supplieri, illud provide proseguaris et facias dummodo processerit de
communi partium voluntate, significaturas frequenter nobis quod
feceris et que pro bono statu partium et pro felici prelibati consum-
macione negocii videris nuncianta. Data Lateran. iij. Kalendas Maii. Pontificatus nostri
anno quinto.

[April 25. The same to the same, directing that the lands, vassals, and goods on either
side under dispute are to be assigned to the muncio to be held for the Pope until further
orders be given.]

LITTERA SUPER RECIPIENDA TERRA VASCONIE.—Bonifacius
episcopus etc. venerabili fratri Reginaldo episcopo Vincenttino etc.

Dudum inter karissimos in Christo filios nostros Philippum
Francorum ex parte una et Edwardum Anglie ex altera illustres
reges ex virtute compromissorum factorum in nos per procuratores
et amicos eorundem inter cetera duximus arbitrandum quod omnes
terre, vassalli et bona tam quod tenebat rex Francie de hiis que
tenuerat rex Anglie ante gueram presentem, quam que tune tenebat
[rex] Anglie in regno Francie bona fide ac sine omni fraude absolute
et libere ponerentur et assignarentur in manibus et posse nostris
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1299]

tenenda a nobis nomine regis Francie que ex parte sua et nomine regis Anglie que ex parte ejusdem contingaret assignari. [Fo. 21a.] Eisdem quoque regibus per alias litteras nostras scribimus ut terras, vassallos et bona predicta tibi de cujus diligentia, puritate et circumspectione confidimus et quem ad partes illas pro hiis et aliis hujusmodi negocium contingentibus duximus fiducialiter destinandum, nomine nostro juxta predicti modum arbitrii assignent seu faciant liberaliter assignari tenenda custodienda et conservanda per te donec super hoc aliud duxerimus disponendum. Quocirca Fraternitati tue presentium tenore committimus et mandamus quatinus terras, vassallos, et bona omnia prelibata petas et recipias, per te ac alium seu alios nomine nostro a Regibus memoratis vel illis per quos ea tibi mandabunt et faciet assignari, eaque fideliter teneas, custodias et conservas, donec tibi super hoc per nos aliud injungatur. Data Lateran. viij. Kalendas Maii. pontificatus nostri anno quinto.

[April 24. The Pope writes to the King of France according to the tenor of the above.]

LITTERAQUE DIRIGITUR REGI FRANCIE.—Bonifacii etc. carissimo in Christo filio Philippo Regi Francorum illustri salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Dudum inter te ex parte una et karissimum in Christo filium nostrum Edwardum regem Anglie illustrem ex altera ex virtute compromissorum factorum in nos per procuratores et nuncios utriusque inter cetera duximus arbitrandum quod omnes terre vassalli et bona, tam que tu tenebas, de hiis que tenuerat rex Anglie ante guerram presentem quam que tenebat tunc idem rex Anglie in regno Francie bona fide et sine omni fraude absolute et liberæ ponantur et assignentur in manibus et posse nostris tenenda a nobis nomine tuo que ex parte tua et nomine ipsius regis Anglie que ex parte ejusdem nobis contingaret assignari. Quo circa serenitatem regiam rogamus ethortamur attente per Apostolicam scripta tibi mandantes quatinus terras vassallos et bona predicta venerabili fratri nostro Raynaldo episcopo Vincentimo de cujus diligentia, puritate ac circumspectione confidimus, et quem ad partes illas pro hiis et aliis hujusmodi negocium contingentibus duximus fiducialiter destinandum nomine nostro juxta predicti modum arbitrii assignes vel facias liberaliter assignari, tenenda, custodienda et conservanda per eum donec super hoc aliud duximus disponendum. Nos enim predicto Regi Anglie super hoc consimiles nostras litteras destinamus. Data Lateran. viij. Kalendas Maii. pontificatus nostri anno quinto. In eundem modum scribitur Regi Anglie.¹

¹ This letter occupying 9 lines of the MS. has been carefully erased with a penknife. It is the same as the last mutatis mutandis, and is printed by Rymer (Foedera,
[Dec. 20. Admission of Peter de Coleshulle to the Rectory of Stratfeud Saye.]


SAME DATE. Admission of Richard de Mandevile to the Rectory of Weyhill. Leave of absence for study granted on conditions.]

INSTITUCIO RICARDI DE MAUNDEVILE IN ECCLESIAM DE LA WOE.—Item memorandum quod eodem die et loco admissus fuit Ricardus de Mandevile ad ecclesiam de la Woe vacantem. ad presentacionem Prioris de Welmyngton et habuit licenciam Studendi sub hac forma.

INSTITUCIO RICARDI DE MANDEVILE QUOD POSSIT STUDERE PER SEPTENNIUM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Ricardo de Mandevile clericó Rectori ecclesie de la Woe nostre diocesis salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi in sciencia proficere et fructum in Dei ecclesia proferre satagenti gracion facere specialem ut per septennium a tempore institucionis tue in ecclesia predicta insistere valeas studio litterarum tecum auctoritate presencium misericorditer dispensamus. Proviso quod infra annum a tempore institucionis tue in subdiaconum ordinari et post septennium predictum infra annum ad diaconatus et presbyteri ordinem te facias promoveri sub pena canonis felicis recordacionis Gregorii x. licet canon in generali Concilio Lugdunensi promulgate (sic). Data apud Cheriton. xiij. Kalendas Januarii. Anno domini ut supra.

Consimilis littera facta fuit Petro de Coleshulle Rectori ecclesie de Stratfeld Say.

[Dec. 27. The Treasurer delivers his account.]


1 See above, p. 59. The 9th folio above is intended, i.e. Fo. 13a.
ORDINACIO VICARIE DE WOTTON.—Universis pateat per presents quod nos Johannes [etc.] ordinamus et taxamus vicariam ecclesie de Wotton nostre dioecesis religiosis viris . . . Priori et Conventui Sancti Swithuni Wynton nuper appropriate in hunc modum. In primis volumus et ordinamus quod vicarius ecclesie de Wotton qui pro tempore fuerit habeat totum alteragium dicte ecclesie de Wotton, et omnes minutias decimas, videlicet lini, canapi, agnorum, vitulorum, porcellorum, aecarum, gallinarum, lane, casei, pomorum, tabarum, fenl, colubbariorum, et ortorum, ac aliorum locorum qui pede fodiantur et quarumcunque aliarum rerum decimabilium exceptis minutis decimis provenientibus de dominici dictorum Religiosorum in villa de Wotton predicta, quas eadem Vicario dicti Religiosi solvere non tenentur. Ipsi autem Religiosi rectores arabilium terrarum 2 que ad ipsos racione rectorie ejusdem ecclesie pertinere debent annuatim duntaxat percipient. Item volumus quod idem vicarius habeat mortuaria quecunque provenientia et xxvi acras terre arabilis de illa virgata terre quam rectoria dicte ecclesie de Wotton quondam tenuit proximiores dicte ecclesie de Wotton adjacentes. Item pasturam ad ix. oves, unum hurtandum 3, sex vaccas seu boves, et sex porcos, in proxinctu ville de Wotton in communa eorundem Religiosorum ejusdem loci cum aliis custumariis ipsorum, nec non et domos ac mansum cum curtallagio, gardino, colubario et aliis pertinenciis ad domos et mansum predicta pertinentibus, pro ut modo tempore confectionis presentium sunt inclusa. Et quia predicta eadem vicario pro subportandis oneribus infra scriptis dicte vicarie incumbentibus nullatenus sufficiere dinoscutur, volumus, ordinamus et statuimus quod vicarius dicte ecclesie qui pro tempore fuerit habeat et percipiat annuatim viij. quarterios frumenti mundi, quatuor quarterios ordei mundi, quatuor quarterios avene mundue a Rectoribus dicte ecclesie de Wotton in grangia eorundem apud Wotton ad duos anni terminos videlicet in festo Pasche et in festo Sancti Michaelis pro equalibus porcionibus sine diminucione aliqua fideliter dividenda ac etiam persolvenda. Quod si contingat prefatos Religiosos rectores ecclesie predicte in solutione dicti bladi in aliquo terminorum predictorum deficere, quod absit, volumus et ordinamus quod pro qualibet cessatione seu pro

1 See above, pp. 81-83.
2 'Solas garbas' inserted here above the line in a later hand.
3 Sic, read 'hurtardum', a ram.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

quolibet termino quo dictum bladum non solverint, unam marcam argenti ad eleemosinam domini ... Wyntoniensis episcopi qui pro tempore fuerit solvere teneantur, et tam ad solutionem dicti bladi quam etiam pene predicte si committatur per Officiale Wyntonien- sem qui pro tempore fuerit per commodam censuram ecclesiasticam absque strepitu Judiciali sola monicione premissa de die in diem districtius compellantur. Volumus insuper ordinamus et statuimus quod vicarius dicte ecclesie de Wotton qui pro tempore fuerit pre- missis pro sua porcione contentus omnia onera ordinaria insolidum et cancellum dicte ecclesie in coopertura tantum dum tamen modo primo per dictos Rectores decenter et bene cooperiatur. Onera vero extraordinaria pro ea porcione que ipsum racione premissorum pro ea porcione que ipsum racione pre- missorum (sic) tangit seu tangere poterit sustineat in posterum et agnoscat. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto duplicato sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum, cujus pars una penes Rectores, altera vero penes vicarium predictos perpetuo remanebit. Data Wytonie. v. Kalendas Februarii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo nono. Consccracionis nostre xviij°.

[Jan. 30. Admission of Robert de Basing as Vicear of Wotton.]

ADMISSION AD VICARIAM ECCLESIE DE WOTTON.—J. [etc.]


COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE HURSELEGH DOMINO HUGONI DE WELEWYKE.—Johannes dei gracia etc. directo in Christo filio Hungoni de Welewyke clerico nostro salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Hurseleigh nostre dioecesis nostrique patronatus vacantem et ad collacionem nostram pleno jure spectantem cum omnibus juribus libertatibus et commoditatibus quoquomodo spectantibus ad eandem tibi conferimus intitu caritatis et te Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium has nostras litteras tibi fieri fecimus sigilli nostri impressione patenter munitas. Data apud Urbem veterem.


Mandatum ad Inducendum Priorem de Seleburn.—Sub eadem forma et data scriptum fuit Suppriori et Conventui de Seleburn pro fratre Willemo de Basing priori ejusdem. Et similiter scriptum fuit utriusque conventibus ut obedirent eis tanquam suo Priori.

Institucio Ecclesie Sancte Marie Magdalene de Bermondsey.—Memorandum quod xvi. Kalendas Aprilis apud Merewelle admissus fuit Johannes Augustinus de London presbiter ad ecclesiam Sancte Marie Magdalene de Bermondeseye ad presentationem religiosorum virorum Prioris et Conventus de Bermondeseye, et habuit litteram sub communi forma Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad instituendum eum, et habuit similiter litteram institutionis patentem.

Admissio ad ecclesiam de Hameledon.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Henrico Aurey clerico salutem etc. Ad ecclesiam de
Hameledon nostre diocesis vacantem, ad quam per Henricum de Somburn nobis presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et te Rectorem tenore presentium instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk v°. Nonas Octobris. Anno domini M°. ccc°. primo. Consecracionis nostre vicesimo.1

[April 7. The Bishop entrusts the Office of Penitentiary in the Archdeaconry of Surrey to Mag. Alexander, Rector of Ewell.]

Commissio Officii Penitenciarie in Archidiaconatu Surreye.–Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio magistro Alexandro Rectori ecclesie de Ewell salutem [etc.]. De discretione tua plenius confidentes officium penitenciarie nostre in Archidiaconatu Surreye tibi committimus per presentes, ut peccatoribus ad te confitentibus in commissis et excessibus nobis specialiter reservatis vice et auctoritate nostra injungas penitencias salutares. Data apud Suwerk die Cene domini Anno ejusdem m°. ccc°. Consecracionis nostre Decimo octavo.

1 This date has been altered from ‘v°. Kal. Maii. A.D. m°. ccc°.’
2 In a later hand, original entry (in error) ‘Merewell’. 
Appropriaicj Ecclesie de Chelesham Prioratui de Bermondsey.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis . . . Priori Sancti Salvatoris de Bermondeseye nostrre dioecesis et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem etc. Clamat mundus, fides oculata declarat et inevitabilis rei evidencia manifestat, prioratum vestrum predictum qui sibi sufficere et copiosam rerum habundantia pro supportandis oneribus incumbentibus solebat affluere nunc tamen jam per alluvionem et aquarum inundationem in summam egestatem et inopiam miserabiliter in temporalibus esse prolapsum, quod nisi divine pietatis oculo celerius prospiciatur ab excelso in detestabilem ruinam paulatim prosiliens vix adiciet ut resurgat. Nos igitur egestati vestre paterno compaignentes affectu ac volentes quantum cum Deo poterimus ad dicte ruine reparacionem ex paterna sollicitudine manus adjutrices extendere, ne diuicius cultus, quod absit, in domo vestra predicta deficiat set pocius augeat, ecclesiam de Chelesham nostre dioecesis cum capella eadem adjacente et aliis suis pertinentciis suis (sic) universis in qua juis patronatus habetis ipsius ecclesie cedende (lege cedente) vel decedente rectore vobis et prioratui vestro predicto divine pietatis intuuit ad ubieriorem sustentacionem vestram et onerum incumbendum supportacionem perpetuis temporibus appropriamus: concedentes vobis ut fructus et proventus ipsius ecclesie cum vacaverit in proprios usus vestros hospitalum pauperum et infirorum ad domum vestram frequentius confluentium libere et absque cujusquam contradicitione convertere valeatis; nobis et successoribus nostri[s] potestate ordinandi et taxandi vicariam competentem de fructibus et proventibus ipsius ecclesie pro sustentacione vicarii qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem et pro oneribus incumbentibus reservata. Jure ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensis et Archidiaconali in omnibus semper salvo. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk xiiiij Kalendas Maii. Anno domini mº. ccc Consecracionis nostre decimo octavo.

[April 18. The Bishop compassionating the heavy losses sustained by the Priory of Bermondsey through floods and inundations appropriates to them the Rectory of Chelsham of which they held the patronage, reserving the right to order a Vicarage out of the fruits of the same.]

Appropriaicj Ecclesie de Chelesham Prioratui de Bermondsey.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis . . . Priori Sancti Salvatoris de Bermondeseye nostrre dioecesis et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem etc. Clamat mundus, fides oculata declarat et inevitabilis rei evidencia manifestat, prioratum vestrum predictum qui sibi sufficere et copiosam rerum habundantia pro supportandis oneribus incumbentibus solebat affluere nunc tamen jam per alluvionem et aquarum inundationem in summam egestatem et inopiam miserabiliter in temporalibus esse prolapsum, quod nisi divine pietatis oculo celerius prospiciatur ab excelso in detestabilem ruinam paulatim prosiliens vix adiciet ut resurgat. Nos igitur egestati vestre paterno compaignentes affectu ac volentes quantum cum Deo poterimus ad dicte ruine reparacionem ex paterna sollicitudine manos adjutrices extendere, ne diuicius cultus, quod absit, in domo vestra predicta deficiat set pocius augeat, ecclesiam de Chelesham nostre dioecesis cum capella eadem adjacente et aliis suis pertinentciis suis (sic) universis in qua juis patronatus habetis ipsius ecclesie cedende (lege cedente) vel decedente rectore vobis et prioratui vestro predicto divine pietatis intuuit ad ubieriorem sustentacionem vestram et onerum incumbendum supportacionem perpetuis temporibus appropriamus: concedentes vobis ut fructus et proventus ipsius ecclesie cum vacaverit in proprios usus vestros hospitalum pauperum et infirorum ad domum vestram frequentius confluentium libere et absque cujusquam contradicitione convertere valeatis; nobis et successoribus nostri[s] potestate ordinandi et taxandi vicariam competentem de fructibus et proventibus ipsius ecclesie pro sustentacione vicarii qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem et pro oneribus incumbentibus reservata. Jure ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensis et Archidiaconali in omnibus semper salvo. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Suwerk xiiiij Kalendas Maii. Anno domini mº. ccc Consecracionis nostre decimo octavo.
A.D. 1300] Episcopi Wyntoniensis

Mandatum ad inducendum Philippum in corporalem possessionem prebende manerii de Leghton.—Johannes [etc.] sacrosancte sedi Apostolice immediate subjectus executor ab eadem sede deputatus discretis viris . . . Precentorii beate Marie de Suthwerk . . . Vicario ecclesie prebendalis de Leghton super Broneswold ac Willelmo de Roppelee Vicario de Choro Lyncolniensi salutem etc. Cum magister Philippus de Barthonia Canonicus Lyncolniensis ad mandatum nostrum immo verius Apostolicum ad prebendam manerii de Leghton super Broneswold sibi ab eadem sede collatam per reverendum patrem dominum Lyncolniensem episcopum et ejusdem loci Capitulum sit admisssus stallo in choro et loco in capitulo sibi seu procuratorii suo ipsius nomine prout moris est assignatis, vobis conjunctim et divisim committimus et mandamus auctoritate qua fungimur in hac parte quam vobis mittimus inspiciendam nobisque per latorem presencium fideliter remittendam, quatinus ad dictum manerium de Leghton personaliter accedentes predictum magistrum Philippum aut procuratorem suum ipsius nomine in corporalem possessionem prebende et manerii predictorum inducatis et defendatis inductum. Quod si rebelles aliquos et vobis resistentes in dicta prebenda seu manerio inveneritis executionem presentis mandati nostri immo verius Apostolici impedientes et omnes eisdem operam et operam consilium auxilium vel favorem clam vel palam procurantes quos in his scriptis excommunicamus anathematizamus et a sancte matris ecclesie liminibus sequestramus, sic excommunicatos esse nominatim coram clero et populo solemnriter et puplice crucibus in manibus erectis pulsatis campanis candelis accensis tam in ecclesia de Leghton quam ad manerium predictum et aliis ecclesiis vicinis, et ecclesiis de Leghton predictam interdiction ecclesiastico per nos auctoritate predicta subjectam esse nuncietis quousque dictum manerium vacuum dimiserint et dictam prebendam cum manerio dictus magister Philippus aut ejus procurator ejus nomine integraliter et pacifice fuerit assecutus. Inhibentes omnibus et singulis dicte prebende et manerii tenentibus ne magistro Roberto de Lacy quem propter suam intrusionem rebellionem et resistentiam manifestam similiter excommunicatum in forma prescripta nuncietis in aliquo tanquam prebendario obediens aut intendant sed magistro Philippo et procuratori ejusdem sub pena majoris excommunicacionis quam contravenientes incurriere volumus ipso facto. In execucione autem presentis mandati nostri immo verius Apostolici
unus alium non expectet sed omnes duo aut unus vestrum predictum mandatum nostrum viriliter exequatur sub pena prenotata quam in vos et quemlibet vestrum in his scriptis proferimus, si in premissis aut aliquo premissorum, quod absit, necligentes fueritis aut remissi. Qualiter autem autem presens mandatum nostrum qualiterque in singulis articulis premissis processeritis, de nominibus etiam resistentium impedientium et rebellium per vos denunciatorum nos plene distincte et aperte certificetis per literas vestras patentes harum seriem continentis. Presentes autem literas nostras recepta prius earum copia restitui volumus earundem portitori. Data apud Suthwerk xij. Kalendas Junii. Anno domini m. ccc. primo. Per hunc autem processum nostrum non intendimus aliquibus processibus nostris qualitercumque super hoc prius habitis sive factis in aliquo derogare. Data ut supra.

_INSTITUCIO ECCLESIE BEATE MARIE DE BERWE._—Memo- randum quod anno domini m. Trecentesimo primo. Consecracionis domini Johannis Wintoniensis episcopi xix. admissus fuit magister Ricardus de Wykhambrock ad ecclesiam beate Marie de Berewe die Sancte Trinitatis, ethabuit literam institucionis patentem in forma, et literam . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad eum instituendum corporaliter.

1 A hamlet now without a Church near Oxted.
Registrum
et
Philippi
me
omnia
in
adcujus
alius
dicte
prejudicium
Et
legitima
ciones
cere
interponi
poterint
premissa
dictaverint
Justus
probare.

In
libr
favore
provide
procedens,
habens
juris
singuli
singulare.
ecclesia
antiqua
ceterarum
michi
et
prebendam
possiedo
de
Christo
cum
expressa
hiis
further
et
sit
proved."

Dei
in
et
de
Barthonia
Item
prebende
predictam
remedia
bona
et
qui
et
ulterius
et
non
Roberto
equitatis
scriptis
possessionem
audienciam
omni
eipsis
nomine
documenta
catholici
notice
appellare
appellaciones
appellaciones
Lyncolniensi,
contigerit
rectus
patri
omnia
iterate
in
mihi
canonice
vel
unicuique
prebendarum
vacaret
in
presto
clericus
nostro
eos
et
false
falsitate
qua
expressa
vel
tacita
hoc
nullatenus
obtinuisset
eam
sibi
conferri

¹ See the Colonna pedigree, in Gregorovius, Engl. transl. v. pt. ii, p. 541.
² As expressed in the sentence of deposition pronounced by Boniface against Cardinals James and Peter de Colonna, folios 150b, 151, below.
fecisset eodem. Item tacuit Ecclesiam parochialem de Dradrayton Eliensis diocesis curam animarum habentem quam habuit et habet tempore impetracionis quam si expressisset vel Papa scivisset graciam in forma qua optimun nullatenus habuisset. Set Johannes Winton. Episcopus predictus venerabili patri Johanni dei gracia Lincoln. Episcopo et ejusdem Ecclesie Capitulo sub certa forma suis ut refertur literis jam dedit in mandatis ut ipsum magistrum Philippum recipiant in Canonicum et in fratrem, ac ipsum seu procuratorem ipsius ejus nomine in possessionem ejusdem prebende de Legton inducatis seu faciatis induci, tueri et de facto cum de jure non potuit similiter amovit ab ea sibique aut procuratori ejus de fructibus juribus et obventionibus integraliter respondi me Roberto de Lacy predicto possessore non vocato non legitime amoto ab eadem, propter que et eorum quodlibitis ego Robertus de Lacy sentiens me ex premissis omnibus et singulis per eosdem... Episcopum et Philippum indebite prægravari sedem Apostolicam et pro tuicione Curie Cantuariensis in his scriptis appello et apostolos instanter peto, si quis sit qui eos mihi dare possit. Supponens me prebendam meam de Legton predictam et omnia bona mea et personas quascunque mihi in hac parte adherentes pro quibus in his scriptis appello protectioni et defensioni sedis Apostolice et Cantuariensis predictorum. Et ne vos domine Johannes Lincolniensis Episcope, Capitulum vestrum seu quivis alius ad mandatum dicti Wintoniensis episcopi, Collegarum suorum seu alterius eorum aut alterius cujuscunque in hac parte aliquid in mei prejudicium aut mihi adherentis fac[i]tis decernatis statuatris... dictum... Philippum ad dictam prebendam de Legton admittere inducendo sequestrando suspendendo excommunicando seu alium quicquam attempting sedes ut prius antedictas in his scriptis provocet et appello, et juro tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliiis premissa omnia et singula me credere vera esse, et ea posse probare, protestans me velle has provocaciones et appellaciones dictis... Episcopo Wintoniensis et Philippo notificare et eas in dicti... Episcopi presentia innovare, et ab eo appellare et apostolos petere [Fo. 24b.] quameito commodeque copiam habere potero eorundem, et eas si necesse fuerit in formam redigere competencionem per me vel per alium si video expedire. Ceterum quia ea que de novo emergunt novo indigent auxilio. Et nunc primo intellexi quod vos domine Lincolniensis... Episcope procuratorem magistri Philippi de Bartonia nomine ejusdem ad prebendam meam de Legton contra justiciam quantum in vobis est admississe, sentiens me ex hoc per vos indebite prægravari, sedem Apostolicam et pro
tuicione Curie Cantuariensis in hiis scriptis appello et appellaciones instanter peto, quod si denegaveritis iterato ut prius appello in hiis scriptis.

[Robert de Lacy's appeal by his proctor to the Subdean and Chapter of Lincoln.]

Deinde ex parte magistri Roberti coram discretis viris subdecano et Capitulo Lincoln supradicte provocaciones et appellaciones in omni sua forma interposite fuerunt cum hac adjunctione que sequitur. Ego igitur Johannes de Maldone procurator substitutus magistri Johannis de Horington procuratoris principalis magistri Roberti habentis potestatem alium procuratorem loco sui substituendi prescriptas provocaciones et appellaciones nomine procuratoris dicti magistri Roberti vobis subdecano et Capitulo Lincolniensis Ecclesia notifico et eas coram vobis innovo ac denuo interpono et apostolos quatenus jus mereat peto. Et quia vos ... subdecane et Capitulum Lincolniensis Ecclesia Procuratorem dicti magistri Phillippi [ad] stallum in Coro et locum in Capitulo ad mandatum dicti domini Episcopi Wintoniensis quatenus in vobis est contra justiciam assignatis sentiens dictum dominum meum per [vos] ex hoc indebite pregravari dictas sedem et Curiam ut prius appello et apostolos peto. Et juro ad sancta Dei Ewangelia in animam domini mei et meam dictum dominum meum et me credere ea omnia et singula vera esse et nos ea posse probare.

[Appeal of the same by his proctor to the Bishop of Winchester.]

Demum constituatus coram vobis Reverendo patre domino Wintoniens... Episcopo et dicto magistro Philippo Ego Johannes de Meldone procurator ut premittitur substitutus premisas provocaciones et appellaciones nomine procuratoris dicti magistri Roberti vobis notifico et eas coram vobis innovo et denuo sentiens ipsum dominum meum et me ex premissis et eorum singulis per vos Episcopum Wintoniensem et per dictum Philippum indebite pregravari sedem Apostolicam et pro tuicione Curie Cantuariensis in hiis scriptis appello et apostolos instanter peto supponens dominum meum et me ac dictam suam prebendam de Legton omnia bona sua et personas quascunque sibi in hac parte adherentes pro quibus in hiis scriptis appello protectione et defensioni sedem predictam. Et ne vos Johannes Wintoniensis Episcopus seu College vestre aut alter eorum seu alius quicunque potestate eorum in hac parte aliquid in ipsius domini mei prejudicium aut sibi adherentium faciatis decernatis aut statuatibus vel faciant vel decernant aut decernat, possessionem ipsius domini mei in eorum prebenda quam in presenti optinet ali-
quality immutando sequestrando suspending excommunicando
seu aliquid quicquam attemptando aut mandando sedes ut prius
dictas in hiis scriptis provoco et appello et predictas appallaciones
denuo coram vobis interpono et juro tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis
premissa omnia et singula dominum meum et me credere vera
esse et nos ca posse probare.

[The space of seven lines at the bottom of fo. 24b, the whole of fo. 25a and b, and
of 26a and b are left blank, perhaps with the intention of entering the result of Robert
de Lacy's appeals when received.]

In the centre of fo. 26b is written:—

Johannes de pontissara Episcopus Winton.

[Fo. 27a.]

[1300. August 10. Collation of William de Bedewinde to the Vicarage of Eastmon.]

COLLACIO VICARIE DE ESTMENES.¹—J. [etc.] dilecto in Christo
filio Willelmo de Bedewinde Capellano et familiaris nostro salutem
[etc.]. Vicariam ecclesie de Estmenes nostre diocesis nostrique
patronatus vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spe-
citantem cum omnibus capellis ad eadem spectantibus et omnibus
aliis pertinencis suis tibi conferimus intuito caritatis, teque vicarium
perpetuum instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data Viterbio
iiij. Idus Augusti. Anno domini Mº. cccmo. Consecracionis nostre
decimo nono.

[Same date. Mandate for induction of the same.]

INDUCTIO SUPER EODEM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo
filio magistro Michaeli de Hellestone Officiali suo Winton. salutem
[etc.]. Quia Vicariam ecclesie de Estmenes nostre diocesis nostrique
patronatus vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spe-
citantem dilecto nobis in Christo Willelmo de Bedewinde Capellano
et familiari nostro cum omnibus capellis et aliis pertinencis quoquo
modo spectantibus eadem contulimus intuito caritatis vobis
mandamus quatinus eundem Willelum vel ejus procuratorem suo
 nomine in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie cum omnibus suis
supradictis inducatis et defendatis inductum. Contradictores et
rebelles si quos invenitis censura ecclesiastica compescendo. Data
Viterbio etc. ut supra.

[Nov. 13. Collation of the separate tithes in the Episcopal manor of Nuthanger granted to
John de Eston.]

COLLACIO DECIMARUM DE NOTEHANGRE FACTA MAGISTRO
JOHANNI DE ESTON CLERICO.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo

¹ The rubricated headings which ceased on fo. 16a are here resumed.

[Same date. The Bishop’s directions to his Official on the above.]

LITERA DIRECTA OFFICIALI SUPER EODEM.—J.[etc.] diletecto in Christo filio magistro Michaeli de Hellestone Officiali nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia illas decimas etc. ut in precedente littera diletecto nobis in Christo magistro Johanni de Eston clerico et familiari nostro contulimus intuitu caritatis, vobis mandamus quatinus eundem Johannem seu ejus procuratorem in corporalem possessionem decimarum predictarum inducatis et defendatis inductum. Data Rome ut supra.

[March 12. The Bishop collates Mag. Philip de Barthonia,1 Chaplain to the Pope, to the Archdeaconry of Surrey with the Rectory of Farnham annexed to it.]

COLLACIO ARCHIDIACONATUS SURREYENSI FACTA MAGISTRO PHILIPPO DE BARTONIA.—J. [etc.] diletecto in Christo filio magistro Philippo de Barthonia domini Pape Capellano et clerico nostro salutem [etc.]. Archidiaconatum Surreye in ecclesia nostra Winton. per mortem magistri Thome de Skerningge nuper Archidiaconi loci predicti vacante et ad nostram collacionem spectantem una cum ecclesia de Farnham dicit Archidiaconatui annexa et capellis adjacentibus eidem tibi conferimus per presentes et te de eisdem per anulum nostrum personaliter investimus. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Syons die beati Gregorii pape. Anno domini mº. cccmo. Sub eadem data scriptum fuit magistro Michaeli de Hellestone Officiali ad inducendum eum in corporalem possessionem.

[Same date. Mag. Michael de Hellestone collated to the Rectory of Meonstoke.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE MENESTOKE FACTA MAGISTRO MICHAELI DE HELLESTONE.—Memorandum quod eodem die contulit dominus Episcopus magistro Michaeli de Hellestone ecclesiam de Menestoke et habuit literam inductionis directam Archidiacono Winton. super eadem et sub eadem data.

1 See above, pp. 97-102.
CONCEDIT DOMINUS EPISCOPUS JOHANNI DE BRIGEHAM RECTORI ECCLESIE DE ESTYSTED LICENCIAM STUDENDI AD UNUM ANNUM.—J. [etc.] directo in Christo filio magistro Michaeli de Hellestone Officiali nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia directo nobis in Christo Johanni de Brigeham Rectori ecclesie de Estysted nostre diocesis studendi concessimus a festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo futuro usque ad unum annum, vobis mandamus quatinus eodem Johanni interim occasione non residenite molestiam nullam inferatis seu inferri permittatis vel gravamen.


[May 4. On the petition of Cardinal Gentilis, Penitentiary of Pope Boniface VIII, the Bishop absolves the Prior and Convent of Merton from the sentence of excommunication incurred by reason of their making a subsidy to the King for fear of the loss of their temporal goods, thus subjecting themselves to Ecclesiastical censure. Absolution conditional on their performing such penance as the Holy See may enjoin.]

DISPENSAT DOMINUS EPISCOPUS CUM PRIORE DE MERTON SUPER IRREGULARITATIE CONTRACTA OCCASIONE PROTECTIONIS REGIE.—Johannes [etc.] directis filiis Edmundo priori de Mertona et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Litteras venerabilis patris fratris Gentilis tituli Sancti Martini in Montibus presbyter Cardinalis sanctissimi patris domini Bonifacii divina providentia Pape Octavi penitentiaru recepimus tenorem continentes infrascriptum. Venerabili in Christo patri . . . dei gracia Episcopo Wyntonie vel ejus vicario in spiritualibus frater Gentilis miseracione divina tituli Sancti Martini in Montibus presbyter Cardinalis salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Ex parte fratris Edmundi Prioris de Merton et ejusdem loci Conventus vestre dioecesis ordinis Sancti Augustini nobis obleta peticio continebat, quod ipsi olim contra constitutionis tenorem sanctissimi patris nostri domini Bonifacii divina providencia sumni Pontificis nuncii vel ministris seu Collectoribus illustris Regis Anglie timore amissionis bonorum suorum temporalium subsidium tribuerint propter quod excommunicationis incurrerunt sentenciam ex ipsius constitutionis tenore in omnes contra facientes generaliter promulgatam. Et super hiis absolucionis beneficio non obtento. Super quibus supplicari fecerunt humiliter eis per sedem Apostolicam salubriter de ipsius misericordia provideri. Nos igitur

1 He was at Anagni when Boniface VIII was captured there. Gregorovius, v. ii. 589.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis


[May 22. Collation of Roger de Hereford to the Vicarage of Camberwell, which for this turn was in the Bishop’s gift, the Prior and Convent of Bermondsey, the true Patrons having presented an unsuitable man, and being themselves under sentence of excommunication.]

COLLACIO VICARIE DE CAMERWELLE FACTA DOMINO ROGERO DE HEREFORD PRESBITERO.—J. [etc.] dictelo in Christo filio domino Rogero de Hereford presbitero salutem [etc.]. Vicariam de Camerwelle nostre diocesis vacantem et ad collacionem seu provisionem nostram hac vice spectantem pro eo videlicet quod Prior et Conventus de Bermundeseye veri ejusdem vicarie patroni nobis minus ydoneum presentarunt ac tempore presentacionis erant excommunicationis sentencia innovati, prout de hiis legitime fuerat facto fides; tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, et te perpetuum vicarium instituimus in eadem. Nolentes per hanc collacionem nostram ipsius vicarie patronis cum ipsam vicarium alias vacare contigerit prejudicium aliquod generari quin possint ad eam personas ydoneas presentare. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Merton in crastino Pentecostes. Anno domini mvo, cccmo. primo. Consecracionis nostre xix°.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara A.D. 1301

May 23. The Bishop, having received from the executor of the late Thomas of Skerningge, Archdeacon of Surrey, in satisfaction of all his personal debts the sum of £10, gives a full acquittance.

ACQUIETANÆA FACTA DOMINO ROGERO DE SKERNINGGE
DE OMNIBUS DEBITIS.—Univeris presentes litteras etc. Johannes permissione divina etc. Noverit universitas vestra Rogerum de Skerningge Rectorem ecclesie de Mapeldereham nostre diocesis executori testamenti magistri Thomae de Skerninge quondam Archidiaconi Surreye satisfecisse nobis de quinquaginta libris sterlingorum pro omnibus debitis in quibus dictus magister Thomas nobis tenebatur ex causa mutui seu alia quacunque de causa vel contractu inter nos initis temporibus retroactis. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Novum locum juxta Rippele die Martis proximo post festum Pentecostes. Anno domini m. cccm. primo. Consecracionis nostre xix.

[May 23. Leave granted to Roger de Skerninge, Rector of Maplcderham, to study for three years in sacra pagina, receiving meanwhile the fruits of his benefice, so that it be properly served.]

CONCEDIT DOMINUS LICENCIAM DOMINO R. DE SKERNINGGE STUDENDI PER TRIENNIUM.—J. permissione divina etc. diletto in Christo filio Rogero de Skerninge Rectori ecclesie de Mapeldereham nostre diocesis salutem etc. Tuum laudabile propositum attendentes, ac te ad studendum in sacra pagina habilem atque docilem considerantes, tibique ob hoc volentes graciam facere specialem ut in loco dum tamen honesto prout tibi melius expedire videbitur in sacra pagina proficere et studere et ea de causa extra ecclesiam tuam predictam morari, fructus ejusdem plene et integre percipere vel eosdem fructus aliis dum tamen clerico ad firmam dimittere valeas liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem, proviso tamen quod ecclesia tua predicta debitis non defraudetur obsequeuis set per ministros ydoneos deserviatur eidem. In cujus rei etc. a die Sancti Michaelis proximo futuro per triennium tantummodo duraturas [litteras] tibi fieri exspectatas sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Data apud Seleburn die Jovis proximo post festum Pentecostes. Anno domini m. cccm. primo. Consecracionis nostre xix.

June 18. Admission of William de Hattfeud to the Vicarage of Carshalton.

AMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE KERSAULTON.—Memorandum quod xiiij. Kalendas Julii. anno domini m. cccm. primo. Consecracionis domini Episcopi xxm. admissus fuit Willemus de Hattfeud clericus ad vicariam de Kersaulton super quo habuit litteram in
forma communi ad inducendum ipsum in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie.

Item habuit idem vicarius quandam litteram ipsius domini episcopi testimonialen super admissione sua ad vicariam antedictam.

[June 19. Admission of Dionysius a monk as Prior of Ellingham on the presentation of the Abbot of St. Sauveur de Viscomte (dio. Contance), licence being granted him under the great seal for remaining in his Abbey for a year.]

Admissio ad Prioratum de Ellyngham.—Item memorandum quod xiiij. Kalendas Julii. anno predicto admissus fuit Dionisius monachus in Priorem de Elingham ad presentacionem Abbatis Sancti Salvatoris vicecomitis et concessa fuit ei licencia existendi in Abbacia sua sub regretimine seu Abbatis a festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste proximo sequente post datum predictam usque ad annum revolutum, et super hoc habuit litteram patentem sub magnio sigillo.

[June 18. The Bishop appoints William de Essex his clerk as his proctor in rendering an account for the first three years of the tenth granted to the King for the term of six years as a subsidy for the Holy Land from the Spirituality.]

Constituit Dominus Episcopus magistrum W. de Essex procuratorem suum ad reddendum compotum, 1—Viris venerabilibus et discretis dominis Abbati Monasterii Sancte Crucis de Wautham et . . . Decano ecclesie London collectoribus decime domino Edwardo dei gratia Regi Anglie illustri in subsidium Terre Sancte concesse a sede Apostolica deputatis Johannes permissione divina Wintoniensis ecclesiæ minister humilijs ejusdem decime prefato Regi per sex annos concessse una cum bone memorie O. quondam Lyncolniensi Episcopo per eandem sedem dudum deputatus saltem in omnium Salvatore. Noveritis quod nos facimus ordinamus et constituimus dictum nobis in Christo magistrum Willelum de Essex clericum nostrum presentium exhibitorum procuratorem nostrum verum et legitimum ad reddendum pro nobis et nomine nostro fidelem compotum coram vobis de tota decima bonorum ecclesiasticorum spiritualium et temporalium in Cantuariensi et Eboracensi provinciis per tres primos annos dictorum sex annorum proveniente et per nos ac dictum collegam nostrum nostra ipsiusque auctoritate collecta et ad literas acquietancie et absolutionis ab ulteriori compoto reddendo petendum et recipiendum in animam nostram quodlibet genus liciti sacramenti quod hujusmodi negocii natura requirit prestandum, et omnia alia faciendum que nos facere-

1 The particulars of this compotus are given below, fo. 212a and b.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1301]

...in premissis si personaliter presentes essemus. Ratum habituri gratum quicquid dictus procurator noster in premisso computonis negotio et omnibus ac singulis ipsum negotium contingentibus pro nobis et nomine nostro coram altero vestrum duxerit faciendum seu etiam procurandum. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Bolre. xiiiij\textsuperscript{a}. Kalendas Julii. Anno domini m\textsuperscript{o}, ccc\textsuperscript{mvo}. primo.

[July 7. Collation of John de Middelton to the Vicarage of Twyford.]

Collacio Vicarie de Twyford.—Johannes [etc.] directo in Christo filio Johanni de Middelton presbitero salutem [etc.]. Vicarim ecclesie de Twyford nostre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis et te vicarium instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Dounton Nonis Julii. Anno domini m\textsuperscript{o}, ccc\textsuperscript{mvo}. primo. Consecracionis nostre vicesimo. Sub eadem data fuit scriptum Officiali Winton. vel Thesaurario de Wolvesey ad inducendum eum.

[Fo. 28b.]

June 17. Admission of John de Certeseya to the Rectory of Cobham on the presentation of the Abbey of Chertsey.]

Admissio ad ecclesiam de Coveham.—Memorandum quod die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli Anno Domini m\textsuperscript{o}, ccc\textsuperscript{mvo}. primo admisit dominus Episcopus dominum Johannem de Certeseya ad ecclesiam de Coveham spectantem ad presentationem Religiosorum virorum abbatis et Conventus de Certeseya et super hoc habuit idem Johannes literas institucionis patentes sub magn\textsuperscript{o} sigillo.

[May 3. Resignation by Henry de Liskeret of the Vicarage of Hursley.]

Resignacio Henrici de Liskeret super Vicaria de Hurselegh.—Universis etc. J permissione divina etc. Universitati vestre notum facimus per presentes quod Henricus de Liskeret perpetuus vicarius ecclesie de Hurselegh nostre diocesis die confectiois presentium vicariam suam predictam cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis in manus nostras pure sponte et absolute resignavit, omni juri quod sibi competebat in eadem renunciando. Quam quidem resignacionem admisimus et admittimus ac etiam acceptamus. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Suwerk prope London v. Nonas Maii. Anno domini m\textsuperscript{o}, ccc\textsuperscript{mvo}. primo.

[May 4. Presentation by the Bishop of Henry de Liskeret to the Rectory of Bleadon, Somerset.]

Presentation ad ecclesiam de Bledon.—Venerabili in
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

A.D. 1301]  


[August 14. The Bishop requests Richard, Bishop of London, to publish in the Churches of the City and suburbs of London the sentence of excommunication passed by him on Peter de Sancto Mario, formerly Rector of Colcsdon, now of Erith, on account of his many and manifest contumacies respecting suits in the Consistory Court.]

EXECUTIO CONTRA MAGISTRUM PETRUM DE SANTO MARIO.  

Consimilis littera et ejusdem tenoris et date directa fuit Episcopo
Roffensi ad eundem Petrum excommunicandum per totam suam
civitatem et dioecesem, et ut certificaret ut supra.

[Aug. 20.  Letter from the Bishop to the Prioress and Convent of Wynteney, announcing
his intended Visitation, and giving strict injunctions as to the management of their
property.]

LITTERA DIRECTA PRIORISSE ET CONVENTUI DE WYNTENEYE
SUPER VISITACIONE.—J. [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiabus . . . Priorisse
et Conventui de Wynteneye salutem [etc.]. Quia vos et Mono-
sterium vestrum certis et legitimis de causis prout nostro incumbit
officio in brevi intendimus visitare, yobis in virtute obediencie et
tibi priorisse sub pena excommunicationis et conventui predicto sub
pena interdicti districtius inhibemus ne circa temporalia vel spiri-
tualia vestra se eorum administracionem senescallum ballivos seu
custodes perpetuos vel episcopalis preficiendo, seu ipsorum bono-
rum custodiam alicui committendo quicquid de novo penitus accepte-
tis, hiis qui ante hec tempora videlicet anno jam elapso eorum
honorum vestrorum administracionem de unanimi vestro consilio
habuerunt dumtaxat exceptis, quam quidem administra-

[Fo. 25a.] 

LITTERA DIRECTA PRIORISSE ET CONVENTUI DE WYNTENEYE
SUPER VISITACIONE.—J. [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiabus . . . Priorisse
et Conventui de Wynteneye salutem [etc.]. Quia vos et Mono-
sterium vestrum certis et legitimis de causis prout nostro incumbit
officio in brevi intendimus visitare, yobis in virtute obediencie et
tibi priorisse sub pena excommunicationis et conventui predicto sub
pena interdicti districtius inhibemus ne circa temporalia vel spiri-
tualia vestra se eorum administracionem senescallum ballivos seu
custodes perpetuos vel episcopalis preficiendo, seu ipsorum bono-
rum custodiam alicui committendo quicquid de novo penitus accepte-
tis, hiis qui ante hec tempora videlicet anno jam elapso eorum
honorum vestrorum administracionem de unanimi vestro consilio
habuerunt dumtaxat exceptis, quam quidem administra-

[Fo. 25a.]

LITTERA DIRECTA PRIORISSE ET CONVENTUI DE WYNTENEYE
SUPER VISITACIONE.—J. [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiabus . . . Priorisse
et Conventui de Wynteneye salutem [etc.]. Quia vos et Mono-
sterium vestrum certis et legitimis de causis prout nostro incumbit
officio in brevi intendimus visitare, yobis in virtute obediencie et
tibi priorisse sub pena excommunicationis et conventui predicto sub
pena interdicti districtius inhibemus ne circa temporalia vel spiri-
tualia vestra se eorum administracionem senescallum ballivos seu
custodes perpetuos vel episcopalis preficiendo, seu ipsorum bono-
rum custodiam alicui committendo quicquid de novo penitus accepte-
tis, hiis qui ante hec tempora videlicet anno jam elapso eorum
honorum vestrorum administracionem de unanimi vestro consilio
habuerunt dumtaxat exceptis, quam quidem administra-

[August 19. The Bishop applies to the Bishop of Lincoln to proclaim in his Dioecese the
excommunication of Mag. Peter de Sancto Mario who was now Rector of Nailstone,
and to cite him to appear at Winchester on a certain date to answer to charges ex officio
and ad instantias partium. A report requested.]

EXECUTIO CONTRA MAGISTRUM P. DE SANCTO MARIO DE-
MANDATA DOMINO . . . LINCOLNIENSIBO EPISCOPO.—Venerabili in
Christo patri domino . . . dei gratia Lincolniensi Episcopo J. ejus-
dem permissione Wintoniensis ecclesia minister salutem et fra-
ternam in Domino caritatem. Quia magister Petrus de Sancto
Mario executor testamenti quondam magistri Petri de Sancto Mario
Archidaconi nostri Surreye et Custodis domus Sancte Crucis prope
Wynton. nuper Rector ecclesie de Collesdon nostro dioecesis nunc
vero Rector ecclesie de Nayleston vestre Dioecesis cum propter
Episcopi Wytoniensis

ipsius multiplicatas et manifestas contumacias tam ex officio quam ad instantiam diversarum partium peremptorie evocatus contractas tum propter ipsius offensas manifestas majoris excommunicationis sententiis auctoritate nostra jamdiu est meritus enodari justicia et culpis suis exigitibus; Paternitatem vestram reverendam attente rogamus et devote requirimus quatinus mutuo vicarii optentu dictum magistrum Petrum sic per nos esse excommunicatum per totam civitatem et diocesem vestras faciatis si placet publice et sollem- piter nunciari et ab omnibus artius evitari, ut sic per hujusmodi nunciacionem et publicacionem rubore confusus ad gremium sancte Wintonie sue ministracionis facte et debitam rationem reddurus et ulterius tarn super inchoatis et pendentiis in curia nostra contra ipsum tam ex officio quam ad instantiam partium responsurus et juri pariturus. Et quid super hiis vestra paternitas reverenda duxerit faciendum nos si placet certificetis per presentium bajulum per vestras patentes litteras harum seriem continentis. Tantum facientes in premissis ut vobis in consimilibus et majoribus teneamus non immerito artius obligati. Valeat paternitas vestra reverenda per tempora prospera et longeva. Data Wintonie xiiij. Kalendas Septembris. Anno domini m. cccmo. primo.

[August 26. Admission of Robert de Cadbury to the Vicarage of Ashley.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE AISSELE.—Memorandum quod septimo Kalendas Septembris. Anno Domini m. cccmo. primo contulit dominus Episcopus domino Roberto de Cadbury presbitero vicariam de Aissele vacantem ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus de Motesfonte et habuit litteram collacionis et litteram similiter ad inducendum eum directam Archidiacono Wintoniensi vel ejus Officiali in forma consueta.

[August 30. Leave of study for three years granted to Geoffrey, Rector of Steventon.]

CONCEDIT EPISCOPUS GALFRIDO RECTORI ECCLESIE DE STIVINTON STUDENDI PER TRIENNIIUM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Galfrido Rectori ecclesie de Stivinton saltem [etc]. Precibus tuis inclinati ut a festo Sancti Michaelis proximo futuro post diem
confectionis presentium per triennium in aliquo studio generali et approbato valeas studere et interim ecclesiæ tuam Ricardo dicto Gyflete clerico ad firmam dimittere, tibi liberam per presentes concedimus facultatem, proviso tamen quod ecclesia tua antedicta debitis interim non defraudetur obsequius. Data apud Wolveseye iij. Kalendas Septembres. Anno domini supradicto.

[September 7. St. Giles' Fair was held annually by Royal licence for 16 days from the Vigil of St. Giles (Aug. 31). The Bishop expressly prohibits the continuance of the Fair beyond that term, and directs the Dean of Winton to cause a proclamation to be made in the Cathedral and other Churches in the city and suburbs warning all traders in the Fair not to offer their wares for sale but to remove them when the sixteen days are ended. A report to be made the Bishop when required.]

INHIBICIO NE MERCATORES MORENTUR SUPRA MONTEM SANCTI EGISII AGITANDO MERCIMONIA SUA ULTRA SEXDECIM DIES.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio... Decano Wintonie salutem [etc.]. Cum nuper per cartas clare memorie... Regum Anglie et confirmacionem domini E. Dei gracia nunc Regis Anglie illustris nobis et ecclesie nostre Wintoniensi ac successoribus nostris qui pro tempore fuerint rectores dicte ecclesie sit concessum ut feriam sive nundinas Sancti Egidii Wintonie cum omnibus libertatibus ad eam pertinentibus annuatem habere valeamus et valeant debeamus et debeant

[Fo. 29b.] per sextdecim dies | continue duraturas, Incipientes die primo ferie hujusmodi sive Nundinarum in vigilia Sancti Egidii supradicii, Consideraturque sit postmodum sive adjudicatum seu sententialiter declaratum per Curiam regiam quod finitis illis sexdecim diebus finiator et feria seu hujusmodi nudine finianitur et claudantur mercimonia et recedant singuli mercatores et quod mora seu residentia mercatorium ad mercimonia sua monstranda seu vendenda non fieret ultra predictos sexdecim dies plene completos, cum per hoc videlicet si mercatores residerent et mercimonia facerent ultra predictos sexdecim dies faciendo et agitando mercimonia sua, forte idem mercatores annis singulis tardius venirent ibidem in principio nundinarum ratione hujusmodi more et sic subtraheretur in principio quod excederet in fine quod esset aperte ad damnum et prejudicium nostrum et successorum nostrorum et Wintoniensis ecclesie predicte non modicum cum in solo alieno et precipe ecclesiastico nullus preter assensum regium et eidem ecclesie presidentis cujus solum hujusmodi existit voluntatem possit vel debeat feriam vel nundinas tenere vel continuare vel mercimonia sua pupplice agitare sive exercere. Nonnulli tamen premisa forsitan ignorantes feriam hujusmodi sive nundinas tam emendo quam vendendo post predictos sexdecim dies temeritate
propria extendentes contra concessionem, confirmacionem et consideracionem predictas et nostram seu nostrorum voluntatem et consensum mercimonia sua in solo nostro immo verius ecclesiastico agitant et exercent in nostrum et ecclesie nostre Wintoniensis prejudicium dampnum non modicum et gravamen. Cum igitur omnes et singuli bona ecclesiastica domum sive agrum seu quecunque alia contra ipsorum domini voluntatem invadentes seu ecclesias suis juribus sive libertatibus defraudantes sacrilegi sint censendi penaque sacrilegii pungiendi et nichilominus majoris excommunicacionis sententia innodati, vobis in virtute obediencie injungimus et mandamus quatus in ecclesia nostra Cathedrati Wintonie et in omnibus et singulis ecclesiis parochialibus Civitatis et Suburbii Wintonie hac instanti die dominica proximo sequente et aliiis diebus et locis de quibus fueritis requisiti sub pena excommunicacionis majoris publice et solempniter inhiberet curetis omnibus et singulis mercatoribus in genere nequis in solo nostro supra montem Sancti Egidii ubi ferial sive nundine jam existunt immo verius solo ecclesiastico post predictos sexdecim dies, quibus elapsis ipsa ferial est finita, mercimonia sua vendiciones exponant aut demonstrant, aut quicquam vendant alicui de eisdem sed ea claudant et recedant singuli cum ipsis libere sine mora. Sub eadem etiam pena inhebri volumus et mandamus ne quis post predictos sexdecim dies in solo predicto a quocunque mercatore ibidem moram trahente quodcunque mercimonium emere audeat vel presumat. Et quid inde feceritis nos certificetis per literas vestras patentes harum seriem continentis cum super hoc fueritis requisiti. Data apud Wolveseye vij. Idus Septembris. Anno Domini m°. ccno. primo. Consecracionis nostre vicesimo.

[September 8. William de Esingwold, Rector of Leigh, Surrey, has leave to let his Rectory to farm for three years on the usual conditions.]

CONCEIT EPISCOPUS DOMINO WILLEMPO RECTORI ECCLESIE DE LEGH MILITIS UT POSSIT DARE ECCLESIAM SUAM AD FIRMAM PER TRIENNII.—J. [etc.] directo filio domino Willelmo de Esingwold Rectori ecclesie de Legh Militis in nostra exempta jurisdictione constitute salutem etc. Volentes tibi graciam facere specialem ut ecclesiam tuam predictam per tres annos a tempore date presentium numerandos alicui honeste persone dimittere possis et fructus ejusdem interim integre percipere tibi tenore presentium liberam concedimus facultatem, proviso quod ecclesia tua predicta debitis non fraudetur obsequis et animarum cura in eadem interim minime negligatur. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye vij. Idus Septembris. Anno domini predicto.


CONCEDIT EPISCOPUS RADULFO DE LA KALENGE UT POSSIT CONSTRUERE ORATORIUM IN MANERIO SUO DE WIDINGTON.—J. [etc.] sancte Romane ecclesie immediate subjectus dilecto filio Radulfo de la Kalenge parocho ecclesie de West Wycomb jurisdi-
ctionis nostre exempte salutem [etc.]. Attendentes loci distanciam intermedii inter ecclesiam de West Wycomb predictam et manerium tuum de Wydindon et vie discernim ac periculum quod sepius contingere dinoscitur ut in manso tuo predicto liberam Cantariam habere valeas absque prejudicio ecclesie matricis predicte, dum tamen de indempnitate et prejudicio hujusmodi ejusdem ecclesie Rectori sufficienter caveas, et si idem Rector hujusmodi caucionem admittere recusaverit eam ... Officiali nostro vel ejus Commissario prestes, liberam tibi concedimus facultatem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Suwerk vij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno supradicto.

[September 26. Admission of Richard de Barton to the Rectory of Sutton near Carshalton.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE SUTTON JUXTA KERSAULTON.—J. [etc.] dilecto filio Ricardico de Barton Acolito salutem [etc.]. Ad ecclesiam de Sutton juxta Kersaulton nostre dioecesis vacante ad quam per Religiosos viros ... Abbatem et Conventum de Certeseye presentatus existis te admittimus et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Suwerk vij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno supradicto. Item sub eadem data directa fuit littera domino ... Archidiacono Surruey ad inducendum dictum Ricardum in corporalem possessionem ecclesie supradicte.

[September 26. Admission of Roger de Hertford to the Vicarage of Camberwell.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE CAMERWELL.—J. [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio domino Rogero de Hertford salutem [etc.]. Ad vicariam de Camerwell vacantem ad quam per Religiosos viros ... Priorem et Conventum de Bermondeseye veros dicte vicarie patronos presentatus existis te admittimus per presentes et vicarium perpetuum instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Suthwerk. v. Kalendas Octobris. Anno domini m°. cccm°. primo. Consecracionis nostre vicesimo.

[October 25. The Bishop, having appropriated the Rectory of Mordon to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, directs the Dean of Ewell to induct their proctor into corporal possession of the same.]

INDUCTIO IN ECCLESIAM DE MORDON.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio ... Decano de Ewell salutem [etc.]. Quia ecclesiam de Mordon nostre dioecesis vacantem per resignacionem magistri Gerardi de Standon nuper Rectoris ejusdem Religiosis viris ... Abbati et Conventui Monasterii de Westminstre ex certis et legitimis causis assignavimus equitate suadente, vobis mandamus quatinus eorumdem Religiosorum procuratorem in corporalem possessionem dicte
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1301]


[November 2. Custody of the Rectory of Clendon and of Roger de Lovekin, Clerk, lately admitted thereto, entrusted to Hugh de Kingston, Vicar of Flore, Northants. Sufficient support to be given from the revenues to keep Roger at school or elsewhere.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE CLENDON ET ROGERI LOVEKIN PRESENTATI AD EANDEM COMMISSA DOMINO HUGONI DE KINGESTON.
—Johannes dei gracia etc. dilecto sibi in Christo domino Hugon de Kingestone vicario ecclesie de Flore, Lincolniensis dioecesis salutem in omnium Salvatore. Custodium ecclesie de Clendon nostre dioecesis et Rogeri de Lovekin de Kyngeston clerici quem graciose nuper admisimus ad eandem tibi damus et committimus per presentes. Ita tamen quod dicto Rogero de fructibus et proventibus dicte ecclesie in scolis vel alibi competentem exhibeas sustentacionem, proviso tamen quod predicta ecclesia debitis non fraudetur obsequis et animarum cura que eidem incumbit interim minime negligratur. In cujus etc. Data apud Essere iiijmo. Nonas Novembris. Anno domini m°. cccmo. primo. Consecracionis nostre xxmo.

[Same day. Admission of Roger Lovekyn to the Rectory of Clendon.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE CLENDON.—In eisdem die et anno admisit dominus Episcopus predictum Rogerum dictum Lovekyn de Kyngeston ad ecclesiam de Clendon supradictam ad presentacionem Abbatis et Conventus de Certeseye, et super hoc directa fuit litera . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum ipsum Rogerum in corporalem possessionem ecclesie supradicte.

[Fo. 30b.]

[November 13. Admission of Thomas de Sumburn to the Vicarage of Battersea.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE BETRICHESIE.—Memorandum quod Idus Novembris. Anno domini m°. cccmo. primo admissus fuit dominus Thomas de Sumburn presbiter ad vicariam ecclesie de Betricheseie ad presentacionem Religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus Westminstre et habuit litteram institutionis et similiter litteram directam . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum eum etc.

[November 13. The Bishop gives Roger de Skerningge, Rector of Maplederham, a dispensation from residence not to last beyond seven years.]

DISPENSAT EPISCOPUS CUM DOMINO R. DE SKERNINGGE SUPER NON RESIDENTIA PER SEPTENNIUM.—Johannes permissione divina
A.D. 1301]  Episcopi Wyntoniensis  119


[November 11. Visitation of the Priory of Newark.  The Bishop gives injunctions on certain points which needed correction and reformation.]

**VISITACIO PRIORATUS DE NOVO LOCO.**—In nomine domini Amen.  Nos Johannes [etc.] die sabbati iij. Idus Novembris.  Anno domini m. cccmo. primo ad Prioratum de Novo loco personaliter accedentes visitacionis officium impleturi, quedam invenimus ibidem correctionis et reformacionis auxilio et (sic) indigencia super quibus procedendum statuendum et ordinandum duximus in forma que subscribitur.  In primis statuimus ut silencium in ecclesia et aliis locis et horis debitis melius solito custodiatur, ut paucitas verborum voce tamen submissa prolatorum modum signorum quibus non utimini nullatenus excedere videatur.  Et si quis fratrum ultra quam decent linguam suam indiscreta relaxaverit cum non desit in multiloquio peccatum per priorem puniatur secundum quod ordinis disciplina requirit.

Item cum obedientia de substantia cujuslibet religionis existat, districte precipimus ut omnes et singuli canonici et Conversi priori suo reverenter obedient et eadem reverencem debitam exhibeant, et qui rebelles fuerint aut contumaces per priorem suum acrius puniantur.

Item precipimus ut Prior frequentius inter fratres sedeat in claustro cum sibi vacaverit eorum confessionesaudiendo, ipsoque doctrinis moribus et exemplis salutiferis informingo.

Item nullus canonicorum aut conversorum proprium habeat set illud continuo in manibus prioris resignet sub pena excommunicaions quam contrafacentes poterunt non immerito formidare.  Obiedienciarii etiam post compotum suum reddatum quod singulis annis coram Priore et aliis ad hoc per Priorem et capitulum deputandis semel fieri precipimus si quid residuum fuerit in usus communes convertant, nichil inde sibi appropriantes.

Item inhibemus ne aliquis secreta Capituli aut ea que in Capitulo regulariter aguntur alicui seculari vel aliui revelare presumat.
Item inhibemus ne decetero liberaciones sive corrodia vendan-
tur aut pensions concedantur absque nostra licencia speciali cum
per hujusmodi liberaciones et corrodia prout visibili experimento
didicimus nonnulla dispensia proveniant et destructio domus.

Item non detur aliqui fratrum licencia exeundi septa domus nisi
ex justa et rationabili causa et tunc cum honesta comitiva et in capis
prout decet, nec presumat quis extra morari ultra terminum sibi
a superiore suo prefinitum. Quod si ausu contemptibili contra-
fecerit, acriter securum ordinis exigenciam corrigitur. Item di-
strictius inhibemus ne quis proclamatum seu accusatum in capitulo
defendat aut ... Priorem vel ejus locum in Capitulo tenentem im-
pediat quo minus correctiones debitas securum ordinis disciplinam
contra proclamatos hujusmodi exercere valeat. Contravenientes
per superiorem suum acrissime in panis et aque jejunio biduano vel
triduano securum qualitatem excessus puniantur, ut eorum pena
alis timorem incutiat consimilia perpetrandi. Item statuimus et
precipimus, ut per ... Priorem et Conventum unus de discretioribus
fratibus eligatur qui de consilio prioris et majoris et sanioris partis
Capituli Celerarius exterior constitutur, quem ad differentiam
alterius Celerarii Senescallum vocari precipimus et mandamus qui
in omnibus priori suo reverenter prout decet obediat, qui etiam
maneriorum et aliorum honorum extrinsecorum sive forinsecorum
curam habeat et custodiam. Et hic una cum Celerario intrinseco
et alio circumspecto et discreto claustrali eisdem per priorem et
saniorem partem Conventus adjungendo et associando cujus consilio
dicti Celerarii perfruantur in hac parte debita redditus et obvenciones
totius domus recipiant et disponant de eisdem. Aucto-

[Fo. 37a.] ritate et consilio et consensu ... prioris | prout honor

domus et utilitati melius et decentius viderint expedire.
Ita quod quater singulis annis post finalem compotum redditum
coram Priore et sanioribus ac discretioribus domus sue gessionis
et administracionis raciones reddere teneantur et statum domus
corum fratibus in Capitulo recitare, ut quod omnes tangit ab
omnibus sciatur et approbetur.

Prior vero de temporalibus absque eorundem consilio nichil
ordinet aut disponat quod onerosum sit domui aut aliquiliter preju-
diciale. De spiritualibus vero et de Officiariis curam spiritualium
dumtaxat gerentibus ordinet idem Prior quod sue libito voluntatis
prout deo et animarum sibi subjectarum saluti magis viderit ex-
pedire. Item ut bonum pacis et tranquillitatis inter vos decetero
magis solito foveatur, inhibemus sub pena excommunicacionis
majoris ne quis inter vos scisma suscitet discordiam seminet aut
fratrem suum verbis probrosis et contumeliosis diffamet vel ad iracundiam rixam vel discordiam provocet quoquo modo, set omnia opera vestra in caritate perfecta siant secundum doctrinam Apostolicam ut quilibet vestrum ab alio subportetur prout decet. Si quis autem super hiis transgressor exiterit in jejunio panis et aquae vel alia pena maior secundum quod protervitas delinquentis exigerit (sic) per Priorem puniat. Similiter etiam in aliis excessibus de quibus quis convictus fuerit nisi excessus ille majorem penam exegerit volumus observari.

Item volumus [et] de consensu Prioris et totius Capituli ordinamus quod Camerarius Conventus qui pro tempore fuerit recipiat singulis annis de redditibus et exitibus Manerii de Tollebury per manus ballivi ejusdem manerii decem libras sterlingorum pro investitura et necessitatibus canonici ad cameram pertinetibus. Item sub pena canonice distrinctionis precipimus libros extra domum factus seu cuique traditos et accomodatos (sic) quam citius commode fieri poterit revocari nec alicui decetero libro aliquem extra domum accomodari nisi sub bono memoriai et sub sacramento recipientis quod librum illum reddet et restituet termino sibi prefinito ita quod singulis annis semel omnes libri coram fratribus ostendantur et ab omnibus videantur secundum quod novimus in aliis religionibus observari. Et quia parum prodest statuta condere nisi sit qui ea tueatur et faciat observari, volumus et precipimus omnia et singula predicta statuta nostra per vos inviolabiliter observari in virtute sacre obedientie et distictionis canonice non nisi per nos cum quis vestrum quod absit eam incurrerit relaxande. Et cum labillis sit hominum memoria volumus et firmiter injungendo precipimus ut dicta statuta, vobis necessaria, quo magis et impressius singularum memoria commendentur, de mense in mensem in Capitulo coram omnibus fratribus qui in domo sint sollemniter et publice recitentur. Reservata nobis potestate predicta statuta nostra corrigere et eisdem addere vel detrahere ac alias injunctiones et moniciones facere quotiens necessitas exegerit et vobis videbitur opportunum.

[November 17. Admission of William Daundely to the Rectory of Chilton Candover.]

Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1301]

[November 24. Admission of John de Motesfont to the Vicarage of Ashley.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE AISSELE.—Memorandum quod viij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno supradicto apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Johannes de Motesfont ad vicarium de Aissele ad presentacionem Prioris et Conventus de Motesfont et habuit litteras institucionis et inductionis in forma consueta.

[December 9. Admission of Mag. John de Popeton to the Rectory of Gatcombe, I. of Wight.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE GATECOMBE IN INSULA VECTA. —Memorandum quod vij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno supradicto apud Bittern admissus fuit Magister Johannes de Popeton ad ecclesiam de Gatecombe in Insula Vecta ad presentacionem Baldewini de Insula et habuit litteras [etc.].

[January 10. Admission of John de Kirkeby, King's Clerk, to the Rectory of Godshill, I. of Wight.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE GODESHULL.—Memorandum quod iijth. Idus Januarii. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye admissus fuit dominus Johannes de Kirkeby domini Regis Anglie illustris clericus ad ecclesiam de Godeshull in Insula Vecta ad presentacionem procuratoris Religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus de Lyra, et habuit litteras [etc.].

[January 13. Admission of Mag. William de Turribus to the Rectory of Arreton, I. of Wight.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE ARRETON.—Item memorandum quod Idus Januarii. Anno supradicto admissus fuit magister Willelmus de Turribus ad ecclesiam de Arreton in Insula Vecta ad presentationem procuratoris de Lyra et habuit litteras [etc.].

[Fo. 31b.]

[January 26. Admission and institution of William le Botiller to the Rectory of Clopham.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE CLOPHAM.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio Willelmo dicto le Botiller acolito salutem [etc.]. Ad ecclesiam de Clopham nostre diocesis vacantem ad quam per Religiosos viros... Priorum et Conventum de Merton veros ejusdem patronos presentatus existis, te admittimus intitu caritatis et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye viij. Kalendas Februarii. Anno domini millesimo. cccmo. primo.

[February 5. Admission of John de Gorgiis to the Rectory of Newton, I. of Wight.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE NIWETON IN INSULA VECTA.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio Johanni de Gorgiis clerico salutem
Episcopi Wytoniensis

A.D. 1302

[etc.]. Ad ecclesiam de Niweton in Insula Vecta nostre dioecesis ad quam per fratrem Fulconem de Bernayo procuratorem Religiosorum virorum ... Abbatis et Conventus de Lyra verorum ejusdem ecclesie patronorum presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Tymberbury Nonas Febraruii. Anno domini m. cccxmo, primo et Consecracionis nostre xxvmo.

[February 5. Admission of John King to the Chapel in his Manor of Knighton, I. of Wight, newly built by Ralph de Gorgiis, Knt.: endowment five marks per ann.: rights of the mother Church safeguarded.]

Admissio ad Capellam de Knighteton in Insula Vecta.
—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio Johanni dicto King Acolito salutem [etc.]. Cum nobilis vir dominus Radulfus de Gorgiis miles cupiens divinum cultum augmentare te nobis ad capellam in manerio suo de Knighteton nostre dioecesis constructam cui nulla cura imminet animarum, ad quam hactenus nullus alius extitit presentatus vel etiam institutus per suas patentes literas presentavit petens vive vocis oraculo ut te ad titulum dicte capelle sufficientem quinque marcarum et amplius valentem annuatim in presbyterum infra annam a die consecutionis presentium ordinandum et pro animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium in Christo quiescentium divina celebraturum admittere curaremus, asserens quod per hujusmodi presentationem et admissionem nullum matrici ecclesie prejudicium iminneret. Nos ipsius Nobilis pium propositum considerantes te ad eandem capellam cum suis pertinentiis sub forma pretacta duximus admittendum in ipsius capelle corporalem possessionem induci et inductum tueri sub consueta forma litteratorum demandantes. Jure matricis ecclesie predicte in omnibus semper salvo. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Tymberbury Nonas Febraruii. Anno supra dicto.

[January 13. The Bishop, compassionating the troubles which have fallen upon the Priory of Breamore, especially through the exactions of the late Countess of Albemarke, appropriates to them through the King's intervention the Rectory of Brading, I. of Wight, saving a suitable provision to be made for the Vicarage of the same.]

Appropriacio ecclesie de Brerdingge facta Priori et Conventui de Brommore.—J. permissione divina etc. dilectis in Christo filiis fratir T. priori de Brommore et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Sacre religionis professoribus qui spretis mundi fluctibus et ejus vanitatibus omnino relictis omnipotenti Deo eligunt famulari non nunquam aliqua religionis favore liberaliter conceduntur que solent aliis aliucociens interdici. Sane ex parte vestra nobis extitit intimatum quod vos et domus vestra per varios litium
anfractus et multimodas oppressiones potentum et precipue domine Isabelle de Fortibus quandam Comitisse Albemarlie que nuper monasterium vestrum predictum Quadraginta libratis terre et amplius hactenus spoliaverit unde redditis et proventus tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus minorati sunt adeo et substracti quod ad sustentacionem vestram et receptionem pauperum et hospitium prout convenit sufficere minime dinoscuntur. Nos igitur qui ad vos et monasterium vestrum predictum affectionem specialem [gerimus] indigencie vestre et manifesto deficiendum a fidedignis et fide didicimus oculata compatientes intmis visceribus intimis visceribus cordis nostri, considerantesque quod ad monasterium vestrum predictum hospi
tum, pauperum, et infirmorum confluit frequenter non modica multitudo quibus vos oportet vite necessaria et alia caritatis opera ministre, pensantes etiam quod excellenterissimis princeps E. dei gracia Anglie Rex illustris adversens quod propter defectus hujusmodi ad predicta facienda et sustinenda vestre non sufficiunt facultates jus patronatus quod habuit in ecclesia de Brerdinge in Insula Vecta nostre dioecesis vobis ex regia liberalitate donavit approprianda vobis quandocunque possitis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad predicta onera supportanda prout in suis litteris vidimus plenius contineri, Ecclesiam predictam de Brerdingge vestri patronatus cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis ac liberis consuetudinibus ejusdem, cedente vel decedente Rectore ipsius ecclesi
e in premissorum sustentationis subsidium in usus proprios libere inperpetuum convertandam deputamus assignamus appropriamus et vobis etiam concedimus per presentes. Salva nobis et successoribus nostris potestate ordinandi et taxandi vicariam perpetuam in ecclesia de Brerdingge antedicta de proventibus ejusdem ecclesie, [Fo. 32a.] pro sustentacione vicarii qui pro tempore fuerit in eadem | ad presentacionem vestram per nos et successores nostros admissendi et instituendi. Volumus insuper et de gracia speciali vobis tenore presentium concedimus ut cedente vel decedente nunc Rectore ipsius ecclesie possessionem corporalem per vos vel procuratores vestros nobis vel officialibus vestro seu quibuscunque alii inferioribus nostris ministri irresquisitis auctoritate propria immo vero nostra libere ingredi et possidere pacifice valeatis. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye Idus Januarii. Anno Domini m°. cccm°. primo. Consecracionis nostre xxm°.

[February 13. Custody of the sequestration of Kimpton Rectory granted during pleasure to John Focik.]

CUSTODIA SEQUESTRI FRUCTUUM ECCLESIE DE KUMETON.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

125

J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio . . . Decano de Andevere salutem [etc.].
Quia custodiam sequestri in fructibus et proventibus ecclesie de Kema-
ton nostre dioecesis vacantis auctoritate nostra nuper interposita dilecto
filio domino Johanni dicto Focik clericì concedimus gracione vobis
mandamus quod eidem domino J. vel Petro de Paulesholte procurato-
suo hujusmodi sequestri custodiam pacificam permittatis habere
quousque super hoc aliud a nobis recipias in mandatis. Data apud
Wolveseye Idus Febrerii. Anno predicto.

[February 27. Visitation of the Abbess and Convent of Wherewell. Several points to be
corrected which he leaves to their discretion.]

VISITATIO ABBATISSE ET CONVENTUS DE WHEREWELL.—J. 
dei gracia ete. dilecte filie . . . Abbatisse de Wherewell salutem [etc.],
Vos et ecclesiam vestram tam in capite quam in membris nuper ex
officii nostri debito visitantes quedam invenimus correctione digna,
que volentes vobis gracione facere speciulem vestre discretioni re-
linquimus corrigenda, ea videlicet que inferius annotantur. In
primis quod silentium melius decetero custodiatur. Item adhiebeat cura
temporalibus et suspecti ministri et inutiles ammovoautur. Item
restituatur oportunis loco et tempore vestitura debita dominabus.
Item audiantur compoti quolibet anno et status domus
singulis annis Conventui declaratur. Item corripiantur juniores
domine per maiores modo debito et honesto non nimis acriter nec
nimis leviter sed mediocrer prout vestre discretioni videbitur
expedire. Item puniantur bene seculares tam sorores quam alii qui-
cunque fuerint dominabus religiosis male et proterve respondentes,
et precipue rixas et contenciones inter dominas seminantes. Item
de pitancia dominabus et servientibus vestris a velanda domina vel
in velacione domine decetero distribuenda hoc in virtute obediencie
faciatis specialiter observati ne quisquam secularis plus quam domina
religiosa recapit de eadem cum secularibus satis sufficeret debeat
quod Religiosis suffect in hac parte, et hoc sub pena excommunica-
cionis, quam petens et recipiens ipso incurrat. Sane quia ex clamosa
insinuacione tam regularium quam secularium didicimus quod que-
dam consuetudo in monasterio vestro inolevit videlicet cum aliqua
domina vestre religioni professa primo legere cepit in pulpito certa
pecunie quantitas sive pitancia exiguitur ab eadem. Nos hujus-
modi consuetudinem certis et legitimis de causis reprobantes, vobis
ut supra inhibemus ne eam decetero permittatis aliquiliter observati.
Vos igitur in premissis corrigendis taliter vos habentes ne de ipsis
vel eorum aliquo ob vestri defectum vel negligentiam clamor ad nos

[February 21. The Bishop having lately visited the Abbey of Romsey comments severely on the lack of discipline which he had noticed in the conduct of the internal and external affairs of the Monastery. The penalty of the greater excommunication is threatened against the Abbess unless these faults be promptly corrected.]

VISITACIONE ABBATISSE ET CONVENTUS DE ROMESIE.—Johannes dei gracia etc. dilectis filiabus Abbatisse et Conventui de Romeseie salutem [etc.]. Nuper vos et monasterium vestrum tam in capite quam in membris prout nostro incumbit officio visitantes quedam invenimus ibidem corrigenda, que reformari et decetero observari sub hoc forma volumus et mandamus. In primis cum in ultima visitatione facta ibidem statuimus et preceperimus quod compotus bis in anno redderetur et in fine cujuslibet compoti status domus per auditores ejusdem Conventui vel saltim senioribus de Conventu declararetur, quod in presenti visitacione invenimus omnino pretermissum; statuimus et precipimus sub pena excommunicationis quod hujusmodi compotus decetero singulis annis semel reddatur et in fine ejusdem status domus vestre coram toto Conventu in Capitulio declararetur. Item statuimus et precipimus sub pena predicta quod Conventus citius solito levet, et matutinas ac ceteras horas suas congruis horis diei psallant, ita quod magna missa semper ante nonam celebretur. Inhibentes omnibus capellanis vestris sub pena suspensionis ne quis eorum decetero post nonam celebrare presumat, sed tali hora missam incipiat quod citra horam nonam celebrare valeat. Item precipimus et statuimus quod in receptione et distribuzione reddituum debitorum Conventui adjungantur Priorisse de consensu majoris et sanioris partis totius conventus due de potentiioribus et discreciioribus dominabus quorum consilio predicti redditus recepti inter dominas distribuantur et etiam more solito expendantur. Item precipimus et statuimus in virtute obediencie et sub pena excommunicationis quod omnes [Fo. 32b.] pitanie debite et | consuete prout solebant distribui inter dominas absque uta diminucione decetero debitis terminis distribuantur, et specialiter ille quas invenimus subtractas, una vide- licet de sex denariis que debitur cuilibet domine per annum in festo Sancti Martini et alia de sex denariis que similiter debitur cuilibet domine cum sanguinem imminuit. Item precipimus in virtute obedientie ut ostia claustri et dormitorii artius et melius decetero custodiatur et claudantur. Item cum ex malo custodia communis sigilli unde multa mala domui vestre hactenus evenerunt prout ex facti experiencia jam didicimus et etiam evenire poterunt in futurum nisi
salubre remedium apponatur, vobis in virtute sacre obediencie et sub pena excommunicacionis precipimus quod ad custodiam dicti sigilli tres ad minus de discretioribus dominabus per vos . . . Abba-
tissam et majorem et saniorem partem Conventus deputentur et cum aliqua littera dicto sigillo fuerit consignanda in Capitulo coram toto Conventu lingua intelligibili omnibus dominabus publice distincte et aperte legatur et exprimatur, et postmodum consignetur in eodem capitulno non in angulis nec secrete sicut hactenus fieri consuevit, et consignata iterum ut prius legatur ut sic quod omnes tangit ab omnibus approbetur, quo facto sigillum vestrum predictum sub custodia predicta ibidem reponatur. Item familiam inutilem superfluam rixosam et incontinentem et dominabus conviciantem infra mensem a receptione presentium in virtute obediencie ut tranquillitatit vestre provideatur precipimus quod ad nos de hujusmodi querimonia non perveniat iterata. Item precipimus sub pena negotiata ne bone consuetudines et curialitates hactenus observe inter dominas ut de panetaria pincernaria et pistrino decetero aliquilalter subtrahantur, set de die in dies prout decet in melius conserventur. Item inhibemus vobis omnibus et singulis in virtute sacre obediencie et sub pena excommunicacionis majoris ne aliqua vestrum decetero in villa de Romesie cum qua-
cunque persona religiosa vel seculari comedat bibat aliquidem vel pernoctet, vobisque domine . . . Abbatisse sub pena excommuni-
cacionis majoris inhibemus ne cuiquam domine religiose contra premisa licenciam concedatis. Item vobis . . . domine Abbatisse inhibemus in virtute obediencie et sub pena excommunicacionis majoris ne decetero corredia aliqua vendatis vel pensiones aliquas concedatis nostro ir requisito consilio et assensu. Item sub eadem forma vobis inhibemus et potestatem interdicimus per presentes ne bona monasterii vestri immobilia et precipue illas novem acras terre cum quodam prato que ad manus vestras de novo pervenerunt aliquidem alienetis ad firmam detis nisi in hoc vestri monasterii vertatur major utilitas et totius Conventus vestri intercedat expressa voluntas pariter et assensu. Volumus etiam et precipimus sub pena predicta hec omnia legi et recitari in Capitulo coram toto Conventu adminus semel in mense quousque omnia predicta secundum quod expediet fueritis execute. Data apud Wolveseye die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra. Anno domini m°. cccm°. primo.
ORDINACIO CAPELLAE SANCTAE ELIZABETH.—In dei nomine Amen. Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod nos Johannes de Pontisara permisse divina Wintoniensi ecclesia minister Fundator capelle Sancte Elizabeth filie quondam Regis Hungarie fundate in prato nostro quod est ante portam castri nostri de Wolseysie quod vocatur pratum Sancti Stephani invocata Spiritus Sancti gratia disponimus, statuimus et ordinamus in dicta capella tria construere altaria, majus videlicet de Sancta Elizabeth et duo minora collateralia, unum de Sancto Stephano et Sancto Laurencio martiribus et aliud de Sancto Edmundo Rege et beato Thoma Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo martiribus ac etiam septem ponere Capellanos cum sex clericis in sacrisc ordinibus constitutis quorum tres sint diaconi et tres subdiaconi imperpetuum pro vivis et defunctis divina celebratuos et viventes sub modo et forma inferius annotatis. De quibus septem capellanis unus in prepositum per nos Wintoniensem Episcopum vel successorum nostrum qui pro tempore fuerit preficiatur. Cui tanquam presidenti ceteri intendant et obediant revertere. Quo quidem preposito cedente vel in fata decedente Episcopus Wintoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit vel ejus locum tenens alium in prepositum preficiat sine mora personale residentiam in eadem Capella ac etiam continua facturum nisi pro negotios dicti capelle sive domus procurandis et expediendis nesses fuerit ipsum absentari. Similiter cum contigerit aliquem de predictis sex capellanis vel clericis alias beneficiari aliquo beneficio propter quod in dicta capella residere non possit, seu mori aut etiam aliquo alio modo recedere, volumus et ordinamus quod Episcopus Wintoniensi vel ejus locum

1 A copy drawn from an ‘inspeximus’ Charter of Edward II is printed in Dugdale’s Monasticon (Cayley’s edn.) vi, p. 1339.

2 ‘injuncta,’ Dugd.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

129

tenens qui pro tempore fuerit alium ibidem ydoneum preficiat ita quod semper sint ibi sex cum preposito capellani et sex clerici divina celebraturi similiter et continue residentes. Et si contingat aliquem de capellanis vel clericis predictis in predicta Capella in fata decedere, bona ipsius Capelle predicte accrescant et applicentur, ut sic illam quam in vita honoravit honorare videatur in morte. Volumus insuper et etiam ordinamus quod predicti sex capellani et sex clerici per prepositum antedictum quamdiu bene se gesserint secundum facultates capelle hujusmodi honeste exhibeantur [Fo. 33a.] tam in esculentis quam | pocolentis ita quod uno ferculo cum pitancia sint contenti, et in diebus dominicis et duplicibus festis secundum ferculum habeant capellani cum pitancia. Sint autem dicti capellani et clerici eidem preposito in omnibus licitis et honestis obedientes in moribus et verbis pudorem exhibentes in habitu et in cessu ornati ut gravitate itineris mentis maturitas ostendatur. Sint modesti, sobrii, et bone vite ac conversationis honeste, ita quod vita et conversacio eorum secreta et a laycorum artibus 1 sit remota. Utantur autem 2 tam prepositus quam capellani et clerici predicti in Capella predica superpelliciis et capis nigris, extra vero vestibus humilibus et unius coloris, utpote de perseo nigra burnetta aut etiam de russeto. Ad hujusmodi autem vestes et omnia alia servicia annuatim preter esculenta et poculenta habeat et percipiat . . . prepositus sex marcas et quilibet capellanus per manus prepositi ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis et ad festum Pasche pro equalibus porcionibus xls. et quilibet clericus xx 3, solidos sterlingorum. Omnes vero simul in una et eadem domo bibant et comedant, ita tamen quod prepositus cum capellanis in una mensa et clerici in alia. Et quilibet capellanus in camera sibi deputata, clerici vero omnes in una domo dormant de nocte nisi per inffirmitatem vel alia de causa honesta fuerint impediti vel etiam excusati, proviso tamen quod sic excusati in locis honestis et non suspectis pernecent. Habeat quilibet capellanus unum clericulum a decem annis usque ad decimum octavum annum qui in ecclesia in superpellicio cantet et legat et sibi in camera deserviat, de quorum victu et vestitu per prepositum ordinetur, nec habeat aliquis capellanus alium famulum sibi specialiter deservi entem, et comedant illi clericuli in eadem aula separati ab alis. De alia autem familia domui necessaria ordinet prepositus cum capellanorum consilio.

In capella vero predicta sint Deo devoti et ejus officio diligenter

1 'actibus,' Dugd. 2 'etiam,' Dugd.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1301]

intent, eique devote deserviant sub hac forma. Singulis siquidem diebus ad tardius in aurora diei mane surgant et capellam ipsum ingressi matutinas beate Virginis submissa voce aperte et distincte simul dicant et postea matutinas de die cum nota, ita quod neutra pars chori versum suum prius incipient nisi prius versus alterius chori totaliter terminetur, et pausacionem quandam in medio cujuslibet versus modicum faciant, et omnes utriusque chori simul versus suum incipient, pausacionem faciant et simul versus suum studeant terminare. Post primam matutinarum diei celebrent missam gloriose Virginis cum nota et sollemnitate decenti secundum usum et consuetudinem Sarisberiensis Ecclesie. Qua celebrata incipiant ceteras horas de die et terminent omnes cum nota. Quibus dictis, incipient horas beate Virginis submissa voce et eas similiter omnes dicant. Postea statim celebretur missa de sancta Elizabeth cum nota, et sacerdos de sancta Elizabeth celebraturus interim dum dicuntur hore beate Virginis se parabit. Captent autem horam celebrandae tres missas sine nota, videlicet duas pro defunctis et tertiam de Sancto Spiritu successive vel simul ad diversa altaria prout eis magis videbitur expedire, ita quod servicium quodcumque habet (sic) fieri nullatenus impediat aut etiam pretermittatur. Quibus ut premittitur completis circa horam tertiam incipiant magnam missam cum nota et sollemnitate decenti prout diei sollemnitas exigat et requirit. Volumus insuper ordinamus et statuimus quod singuli Capellani in singulis missis eorum speciale dicant collectam pro fundatore Capelle predicte, videlicet pro nobis Johanne de Pontisara Episcopo predicto superstite, et pro Episcopo Wytoniensci qui pro tempore fuerit, illam scilicet collectam que sic incipit, Rege quesumus Domine famulum tuum. Item aliam collectam specialiter pro nobis post decessum nostrorum que sic incipit, Deus cujus misericordie non est numeros. Item aliam collectam pro Episcopis Wytonieniis defunctis que sic incipit, Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes. Item quartam collectam pro Regibus Reginis et omnibus fidelibus defunctis que sic incipit, Inclina Domine aurem tuam. Item sextam collectam generalem in fine pro vivis ac defunctis et specialiter pro ... Prio et Conventu ecclesie nostre Wytoniensci, scilicet Pietate tua, vel aliam consimilem. Hunc autem numerum et ordinem collectarum et missarum que sine nota dicentur singulis diebus in omnibus missis observari volumus preterquam in magna missa cum

1 †pro Rege et Regina, Dugd.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

die festivitas et temporis sollemnitatis easdem collectas non patitur recitari, vel aliquem dictorum sex capellorum aliquid impedito legitimo contigerit impediiri. Prepositus insuper singulis diebus celebret nisi legitime fuerit impeditus, super quibus impedimentis tam prepositi quam capellanorum predictorum conscientias coram altissimo oneramus.

Ante autem horam vespervalorum conveniant omnes capellani et cleric in capella predicta et voce submissa distincte et aperte dicant Placebo et Dirige. Cum autem corpus mortuum presens fuerit vel dies anniversarius contigerit vel servicium triginta dierum tunc Placebo et Dirige cum nota et novem lectionibus celebrantur, paschali tempore dumtaxat excepto. Quibus peractis, incipient vesperas beate Marie Virginis submissa, deinde vesperas de die cum nota secundum modum matutinarum beate Virginis et diei superius annotatum cum inceptione pausacione et terminacione predictis, et statim modo consimili dicant completorium de die cum nota: quo dicto, dicant completorium beate Virginis ut supra voce submissa. Premissum autem ordinem modum et formam matutinarum missarum officii pro defunctis vesperarum et completorio
tum ordinamus statuimus et precipimus observari, illis diebus tantum exceptis quorum sollemnitas premissa peragi non permittit. In premisso itaque divino officio devotius peragendo, volumus quod dicti Capellani cum suis clericis usum Sarisberiensis ecclesie teneant et observent. Item volumus quod prepositus predictus de consilio capellanorum ordinet precentorem ad cujus sollicitudinem et mandatum omnia in Capella predicta sint peragenda tam in missis celebrandis, quam quam missam in sua septimanam celebri debat, quam in lectionibus legendis et aliis quae incumbunt psallendis. Habeat itaque idem precentor unam tabulam semper in capella appendam in qua scribat quolibet die Sabbati post prandium et ordinet qualem missam quis corum Capellanorum in sequenti septimanam debebat celebrare, quis qualem lectionem in crastino legere debeat, et sic de ceteris divinis officiis in predicta Capella faciendis. Et sic cotidie post prandium orde
tum idem precentor de servicii diei sequentis, hoc diligentius observando quod Capellani missam ad quam die Sabbati ut premititur intitulatur per integram celebrem septimanam. Omnes in predicta Capella tam capellani quam clerici predictam tabulam adeant, et officium sibi assignaturn ut premu
niantur insipient et repetant, ut in illo et divino servicii postea

1 'completorium,' Dugd.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara

peragendo inveniantur fideles intenti humiles et devoti. Volumus etiam quod prepositus qui pro tempore fuerit negotiis Capelle intendat exterioribus et interioribus nisi alicui de Capellanis vel clericis predictis ex causa committere voluerit vices suas; et quod in presencia omnium Capellanorum et Thesaurarii Episcopi Wyntoniensis de Wolveseye qui pro tempore fuerit quolibet anno circa festum sancti Michaelis plene et aperte recitet in quo statu dicta capella et bona ejusdem existunt, et tam de receptis quam expensis compotum reddat et secundum unanimum consensum Capellanorum ipsorum vel majoris partis eorundem provideat ordinet et disponat de bonis ejusdem capelle prout ad utilitatem eorum magis videbitur expedire. Si autem prepositus ille in premissis negligens aut remissus seu dilapidator bonorum ipsius Capelle inventus fuerit, quod absit, Episcopo Wintoniensi qui pro tempore fuerit vel ejus vices gerenti tam sede plena quam vacante demonstretur aperte. Ita quod nullus Capellanus voluntate propria ad predictum Episcopum vel ejus vices gerentem hujusmodi occasione accedat nisi consensus omnium capellanorum vel majoris partis intercedat. Nullus insuper Capellanus vel clericus sine ipsius prepositi vel ejus locum tenentis licencia speciali adeo se absentet, quin horis diei et missis ut premititur celebrandis semper intersit. Item nullus capellanus vel clericus ad dictam Capellam admittatur, nisi prius bene examinetur super litteratura, cantu, et qualiter sciat divinum officium. Nulle insuper mulieres ingrediantur septa domus preterquam in Capellam et aulam. Volumus insuper ordinamus et statuimus quod tam prepositus hujusmodi preficiendus quam capellani et clerici predicti, quamprimum ad capellam ipsam fuerint admissi, jurent ad sancta evangelia quod premissas ordinaciones observancias et statuta in omnibus et singulis eorum articulis prout superius sunt expressi, et residenciam ut premititur personalem super qua non possit per aliquem dispensari pro suis viribus prosequentur, et plene ac fideliter observabunt. Et ut presentes nostre dispositiones ordinaciones voluntas et statuta nostra robur optineant perpetue firmitatis, ea sigilli nostri impressione duximus roboranda. Et ad majorem securitatem et perpetuam rei memoriam presentes litteras sub sigillo nostro fecimus duplicari, quorum una penes nos superstites remanet ad presens, nobis vero in fata decedentibus volumus quod tradatur Episcopo loci qui pro tempore fuerit ut penes ipsum et successoribus suos perpetuo remaneat, et altera pars penes prepositum et suos concapellanos in futurum fideliter conservetur. Acta et data in Castro nostro de Wolveseye in vigilia Annunciationis dominice. Anno ejusdem m°. cccmo. primo.
Regni Regis E. filii Regis H. xxxii. Consecrationis nostre vicesimo.¹

[1302. March 31. The Bishop grants the separate tithes in his Manor of Nuthanger to William de Staunford.]²


Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Officiali Winton. ad inducendum dictum W. in corporalem possessionem Decimarum predictarum.

[Fo. 34a.]


[April 6. The Bishop presents to Simon, Bp. of Salisbury, for admission to the Rectory of Portland, John de Warham.]


¹ Dugdalc's Monasticon vi. 1341 (13 Edw. II) describes various donations to the Chapel made by Simon de Farham, Robert de Harwedon, Roger de Mortunamri, John de Sancto Johanne, Henry (Woodlock) Bp. of Winchester, and Bp. John de Pontissara, after the completion of his foundation.

² Nuthanger is a tithing near Kingsclere. It was in the Bishop's demesne. Bp. Grandisson's (Exeter) Register, iv. 645-6, gives the full process of an exchange, March 20, 1332, of these tithes separated of old from Kingsclere, the mother Church, between their then holder William de Lutletone and Martin de Suttone, Rector of Combe (Raleigh). [Per Dr. S. Andrews.]

³ See above, p. 55.

[April 11. The Bishop confirms Brother William Quintyn as Prior of Twynham.]

CONFIRMACIO FRATRIS WILLELMII QUINTIN PRIORIS ECCLESIE CHRISTI DE TWYNHAM.—J. permissione divina etc. dilecto filio fratri Willelmo Quyntyn Priori ecclesie Christi de Twynham nostre diocesis salutem et benedictionem gracie salutaris, Cum ecclesie memorata per mortem Ricardi Mauri Prioris ultimi in eadem vacante fuisses et sis in loci Priorem electus; nos, concurrentibus que in hujusmodi electionis negocio requiruntur, te virum providum hone- stum et discretum, in regulari observancia, prout humana fragilitas nosse sinit, deo devotum, in temporalibus et spiritualibus plurimum circumspectum ac alias (sic) virtutum insigniis multipliciter decorata auctoritate nostra diocesana dicti loci canonice prefecimus in Priorem. In quorun etc. Data apud Wolveseye. iij. Idus Aprilis. Anno domini m. cccmo. secundo.

[Same date. The Bishop reports his Confirmation of the above election to the King.]

LITTERA DIRECTA DOMINO REGI SUPER EODEM.—Excellen- tissimo principi domino E. dei gracia Regi Anglie illustri domino Hibernie et Ducii Aquitanie J. permissione divina etc. salutem in terris et gloriam in excelsis. Excellencie vestre regie presentibus intimamus electionem in in (sic) Conventuali ecclesie Christi de Twynham nostre diocesis de fratre Willelmo Quyntyn electo in Priorem dicte ecclesie nuper factam, cui assensum regium prtestitis pariter et favorem, sicut in directis nobis super hiis litteris vestris
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

plenius continetur, tamquam de persona ydonea canonice celebratam; auctoritate nostra diocesana duximus canonice confirmandam, eodem electo administracionem spiritualum dicte ecclesie plenarie committentes. Et hoc serenitati vestre notum facimus per presentes, ut ea que in hac parte ad regiam pertinent dignitatem exequamini ulterius si placeat cum favore. In quorum testimonium atque fidem excellencie vestre regie, quam in longitudinem dierum rex regum conservet omnipotens, mittimus has patentes etc. Data ut supra.

[Same date. Injunction to the Convent to render obedience to their Prior.]

Littera directa Precentori et Conventui ut obediant ei tanquam Priori.—J. permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis... Precentori et Conventui Christi ecclesie de Twynham nostre diocesis salutem etc. Quia nos fratem Willelmum Quyntyn quem vobis elegistis superrime in Priorem et quem morum gravitas vitae et conversacionis honestas ac in temporalibus et spiritualibus circumspecuta prudencia aliaque virtutum insignia reddunt multiplicher commendatum, vobis et ecclesie predicte auctoritate nostra diocesana prefecimus canonice in Priorem; unitatem vestram in Domino requirimus et exhortamur, vobisque nichilominus in virtute obedientie firmiter injugendo mandamus, quatinus eidem Priori vestro tamquam membra capiti obsequentes, debitam sibi in omnibus obedientiam et reverencia impendatis pariter et honorem, ut per debite devotionis promptitudinem vos reddatis Deo gratios et hominibus graciosos. In Christo feliciter valituros. Data ut supra.

[Same date. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Winchester, to induct the above.]

Littera directa Archidiacono Wynton. ut inducat eum in corporalem possessionem dicti Prioratus.—J. permissione divina etc. dilecto filio Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus... Officiali salutem etc. Religiosum virum fratem Willelmum Quyntyn nuper in Priorum ecclesie Christi de Twynham nostre diocesis electum, auctoritate nostra diocesana, concurrentibus omnibus que in negocio hujusmodi requiruntur, dicti loci canonice prefectum in Priorum; ideoque devotioni vestre committimus tenore presentium et mandamus quatinus eundem Priorem juxta juris exigenciam et consuetudinem in talibus actuum observatum, in possessionem vel quasi (sic) spiritualitatis dicte ecclesie cum suis juribus et universis pertinenciis inducatis. Facientes tam a loci Conventu quam aliis, quia ad hoc de jure tenetur astricti, eidem tamquam Priori obedienciam ac reverencia exhiberi pariter et
honorem nee non et in omnibus plenarie responderi. Data apud Wolveseye. iij. Idus Aprilis. Anno etc. ut supra.

[April 27. The Bishop presents to Simon, Bp. of Salisbury, William de Staunford for admission to the Rectory of Ham, Wilts.]


[May or June.] The Bishop’s letters patent, reciting his foundation of the Chapel of St. Elizabeth, and stating that he has appropriated to the support of the Chapel, its Priests and other ministers, the Rectory of Hurseley upon the cession or death of Hugh then its Rector, with his express consent, he granting, while he holds the benefice, the annual pension of one mark to the Chapel revenues.

APPROPRIACIO ECCLESIE DE HURSELEGH FACTA CAPELLLE ET PRESBITERIS SANCTE ELIZABETH.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticiam presentes littere pervenient Johannes permissione divina etc. salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum inter cetera spiritualia opera et exercicia in conspectu altissimi quam plurimum sit placitum et acceptum ecclesiast et capellas construere et constructas fovere ac dotare, in quibus laus Dei extollitur, honor sanctorum excolitur, et peccatorum veniam postillatur (sic). Et nos hac consideratione ducti in prato nostro quod est ante portam Castri nostri de Wolveseye quod vocatur pratum sancti Stephani quandam novam capellam ad honorem sancte et individue Trinitatis patris et filii et spiritus sancti, beate et gloriose Virginis Marie et omnium Sanctorum ac precipue et specialiter in honorem sancte Elizabeth filie quondam Regis Hungarie fundavimus, in qua tria ordinavimus construi altaria majus videlicet de sancta Elizabeth et duo minora collateralia unum de sancto Stephano et sancto Laurencio martiribus et aliud de sancto Edmundo Rege et beato Thoma Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo martiribus. Et unum prepositum et sex capellanos cum sex clericis ibidem ponere qui divina cotidie et perpetuo cele-

1 See above, p. 128. Folio 35 is wanting and this process is therefore left incomplete. The date would be probably early in May, 1302.
brabant prout in litteris nostre ordinacionis super hoc confectis plenius continetur. Ipsumque [pratum] supra nominatum sex acras continens cujus confines inferius conscribuntur eidem Capelle ac domino Johanni de Wonefred Capellano nunc ejusdem ecclesie preposito, Capellanis, clericis et ministris qui pro tempore fuerint et servient in eadem et eorum successoribus dederimus annex[ur]erimus et concesserimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris ac damus concedimus et annectamus (sic) imperpetuum per presentes. Insuper etiam quandam Capellam sancti Stephani in prenominato prato antiquitus situatam, que adeo est ruinosa et vetustate consumpta quod Capellanus ibidem deserviens non potest in ea secure celebrare divina, quodque ipsius fructus et proventus adeo sunt modici tenues et exiles quod ad unius capellani sustentacionem non sufficiunt hiis diebus, in prenominatam Capellam sancte Elizabeth sie de novo fundatam cum ipsius juribus et pertinenciis transtulerimus universis ac ex nunc etiam transferamus (sic) volentes sicut tenemur dicte Capelle sancte Elizabeth ac preposito, Capellanis, clericis et ministris qui pro tempore servient in eadem quantum ad presens possumus de sustentacione congrua providere; Ecclesiam de Hurselegh nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus cum omnibus juribus et pertinenciis suis, Hugone de Welewik nunc Rectore ejusdem ecclesie cedente vel decedente, tenore presentium damus assignamus et in usus eorum convendam appropriamus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum quiete et pacifice optinendum. Volumus insuper et concedimus prefato . . . preposito, capellanis et clericis suprascriptis ut, dicto Hugone nunc Rectore cedente vel decedente, ipsi per prepositum qui pro tempore fuerit nobis seu quibuscumque ministris seu Officialibus nostris penitus irrequitis premissam ecclesiam de Hurselegh et ejus possessionem statim auctoritate presentium libere ingredi ipsiusque fructus et proventus licite percidere et tenere et in usus eorum convendem convertere valeant in futurum. Jure Wytoniensis ecclesie et successorum nostrorum in omnibus semper salvo. Hanc autem nostram dicte ecclesie de Hurselegh assignacionem appropriacionem donationem et conces- sionem idem H. Rector sponte pure et simpliciter quatenus in ipso est approbans et expresse consentiens eisdem; premisse capelle fabrice, prepositi, capellanorum et clericorum predictorum deo in eadem ut premittitur famulantium sustentacioni unam marcam de fructibus et prowentibus dicte ecclesie quoad vixerit et dictam eccle- siam tenererit donavit concessit et contulit nomine annue pensionis ad majorem et pleniorem nostre appropriacionis premisse securi- tatem in posterum faciendam. Fines autem prati predicti tales
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1302]

138

sunt. Jacet autem pratum predictum inter iter . . . [incomplete through the loss of folio 35].

[Fo. 36a.] . . . dictum Willelmum vel procuratorem suum in corporalem possessionem dicte commende.

[June 22. The Bishop commits the Custody of Hugh du Pount del Arche, Rector of Newton-juxta-Aulton, disabled by infirmity, with his Parish to William de Aulton, clerk, whom he strongly recommends as a suitable and kind administrator of this charge, during the remainder of the Rector's life.]

CUSTODIA HUGonis DU PONT DEL ARche RECTORIS ECCLE-SIE DE NIweton JuxTa AULTON.—J. permissione divina etc. dilecto filio sibi in Christo domino Hugoni du Pount del Arche Rectori ecclesie de Niweton juxta Aulton salutem etc. Quia invalitudinem et nimiam corporis tui debilitatem et maxime defectum in visu et auditu considerantes pro quibus certum est et notorium te decetero non sufficere ad regendum gregem tibi commissum seu ad curam in tua parochia peragendam dominum Willelmum de Aulton clericum, de cujus industria et fidelitate ad plenum confidimus, tibi custodem assignamus, administracionem temporalium ejusdem ecclesie fructum et proventuum concedentes eidem. Tibi injungimus et mandamus quatinus eundem dominum Willelmm qui de spiritualibus in eadem ecclesia per personam ydoneam congrue faciet deserviri, et tibi necessaria prout decet statum tuum juxta ipsius ecclesie facultates ministrabit teque mansuete pertractabit pariter et benigniter et in persolvendis et supportandis oneribus ecclesie tue predicte tam ordinaris quam extraordinarius et juribus ecclesie tue defendendis et ceteris omnibus que in hac parte requiruntur fideliter exequendis se exhibebit fidelem solicitudum ac devotum: in custodem quoad vixeris cum humilitate et devotione debita ex officii nostri debito nullatenus differas admittere. Volentes concessionem hujusmodi custodie predicte domino W. concesse ut predictum irrevocandam permanere. In cujus rei etc. Data Wyntenie. x. Kalendes Julii. Anno domini millesimo. ccclmo. secundo.

[Same date. The Bishop's letter to the Dean of Alton on the above.]

LITTERA DIRECTA DECANO DE AULTON SUPER DICTA CUSTO-DIA.—J. permissione divina etc. discreto viro . . . Decano de Aulton salutem etc. Quia Hugo du Pount del Arche Rector ecclesie de Niweton juxta Aulton impotens est et defectus certos habet quominus gregem sibi commissum et curam sibi commissam peragere valeat hiis diebus, dominum W. de Aulton clericum coadjutorem et

1 Pont de l'Arche (Pons Arcae) on the Seine, near Rouen.
custodem suum sub certa forma assignavimus prout in litteris nostris super confectis plenius continetur eidem Rectori directis; vobis mandamus quatinus puplice tam dicto Rectori quam alii quorum interest denunciare curetis dictum dominum W. prefato Rectori coadjutorem et custodem sic per nos esse assignatum. Qui quidem Willelmus de spiritualibus in eadem ecclesia per personam ydoneam congrue faciet deserviri et de temporalibus ordinari et disponi, dicto Rectori [necessaria] prout decet statum suum juxta ipsius ecclesie facultates ministrari ipsumque mansuete pertractabit pariter et benigne, et in persolvendis et supportandis oneribus dicte ecclesie tarn ordinariis quam extraordinariis et juribus defendendis et ceteris omnibus que in hac parte requiruntur ratione coadjutorii et custodie hujus fideliter exequendis se exhibebit fidelem benignum sollicitum pariter et devotum. Et quid inde feceritis nos certificetis distincte et aperte cum fueritis requisiti per litteras vestras patentes harum seriem continentes. Data ut supra.

[June 27. Admission of Richard de Regate to the Vicarage of Eelthworth.]

ADMISSIONE AD VICARIAM DE BECHESWORTH.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio Ricardo de Regate Diacono salutem etc. Ad vicarium de Bechesworth nostre diocesis vacante, ad quam per Religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum ecclesie beate Marie de Suthwerk veros ejusdem Vicarie patronos presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et vicarium perpetuum instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras tibi fieri fecimus patentes sigilli nostri etc. Data apud Novum locum. v. Kalendas Julii. Anno domini m. cccmo. secundo. Consecrationis nostre xxj°.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad induendum eundem Richardum in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie.

[June 29. Admission of Roger de Drokenesford to the Rectory of Shalfleet, I.W.]

Admissio ad ecclesiam de Blechinglegh.—Memorandum quod v° Idus Julii, anno predicto apud Suthwerk admitissus fuit dominus Robertus de Chevincton ad ecclesiam de Blechinglegh ad presentationem domini Radulfi de Monte Hermerii Comitis Gloucestrie et habuit litteras institucionis et inductionis in forma consueta.

Collacio ecclesie de Chilbalton.—J. permissione divina etc. directo filio Reginaldo de Hauberdin subdiacono salutem etc. Ecclesiam de Chilbalton nostre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, et rectorem instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Suthwerk. xvij. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m°, ccc°. ij.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Officiali Winton. vel ejus Commissario ad inducendum dictum Reginaldum in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie.

Dispensat Episcopus cum Willelmo de Scheyveling super defectu natualum.—J. dei gracia etc. directo filio Willelmo de Scheyveling clericus nostre diocesis salutem etc. Sanctissimi patris et domini nostri domini Bonifacii divina providencia pape octavi [litteras] non abolitas, non abrasas, non cancellatas, non viciatas nec in aliqua sui parte corruptas, sed omni suspicione carentes, vera ipsius domini pape bulla plumbea et filo canapis bullatas recepimus formam que sequitur continentes. Bonifacius episcopus servus servorum dei venerabili fratri ... Episcopo Wynton. salutem et apostolicam bendictionem. Accedens ad presenciam nostram directo filius Willelmes de Scheyveling clericus tue diocesis nobis humiliert supplecavit ut cum eo super defectu natualium quem patitur de subdiacono genitus et soluta quod hujusmodi non obstante defectu ad sacros ordines promoveri et ecclesiasticum beneficium etiam si curam animarum habeat optinere valeat, dispensare misericorditer curemus. Ad te igitur remittentes eundem, fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus consideratis diligenter circumstantiis universis que circa ydoneitatem persone fuerint attendende, si paterne non est incontinencie imitator sed bone conversacionis et vite super quibus tuam intendimus conscienciam onerare, aliasque
A.D. 1302] Episcopi Wyntoniensis

sibi merita suffragantur ad dispensacionis graciam obtinendum, se-
cum super premissis auctoritate nostra dispenses prout secundum
Deum anime sue saluti videris expedire. Ita tamen quod idem
clericus sicut requiret ejus beneficium quod eum post dispensacionem
hujusmodi optinere contigerit ad ordines se faciat statutis temporibus
promoveri et personaliter resideat in eodem. Alioquin hujusmodi
gracia quoad beneficium ipsum nullius penitus sit momenti.

Ita tamen quod idem
clerus sicut requiret
beneficium quod
post dispensacionem
hujusmodi optinere
contigerit ad ordines
faciat statutis
temporibus

promoveri et personaliter resideat in eodem. Alioquin hujusmodi
gracia quoad beneficium ipsum nullius penitus sit momenti.


[August 4. The Bishop having appropriated the Rectory of Great Worldham to the Prior
of Selborne, now appropriates the Vicarage also, permitting the Canons to serve the
Church themselves or by a 'conduct'.]

APPROPRIACIO VICARIE DE WORLDHAM.—Johannes permis-
sione divina etc. dilectis filiis Priori et Conventui de Seleborn nostro
dioecesis salutem [etc.]. Cum nuper vobis ecclesiam de Worldham
noster dioecesis vestrique patronatus certis de causis et sub forma
appropriavimus inscriptis. Johannes miseracione divina Win-
toniensis Episcopus Religiosus viris Priori et Conventui de Sele-
burn ordinis sancti Augustini nostro dioecesis salutem in omnium
Salvatore. Regularis ordinis professoribus qui relictis seculi van-
tatibus domino Deo deservire nituntur nonnunquam aliqua religionis
favore conceduntur que solent interdum aliiis interdici. Sane peticio
vestra coram nobis exposita continebat quod facultates domus
vestre predicte a predecessoribus nostris Wyntoniensis Episcopis
fundate deo fuerunt primo sue fundacionis tempore et nunc sunt
tenues et exiles, quod ex eis non poteritis prout fidedignorum
testimonia protestantur commodo sustentari, nec onera incumbencia
supportare. Vestre igitur indigencie et defectui notorio eo magis
quod de patronatu nostro existitis compacentes, considerantesque
quod ad domum vestram predictam hospitum, pauperum et infirmo-
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1302]

rum confluunt frequenter non modica multitudo quibus vite necessaria et alia caritatis et humanitatis ministrare subsidia vos oportet, quod vobis grave est et quamplurimum onerosum: Ecclesiam de Worldham magna nostre dioecesis in qua jus patronatus habetis, ad uberiorem sustentacionem vestram et ad usus predictorum hospitum, pauperum et infirmorum vobis et domui vestre predicte deputamus, vobis concedendo per presentes, ut eandem ecclesiam nunc de jure et de facto vacantem auctoritate vestra propria ingredi valeatis et tenere, propriis | cam vestris usibus applicando.

Reservata nobis et successoribus nostris potestate ordinandi et taxandi in eadem vicariam que vicaria futuro valeat pro oneribus incumbentibus tam Episcopaliis quam Archidiaconaliis congrue supportandis. Jure et dignitate Wintoniensis ecclesie nostre semper salvis. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras sigilli nostri munimine roboratas vobis fieri fecimus patentes. Data [April 20, 1293.]


[August 7. Admission of John de Holt to the Vicarage of Amport.]

ADMISSION AD VICARIAM DE ANNE PORT.—J. permisseione divina etc. directo filio Johanni de Holt salutem [etc.]. Ad vicarium ecclesie de Anne de port nostre dioecesis vacantem, ad quam per . . . Decanum et Capitulum Cicestrenses vero ejusdem vicarie patronos presentatus existis, te admissimus intuitu caritatis, teque perpetuum

[August 11. Custody of sequestration during the vacancy of Walton Rectory granted to Robert de Harewedy.]


[August 13. Admission of John Motings to the Chapel of Froblebury, Kingslerec.]

ADMISSIO AD CAPELLAM DE FROLLEBURY.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio domino Johanni Motings presbitero salutem etc. Ad capellam de Froblebury nostre diocesis vacantem ad quam per dominam Beatricem de Wyneshull veram ejusdem capelle patronam presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis, teque Rectorem sive custodem perpetuum instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. Idibus Augusti. Anno etc.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Winton. vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum dominum Johannem in corporalem possessionem capelle predicte.

[September 3. Commenda of the Rectory of Walton entrusted to Robert de Harewedy.]

COMMENDA ECCLESIE DE WALETON COMMISSA DOMINO ROBERTO DE HAREWEDON.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio domino Roberto de Harewedy presbitero salutem etc. Commendam ecclesie de Waleton nostre diocesis vacantis, ad quam per Johannem de la Leye verum ejusdem ecclesie patronum presentatus existis, tibi in forma juris committimus per presentes. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye. iij. Nonas Septembris. Anno predicto.
Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum dictum dominum R. in corporalem possessio nem commende predice.

[September 5. Admission of Roger de la Bere to the Vicarage of Hursley.]

ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE HURSELEGH.—J. permissione divina etc. directo filio Rogero de la Bere salutem [etc.]. Ad vicariam ecclesie de Hurslegh nostro dioecesis vacantem, ad quam per dominum Hugonem de Welewyk Rectorem ecclesie predice verum ejusdem vicarie patronum nobis presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis, teque perpetuum vicarium instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye, Nonis Septembris. Anno domini m. cccmo. secundo. *Consecracionis nostre xxj*.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Officiali Winton. vel ejus commissario ad inducendum dictum Rogerum in corporalem possessionem istius vicarie.

[Fo. 37b.]

[Not dated. Charges upon the Vicar of Hursley.]

ONERA VICARIi DE HURSELEGH.†—Memorandum quod Vicarius de Hurslegh tenetur sustinere ij. cereos per annum, et debet invenire thus, oblatas in Quadragesima, et tempore paschali panem et vinum ad celebrandum et cordas ad campanas et emendare defectus vestimentorum et librorum, et debet invenire duos capellanos per annum.

[The Vicar’s portions.]

PORCIONES EJUSDEM.—Porciones Vicarie consistunt in decimis lane, agnorum, casei, porcellorum, herietis, minutis decimis pul- lorum, vitulorum, mellis et lactis, decimatis ovorum, fabarum, plan- tarum in ortulis, lini et canabi, aucarum et Ciseris.

[September 6. Collation of Walter de Preston to the Rectory of Hannington.]

COLLACIO DE HANYTON.—Johannes permissione divina etc. directo filio Waltero de Preston acolito salutem etc. Ecclesiam de Hanyton nostre dioecesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, teque Rectorem perpetuum instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye, viij. Idus Septembris. Anno domini m. ccc. ij*.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Officiali Winton. ad inducendum dominum Walterum in corporalem dictae ecclesie possessionem.

† From the beginning of this page to Fol. 47 (with the exception of Fol. 39) the subjects are supplied in the margin, and in black ink in contemporary hand. Above this entry in a later hand †Nota onus Vicarii de Horsley †.
[September 20. Admission of Henry de Aisted to the Vicarage of Aslited.]


[October 20. Admission of John de Gorgiis to the Rectory of Newchurch, I.W.]

NEWECHURCH IN INSULA.—Item memorandum quod xiiij. Kalendas Novembris. anno predicto apud Suwerk admissus fuit Johannes de Gorgiis ad ecclesiam de Newecherche in Insula Vecta ad presentacionem fratri Johannis Pontin procuratoris de Lyra et habuit litteras [etc.]

[November 7. Admission of Richard de Heghe to the Vicarage of Hurteley Wintney.]

HURTELE MONIALIUM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Ricardo de Heghe presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ad Vicariam de Hurte Monialium nostre diocesis vacantem, ad quam per Religiosas dominas ... Priorissam et Conventum de Wynteneie veras ejusdem Vicarie patronas nobis presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis, teque perpetuum vicarium instituimus in eadem. In cujus etc. Data apud Farnham. vij. Idus Novembris. Anno etc.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Winton. vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum dictum Ricardum in corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie.

[November 12. Admission of Brother John de Niweton, Canon of Titchfield, to the Vicarage of Titchfield.]

INSTITUCIO DE TYCHEFELD.—Memorandum quod ij. Idus Novembris. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye frater Johannes de Niweton canonicus de Tychefeld admissus fuit ad curam Vicarie de Tychefeld ad presentacionem ... Abbatis et Conventus domus de Tychefeld et habuit litteram [etc.]

[November 13. Custody of the Rectory of Silchester entrusted to John de Elgteham.]


WINCHESTER.—I
[November 15. Admission of Henry de Islep to the Rectory of Farlington.]

INSTITUCIO DE FARLYNTON.—Johannes permissione etc, dilecto in Christo filio Henrico de Islep presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ad ecclesiams de Farlington nostrre dioecesis vacantem, ad quam per Julianam de Stourton veram ejusdem ecclesie patronam nobis presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et Rectorem instituimus in eadem. In ejus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. xvij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno etc. m. cccmo. secundo.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum dictum Henricum in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie.

[November 10. Leave of study for three years given to Master John de Brigham, Rector of East Tisted.]


[November 28. Admission of John de Ehgteham to the Rectory of Silchester.]

INSTITUCIO DE CILECESTRE.—Memorandum quod iiiij. Kalendas Decembris. anno predicto admissus fuit Johannes de Ehgteham acolitus ad ecclesiam de Cilecestre ad presentacionem domini Johannis Bluet apud Weregrave et habuit litteram institucionis [etc.].

[December 19. Admission of Richard de Saham to the Chantry of Le Vaccarie.]

ADMISSIO AD CANTARIAM DE VACCARIE.1—Memorandum quod xij. Kalendas Januarii. Anno domini millesimo. cccmo. secundo. Consecracionis domini Episcopi xxij. apud Novum locum admissus fuit Richardus de Saham presbiter ad Cantariam de Vaccarie ad presentacionem domine Johanne la Botiller et habuit litteras [etc.].

[December 20. Admission of Robert de Wylinton to the Rectory of Newtown, I.W.]

INSTITUCIO DE NIEWETON IN INSULA.—Item memorandum quod xij. Kalendas Januarii. Anno predicto ibidem admissus fuit Robertus de Wylinton ad ecclesiam de Nieweton in Insula Vecta ad presentacionem fratris Johannis Pontin procuratoris Religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus de Lyra et habuit litteras [etc.].

1 'Nota bene' written over these words.
Licencia concessa Rectori ecclesie de Havonte quod possit studere.—Memorandum quod Idus Januarii, Anno predicto apud Farnham concessit dominus Episcopus Othoni de Chimiet Rectori ecclesie de Havehonte licenciam studendi ad septennium et quod interim posset dimittere ecclesiam suam ad firmam alicui persone ydonee dum tamen clerico.

Institucio de Godalmyng.—Memorandum quod Anno domini m. cccmo. secundo, apud Farnham admisit dominus episcopus Nicholaum de Leycestria presbiterum ad vicariam ecclesie de Godalmyng, et habuit litteram institucionis patentem et litteram inductionis sue clausam in communi forma.


Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Wynton, vel ejus Officiali ut induceret eum in corporalem possessionem.

Licencia concessa Rectori ecclesie de Bedhampton quod possit studere.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto in Christo filio W. filio Reginaldi Rectori ecclesie de Bedehampton nostre dioecesis acolito salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi in ecclesia Dei fructum proferre cupienti graciam facere specialem ut a tempore institucionis tue in ecclesiam predictam per septennium juxta formam constitucionis sanctissimi patris domini Bonifacii pape viij. in litterarum sciencia studere valeas, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem, proviso quod infra annum tue institucionis facias te ad ordinem subdiaconatus promoveri, quoque ecclesia tua predicta debitis interim non fraudetur obsequuis et animarum cura in eadem minime negligatur. Elapso vero septennio supradicto te facias ad

[March 7. Collation of Henry de Lyskeret to the Rectory of East Woodhay.]


Sub eadem data scriptum fuit . . . Officiali Wynton, ut induceret eum in corporalem possessionem illius ecclesie.

[Undated. The Bishop's letters patent setting forth his citation of William de la Sale, Rector of Lasham, for not having proceeded to Priest's orders within the time required by the canon, that the accused having appeared alleged that he had been ordained Subdeacon by the Bishop himself, and that having diligently sought for an opportunity of completing his orders he had been unable to find one. The Bishop, after further proof that this plea was true, pronounced by decree that he might retain his benefice.]

LASHAM.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes litteras visuris vel audituris Johannes permissione [etc.] salutem in omnium salvatore. Quia pium est veritati testimonium perhibere et subditorum nostrorum futuris gravaminibus et periculis precavere, ne innocencia conferatur sua dignitate ad incuriam seu negligiarnum trahi possit, universitati vestre presentium serie volumus esse notum quod cum nos ex officio nostri debito nuper contra Willelmum de la Sale Rectorem ecclesie de Lasham nostre diocesis procederemus obicientes eidem quod dicta ecclesie se reddiderat indignum et eadem esse ipso jure privatum pro eo quod infra tempus a canone diffinitum se non fecerat in sacerdotem promoveri: Idem Willelmus certis die et loco coram nobis comparens se infra tempus predictum ad ordinem subdiaconatus ad titulum ecclesie antedictae fuisse per nos promotum constanter asseruit, set, quo ad suspicionem [Fo. 38b.] ordinum reliquorum quos ipsius ecclesie cura | requirit, proposuit et allegavit quod per eum non steterat quo minus ad ordines eosdem infra idem tempus fuisset promotus, eo precipue quod ad premissos ordines suscipientes infra tempus supradictum cum dileigencia et instancia debita insistebat horis locis et temporibus opportunis debitis et statutis; super quibus omnibus fidei fecit plenius coram nobis. Unde quia invenimus dictum
Willelmum Rectorem quo ad opposita hujusmodi sibi et objecta fuisset legitime et sufficienter excusatum, ipsum ab examine nostro absolutum in pace dimisimus justicia exigente: ipsumque Willelmum pro eo quod hucusque in presbiterum ordinatus non exitit quia per ipsum non stetit ipso jure privatum non esse pronunciavimus per decretum. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Farnham etc.

[Undated. The same defendant is cited to show cause why he should be allowed to hold the Rectory of Stratfield-Turgiss together with that of Lasham, each having cure of souls. Explaining that the revenues of both are so slender that they can only support a single priest, he is allowed to retain the double charges.]

LASHAM.—Pateat universis per presentes, quod cum Johannes permissione divina Episcopus Wyntoniensis Romane ecclesie immediente subjectus Willelum de la Salle Rectorem ecclesie de Lasham curam animarum habentem (sic) nostrre dioecesis coram nobis auctoritate ordinaria ad certos diem et locum fecissetem ad judicium evocari ad ostendendum quo jure ecclesiam de Stratfield Turgys nostre dioeces cui cura consimilis imminet una cum predicta ecclesie de Lasham teneret et tenere posset; Idem Willelum die et loco sibi assignatis personaliter coram nobis proposuit asseruit et dixit quod predictas ecclesias etiam curatas simul tunc tenuit et tenere potuerit propter earum exilitatem de jure communi et maxime nostra tamquam diocesani sui gracia mediante, precipue cum neutra ecleisiarum ipsarum propter earum exilitatem ad sustentacionem suam et ad incumbencia onera subportanda sufficiat hiis diebus que publica manifesta et notoria asseruit esse in partibus in quibus ecclesie predictae consistunt, nobis supplicans humiliter et devote ut cum ipso in premissis graciose agere curaremus. Nos igitur ipsius Willelmi statum quem habere consueverat ipsiusque condiciones attendantes et considerantes laudabile testimonium quod sibi de premisso per ipsum propositis et petitis a multis fidedignis perhibetur, ipsum predictas ecclesias ex causa pretacta tamquam legitime possessas suo perpetuo licite retinere permisimus et eidem concessimus per presentes. Unde ipsum tanquam licitum possessorem ecclesiarem predictarum a nostro examine in pace dimisimus absolutum. In cujus etc. Data apud Farnham etc.

[March 13. Admission of John Berenger to the Rectory of Itchen-Stoke.]

INSTITUCIO DE ICHENESTOKE.—Memorandum quod iij. Idus Martii. Anno domini m°. cccm°. secundo admisisus fuit dominus Johannes Berenger presbiter ad ecclesiam de Ichenestoke apud Suwerk ad presentacjonem . . . Abbatisse et Conventus de Romeseye et habuit litteras [etc.]
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1302]

[March 21. Admission of Richard de Coudray to the Rectory of Herriard.]

INSTITUCIO DE HERYERD.—Memorandum quod xij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno supradicto apud Suwerk admirissus fuit Ricardus de Coudray clericus ad ecclesiam de Heryerd ad presentacionem domini Petri de Coudray militis et habuit litteras [etc.].

[1302, March 29. Collation of Richard de Wynton to the Rectory of Penton-Mewsye.]

INSTITUCIO DE PENYTON.—Item memorandum quod iij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno domini m. iii. tertio apud Suwerk contulit dominus Episcopus Ricardus de Wynton clericus ecclesiam de Peniton Meisi vacantem et ad suam collacionem per lapsum temporis spectantem, et habuit [etc.].

[Leave of study for seven years granted to the above.]

CONCESSUM EST RECTORI ECCLESIE DE PENYTON QUOD POSSIT STUDERE.—Item concessit dominus eidem Ricardus licenciam studendi per septennium a tempore institucionis sue secundum formam novelle constitucionis, et super hoc habuit litteram sub sigillo domini in forma consueta.

[April 13. Pension of ten marks per ann. assigned to Aymo, son of Amadeus, Count of Savoy, until he should be provided with a competent benefice.]

PENSIO DOMINI AYMonis DE SABAUDIA—Johannes permissione divina etc. dicto in Christo filio domini Aymoni Archidiacono Ebor. nato nobilis viri domini Amadei Comitis Sabaudie salutem [etc.]. Attendentes laudabile testimonia quod de persona vestra comminiter perhibetur, pensantes etiam quod vos et progenitores nobis et ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensi prodeisset poteritis in futurum, vobis damus et concedimus decem marcas sterlingorum annue pensionis singulis annis in festo Pasche de camera nostra percipiendas, quousque de beneficio ecclesiastico competenti vobis duxerimus providendum. In cujus etc. Data Parisius. xiiij. die Aprilis. Anno domini m. iii. tertio.

[Fo. 39a.]

[April 1. Questions having arisen between Richard, Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames, on the one part and the Prior and Convent of Merton on the other as to the portion to be claimed by the Vicar, they agree to submit these to the Bishop’s decision, which is here set forth formally as an ordinance perpetually binding upon the parties.]

ORDINACIO SUPER VICARIA ECCLESIE DE KINGSTON.—Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam presentes littere

1 A summary of this process is given by Major Heales in his Records of Merton Priory, pp. 191–2.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

pervenerint Johannes [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum dudum, inter Ricardum perpetuum Vicarium ecclesie de Kingeston ex parte una et Religiosos viros ... Priorem et Conventum de Merton ordinis sancti Augustini nostre Diocesis ecclesiam prefatam de Kingeston in propriis usus canonice optinentes ex altera, super augmentacione vicarie de Kingeston fuisset exorta materia questionis, ac idem vicarius super hoc eosdem religiosos coram nobis inquit sus, tandem partibus predictis sufficienter compararentibus coram nobis eodem partes volentes vitare litium anfractus ordinacioni nostre in premissis se totaliter submiserunt, unde consideratis in hac parte considerandis et plenius recensitis ad ipsius vicarie ordinacionem processimus in hunc modum. In nomine Domini Amen. Quia Vicariam de Kingeston in porcionibus infrascriptis consistente, videlicet in oblacionibus die dedicacionis ecclesie supradicte, die omnium Sanctorum, die purificationis beate Marie, die Pentecostes, diebus Assumptionis et Nativitatis beate Marie et sancti Blasii; Item in oblacionibus de corporibus mortuorum, anniversarii requisitissimis et legatis; Item in oblacionibus de purificationibus, sponsalibus et missis beate Virginis singulis sabbatis; Item in oblacionibus de confessionibus tempore quadragesimali et die Parasceue, et Ovis ad Pascha, et redemptione oblacionum diebus superius expressissimis non factarum per annum. Item in obvencionibus de decimis vaccarum et vitulorum cum caseo, lacte et melle. Item in tertia parte porcellorum provenientium ad decimam. Item in decima columbariorum et pisciarum quatuor gurgitum piscacionis totius Tamisie fere usque apud Westschene, gardinorum, curtilagiorum et omnium que fodiuntur pede cum lino canabes et Warancia1 apud Kingeston, Pitrichesham,2 Hamme, Norbelton, Sorbelton, Cumbe, Hacche et la Hoke, ubi idem Vicarius cum suis capellanis deservit. Item in decima sex molendinorum. Item in duobus quarteris siliginis, uno quarterio ordei et uno quarterio avene que percipit annuatum de grangia Prioris apud Kingeston, et in tribus quarteris siliginis, que percipit de parochianis de Pitrichesham cum aliis minutis decimis superius plenius annotatis quas ibidem percipit et percipere consuevit. Item in decima mercatorum de Kingeston de singulis negociacionibus per eos factis: Ipsam vicariam in hiis porcionibus prenominatiis ad hospitalitatem tenendarum ac etiam jura episcopalia persolvenda, cetera quoque onera que eodem incumbunt supportanda sufficientem esse conipermis, [et] partium predictarum expresso

1 A warranty was a covenant in a grant of freehold binding the grantor to supply other lands of equal value should the grantee be evicted by any paramount title.
2 Petersham.
accidente consensu ordinamus quod vicarius qui nunc est et sui successores predictas porciones in forma pretacta quas dicto Vica- rio et suis successoribus nomine Vicarie exnunc auctoritate pontifi- cali assignamus dumtaxat percipliant in futurum; ipsosque religiosos per hanc ordinacionem nostram perpetuis temporibus valituram ab inquietacione predicti vicarii absolvimus, sibi et successoribus suis super augmentacione predicte vicarie perpetuum silentium impo- nentes.


[March 29. The Bishop being required to go abroad appoints Michael de Helleston, Robert de Harewedon, Geoffrey and Simon de Farhain his Vicars in Spirituals during his absence.]

PROCURATORIUM VICARIORUM DOMINI EPISCOPI IPSO IN REMOTIS AGENTE.—Johannes permissione [etc.] dilectis filiis magistro Michaeli de Helleston, dominis Roberto de Harewedon, Galfrido et Simoni de Farham clericis nostris salutem [etc.]. Quia ad instan- ciam regiam pro Regno Anglie et utilitate Regni extra idem Regnum oportet nos transferre, de discrecionalis et prudencia vestre meritis confidentes vos vicarios nostros in spiritualibus nostris quam diu nos abesse contigerit facimus per presentes. Commitentes vobis vices nostras ad confirmandum electos in quibuscunque col- legiis nobis subjectis, ac etiam ad admittendum personas quasunque idoneas ad beneficia ecclesiastica in Civitate vel Diocesi nostra existentia canonice presentatas et admissas instituendum, personis debilibus et impotentibus custodes sive coadjutores dandum et etiam deputandum et ad interpellandum aliquem Episcopum Catholicum officii sui execucionem habentem ad exercendum ea que sunt
ordinis Episcopalis in Civitate vel Diocesi nostra Wyntoniensi | quociens et quando vobis videbitur expedire, et ei quem interpellandum duxeritis talia exercendi, prima tonsura dumtaxat excepta, licenciam et auctoritatem prestandum et omnia et singula faciendum et exercendum in premissis et circa premissa que nos facere possemus si personaliter presentes essemus. Conferendi tamen beneficia ecclesiastica cum cura vel sine cura ad collacionem nostram mero jure spectantia in diocesi nostra Wynton. existentia et ad beneficia ecclesiastica extra candel dioecesem nostram existentia ad patronatum nostrum spectantia presentandvi vobis et cuiilibet vestrum adimimus tenore presentium omnimodam potestatem. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis forsitan potueritis interesse, tres vestrum si omnes superstites fueritis alioquin duo vestrum aliorum presentia minime expectata vel absentia excusata premissa nichilominus excusantur [?exequantur]. In cujus rei testi-monium presentes litteras vobis fieri fecimus sigilli nostri impres-sione patenter munitas. Data apud Suwerk. iiiijm. Kalendas Aprilis. anno domini millesimo. cccmo. Tertio. Consecracionis nostre vice-simo primo.

[March 31. The Bishop grants to William de Overton six acres of wood in the Rughehaie for two shillings per annum, the said William renouncing any claim to a pasture called the Holte within the Bishop's Park at Merewell.]

CARTA EPISCOPI FACTA WILLELMO DE OVERTON.—Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos J. [etc.] dedimus concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Willelmo de Overton sex acras bosci in quodam angulo de la Rughehaie qui abuttat super quandamcroftam ejusdem Willelmi de Baberigge, habendum et tenendum predictas sex acras predicto Willelmo et hereditibus et assignatis suis de nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wynton. libere quiete bene et in pace jure hereditario inperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatem nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wynton. per dictos Willelmum, heredes sui (sic) et assignatos duos solidos sterlingo- rum ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio exactione seculari et demanda. Et nos Johannes Wynton. Episcopus et successores nostri Episcopi Wynton, predictas sex acras predicto W., hereditibus suis et assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. Pro hac autem donacione concessione et presentis carte nostre confirmacione remisit idem Willelmus et quietum clamavit pro se et hereditibus suis nobis et successoribus nostris inperpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habuit vel aliquo modo habere poterit in quadam pastura seu communa ejusdem
pasture que vocatur la Holte infra parcum nostrum de Merewell inclusa. Et ut hec nostra donacio concessio et presentis carte nostrre confirmacio perpetue stabilitatis robur optineat presentem cartam sigilli nostri munime roboravimus. Hiis testibus Thoma Atteburgh etc. Data apud Suwerk dominica post festum Annunciationis dominice. Anno regni regis E. xxxj.

[March 31. The Bishop manumits Richard de Gateway of Torschagh with his whole issue.]

MANUMITTIT DOMINUS RICARDUM DE GATEWY.—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Johannes [etc.] salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos numumississe liberum fecisse et ab omni vinculo nativitatis et servitutis quietum clamasse Ricardum Gateway de Torschagh cum tota sequela sua de corpore suo procreata et cum omnibus bonis suis mobilibus et catallis suis. Et volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris Episcopis Wynton, quod dictus Ricardus liber sit et numumissus et ab omni iugo nativitatis et servitutis cum tota sequela sua de corpore suo procreata et cum omnibus bonis mobilibus et catallis suis predictis quietus inperpetuum. Ita quod nec nos nec aliquis successorum nostrorum aliquid juris vel clamii in predicto Ricardo, sequula sua de corpore suo procreata, seu bonis mobilibus vel catallis suis predictis racione nativitatis vel servitutis decetero clamare exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Set quod dictus Ricardus tanquam manumissus liber et ab omni servitute liberatus absque clanio et impedimento, calumpnia vel contradictione quaucunque nostri et successorum nostrorum, seneschallorum et ballivorum nostrorum quorumcunque cum sua sequela de corpore suo procreata, bonis mobilibus et catallis suis predictis ubicunque locorum per nostras terras libere ire stare venire et transire valeat, quandecunque sibi visum fuerit opportunum. In cujus rei etc. Data [apud] Suwerk dominica proxima post festum Annunciationis beate Virginis. Anno domini m°. ccco°. Tertio. Consecracionis nostre vicesimo primo.

[June 15. The Bishop, dating from Paris grants powr to his Vicars during his absence abroad to revoke commendams and custodies granted by himself or his predecessors, and to pronounce sentence of deprivation against such as refused to submit.]

COMMITTIT EPISCOPUS VICARIIS SUIS VICES SUAS REVOCANDI OMNES COMMENDDAS IN EPISCOPATU. Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis magistro Michaeli de Helleston, dominis Roberto de Harewedon, G. et S. de Farham vicariis nostris, nobis agentibus in remotis, salutem [etc.]. Ad revocandum omnes commendas sive
custodias de quocunque beneficio ecclesiastico tam per nos quam per predecessores nostros in diocesi nostra factas ac contra dictorum beneficiorum detentores et occupatores si opus fuerit judicialiter procedendum ac privacionis sentenciam contra ipsos proferendum et dicta beneficia vacantia pronunciandum vobis vicem nostras committimus per presentes. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis intersitis, tres vestrum si omnes superstites fueritis alioquin duo vestrum, aliorum presencia minime expectata vel absencia excusata, premissa nichilominus exequantur. In cujus etc. Data Parisius. xvij. Kalendas Julii. Anno domini M°. cccmo. tertio. Consecrationis nostre xxij°.

[Fo. 40a.]

[Same date. The Bishop’s commission to his Vicars to collate a suitable person to the Rectory of Houghton when it happens to be vacant. He is prepared to ratify whatever appointment they may make.]

COMMISSIO EPISCOPALIS AD CONFERENDUM ECCLESIAM DE HOUTTON.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiis magistro M. etc. De discrecionis et prudencie vestre meritis plenius confidentes vobis tenore presentium vices nostras committimus ad conferendum ecclesiam de Houtton nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus cum eam vacare contigerit aliqui persone ydonee et omnia alia faciendum in premissis et circa premissa que nos facerimus si personaliter presentes essemus. Ratum habituri et gratum quicquid super premissis duxeritis faciendum. Quod si non omnes etc. ut supra, in alia littera. Acta et data Parisius etc. ut supra.

[June 25. The Bishop gives a commission to hear the account presented by Mag. Petri de Sancto Mario as executor of his namesake, and to grant him absolution.]

COMMISSIO AD AUDIENDUM COMPOTUM EXECUTORIS MAGISTRI PETRI DE SANCTO MARIO.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiis magistris H. de Simplingham et Michaeli de Helleston etc. salutem etc. Ad audiendum compotum seu rationem administracionis magistri Petri de Sancto Mario executoris testamenti magistri Petri de Sancto Mario quondam Archidiaconi nostri Surreye et coexecutorum suorum, vocatis vocandis, vobis vices nostras committimus cum canonice cohesionis potestate, beneficium absolucionis eidem magistro Petro ante omnia in forma juris impensuris. Data Parisius, viij. Kalendas Julii. Anno etc.

1 See above, pp. 111-13.
June 25. The Commenda of Newton bestowed on William de Aulton on the presentation of Ademar de Valence.

COMMENDA ECCLESIE DE NEWETON—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilecto in Christo filio domino Willelmo de Aulton presbitero salutem [etc.]. Commendam ecclesie de Neuton (sic) nostro diocesis vacantis, ad quam per nobilem virum dominum Adomarum de Valencia verum ejusdem ecclesie patronum nobis presentatus existis, tibi in forma juris concedimus per presentes. In cujus etc. Data Parisius. viij. Kalendas Julii. Anno etc.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Winton. vel ejus Officiali ad inducendum dictum dominum W. in corporalem possessionem illius commendae.

September 9. The Bishop presents Robert de Harewedon to the Bp. of Sarum for admission to the Rectory of Wroughton.

PRESENTACIO AD ECCLESIAM DE ELYNDON.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino ... dei gracia Sarisberiensii episcopo J. ejusdem permissione etc. salutem et sinceram in domino caritatem. Ad ecclesiam de Elyndon vestre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram presentationem spectantem dilectum nobis in Christo dominum Robertum de Harewedon presbiterum paternitati vestre reverende presentamus. Attente rogantes quatinus dictum dominum R. ad eandem ecclesiam admittere et Rectorem instituere in eadem velitis intuitu caritatis. In cujus etc. Data Wintonie. vto. Idus Septembris. Anno domini m°. cccm°. tertio.

September 15. The Bishop presents Walter de Preston to the Bishop of Bath and Wells for admission to the Rectory of Bledon, Somerset.

Venerabili in Christo patri domino ... Bathoniensi et Wellensi Episcopo J. ejusdem permissione etc. Ad ecclesiam de Bledon vestre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram presentationem spectantem dilectum nobis in Christo Walterum de Preston Acollitum clericum nostrum paternitati vestre reverende presentamus, attente rogantes quatinus dictum W. ad eandem ecclesiam admittere et Rectorem instituere in eadem velitis intuitu caritatis. In cujus etc. Data Wintonie. xvij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno etc. ut supra.

September 16. The custody of the Rectory of Chipstead granted to Walter de Bedowynde till Easter, and afterwards extended to Michaelmas.

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE CHIPSTED.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilecto in Christo filio Waltero de Bedowynde clerico salutem etc. Custodiam ecclesie de Chipsted nostro diocesis vacantis, ad quam per nobilem virum dominum Radulfum de Monte Hermerii Comitem


[September 16. Leave of study for seven years in some University granted to Roger de Drokenesfورد, Rector of Freshwater and Shalfleet.]


[September 26. The Bishop’s letters patent to the effect that in passing through Southampton in 1292 he admitted to first tonsure Gaillard de Chenval of Villeneuve d’Agen (Lot-et-Garonne) presented by burgesses of Southampton, with whom he had lived from infancy, for first tonsure which is commonly called corona benedicta. This is reported in the Bishop’s Register for Ordinations.]

LITTERA TESTIMONIALIS FACTA GAILLARDO DE CHENVAL SUPER PRIMA TONSURA.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1303]


[September 20. Collation of Richard de Borne to the Rectory of Hannington.]

Collacio ecclesie de Hanyton.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto in Christo filio Ricardo de Borne Acolito salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Hanyton nostre dioecesis nostrique patronatus vacuum et ad nostram collacionem pleno jure spectantem, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis tibi conferimus teque Rectorem instituimus in eadem intuitu caritatis. In cujus etc. Data apud Wolveseye, xij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno domini m°. cccmo. iij°. Consecracionis nostre xxij°.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit... Officiali Wynton. ut induceret eundem Ricardum in corporalem possessionem ejusdem ecclesie.

[October J. Leave of study at Oxford or some other University for two years granted to Mag. Richard Wodelok, Rectorem de Bindeworth (? Blendworth).]

Concessum est Ricardo Wodelok quod possit studere per biennium.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto in Christo filio magistro Ricardo Wodelok Rectori ecclesie de Bindeworth nostre dioecesis presbitero salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi in scientia Dei proficere satagenti graciam facere specialem ut per biennium a die consecutionis presentium continue numerandum Oxtonie vel alibi ubi studium viget generale insistere valeas studio litterarum, quoque interim in ecclesia tua predicta personaliter residere minime compellaris, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem, proviso quod ecclesia tua predicta debitis non fraudetur

1 Probably akin to Henry, Prior of St. Swithun's, who succeeded Pontissara as Bishop.
obsequiis et animarum cura nullatenus negligatur in eadem. In
cujus rei etc. Data Wyntonie. v. Nonas Octobris. Anno domini
m⁵, ccc⁵⁰⁰. tertio. Consecracionis nostre xxij.

[October 3. Leave granted to Thomas de Schireborn, Vicar of Overton, to visit the Holy
See on matters concerning his soul's health, on condition that he make suitable
provision for his Church during absence, and return before Feb. 17.]

CONCESSUM EST VICARIO ECCLESIE DE OVERTON QUOD POSSIT
SE ABSENTARE AD TEMPUS TRANSFERENDO SE AD CURIAM.—
Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto in Christo filio Thome de
Schireborn perpetuo Vicario ecclesie de Overton nostre diocesis
salutem [etc.]. Ut ad sedem apostolicae pro suis que statum tuum
et salutem anime tuae contingat in foro penitenciali impetrantis
turbare valeas et a vicaria tua predicta licite absentare, liberam
et tenore presentium concedimus facultatem. Proviso quod vicarie
predicte facias facias interim per honestos capellanum et clericos sicut
decet deserviri. Data Wintonie. v⁵. Nonas Octobris. Anno domini
millesimo. ccc⁵⁰⁰. tertio. Consecracionis nostre etc. ut supra. Pre-
sentibus post quindenas Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis proximo
venturas minime valituris.

[October 12. Admission of John de Wynton to the Rectory of Shirfield.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE SCHIREFELD.—Memorandum
quod iiij⁰. Idus Octobris. Anno domini m⁵. ccc⁵⁰⁰. tertio. Consecra-
cionis domini episcopi xxij. apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Johannes
de Wynton presbiter ad ecclesiam de Schirefeld ad presentacionem
religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus de Merton et habuit
litteras institucionis et inductionis in forma consueta.

[October 23. The Bishop collates to the Rectory of Kimpton, which comes to him by lapse,
John Fouk.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE CUMETON.—Johannes permissione etc.
dilecto in Christo filio domino Johanni dicto Fouk presbitero
salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Cumeton nostre diocesis vacantem et
ad nostram collacionem hac vice per lapsum temporis spectantem
tibi conferimus intuitu caritatis, teque Rectorem canonice instituimus
Sub eadem data scriptum fuit domino . . . Archidiacono Wynton.
vel ejus . . . Officiali ut inducerent dictum dominum Johannem in
dicte ecclesie possessionem.
[November 5. Letters dimissory granted to Alexander Dwele for all orders.]

**DIMISSORIE ALEXANDRI DE DWEL DE INSULA.**—Memorandum quod Nonis Novembris. Anno domini m°. cccm°. tertio. Consecracionis domini xxij°. apud Wolveseye concessit dominus Alexandro Dwele de Insula quod posset promoveri a quocunque episcopo catholico ad omnes ordines minores etmajores dum tamen titulum habeat sufficientem.


[December 5. Admission of William de Stanesfeld to the Vicarage of Wymering.]

**ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE WYMERINGG.**—Memorandum quod Nonis Decembris. Anno predicto apud Novum locum admissus fuit Willelmu de Stanesfeld presbiter ad Vicarit ecclesie de Wymeringg ad presentacionem . . . Prioris et Conventus de Suwyk verorum ejusdem ecclesie patronorum et habuit litteras institucionis et inductionis in forma consueta.


[December 7. Letters dimissory granted to William, Rector of Bedhampton, for the order of Subdeacon.]

**DIMISSORIE WILLELMI RECTORIS DE BEDHAMPTON AD ORDINEM SUBDIACONATUS.**—Memorandum quod vij. Idus Decembris. Anno predicto apud Sutton concessit dominus Willelmo filio Reginaldi Rectori ecclesie de Bedhampton licenciam quod posset promoveri a quocunque episcopo catholico ad ordinem subdiaconatus.


[December 12. Admission of Alexander le Convers to the Rectory of Letterhead.]

**ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE LEDREDE.**—Memorandum quod ij. Idus Decembris sequente ibidem admissit dominus Alexandrum le Convers presbiterum ad ecclesiam de Ledrede ad presentacionem domini E. dei gracia Regis Anglie illustris veri ejusdem ecclesie patroni, et habuit litteras [etc.].


[December 22. Collation of Theobald de Thingden to the Rectory of Houghton.]

**COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE HOVETON.**—Item memorandum quod xi°. Kalendas Januarii anno predicto apud Sutton contulit dominus Theobaldo de Thingden Acolito ecclesiam de Hoveton sue diocesis suique patronus, et habuit [etc.].


[January 13. Admission of Richard de Donham to the Vicarage of Wootton.]

**ADMISSIO AD VICARIAM DE WOTTON.**—Memorandum quod Idibus Januarii anno supradicto apud Wolveseye admissit dominus
episcopus dominum Ricardum de Donham presbiterum ad Vicarium de Wotton ad presentacionem dominorum ... Prioris et Capituli Sancti Swithuni Wynton. verorum ejusdem Vicarie patronorum, et habuit [etc.].

[January 27. Admission of Geoffrey de Stoke to the Rectory of Wootton.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE WODETON.—Memorandum quod vj. Kalendas Februarii. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Galfridus de Stoke subdiaconus ad ecclesiam de Wodeton ad presentacionem domini Willelmi le Latimer et habuit [etc.].

[January 30. Admission of Mag. Adam de Bondon to the Rectory of Blendworth.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM DE BLENEWORTH. Item memorandum quod iij. Kalendas ejusdem mensis. anno et loco predictis admissus fuit magister Adam de Bondon ad ecclesiam de Blene- worth ad presentacionem ... Priorisse et Conventus de Nonne Eton, et habuit litteram institucionis, et scriptum fuit Decano de Drokenesford ut induceret eum in corporalem possessionem illius ecclesie. Et inductus fuit primo die mensis Februarii anno predicto in corporalem possessionem dicte ecclesie per eundem Decanum.

[February 4. Collation of Henry de Guldeford to the Rectory of Burghclere.]

COLLACIO ECCLESIE DE BORGCLERE.—Memorandum quod iij. Nonas Februarii. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye contulit dominus Episcopus domino Henrico de Guldeford presbitero ecclesiam de Burclere sui patronatus, et habuit [etc.].

[February 24. The Bishop in appreciation of the zeal displayed by the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem against the enemies of the Christian faith appropriates to them, on the cession or decease of the then Rector, the Church of Woodeott, allowing on account of the poverty of the Parish that it might be served by a fit Chaplain instead of a Vicar. The parishioners being subject to the immediate control of the Bishop and his successors, any spiritual usurpation on the part of the Hospital will make this appropriation and concession void.]

APPROPRIACIO ECCLESIE DE WODECOTE.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis sibi in Christo fratri Willelmo Priori Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jherusalem in Anglia et ejusdem loci fratribus in Anglia commorantibus salutem in omnium Salvatore. Attendentes quod vos et confratres vestri per diversas mundi partes constituti vos ipsos et vestra omnia et singula contra inimicos Christiane fidei exponere non formidastis et adhuc exponere firme proposito intenditis Domino adjutore, Et ob hoc volentes vobis ad
hujusmodi laudabile propositum felicius prosequendum graciam facere specialem, ecclesiam de Wodecote vestri patronatus nostreque diocesis, sedente vel decedente Rolano nunc ipsius ecclesie Rectore, vobis et successoribus vestris auctoritate diocesana appropriamus et in usus vestros propios concedimus imperpetuum per presentes; vobis ex gracia concedentes quod eidem ecclesie possitis absque vicarii institucione propter ipsius ecclesie exilitatem per capellanum ydoneum deservire. Qui quidem capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit et ipsius ecclesie parochiani omnes et singuli nobis, successoribus nostris, nostrisque et eorum ministrius appropriamus et in usus vestros proprios concedimus imperpetuum per presentes; vobis ex gratia concedentes quod eidem ecclesie possitis absque vicarii institucione propter ipsius ecclesie exilitatem per capellanum ydoneum deservire. Qui quidem capellanus qui pro tempore fuerit et ipsius ecclesie parochiani omnes et singuli nobis, successoribus nostris, nostrisque et eorum ministrius quibuscunque [Fo. 41b.] in spiritualibus jurisdictione nostre et successorum nostrorum ac ministrorum quorumcunque ordinarie in omnibus et per omnia imperpetuum subsint et tanquam subjecti jurisdictioni nostre ordinarie, nullo exemptionis vestre privilegio seu coram nobis nostrisque ministrius quibuscunque ordinaris in spiritualibus respondeant, eorumque correctioni subjacent sicut ceteri communiter nostre diocesis non exempti, vestro privilegio seu quocunque ali o non obstante. Jure nostro, ecclesie nostre Wytoniensis successorum nostrorum ac etiam jure Archidiaconali in predicta ecclesia, capellano eidem pro tempore deservienti et parochianiis ejusdem ecclesie in omnibus et per omnia semper salvo. Contra que vel eorum aliquod si vos vel aliquis vestrum racione privilegiorum vestrorum su quocunque alia quicquam attemptaveritis vel attemptaverint, vel per vos seu aliquem vestrum in futurum attemptari contigerit, extune presens nostra appropriacio et concessio vacua irrita et nulla sit nullumque extunc firmitatis robur optineat ipso facto. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data Wytonie. vj. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini millesimo. cccmo. tertio.

[Feb. 28. Admission of Mag. Robert de Patricia to the Rectory of Faringdon, Hants.]

INSTITUCIO IN ECCLESIAM DE FARINDON.—Memorandum quod ij. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini m. cccmo. tertio apud Wolveseaye admissus fuit magister Robertus de Patricia Acilitus ad ecclesiam de Farindon ad presentacionem venerabilis patris domini Thome dei gracia Exoniensis Episcopi veri ejusdem ecclesie patroni et habuit litteras [etc.].

[March 7. Admission of Roger Burnel to the Rectory of Shalden, Hants.]

INSTITUCIO IN ECCLESIAM DE SCHALDEN.—Memorandum quod Nonis Martii. Anno predicto apud Wolveseaye admissus fuit Rogerus
Burnel Acolitus ad ecclesiam de Schalden ad presentacionem . . . Prioris et Conventus de Suwyk et habuit litteras [etc.].

[March 16. Admission of Thomas de Warbelton to the Rectory of Chilton-Candover.]

INSTITUCIO IN ECCLESIAM DE CHILTON CANDEVERE.—Memorandum quod xvij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Thomas Warbelton Acolitus ad ecclesiam de Chilton Candevere ad presentacionem Rogeri Daundely et habuit litteras [etc.].

[March 19. Admission of John de Couston to the Rectory of Crowhurst.]

INSTITUCIO IN ECCLESIAM DE CROWEHURST.—Memorandum quod xiiij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno et loco premissis admissus fuit Johannes de Couston Acolitus ad ecclesiam de Crowehurst ad presentacionem . . . Prioris et Conventus ecclesie sancti Jacobi de Tanrugge verorum ejusdem ecclesie patronorum. Et habuit [etc.].

[March 23. Admission of Hugh Lengeleys to the Rectory of Sherfield.]

INSTITUCIO HUGONIS LENGLEIS.—Item memorandum quod x. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Hugo Lengeleys clericus ad ecclesiam de Schirefeld ad presentacionem Ricardi Lengleys veri ejusdem ecclesie patroni et habuit [etc.].

[1304, March 25. Admission of Mag. Richard Loveraz to the Rectory of Deane on the presentation of King Edward, as custodiam of the heir and land of dn. Warin Mauduit.]


[April 12. Institution of Walter de Coleshull to the Rectory of Stratfieldsaye on the presentation of Thomas de Say, reserving to the Abbey and Convent of Walemont the annual pension of five marks customarily paid to them as the Bishop finds on the examination by his clerks of his predecessors' registers and instruments.]

INSTITUCIO IN ECCLESIAM DE STRATFELD SAY.—Johannes permissione divina etc, dilecto filio Waltero de Coleshull Acolito salutem [etc.]. Ad ecclesiam de Stratfeld Say nostre dioecesis vacantem, ad quam per Thomam de Say verum ejusdem ecclesie
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1304]

patronum nobis presentatus existis, te admittimus intuitu caritatis et Rectorem canonice instituimus in eadem. Salva religiosis [Fo. 42a.] viris . . . Abbati et | Conventui de Walemont et eorum procuratori in Anglia commoranti annua pensione quinque marcarum ab eadem ecclesia ab antiquo debita et consueta, prout in registris nostris et predecessorum nostrorum et etiam in instrumentis dictorum predecessorum nostrorum per Capitulum nostrum Wynton. confirmatis, que inspeximus et per clericos nostros diligenter examinari fecimus, invenimus evidentem. In cuius rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. ij. Idus Aprilis. Anno domini m. cccm° Quarto. Consecracionis nostre xxij°.


[April 15. Admission of Robert de Rumbrig to the Rectory of Eldon.]

Instituicio in Ecclesiæ de Eleden.—Memorandum quod xvij°. Kalendas Maii. Anno predicto apud Biterne admissus fuit Robertus de Rumbrig diaconus ad ecclesiæ de Eleden ad presentationem Johannis de Chippe veri ejusdem ecclesie patroni et habuit [etc.].

[April 16. Admission of Peter Sampson to the Chapel of Parley, near Christchurch.]

Admissio ad Capellam de Perle.—Item memorandum quod xvj. Kalendas Maii. Anno predicto apud Bottele admissus fuit Petrus dictus Sampson presbyter ad capellam de Perlee vacantem ad presentationem domine Isoilde la Brune vere ejusdem ecclesie patronæ et habuit litteras institucionis et inductionis directas Officiali Wynton. in forma consueta.

[April 17. Admission of William de Harewedon to the Rectory of Walton.]

Admissio ad Ecclesiæ de Waleyton.—Item memorandum quod xv. Kalendas Maii. anno predicto ibidem admissus fuit Willelmos de Harewedon Acolitus ad ecclesiæ de Waleton ad presentationem domini Roberti de Harevedon veri ejusdem ecclesie patroni et habuit litteras institucionis et inductionis sibi et . . . Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus . . . Officiali directas in forma consueta.

[Same day. Admission of Walter de Westerham to the Vicarage of Godstone.]

Admissio ad Vicariam de Wolkenested.—Item eodem die apud Farham admissus fuit Walterus de Westerham capellanus ad Vicariam de Wolkenested ad presentationem . . . Prioris et
Canonicorum de Tanriigg verorum ejusdem vicarie patronorum et habuit litteras [etc.] sibi et ... Archidiacono Surreye vel ejus ... Officiali directas [etc.].

[April 26. Collation of William de Staunford to the Rectory of Westmeon with the Chapelries of Privett and Ponesholt.]

**Collacio Ecclesie de Westmenes.**—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio domino Willelmo de Staunford presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Westmenes nostre diocesis nostrique patronatus vacantem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem cum capellis de Privietis et de Ponesholt et omnibus aliis juriibus et pertineneciis suis tibi conferimus teque Rectorem instituimus in eadem intuìtui caritatis. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Merewell. vj°. Kalendas Maii. Anno domini Millesimo, ccclxo. Quarto. Consecracionis nostre xxij. Sub eadem data scriptum fuit ... Officiali Wynton, ad indicendum dictum Willelmum in corporalem possessionem ecclesie supradicte.

[Same date. The Bishop presents William de Bedwynde to the Bp. of Salisbury for the Rectory of Fonthill, Wilts.]

**Presentacio ad Ecclesiam de Fontele.**—Item eisdem die loco et anno presentavit Episcopus dominum Willelum de Bedwynde presbiterum domino ... Sarisberiensi Episcopo ad ecclesiam de Fontele vacantem.

[May 4. Leave granted to Walter de Coleshull, Rector of Stratfeldsaye, to study for seven years at Oxford or elsewhere in England where there is a University, or even at Paris or Orleans in France, provided that within a year of his institution he become a Sub-deacon, and at the close of this term Deacon and Priest.]

**Concessum est Rectori ecclesie de Stratfeld Say quod possit studere per septeninium.**—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio Waltero de Coleshull Acolito Rectori ecclesie de Stratfeld Say nostre diocesis salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi in scientia [litterarum] proficere et in ecclesia Dei fructum proferre satagenti graciam facere specialem, ut per septennium a tempore institucionis tue in ecclesiam predictam numeraudum Oxonie vel aliib in Anglia ubi studium viget generale, aut etiam Parisius vel Aurelianis in Francia, secundum formam constitucionis novelle insistere valeas studio litterarum, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem. Provino quod infra annum institutionis tue in ecclesiam predictam te facias ad ordinem subdiaconatus promoveri, quodque interim ecclesia ipsa debitis non fraudetur obsequii et animarum cura in eadem minime negligatur. Elapso vero septennio supradicto te

[May 6. Admission of John de Wamberg to the Rectory of St. John in Montibus outside the East gate of Winchester.]


[May 7. Admission of William de Bradden to the Rectory of Alfold, Surrey.]

ADMISSION AD ECCLESIAM DE ALDEFOLD.—Item memorandum quod Nonis Maii. Anno supradicto ibidem admission fuit Willelmus de Bradden Acollitus ad ecclesiam de Aldefold ad presentacionem domini Roberti de Monte Alto militis et habuit litteras [etc.] sibi et Archidiacono Surreye directas in forma consueta.

[May 27. The Bishop's Ordinance concerning the Chapel of St. Peter, Hayling Island. A question or dispute having arisen between the Prior of the Church of Hayling and the Vicar on the one part and the Parishioners of the Chapel of St. Peter, Hayling on the other as to the obligation of roofing and repairing the Chancel of said Chapel, the decision was referred to the Bishop. He decides that for this time the Prior and Vicar shall do this work at their own costs, namely the Prior two-thirds, the Vicar one-third, yet so that by reason of this decision no prejudice may ensue in the future as to this obligation until further inquiry has been made. The Vicar and his successors are bound under canonical penalty for the future to serve the Chapel on the greater and lesser Festivals and on each Sunday, in Mattins, Vespers, Compline, and Masses, and also to celebrate Mass therein on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.]

ORDINACIO SUPER CAPELLA SANCTI PETRI DE HEYLING.—Universis pateat per presentes quod cum coram nobis Johanne permissione divina Wytoniensis Episcopo inter . . . Priorem ecclesie de Heylingg et Vicarium ejusdem loci nostre dioecesis ex parte una et parrochianos (sic) capelle Sancti Petri de Heylingg ex altera questio seu dissensio fuisse suborta super eo videlicet quis eorum cancellum dicte Capelle cooperire et reficere deberet, dictis parochianis asserentibus hoc ad Priorem et Vicarium predictos pertinere; dictis . . . Priore et Vicario e contrario proponentibus illud onus ipsis parochianis ex quibusdam causis incumbere; eadem partes litium am fractus evitare et jurgiorum materiam amputare cupientes se super
Episcopi Wytoniensis

premissis nostre ordinacioni pure et simpliciter submiserunt. Unde
nos pro bono pacis inter easdem partes ad presens sic duximus
ordinandum, quod predicti . . . Prior et Vicarius hac vice Cancellum
dicte capelle suis sumptibus videlicet dictus . . . Prior pro duabus
partibus dictusque Vicarius pro tertia parte faciunt reparari et
etiam cooperiri. Ita tamen quod per hujusmodi submissionem vel
hane nostram ordinacionem nullum partibus ipsis generetur preju-
dicium in futurum, nec factum hujusmodi racione submissionis et
ordinacionis predictarum trahatur in posterum ad consequenciam
quoquo modo, quousque hujusmodi onus pertineat seu pertinere
debat, plenius inquisiverimus et finaliter ordinaverimus in premissis.

Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod idem Vicarius et successores sui
pro tempore fuerint dicte capelle sub pena canonica inposterum deserviant et
deservir prout ante hec tempora deserviri conseruent (sic), video-
licet quod in ebdomadis Natalis Domini, Pasche et Pentecostes et in
quolibet festo per annum et quolibet die dominico faciunt plenum et
integrum serviciun tam in matutinis, vesperis et completorio quam
in missis, ac etiam in qualibet septimana diebus Lune, Mercurii
et Veneris missam in eadem capella tantummodo celebrando. In
quorum omnium testimonium etc. Data apud Wolveseye. vi°.
Kalendas Junii. Anno domini m°. ccc". Quarto. Consecracionis
nostre vicesimo secundo.

[Custody of the Rectory of Chaldon granted to Mag. William de Alneto, and to
the Parochial Chaplain there.]

CUSTODIA ECCLESIE DE CHALVEDEN.—Memorandum quod
iiij. Kalendas Junii. Anno domini supradicto apud Merewell con-
cessa fuit domino Roberto de Alneto clerico et domino . . . Capellano parochiali ejusdem loci.

[Custody of sequestration of the fruits of Kimpton Rectory granted to Robert de
Harewedon.]

CUSTODIA SEQUESTRI FRUCTUUM ECCLESIE DE CUMETON.—
Item memorandum quod iiij°. Nonas Junii. Anno et loco predictis
conessa fuit domino Roberto de Harewedon custodia sequestri
fructuum ecclesie de Kumeton vacantis.

[Collation of Mag. Michael de Helleston to the Archdeaconry of Wynton, vacant
by the death of Mag. Philip de Sancto Austolo.]

COLLACIO ARCHIDIACONATUS WYNTON.—Memorandum quod
iiij°. Idus Junii. Anno et loco predictis contulit dominus episcopus
magistro Michaeli de Helleston Archidiaconaturn Wynton. vacantem
per mortem magistri Philippi de Sancto Austolo quondam ejusdem loci Archidiaconi et ipsum per birretum suum investivit presentialiter de eadem.

[Fo. 43a.]

Liberum studium Kalendas moveri, diocesis seye. tibi cunque nostre missione faciatus manus [June Roberto apud viso alicui insistere Quarto, mittere, dum etc. de diaconatus obsequiis loci per negligentur. diaconatus Farndon nium scientia possit Studere Profiles de diocesis catholico volente AECCLESIE crank to was granted to Mag. Robert de Patricia, Rector of Faringdon, on the usual conditions.]

Concedit episcopus magistro Roberto de Patricia quod sit possit studere per septennium. — Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio magistro Roberto de Patricia Rectori ecclesie de Farndon nostro dioecesi salutem [etc.]. Volentes tibi in litterarum scientia proficere affectanti graciam facere specialem, ut per septennium a tempore institucionis tue in ecclesia tua predicta numerandum Oxonie vel alibi in Anglia juxta formam constitutionis novelle insistere valeas studio litterarum et ecclesiam tuam predictam interim alicui honeste et ydonee persone dum tamen clerico ad firmam dimittere, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem. Proviso quod infra annum tuo institutionis tue facias ad ordinem subdiaconatus promoveri, quodque ecclesia tua predicta debitis interim obsequiis non fraudetur, et animarum cura cui illa immnet minime negligatur. Elapso vero septennio supradicto te facias ad ordinem diaconatus et presbiteratus statutis temporibus promoveri. Data apud Wolveseye. v. Kalendas Julii. Anno domini millesimo cc. Quarto, et Consecracionis nostre xxiiij.

[June 27. Letters dimissory for all orders granted to the same.]

Dimissorie ejusdem.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio magistro Roberto de Patricia Acolito Rectori ecclesie de Farndon nostro dioecesi salutem [etc.]. Tue devocios precibus inclinati ut a quo cunque episcopo catholic o sedis Apostolice graciam optinente tibique manus imponere volente ad omnes sacros ordinis licite valeas promoveri, eo non obstante quod in nostra Wytonieni diocesi beneficiatus existis dum tamen alius canonicum tibi non obsisstat, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem. Data apud Wolveseye. v Kalendas Julii. Anno etc. ut supra.

[June 28. Appropriation of the Rectory of Crowhurst already under their patronage, to the Priory and Consent of Tandridge, whose poverty as the Bishop understands was too great to allow them to exercise due hospitality, and to relieve the destitute. Episcopal and Archidiaconal rights to be safeguarded, and the ordinance of a Vicarage reserved.]

Appropriacio ecclesie de Crawheurst.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis... Priori et Conventui de Tandridge nostro dioecesi salutem [etc.]. Cum inter cetera caritatis et pietatis
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

opera illud suavius et delectabilis tamquam munus thurificum et redolens ut balsamum, omnium Conditoris immense benignitati magis sit placitum et acceptum infirmorum curam gerere, hospitalitatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egstatem indefeso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregravatis quod hospitalitatem exercere et egenorum egestatem sublevare, hospitatelatem liberaliter facere, pauperibus et indigentibus subvenire, eorumque egestatem indefesso studio relevare; Nos licet religiosis ceteris ex officii nostri debito teneamur caritatis viscera aperiere, vos tamen tanta paupertate his temporibus pregrave...
[July 17. Appropriation of the Rectory of All Saints, Baddesley to the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.]

BADESLE.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis sibi in Christo fratri Willelmo de Tothale Priori Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jherusalem in Anglia et ejusdem loci fratribus in Anglia commorantibus salutem in omnium Salvatore. Attendentes [etc. verbatim as in the grant to the same Confraternity of the Church of Wodecote (pp. 161–2) till ecclesiam] Omnium Sanctorum\(^1\) de Badesle vestri patronatus nostreque diocesis\(^1\). Data apud Wolveseye. xvj. Kalendas Augusti. Anno Domini Millesimo. cc\(^{mho}\). Quarto. et Consecracionis nostre vicesimo tertio.

[July 22. Collation of Nicholas de Hatfeld to the Rectory of Chilcomb, vacant by the resignation of Robert la Gayte.]

CHILTECOMBE.—Memorandum quod xj. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m\(^{o}\). cc\(^{mho}\). Quarto. et Consecracionis domini xxiiij\(^{o}\). contulit dominus episcopus Nicholao de Hatfeld presbitero ecclesiam de Chiltecombe vacantem per resignacionem Roberti dicti la Gayte, et habuit [etc.].

[He has a seven-years dispensation for study.]

Item eodem die dispensavit secum dominus episcopus quod possit stare in scolis ad septennium cum compellatur ad residenciwm.

[Same date. Collation of Robert la Gaite to the Rectory of Millbrook, with a seven-years dispensation for study.]

MULEBROK.—Item eisdem die et anno ac loco predicto collata fuit ecclesia de Mulebrok Roberto dicto la Gaite Acolito que vacavit per resignacionem dicti Nicholai de Hatfeld nuper Rectoris in eadem, et habuit [etc.] et dispensatum est secum quod possit stare in scolis ad septennium secundum formam constitucionis novelle.

[July 28. Collation of Robert de Borghaisse to the Rectory of Upham.]

UPHAM.—Memorandum quod v\(^{to}\). Kalendas Augusti. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye contulit dominus Episcopus Roberto de Borghaisse clerico ecclesiam de Upham sui patronatus, et habuit litteras [etc.].

\(^1\) The dedication of North Baddesley near Romsey is now attributed to St. John Baptist, that of South Baddesley near Lymington to St. Mary.
Collatio Archidiaconatus Wyntoniensis.—Johannes permissonem divina etc. dilecto filio magistro Jacobo Sinobaldi de Florentia salutem [etc.]. Tue merita probatis attendentes Archidiaconatum Wyton, vacante per resignacionem magistri Michaelis de Helleston nuper Archidiaconi ejusdem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem cum omnibus suis juribus jurisdictionibus libertatibus et pertinenciis quibuscunque tibi conferimus intuimus et anulo nostro investimus de eodem. In ejus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. ij. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m. cccmuno. quarto. et Consecracionis nostre vicesimo tertio.

[Same date. The Clergy and Laity within the Archdeaconry are admonished to show obedience and reverence to the new Archdeacon and to those who act under him.]

Inductio ejusdem.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis Rectoribus, Vicaris, Archipresbiteris, Presbiteris parochialibus, Capellanis ac clericis et laicos omnibus et singulis per Archidiaconatum Wyton, constituitis salutem [etc.]. Quia Archidiaconatum nostrum Wyntoniensem vacante per resignacionem magistri Michaelis de Helleston nuper Archidiaconi ejusdem dilecto filio magistro Jacobo Sinobaldi de Florentia contulimus intuimus eademque Archidiaconum in personam (sic) magistri Willelmi de Essexia procuratoris sui instituimus et anulo nostro investivimus de eodem; nobis in virtute obedientiie injungimus et mandamus quatinus eadem magistro Jacobo tanquam Archidiacono vestro ejusque procuratoris in ejus absentia et ministrii suis obedientes sitis in omnibus et per omnia sicut decet. Sentencias autem suspensionis excommunicationis et interdicti quas per ipsum vel suos ministros rite proferrit in rebelles ratas habituri faciemus auctore Domino inviolabiliter observari. Data ut supra in proxima littera.

[July 31. The Bishop presents William de Bedewynd to the Rectory of Ham in the Diocese of Salisbury.]

Hamme.—Memorandum quod ij. Kalendas Augusti. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye presentavit episcopus dominum Willelum de Bedewynd presbiterum ad ecclesiam de Hamme sui patronatus in diocesi Sarisberiensii.

1 See above, p. 54.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1304]

[Same date. Presentation of Richard Trenchesoyl to the Rectory of Fonthill, Wilts.]

FONTEL.—Item eisdem die loco et anno presentatus fuit Ricardus Trenchesoyl ad ecclesiam de Fontel Sarisberiensis dioecesis.

[August 1. Collation of Mag. Michael de Helleston to the Rectory of Meonstoke.]

MENESTOK.—Item memorandum quod Kalendis Augusti. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye contulit dominus episcopus Michaeli de Helleston ecclesiam de Menestok vacantem, et habuit [etc.].

[August 2. Collation of John de Barton to the Vicarage of Farham.]

FARHAM.—Item memorandum quod iii. Nonas Augusti Anno et loco predictis contulit dominus episcopus Johanni de Barton presbitero vicariam de Farham vacantem, et habuit [etc.].

July 30. Collation of Andrew de Guldeford to a Chantry of Merewell, vacant by the resignation of Richard de Bonham.

MEREWELL.—Item memorandum quod iii. Kalendas Augusti. Anno et loco predictis contulit dominus episcopus Andree de Guldeford cantariam de Merewell vacantem per resignacionem Ricardi de Bonham presbiteri, et habuit [etc.].

[August 16. Admission of Thomas de Sutton to the Vicarage of Brading, I.W.]

BRERDINGG.—Memorandum quod xvij. Kalendas Septembris. Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Thomas de Sutton presbiter ad vicariam de Brerdingg in Insula Vecta ad presentacionem . . . Prioris et Conventus de Brommore et habuit [etc.].


COMPTON.—Item memorandum quod xv. Kalendas Septembris. Anno et loco predictis contulit episcopus magistro Johanni de Bloyon ecclesiam de Compton sui patronatus vacantem per mortem magistri Henrici de Simplingham, et habuit [etc.].

[Fo. 44b.]

[August 22. Admission of Philip Peynre to the Vicarage of Longparish.]

MIDELTON.—Memorandum quod xj. Kalendas Septembris. Anno domini Millesimo ccccmo. Quarto. Consecracionis domini Episcopi xxiiij. apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Philippus Peynre presbiter ad vicariam de Midelton ad presentacionem magistri Philippi de Barton ejusdem vicarie patroni et habuit [etc.].
ORDINACIO VICARIE DE BRERDINGG.—Universis pateat per presentes quod nos Johannes [etc.] de unanimi consensu et voluntate religiosorum virorum . . . Prioris et Conventus de Brommore et Thome de Sutton Vicarii ecclesie de Brerdingg dictis religiosis dudum appropriate ordinamus et taxamus vicarium in ecclesia de Brerdingg predicta in hunc modum. In primis volumus et ordinamus quod predictus Vicarius et successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint habeant omnes oblationes et obvaciones ad altare ejusdem ecclesie qualiternunque provenientes. Item volumus quod idem Vicarius habeat et percipiat decimas agnorum, vitulorum, vaccarum, casei et lactis, aucarum, porcellorum, columbariorum, pullanorum, pomorum, ovorum, mellis et porreti. Ac etiam lini et canabi ortorum et crotorum que sodiuntur pede; necnon decimas batellorum, retium et molendinorum, et fenii omnium pratorum de Blakepanne. Volumus etiam statuimus et ordinamus quod idem Vicarius habeat aream tres acras terre continentem de terra ejusdem ecclesie ubi commodius et vicinii ipsi ecclesie assignari in qua dicti Prior et Conventus domos competentes pro hujusmodi beneficio ad opus ejusdem Vicarii suis sumptibus construir faciant et levari. Volumus insuper ordinamus et statuimus quod Vicarius ecclesie de Brerdingg predicte qui pro tempore fuerit premissis pro sua parte contentus, omnia onera Episcopalia et Archidiaconalia necnon extraordinaria pro rata sue porcionis defectusque ipsius ecclesie Rectori seu Vicario incumbentes, reparacione cancelli dumtaxat excepta, que ad dictos religiosos pertinebit, totaliter sustineat et agnoscat. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto in modum cyrographi confecto sigillum nostrum hinc inde est appension. Data apud Wolveseye. die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli. Anno domini m. ccccvo. quarto. et Consecracionis nostre xxij.

[September 1. Admission of Mag. Alan de Helleston to the Rectory of Martyr Worthy, presented by the King, as guardian of the estates and heir of Edmund Mortimer deceased.]

WORDI MORTIMER.—Memorandum quod Kalendis Septembris, Anno supradicte apud Wolveseye admissus fuit magister Alanus

1 See the appropriation of the Rectorial rights to the Priory of Breamore, p. 123, above.

2 Porret, 'obsolete Engl. for a leck, Old French, porret, porret, from Lat. porrum. From the same source porridge, porringer.

3 Batellus, a small boat.

4 (?) supply 'possit'.
de Helleston ad ecclesiam de Wordy Mortimer ad presentacionem domini Regis veri ejusdem patroni racione Custodie terre et heredis domini Edmundi de Mortuo Mari defuncti in manu sua existentis, et habuit [etc.].

[September 6. Admission of Alexander de Redborn to the Vicarage of the Prebendal Church of Godalming, in which he swore continually and personally to reside.]


[Same date. Admission of Robert Curteys to the Rectory of Holy Trinity, Guildford.]

ADMISSIO AD ECCLESIAM SANCTE TRINITATIS DE GULDEFORD.—Item memorandum quod eisdem die loco et anno admissus fuit Robertus dictus Curteys Acolitus ad ecclesiam sancte Trinitatis de Guldeford vacantem ad presentacionem religiosorum virorum Prioris et Conventus de Merton verorum ejusdem patronorum et habuit [etc.].

[Sept. 45a.]

[September 6. Admission of Walter de Bedewynde to the Rectory of Chipstead.]

CHIPSTEDE.—Memorandum quod viij. Idus Septembris. Anno domini m3o. cccmo. quarto. Consecracionis domini Episcopi xxiiij. apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Walterus de Bedewynde clericus ad ecclesiam de Chipstede ad presentacionem domini Radulfi de Monte Hermerii Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie et habuit litteras institucionis in forma consueta.

[September 9. Collation of Roger Belemain to the Vicarage of Eastmeon.]

ESTMENES.—Memorandum quod v10. Idus Septembris, anno et loco predictis contulit dominus episcopus domino Rogero Belemain presbitero vicariam de Estmenes vacantem per resignacionem domini Willelmi de Bedewynde, et habuit [etc.].

[September 11. Commenda of the Rectory of Wolverton for six months bestowed on Alan de Bolington.]

WOLFRETON.—Item memorandum quod iij. Idus Septembris, anno et loco predictis commendata fuit ecclesia de Wolfreton
domino Alano de Bolinton presbitero ad presentacionem domine Johanne de Vivonia vere ejusdem ecclesie patrone usque ad sex menses.

[September 13. Collation of Oger de Kerink to the Rectory of St. Mary de Valle near Winchester.]

ECCLESIA BEATE MARIE DE VALLE.—Memorandum quod Idibus Septembris, anno et loco predictis contulit Episcopus Ogero de Kerink clerico ecclesiam beate Marie de Valle juxta Wynton. vacantem et ad suam collacionem spectantem, et habuit [etc.].

[September 16. Admission of John de Drokenesford to the Rectory of Goodworth-Clatford, a portion of the Prebendal Church of Werewell.]

GODEWORTH.—Item memorandum quod xvij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno et loco predictis admisit dominus Episcopus dominum Johannem de Drokenesford diaconum ad ecclesiam de Godeworth vacantem, que est porcio prebendalis ecclesie de Werewell, ad presentacionem Abbatisse et Conventus dicti monasterii de Wherewell, et habuit [etc.].

[September 17. Collation of John de Sancto Johanne to the Rectory of St. Mary de Valle near Winchester with the Chapel of Wincheke adjacent to it.]

ECCLESIA BEATE MARIE DE VALLE.—Item memorandum quod xv. Kalendas Octobris. Anno et loco predictis contulit dominus Episcopus Johanni de Sancto Johanne Acolito ecclesiam beate Marie de Valle juxta Wynton. cum capella de Wyk eadem adjacente, vacantem per resignacionem Ogeri de Kerink nuper Rectoris ejusdem, et habuit [etc.].

[September 18. Admission of William de Aulton to the Rectory of Newton.]


[September 20. Admission of Godfrey de Tanrigge to the Rectory of Ockham.]

OCHAM.—Memorandum quod xij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Godefridus de Tanrigge Subdiaconus ad ecclesiam de Ocham ad presentacionem domini Radulfi de Monte Hermerii Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie veri ejusdem patroni et habuit [etc.].
[September 22. Admission of Mag. Richard de Wykham to the Vicarage of Woking. Institution deferred till he had taken Deacon's Orders.]

WOCKINGG.—Memorandum quod x. Kalendas Octobris. loco et anno domini predictis admissus fuit magister Ricardus de Wykham subdiaconus ad Vicarium de Wokingg vacatnt per resignacionem Ricardi de Trente, ad presentacionem Prioris et Conventus Novi loci; in proximis ordinibus in diaconum ordinandus et subsequenter in eandem instituendus.

[September 25. Admission of Richard de Trente to the Rectory of Barrow.]

BEREWE.—Item eisdem loco et anno. vij. Kalendas Octobris admissus fuit Ricardus de Trente presbiter ad ecclesiam de Berewe vacantem per resignacionem magistri Ricardi de Wynchmere, ad presentacionem Prioris et Conventus de Suwerk, et habuit [etc.].

[Fo. 45b.]

[September 25. Collation of Simon de Farham to the Rectory of St. Mary, Southampton with the Chapels adjacent. Investiture to the office of Rector or Precentor by the Bishop's ring.]

ECCLESIA BEATE MARIE SUTHAMPTON.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio domino Symoni de Farham presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam beate Marie Suthampton sive Cantariam ejsudem nostre dioecesis nostrique patronatus vacantem et ad nostram collacionem mero jure spectantem tibi cum capellis adjacentibus et aliis pertinentiis suis et juribus universis intuitu caritatis conferimus, et te Rectorem seu Cantorem tuo perpetuo canonicj instituimus, et per anulum nostrum investimus de eadem. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Wolveseye. vij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno domini m°. cccm°. quarto. et Consecracionis nostre xxiiiij°.

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit domino . . . Officiali Wynton. quod induceret dictum dominum Simonem vel procuratorem suum in corporalem possessionem ecclesie supradicte.

[September 26. Collation of Richard de Borne to the Rectory of Hempton (?).]

HEMPTON.—Memorandum quod vij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno supradicto apud Wolveseye contulit dominus episcopus Ricardo de Borne presbitero ecclesiam de Hempton sui patronatus vacantem per resignacionem domini Symonis de Farham, et habuit [etc.].

[September 30. Collation of Robert de Motesfont to a chantry of the Chapel of Merewell.]

MEREWELL.—Memorandum quod iij. Kalendas Octobris. loco et anno predictis contulit dominus Episcopus Roberto de Motesfont
presbitero cantariam Capelle de Merewell vacantem per mortem Willelmi le Noreis, et habuit [etc.].

[October 1. Admission of William de Chauton to the Vicarage of Porchester.]

Porcestre.—Item memorandum quod Kalendis Octobris, loco et Anno quo supra, admissus fuit Willelmus de Chauton presbiter ad vicariam ecclesie de Porcestre vacantam per resignacionem Jordani nuper Vicarii ejusdem ad presentationem... Prioris et Conventus de Suwyk et habuit [etc.].

[October 18. Admission of John de Dommere to the Rectory of Dummer.]

Dommere.—Memorandum quod xv. Kalendas Novembris Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Johannes de Dommere ad ecclesiam de Dommere ad presentacionem Roberti de Dommere et habuit [etc.].

[September 18. Admission of Laurence de la Ride to the Rectory of Peper Harlow.]

Piperhargh.—Item memorandum quod xiiiij. Kalendas Octobris. Anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Laurentius de la Ride Acolitus ad ecclesiam de Piperhargh ad presentacionem domini Henrici de Guldeford et habuit [etc.].

[October 19. Stephen de Deene had been presented to the Bishop by Sir John de Insula. Knt., for admission to the Church or Chapel of Wootton, I.W., since Robert de Wylinton who was already in possession of this benefice had subsequently procured the Rectory of Newton, I.W., both benefices having the cure of souls. Stephen brought the case before the Bishop, and his Commissary the Precentor of St. Swithuni's decided that Robert must be removed from the charge of Wootton. The Bishop approving of this decision admits Stephen, and institutes him as Rector.]

Wodyton.—Johannes permissione divina etc. directo filio magistro Stephanò de Deene salutem [etc.]. Cum in causa seu negocio presentacionis nobis de te facte ad ecclesiam seu capellam de Wodyton in Insula Vecta nostré diocesis curatam tanquam ad vacantem per Johannem de Insula militem verum ejusdem capelle patronum, que vel quod vertebatur primo coram nobis deinde coram dilectis filiis (sic)... Officiali nostro et postmodum coram precentore ecclesie nostre sancti Swithuni Wynton, nostris in hac parte commissariis specialibus sub certa forma deputatis inter te actorem ex parte una et dominum Robertum de Wylinton Rectorem ecclesie de Nieweton in Insula Vecta consimilem curam animarum habentis possessioni dicte capelle de Wodyton de facto incumbentem reum ex altera; Idem... Precentor commissarius.
noster rite procedens pronuciaverit dictam capellam seu ecclesiam de Wodyton de jure vacantem, dictumque Robertum Rectorem ab eadem capella seu ecclesia de Wodyton ammovendum (sic) fore co precipue quod idem Robertus postquam dictam capellam [Fo. 46a.] seu ecclesiam de Wodyton curam animarum habentem assecutus fuerat dictam ecclesiam de Nieweton cui cura consimilis est annexa institutionis titulo admissit (sic) et per non modicum tempus pacifice tenuit et adhuc tenet etiam in presenti, decreverit et quatenus in ipso fuit finaliter ammovert (sic), teque ad eandem capellam admittendum fore et Rectorem instituendum in eadem finaliter et diffinitive declaraverit, ipsius Roberti opposicione seu reclamacione non obstantibus in hac parte, nobisque super tua admissione et institucione per nos facienda supplicando rescripsit prout in processu super hoc coram dicto . . . precentore legitime habito plenius continetur, nos quod per dictum . . . precentorem Commissarium nostrum factum est in premisis ratificantes, et ex certa scientia approbantes, te ad ecclesiam seu capellam de Wodyton predictam ut premittitur curatam in forma juris admittimus et Rectorem canonice instituimus in eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye. xiiiij. Kalendas Novembris. Anno domini millesimo. cccm, quarto. et Consecracionis nostre xxiiij.


[October 23. The Bishop confirms the election of Geoffrey de Feringges, Abbot of Hyde, in the place of Symon de Caningges deceased.]

CONFIRMACIO ABBATIS DE HIDA.—Johannes permissione divina etc. directo filio fratri Galfrido de Feringges Abbatii monasterii Sancti Barnabe de Hida juxta Wynton. nostre dioecesis salutem etc., Cum ecclesia memorata per mortem bone memorie fratris Symonis de Caningges Abbatis ultimi in eadem vacante fuisses et sis in loci ejusdem Abbatem electus, nos, concurrentibus que in hujusmodi electionis negocio requiruntur, te virum providum honestum et discretum, in regulari observancia, prout humana fragilitas nosse sinit, deo devotion, in temporalibus et spiritualibus plurimum circumspectum, ac aliis virtutum insigniis multipliciter decoratum, auctoritate nostra dioecesana dicti loci canonice confirmamus in Abbatem. In quorum etc. Data apud Wolveseye. x°. Kalendas Novembris. Anno domini millesimo. cccm. Quarto. et Consecracionis nostre xxiiij?
Littera domino Regi directa super eodem.—Excellentissimo principi domino E. dei gratia Regi Anglie illustri etc. J. ejusdem permissione etc. salutem in terris et gloriem in excelsis. Excellencie vestre regie presentibus intimamus quod nos electionem in conventuali ecclesia Sancti Barnabe de Hida nostre diocesis de fratre Galfrido de Feryngges electo in Abbatem dicte ecclesie super factam cui assensum regium pariter et favorem, sicut in directis nobis super hiis litteris vestris plenius continetur, tanquam de persona ydonea canonice celebratam, auctoritate nostra diocesana duximus canonice confirmandam, cidelecto administracionem spiritualen dicte ecclesie plenarie committentes. Et hoc serenitiati vestre notum facimus per presentes, ut ea que in hac parte ad regiam pertinent dignitatem exequamini ulterius si placeat cum favore. In quorum testimonium atque fidem excellencie vestre regie, quam in longitudinem dierum Rex regum conservet omnipotens, has patentes litteras etc. Data ut supra.

Littera directa Supriori et Conventui.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis... supriori et conventui de Hida nostre diocesis salutem [etc.]. Quia nos fratrem Galfridum de Feryngges quem vos elegistis nuperrime in Abbatem et quem morum gravitas, vite et conversacionis honestas, ac in temporalibus et spiritualibus circumspecta prudencia aliaque virtutum insignia redunt multipliciter commendatum, vobis et ecclesie predicte auctioritate nostra diocesana prefectum canonice in Abbatem, unitatem vestram in Domino requirimus et exhortamur vobisque nichilominus in virtute obediencie firmiter injungendo mandamus, quatinus eidem Abbati vestro tamquam membra capiti obsequentes, debitam sibi in omnibus obedienciam et reverenciam impendatis pariter et honorem, ut per debite devocionis promptitudinem vos reddatis Deo gratos et hominibus graciosos. Sentencias excommunicacionum et alias quas rite tulerit in rebelles ratas habeimus et faciemus autore Domino inviolabiliter observari. In Christo feliciter valiturus. Data ut supra.

[October 25. Collation of Roger Balvayr to the Rectory of Dibden.]

Depeden.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilecto filio Rogero dicto Balvayr presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ecclesiam de Depeden nostre diocesis vacantem et ad nostram collacionem hac

Sub eadem data scriptum fuit Archidiacono Wynton. vel ejus Officiali ut induceret dictum Rogerum vel procuratorem suum in corporale possessionem dicte ecclesie cum pertinenciis.

[October 30. Admission of Roger de Wolesworthe to the Rectory of Oxted.]

OKSTEDE.—Memorandum quod iij. Kalendas Novemboris. Anno predicto apud Wolveseye admissus fuit Rogerus de Wolesworthre ad ecclesiam de Okstede vacantem ad presentacionem Martini Schenex et habuit [etc.].

[November 9. Presentation to the Bishop of Lincoln of Walter de Preston for the Rectory of Ivingho.]


[November 14. Admission of Mag. James Synobaldi de Florentia to the Prebendal portion of St. Laurence in the Conventual Church of Romeseie to which he was presented by the Abbess and Convent with the Chapels annexed to it. Induction directed to the Official of the Archdeacon of Winchester and to the Dean of Somborne.]

ROMESIE.——Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio magistro Jacobo Synobaldi de Florencia presbitero salutem [etc.]. Ad porcionem prebendalem Sancti Laurencii de Romeseie que est prebenda ecclesie Conventualis de Romeseie nostre diocesis vacantem, ad quam per religiosas mulieres . . . Abbatissam et Conventum ejusdem loci veras ejusdem prebende patronas nobis presentatus existis, cum capellis eodem annexis, juribus et pertinenciis suis universis te admittimus per presentes, teque per anulum nostrum presentaisaliter investimus de eadem. In cujus rei etc. Data apud Wolveseye xvij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno domini Millesimo. cccmvo. quarto. et Consecracionis nostre xxijv.

A.D. 1304] Episcopi Wyntoniensis

[November 18. Presentation to the Bishop of Salisbury of Robert de Harewedon for the Rectory of Downton.]

DOUTON.—Item xiiij. Kalendas Decembris. Anno et loco predictis presentavit episcopus domino . . . Sarisberiensit Episcopo dominum Robertum de Harewedon presbiterum ad ecclesiám de Dounton vacantem per mortem magistri Willelmi de Burnel.

[November 21. The installation of the Abbot of Hyde entrusted to the Rectors of Wroughton and Waltham without derogation to the rights of the Archdeacon.]

INSTALLACIO ABBATIS DE HIDA.—Johannes permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis dominis Roberto de Harewedon et Symoni de Farham de Elyndon et de Waltham Sarisberiensis et Wyntoniensis diocesium ecclesiárum Rectoribus salutem [etc.]. Ad installandum hac vice dilectum filium nostrum fratrem Galfridum de Feryngges Abbatem monasterii de Hida juxta Wynton nostre diocesis adpresentacionem domine Johanne de Vivon[i]a et habuit [etc.].

[November 30. Admission of Roger de Essex to the Rectory of Wolverton.]

WOLFRETON.—Memorandum quod ij. Kalendas Decembris. anno et loco predictis admissus fuit Rogerus de Essexia presbiter ad ecclesiám de Wolfretón vacantem per resignacionem Alani de Bolyton ad presentacionem domine Johanne de Vivon[i]a et habuit [etc.].

[December 4. Admission of John de Guldeford to the Rectory of Elvetham.]


[The rest of this page and Fo. 47b are blank. The Bishop is said by Rudborne (Cassan, Winchester, 1. 177) to have died on the 3rd or 4th of December. This last entry shows that he was alive on the 4th.]
LITTERA EPISCOPI PRIORISSE ET CONVENTUI DE WYNTON.

Johannes dei gracia Winton. Episcopus dilectis sibi in Christo...
Subpriorissem Monialium Sancte Marie Winton. et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. De morte karissime filie nostre... Abbatissa vestre dolemus et desolacionis vestre compatimur. Vestris igitur precibus inclinati ne ecclesia vestra viduata que (sic, ? pro) defectu gracie nostre in facultatibus suis dispensium pacetur [lege paciatur], mandavimus vicariis nostris quod electa[m] per vos Abbatissam[m] in forma Canonica juxta commissionem nostram eisdem factam cum benignitate et gracia confirmari (sic) non different, monentes vos in Domino quatinus seposita affectione carnali et ponderatis meritis Deum et utilitatem ecclesie vestre labentes [lege habentes] pre oculos personam ydoneam concordier eligere studentis. Negocia itaque vestra [per] nuncios pro impetranda licencia a celsitudine Regia eligenda (sic) transmissos pro viribus per nos et amicos nostros promovimus et [? ut] nos vestrarum oracionum suffragiis recommendatos specialiter habeatis. Et quia in benedictione eligende nullum vobis credimus periculum imminere eam in adventum nostrum in Angliam quem in brevi speramus dante Deo duximus reservandam.

[1287, March 29. The Bishop dates letters patent from Poissy on the Seine stating that whereas the Mayor, peers, and community of Pontisserie are bound to him in damages amounting to 10,000 livres Parisiens which he had suffered from them, in consideration of the said Queen he hereby remits to them 9,000 pounds of the sum aforesaid.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI PER QUAM KEMITTIT MAJORI ET PARIBUS PONTISSIE IX MILIA LIBRARUM PARISIENSII.—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Johannes etc. salutem. Cum major et pares et communitas Pontisserie nobis tenentur in x° milibus [librarum] Parisiensem 1 nomine emende nobis facte per dictos majores (sic) et pares 2 nomine suo et communitates predicte in presencia excellentissime domine Margarete Regine Francie et concilio ejusdem pro quibusdam damnis et injuriis nobis et nostri olim illatis per dictos majores (sic) et pares et communitatem, Nos consideracione

1 The Paris pound contained 25 shillings, that of Tours 20.
2 pares. Ducange (Glossary) notes that in Poitou those citizens are called Pares who have discharged the office of Mayor.
et contemplacione dicte domine Reginemajori et paribus et com-
munitati de jam dictis decem milibus librarum novem millia librarum
duximus remittenda. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum
presentibus duximus apponendum. Data apud Pesiacum, die ante
Ramos palmarum. Anno domini m. ce. lxxxmo. vijmo.

[1289, November 2. The Bishop writing from Gentilly near Paris to the Prior and
Convent of Hyde, blames them severely for promoting to a cure of souls a man who
had been convicted of grave offences, deprived by the Archbishop of Canterbury
of the administration which he had held in Romsey Abbey, 1 and had been previously
objected to by themselves. He assures them that it is not through indignation
but from his sincere affection to them that he is bestowing the Rectory of Stoneham
in their patronage upon a person fit for the charge. He will be ready to promote one of
their body to a benefice in his own gift, and he concludes by advising them to exercise
greater caution in the future.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI PRIORI ET CONVENTUI DE HYDA.—
Johannes dei graciac etc. Priori et Conventui de Hida salutem etc.
Sicut filii disciplinati mores et viciorum correctio complacient voto
patris et dispiqent rebellionis incursus, quanto magis nobis que
(lege qui) disponente Domino non nostris meritis set ex sue afluencia
pietatis vobis in patrem preficimur et pastorem disipicet quod vos
utilitatem vestri monasterii non perpenditis set actibus manifestis
nimitini ad subversionem (sic) potius status sui, dum hominem quem
nostis dignum (?indignum) ad regimen animarum, dissipantem etiam
bona vestra, contra deum et con[s]cienciam cure regimini affec-
tatis prefici qui etiam non novit gubernare se ipsum. Nostis enim
quod venerabilis pater noster Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus ab
administratione quam habuit in Monasterio de Romseye ut su-
pectum removit, et vos frequenti clamore tamquam male meritum
et spectum a vestro obsequio petistis de nostro pastorali officio
removeri. Unde nescimus quo spiritu lenitatis duci [estis] ut cum
ejus mores et merita reprobatis in modicis ad tam magnas sarcinas
ferendas ut est cura animarum reputatis existere modo dignum.
Vestram igitur religionem latere nolimus quod non propter aliquam
indignacionem erga vos vel monasterium vestrum conceptam, quod
absit, set potius propter vehementem affectionem quam erga vos habe-

mus a quibus beneficia noscimus recepisse, in ecclesia de Stanham
vestri patronatus [h]ac vice aliam personam ydoneam et clericum ve-
strum (?nostrum) prefici fecimus qui vobis et monasterio vestro mul-
tipliciter prodesse poterit ut novistis. Quia et si vestra devocio nos
rogaret pro ydonea persona de vestris referenda (?preferenda), etiam
in ecclesia ad nostram collectacionem spectante ac etiam in magis arduis

1 Gilbert de Chalfhunte, see the Bishop's letter to the Archbishop, below, p. 186.
ubi vestrum versaretur commodum, votis vestris et precibus annuere gauderemus. Ne igitur inputetur pastori qui oves errantes conspicit et earum inductione debite modo insistit, Vobis consilimus in Domino quatinus cum [? in] hujusmodi facto presenti vos habitistis incaute in aliis studiatis vos cautius habere. Alioquin credimus quod penam canonicam non modicam tam in personas trans-

[Undated. The Bishop writing from France to John (Pecham) Archbishop of Canterbury regrets that he is kept away so long from his episcopal charge, and begs the Archbishop’s good offices with the King to have him recalled. He proceeds to explain at some length his grounds for appointing John de Breuxyk to the Rectory of Crondall, when provision had to be made for Nicholas de Audeby nephew of his predecessor in the See of Winchester, Nicholas of Ely. He justifies his appointments to other Churches in his Diocese, and recommends to the Archbishop’s favourable notice his clerk Peter de Avekyre, bearer of his letter, who had already proved his ability in forensic matters, but through weak health was obliged to return home. Finally he mentions the promotion of Gilbert de Chalfluante by Hyde Abbey, which he had not accepted, but considering that the patronage had for this turn devolved on himself he had collated to North Stoneham Ralph de Stonford, his own Chaplain and the Archbishop’s friend, who was at present in attendance on the Queen.]

LITTERA DOMINI WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPI ARCHEIPISCOPO CANTUARIENS. —Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino suo domino Johanni de gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglie primati suas J. Winton, se totum cum omni Reverencia et honore. Disposiciones temporum et eventus nemo prescrire poterit nisi qui secretorum omnium est Rimator, quia cum humana racio contendit conquiescere in termino propositi ordinati, ipsa plerumque submergitur et subito actibus extraneis impeditur. Unde cum nos non lateat quod sanguis subditorum de manibus prelatorum requiritur, propri salutis memores non essemus, quod absit, nisi totalis nostra intencio circa residencias nostri regiminis commissi nobis et traditi resi-
deret, quia et si carnis judicio ducemur magis delectabile esset in propris in pace vivere et vestro paterno (?) personali foreri solacio quam nos sic tantis exponere periculis in remotis, quia ecce pater jam ad mandatum domini Regis et Regine et preces ceterorum magnatum de curia ad dictum dominum Regem, sicut honorem suum diligimus, iter arripere nos oportet, cum instantium temporum curriculis resistere non possimus ut novistis. Unde de littera vestra nuper nobis transmissa, quam ex caritatis amplexu et consuetu ergt

1 See above, pp. 30, 31.
nos sine meritis benivolencia novimus processisse, pie paternitati vestre grates referre non sufficimus, set vobis retribuamus omnium Elargitor. Nec in perfecto cordis jubilo esse possumus quousque ad pastorales excubias redierimus et vos in statu prospero corporali oculo videamus. Idcirco vos devote rogamus quatinus litteras vestras revocatorias nobis transmittere dignemini quas celsitudini Regie ostendere possemus ut facilius nostram licenciam redende cum sua benivolencia et gracia inpetremus. Ad hec noscat vestra paternitas quod pro ecclesia de Crundal domino Johanni de Berewyk conferenda nedum magnis set etiam maximis et armatis precibus eramus pulsati nisi (?quibus) resistere nequimimus nisi subversionem status ecclesie pro illa iteratam vellemus, quia novit ille qui testis est consciencie quod hoc animi destinacione non fecimus set ut majora pericula vitaremus: ex maliciosis enim et excogitatis persecucionibus in factis propriis in alienis potestis presumere evidentia argumenta, et eo citius ad collacionem ipsius processimus quia aliam quam tenuit in nostra dioecesi in nostris manibus literatorie resignavit, et cam directo nostro magistro Nicholao de Audeby nepoti domini nostri bone memorie N[icholai] quondam Wintoeniensis episcopi qui pro ea in curia Romana inaniter laboravit jam diu et eum (sic) novistis, idem conferre intendimus et eum quem bene meritum intelleximus ad propria revocare. Profecto pater et domine quod vicarios nostros in Anglia quantum ad collacionem ecclesiarem adhuc possemus redarguere non videmus, quia post recessum nostrum de Anglia non vacarunt nisi tria exilia beneficia quorum unum scilicet ecclesiam de Compton prope Winton. contulimus officiali nostro et aliiud scilicet ecclesiam de Eston nostro dioecesi estimacionis modice senescallo domus nostre et tertiam scilicet ecclesiam de Northe Wautham domino E. de Maydenston capellano nostro clericis familiaribus nostris conferri fecimus quorum conversaciones novimus laudabiles et eos amplioribus beneficiis fore dignos. Veruntamen quandam permutacionem ecclesiarem a persona alienigena cum indigena factam ex nostra connivencia non negamus, quia magister Willelmus de Luda domini Regis Thesaurarius et vester specialis amicus dominum Johannem de Montibus Burgundie quon-[Fo. 49a.] dam Rectorem ecclesie de | Dunton Sarisberiensis dioecesis procuravit in ecclesie quam alibi tenuit praei in Rectorem et se ipsum ad illam sic per resignacionem dicti J. vacantem a loci diocesano ad nostrorum presentacionem admitti, prout dilectus clericus noster magister Petrus de Avebyrie lator presentium vobis referre poterit viva voce, et estimamus quod per hoc judicabitis nostrre ecclesie expedire. Unde dominos . . . Priorem nostrum, Officialem
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1289]

norum et dominum Paganum Tesaurarium (sic) nostrum quos vicarios nostros dimissimus, quos semper probos comperimus et fideles, habere dignemini excusatos, et ideo talibus relacionibus sinistris que non ex caritate set potius detractioinis et odii fomite procedunti, esti aures audientium quandoque mulceant, nullatenus est credendum. Et scimus quod talia ab emulis nunciata non creditis, quia vos in considerando proferentis et zelum semper novimus circumspectos. Recommendamus etiam vobis predictum clericum nostrum qui ad mandatum nostrum negotia vestra factum de Maydenstone continentia in curia domini Regis cum diligencia est alias prosecutus, quem dolentes propter infirmitatem suam non ausi fuimus ad partes nobiscum ducere tam remotas. Paternitati vestrei innotescimus insuper per presentes quod religiosus vir Abbas de Hydra ad ecclesiam de Stonham (sic) nostro dioecesis Gilbertum de Chalfunte quem ut male meritum et suspectum a monasterio de Romesey alias amovisses nuper nostris vicariis in Anglia presentavit, et quia eundem illitteraturum, in sacris [Jordonibus] nullatenus constitutum, irregulararem quia sentencias sanguinum multociens protulit et dictavit, necnon quia et infamem suum crimine similim convictum et propter hoc carceri mancipatum et in alis multiplicer male meritum et bona ipsius monasterii dissipantem non ausi fuimus propter scandalum et remorum conscientia suae preficere regimini animarum, et ideo eundem non admisimus sed propter inhabilitatem personae presentate ipsius collacione ad nos devoluta hac vice dominum Radulfum de Stanford capellanum nostrum et vestrum amicum qui in obsequio domine Regine moratur ad presens cideon ecclesie preficimus in Rectorem, ita quod adepta pacifica possessione illius ad (sic) suum beneficium in nostra dioecesi resignavit.

January 10. A reply to the Bishop’s letter of the previous November had been received from the Prior and Convent of Hyde. He now expresses astonishment at their folly, takes the various points which they had urged in opposition to his rejection of their nomination, and meets them one by one. He details the various offences for which Chalfunte has suffered punishment after conviction, of which they were apparently ignorant. These amounted to infancy and irregularity, which closed the doors of promotion to all who had incurred such guilt. They had argued that the reception of Holy Orders blotted out crimes; he tells them that on the contrary criminal persons thereby increased their guilt. Penitence, it was true, washed away sins, but not the irregularity and infancy consequent on crimes. Their present conduct towards this man ill accorded with their opinion of him in the past. Their argument drawn from the Lord’s dealing with the adulterous woman is not to the point. All are sinners, but all are not irregular or infamous. If Prelates had not authority to correct criminal clerks, their position would be intolerable. The facts concerning this man’s Ordination

1 ‘et’ seems superfluous. 2 Robert or Roger de Sopham, 1281-1292.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

should be investigated. The issue of a Royal writ was proof of the Convent’s obstinacy, and might involve the Bishop in the loss of a hundred marks, but this would be better than injury to the Episcopal Office.

LITTERA EPISCOPI . . . PRIORI ET CONVENTUI DE HYDA.—

Johannes [etc.] Religiosi viris Priori et Conventui de Hida salutem cum gratia et beneditione condignis. Eo quod super facto nostro et epistola nostra vobis nuper transmissa miramini, simplicitas vestra nobis non inmerito materiam admirand[prebet], que quidem non tam simplicitas quam fatuitas dici potest. Si enim sine cujusquam fame depressione curialis quo potimus utendo jure nostro presentatum vestrum ad ecclesiam de Stanham non admisimus set cum alii provido duximus conferendam non utique negavimus ipsum alimenta denegando cum sibi tamquam male merito eadem in hoc casu minime deberentur. Profecto si indignos non liceret repellere vacuamentur statuta concilii generalis, quo cavetur quatinus nichil est quod magis ecclesie Dei officiat quam quod indigni sumantur ad regimen animarum. Set vobis, quia super hiis taciturnitas nostra displicet, non nulla de multis duximus exprimenda quorum[?] que] non dum (sic, ?nedum) ad istud beneficium de quo agitur set etiam ad alia perpetuo reddunt indignum. Non ne scitis (sic, ?Nnon nescitis) ipsum pro falsitate commissa condemnantum et carceri mancipatum. Non nescitis ipsum negociis et officiis secularibus que clericis sunt interdica se miscuisse se (sic) continue. Non siquidem nescitis ipsum frequenter in causa sanguinis, immo potius in causis, sentenciai sanguinis protulisse que et infamiam et irregularitatem inducere comprobantur. Infamibus utique et irregularibus porte dignitatis patere non debit. Si hec itaque ignoratis que tam patulo indicio se ostendunt utpote perpetua in regio tribunal et etiam in vicecomitato (sic) vestro et alibi, vos esse in lata culpa censemus que dolo siquidem comparatur [Fo. 49b.] et merito cum ea | que sunt notoria crassa suppina (sic) et etiam affectata ignorancia neglitiis recordari; quod quasi dolus potest non irrationabiliter judicari. Quod vero dicitis et quod defectus et crimin in sacrorum ordinum suspensione purgantur per auctoritatem, Et purgabit, inquid Scriptura, filios Levi, decipitis (lege desipitis) siquidem si sic sapitis, cum secundum canonicas sanctiones si criminosi, maxime quorum criminia sunt notaria (sic), se fecerint ordinari, peccatum non minuitur set augetur cum etiam criminosi occulti et precipe viri sanguinum in testimonium dampilacionis sue nec ordines suscipere nec in susceptis debeant ministrare testante Scriptura dicente Non edificabis mihi domum quoniam vir sanguinum es. Unde et si peccatum quodlibet tollatur per penitenciam ut alius dici possit hodie quam heri fuisset, non utique tollitur peccati cujusque
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1289]

ut puta irregularitas et infamia. Revera non tam causam admirationis nobis attulit quod eum nunc purgare nitimini, quam quod alias eundem in visitacione nostra ex rancore ut scribitis nisi fueritis accusare cum vobis omnibus et singulis sub obtestacione divini judicii et sub pena excommunicationis fuisset injunctum nec [? ne] quicquam sinistri ex odio vel rancore contra aliquem diceretis, cujus inhibicionis contrarium cum viri perfecti esse debebatis ut requirit vestre religionis professio ut asseritis vos fecisse miramur. Et ne de sentencia Domini et muliere adultera ac Judeis quam allegatis totaliter omittamus, de plano fatemur nec nos nec aliquem alium venientem sub sole esse a peccato immunem. Cum scriptum sit Si nos peccatum non habere dixerimus mendaces sumus et nosmet ipsos seducimus et veritas in nobis non est, et alibi, Septies in die cedit justus; et iterum, Non est qui faciat bonum, non est usque ad unum i[e.] Christum. Et si omnes peccatores sumus non tamen omnes irregulares vel infames, quod absit. Auctoritas itaque allegata sanum habet intellectum et secundum canones in accusatoribus, denunciatoribus vel etiam testibus potest intelligi cum criminosi nec accusari nec denunciari nec etiam testificari irregulares super criminibus permittantur. Absursum quoque foret quod Prelatus quantumcunque peccator quam diu in officio suo tolleratur (sic) subditos suos non posset corrigere vel punire, quia sic peccata inpunita manerent et subditi in peccatis insolentius oberrarent et sanguis subditorum de prelatorum manibus merito quere-retur. Insuper quod suadetis nos exemplo dominico confitentem absolvere potius quam condemnavere debere ad rem non pertinet, quia nec irregulatias nec infamia per confessionem vel penitenciam abolentur (sic), nec etsi vellemus posseus super hiis dispensare, quamquam hujusmodi confitentis absolvio in foro penitentiali et non judiciali fieri debeat, cum in confitentem nulle sint potestates judiciales preterquam in condempanndo. Nec etiam super defectu ordinum quem paciebatur tempore presentacionis de se facte, quod quidem inspiciendum est, quamquam subsequenti tempore fuerit ordinatum, propter causas prenotatas cum eo duximus aliquidius dispensandum. Sileat igitur vestra querelosa peticio, quia quod provide fecimus non posseus cum jure alterius offessa provide re-vocare, et si graciose vobiscum agere fortassis posseus hoc vestra pertinentia non permettit. Quia nos per brevia Regia quantum in vobis est ad damnum nostrum c. marcarum mendaciter impetrata non [? dele] sinitis fatigari, cum jus patronatus vestri in hac parte minime vendicemus set jure nostro usi fuerimus ista vice. Unde si oporteat ut si [sic] vel nos vel vos in hoc negocio confundamur
Episcopi Wyntonensis

eligemus potius nos confundi quam ledamus pontificalis officii dignitatem. Porro si lenitatis oleum non sufficiat ad remedium, vanum (sic, ? vinum) correccionis infundi convenit vulneribus sanatis. Data apud Salen in Vasconia, iiiij. Idus Januarii. Anno Consecracionis nostre septimo.¹

[The beginning of a letter to the Abbot of Hyde which is not continued beyond the end of the second line.]

VACAT.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio fratri R. Abbati de Hyda salutem et graciam quam meruit cum benedictione condigna. Si hactenus ut litteris vestris exprimitis monebamur, non dum eisdem inspectis, idem motus contra . . .

M. ceo. Nonagesimo quarto.


[1282, May. 15. Cardinal Benedict (Gaetani, who became Pope in 1294, under the title of Boniface VIII) enrols the Archdeacon of Winchester among his Chaplains.]

LITTERA DOMINI BENEDICTI CARDINALIS ARCHIDIACONO WYNTONIE[NSI.—Benedictus miseracione divina etc. salutem etc. Gratum sentientes de fama tue probitatis odorem dignum reputamus et merito ut qui de nostrorum familiarium probitate letamur personam tuam graciosis affectibus honorem[us]. Hiis itaque

¹ In July, 1292 Gilbert de Chalfhunte was admitted to the Prebend of Itchen, see above, p. 54.
² Shaved by the binder.
³ Philip de Sancto Austolo was Archdeacon in 1294. See p. 61.
provida consideracione pensatis te capellanorum nostrorum con-
sorcio duximus aggregandum, ut de cetero tanquam noster favoris
nstri presidia sorciaris. Sic igitur mentem et actus tuos ad salubria
dirigas quod per hoc divine gratie te constituas aptiorem et reddaris
dignior ad ampliorem gracion providendam. In cujus rei testi-
monium etc. Data apud Montem Sancti Severii. prope Urbem

[1294, Feb. 17. The Bishop addresses the Archbishop of Canterbury (Winchelsey). He
has heard of his Grace's safe return from attending the King in Wales. He is himself
guarding the coast with a large and costly retinue at the King's command, but he will
notwithstanding meet the Archbishop as speedily as possible at Mortlake, probably on
the following Wednesday. Certain letters from the Pope, the due execution of which
is almost impossible, call for immediate discussion.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI.—
Venerabili patri domino R. dei gracia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi
totius Anglie Primati J. ejusdem permissione Wytoniensis episco-
pus etc. De paternitatis vestre neglectis cum domino Rege in
Wallia feliciter expeditis et de prospera reversione vestra in
Angliam sicut per litteras vestras nobis amicabiliter significare
curastis, nedum ex debito verum etiam de sincere dictionemis con-
gaudemus affectu, Rogantes altissimum ut progressum vestrum
dirigat in honorem ecclesie sue sancte. Revera licet tuiciones pro-
curatorie nostre maritime de mandato Regio cum equis, armis
et familia ultra quam alias expediret sumptuosa quantum licite possu-
mus viriliter intendamus, vestris tamen beneplacitis pro posse omni
excusacione postposita annuere cupientes paternitati vestre cum ea
celeritate qua possumus occuremurs. Porro quia pericula majora
in absencia nostra possent forsitan im[m]inere, ne de contemptu seu
negligencia vel de remissione argui super hoc valeamus, de armatis
ad tuicionem prefatam pro nobis ibidem in nostra absencia faciendam
non sine sumptibus gravioribus sicut oportuit duximus providendum,
et ad vos apud Mourtelage die Mercurii proximo post confecitionem
presentium Deo propicio veniemus. Accessu nostro citiori nedum
ex causa premissa, set etiam per litteras pappales super executione
facti quasi impossibilis sub excommunicacionis et suspensionis ab
administracione spiritualium et temporalium penis et sentenciis quas
nos incurremurs nisi mandatis Apostolicis sine dilacionis diffugio
curaverimur obedire postea presentatas maxime prepedito, pro ut
cum ad vos venerimus pleniur explicablem viva voce. Valeat etc.
Data apud Farham prope Portsmuth, xiiij, Kalendas Martii. Anno
domi ni m°. cc°. Nonagesimo quarto.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

[1295, April 3. The Bishop orders his Treasurer at Wolvesey to pay through his attorneys into the Exchequer the sums due to the King from his Liberty without expecting any further order. He is to have an allowance of them on his own account.]

LIBERA.—Johannes [etc.] dileo in Christo filio Thesaurario nostro de Wolveseye salutem etc. Libera attornatis nostris ad scaccarium domini Regis pecuniam quam recipitis, recipietis vel recepistis de summonicionibus scaccarii ejusdem libertati nostrre retornatis que ad dominum Regem pertinet ibidem per attornatos nostros persolvendum, quocienscunque videritis expedere, non expectato a nobis super hoc alio precepto seu mandato. Quam quidem pecuniam vobis super compotum vestrum volumus allocari. Data apud Farham, die sancto Pasche. Consécrationis nostre Anno Tertio Decimo.

Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto.¹

[Fo. 50b.]

[1295, May 4. The Archbishop reflecting that the wrath of God, kindled as it is by the sins of mankind, may be appeased by the practice of penitence, while the present discords prevailing in Europe check the hoped for recovery of the Holy Land, desires by the devotion of the Prelates to stir up that of the people. He therefore requests the Bishop to order twice in each week a special mass to be appointed in his Cathedral and in the Collegiate and Parish Churches of his Diocese for the support of the Holy Land and also for the peace and good estate of the realm, that Friday processions should be arranged out of doors when fine, indoors when wet, and in case on account of distance or otherwise Parishioners be unable to take part in these, that they should say humbly: Laity, five Paters and Aves; Clergy, psalms, litany, and prayers. Certain indulgences are promised to those who devoutly observe these directions, which may be added to by the Bishop.]

LITTERA DOMINI CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI DIRECTA DOMINO ... EPISCOPO WYNTONIENSI UT ORET PRO RECUPERACIONE TERRE [?SANCTE], ET PRO PACE REGNI.²—R. permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas, venerabili fratrici domino J.dei gracia Wyntoniensi episcopo salutem etc. Nostre sollicitudinis aciem ad expeditiva peramplius ut oportet undique dirigentes, finali remedio congruum et inevitabiliter oportunum esse conspici mus, ut iram Dei per humana demerita frequenter accusam mitigari placabillibus hostiis vigilanti studio procuremus. Ad quod divine elemencie promptitudo nos excitat et instantis temporis indubita necessitas admonet et inducit, dum regnis et populis fidei Christiane per corum discordias et stragem innumeram mutua persecutione ³ concussis presidium terre sancte in augmentum fidei nostre a populi potencia divino juvamine succedente speratum in magna parte

¹ Rubricated heading at top of pages 50 and 51.
² Printed in full by Wilkins, Concilia, ii. 213 from Winchelsey’s Register, fol. 167a.
³ ‘prosecutione’ W.
minuitur, et animarum periculum indubitatis indicii creditur im[m]i-
nere. Viam utique\(^1\) ad remedia super hiis procuranda pensantes pre-
cipuum et primum esse debere perpendimus ut, delictorum rubigne
viglianter excussa, populus habilitatus ad graciam devocioni debite
firmiter applicetur, et meritoriis actibus subsecutis caritatem algentem
et fere jam exulem revocari, tantaque cessare pericula faciat Summus
Judex, ad quod populus ipse per prelatorum suorum debite san-
citatis ac devocionis exemplum efficacius inducetur. Ut igitur tante
necessitatis negocium morosa dissimulacione non pereat, sed ecclesia
super hiis manum ut convenit diligenter apponat, viam salubris
obsequii in nobis primitus incoantes, ut convenit, placere Deo virtu-
tum operibus ardentii conamine studeamus, eoque in nobis affectuose
premiso, Fraternitati vestre committimus et mandamus quatinus
vestris subditis tam clero quam populo diebus et locis que ad id
opportuna videritis celeriter convocatis, proposito verbo Dei et ex-
positis que premittuntur periculis\(^2\) ac etiam\(^3\) necessitate urgente que
ad remedia super hiis imploranda jam im[m]inet,\(^4\) tam clerus quam
populus ad expiacionem excessuum\(^5\) et devocionem congruam exci-
tetur exponendo eisdem que circa\(^6\) ca ut inferius tangitur sunt
provis. In vestra siquidem cathedræ ecclesie et singulis collegiatis
ac\(^7\) parochialibus ecclesiis vestre dioecesis missam peculiarem pro
terre sancte subsidio et pro pace,\(^8\) necnon\(^9\) pro statu Regis et Regni
Anglie cum officio Salus populi, et oracionibus propriis ad premisa
faciatis bis\(^10\) in Ebdomoda (sic) quarta videlicet et sexta feria si a festo
cum regimine chori vacaverint,\(^11\) et alius impedimentum racionabile
non subsistat, alioquin aliis feris ad hoc aptis solemniter celebrari ;
et tam in ipsis quam aliis\(^12\) missis de die festorum duplexium solem-
nitatibus dumentat exceptis immediate ante Pax domini, presbiteri
taliter celebrantes flexis a clero et populo genibus psalmos Deus
venerunt, Deus misereatur et \(^13\) Ad te levavi cum precibus et oracio-
nibus presentibus intercluis rotunde pronunciet (sic) sine nota. In
Civitatis etiam et villis mercatorii et \(^14\) aliis in quibus populi pariter
habitantes de facili poterunt conveniri\(^15\) per vicos ejusdem, si id
patitur\(^16\) aeris serenitas, alioquin in ipsis ecclesiis qualibet sexta
feria fiat solemniss cum pulsatione campanarum processio, et de-
cantacione solita letanie, missa solemniss in ecclesia ad id congrua

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1 'itaque' \(W\).
2 'in ecclesia' \(ins. W\).
3 'ac etiam' \(om. W\).
4 'imminet' \(W\).
5 'excessivam' \(W\).
6 'citra' \(W\).
7 'et' \(W\).
8 'et pro pace' \(om. W\).
9 'necnon' \(W\).
10 'bis' \(om. W\).
11 'vacaverit' \(W\).
12 'feris' \(ins. W\).
13 'in ecclesia' \(ins. W\).
14 'ac' \(W\).
15 'convenire' \(W\).
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

[Sequel to the last. Schedule enclosed in the letter.]

TENOR CEDULE INCLUSE IN LITTERA PRESCRIPTA.¹—Imme-
diate post Pax domini, dictis tribus psalmis, videlicet Deus venerunt,
Deus misereatur et Ad te levavi, unoqueque psalmorum hujusmodi
cum versu Gloria patri finito, et postea Kyrielelyson. Christeeleyson.
Kirielelyson. Pater noster. Ave Maria, deinde dicatur, Et ne nos.
Exurgat Deus, etc. Et fugiant, etc. Domine fiat pax in virtute
 tua et habundancia, etc. Domine salvim fac Regem. Et exaudi
nos, etc. Salvum fac populum tuum domine, etc. Et rege eos, etc.
Domine exaudi oracionem meam. Dominus vobiscum.

[May 8. Mandate to the Archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey for the execution of the
Archbishop's mandate.]

MANDATUM DOMINI WYNTON. EPISCOPI ARCHIDIACONIS SUIS
DIRECTUM UT EXEQUANTUR PREDICTUM MANDATUM DOMINI
ARCHIEPISCOPI.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio ... Archi-
diacono Wynton. [etc.]. Mandatum venerabilis patris et domini
Robert degracia Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi totius Anglie pri-
matis recepinus in hcc verba. R. permissione divina Cantuariensis
Archiepiscopus etc. ut supra in proxima littera precedente. Quod
quidem mandatum in omnibus et per omnia pro ut nobis est
directum exequamini cum effectu. Data Wyntonie. viij. Idus Maii.
Anno domini ut supra.

ARCHIDIACONO SURREYE.—Sub eadem forma scriptum fuit
Archidiacono Surreye eodem die et sub eadem data.

[May 19. The Bishop writes an injunction to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun to
observe the Archbishop's mandate. No heading.]

Johannes dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiis ... Priori
sancti Swithuni Wynton. et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem etc.
Mandatum venerabilis patris domini Roberti dei gracia Cantuariensis
Archiepiscopi totius Anglie primatis recepinus in hcc verba. R.
permissione divina Cantuar. Archiepiscopus etc. ut supra. Vobis
igitur in Jungimus et mandamus quatinus predictum mandatum
tante necessitatis jam instantis et pietatis operibus subnixum
secundum ipsius formam exequamini cum effectu. Data apud

¹ Not printed by Wilkins.
[May 22. Discharge of the Archdeacon of Winchester with regard to all Synodals up to Michaelmas, 1295.]


PENSIO CONCESSA THEOBALDO FRATRI DOMINI HENRICI COMITIS DE BAR.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto sibi in Christo Theobaldo fratri incliti viri domini Henrici Comitis de Bar clerico salutem [etc.]. Vestre probatatis merita virtusque discretionis et prudencia que in vobis vigere cognoscimus nos multipliciter excitant et inducunt ut ea devota promptitudine faciamus que vestri commodi incrementa respicient et honoris. De vestra igitur sollicitudine circumspecta quam quantum cum Deo poteritis circa defensionem ecclesie nostre Wytoniensis et nostri tamquam columpna fortis exhibebitis, velit Deus, non modicum confisi, vobis damus et concedimus decem marcas sterlingorum annue pensionis de camera nostra annis singulis quousque ecclesie Wyton. preesse contigerit in festo Pasche percipiendas quousque vobis de competenti beneficio ecclesiastico duxerimus providendum. In cujus rei etc. Data in manerio nostro de Byterne. Nonis Junii. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto. Consecracionis nostre xij.


[June 5. Citation through the Bp. of London from the Abp. of Canterbury to a provincial Council summoned hastily through the urgency of important business to meet in London at the New Temple on July 15. No excuse for absence will be accepted.]

LITTERA ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS PRO HOSPITALI SANCTI THOME DE SUWERK.—R. permissione divina Cantuariensis

1 Printed by Wilkins, Concilia, ii. 215.
2 'opportuna' W.
3 'vobiscum' om. W.
4 'quam' W.
5 'Ottesford' W.
6 The final clause is not in Wilkins.
7 See below, p. 200.
Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas venerabili fratri J. dei gracia Wynton. episcopo salutem etc. Quia electione fratris Ricardi de Hulmo senioris in magistrum seu custodem hospitalis sancti Thome de Suwerk vestre dioecesis nostrique patronatus per vos auctoritate dioecesana ut dicitur confirmata ad liberacionem temporali welding hospitalejusdem dicto magistro pro ut convenit faciendam non est ut debe ret processum, pro eo quod ad id sufficienter ut dicitur minime rescripsistis, fraternitatem vestram requirimus et hortamur attente quatinus jus nostrum et ecclesie nostre cui ex vestra professione tenemini diligencius attendentes, quod vobis circa expedicionem debitam premissorum incumbit efficaciter exequi non tardetis: ne super hoc morosa dilatio dictae domui dispensium afferat, aut injuriose deterget juri nostro. Valete. Data apud Otteforde. ij. Nonas Juhi. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto. Consecracionis nostre primo.

[Undated. July. The Bishop writes to the Archdeacon of Wells complaining that he and his colleague the Dean of St. Paul's have laid an excessive taxation on his Bishopric. He asks for more equitable treatment.]

PRO EPISCOPATU WYNTONIENSI. PETIT EPISCOPUS REMEDII DE EPISCOPATU SUO INJURIOSE TAXATO ET SIBI ARCHIDIACONO WELLENSI TAXATORI EPISCOPATUS SUI.—Reverende discrecionis viro Magistro W. Archidiacono Wellensi J. permissione divina etc. Quia per taxacionem per vos et discretum virum R. Decanum Sancti Pauli Londonie in bonis episcopatus nostri factam sentimus mirabiliter nos gravatos, eidem Decano (sic) rogavimus oraculo vive vocis, ut nobis super hoc remedium adhiberet, qui super hoc quantum in ipso fuit se promptum reddidit et paratum si vestra super hoc voluntas concurrat et assensus. Vestram igitur discretionem ea affectione qua possumus attente rogamus quatinus taxacionem tam ruinosam per vos et dictum Decanum in bonis nostris nuper factam justa formam vobis per eundem Decanum declaratam cui idem

[Fo. 52a.] Decanus quantum in ipso est | satis consentit, si ad hoc vester accedat assensus, moderari velitis: ne nos et ecclesia nostra ultra verum valorem bonorum nostrorum per vestram duriciam futuris temporibus pregravemur. Statum etenim episcopatus nostri licet famosi nominis sint et magni et onera eidem episcopatui incumbentia si bene perpenderetis et sciretis per omnia sicut scimus ad remedium super taxacione hujusmodi adhibendum vestram prudenciam credimus satis celerem et benignam. Placeat igitur discretioni vestre dictum Decanum super voluntate vestra in premissis, utinam nobis utili et benigna, per presentium bajulum

[July 27. The same to the same, carrying his protest against overtaxation into further particulars, and objecting to the publication of the full amount demanded, lest it should prejudice his successors.]

**ITEM ARCHIDIACONO PREDICTO SUPER PREDICTA CAUSA.**—Reverende discrecionis viro magistro Waltero Archidiacono Wellensi J. [etc.] Wyntoniensis ecclesie minister salutem etc. Super eo quod nobis scrivistiis quod nos per taxacionem aliquam gravare vestre nullatenus extitit voluntatis, vobis quas possumus ad presens graciaetar referimus actiones, discreccionem vestram attente rogantes quatinus illam taxacionem trium milium c. vii. li. et quadrantis per particulas factam ad quatuor mille marcas [? libras], ultra quam sumnam proventus episcopatus nostri ecclesiasticos, deductis necessariis expensis ad declaraciones apostolicas deducendis, credimus non valere, equitate pensata moderari velitis, ipsam particularum taxacionem vel majorem per summulas factas amore nostri si placet nemini revelantes. Possimus etenim per eas in posterum mirabiliter et indebite pregravari, quod vobis non credimus complacere. Intellelleximus siquidem quod taxaciones premisse per vos et collegam vestrum facte nondum sunt domino ... Bathonieni vel alicii ali publicate. Diu et bene valete etc. Data London. vi. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto.

[July 25. The two Cardinals who were staying in England, the Bishops of Alba and Praeneste, address a letter to all the Prelates of England and to deputed collectors on the subject of their Procurations. They understand that Cardinal Othobon when he was acting as Papal legate in England had exacted six marks apiece from the ecclesiastical authorities. Doubts had been thrown on their own intention for the present. They explain that they will require six marks sterling for the two together and enjoin the payment of this sum by ecclesiastical censure, if it cannot be procured otherwise; the collectors to follow out the instructions given them in previous letters.]

**LITTERA CARDINALIUM IN ANGLIA COMMORANTIUM DECLARATIONIS OMNIBUS PRELATIS ANGLIE.**—Miseracione divina Beraldus Albanensis et Simon Penestrinus (sic) episcopi sacrosancte Romane ecclesie Cardinales venerabilibus patribus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis in Regno Anglie constitutis ad quos presentes littere perve-

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1 In the March following they published Boniface's Bull, *Clerici laicos*. See Wilkins, *Conc. ii. 222.*
nerint, ac discretis viris universis pecuniarum nostrarum procuracionum collectoribus a nobis in eodem Regno deputatis salutem in domino. Informati per homines fidedignos quod bone memoria dominus Otthobonus tunc sancti Adriani diaconus Cardinalis dum in hiis partibus legacionis officio fungeretur a venerabilibus patribus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis nec non et electis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Decanis, Prepositis, Archidiaconis, Archipresbiteris et aliis ecclesiarii prelatis et ecclesiasticis personis religiosis et aliis, earumque Capitolis et Conventibus exemptis et non exemptis, Cysterciensis, Cluniacensis, Premonstratensis, sancti Benedicti et aliorum ordinum, nec non magistris et preceptoribus domorum milicie Templi et Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalimitani a singulis eorum a quibus procuraciones levavit sue procuracionis nomine sex marcas exegit, vobis collectoribus nuper cum exactionem et collectionem pecuniarum procuracionum nostrarum discretioni vestre duximus committendas, inter cetera nos dedisse minime nostris litteris in mandatis ut in Civitatibus et Diocesis in quibus nos deputavimus collectores secundum modum et formam hujusmodi procuracionis nostras pecunias exigatis pro nobis ambobus, nil amplius nec minus. Verum quia pro ut intelle leximus a quibus personis dictus dominus Otthobonus procuraciones legavit [? levavit], omnino dicitis vos nescire: asserentes instructionem certam vos non posse super hoc invenire, et sic nostram intentionem super exigendis et colligendis premisis nostris procuracionibus vos asseditis ignorare; ideo discretioni vestre tenore presentium intimamus quod nostre intentionis existit ut pro nobis ambobus simul sex marcas ster lingorum et nil amplius nec minus a venerabilibus patribus Archiepiscopis et Episcopis et totidem a singulis Abbatibus, Prioribus et aliis ecclesiariarum collegiatarum prelatis, ac totidem a singulis Cathedralium et aliarum collegiatarum ecclesiariarum et Monasteriorum [Fo. 5ab.] | Capitolis et Conventibus in quibus bona prelati et capituli seu Conventus sunt discrete: nec non totidem a singulis Magistris, Preceptoribus seu Rectoribus singularum domorum milicie templi, sancti Johannis Jerusalimitani et aliarum quarumcunque domorum Religiosorum cujuscunque sint ordinis exemptarum et non exemptarum in Civitatibus et Diocesis in quibus nos collectores deputavimus constitutis procuracionum nostrarum nomine exigatis. Ceterum cum omnes ecclesie nobis procuraciones impendere teneantur, et nos a nullis preter quam a premissis personis procuraciones ipsas exigi mandamus ad presens; quia tamen nolimus aliquos in procuracionum hujusmodi prestacione gravare, volumus et mandamus quod si ex dictis Abbatibus,
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara

[ A.D. 1295 ]

Prioribus et aliis quoque prelatis Capitulis, Conventibus, Magistris, Preceptoribus et Rectoribus sint aliqui qui in prestacione procuracionum ipsarum essent nimium aggravati, vos Archiepiscopi et Episcopi a nobis dictis collectoribus super hoc sollicite requirendi per nos vel Officiales nostros in vestris Civitatibus et Diocesisibus aliquas parochiales ecclesias vel personas sive rectores eorum sine dificultate quacunque predictis personis premissas nostras procuraciones solvere nequeuntibus injungatis, et per vos seu per vestros Officiales quos ad hoc auctoritate presentium deputatus ad contribuendum in dictis procuracionibus pro rata suorum reddituum vel ad solvendum omnino proipsis solvere non valentibus pro ut vobis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis vel vestris Officialibus expedire videbitur, censura ecclesiastica auctoritate nostra immo verius apostolica compellatis. Et hanc nostram declaracionem sub pena suspensionis quam in vos Archiepiscopos et Episcopos et excommunicacionis quam in vos collectores nisi hiis mandatis pervertitis (sic) ferimus in hiis scriptis precipimus observari, vobis collectoribus nichilominus qua fungimur auctoritate mandantes quatinus juxta hanc presentem declaracionem nostram ea que de predictis nostris alias vobis directis litteris continentur et curetis diligenter exequi juxta continenciam earundem. Data Londonie. viij. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo quinto. Pontificatus domini Bonefacii pape Octavi. anno primo.

June 25. The case of an alleged election to the Mastership of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark by the brethren of that Society, which the Bishop could not admit as valid, because from time immemorial the appointment of Master or Warden of this Hospital had rested with the Bishops of Winchester, Richard de Hulmo senior the Elect resigned all possible rights resulting from this informal election, and was appointed Master or Warden by the Bishop. A public Instrument was drawn up in confirmation hereof.]

INSTRUMENTUM P PULICUM PRO MAGISTRO HOSPITALIS BEATI THOME DE SUWERK.¹—In nomine Domini amen. Constitutis in presencia venerabilis patris domini Johannis dei gracia [etc.] fratre Ricardo de Hulmo seniore, qui se gerebat pro electo Hospitalei beati Thome de Suwerk, et fratre Ricardo de Hulmo junioire procuratore fratrum Hospitalis ejusdem, presentavit idem electus supradicto patri quoddam decretum electionis de se facte ad Hospitale predictum per fratres loci ejusdem, petens tam idem electus quam procurator supradictus ab codem patre electionem confirmari predictam. Qui supradictus pater supradictis electo et procuratori secedentibus in partem vocatisque clericis suis et cum eis consilio

¹ A contemporary marginal note: 'Memorandum quod istud instrumentum non est inter cartas domini episcopi sub manu publica.'
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

habito pleniori, ac omnibus munimentis exhibitis per eosdem electum et procuratorem diligence examinat et plenius circumspectis, revocari fecit supradictos electum et procuratorem ad suam presciam ostendens eis qualiter cadem electio multis ex causis erat nulla ac etiam non valebat, et maxime quia idem pater tanquam patronus prout consueverat a tempore cujus non exstatabat memoria debeat in codem Hospitali sancti Thome absque fratrum loci ejusdem electione magistrum preficere seu custodem. Quare idem electus de suo jure diffidens pure sponte simplicer et expresse renunciavit omni juri sibi competenti si quod sibi expetere posset ex electione supradicta. Submiseruntque se tam idem electus suo nomine quam supradictus procurator suo nomine et nomine fratrum supradicti Hospitalis disposiciouni voluntati et ordinacioni ejusdem patris de custodia Hospitalis predicti, protestacione tamen premissa per eos, videlicet quod salvum esset in [?jus] seligendi magistrum sive custodem in Hospitali supradicto fratibus hospitalis ejusdem in posterum si quod habere deberent. Tandem supradictus pater post aliqualem deliberacionem cundem fratrem Ricardum de Helmo seniorem preificet in magistrum ejusdem Hospitalis sancti Thome sive custodem. Data fuerunt omnia supradicta apud Farham Wyntoniensis dioecesis in capella manerii supradicti patris, presentibus magistro Thoma de Skerning Archidiacono Suff. (lege Surreye), domino Roberto de Maydenestane Rectore ecclesie de Muchelmareis, magistro Willermo de Essexia, domino Laurencio vicario de Hameldon testibus ad premissa rogatis et vocatis, sub anno domini ab incarnatione domini m°. ce°. nonagesimo quinto. Indictione octava. xxv. die Junii.

[Undated. Archbishop Winchelsey petitions Pope Boniface VIII with regard to Statutes lately promulgated by him, which place the Clergy of England under difficulty in view of their obligations to the Secular power, and also to a strict fulfillment of these Statutes, with regard to vacant benefices, commendams, pluralities, and presentations of minors. He complains of various infringements of ecclesiastical liberty, asks the Pope's interest for the restoration of a large sum alienated from the See of Canterbury, and of peace between Canterbury and York. The latter part of this letter deals with various subterfuges by which the Secular Courts were wont to usurp jurisdiction which by right belonged to Ecclesiastics, and to oppress the Bishops by fines and exactions for sums which they could not recover from defaulting clerks. Relicence is asked as to the source from which these complaints issue.]

PETICIONES DOMINI . . . CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOPI AD SEDEM APOSTOLICAM PRO CLERO ANGLICANO.—Significant sancti- tati vestre Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis quod statuta super insti-

1 These statutes drawn up by Abp. Peckham according to the Constitutions of the Council of Lyons may be seen in Spelman, Concilia, 322.
tuicionibus ecclesiarum, commendis et custodiis edita per eum et suffraganeos privilegiata a sede apostolica confirmantur ac sentencia excommunicacionis lata per eundem in omnes rebelles et contradictores apostolico munimine roboretur. Item super quod cum plura beneficia per illa statuta vacaverint, quorum collacio ad sedem apostolicam per lapsum temporis extsriter devoluta, detur aliqui vel aliquibus potestas illa beneficia conferendi. Item super [quod] cum commende vel custodie preter modum illum quem constitucio Gregorii Lugdunensis permittit non valeant et plures habeant unam intitulatam et aliam commendatam ante illud concilium ac contendant se posse licite retinere, cum constitucio futura dat formam negociis non preteritis nisi de preteritis mencio habeatur, petit a sede apostolica edoceri quid in talibus sit tenendum. Item cum Comites, Barones et alii nobiles Regni Anglie plures ecclesias fundaverint, dotaverint ac earum fuerint patroni, et ad eas presenta-verint filios, nepotes et propinquos qui non attigerunt xxv. annum et obstante constituicione Lugdunensi non valeant institui vel ad-mitti, petit dictus Cantuariensis istam constitutionem mitigari ne predicti nobiles a cero se retrahant et noxiis indulgeant. Item cum multa nimiris gravia contra ecclesiasticas libertates his diebus in Anglia fuerint attemptata pro quibus Thomas gloriosus martir occu-buit auerendis, petit qualiter debeat procedere in plena extirpacione talium que sunt ad subversionem totaliter ecclesie Anglicane.

Item cum dominus Portuensis quondam Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis habuerit in manibus suis tempore mortis bona ecclesie Cantuariensis usque ad v. millia marcarum, petit dictus Cantuariensis illa sibi et ecclesie sue restitui. Ad hoc graciam et officium summi pontificis implorado. Item cum dictus Portuensis quondam Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus postquam ad Cardinalatus officium assumptus esset et consensum suum ad hoc adhibuisset plures Electos in episcopos sedi Cantuariensi sufraganeos auctoritate metropolitica confirmaverit et consecraverit, nonnulla beneficia ecclesiastica personatus et dignitates contulerit, et in causis que agitate fuerant coram eo diffinitivas sentencias promulgaverit quibusdam a nobis petentibus sentencias excommunicacionis mandari, partibus contrariis petentibus illas tanquam a non suo Judice latas nullas penitus nunciari, petit per sedem apostolicam quid sibi super hiis sit faciendum. Item cum pro bajulacione Crucis Cantuariensis et

1 Archbishop Robert Kilwardby, a Dominican Friar, was in 1278 nominated by Pope Nicholas III Cardinal Bishop of Portus with the title St. Rufina. Upon this he resigned the Archbishopric and took with him, Somner informs us, a fortune of 5,000 marks. Hook, Archbishops, iii. 325.
Eboracensis ad defensionem ecclesiastice libertatis que hiis diebus opprimitur et enervatur simul in aliquo loco Civitate vel Castro non possint sine scandalo seu periculo convenire, petit ut sedes Apostolica super hoc provideat et ordinet ne sic divisa ecclesia pereat incursibus malignorum.

**ITEM SUPER EODEM.**—Ad cautelam prohibicio inpetratur non expresso nomine inpetrantis sub ea forma. Ex relatu plurium intelleximus etc. que judici et parti dirigatur et intitulatur in cauda litterex parte Regis, porrigiturque per aliquem ignotum laicum. Et si judex procedat ulterius vel pars sequitur attachiatio. Nec potest Judex coram Justiciariis uti jure communi, scilicet de lege facienda cum manu tertia: si neget se contra prohibicionem venisse set dicunt Justiciarii; Rex est pars, et tune sive velit sive nolit Judex vel pars ad inquisitionem procedetur. Item sub eadem forma inpetrant laici in genere super decimis, obvencionibus, oblationibus, mortuariis, redemptionibus penitenciarum, violenta manuum injectione in clericum vel conversum et in causis diffamacionis in quibus agitur ad penam canonicam inponendam. Item cum executores alicujus testamenti agant contra debitores testatoris ut ex eorum debitis compleant voluntatem ipsius, et si fidei commissa respicient vel legata, proponitur prohibicio Regia contra eos. Item ubi in Civitate [? vel] Burgo domus, molendinum, redditus seu talia ex consuetudine speciali legantur, [? cum] coram Judice ecclesiastico super hiis questio moveatur prohibicio Regia prohibetur [? exhibetur]. Item si aliquis in fundo de novo erexerit molendinum et postea a Rectore loci exigatur decima de eodem exhibetur Regia prohibicio [Fo. 53b. sub hac forma. Quia de molendino tali hactenus decime non fuerunt solute, prohibebmus etc. Et sentenciam excommunicacionis quam hac occasione promulgaveritis revocetis omnino.]

Item secares potestates compellunt personas ecclesiasticas, eorum mancipia libere tenentes et servos eorum solvere Pedagia, Tonnuta, Muragia1 contra libertates ecclesie et Cartas Regum Anglicie eis concessas et ad collectas, tallias sive tallagia et excommunicationes injuriosas contra libertates ecclesie et jura scripta circa hoc. Item testamenta laicorum defunctorum liberorum et aliorum qui servilis condicionis reputantur per dominos Feudorum impediantur nec permittunt ordinarios locorum promovere observare seu facere observari salvis dominis suis debitis et consuetis. Item si aliqua causa seu negocium cujus cognicio spectat ad forum ecclesiasticum

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coram ecclesiastico Judice fuerit finaliter terminata et transierit in rem judicatam, nec per applicationem fuerit suspensa, si pretermodum coram Judice seculari super eadem re inter easdem personas questio moveatur et probetur per testes vel instrumenta talis exceptio in foro seculari non admissitur.

Item littera Regia ordinariis dirigitur qui aliquos suos subditos excommunicacionis vinculo innodarunt quod eos absolvant infra tertium diem. Alioquin quod compareant responsuri quare eos excommunicaverint.

Item Barones de Scaccario domini Regis vendicantes sibi ex privilegio quod non debeant extra illum locum conquerenti cuiquam respondere extendunt illud privilegium ad clericos commorantes ibidem vocatos ad ordinem seu ad resideniam, et diocesanis inhibent ne aliquo modo aliquave ex causa dum sint in scaccario et servito domini Regis trahant ad judicium quoquo modo.

Item clerici clericis vel laicos aliqua debita debentes coram Justiciariis in Banco vel Baronibus de Scaccario eadem recognoscunt certum diem solucionis admittentes ibidem, ad quem si non solventur mandatur episcopus vel Justiciarioi vel Barones quod de bonis eorum tantum levari faciant et ad certum diem per proprium nuncium eis mitti: quod si non fecerint inpediti quavis ratione mandatur vicecomitibus litteratorie quod distingant talem episcopum per terras et catalla. Ita quod nec ipse nec aliquis per ipsum manus apponat ad ea, et etiam quod corpus habeat coram eis ad certum diem ad respondendum quare hujusmodi pecuniam non levaverit, et super pluribus defaltis. Et si episcopus ad diem eundem litteratorie significaverit quod sequestraverit bona hujusmodi clericorum et sub arto sequestro tenet quousque satisfecerint, quodque eos uterius cohercere non potest nichilominus breve porrigitur in forma prescripta. Eodem modo proceditur in brevi quando scribitur episcopo Venire facias. Item ministri domini Regis ut vicecomites et alii ingrediuntur feuda ecclesie ad districtiones faciendas et aliquando capiunt animalia Rectorum in via Regia quando non habent nisi terram pertinente ad ecclesiam.

Item vacantibus Archiepiscopatibus, Episcopatibus, Abbatiss et Prioratibus illi qui per dominum Regem ad eorum custodiam deputantur non solum temporalia set etiam beneficia ecclesiastica appropriae eisdem cum omnibus decimis et oblacionibus occupant cum hec ad personam laicam non potuerint pertinentem ad ecclesiam.

Item si quis clericus in obsequio domini Regis per aliquod tempus steterit omnia bona sua etiam ad raciocinia non astricti tam spiritualia quam alia cum decesserit per loci vicecomitem seque-
strantur. Ita quod ejus executores nullam habere possint ad-
ministracionem de bonis predictis.

Item clerici incarcerati ex quacunque causa civilis vel criminali
sine delicto non liberantur ordinariis nisi primo per laicos probato
judicio contra eos. Item Bedelli et servientes et vicecomites capiunt
et abducent naves, bigas et equos clericorum ac aliarum personarum
ad res suas transvehendas vel alias deducendas. Item vicecomites
aliando neeligit capere excommunicatos prece vel precio favore
vel amore corrupti, et sic per neeligenciam ipsorum leditur nervus
ecclesiastice discipline. Item quandoque aliqui confugientes ad
ecclesiis abjurent terram secundum regni consuetudinem et perse-
cuntur laici eos et inimici eorum et a publica strata abstrahuntur
et suspenduntur vel statim decapitantur et dum sunt in ecclesia
custodiuntur per armatos infra Cimiterium et quandoque infra
ecclesiis ita arte quod non possunt exire locum sacrum causa
superflui pondere deponendi nec permittitur etiam aliquando eis
necessaria victui ministrari. Item coguntur clerici in actionibus
personalibus et delictibus et contractibus orientur in foro secul-
laris laicis respondere.

[Aug. iij. The Bishop concedes to the Masters and University of Oxford that clerks
belonging to his Diocese who have disturbed the peace of the University or have done
injury to persons therein should suffer sequestration of their ecclesiastical benefices to
the extent of needful reparation, or, if unbeficed, should make proper satisfaction
before promotion to a benefice.]

LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS CONCESSA MAGI-
STRIS ET UNIVERSITATI OXONIENSI QUOD DELINQUENTES ET
PACEM PERTURBANTES UNIVERSITATIS PER IPSUM [EPISCOPUM] ¹ DE
SUA DIOCESI EX [ ] ¹ PUNIENTUR.—Johannes [etc.] venerabilibus
viris domino . . . Cancellario ac Universitati Magistrorum et Scho-
lariorum Oxonie Lyncolniensis Diocesis salutem etc. Querentes in
agro scolastice discipline scienae margaritam non immerito quo
possamus favere prosequimur eaque libenter eis concedimus per
que, materia subnota gravaminis, ipsorum pacis tranquillitas pro-
speretur. Hinc est quod vestris devotis precibus inclinati, cum
intelleixerimus quod nonnulli proprie salutis immemores, cum
propter delicta in Universitate Oxon. perpetrata suspensionis vel
excommunicacionis sentenciis per Cancellarium Universitatis ipsius
vel Judices inferiores deputatos ab eo, vel per ipsum Cancellarium
una cum tota universitate quandoque solum regentium quandoque
regentium et non regentium fuerint innodati, a vobis et a vestra

¹ Words shaved in binding.
jurisdictione recedunt, claves ecclesie temere contemnendo, ut dicte sentencie robur optineant firmitatis, quotiens nos super hoc a vobis legitime fuerimus requisiti quod per nos vel Officialem nostrum nostrosve ministros in nostra diocesi executioni debite demandentur, vobis concedimus per presentes: volentes insuper tranquillitati vestre uberius providere, ut vestre communitas in futurum in statu prospero et tranquillo valeat gubernari, tenere presentium vobis concedimus, et quantum ad nos attinet ordinamus, ut si qui clerici in nostra diocesi beneficiati die aut nocte inventi fuerint in pacis vestre perturbacionem arma deferentes vel tranquillitatem ipsius Universitatis per modum alium perturbantes et super hoc convicti fuerint legitime aut rite seu per eorum fugam presumptive confessi quod (sic) eorum beneficia in manibus nostris ad denunciaciorem Cancellarii facienda nobis sub ipsius Universitatis sigillo communi faciemus tanto tempore sequestrari, donec de fructibus beneficiorum hujusmodi percipiendis interim vel perceptis leso aut lesis per convictos vel confessos aut fugitivos hujusmodi denunciatione super hoc unica nobis facta legitime satisfiat. Quod si beneficium ecclesiasticum non habuerint ad tempus, secundum qualitatem aut quantitatem delicti ad beneficium ecclesiasticum minime admittantur, nisi ipsi ad beneficium ecclesiasticum promovendi antequam hujusmodi beneficium assequantur suam innocenciam in premisis ostendant aut lesis ab ipsis satisfacient competenter et gracion universitatis meruerint optinere, et sic restituantur legitime fame sue. In quorum omnium testimonium etc. Data Londonie. Idus Augusti. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo quinto.

[Undated. The Prelates of England complain to the Apostolic See that when at the Royal mandate they have cited a clerk to appear before a King's Court and on his non-compliance have excommunicated him, beyond which they cannot go, their own lands and chattels are liable to distraint. They ask for a remedy.]

PETICIO PRELATORUM ANGLIE AD SEDEM APOSTOLICAM.—
Licit pretati cum eis mandatur nomine Regis sub viridi cera quod venire faciant clericum suum ad aliquem certum diem, eundem clericum citari et bona ejus sequestrari fecerint et quatenus in ipsos (sic) est ipsum ad veniendum compilerint, et si die prefixa non venerit ipsum excommunicaverint et excommunicatum denunciari fecerint, sic quicquid eorum incumbit officio contra eundem exercentes, cum nichil ultra facere valeant in hac parte; nichilominus tamen si non venerit talis clericus mandatur vicecomitibus quod distringent tales prelatos per terras et catalla etc. et quod venire faciant, et sic idem prelati quasi ad impossibile coartati sine causa et eorum culpa
nium dampnificati graviter puniuntur, cum ipsi secerint quicquid facere potuerunt. Super quo petunt sibi remedium adhiberi, cum clerici per ipsos capi non possunt nec etiam arestari.

[Five lines blank at the bottom of this page.]

Statuta Sinodalia.1

[Undated.²]

[The Synodal Statutes here put forth as Bishop John de Pontissara's are printed with variations by Hen. Spelman, Concilia, 445-57, and by Archdeacon David Wilkins in his Concilia, vol. ii, pp. 203-391, from MS. Cotton. Otho A. 15, fol. 141a, under the title 'Constitutiones Synodales per Henricum Woodloke Winton. episcopum circa annum Domini m.ccc.viii. editae'. As the Statutes are not included in Bishop Woodlock's Register, and the MS, from which Spelman and (perhaps) Wilkins extracted them perished in the fire of 1731, fatal to so many treasures of the Cottonian collection, we cannot say on what authority they were attributed to Woodlock. As this Prelate was Prior of St. Swithun's, Winchester, during Pontissara's latter years, it is possible that he may have had a principal hand in their original compilation, and, if this were so, he might fairly put them out after revision as his own³; or he may have adopted them as already known and current in the Diocese. All important varieties of reading in Woodlock's transcript, as printed by Wilkins, have been given at the foot of the page, but it has not been thought necessary to notice the mere transposition of words, which is rather frequent.

That these Statutes were the outcome of a Diocesan Synod is clear, and if Pontissara's lost Register had been preserved to us records of Synodical action in the Diocese might have been found in it. Their place at the end of documents and transactions of 1295 makes that date a likely one. It is followed on Fo. 60 by a fresh series beginning with the Bishop's assumption of office in 1282. The Synod of Exeter under Bishop Quivil was held in 1287⁴, that of Chichester under Bishop Gilbert de S. Leofardo in 1289⁵. Our present compiler has borrowed largely from Bishop Quivil, who, however, is far more diffuse, while the Constitutions of Chichester are much shorter. The recital of excommunications at the end is a common feature of all Synods. A summary, or rather, in places, a free translation of the Statutes is now given.

The Bishop being appointed, though unworthy, as a keeper in the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts, is anxious to discharge his office watchfully, thwarting foxes, rooting up weeds, so that the vines may be fruitful and answer their Lord's expectations. He therefore exhorts that what this holy Synod has decreed for the adornment of the Church of God, the reformation of manners, and the general advantage, may be faithfully observed, saving in all points the Councils of Oxford and London⁶, and the salutary institutions of the holy Fathers. Their appointments are to be held as God's appointments.

On the Sacraments, and first on Baptism.—This being the door of all Sacraments, without which none can reach the Kingdom of Heaven, Priests who have the cure of souls should often explain to their Parishioners in the vulgar tongue the formula of Baptism, that if inevitable necessity should arise, the Priest's substitute should know

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1 The page heading of Fo. 54b, and of the ten following pages.
2 The last date before these Statutes is 1295, the next after, 1282.
3 Spelman's heading is as follows: Constitutiones Synodales per... Winton. Episcopum, circa Annun Domini m.ccc.viii. editae. Woodlock was consecrated May 30, 1305, and the 'circa' makes it at least doubtful whether the revised Statutes are rightly attributed to him. The variations between Spelman's text and Wilkins' are exceedingly slight.
4 Spelman, Concilia, 350-403.
5 ib. 404-11.
6 Probably those of 1222 and 1237 respectively.
the right form. In this case the Priest should make diligent inquiry, so that if he should find anything omitted or not observed, he may himself use the full form. A child privately baptized on convalescence must be carried to the Church for the supply of what was omitted. The vessel in which the child was baptized should be reserved for the use of the Church or burnt, and the water poured into the fire or into the Church font. The Priest should instruct his Parishioners that any lay persons, even the parents though unmarried, may baptize infants in case of urgent necessity. Water should be at hand when a woman is in labour lest it should be needed for this purpose.

Parents should be warned not to refuse, like soothsayers, to have their children baptized on the Vigils of Easter and Whit-Sunday, days specially appointed by the holy Fathers for receiving the laver of Salvation.

Also that no one on the ground of doubt may lack Baptism, which is certainly necessary to Salvation, children exposed, whether with or without salt, and others of whose Baptism there may be reasonable doubt, should be conditionally baptized.

On Confirmation.—Because our adversary the Devil, desiring to have partners in his ruin, makes his heavier attacks against the baptized, the Church as a careful mother has thought good to add the Sacrament of Confirmation, that, strength being received hereby, every Christian may more bravely resist his foe. The Parish Priests therefore should frequently warn and lead their people to have their children confirmed as quickly as possible, so that, if within three years from their birth, provided there has been a Bishop at hand, children have not been confirmed, their parents should be compelled to fast for a day on bread and water. As Confirmation should not be repeated, parents should instruct their children who have been confirmed as to the fact, and the Priests should warn parents that by such iteration they incur irregularity, and parents who are guilty should be visited with heavy penance. The Priests should warn lay persons that, a spiritual affinity being set up by sponsorship, such persons as are thus connected are forbidden to inter marry.

On the Sacrament of the Altar.—Human strength being insufficient for the spiritual conflict, Christ gave His disciples the power of making a viaticum, that is, His Body, to increase their spiritual strength and console them for His departure. We therefore beseech all presbyters to practise diligent self-examination before they approach so great a mystery, and if they have committed mortal sin to receive penance from a Priest. Masses are to be celebrated only on consecrated Altars or complete super-altars, and in the celebration at least two lights shall be burning in the Church—one of them of wax.

In imitation of the devotion and faith of our predecessors to all parishioners truly penitent and confessed who help to supply the torches burning in the Canon of the Mass we relax ten days of penance enjoined them.

The local presbyters should frequently urge the laity to bow reverently at the elevation of the Lord’s Body, and to adore with great devotion.

When the Host is carried to a sick man, the Priests vested in surplice and stole are to bear it in a clean box before their breast, with light and bell going before, and the faithful should be warned to adore.

The parishioners, when they hear the aforesaid bell, should follow it to the sick man’s house and thence conduct it to the Church. To those who do so, ten days’ indulgence is granted for each occasion.

That the Eucharist may not be a cause of loathing to communicants it should be kept in a clean and dry place, and not reserved more than a week after consecration.

On Penance.—Such is human misery and frailty that man falls not only daily but almost continually. But Christ, lest He should lose man whom He redeemed, has provided after shipwreck a second plank, namely the Sacrament of Penance. Every

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1 See Bingham, Antiquities, Bk. xi, sect. 7, and for the service Ordo Romanus I in Mabillon’s Museum Italicum, ii. 24-9.
2 Formerly called a ‘Christmal’. Rock, Church of our Fathers (ed. 1905), i. 108.
Priest therefore should warn his parishioners that each at least thrice in the year, if it may be, or at any rate once in Lent, and that as soon after the beginning as possible, so that he may not lack the suffrages of the Church, should make full confession of his sins to his own Priest, or with his licence, which for just cause should not be refused, to another.

We wish the laity to be expressly told that a foreign Priest without the aforesaid licence is unable to loose or bind another man's parishioner.

One who has confessed to an alien Priest in the manner aforesaid should make this clear to his Parish Priest, otherwise let him be held as unconfessed.

And, because what heals the eye is no remedy for the heel, let Priests be discreet and wary so that like skilful physicians they may apply according to the nature of the wounds the wine or oil of health. Let them listen to their penitents in a gentle spirit and not look at anyone's face unless to estimate their contrition. Let the Priests beware of enjoining any penance to husbands or their wives which might cause a mutual suspicion of serious crime.

When the sick of whose recovery there is doubt are commended to God's mercy, no fixed and precise penance should be enjoined, but it should rather be signified to them what is due, that, if they pass, the debt of eternal punishment may be commuted into that of purgatory. If they should recover they can discharge the penance alive.

Women expecting their confinement should confess for fear of being unfit afterwards in case of a difficult delivery. Priests are forbidden to enjoin on their penitents masses to be performed by themselves or other lucrative penances. Transgressors must fast that year every Friday in Lent on bread and water, and anyone convicted hereof shall be expelled from our Diocese without hope of restitution.

No one subject to us shall prevent the Dominicans and Franciscans as they pass through the Parishes, whether in Lent or at other times, from hearing the confessions of the faithful and enjoining penances, they having first obtained leave from their own Priest, and the oblations accustomed and due to the Parish Church being paid. And since the preaching and holy conversation of the Friars are known to bear no little fruit, we direct that when they pass through our Diocese they shall be received everywhere with hospitality and respect.

On Extreme Unction.—The mystery of Extreme Unction, serving as it does both for the relief of the body and the health of the soul, should be venerated among the other Sacraments.

We enjoin therefore that Parish Priests should not venture to pass the night away from their Parish without reasonable cause and then leaving another suitable Priest in their place. Should anyone through the Priest's absence, negligence, or other fault die without the last rites, the fault being proved, the Priest himself shall be ipso facto suspended till he has expiated his fault by a condign penance. One who has been accustomed to do this shall incur perpetual suspension.

We have heard that some ignorant persons have such a dread of this Sacrament that they are unwilling to receive it even at the last; we direct the Parish Priests to announce publicly that this Sacrament can be repeated when needful, so that those who have been anointed, if they recover, are not bound to give up the usual duties of life.

On Matrimony.—We know that the Sacrament of Matrimony was ordained to check the concupiscence which we have contracted from the infected stock of our first parents: its virtue in the Church of God is easily shown by the fact that only those lawfully begotten are admitted to Ecclesiastical dignities and civil Successions, and unless with canonical dispensation those otherwise born are rejected.

To avoid therefore the perils and perplexities which often happen from the irregularities of contracting parties, following canonical rule, we prohibit the contracting of matrimony unless after a threefold notice at proper intervals in the parishes where they reside. Priests who without such notice take part in a matrimonial contract or solemnize a marriage shall be canonically punished.

Also, because in cases of intoxication consent cannot be called lawful, we forbid
a man and woman to pledge their troth mutually in taverns by any words, or unless fasting, and in the presence of trustworthy persons who can bear witness if asked.

Moreover, because some men, heedless of their own salvation, do not fear to contract with different women in different provinces, we strictly forbid that any unknown person should be allowed to enter into such contract in our Diocese unless he first prove his banns by the letters of a Bishop, his Official, or an Archdeacon, giving clear evidence that he can contract lawfully and without impediment.

We also prohibit, under a money-penalty, abjurations to be made by prostitutes, but let such delinquents contract mutually under this form:—'I accept thee from this time as mine, if hereafter I should know thee carnally: and I thee as mine, if I allow myself to be known by thee.' Lest afterwards doubts should be raised, we order that all should be clearly written down.

On Ordination.—We direct that the Sacrament of Orders, whereby those called into the Lord's heritage receive an increase of virtues and gifts of graces, be venerated with all reverence, and especially by those who have already received, or who desire, or are bound to receive them in the future.

We enjoin therefore, and very earnestly beseech you in Jesus Christ, that whoever approaches so great a Sacrament, and especially Holy Orders, should take them with all purity and only after confession and penance.

We will and order that all who are beneficed in our Diocese should apply for the Orders which the cure of their benefices requires at our successive Ordinations.

On Churches and other Holy Places, and their Ornaments.—If the Israelites serving the shadow of the Law required places dedicated to worship the Lord, much more are Christians, to whom the kindness and love of the Saviour have appeared, bound with all their powers to procure the Consecration of Churches in which the Son of God is sacrificed. We then, being eager to carry out what is your business, order the Rectors of unconsecrated Churches to take pains to prepare them, so that we can dedicate them whenever it happens that we have leisure, yet so that we may have notice a week beforehand. We will that dedication-anniversaries be solemnly observed by the parishioners of the Churches themselves and of adjacent undedicated Chapels. And we will that the day and year of Consecration, with the name of the consecrator and the endowment and indulgence then granted, be distinctly noted in the Kalendar and other books of the Church. Also, in order that the Churches which are houses of prayer may not be made a den of thieves, we strictly forbid the holding of public markets in Churches or Churchyards; nor for this purpose let tents be pitched in the same, nor secular pleas be held, nor let buildings be constructed there, unless, which God forbid, war should break out. Any built must be pulled down before Easter.

We direct also that Churchyards be properly enclosed with a ditch, hedge, or wall, by those whose customary duty it is, so that hereby unclean animals be kept out, and in them on the festivals of Saints and at other times let not wrestling take place, nor dances or other showy sports be held: nor in them let any animals be fed.

Because of the members of Religious Orders in our Diocese some hold Churches to their own uses, others certain portions of particular tithes, others receive and keep annual pensions from Churches, lest prejudice should arise to such Churches, the Rectors of which are frequently slack and remiss in the prosecution of their own right, we sequestrate into our own hands all such Churches, tithes, and pensions, until we are satisfied as to the right of the receivers.

We will, moreover, that in all Churches which are commonly taxed up to fifty marks or more there shall be a Deacon and Subdeacon continually serving, and at least one solemn vestment with tunic and dalmatic.

Further, wishing to anticipate future perils which we hear have often arisen, we order that the Rectors of Churches who have Chapels immediately subject to them, and receive all or some emoluments from them, if the said Chapels are distant from the Churches two miles or over, cause burial-grounds to be prepared, if this is not yet done, near the Chapels, so that when we may happen to pass by such places, we may be
able to consecrate them for the burial of the Parishioners of those Chapels, without prejudice to the rights of the Mother Churches, for whose indemnity we will then make provision, with careful and effectual regard for the Rectors themselves.

Let no one, moreover, under any pretext give or receive to farm the Churches of our Diocese or lands belonging to them. Anyone whom we have allowed to do this is forbidden to serve in another man’s Church as stipendiary.

We direct also that Churches and Chapels be decked according to ability with proper ornaments, and that both they and their furniture be entrusted to good and safe custody, yet not of lay persons, unless this be clearly necessary. Moreover, no lay persons or married clergy may touch consecrated vessels or otherwise serve in Church in the place of the Clergy.

Moreover, we forbid under pain of anathema that fraudulently at our Visitation or that of the Archdeacons, when they have heard of our arrival, any Rector, Vicar, or Priest whatsoever presume to receive or to lend to another as a loan any vestments or ornaments from the Church, that so those who receive them may, for the deception of the Visitors, as we find has been done elsewhere, fraudulently assert that they are their own.

On the Life and Good Conduct of the Clergy.—Since the life of Clerics ought to be a pattern and instruction to the Laity, we direct that the Clergy show themselves sober and respectable in habit and gesture, not wearing clothes of green or red silk nor using gilt trappings. Let them have a sufficient tonsure of hair and crown, nor let any clerics frequent taverns or play at dice, or presume to take part in public shows.

We direct also that Clergy, rejecting all sinful lust, whereby ecclesiastical propriety is grievously blackened, live continently, and do not keep concubines either in their houses or in other places. We have determined to compel them to this by suspending them from office, withdrawing the fruits of their benefices, and finally by deprivation if they remain obstinate.

We have decreed that their public concubines shall be suspended from entering the Church which they disgrace. And if, being thrice warned, they fail to correct themselves, let them be excommunicated and their excommunication publicly announced. We inhibit also, under pain of anathema, that anyone should knowingly presume to entertain or otherwise receive them. And to show more fully our detestation of this vice, however willing we are that the last wills of departing clergy should be free, so far as concerns legacies to their housekeepers we decree that such shall be void. We will that such legacies, if there be any, shall be claimed by our Officials for the use of the poor. We order further that no Clergy, beneficed or in Holy Orders, build or buy houses or possessions for the use of their concubines or sons, may more, that they do not presume to apply any money for them. Let those convicted of this be condemned in the amount spent on such gifts.

Also since, according to the Apostle, we must abstain not only from evil but from all appearance of evil, we forbid Clergy to visit frequently nunneries or to have familiar conversation with nuns, or to have any women in their houses of whom any sinister rumour may reasonably arise.

Moreover, we inhibit Clergy or the Secular Religious from presuming to enter into business, especially for the purpose of trade, and from borrowing or lending for interest money or anything else on terminal payments (?). And since we are unwilling that the mouth of the ox treading out the corn should be muzzled, we decree that, apart from the question of good and well-deserving presbyters, no Parish Priest should have less than five marks a year for stipend. Since we believe that Priests themselves take at least partial care of this, we give orders that, rejecting all appearance of disgraceful gain, none presume to say divers offices in one Mass, or to celebrate more Masses than one except on Christmas and Easter Day, and when a funeral is arranged from his own Parish and in his own Church, and this in Churches wherein on account of their poverty there is only one Chaplain. Parish priests, moreover, are not to receive

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1 See note 53 in Rock, Church of Fathers, i. 145, on the two forms of tonsure.
annual or triennial payments, by which the Parish Church may be deprived of obsequies due. Further, to avoid confusion, we inhibit Deacons from hearing confessions or dispensing other Sacraments restricted to Priests alone, except in cases of necessity, in which even lay persons are permitted.

To avoid the return of the Clergy to secular matters which they have abandoned, we inhibit clerks benefited or in Holy Orders from being Sheriffs or Justiciaries or from taking up any such administration or temporal bailiwick, by which they are bound to render accounts to lay persons, especially to such as by secular influence may actually grasp at the goods of Clergy. They are also forbidden to take in hand any case of bloodshed or to write or dictate letters on it, or to have anything to do with it. If any hold such bailiwicks at present, as they wish to escape a heavy penalty, they must resign them within a month.

[Also under pain of excommunication we strictly forbid any clerk to draw another clerk into a case before a secular court on a spiritual matter or any action personal to himself or to any of his friends; nor let any parishioner, clerical or lay, maliciously presume to call any other cleric or layman of our Diocese against whom he has no just complaint before an extraordinary judge outside our Bishopric, so as to harass him with labours and expenses, or take money from him to give over his vexatious conduct.

We also forbid all Clergy to build on lay ground with the goods of the Church, and to deposit their tithes outside the Sanctuary of the Church, and if they have no ground in the property of the Church, we direct that ground be bought within a year for this purpose . . .] 1

Let decent dwellings be provided for Parish Priests in the Church's free land, lest for want of such they be compelled to lodge with lay persons not without scandal and peril.

We will also and by the present Holy Synod decree that Rectors, Vicars, and all others benefited in our Diocese, who from the nature of their charge are bound to residence, before Christmas repair to their benefices, prepared to reside henceforth continually therein, saving, however, special conditions made beforehand. Otherwise we shall proceed against them according to canonical sanctions which declare such benefices of those who decline to reside vacant. Except, however, some persons who for some reason have been dispensed by the Apostolic See or ourselves; and those also who hold canonically more than one benefice in our own or another Bishop's Diocese, concerning whose residence we have thought good to appoint that, the number and amount of their rents being reckoned according to more or less, they arrange to reside, now in one, then in another. But to those who think themselves in this regard sufficiently protected by dispensations, but have not yet exhibited them before us in due form, so that we could judge whether they are sufficiently protected, we peremptorily require that they should show them to us before Christmas, otherwise we shall proceed against them henceforth according to the tenor of the Council published hereon.

Moreover, by the sanction of the Synod, we direct that concerning the fruits of non-Residents (which term should be understood as well of monks holding Parish Churches to their own uses, as of seculars), by the ordinance of ourself or our Official, some portion, not less than the tenth of the tithes, should be applied to the uses of the needy. Those monks, however, being excepted who hold Parish Churches within the enclosure of their Monastery or adjoining the same in their Monastery.

We also forbid any Priest, except Rectors or Vicars who are bound to personal service of their own Churches, to undertake the charge of a Parish in the first year of his Ordination.

In Churches which are near the Schools of the City of Winchester or of the Castles of our Diocese holy water is to be carried only by the scholars. Let Rectors, Vicars, and Parish Priests also take care that the boys of their Parishes know the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Hail Mary, and can sign themselves properly with the Sign of the Cross. From the adult laity also, when they come to Confession, let very

1 These two clauses in brackets are not found in Pontissara.
careful inquiry be made whether they know these, that if perchance they are ignorant, as is very commonly the case, they may be instructed therein by the Priests. Let parents also be induced, after their boys have learnt to read the Psalter, to keep up their knowledge, lest after they have learnt more difficult things, they may be compelled to go back to this study, or as being found ignorant of this they may be always reckoned unfit for divine service.

We further decree that a Rector dying after Maundy Thursday shall receive fully the autumn fruits, then let him bear all the charges contingent to the Church up to the next Maundy Thursday. But if the Church should be one whose whole, greater, or mean revenue consists in oblations, which are payable in full to his successor immediately after his institution, let the successor meet all such charges, or a part of them in proportion to his receipts.

But if Rectors should die before the feast aforesaid, we will that an allowance be made in full to their executors by their successors for the expenses incurred in the cultivation of Church-lands, the same privilege being given concerning those who hold Churches to farm with our licence, but die before the end of their term. Agreements which deceased Rectors have made with their Chaplains should bind their successors till the end of the year, unless there be lawful cause to the contrary.

On Tithes and Oblations.—That there may be no default in the payment of tithes which the Lord has reserved to Himself as a token of His universal dominion, which ought to be paid fully on all things, we order that tithes be paid on all handicrafts, businesses, honey, windmills, watermills, fulling mills, and on all other things which are subject to annual renewal. But specially let tithe of hay be paid in full whether meadows be mowed once or twice in the year.

We order, moreover, that before corn is tithed at harvest-tide no sheaf should ever be delivered to anyone for the service of the reapers or in any other wise, so as to cheat the tithe.

We decree, moreover, that tithes be fully paid on pannage, unless a Rector or Vicar holds his pigs quit from pannage on account of the Church not of the fee; and on herbage sold, unless it be sold to parishioners from whom the Parish Church may have tithes on the issues of animals, let tithes be paid in full.

But with regard to a certain custom which has grown up among some laity of our Diocese, rather to be called an abuse, namely, that such lay persons decline to pay their tithes fully unless the Rectors provide them with a banquet first, we order that apart from any banquet and gift such withholders of tithes be compelled by ecclesiastical censure to make full payment.

Since by driving flocks to different pastures contentions sometimes arise between Rectors on tithes, we, wishing to make peace, decide that to the Churches of those Parishes in which sheep are fed and folded from their shearing-time till Easter, even if afterwards they are removed and shorn elsewhere, the tithe of wool shall be fully paid, and of cheese, lambs and milk at the same time, and that this may be done without any cheating, we appoint that before sheep are taken from their pastures or are even separated, care shall be fully taken for the payment of this tithe to Rectors. But, if within the aforesaid time sheep are fed on different farms, let each Parish receive their tithe in proportion of time, a space of less than a month not being reckoned in such proportions.

Since no one ought to lay violent hands on what can be demanded judicially, we excommunicate, by the authority of the said Father and the present Synod, all those with their abettors who dare to seize by force of arms the tithes of their neighbours or even their own, not hitherto in their possession, saving nevertheless the legal penalty published against such encroachers. All those who, against the rights and liberty of the Church, intrude or procure admission into ecclesiastical benefits we strike with the same sentence.

We excommunicate, moreover, all those who shall rashly violate our sequestrations on ecclesiastical goods and revenues.
We decree also that by all Parishioners who have passed their eighteenth year, provided they have movables, or are employed outside their parents' houses at fixed wages, at the four Festivals, namely, Christmas, Easter, the Festival [of a holy place], and the dedication of the Church, due and accustomed oblations be paid.

We are willing also to give indulgence to Rectors and Vicars to excommunicate or suspend by themselves, after canonical monition thrice given, the holders of tithes, oblations, and other rights of their Churches, the possession of which is well known to have hitherto belonged to the Rectors and Vicars, but in other cases this must not be attempted.

Moreover, we will that the Paschal wax candle already removed from the candle-stick after the Feast of Holy Trinity be left in the Church for burning, or that private candles may be made of it, yet so that by reason hereof the accustomed lights of the Church may not be diminished.

On Wills.—That the last wills of those departing may proceed duly, we enjoin that executors immediately after the deceased's death make a faithful and full inventory of all his movable goods and send a copy of it to us or our Official, before they make any administration of the goods, so that, in rendering to us an account of the goods aforesaid to which they acknowledge themselves bound, the proceeding may be safer. For, if they show themselves negligent or liable to suspicion in this or other matters, when the account of their receipts and expenses has been sent in they may be removed, and others appointed by ourself or Official, if it seem expedient.

We do not wish that any executors should meddle with the goods of the deceased, except so far as to make an inventory, until the wills have been proved before us or our Official or others appointed by us, and they should be careful to render an account when they are required.

Also under pain of excommunication we forbid such executors to buy personally or through others or mutually to exchange or under any title to acquire any of the goods of the deceased, unless in the presence of trustworthy persons and at a reasonable price, except what was left to them in the will.

And let no legacy be delivered, unless after sufficient caution for making needful restitution, if there be ground for suspecting forgery.

We forbid the Religious of any profession to undertake executors' duties in our Bishopric without our special licence.

Moreover, to confute the wickedness of forgers, all those who after the death of anyone have attempted to make or sign any will in his name, or, beside the testator's will, to add, withdraw, or to commit any such fraud in the will itself, with the approval of the Sacred Synod we excommunicate and publicly proclaim excommunicated, and those who may happen to be convicted of such crime we decree to be repulsed as forgers from any lawful action.

We prohibit under anathema anyone from hindering or disturbing the will of any person of whatsoever condition against the custom of the kingdom.

Concerning the principal legacy, which is otherwise called a mortuary, that contention may be removed and a uniform solution may obtain in our diocese, we have decided on this course, that, if a male testate or intestate or a widow should die, for their tithes wilfully or ignorantly detained or imperfectly paid, the second best possession, which in the partition of goods in the portion of the deceased we wish to be reckoned, be assigned to the Mother Church or Chapel according to the custom of the place, unless perchance the person dying be so poor that such possession having been given up, nothing of value would remain to the heir or children. If this should happen, we will that when there is canonical proof of such poverty, nothing should be exacted from the dead man's goods except what he specially designed to leave to the Church. But anything under the title of second best goods and legacy due to the Church, in the case of a married woman, citizen, burgess, tradesman, or others who die not holding lands, we think should be left to the custom of the places. We wish,

1 See Rock, Church of Fathers, iv. 283-5.
however, all such persons to be diligently advised and urged that of the goods belonging to the deceased some reasonable portion should be left to the Church under the title of mortuary. And, because many people falsely allege that what is found second best among the goods of the deceased is their own, we direct that, if proof be given, such persons shall be excommunicate, decreeing, however, that persons should not be heard in favour of the Church unless they have first given clear proof of their title.

Since the wishes of the dying in these days scarcely receive due effect, as well on account of the negligence of executors, as on account of fictitious creditors who maliciously demand from the executors what the deceased did not owe them, then also on account of debtors, who reckoning on the impossibility of proof refuse to pay what they are bound, we, desiring to apply such remedy as we can, by the authority of God and the Holy Synod excommunicate all who maliciously demand anything from executors in a trial, if they carry it on to a definitive sentence, and also those who knowing themselves bound to the deceased, allow themselves to be sued by executors, that in failure of due proof they may be freed from payment by judicial sentence.

On Archdeacons, Officials, Deans, and their Apparitors.—As greater causes by their nature require greater judges, we inhibit Archdeacons, their Officials, or Deans from presuming to handle matrimonial or civil causes which tend to deposition or deprivation of a benefice, whether the action is criminal or civil, or those which belong in any other way to our jurisdiction. Let them not claim or receive procurations from Churches in our collation and exempt, or in any way take upon themselves to visit them.

And, moreover, let them not venture without our special licence to increase old procurations, or to accept those increased, or to impose new procurations on poor Churches from which on account of their poverty none were payable in our predecessors' times, or to extort any so imposed.

Let not the Archdeacons visit several Churches on one day, and let not them nor their men dare on any pretext to claim gifts from those whom they visit.

Also, we enjoin that Archdeacons do not presume to demand or receive procurations from Churches which they do not visit personally, or when they visit that they do not exceed the amount of profits laid down by the Lateran Council, but behave in their household and among all others quietly according to the tenor of the new Constitution.

Moreover, we strictly forbid Rectors and Vicars of Churches in our gift, in which the Archdeacon has no place, either themselves, their Chaplains, or Parishioners to follow suit at the Archdeacons' Chapters or answer before them against the ancient custom of the Church of Winchester.

But, allowing the correction of lesser offences and cognizance in lesser causes to the same Rectors or Vicars in their Parishes according to ancient custom, we strictly forbid them to concern themselves with matrimonial or other greater causes, or with the correction of greater offences, or even that they handle the lesser through unlearned and unskilled Chaplains or farmers.

We enjoin that Priests unknown and of foreign ordination whom we will have examined by ourself or our Official be not admitted to celebrate without our special mandate.

Moreover, to the Archdeacons themselves, their Officials, and others having ordinary jurisdiction, we enjoin and command that, in assigning fines and amercements on their dependents, they show themselves so moderate that the receiver may not be considered greedy nor the giver too much burdened, so that for the future no clamour or complaint may din in our ears.

Nevertheless, we forbid the same under pain of canonical distrain to extort any money from our clerical or lay dependents by malicious evasions of our statutes or precepts.

Moreover, we firmly inhibit any Archdeacon, Official, Dean, or Apparitor from summoning anyone to a Chapter unless he be first accused by good and worthy persons.

In fixing a period of expiation for persons thus accused, let them not exceed a term of five years for a light charge or ten or twelve for a greater and detestable crime.
Moreover, greatly desiring to study the quiet of our subjects, we enjoin that the general Chapters of Archdeacons be held in the middle of each Deanery and not unless at intervals of four weeks. At which let Rectors, Vicars, Parish Priests, private persons, but not all be compelled to attend; only those who are nearest, and others who may have their own or their parishioners' business to see to there. And then we enjoin that they should be set free as soon as possible, lest they linger on outside their own Parishes to the peril of souls.

And let none be vexatiously dragged from one Deanery to another, or to distant spots.

But Chaplains of Parish Churches engaged about the burials of their Parishioners or other lawful business, provided they may be reasonably excused by their clerks or other messengers if they fail to come to any Chapters, we will not have adjudged contumacious on this account.

Let no Archdeacon's clerk except the Official venture to publish sentences of excommunication or suspension against any dependent of the Archdeacon, or in any way to practise jurisdiction unless a commission by letter has been given him by the Archdeacon or his Official for a lawful reason.

And as it is right that both we and our Official should often receive information by the assertions of the Rural Deans and Apparitors about citations and other things, we appoint that for the future as well Deans as Apparitors be chosen by us or our Official, the Archdeacons or their Officials in common, and likewise be removed in common by the same persons. But there should be in each Deanery only a single Apparitor without a horse, except in the more scattered Deaneries in which we allow their Apparitors to be mounted, since they could not on foot accomplish with due speed all that we, our Official, or the Archdeacons and their Officials shall enjoin on them.

Let them not entrust citations to Parochial Chaplains outside their own Parishes, lest meanwhile the cure of souls be left in danger.

Also, since it is a grievous sin to hinder the blessing of peace, we decree that provided the cause is one which can be duly terminated by a composition, the litigants can retire from a suit whenever they wish without penalty, and let no amercement be exacted from them on this account, unless there be clear proof of excessive injury and evil-doing on one side or the other.

Further, since the remedy of an appeal has been set on foot for the defence of innocence, we enjoin that Archdeacons, their Officials, and Deans, when appeals have been lodged for our audience, accept them reverently, giving no trouble to the appellants or to their own people on this account, nor threatening them at all so as to make them withdraw their opposition. But when we or our Official can be easily approached, let a convenient term be fixed for such appellants, within which they can appear to prosecute their appeal.

Since every man ought to bear his own burden, we forbid the Archdeacons, their Officials, or the Deans on account of the crimes of Rectors or Vicars to suspend Churches from divine services, but let them restrain and curb such delinquent by sentences of suspension or excommunication against their persons, or by the compulsion of sequestration and distraint of their goods, if necessary.

But concerning the goods of those who die intestate, which, according to the custom of the Church of England are known to be at the Bishop's disposal, we do not wish that without our special licence anyone should interfere with them.

And since many ignorant and illiterate persons to the peril of their own souls usurp the pastoral office, we enjoin both our Official and the Archdeacons, by the sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ, that personally they make frequent and anxious inquiry whether any Rectors or Vicars are greatly deficient in learning; and concerning sacerdotal and parochial matters let frequent trial be made whether they know the decalogue and the ten precepts of the Mosaic law, the seven Sacraments moreover, and the seven deadly sins, and whether they have at least a simple understanding of
A.D. 1295] Episcopi Wytoniensis

the Faith; and whether they know how to explain all these to the laity in the vulgar tongue, and to instruct the people committed to them thereon.

We decree, moreover, that if any layman has been convicted of a heinous crime, for which, by right, public punishment ought to be inflicted or a solemn penance, it should by no means be commuted for another, unless perhaps for greater fruit of penance, or if, considering the person of the offender, he who has jurisdiction in the case considers it better to dispense otherwise.

Clergy also convicted of, or confessing to, similar crimes, we will to be suspended, and that the suspension should not be relaxed without our knowledge; and we enjoin that such, both Clergy and Laity, should be sent to our penitentiaries to receive condign penance for their sins, and that they should return to their own Priest with the penitentiaries' letters containing the penance enjoined them, that he may be able in due course to bear witness that the penance has been carried out.

But Archdeacons, their Officials, and Deans who permit Clergy thus suspended or repeatedly convicted of incontinence, on payment of money, to carry out their office, we will to be ipso facto suspended from the execution of their office.

Archdeacons also and their Officials or Deans who in regard of cupidity, by occasion of gain, commute corporal penances justly due into others, or enjoin corporal penances where they are not due, that for fear of them they may be able to extort money, if convicted of this, must from their own purse restore double, and, notwithstanding, submit to another heavy punishment.

Moreover, we inhibit the Archdeacons (by reason of a custom by which from some time back they have extorted twelve pence yearly from the several Churches of their Archdeaconry, which, to conceal the vice of simony inherent in it, some call a present, others a pork-butcher's gift, others by a feigned name the Archdeacon's pig) from daring to extort any money, or the Rectors or Vicars from paying the exaction, until the Archdeacons themselves have clearly shown us their right to receive this payment, and the Rectors and Vicars have other instructions from us hereon.

On the Veneration of Saints and the Celebration of their Festivals in the Year.—As it is prohibited in a general Council so we also strictly forbid anyone to venerate publicly newly discovered Relics, until they have been approved by the Pope's authority.

But let not stones, logs, trees, or wells on account of some dream be venerated as holy, since we believe that from such things many perils have come to the souls of the faithful.

Moreover, we strictly forbid anyone to admit a begging preacher to collect the alms of the faithful without letters; but not even then should they allow him to preach without our special licence, nor any indulgences to be offered, unless such as can be clearly proved by the authentic books of a Pope, or by our letter; and not according to schedules, which we know to have been often forged.

We direct, moreover, that the feasts of the Blessed Swithin and Birinus our patrons, also the festivities of Saints Edmund of Canterbury and Richard of Chichester, together with other feasts the solemnization of which the holy fathers our predecessors have sanctioned, be solemnly celebrated everywhere through our Diocese.

On the Sentence of Excommunication to be Pronounced Thrice in the Year.—We direct that the sentences of excommunication which are contained in the Council of Oxford for curbing the ill-doing of perverse men be published thrice a year through all the Churches of our Diocese under this form:—By the authority of God the Father and of the Blessed Mary and all the Saints we excommunicate all those who maliciously presume to deprive of their own right Churches, and especially the Church of Winchester, or otherwise the Diocese of Winchester, and strive to infringe or disturb their liberties.

Also we bind with the sentence of excommunication all those who injuriously presume to disturb the peace and tranquility of the Lord King and of the kingdom, or who unjustly strive to keep back the rights of the Lord King.

We also attach all those as bound by a like sentence who knowingly and
deberately offer false witness or procure that it should be offered, or who knowingly bring forward or suborn such witnesses in a matrimonial cause where the action is against a marriage, or also where the action is for someone's disinheritance. 

We also excommunicate all those advocates who in matrimonial causes move exceptions or cause them to be moved, so that true marriages may not attain their due effect, or that the process of the cause may be suspended against justice.

Moreover, we excommunicate all those who for the sake of gain or hatred or favour or for whatever other reason maliciously allege a crime against anyone, when he has not been ill-spoken of among good and weighty men, that so at least he may be forced to clear his character or be otherwise annoyed.

Moreover, we bind with the sentence of excommunication all those who when a Church is vacant maliciously move a question on the right of patronage, that so for that time at least they may defraud the true patron of his collation.

And so we excommunicate all those who for the sake of gain or hatred or otherwise refuse to obey the King's mandate published against excommunicate persons, despising the keys of the Church.

But we will that for the future every year the Synod be celebrated in this place on the fifth day before the feast of St. Denys. And, that no Rector, Vicar, or Priest shall be able to pretend or plead ignorance about the aforesaid Synodal Statutes, we direct that they be transcribed before Easter in all Churches of our Diocese under canonical penalty to be inflicted for contempt or neglect. But to those who obey and keep them be health and life perpetual in our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

HIC INCIPIUNT STATUTA SINOdalIA JOHANNIS EPIsCOPI WYNTONIENSIS.—In vinea domini Sabaoth licet indignis Custodibus constitutis hoc nobis sollicitudinis onus incumbit ut ita studiose circa ipsius custodiam vigilemus; ne eam fraudulentarum 1 vulpium demollit (sic) immorigerata voluptas, nec succrescentium criminum cumulet aut conterat novella 2 propago, set manu diligentis agricole succisis noxiis et superfluis resecatis, flore formosior fructuque fecundior, suprema possit respondere colono. Nos igitur in virtute obedientie, que est Christiane religionis porcio speciosa, vos hortamur firmiter injungendo ut que ad ecclesie Dei ornatum, reformacionem morum ac communem utilitatem hec sacra sinodus statuenda decreverit, salvis in omnibus Oxoniensi et Londoniens conciliis, ac sanctorum patrum salubribus institutis, observentur 3 fideliter facatisque a vobis subditis diligencius observari. Attendentes quod hoc sanctorum patrum firmat opinio, ut quod prelatorum vice Dei fungentium injungit 5 auctoritas non secus omnino accipiendum 6 quam si preciperet ipse deus. De male etenim viventibus prelatis dominicum est preceptum, Que dicunt facite. Ex quo verbo beatus Bernardus conclusit quod qui non 7 facit aperte non in hominem tantum set in Deum prevaricator existit.

DE SACRAMENTIS ET PRIMO DE BAPTISMO.—A sacramentis igitur inicium ordinantes, circa Sacramentum Baptismi quod est

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1 fraudulentarum. 2 nonnulla. 3 observetis. 4 firmiter. 5 jussit. 6 accipiendum est omnino. 7 non.
omnia sacramentorum janua, sine quo etiam 1 ad regnum celorum minime pervenitur, sacerdotibus quibus cura animarum committitur districte injungimus ut frequenter in lingua vulgari parochianis suis formam baptizandi exponant que talis est. N. ego baptizo te IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI, AMEN...ut, si necessitas inevitabilis emerserit quare quemquam 2 per alium quam per sacerdotem oporteat baptizari, ipsam formam sciat necessarius baptizator hujusmodi observare. Quae si observata fuerit per sacerdotem loci ab hiis qui intererant inquiri precipimus diligenter, ut si eam omissam vel non observatam invenerit puerum extuto secundo ecclesie formam baptizet. 3 Puer autem domi forma quam premissimus sacerdotes si forte convalecat ad ecclesiam deferatur, ut per sacerdotem omissis immersione et precedentia (sic) 4 ipsam immersionem sequentia suppleantur. Vas autem, in quo baptizatus extitit, ad opus ecclesie reservari vel comburi ipsamque aquam in ignem 5 fundi vel in Baptistarium ecclesie projici precipimus in signum reverenciae sacramenti. Doceant insuper parochianos suos presbiteri memorati quod non sacerdotes verum etiam laici, clerici et quicunque, 6 ipsi 7 insuper pater aut 4 mater absque copule maritallis prejudicio possunt in inevitabili casu hujusmodi parvulos baptizare. Et ne casus hujusmodi surripiat quemcunque inprovisum, precipimus quod tempore quo mulier laborat in partu aqua semper habeatur ad manus, ut si inguerit necessitas puer in forma quam premissimus baptizetur.

Item ut commissus nobis grex dominicus destructis erroribus universis in fidei soliditate firmetur, precipimus quod sacerdotes parochianos suos moneant ne in vigiliis Pasche aut Pentecostes, diebus quidem a sanctis patribus ad suscipliundum salutis lavacrum institutis, pueros suos velud sortilegi rewater baptizari.

Item ne quis dubietatis pretexutu baptismo carcat sine quo proculdubio ut diximus quis salvari non potest, precipimus quod pueri expositi sive inventantur cum sale sive non, et aliis de quorum [baptismo] potest probabiler dubitari, sub hiis verbis baptizentur. Si tu non es baptizatus ego te baptizo 9 N. IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITUS SANCTI, AMEN.

DE CONFIRMACIONE.—Quia adversarius noster diabolus perditionis sue participes habere cupiens fortiores insultus propter hoc ingerit baptizatis, ecclesie mater provida superaddendum confirma-

1 for 'etiam' 1 ab ecclesia 1 W. 2 for 'quemquam' 1 quandoque 1 W. 3 'baptizaret' 1 W. 4 'precedentibus' 1 W. 5 'igne' 1 W. 6 'clerici et laici quicunque' 1 W. 7 'ipsi' 1 om. W. 8 'aut' above the line, 'et' in text. 9 'baptizo te' 1 W.
cionis censuit sacramentum, ut accepto per hoc robore Christianus quilibet inimico hujusmodi resistat fortius exadverso.

Precipimus igitur distinctius quod sacerdotes parochiales subditos suos moneant frequentius et inducant ut parvulos\(^1\) quam citius poterant\(^2\) confirmari procurent. Ita quod si\(^3\) idem parvuli infra triennium ubi ortus sui tempore dum tamen interim sui vel\(^4\) alieni episcopi habeat copia non fuerint confirmati, ex tunc patres et matres eorum per unum diem in pane et aqua jejunare cogantur. Et cum non sit iterabile hujusmodi sacramentum, moneantur parentes puerorum ut locorum presbiteros eos confirmacionem suam cum adolerent innotescant. Ad quod, ut magis\(^5\) reddantur solliciti, ipsis per sacerdotes ipsos denunciari volumus, quod hi in quibus hujusmodi fuerit iteratum irregularitatem incurrunt, ipsique parentes propter hoc gravi penitentie sunt subdendi.

Volumus insuper per denunciationem presbiterorum laicos non latere, quod inter tenentes ad confirmandum pueros ex una parte ad\(^5\) ipsos confirmatos et eorum patres et matres ex altera\(^6\) in baptismo cognicio contrahitur spiritualis propter quam\(^7\) non poterunt persone hujusmodi adinvicem matrimonialiter copulari.

DE SACRAMENTO ALTARIS.—Quia humana virtus ad pugnam non sufficit nisi pugnanti viaticum ministrat, Christus conficiendi ipsius viatici hoc est corporis sui formam discipulis suis dedit, quia ipsum ad augmentum roboris spiritualis et absencie suo corporalis solacium per eos eorumque posteros presbiteros videlicet secundum claves ecclesie ordinatos voluit consecrari.

Obsecramus igitur et adjuramus presbiteros universos ut priusquam ad tantum accedant\(^8\) ministerium vias vite sue diligenter examinent, et si conscientiam mortalis peccati habuerint, illud alicui referant\(^9\) sacerdoti et penitenciam inde recipiant competentem.

Precipimus insuper quod missae non nisi in sacris\(^10\) altaribus vel superaltaribus\(^11\) integris celebrantur. Quodque in celebracione missae ad majorem ipsius sacramenti reverenciam et propter casus fortuitos duos ad minus luminaria habeantur in ecclesia et ad minus eorum alterum sit de cera.

Et ut devocionem et fidelm predecessorum nostrorum quantum possimus imitemur, omnibus parochianis nostris vere penitentibus et confessis qui ad sustentacionem\(^12\) torticorum ardentium in  

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\(^1\) 'suos' *ins. W.*  
\(^2\) 'poterunt' *W.*  
\(^3\) 'si' *om. W.*  
\(^4\) 'aut' *W.*  
\(^5\) 'et' *W.*  
\(^6\) 'altera' *W.*  
\(^7\) 'for' 'quam' 'que' *W.*  
\(^8\) 'accedunt' *W.*  
\(^9\) 'referant' *W.*  
\(^10\) 'consecratis' *W.*  
\(^11\) 'super altariis' *W.*  
\(^12\) 'duorum' *ins. W.*
canone missae manus porrexerint adjutrices x. dies de injuncta sibi penitencia relaxamus.

Per locorum autem 1 presbiteros laici frequentius 2 inducantur quod in elevacione Corporis Christi se reverenter inclinent et ipsum cum summa devotione adoren.

Cum vero ipsum corpus dominicum ad infirnum fuerit deferendum sacerdotes superpelliciis induti et stola, ipsum precedente lumine et tintinnabulo ut ejus sonitu ad currendum (?) 3 et adorandum fideles quilebet moneantur, et 4 pixide munda et honesta reverenter ante pectus suum deferant 5 collocatum.

Volumus insuper et precipimus quod sacerdotes ipsi parochianos suos moneant diligenter ut impendendo 6 suo reverenciam creatori 7 auditio predicto tintinnabulo corpus ad ipsum domum infirmi sequantur et inde ad ecclesiam usque conducant. Hiis autem qui cum devocione 8 fecerint singulis vicibus ad instar predecessorum nostrorum x. dies indulgencie misericorditer relaxamus. Ne autem ipsa Eucharistia communicantibus reddatur abominabilis precipimus quod ipsa in vase mundo et contra mucorem seu humiditatem apto et non ultra octo dies postquam consecrata fuerint conserventur. 10

DE PENITENCIA.—Tanta est humanitatis miserie et humane miserie ex primorum parentum culpa contracta fragilitas, ut non solum cotidie verum quasi cotidie (sic) 12 decedat per peccatum. Mediator tamen Dei et hominum Jesus Christus, ne hominem perdaret quem redemit, vulnerato per lapsum hujusmodi secundum providit tabulum post naufragium penitencie videlicet sacramentum.

Precipimus igitur et obsecramus in Domino ut sacerdos quilebet parochianos suos 13 moneat efficaciter et inducat ut 14 quilebet eorum ad minus in anno si fieri potest vel ad minus semel in Quadragesima scilicet et hoc in ipsius inicio vel quam primum poterit, ne suffragiis ecclesiae careat que pro penitentibus Deum orat, peccata sua integre proprio vel de ipsius licencia quam ex justa causa petitam precipimus non negari, aliqui honesto detegat sacerdoti.

Ipsi vero laici per locorum presbiteros expresse dici volumus quod sacerdos extraneus absque predicta licencia alterius parochia- num solvere nequeat vel ligare.

Qui autem 15 alieno presbitero modo premisso confessus fuerit,
de confessione sua facta confessoris assertione, parochiali constare faciat sacerdoti. Alioquin pro non confessio penitus habeatur.

Et quia\(^1\) quod sanat oculum non\(^2\) sanat calcaneum, sint in penitenciis injungendis\(^3\) discreti sacerdotes et cauti, ut tanquam periti medici juxta vulnerum qualitatem infundere sciant vinum aut oleum sanitatis. Audiant autem quicquid dixerint confitentes\(^4\) in spiritu penitatis, nec faciemi alicujus\(^5\) [respiciant] nisi ad hoc tantum ut ex aspectu hujusmodi contricionem estiment penitentis.

Caveant insuper sacerdotes ne quam maritis aut eorum\([\text{Fo. 5sb.}]\) uxoribus injungant penitenciam quam inter se invicem de enormi crimine suspicio habeatur.

Item cum infirmis de quorum convalescencia dubitatur divine tantum misericordie commendantur\(^6\) non est ipsis certa et precisa aliqua penitentia injungenda, sed innotescenda potius qua debentur, ut si transierint pene eternam debitum in temporalem penam purgatori commutetur. Et si forte convaluerint perficiant earn vitam.

Moneantur insuper per presbiteros mulieres ut cum partus sui tempus instare crediderint, sua peccata patetfaciunt sacerdoti, ne preoccupate postmodum impedientibus pariendi doloribus cum voluerint nequeant confiteri. Inhibemus insuper ne sacerdos qui-libet missas, annualia, tricennalia per scipsis facienda aut alias penitencias lucrativas sibi confitentibus injungat. Approbante sacra precepti\(^8\) sinodo statuentes ut\(^9\) si quis hoc fecerit per Quadragesime sextas ferias eo anno in pane jejuneat et aqua. Et super hoc convictus sine spe restituacionis a nostra diocesi expellatur.

Volumus autem et firmiter injungendo precipimus ut nullus omnino\(^10\) nobis subditus fratres Predicatores aut Minores impedit quo minus in Quadragesima et\(^11\) extra per parochias transeuntes audiant confessiones fidelium, ipsisque injungant penitencias qui sibi voluerint confiteri, proprii sacerdotis prius in forma quam supradiximus\(^12\) licentia requisita, et ecclesia parochiali\(^13\) oblationibus consuetis et debitis persolutis. Et quoniam ipsorum fratrum predicatio et sancta conversatio noscuntur in ecclesia Dei fructum non modicum produxisse, cum per nostram transierint diocesim\(^14\) ubique eos reverenter hospicio recipi precipimus et honeste.

DE EXTREMA UCTIONE.—Extreme unctionis mysterium quod

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\(^{1}\) after 'quia' 'non omne' \(W\).
\(^{2}\) 'non' om. \(W\).
\(^{3}\) 'penitentia injungenda' \(W\).
\(^{4}\) 'dixerint confitentes' \(W\).
\(^{5}\) 'faciem ipsius respiciant' \(W\).
\(^{6}\) 'commendentur' \(W\).
\(^{7}\) 'debentur' \(W\).
\(^{8}\) 'precepti' om. \(W\).
\(^{9}\) 'ut' om. \(W\).
\(^{10}\) 'homo' \(W\).
\(^{11}\) 'vel' \(W\).
\(^{12}\) 'ut diximus' \(W\).
\(^{13}\) 'parochialis' \(W\).
\(^{14}\) 'ut decet' ins. \(W\).
Episcopi Wytoniensis

A.D. 1295

tam ad alleviacionem corporum quam salutem proficiat 1 animarum inter alia sacramenta censemus non incongrue venerandum.

Precipimus igitur quod parochiales presbiteri de commissa sibi cura solliciti extra suam parochiam absque causa rationabili et tunc dimisso loco eorum alio presbitero ydoneo non audeant pernoctare, Statuentes quod si quem per sacerdotis sui absenciam, 2 negligenciam aut culpam aliam sine confessione, viatico aut 3 uctione extrema mori contingat, probata culpa hujusmodi, sacerdos 4 ipse a celebrazione divinorum sit ipso facto suspensus, quousque peccatum hujusmodi per condignam sibi per nos aut Officiale nostro in jungen-dam penitenciam expiaverit. Is 5 autem qui ex consuetudine hoc fecerit, 6 perpetue suspensionis penam incurrat. 7

Et quoniam ut audivimus imperiti quidam sacramentum hujusmodi 8 sic abhorrent ut illud etiam 9 vix velint suscipere in extremis, per parochiales presbiteros pupplice denunciari precipimus, quod istud 10 sacramentum sicut et quedam alia potest quotiens opus fuerit iterari. Ita quod inuncti si postmodum forte convaluerint carnes comedere, uxores suas cognoscere aut nudis pedibus incedere occasione hujusmodi omittere non tenentur.

DE MATRIMONIO.—Ad excusandam humane fragilitatis concupiscenciam, quam ex toxicato primorum parentum contraximus 11 stipite, sacramentum matrimoni novimus institutum; cujus 12 quanta sit virtus in Dei ecclesia per hoc facile cernitur, quod sola proles que in fide Thori gignitur ad dignitates ecclesiasticas et successiones civiles admittitur, et aliter genita sine dispensacione canonica ad 13 hujusmodi tanquam illegitima reprobatur.

Ut igitur evitentur pericula et graves perplexitates in causis que ex contrahentium insolvenciis audivimus frequentius audivisse, 14 sacrorum canonum instituta sectantes 15 districtius inhibemus ne nisi trina denunclacione premissa diebus solempnibus et festivis, debitis observatis intersticiis, in parochiis ubi habitant copulandi matrimonio contrahantur. Sacerdotes autem qui omissa denunclacione hujusmodi matrimoniali contractui intererunt 16 aut contractum per quosque solempnizare presumperint canonice punitur.

Item quia in personis ebris non debet dici consensus legitimus, inhibemus ne in tabernis per quecunque verbis aut nisi jejuna saliva vir aut mulier de contraendo matrimonio sibi invicem fidem dare

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1 proficit 'W.
4 sacerdotis 'W.
7 incurrant 'W.
11 contraximus 'W.
14 (rightly) 'accidisse 'W.
2 vet 'ns 'W.
5 Hi 'W.
8 hujusmodi 'om. 'W.
9 etiam ' before 'in extremis 'W.
12 ejus 'W.
15 sequentes 'W.
3 aut ' om. 'W.
6 fecerint 'W.
10 illud 'W.
13 ab 'W.
16 intererint 'W.
presumptum et nisi in fidedignorum presencia qui de contractu ipso si requisiti fuerint possint testimonium perhibere.

Ad hec quia quidam proprie salutis inmemores cum diversis in diversis provinciis contrahere non verentur, inhibemus firmiter ne aliqua ignota persona ad contrahendum in nostra diocesi admitat, nisi prius per Episcopi, Officialis sui aut Archidiaconi litteras de quorum jurisdictione extitit contractum suum bannitum fuisse ibidem 1 et se posse legitime et sine impedimento contrahere docuerit evidenter.

Abjuraciones quoque fornicariarum sub pena pecuniaria fieri prohibemus, set delinquentes hujusmodi invicem contrahant sub hac forma. Ego accipio te ex nunc in meam, si amodo carnaliter te cognoscam. Et ego te in meum si a te permisero me cognosci. Et 2 ne postmodum revocentur in dubium omnia certam redigi precipimus in scripturam.

DE ORDINE.—Sacramentum ordinis per quod vocatorum in sortem Domini virtutes augentur et munera graciarum cum aliis precipimus cum omni reverencia venerari, et ab hiis maxime qui illud susceperint hactenus aut in futurum suscipere cupiunt vel tenetur.

Injungimus igitur et in Jesu Christo districtius obtestamur quod quicunque accesserit ad tantum sacramentum et maxime ad sacros ordines cum omni mundicia et non nisi facta prius confessione et recepta penitencia illud sumat.

Volumus autem 3 et precipimus quod omnes beneficiati in nostra diocesi ad ordines quos beneficiorum 4 cura requirit se faciant in successivis nostris ordinibus promoveri.

DE ECCLESIS ET ALIIS LOCIS SACRIS AC EORUM ORNAMENTIS.—Si populus Israeliticus legis umbre deserviens loca dedicata ut adoraret 6 Dominum requirebat, Christiani multo fortius quibus apparuit benignitas et humanitas Salvatoris ecclesiam 7 in qua 8 Dei filius immolatur procurare tenentur totis viribus consecrari.

Nos vero circa hoc quod ad vos pertinet exequi cupientes precipimus ecclesiariun non consecratarum Rectoribus, quod sic eas parare procurent, ut eas dedicare possimus, quandocunque contigerit nos vacare. Dum tamen super hoc per viij. dies 9 fuerint (sic) premuniti. Dies autem anniversarios dedicacionum a parochianis ipsarum ecclesiariun et capellarum adiacentium non dedicatarum

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1 for ‘bannitum . . . ibidem ’ W. reads ‘ter fuisse ibidem publicatum.’
2 ‘Que ’ W. 3 ‘etiam ’ W.
3 ‘et ’ W. 4 ‘suorum ’ ins. W.
4 ‘quibus ’ W. 5 ‘precedentes ’ ins. W.
5 ‘precedentes ’ ins. W.
6 ‘adorarent ’ W.
7 ‘ecclesias ’ W.
8 ‘precedentes ’ ins. W.
9 ‘precedentes ’ ins. W.
solemnipiter precipimus observari. Dies \(^1\) autem et annus \(^2\) ipsius consecracionis simul cum nomine consecrantis ac dote et indulgencia tune largitis in kalendario et aliis libris ecclesie distincte precipimus annotari. Ne etiam de ipsis ecclesiis que sunt domus oracionis fiat spelunca latronum: Inhibemus firmiter ne in ecclesiis aut in \(^3\) Cimiteriis publica fiant mercata, nec propter hoc figantur tentoria in eisdem, seu placita secularia teneantur nec ibi construantur edificio nisi forte, quod absit, guerra acciderit. Constructa autem citra Pascham precipimus \(^4\) demoliri.

Precipimus etiam quod Cimiteria fossata \(^5\) sepe vel muro per eos ad quos de consuetudine \(^6\) onus hujusmodi pertinet honeste claudantur, ita quod ab eis per hoc immunda animalia arceantur et ne \(^7\) in ipsis in festorum \(^8\) festivitatibus aut alias lucte \(^9\) fiant, \(^10\) coree ducantur vel alii ludi spectabiles habeantur: ne \(^11\) in eis eorum \(^12\) aut aliquor animalia depascantur.

Qua \(^13\) nonnulli Religiosi in variis parochiis nostre Diocesis, alii ecclesias in usus proprios, alii decimarum particularium certas \(^14\) porciones, alii ab ecclesiis annuas percipiunt et detinent porciones \(^15\), ne ecclesiis hujusmodi fiat prejudicium quarum Rectores ad juris sui processionem frequenter sunt desides et remissi, nos omnes hujusmodi ecclesiis, decimas et pensiones in manus nostras sequastramus, quousque de jure percipientium hujusmodi nobis facta fuerit certitudo.

Volumus insuper quod in singulis ecclesiis que ad \(^1\) L. \(^3\) marcas \(^16\) vel ultra communiter sunt taxate sint unus diaconus et unus subdiaconus continue ministrantes et unum ad minus vestimentum solempe ac tunica et dalmatica competentes \(^17\).

Adhuc \(^18\) volentes occurrere futuris periculis que ante sepius audivimus evenisse precipimus quod Rectores ecclesiarum qui capellas habent sibi immediate subjectas omniaque emolumenta vel aliqua recipiunt ab eisdem, si capelle eadem per duo miliaria vel ultra a suis distant \(^19\) ecclesiis, apud ipsas Capellas \(^20\) cimiteria si facta non fuerint faciant preparari, ut ea \(^21\) ad sepeliendum parochianorum ipsarum capellarum corpora \(^22\) cum per loca illa nos transire con-abers ex matricum \(^23\) ecclesiariam et eorum quorum interest

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\(^1\) Diem \(W\).  
\(^2\) annum \(W\).  
\(^3\) in \(W\).  
\(^4\) volumus \(W\).  
\(^5\) fossato \(W\).  
\(^6\) commune \(W\).  
\(^7\) ne \(om. W\).  
\(^8\) sanctorum \(W\).  
\(^9\) non \(ins. W\).  
\(^10\) qui presunt \(ins. W\).  
\(^11\) neque \(W\).  
\(^12\) pensiones \(W\).  
\(^13\) certas \(om. W\).  
\(^14\) competens \(W\).  
\(^15\) Ad hec \(W\).  
\(^16\) marcarum \(summas\) \(W\).  
\(^17\) e ecclesiis \(W\).  
\(^18\) ut ea \(om. W\).  
\(^19\) distant \(W\).  
\(^20\) ecclesiis \(W\).  
\(^21\) tamen \(ins. W\).  
\(^22\) ut \(ins. W\).
prejudicio, quorum indempnitatì faciemus tunc prospici et circa ejus prospectionis modum Rectores ipsos interim studere volumus cum effectu, benedicere valeamus.

Inhibemus insuper ne sub quocunque colore aliquis ecclesias nostre Diocesis aut terras ad eas spectantes tradat vel recipiat ad firmam, absque nostra licentia speciali. Is autem cui ex causa graciam fecerimus in hac parte, in aliena ecclesia tanquam stipendiarius nullatenus audeat ministrare.

Sub pena insuper anathematis inhibemus ne in fraudem visitacionis nostre vel Archidiaconorum, cum de adventu nostro audierint, Rector, Vicarius vel Sacerdos quicunque vestimenta aut ornamenta ab ecclesia nomine commodati recipere, vel sua aliis commodare presumant, ut sic qui ea recceperint in elusionem visitantium, sicut alias factum comperimus, ea mendaciter asserant sua esse.

DE VITA ET HONESTATE CLERICORUM.—Quoniam clericorum vita exemplum debet esse et informacio laicorum precipimus quod ipsi clerci maturos et honestos se exhibeant in habitu et in gestu, et ne pannis sericis viridibus utantur aut rubeis, nec portent faleram deauratam. Tonsuram capillorum et coronam habeant competentes. Presbiteri vero tam supertunicis quam capis clausis utantur, nec ipsi nec clerci quilibet tabernas exercant aut ad talos ludant vel publicis presumant spectaculis interesse.

Precipimus etiam quod clericis abjecta omni libidine per quam ecclesiastica nimum denigratur continenter vivant, nec in domibus suis vel aliis locis suas teneant concubinas; ipsos autem ad hoc per suspensionem officii et subtractionem fructuum beneficiorum suorum, ac demum per privacionem beneficiorum ipsorum si pertinentes fuerint, decrevimus compellendos.

Puplicas autem ipsorum concubinas ab ingressu ecclesie quam infamant decrevimus esse suspensas. Que si ter monite se non correxerint excommunicentur et excommunicate puplice nuncientur.
Inhibemus etiam sub pena anathematis ne quis eas scierent hospitari vel alias receptare presumat. Et hujusmodi vicium plenius detersum, quantumcunque velimum liberam esse ultimas decedentium voluntates, testamenta clericorum omnium quo ad ea quae focariis suis relicta fuerint per legata carere decernimus robore firmitatis. Legata vero hujusmodi si que fuerint per Officiales nostros in usum pauperum volumus erogari. Precipimus insuper ne clerici quicunque beneficiati vel in sacris constituti ordinibus domos aut possessiones ad opus concubinarum vel filiorum suorum construant sive emant, sed nec ad hujusmodi aliquam pecuniam numerare presumant. Convicti autem super hoc usque ad quantitatem expensam in talibus commodentur.

Item cum non solum a malo sed ab omni specie mali sit secundum apostolum cavendum, inhibemus ne clerici monasteria sanctimonialium nimis frequentent vel familiare colloquium cum eisdem habeant, aut aliquas mulieres in suis tenent domibus, de quibus possit merito sinistra suspicio suboriri.

Insuper inhibemus ne clerici aut Religiosi quilibet seculares negociaciones commercii maxime causa exercere presumant, et ne pecuniam vel quicquam aliud sub consideracione cursus temporis mutuent aut commodent annus minus habent quinque marcis. Et quoniam ipsi sacerdotibus per hoc prospici credimus vel in parte, precipimus quod abjecta omnis turpis luci specie sacerdotes ipsi in una missa diversa dicere officia aut plures missas exceptis diebus Nativitatis et Pasche et quando de parochia propria et in propria ecclesia corpus presens habuerint, et hoc in ecclesiis in quibus propter sui tenuitatem unus tantum fuerit capellanus, nullatenus celebrare vel in duabus ecclesiis ministrare presumant. Ipsi insuper parochiales presbiteri annalia aut tricennalia non recipiant per quos possit parochialis ecclesia debitis obsequiis defraudari. Ad hec ne probabiliter turbantur officia personarum inhibemus ne diaconi confessiones audiant, aut alia sacramenta dispensent que solis sacer-
dotibus sunt premissa\(^1\) exceptis necessitatis casibus in quibus etiam\(^2\) hoc facere est permissum\(^3\).

Et ne clerici ad secularia\(^4\) redeant que spreverunt, inhibemus ne clerici beneficiati vel in sacris constituti ordiniibus sint Vicecomites, Justiciarii vel aliquam hujusmodi administracionem seu [Fo. 57a.] ballivam recipient \(\mid\) temporalem per que ad reddenda raciocinia\(^5\) teneantur, laicis maxime et talibus qui per potenciam secularem de facto ad bona clericorum possint extendere manus suas, sed nec\(^6\) causam sanguinis tractare nec in ea litteras scribere vel dictare seu hujusmodi audeant interesse. Si qui autem ballivas hujusmodi ad presens habeant, ipsas sicut gravem penam effugere voluerint dimittere precipimus infra mensem.\(^7\)

Sacerdotibus autem parochialibus in libera terra ecclesie honesta provideantur domicilia ne pro\(^8\) eorum defectu eos cum laicis non sine scandalo et pericullo oporteat commorari.

Volumus insuper et presenti sinodo sacra statuimus quod Rectores, Vicarii et omnes alii beneficiati nostre dioecesis qui ex suscepta cura regimini in suis beneficiis residere tenentur citra Natalem domini\(^9\) ad sua accedant beneficia facturi in eis deinceps continuam residenciam personalem salvis nichilominus specialibus citacionibus\(^10\) prius factis. Alioquin contra eos secundum sanctiones canonicas que beneficia hujusmodi residere nolentium vacantia con- notat\(^11\) procedemus. Exceptis tamen personis aliquidus cum quibus forte in hac parte per sedem apostolicam aut nos ex causa fuerit dispensatum. Et hiis etiam qui canonice in nostra vel aliena dioecesi plura optinent beneficia circa quorum residenciam sic duximus statuendum quod beneficiorium suorum numero et quantitate red-

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1 'permissa'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\). 2 'laici'\(^1\) \(\text{ins. W.}\). 3 'permissum facere hujusmodi'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\). 4 'negocia'\(^1\) \(\text{ins. W.}\). 5 'reddendum rationationes'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\). 6 'etiam'\(^1\) \(\text{ins. W.}\). 7 The two following paragraphs are found in Woodloke's text, not in Pontissara's:—

'Item sub poena excommunicationis firmiter inhibemus, ne clericus clericum super re spirituali, aut quacunque actione personali, sibi vel de suis alieui [Wilkis, \(\text{\}\) competentem in causam trahere audeat coram judice seculari: sed nec \(\text{\} p. 297\).] quia quies parochianus noster, clericus aut laicus, quemcunque clericum sive laicum nostrae dioecesis, contra quem nihil justae questionis habet, coram judice extraordinario, extra episcopatum nostrum, malicose, ut eum scilicet fatiget laboribus et expensis, aut pecuniam ab eo pro redimenda vexatione sua accipiat, convenire praesumat.'

'Habemus insuper clericis universis, ne de bonis ecclesiasticis in fundo acdicient laicali, nec extra sanctuarium ecclesiae decimas suas reponant: qui si forte fundum non habeant de bonis ecclesiae, ad opus hujusmodi fundum emi praecipimus infra annum.'

9 'ex'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\). 10 'conditionibus'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\). 11 'judicant'\(^1\) \(\text{W.}\).
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

[Page 229]

Episcopi parochianorum ecclesie hujusmodi Natalis Provideant judicaverimus, in exquisitive expendantur ecclesiam signaculo decimarum munitos integré addiscant teros forte assignetur quod presbiteri si deservire, Vicariis nostre eos Monasterio parochiarum aut suos debitae ditiuum compensatis secundum majus et minus nunc in uno nunc in altero residere procurent. Illis autem qui in hac parte dispensationibus hujusmodi estimant se munitos, nec eas hactenus in forma debita exhiberunt coram nobis ita quod eos sufficierenter in hac parte munitos1 judicaverimus, ad ostendendum eas nobis citra Natale2 domini terminum peremptorium assignamus, alloqui contra eos extunc juxta tenorem concilii super hoc editi procedemus.

Sanctione insuper precipimus sinodali quod de fructibus non residentium, quod tam de Religiosis ecclesias parochiales in usus suos habentibus quam de secularibus intelligi volumus, per nostram aut officialis nostri ordinacionem aliqua porcio3 in usus egentium parochiarum4 hujusmodi expendatur5 non minus utique quam decimarum decima. Illis tamen Religiosis exceptis qui ecclesias parochiales infra septa sui Monasterii vel contiguas eidem in Monasterio suo 6 habent.

Inhibemus etiam ne quis sacerdos, exceptis Rectoribus aut Vicariis ecclesiarium qui propriis tenentur ecclesiis personaliter deservire, primo ordinacionis seu anno curam parochiale admittat.

Item in ecclesiis que scolis civitatis7 Wyntoniensis vel castrorum nostre diocesis sunt vicine, aqua benedicta portanda solis scolaribus assignetur8. Provident insuper Rectores, Vicarii et parochiales presbiteri quod fueri parochiarum suarum sciunt oracionem dominicam, simbolum et salutationem beate Virginis et recte crucis signaculo se signare. A laicis etiam jam adultis cum ad confessionem venerate an sciant hujusmodi exquisitius9 inquiratur, ut, si forte eam non noverint prout in plerisque accidit, per ipsos presbyteros super hoc informetur. Inducantur insuper parentes pueros quod ipsos pueros preterquam psalterium legere sciverint10 tantum addiscant ne postquam forte majora didicerint ad hoc descendum redire cogantur, vel tanquam hujusmodi insci ad divinum obsequium sint suo11 perpetuo minus apti.

Statuimus insuper quod Rector ecclesie post diem cene moriens12 integre percipiet fructus autunnales [?et] omnia onera ipsam ecclesiam contingentia sustineat usque in subsequenis festum cene. Si autem talis fuerit ecclesia13 cujus tota, major vel media pars

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1 Apparently through a homoioelepton W, has omitted the clause 'nec eas . . . munitos'; reads the next word 'inducaviimus', and inserts 'et' before 'ad'.
2 'Natalis' W. 3 'alique portiones' W. 4 'parochiarum' W.
5 'expendantur' W. 6 'in, suum' om. W.
7 For 'scolis civitatis' W, reads 'scilicet'.
8 W. reads 'aque portande beneficia solis scolaribus assignetur',
9 'exquisitive' W. 10 'sciant' W. 11 'pro' W.
12 'quod' ins. W. 13 'ecclesie' W.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara  [A.D. 1295]

obvencionum consistat in oblacionibus que statim post institutionem suam debentur\(^1\) integre successori, idem successor omnia hujusmodi onera vel partem ipsorum pro rata sustineat perceptorum.

Rectoribus autem decedentibus ante festum predictum de sumptibus quos apposuerint\(^2\) circa ecclesie terras excolendas per successores ipsorum eorum executoribus integre volumus. Unde capellanis usque ad\(^3\) finem anni ipsorum tenant successores nisi causa fuerit legitima quare iact prace non tenentur. |

\[\text{[F. 57b.]}\]

DE DECIMIS ET OBLACIONIBUS.—Ne in soluzione decimarum quas dominus sibi in signum universalis dominii\(^4\) aliqua fiat defalcacio que de omnibus plenarie reddi debent\(^5\) precipimus quod de omnibus\(^6\) artificiis negociacionibus\(^7\) melle molendinis ad ventum aquaticis fullinaticis\(^8\) et de omnibus alius que renovantur per annum decime persolvantur;\(^9\) specialiter autem\(^10\) decima feni sive semel sive bis prata falcentur integraliter persolvatur.\(^11\)

Precipimus insuper quod antequam bladum\(^12\) tempore messium decimentur, nulla garba pro servicio metentium vel alio quovis modo in fraudem decime unquam liberetur.

Statuimus insuper quod de pannagio nisi Rector aut Vicarius porcos suos quietos habeant a pannagio racione ecclesie et non feodi, et de herbagio vendito nisi forte parochianis ipsum ecclesie venditum fuerit, de quibus parochialis ecclesie habere possit decimas de exitibus animalium ibidem pascentium decime\(^13\) cum integritate reddantur.

Ceterum consuetudinem quandam que apud quosdam\(^14\) laicos nostre diocesis inolevit que dicenda est\(^15\) corruptela verius detestantes quoniam\(^16\) scilicet laici hujusmodi decimas suas integre solvere contradicunt, nisi eis prius a Rectoribus convivia preparantur\(^17\), precipimus quod cessante omni convivio et\(^18\) munere detentores decimarum hujusmodi ad solucionem earum plenariam\(^19\) per censuram ecclesiasticam compellantur.

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\(^1\) 'debitur' \(W.\)
\(^2\) 'exposuerint' \(W.\)
\(^3\) 'autem' \(om.\) \(W.\)
\(^4\) 'in' \(W.\)
\(^5\) 'reservavit, ne' \(ins.\) \(W.\)
\(^6\) 'debeant' \(W.\)
\(^7\) 'omnimodis' \(W.\)
\(^8\) 'negociatoribus' \(W.\)
\(^9\) 'fullonicis' \(W.\)
\(^10\) 'Before specialiter' \(W.\) \(ins.\) 'Precipimus etiam' .
\(^11\) 'W. om.' 'autem', \(ins.\) 'quod' .
\(^12\) This and the following clause transposed in \(W.\)
\(^13\) 'blade decimentur' \(W.\)
\(^14\) 'decime' \(om.\) \(W.\)
\(^15\) 'quosdam' \(om.\) \(W.\)
\(^16\) 'est' \(om.\) \(W.\)
\(^17\) 'quod' \(W.\)
\(^18\) 'preparantur' \(W.\)
\(^19\) 'ac' \(W.\)
\(^20\) 'plenarie' \(W.\)
Ad hec quoniam per appulliones pecorum ad diversa pasqua super decimis eorum inter ecclesiaram Rectores contensiones ali-quociens orientur, Nos sedata omni discordia pacem ponere cupientes statuumus quod ecclesiis in quorum parochiis oves a tensionis sue tempore usque ad Pascha continue pascuntur et cubant, etiam si postmodum amoveantur ab eis et alibi tondereant, decima lane integre casei vero agnorum et lactis ejusdem temporis persol-vatur. Et ut hec sine fraude qualibet observentur, precipimus quod antequam oves a pascuis transferantur, vel etiam distrahantur, de solvenda decima Rectoribus hujusmodi plenarie caveatur. Si vero infra dictum tempus in diversis pascentur prediis, quilibet parochia pro rata temporis decimam percipiat eorum eorum ratione in qua non computatus. Cum vero non debeat quis propriam auctoritatem invadere quod per judicem habet exposci, auctoritate dicti patris et presentis sinodi sacrosancte excommunicamus omnes illos cum eorum fautori-bus qui decimas vicinorum suorum seu proprias etiam in quorum possessione hactenus non steterunt, manus armata invadere non formidant, salva nichilominus pena legali contra invasores hujus-modi promulgata. Omnes illos qui contra jura et libertatem ecclesie in beneficiis ecclesiasticis per secularem potenciam se intruclunt vel intrudi procurant similis sentencia percellentes. Excommunicamus omnes illos qui sequestra nostra facta in bonis aut proventibus ecclesiasticis ausu temerario violabunt.

Statuimus etiam quod a singulis parochianis annum octavum decimum excedentibus dum tamen habeant mobilia aut extra domos paternas pro certis stipendiis commoreantur in quatuor festivi-tatibus Natalis scilicet, Pasche festivitas et dedicatio ecclesie oblaciones consuetas et debite persolvantur.

Rectoribus etiam et Vicaris indultum esse volumus detentores decimarum, oblationum et aliorum jurium ecclesiaram suarum in quorum possessione notorium est ipsos Rectores et Vicarios hactenus extitisse trina monicione canonica premissa excommunicare vel suspendere per seipsos, in aliis autem casibus hujusmodi nullatenus audeant attemptare.

Cereum insuper paschalem post festum Sancte Trinitatis a candelabro jam amotum in ecclesia relinqui volumus ad ardendum ad...
id particulares cereos fieri de eodem. Ita tamen quod occasione consueta ecclesie luminaria non decrescant.

De testamentis.—Ut rite procedant ultime decidentium voluntates precipimus quod executores statim post mortem defuncti de omnibus bonis ipsius mobilibus et plenarium faciant inventarium ipsiusque copiam priusquam de bonis ipsis aliquid administrant nobis aut Officiali nostro faciant, ut in reddenda nobis vel eidem Officiali racione de bonis predictis ad quam singuli se noverint obligatos securius procedatur. Qui si in hoc aut in aliis negligentis apparuerint vel suspecti, reddito de receptis et expensis suis compoto, amoveantur et aliis per nos aut Officiali ipsum si expediens visum fuerit subrogentur. [Fo. 58a.]

Nolumus autem quod executores aliqui de bonis functorum hujusmodi nisi quod ad faciendum inventarium se aliquatenus intrumittant donec defunctorum testamenta coram nobis aut Officiali nostro seu aliis ad hoc per nos deputatis probata fuerint evidenter, et sufficienter caveant de reddenda racione cum fuerint requisiti.

Sub pena etiam excommunicacionis interdici mus ne executores testamentorum hujusmodi per se vel per alios de bonis defunctorum aliquid nisi in fidedignorum presencia et sub precio racionabili sibi ipsis emere vel sibi invicem donare vel quo vis titulo usurpare preter id quod eis in testamento fuerit relictum suspensum.

Nulli etiam aliquod liberetur legatum nisi sufficienti caucione prestita de restituendo quantum oportuerit si forte apparuerit falsidic locum esse.

Inhibemus etiam ne viri Religiosi cujuscunque professionis fuerint onus execucionis hujusmodi in episcopatu nostro suscipiant absque nostra licencia speciali.

Ad falsariorum insuper maliam confutandam, omnes illos qui post mortem aliquos testamentum aliquod suo nomine fabricare vel signare vel preter testantis voluntatem aliquid in testamento ipso addere, detrahere vel fraudem aliquam circa hoc committere, presentis sancte sinodi approbacione excommunicamus et excommunicatos puplice nunciamus, eosque qui super hoc convinci contigerit tanquam falsarios ab omni actu legitimo decernimus repellendos.

Sub pena etiam anathematis inhibemus ne quis solute vel con-jugate proprie vel alterius vel cujuscunque alterius persone cujus-cunque condicionis extiterit impediat vel turbet\(^1\) contra Regni consuetudinem testamentum.

De primo autem legato quod alio nomine Mortuarium appella-tur, ut tollaturs contencio\(^2\) et solucionis ipsius uniformis sit modus in nostra diocesi apud omnes, sic duximus faciendum quod si vir ma-sculus testatus vel intestatus seu vidua in fata decedat pro decimis suis indiscretet\(^3\) vel ignoranter detentis seu minus plene solutis secundum melius averium quod in particione\(^4\) bonorum in porzione defuncti computari volumus matrici ecclesie seu capelle secundum loci consuetudinem assignetur, nisi forte mortiens ita pauper fuerit quod soluto averio hujusmodi\(^5\) apud heredem vel liberos nichil sit equivalentes remansurum. Quod si forte contigerit volumus quod cum de paupertate\(^6\) hujusmodi canonice doctum fuerit nil de bonis mortui exigatur nisi quod ecclesia specialiter duxerit reliquendum. Si autem aliquid nomine secundi melioris averii et quid ecclesia reliqui debet cum mulier conjugata, Civis, Burgensis, Mercator aut quvis alii terras non tenentes decedunt, consuetudini\(^7\) locorum duximus relinquendum. Omnes tamen hujusmodi diligenter moneri volumus et induci quod de bonis partem defuncti hujusmodi contingentibus aliquid racionabile nomine\(^8\) predicte ecclesie relinquatur. Et quia plerique\(^9\) inter bona defuncti secundum melius invenitur in prejudicium ecclesie falsa asserunt suum esse, ipsos si super hoc constiterit excommunicari precipimus. Decernentes nichilominus in favorem ecclesie eos\(^10\) audiendos non esse, nisi prius de titulo docuerint suo evidentem.

Quoniam mortientium vota hiis temporibus vix debitum sortiun-tur effectum, cum propter executorum negligentiam tum propter ficticios creditores qui a defuncto indebitum ab executoribus malicioso deposcunt, tum etiam propter debitores qui dum impossibilitatem probandis supponunt\(^11\) contradicunt solvere quod tenebitur; nos remedium quale possimus adhibere curantes, auctoritate Dei et sancte sinodi excommunicamus omnes illos qui ab executoribus defunctorum aliquid in judicio, si usque ad diffinitivam sentenciam perseverent\(^12\), malicioso deposcunt, illosque\(^13\) qui scientes se obligatos

\(^1\) perturbet \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^2\) questio \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^3\) indistincte \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^4\) in particione \(^7\) om. \(W.\)
\(^5\) hujusmodi \(^7\) om. \(W.\)
\(^6\) consuetudine \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^7\) super hoc \(^7\) ins. \(W.\)
\(^8\) perseverant \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^9\) in particione \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^10\) For \(^4\) de paupertate \(^7\) \(W.\) reads 'pauper '.
\(^11\) impossibilitates probationis supponuntur \(^7\) \(W.\)
\(^12\) item omnes illos \(^7\) \(W.\).
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

defuncto ab executoribus suis se sustinent conveniri ut saltem deficient probacione debita per sentenciam absolvantur.

DE ARCHIDIACONIS OFFICIALIBUS DECANIS ET APPARITORIBUS EORUNDEM.—Cum maiores cause de sui natura judices majores requirant, Inhibemus | ne Archidiaconi, Officiale aut Decani eorundem causas matrimoniales seu civiles que ad deposicionem seu beneficii privacionem tendunt sive agatur criminaliter seu civiliter in eisdem, aut quasvis alias ad cognicionem nostram spectantes tractare presumant.

Et ne de ecclesiis ad nostram collacionem spectantibus et exemptis procuraciones exigere vel recipere vel ipsas visitare aliquatenus intromittant.

Et ne insuper procuraciones antiquas augere vel auctas recipere nec novas procuraciones pauperibus ecclesiis imponere, a quibus propter sui tenuitatem nulle solute fuerunt predecessorum nostrorum temporibus, aut impositas extorquere audeant absque nostra licencia speciali.

Ipsi etiam archidiaconi plures ecclesias non visitent uno die, nec ipsi nec sui a visitatis hujusmodi munera recipere sub quocunque colore audeant attemptare.

Precipimus etiam quod archidiaconi ab ecclesiis quas personae non visitant procuraciones exigere aut recipere aut cum visitant evectionum numerum in concilio Lateranensi statutum excedere non presumant; set juxta tenorem novae constitucionis in familia et in omnibus alii se habeant moderate.

Rectoribus insuper et Vicariis ecclesiariis nostre donacionis in quibus partes archidiaconi nul non sunt, ut est dictum, firmiter inhibemus ne ipsi, eorum capellani aut parochiani archidiaconorum sequantur capitula aut respondant coram eis contra antiquam Wyntoniensis ecclesie libertatem.

Correctionem autem minorum criminum et cognicionem in causis minoribus eisdem Rectoribus aut Vicariis in suis parochiis secundum antiquam consuetudinem permittentes, ne de causis matrimonialibus aut alii majoribus aut correctione majorum criminum se intromittant, aut etiam minora hujusmodi per simplices et imperitos capellanos seu firmarios faciant districtius inhibemus.

1 'testamentarias, aut criminales' ins. W.
2 'aut' W.
3 'sc' ins. W.
4 'antiquas' om. W.
5 'aut' W.
6 'vel' W.
7 'fuerint' W.
8 'audeant' om. W.
9 'vel' W.
10 'archidiaconorum' W.
11 'Correctiones' W.
12 ' seu' W.
13 'minorum' W.
14 'per simplices capellanos, et imperitos se firmarios faciant' W.
Sacerdotes autem ignotos et aliene ordinacionis, quos per nos vel Officiale nostro examinari volumus, absque mandato nostro speciali ad celebrandum a quocunque precipimus non admitti.

Ipsi insuper Archidiaconis, Officialibus et aliis jurisdictionem ordinariam habentibus sub pena canonica precipimus et mandamus quod in ponendis mulcis aut misericordiis suis subditis se ita exhibeant moderatos quod rapax non judicetur recipiens et dans nimium non graventur, aut super hoc decetero in auribus nostris clamor perstrepat vel querela.

Eisdem nichilominus sub pena canonice districtionis inhibemus ne per excogitatatas in fraudem statutorum aut preceptorum nostrorum malicias aliquam a subditis nostris clericis aut laicis pecuniam audeant extorquere.

Firmiter insuper inhibemus ne quis Archidiaconus, Officialis, Decanus aut apparitor quemquam ad capitolum faciat evocari nisi prius apud bonos et graves fuerit diffamatus.

Indicendae vero purgacione diffamatis hujusmodi quinquennium pro levi crimen pro majori autem et horribili denarium vel duodenarium numerum non excedant.

Quieti insuper subditorum prospeciere sumnopere cupientes capitula Archidiaconorum generalia in meditullio cujuslibet decanatus et non nisi de quarta in quartam ebdomadam precipimus celebrari. Quibus Rectores, Vicarii, presbiteri parochiales, privati vero non omnes interesse cogantur sed viciniores et aliis qui propria vel parochianorum suorum negocia ibidem habuerint prosequenda. Et tunc eos quam citius fieri poterit precipimus expediri, ne in animarum periculum extra suas parochias moras trahant.

Nec ab uno decanatu in alium vel ad loca remota vexacionis causa aliqui pertrahantur.

Capellanos vero parochialium ecclesiarum circa parochianorum suorum funeranda corpora vel aliis negociis legitimis occupatos, dum tamen per clericos aut alios nuncios suos racionabileriter excusentur, si ad aliqua capitula non veniant censeri propter hoc nolumus contumaces.

Nullus autem Archidiaconorum clericus preter Officiale in aliquem ipsius Archidiaconi subditum excommunicationis vel suspensio sentencias audeat promulgare vel ca que jurisdictionis

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1 "seu" W.<br>2 "gravetur" W.<br>3 "In indicenda" W.<br>4 "quinquenarii", "denarii", "duodenarii" W.<br>5 "privatis" W.<br>6 "legitime" W.<br>7 "venient" W.
sunt aliquatenu exercere, nisi hoc sibi per Archidiaconum aut Officialeum suum ex causa legitima litteratorie sit commissum.

Et quoniam Decanorum ruralitum et apparitorum assercionibus circa citaciones et alia tam nos quam Officialeum nostrum [Fo. 59a.] fidem sepius adhibere oportet, statuimus quod decetero
tam decani quam apparitores hujusmodi 1 per nos aut Officialeum nostrum, Archidiaconos vel Officiales 2 eorum commune
ter eligantur et amoveantur similiter communiter per eosdem. Sit autem in quolibet decanatu unicus dumtaxat apparitor sine
equo exceptis diffusioribus decanatibus in quibus permissimus apparitores
eorum equites esse cum non possent 3 pedites cum celeritate debita
omnia que eis nos, 4 Officialis noster aut Archidiaconi 5 et Officialeum
eorum injuxerimus expedire.

Nee capellanis parochialibus citaciones extra suas hujusmodi
committant parochias ne animarum cura interim discrimini relin-
quatur.

Item 6 cum bonum pacis impedire gravissimum sit peccatum
statuimus quod dum talis sit causa que composizione rite terminari
valeat litigantes quandocunque voluerint a lite possint recedere sine
pena nec ab eis propter hoc amerciamentum exigatur, nisi de nimia
injusticia et malicia partis alterutrius 7 constiterit evidenter.

Ad hunc cum appellacionis remedium ad innocencie presidium
sit inventum, precipimus quod archidiaconi, eorum officiales et decani
appellacionibus ad nostram audienciam interpositis deferant reve-
renter, nullam ipsis appellantibus vel suis propter hoc molestiam
inferentes nec minas aliquas ingerentes, quo magis a prosecutione
opposicionis 8 sue desistant. Set cum nos aut Officialis noster adiri
de facili valeamus 9 terminus competens appellantibus hujusmodi
prefigatur infra quem ad prosequendum appellacionem suam valeant
comparer.

Cum suum unusquisque 10 onus portare debeat inhibemus ne
archidiaconi, eorum officiales aut decani ecclesias propter Rectorum
aut Vicariorum delicta a divinis suspendant obsequiis sed delin-
quentes hujusmodi per suspensionis aut excommunicationis sen-
tencias in personas aut per sequestracionis et districtions bonorum
ipsorum 11 prout necesse fuerit cohercet et compescant.

De bonis autem ab intestato decedentium que ad episcopalem

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1 1 eorum W.  2 2 Archidiaconum vel Officialeum W.
3 sunt W.  4 vel ins. W.  5 5 Archidiaconus W.
4 Et W.  7 7 partes alterutrius om. W.  8 8 appellacionis W.
6 6 Et W.  9 9 aut Officialis nostrum adire de facili valeant W.
7 quisque W.  10 10 quisques W.  11 11 compulsionem ins. W.
disposicionem secundum ecclesie Anglicane consuetudinem per-tinere noscuntur, nolumus quod 1 se aliquis absque nostra speciali licencia aliquatenus se 2 intromittat.

Et quoniam multi inscii et illiterati in animarum suarum peri-culum pastoris usurpant officium, tam officiali nostro quam archi-diaconis et eorum officialibus injungimus sub aspersione sanguinis Jesu Christi quod per ipsos frequenter et sollicite inquiratur an aliqui 3 Rectores aut 4 Vicarii magnum in literatura patiuntur 5 defectum; et de sacerdotalibus [sacerdotibus] insuper parochialibus frequens 6 sumatur experiencia utrum inter alia sciant decalogum et decem precepta legis moisaitice 7, v.ii: insuper sacramenta et vii. criminalia et fidei saltem simplicem habeant intellectum; et an ista omnia laicis exponere noverint in vulgari (sic) et populum sibi commissum super hiis informare.

Statuimus insuper quod si aliquis laicus de enormi convictus fuerit 8 crimine propter quod ei de jure pena puppila indici debat aut solemnis penitencia, ipsa in aliena nullatenu commutetur 9, nisi forte propter majorem penitencie fructum vel considerata delin-quentis persona is qui 10 jurisdictioni preest 11 aliter viderit dispensandum.

Clericos quoque de similibus convictos criminibus vel confessos suspendi volumus et ipsam suspensionem absque nostra consciencia minime relaxari, et tam clericos quam laicos hujusmodi ad nostros penitenciariorum mitti precipimus 12 pro recipienda condigna penitencia de commisis, et cum ipsorum penitenciariorum litteris penitenciam eis inunctam continentibus ad suum reverti presbiterum ut eis de peracta penitencia possit 13 oportunis temporibus testimonium perhibere.

Archidiaconos autem, eorum officiales et decanos qui clericos sic suspendos aut super incontinencia iterato convictos accepta pecunia 14 suum permittant exequi officium 15 ab executione sui officii 16 suspendi volumus ipso facto.

Archidiaconi etiam et eorum officiales seu decani qui cupiditatis intitu occasione questus redemptiones corporales penitentie juste debite in alias commutaverint aut ipsas corporales ubi non debitentur
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

injunxerint ut ipsarum metu pecuniam citius valeant extorquare, de proprio super hoc convicti duplum restituant et alii nichilominus subjaceant gravi pene. |

Inhibemus insuper ne occasione consuetudinis per quam ab aliquibus retro tempore insignes archidiaconi a singulis ecclesiis sui archidiaconatus xij. denarios annuos extorserunt quam ad celandam\(^1\) simonie quam ut videtur continet pravitatem alii donum alii lardarium\(^2\) alii vero porcum archidiaconi ficto nomine jam\(^3\) appellant aliquam pecuniam extorquere, vel Rectores aut Vicarii exactum solvere audeant quoquomodo, donee ipsi archidiaconi de jure persecutionis hujusmodi coram nobis docuerit\(^4\) evidenter et ipsi Rectores et Vicarii a nobis super hoc aliud habuerint in mandatis.

DE VENERACIONE SANCTORUM ET EORUM FESTIVITATIBUS CELEBRANDIS IN ANNO\(^5\).—Prout in generali concilio invenitur prohibitum nos etiam districtius inhibemus ne quis Reliquias de novo inventas pullice venerari presumat donec auctoritate summi Pontificis fuerint approbate.

Set nec lapides, ligna, arbores sive fontes propter somnum aliquod venerentur ut sancta, quoniam ex hujusmodi animabus fidelium multa pericula credimus evenisse.

Firmiter insuper inhibemus ne quis predicatorem questuarium ad colligendum fidelium elemosinas sine litteris\(^6\) admittat; sed nec tune ipsum predicare permittant\(^7\) absque nostra licencia speciali nec alique exponantur indulgencie nisi que ab autenticis pape libris\(^8\) vel littera nostra\(^9\) elici poterint\(^10\) evidenter et non secundum cedulas, quas super hoc novimus sepius fuisse confectas.

Precipimus insuper quod festa beatorum Swithuni\(^11\) Birini patronorum nostrorum nec non festivitates sanctorum Edmundi Cantuariensis et Ricardi Cycestrensis simul cum alii festis que Sancti patres predecessores nostri solempnizanda sanxerunt, ubique per nostram diocesin solempniter celebrentur.

DE SENTENCIA EXCOMMUNICACIONIS TER IN ANNO FACIENDA. R.\(^12\).—Precipimus quod excommunicacionem sentencie que in Oxo- niensi concilio\(^13\) continentur ad perversorum maliciam refrenandam ter in anno per singulas ecclesiis nostre diocesis puplicentur sub hac forma:—

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Ex auctoritate Dei Patris et beate Marie et omnium sanctorum excommunicamus omnes illos qui ecclesias et maxime Wytoniensem ecclesiam aut alias Wytoniensis diocesis maliciose suo jure pri-vare presumunt et libertates earum infringere vel turbare con-tendunt.

Omnes etiam illos excommunicacionis sentencia innodamus qui pacem et tranquillitatem domini ... Regis et regni injuriouse perturbare presumunt vel qui jura domini Regis injuste detinere contendunt.

Adicimus etiam omnes illos simili sentencia innodatos qui scierint et prudenter falsum perhibent testimonium vel procurant perhiberi, vel etiam tales testes scierent producunt vel subornant in causa matrimoniali ubi etiam agitur contra matrimonium vel etiam ubi agitur ad alicujus exheredacionem.

Advocatos quoque omnes illos excommunicamus qui in causis matrimonialiibus maliciosas excepciones opponunt vel opposi procurant ne matrimonia vera debitum sortiantur effectum, vel ut processus cause contra justiciam suspendatur.

Excommunicamus insuper omnes illos qui gracia luceri vel odii vel favoris vel alia quacunque de causa alicui crimen maliciose imponunt cum insamatus non sit apud bonos et graves, ut sic saltem ei purgacio indicatur vel alio modo gravetur.

Preterea omnes illos sentencia excommunicacionis innodamus qui vacante ecclesia maliciose opponunt vel opponi procurant super jure patronatus questionem, ut sic verum patronum illius ecclesic collacione saltem ea vice defraudent.

Excommunicamus itaque omnes illos qui gracia luceri vel odii aut alias contemptnunt exequi domini Regis mandatum contra excommunicatos editum claves ecclesie contemnendo.

Volumus autem quod in posterum singulis annis in loco isto quinta feria ante festum sancti Dionisii sinodus celebretur. Et ne quis Rector, Vicarius vel sacerdos circa premissa statuta sinodalia ignoranciam pretendere valeat vel causari precipimus quod transcripta citra Pascha in singulis ecclesiis nostre diocesis sub pena canonica contempotoribis seu negligentibus infringenda. Obedientibus autem et servantibus ea sit salus et vita perpetua in domino Jesu Christo Amen.

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1 'procurant' W.  
2 'qui' ins. W.  
3 'scilicet' W.  
4 'vel' om. W.  
5 'domini' om. W.  
6 'contemnentes' W.  
7 October 9.  
8 'autem' om. W.  

*In a different hand.*
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1295]

OCTOGESIMO SECUNDO.

[Fo. 60a.] Undated. No heading.

The Bishop, addressing the Abbess and Convent of Romsey, recommends to them Juliana de Spina as a person fitted by her own earnest desire, and by the approval of others, to become a member of their community, to which he enjoins them to admit her. Master John Fleming his clerk will explain the matter further by word of mouth.

J. permissione divina [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiabus . . . Abbatisse de Romeseie ordinis sancti Benedicti et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem et benedictionem. Devotionis fervorem quem Julianam de Spina ad ordinis vestri observanciam diutius novimus habuisse predecessoris vestri [?] nostri vestigis, qui eam pio prosecuisti intelleximus intendebat affectu, inhere verolentes, ejusdemque Juliane competenter ad huysmodi officii debitum litterate laudabile propositum speciali gracia prosequentes, eandem jure vestro (sic) ad habitum Religionis vestre fore decrevimus admittendam, vobis firmiter injungendo mandantes quatinus ipsam Julianam in sanctimoniale et sororem vestram absque difficultate qualibet admittatis, eandem sincera et in Domino caritate tractantes, prout dilectus et familiaris clericus noster Magister Johannes le Fleming lator presentium vobis exponet oraculo vive vocis.

[Dec. 14. A profoundly humble and earnest supplication from the Prior and Convent of St. Swithin, Winchester, that he will look with compassion upon the miserable state of their convent, and after hearing them will strive for the amelioration of the same. Thus doing he will secure present praise, honour, and glory and future blessedness.]

LITTERA DEPRECTORIA PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS TALIS LOCI, SCILICET WYNTON., EPISCOPO WYNOTONIENSIS.—Venerabili in Christo patri J. dei Graecia Wyntonensi episcopo sui humiles et devoti filii frater Adam, Prior et ejusdem loci Capitulum salutem etc. Statum ecclesie nostre miserum et circumquaque miserabilem, in debitario (sic) servitute depressum, Pater reverende, sanctitatem vestram cedimus omnino non latere: immo potius ipsam frequenziis revolvisse. E a propter pedibus clemencie vestre omnes et singuli humiliter provoluti, dictam sanctitatem vestram nobis venerandum humilius et omni affectione qua possimus imploramus quatinus ad peticionem nostram, quam dominacioni vestre transmittimus presentibus inclusam, ita favorabiliter aures pietatis vestre dignemini inclinare, ut per illius piam exaudicionem vestro interveniente patrocinio ad debitam ipsius status nostri et ecclesie nostre antedicte melioracionem possimus aspirare. Et hoc a sanctitate vestra eo fiducialiter exposcimus, quo per hoc poterit dominacio vestra laudem, honorem et gloriam digne etiam presenti consequi et [ad]

[Dec. 15. The Bishop's reply to the last. He is coming this week to Winchester, and, proposing to discuss with them personally the subject-matter of their letter, hopes that the result will tend to their mutual advantage.]


[Dec. 21. The Bishop directs the Prioress and Convent of Wyntney to admit as a nun into their House one Amietta, the bearer of this letter.]


[Dec. 18. The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing from Hereford, Dec. 10, transmits to his Suffragans, through the Bishop of London, a letter received from the King dated from Rhuddlan, Nov. 22. He desires to make an end of the troubles now for a long time prevailing on the Welsh border through Llewelyn's rebellion, and therefore directs the Archbishop to summon the Council to meet him at Northampton on the Octave of St. Hilary. The Archbishop issues his citation with distress of heart, the season being most unfavourable, in accordance with the royal will.]


¹ Another copy of this summons is given, Fo. 99a and b. There are slight verbal variations, but of no importance.
² Richard de Gravesend.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1282]

fratri domino R. Dei gracia Londoniensi Episcopo salutem etc. Litteras domini Regis die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Nicholai apud Hereford recepimus in hec verba. E. Dei gracia etc. Venerabili in Christo patri domino J. Dei gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglie Primati salutem. Quia Lewelinus filius Gariffini et complices sui inimici et rebelles nostri tociens temporibus nostris et progenitorum nostrorum Regum Anglie pacem regni turbarunt et rebellionem suam et maliciam jam resumptam continuare non desistunt animo indurato, propter quod negotium quod ad ipsorum maliciam reprimendum jam incepimus de consilio prelatorum, procerum et magnatum Regni nostri nec non [Fo. 6ob.] et totius comitatis ejusdem ad presens proponimus ad nostram et totius Regni pacem et tranquillitatem perpetuam domino concedente finaliter terminare, commodius et decentius esse perpendimus, quod nos et incolae terre nostre ad ipsorum maliciam totaliter destruendam pro communi utilitate laboribus et expensis fatigemur hac vice licet onus difficile videatur, quam hujusmodi turbacione futuris temporibus cruciari, prout tempore nostro et progenitorum nostrorum contigit manifeste, vobis mandamus, rogantes quatinus suffraganeos vestros et Abbates, Prior(es) ac alios singulis domibus Religiosis prestitos; necnon et procuratores Decanorum et Capitolorum ecclesiarum collegiatarum vestre et suffraganeorum vestrarum Dioecesium venire facias coram nobis apud Northampton in Octabis sancti Hillarii vel coram fidelibus nostris quos ad hoc duxerimus deputandos et vos eisdem diei et loco intersitis ad audiendum et faciendum ea que pro re publica vobis et eis super hiis ostendi faciemus, et ad prestandum nobis consilium et juvamen: presertim cum vestri et aliorum intersit, per quod negotium jam inceptum ad laudem et honorem Dei et magnificentia nostre fame ac totius Regni nostri et populi pacem et tranquillitatem perpetuam valeamus hac vice prout intendimus feliciter consummare. Teste meipso apud Rothelan. xxij. die Novembri. Anno regni nostri xj. Quia igitur Regje majestati tenemur quantum secundum Deum possimus obidire, quamvis viarum et temporum et aliorum gravaminum multiplex importunitas videatur huic negotio plurimum adversari, vobis hiis non obstantibus dolentes et inviti in virtute obediencie districtius precipimus et mandamus, quatinus in forma mandati Regii ad prefixos diem et locum venire curetis, Citantes nichilominus ad hoc ipsum...

1 On Fo. 99b this word is wrongly written 'ecclesia'.
2 Rhuddlan, Flintshire.
Abbates ... Prio res et alios singulis domibus Religiosis prefectos exemptos quidem in locis non exemptis, si alia loca habeant vel si non habeant per viam aliam efficacem, et eodem modo ... Decanos et Capitula non exempta pariter et exempta vestre dioecesis, ut dictis die et loco compareant ob reverenciam regie majestatis de expedientibus rei publice tractaturi. Cite tis insuper omnes suffraganeos nostre provincie ad hoc ipsum, quibus omnibus districte precipimus ut in eadem forma suos subditos in eisdem die et loco faciant convenire. Quod personis Episcoporum eo debet esse facilium, quo ut speramus firmiter circa idem tempus Electus Herfordie¹ poterit in eorum presencia favente Altissimo consecrari. Quid autem feceritis in premissis nos dictis die et loco per vestras litteras patentes harum seriem continent is curetis reddere certiores. Valete. Data apud Hereford, iiiij. Idus Decemberis. Anno domini m°, cc. Octogesimo secundo. Ordinacionis nostre quarto. Quarum auctoritate tenore presentium vos citamus secundum formam prelibatam, quod ad dictos diem et locum venire curetis, audituri et facturi quod mandatum nobis in hae parte directum requirit. Valeat vestra paternitas in Christo et Virgine gloriosa. Data apud Lodeswyck. (Loddeswych, fo. 99b) xv. Kalendas Januarii. Anno domini supradicto.

[1283, Jan. 16. The Bishop writes to the Abbess and Convent of St. Mary, Winchester, complaining that, whereas his predecessors had by a laudable custom presented their own clerks to the first benefice in the patronage of a religious house falling vacant after their establishment in their Bishopric, they had lately presented a nominee of their own to a benefice then vacant. He gives them an opportunity of rectifying this error, as they value his future favour. They are to report what course they decide to take.]

J. dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiabus ... Abbatisse et Conventui sancte Marie Winton. salutem etc. Officii nostri debitum remediis invigilat subditorum, quia nostre sollicitudinis est voluntarios labores apparent, ut quietem preparemus eisdem: propter quod et ipsi ad vicem gratitudinis obligati, jura nostra et laudabiles consuetudines haec tenus approbatas nobis illibata servare tenentur, et non ipsa ingrati tudinis vicio ausu temerario infringere quoquam modo. Sane omnes predecessores nostri Wintonienses Episcopi clericos suos ad beneficia primo vacantia tempore pontificatus sui ad quarumcunque personarum Religiosarum in suo Episcopatu existentium patronatum spectantia, de consuetudine laudabili et inviolabiliter observata obtinuerunt presentari, quadem non immerito admiratione movemur, quod vos quas in favorem et graciam inter

¹ Richard de Swinefeld, Bp. of Hereford, 1283.
ceteras nobis subjectas in caritatis visceribus concepimus speciales, jura nostra in hac parte ut intelleximus perturbare [Fo. 61a.] curatis, contra formam et consuetudinem antedictam, quendam vestre voluntatis libito nuper ad vacans beneficium presentando; hinc est quod discrecionem vestram paterna benevolencia presentibus duximus exhortandam in Domino et monendam quatinus, quod minus provide alias est omissum, prudenti cautela suppleatur; ad presens profecto jam se offert facultas ad patro- natum vestrum spectante beneficio nunc vacante. Tantum super hoc faciatis ut, indignacionis nostre repercussis aculeis, vos in concepta gratia debeamus exigentibus meritis confavere. Re- scripture nobis quid super hoc duxeritis faciendum. Data apud Weregrave. xvij. Kalendas Februarii. Anno Consecrationis nostre primo.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

[Jan. 17. The Bishop, while extending the solicitude of the Pastoral Office to all his dependents, recognizes a special obligation to those who have devoted themselves to Religion. He therefore instructs the Dean of Alresford to exact from the Rector of (?). Wield the annual pension of twelve marks due from him to the Prior and Convent of Newark, as decreed by his predecessors, John [Gervais] and William [de Ralegh], Bishops, placing him under ecclesiastical censure if remiss in payment of the same.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI DECANO DE ALDRESFORD QUOD FACIAT RECTOREM DE WALDA SOLVERE PENSIONEM PRIORI DE NOVO LOCO IN QUA EIS TENETUR.—J. dei gracia [etc.] dillecto in Christo filio ... Decano de Alreford (sic) salutem etc. Quamvis ex sollicitudinis pastoralis officio universis subditis nostris simus justice debitores, illis tamen specialiter obligamus qui seculo abdicato se divino Cultui totaliter manciparunt, ut eisdem omni tranquillitate servata materiam liitium pro viribus amputem[us]. Sane ordinatione seu decreto ac sententia sene [? bone] memorie Johannis et Willelmi1 predecessorum nostrorum Episcoporum ac confirmatione Capituli Wintoniensis plenius intellectis reperimus, Rectorem ecclesie de Walda teneri ... Priori et Conventui de Novo loco in Surreye in xij. marcarum annua pensione, ac ipsos in possessione vel quasi juri percipiendi endem haecenus exitisse, et ipsos ad dictam pensionem quam substractam fuisset sentencia habet restitutos, quod utique ex predictis et aliis notorium non immerito reputantes vobis mandamus firmiter injugentes, quatinus Rectorem ecclesie antedicti moneatis, et efficaciter indicatis (sic), ut dictis ... Priori et Conventui satisfaciat secundum formam ordinacionis prefate, alioquin vos eundem Rectorem auctoritate nostra per censuram ecclesiasticam, quociens ex parte eorundem ... Prioris et Conventus requisiti fuerint [? fueritis], compellatis. Data apud Weregrave. xvij. Kalendas Februrii. Anno domini m°. cc°. Ixxxij. Consecracionis nostrae primo.

[Jan. 21. The Bishop's letters patent, making and constituting his treasurer Paganus [de Lyskeret] his proctor for appointing a Prior in the Church of [St. Swithin] Winchester, giving him power to confer the ring of the Priory on any suitable person of the Cathedral College.]

EPISCOPUS FACIT DOMINUM PAGANUM PROCURATOREM SUUM FACIENDI PRIOREM IN ECCLESIA WYTONIENSI.—Universis etc. Noverit universitas vestra, quod nos dilectum clericum dominum Paganum Thesaurarium nostrum fecimus et constituimus procuratorem nostrum preficiendi Priorem vice nostra in ecclesia Wintoniensis, dantes eidem mandatum et potestatem specialem commendandi anulum Prioratus predicti et curam ipsius nomine nostro cum

1 John Gervais, 1262, William de Ralegh, 1244.
ad id se facultas obtulerit et crediderit expedire alicui persone ydonee de collegio ipsius ecclesie, quam ad ipsius regimen duxerit deputandam. Data apud Weregrave. xij. Kalendas Februarii. Anno domini m°. cc. octogesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre primo.

[Same date. The Bishop appoints the same as his proctor to receive the cession of the Priory of Winchester, and to restore the ring of administration to the present Prior unless he decides spontaneously on resignation. He is not to be pressed to this.]


[Feb. 14. The Bishop becomes a humble suitor to the Abbot of Hyde, with many expressions of attachment and regard, hoping that he will bestow a benefice on one of his clerks, who will be able to advance the interests of the Monastery in the ecclesiastical courts. The Bishop will take care to make such a return as will be agreeable to them in case they need his advice.]

ABBATI DE HYDA UT PRESENTET ALIQUEM CLERICUM SUUM AD BENEFICLUM ALIQUEOD AD EJUS PRESENTACIONEM SPECTANS.—
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

J. Dei gratia etc. Abbati de Hydra. Eo fiducialius vobis porrigitum preces nostras quo personam vestram sinceriori amplitum affections; et ecclesie vestre utilitatem fervencius diligentem et honorem ipsum ni fallamur, quod absit, de vestre filialis dilectionis immensa dulcedine fiduciam reportantes, quod firmiter credimus et indecetibiliter speramus vestram velle benevolenciam totis desideriis nostra precamnna ad exauditionem januam admittere, et precipue, quod ex corde petimus omni explosa fictione pro viribus felici et celeri effectui mancipare. Cum igitur prosperam promotionem clericorum nostrorum nostris obsequii insistentium, et precipue illorum quos [?] domesticae et diutinam familiaritatem majori novimus prerogativa virtutum probitatisque meritis decorari, intimis desideriis non immerito affectemur (sic), discretionem vestram totis visceribus requirimus et rogamus, quatinus aliquidem de clericis nostris, quem vobis duxerimus nominandum, talem videlicet cui scientiae et potencia vestra vestrique monasterii negotia in quacunque Curia ecclesiastica prout facti experiencia didiscimus (sic) prosperanda, merita suffragantur, ad ecclesiasticum beneficium, ad vestram spectans presentacionem si vacet ad presens, vel quam cito id se obtulerit facultas, intuitu Domini in nostri contemplacionem rogatus presentare velitis, scientes quod, si votis nostris in hac parte duxeritis annuendum, nos ad ea omnia et singula facienda que vestri monasterii honoris et emolumenti respiciunt incrementa quociens nostro consilio indigneritis affingetis fortius in futurum. Responsum vestrum super hiis et utique gratum nobis per latorem presentium una cum vestro beneplacito rescribatis. Data apud Essere. xvj. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini m[?]. (sic) octogesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre primo.

Fib. 22. The Bishop to John de Lecford, Rector of Itchen. As Judge delegated by the Apostolic See, he has received a mandate from Pope Martin IV respecting a petition made to the Holy See by Augustin Perci, vicar of Wynering. As the Bishop cannot undertake the case personally he commissions Lecford to do what is requisite.


1 Margin shaved by binder.

[Feb. 27. The Bishop writing to the King acknowledges his letter on behalf of the collation of Mag. Nicholas de Menona to the Rectory of Crondall. He desires to satisfy His Highness in this respect, and will send a messenger with pleasing news as soon as possible.]


¹ The Bishop's hesitating tone in this letter and in the postscript to the next is explained by the fact that he had arranged for the collation of his friend Peter de Guldeford to Crondall. This collation is dated five days before the present letter to the King (see above, pp. 5 and 6). The penultimate letter to the Abbot of Hyde seems to suggest that the Bishop was trying to provide otherwise for his friend, so as to avoid disappointing the King. At any rate on June 17 the Queen's physician, whose name is here clearly given as Nicholas de Menona, received collation to Crondall (above, p. 5), though the previous collation to Guldeford is mentioned in the next paragraph. On Fo. 95b below appears a private letter from the Bishop to Guldeford, then Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, undated, but clearly written when he had just been consecrated Bishop, and promising that before long he should receive a practical proof of his affection.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

A.D. 1283]

[Episcopi quorum See debitum quod auxilium ciam vestibus temere Thomam J. sanguinis predicto presentis mores etc. CANO Capellanis vetant.


ITEM BATHONIENSIS EPISCOPO SUPER EODEM.—Venerabili patri domino R. dei gracia Bathonensis et Wellensi Episcoopo J. permissione ejusdem Wintoniensis Episcopus salutem etc. Paternitatis vestre litteras pro magistro Nicholao de Mutina recepimus celsitudinis regie litteris cumulatas, ut ecclesiam de Crondale vacantem post resignacionem domini Jacobi de Yspania\(^{1}\) conferre curaremus eodem. Super quo fraternitati vestre significamus quod tam votis regis quam vestris quatenus secundum Deum poterimus annuere cupientes, proprium nuncium vobis transmittemus in brevi, per quem auribus vestris grata referemus super hiis, Deo propicio, pariter et accepta. Diu valeat reverenda paternitas vestra in domino Ihesu Christo. Data apud Taunton, iij. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini m\(^{6}\) cc. octogesimo secundo.

Scitis, pater karissime, quod et si resignacionem, que pura et libera debet esse, preces subsequi valecant, tamen precedere jura vetant.

[Mar. 18. A violent assault having been made at Carshalton on the first Saturday in Lent, by persons unknown, upon officials of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, the Bishop sends his mandate to all Rectors, Vicars, and Chaplains of the Archdeaconry to excommunicate these aggressors and their aids and abettors, solemnly on Sundays and Festivals.]

MONICIO PRO OFFICIALI ARCHIDIACONI SURREY ET DECANO DE EWEILL AC JOHANNE ET THOMA COMPARITORIBUS.—J. dei gracia [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis Rectoribus, Vicariis, Capellanis Ecclesiarum Archidioconatus Surreye universis salutem etc. Pervenit ad nos quod quidam iniquitatis filii sue salutis immo mores, quorum nomina ignorantus ad presens, die Sabbati prima presentis sancte Quadragesime apud Kasauton in Archidioconatu predicto in . . . Officiali ejusdem et Petrum de Ewell et Johannem et Thomam comparitores clericos manus injecerunt Dei timore seposito temere violentas et eosdem Petrum et Thomam usque ad effusionem sanguinis vulneraverunt, et ipsum Petrum suis indituis [?inditum] vestibus in aquam projecerunt et fere submergentes eundem, propter quod hujusmodi malefactores et qui auctoritatem consilium et auxilia ad hoc prestiterunt eisdem in excommunicationis sentenciam latam a canone inciduntur. Nos igitur cum ex officii nostri debito ea que in Dei ecclesie, et totius cleri aguntur injuriam, non

\(^{1}\) See York Reg. Romeyn (Surtees Soc.), p. 369. J. de Yspania was presented to Rothbury, dio. Durham, on Feb. 7, 1283.
possimus nec debeamus conniventibus oculis pertransire, vobis in virtute obediencie firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus hujusmodi malefactores omnesque illos qui ad hoc auctoritatem consilium et auxilium dederunt eisdem, ut superius est expressum, excommunicatos in genere inter missarum solemnia publice in ecclesiis vestris et quibus ministratis, pulsatis campanis candelis accensis, singulis diebus dominicis et festivis solemniter nuncietis. Data apud Byterne. die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Gregorii Pape. Anno Consecrationis primo.

**OCTOGESIMO TERTIO.**

[Mar. 31. The Bishop, as Commissary of the Cardinal Bishop of Tusculum who was appointed by the Pope, directs the Archdeacons of Thotenes and Cornwall to install the Proctor of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, and to induct him into the rights of the Archdeaconry, proceeding against the intrusive Precentor W. up to the sentences of excommunication and interdict, as justice requires.]

**LITTERA PRO ARCHIDIACONO EXONIE.**—J. permissione divina [etc.] Reverendi patris domini Erdonii Dei gracia Tusculani Episcopi Cardinalis executoris a summo Pontifice deputati commissariis, discretis viris ... de Thotenes et ... de Cornubia Archidiaconis in ecclesia Exonie, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Mandatum supradicti domini Cardinalis recepimus in hec verba ... Venerabili patri etc. Nos igitur supradicto mandato sicut tenemur parere volentes ad peticionem Johannis Sperling procuratoris Archidiaconi Exoniensis predicti vobis auctoritate qua fungimur firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus mandato Apostolico quo supradictus pater Episcopus Tusculanus fungitur in hac parte, ac mandato ipsius Episcopi nobis directo, ut supradictum est, diligenter inspectis, procuratorem ipsius Archidiaconi in possessionem Stalli Chori, domuum, proventuum et jurium Archidiaconatus ipsius inducere procuretis et defendatis inductum; amotis ab eis supradicto precentore et quibuscunque aliis illicitis detentoribus, nichilominus contra Magistrum W.2 precentorem predictum et contra quoscunque alios contradictores si quos inveneritis et rebelles

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1 Pontissara himself having been Archdeacon of Exeter when selected by the Pope as Bishop of Winchester, the Pope would claim the appointment of his successor, and the former holder of the Archdeaconry would fitly be the intermediary in the case of the new appointment.

2 Walterum de Lecchelade. See Mr. J. B. Baigent's note, and on the full bearings of a very difficult question Mr. Hingeston-Randolph's remarks in the Register of Bp. Quivil, pp. 344, 438-449. Unfortunately Pontissara's Registrar has omitted to insert the mandate of the Bishop of Tusculum, so that it is not clear who the new Archdeacon was. If the Cardinal himself, it would have been a flagrant evasion of the Council of Lyons. Lecchelade was barbarously murdered about this time, and the author of the crime after much investigation escaped discovery.
ad excommunicationis et interdictioni sententias, et alias prout justum fuerit procedentes. Quod si non ambo hiis exequendis potueritis commode interesse, alter vestrum premissa, in virtute obedientie qua sedi Apostolice est striictus, fideliter exsequatur. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data apud Byterne ij. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno gracie m. cc. octogesimo tertio.

[April 2. The Bishop, addressing the Abbess of St. Mary, Winchester, says that it has been an ancient custom that one of the Brethren of St. Swithun’s should be appointed to hear the confessions of the sisters; that brother John de Lecford appointed to this office by his predecessor, Bishop Nicholas, was now hindered by ill health from the due discharge of this office; that he had therefore appointed in his place brother John de Sibbesdon, guardian of the infirmary, to whom alone confessions should be made, he coming to them when asked, and the sisters no longer frequenting St. Swithun’s monastery, thus avoiding any risk of scandal.]

LITTERA FACTA TALI FRATRI SANCTI SWITHUNI WYTON. AD AUDIENDUM CONFESSIONES MON[ALIUM] BEATE MARIE WYTON.1—J. Dei gracia etc. dilecte filie . . . Abbatisse beate Marie Winton. salutem etc. Cum in ecclesia nostra sancti Swithuni Winton. usitatum fuit ab antiquo quod aliquis de fratribus conventus ejusdem Deum timens ad confessiones sororum vestrarum [Fo. 6ab.] audiendas deputetur et frater Johannes de Lecford ad easdem confessiones audiendas per bone memorie Nicholaum predecessorem nostrum quondam deputatus adversa valetudine laboret, per quod minus debito hujusmodi officium exequivaleat, ut tenetur, ipsum a dicto officio absolventes fratrem Johannem de Sibbesdon domus predicte infirmarium loco ipsius Johannis de Lecford duximus subrogandum. Quocirca vobis mandamus quatinus sororibus vestris inungatis, quod decetero prefato Johanni fratri de Sibbesdon et nulli aliis confiteantur, nec ad dictum monasterium nostrum ita frequenter accedant, ne inde scandalum, quod absit, in populo oriatur: set quociens opus fuerit eidem demandetur quod ad eas accedat, prout per litteras nostras eidem duximus inungendum. Data apud Byterne. iiiij. Nonas Aprilis. Consecracionis nostre Anno primo.

[Same date. The Bishop writes to Bro. John Sibbesdon to the same effect.]

LITTERA FACTA TALI MONACHO SUPER PREDICTA CAUSA.—J. dei gracia etc. dilecto filio fratri Johanni de Sibbesdon Infirmary nostro sancti Swithuni Winton. salutem etc. Quia frater Johannes de Lecford cui bone memorie Nicholaus predecessor

1 This heading is inaccurate, the letter being addressed to the Abbess.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]

noster curam confessionum sororum beate Marie Winton. audientarum dudum commisit, sic adversa valitudine laborat, per quod hujusmodi officium minus debito exequi valeat, ut tenetur, ipsum a dicto officio tenore presentium duximus absolvendum. Vos loco ipsius subrogantes, vobis mandamus, quatinus ad locum predictum, cum per Abbatissam vel sorores loci ejusdem requisiti fueritis, cum honesta comitiva personaliter accedentes, dictum officium prout animabus earum saluti expedire videritis, vice et auctoritate nostra exequemini diligenter, ut a Deo condignam mercedem consequi valeatis. Data ut supra.

[May 21. The Bishop directs the Abbess and Convent of Werewell to receive into their community Joan, daughter of Sir Adam le Despenser, at the instance of Lady M. de Clare, Countess of Cornwall.]


[March 13. Letters patent of the Bishop, who states that he is bound in the sum of £37 10s. to Peter Oliver, citizen of Bordeaux, and William Budeau for wine bought from the same William, who can claim the money at Southampton on the Feast of the Purification, 1282. The obligation is very tightly drawn and is binding on the Bishop’s successors.]

OBLIGACIO.—Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris J. Dei gracia Episcopus Wintoniensis salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos teneri Petro Oliver Civi Burdigalie et Willelmno Bideau nigro mercatori suo in triginta

1 Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare and of Gloucester, was the wife of Edmund, second Earl of Cornwall (1250-1300).
et septem libris et decem solidis bonorum novorum et legalium sterlingorum pro vino a dicto Willelmo empto, solvendis ei[?]dem Petro et Willelmo vel eorum certo attornato, hoc presens scriptum deferenti, in villa Suthamton ad festum Purificacionis beate Marie Anno domini m°. cc. octogesimo secundo, sub obligacione omnium bonorum nostrorum mobilium et immobilium. Et si contingat predictos Petrum et Willelmmum vel eorum attornatum damnificari vel expensas facere circa perquisitionem dicte pecunie, nos tam de damnis quam de expensis una cum principali debito sub predicta obligacione plenarie satisfaciemus, volentes quod de damnis et expensis credantur (sic) soli et simplici verbo sine alterius onere probationis. Renunciantes omni exceptioni, cavillationi, regie prohicioni et omni remedio juris per quod nos vel nostri juvari possemus et dicti P. et W. vel sui impediri. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum nostrum est appensum.

Data apud Bytene, die Jovis proximo ante festum sancti [Fo. 63a.] E[dwardi] Regis Anno supradicto. Et interesse que iidem mercatores aut unus quicunque eorum se ob defectum dicte solutionis aut ob ipsam causam facisse vel incurrisse dixerint, nudo verbo sine cause cognicione, sine judicis taxacione, et sine alla alia probacione. Et insuper expensas unius mercatoris duobus equis et uno serviente ubicunque fuerit usque ad die[m] complete solutionis et restitutionis totius debiti supradicti pro quibus omnibus et singulis sic solvendis et observandis ad plenum idem dominus Johannes Episcopus suo et ecclesie sue predicte et Episcopatus ipsius nomine obligavit predictus (sic) Vanti, Yvano et Cronello suo et dictorum suorum sociorum nomine recipientibus, ut dictum est, se ipsum et successores suos et sua et eorum obedient omnia mobilia et immobilia, ecclesiastica et mundana, presentia et futura. Et jura omnia et proventus et redditus universos suos et successorum suorum ubicunque sunt et poterunt inveniri, que omnia procuratorio nomine se pro eisdem creditoribus eorumque nomine consisit possidere usque ad integrum solucionem et satisfactionem totius debiti, et satisfactionem omnium predictorum. Hoc etiam acto expresse inter contraentes predictos, quod quilibet dictorum mercatorum in solidum possit totum dictum debitum et omnia in presenti contractu contenta petere et exigere

1 This would appear to be an abruptly introduced quotation from a specimen bond intended for use in special cases. It was executed at Orvieto in the house occupied there by the Bishop between the time of his consecration and his departure for England.

2 These may be the surnames of a firm of Italian merchants.
atque recipere cum effectu, uni tamen cuicunque eorum facta integra solucione ab eis omnibus dictus debitor et successores liberi et quieti existant de toto debito supradicto. Et in hiis omnibus et singulis supradictis et infra scriptis renunciavit dictus dominus Episcopus suo et dictorum successorum suorum et ecclesie sue predicte nomine excepcioni doli et in futurum actioni, conditioni, indebiti sine causa et ex injusta causa omni tempore feriato, omni appellacionis remedio, privilegio crucis et fori, omni privilegio et indulto Crucesignatis et Crucesignandis concessio et concedendo, omni inhybicioni cujuscunque principis quadrimestri tempore, quod condempnatis indulgetur ad solvendum constitucionis de duabus dietis edite in consilio generali, beneficio restitucionis in integrum, omnibus litteris et indulgenciis Apostolici impetra this et impetrandis et omni Juris Canonici et Civilis auxilio, contraventioni locorum et judicium (?) revocanda domum,2 omni privilegio clericali, necnon omnibus alis excepcionibus per quas idem episcopus posset contra dictos creditores imposterum se tueri et specialiter jure dicenti generalem renunciaciönem non valere. Et ad majorem evidenciam omnium predictorum dictus dominus episcopus presenti scripto publico sigillum suum mandavit apponi. Datum apud Urbem Veterem in domo quam habuit dictus dominus episcopus, presentibus vocatis et rogatis Testibus; Magistro Philippo Archidiano de Wdestabili 1 in Ecclesia Exonie Magistro David de Pontisara Magistro Willemo de Wellinge et Roberto de Maydenestane.

[1280. Jan. 21. A letter to the Warden of the Franciscans in London from the English Provincial of the Order, quoting a letter from Cardinal Matthew, Proctor of the Order in Rome. In this is explained the effect of the Bull promulgated in 1279 by Pope Nicholas III on the question whether the Franciscans could own property, the conclusion being that they only had the use of their possessions by the authority of the Pope in whom was vested the actual ownership. To carry into effect the provisions of this Apostolical Constitution special Proctors were to be appointed by the Archbishops and Bishops to assess the value of the movable goods in question.]

Littera Ministri fratrum Minorum in Anglia Custodi

1 † A misreading of Barnastabile.
2 A corrupt passage.
3 A copy of this process addressed to the Warden of the Friary at Bristol and dated St. Prisca (Jan. 18) is printed in Registrum Ricardii de Swinfield, in the Hereford series of the C. and Y. S., pp. 23-25. A letter from the Bishop to the Proctors nominated follows on p. 26.

CIVITATIS LONDON.—In Christo sibi karissimo fratri . . . Custodi Londoniensis Fratrie R. fratrum Minorum in Anglia Minister et servus salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Noveritis quod Reverendus frater Minister generalis misit michi litteram reverendi 1 domini Mathei sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalis et protectoris nostri ordinis in hec verba. Venerabilibus in Christo 2 patribus universis Archiepiscopis et Episcopis per regnum Anglie et Scotie constitutis, Matheus miseracione divina sancte Marie in Porticu diaconus Cardinalis salutem in Domino. Cum ordinis fratrum Minorum quem gloriosus Christi Confessor beatus Franciscus instituit gubernacion sit a (sic) nobis ab Apostolica sede commissa, presentium tenore committimus, damus et concedimus uniuque vestrum in solidum, ita quod non sit occupantis condicio melior, potestatem ordinandi et constituiuendi procuratorem seu procuratores in solidum, ita quod non sit melior condicio occupantis, quos et quot singuli ministri provinciales eorumdem fratrum Minorum qui sunt vel erunt pro tempore in provinciis sibi commissis per se vel per alium seu alios duxerint nominandos, et quocienscunque et quandocunque eis videbitur expedire, ad recipiendum precium seu pecuniai que de libris et aliiis mobilibus quibus tam ordo quam fratres predicti utuntur ad Romanam ecclesiæ spectantibus, usibus fratrum dicti ordinis in eisdem provinciis deputatis vel etiam deputandis precio estinato vendendis recipienda fuerint, et ad expendendum de voluntate singulorum ministrorum predictorum in provinciis sibi commissis, vel eorum quibus hoc commissum fuerit per singulos eorumdem in provinciis commiss commissis hujusmodi precium seu pecuniam in rem licitam, cujus usum fratrum habere licet 3 in aliis casibus licitis et honestis secundum constitucionem [Fo. 63b.] a sanctissimo patre domino N. divina providencia summò Pontifice super nonnullis predictorum fratum regulam contingentibus promulgatam; constitueundi quoque unum vel plures procuratores in solidum, ita quod non sit melior condicio occupantis, quos et quot eisdem singulis ministris vel aliis seu aliiis quibus hoc commiserint visum fuerit ad recipiendum hujusmodi precium seu pecuniam ab universis et singulis procuratoribus alienarum litterarum nostrarum auctoritate institutis vel instituendis et quos presentium auctoritate institui vel revocari contigerit, et ad expendenda nichilominus illa in rem licitam et aliis casibus honestis et licitis ut premittitur. Ita quod per quotcunque manus pecunia seu precium hujusmodi transierit, aut ad quoscunque pervenerit, possint in re et

1 'venerandi' H. 
2 'in Christo' om. H. 
3 'et' ins. H.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1280]

casibus predictis expendi. Nichilominus pecunia et precio memo-
ratis quousque expensa fuerint pertinentibus ad Romanam ecclesiam supradictam. Concedentes vobis et vestrum cuilibet in solidum plenariam potestatem revocandi hujusmodi procuratores, quos insti-
tuendos duxeritis, vel qui instituti fuerint per quemcunque et in locum ipsorum similiter alios subrogandi, quocienscumque singulis prefatis ministris in provinciis sibi commissis vel aliis quibus hoc commiserint videbitur expedire. Omnes insuper pro-
curatores aliarum litterarum nostrarum auctoritate per quoscunque seu a quaestu institutos vel instituendos et etiam quos auctoritate presentium contigent constituire, eo ipso intelligimus, et a nobis esse
volumus revocatos, ac nos expresse revocamus ex tunc quo vel a constituentibus ipsos, seu a vobis vel vestrum aliquo, singuli ministri per se in sibi commissi provinciis, sive per alium seu alios quibus hoc commiserint eos petierint revocari, vel hujusmodi pro-
curatoribus constitutis vel constituendis denunciaverint, ut hujus-
modi procuracionis officio non utantur. Ceterum ideo illos dum-
taxat procuratores constituit et illos revocari posse et revocatos intelligi volumus, quos singuli ministri in commissis sibi provinciis vel alius seu alii quibus hoc commiserint duxerint nominandos, seu revocari petierint, vel de quibus denunciaverint ut superius est expressum, quia firmiter creditur et speratur, quod per eos in hiis solici
tudo diligens adhibebitur et cautela, ut de rebus precio et pecunia supradictis, beneplacitum prefate Romane ecclesie cujus sunt impleatur et fiat. Presentibus valutiris quousque per sedem Apostolicam aut per nos super hoc aliud fuerit ordinatum. Data Rome apud sanctum Petrum. iiiij. Kalendas Maii. Anno domini
m. cc. octogesimo. Pontificatus predicti domini Nicholai pape tertii Anno tertio. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum Fratrum Minorum Anglie apposui, et sigillum domini O.1 Lincolnensis Episcopi apponi presentibus procuravi. Hac igitur fretus auctorit-
te vobis concedo et universis vestre custodie Gardianis ut adire possitis dominos venerandos Archiepiscopos et Episcopos infra vestros limites constitutos, quandocunque vobis videbitur expedire, pro instituendis procuratoribus sub forma prescripta, quot et quos duxeritis nominandos, ad recipiendum precium seu pecuniam de libris et aliis mobilibus commutandis extra ordinem vel vendendis et ad expendendum pro necessitibus fratrum vestrorum temporibus oportunitis. Nolo tamen quod fiant commutaciones et vendiciones hujusmodi sine mea licencia speciali et absque urgenti necessitate,

1 Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, 1280-1299.

[1282, Oct. 18. In accordance with the Cardinal’s letter above the Bishop appoints four procurators to value the movable goods of the Franciscans within the Diocese.]

**Episcopus facit tales procuratores fratrum Minorum in Anglia.**—J. permissione divina etc. dilectis filiis, Ricardo Selde, Stephano de la Prise, Ade le Horder, Johanni Page, Simonii le Barbur salutem etc. Caritati vestre presentibus innotescat a venerabili domino Matheo sancte Marie in Porticu diacono Cardinali nobis esse commissum per litteras ipsius expressas ut de procuratoribus provideamus qui necessitatibus et utilitatibus fraternorum deserviant et intendant. Volentes igitur mandatum et commissionem hujusmodi fideliter adimplere, efficaciter exequi ac prosequi reverenter, vos et quemlibet vestrum in solidum nobis rite nominatos facimus, constituimus et ordinamus ipsius domini Mathei et ecclesie Romane, cujus vice fungitur in hac parte, procuratores et nuncios speciales, ad pecuniam et pecuniam et precia rerum recipienda et expendenda, per vos et per quoscumque alios pro necessitatibus fratrum predictorum juxta formam litterarum et constitutionis apostolice in eisdem litteris memorate, quam fratres prenominati vobis viva voce vel littera scient plenus intimare, donec eadem auctoritate cum fratribus expedire videbitur fueritis revocati. In quorum testimonium presentes litteras nostras sigillo roborari. Data (?) Rycerbi. Anno gracie m. cc. Octogesimo secundo. die sancti Lucie (sic) Ewangeliste.

[1279, March 25. Pope Nicholas III, in reply to the supplications of Abp. Peckham of Canterbury, grants that no delegate of the Apostolic See nor any subdelegate appointed by him shall have power to promulgate against his person sentences of suspension, interdict, or excommunication without special mandate of the See. This indulgence to last for three years. Usual penalties for infringing this concession.]

**Privilegium concessum Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi ne possit excommunicari.**—Nicholaus Episcopus etc. venerabili fratri . . . Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi salutem etc. Personam tuam favoris Apostolici gracia prosequentes, que a nobis suppliciter postulas, quantum cum Deo possimus, favorabiler exaudimus.

WINCHESTER,—I

[1282, Aug. 25. In the recent vacancy of the See of Winchester, Mag. Adam de Hales, Guardian of Spirituals, had drawn up an Ordinance for the Chapel of Hoo, between the founder of which, Roger, Lord of Hoo, and Walter de Cumba, Rector of Meonstoke, questions had arisen. The decision had been that the Chaplain should receive all oblations, obventions, and the small tithes, with the Altar-dues, there being reserved to the Rector the great tithes of wheat, and principal legacies or mortuaries. The Chaplains to have the house with gardens adjacent and the common land which the late William de Hoo, father of Roger, had assigned to the Chantry, and the land which was Herbert Pollard's, and 50 sheep in pasture with the sheep of Roger on the north side of the Chapel of Hoo, twelve pigs, six earloads of wood annually, to be delivered by Roger. All this Roger confirmed and ratified. In return for these concessions the Chaplain shall celebrate Mass thrice a week when most convenient for the soul of Roger, his ancestors and heirs, with a full service pro defunctis. On other days in the Mass he shall remember these persons, if the day’s solemnity allows. He shall bear all the burdens of the Chapel, such as ornaments, books, vestments, roofing of the Chancel, and other charges ordinary and extraordinary. The Parishioners of Hoo shall resort once a year, on the Feast of the Assumption, to their Mother Church of Meonstoke, to have service there, and make their oblations with the other parishioners. Powers of compulsion and coercion in case of disobedience are reserved to the Bishops. The seal of the Consistory Court of Winchester attached. Dated at Winchester, May 25, 1282. The Bishop confirms the above by his Pontifical authority, specially reserving to himself and his successors powers of coercion against those who may infringe the orders and their confirmation.]

CONFIRMACIO ORDINACIONIS CAPELLAE DE HOO.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filii ad quos presentes littere pervenerint J. permissione [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Litteras venerabilis viri magistri Ade de Hales custodis spiritualitatis Episcopatus Winton. sede vacant vice vidimus veras et integras sigillo consistorii Wintoniensis signatas tenorem subscriptum continent: Universis sancte matris ecclesie filii ad quorum noticiam presens scriptum pervenerit Adam de Hales custos spiritualitatis Episcopatus Wintoniensis sede vacant salutem in Domino sempiternam. Rerum gestarum memoria provide litteris continentur, ne tractu temporis ea que semel bene fuerint ordinata iteratis refragacionibus perturbentur.
Hinc est quod cum inter parochianos Capelle de Ho ex parte una et dominum Walterum de Cumba Rectorem ecclesie de Menestoke et Rogerum dominum de Ho, necnon et ipsos Rectorem et Rogerum inter se ex altera, super Cantaria in predicta Capella de Ho suborta fuisset materia questionis, tandem idem dominus Walterus pro se et successoribus suis, et predictus Rogerus pro se et hereditibus suis et parochiani predicti alte et basse simpliciter et absolute ordinatione nostre super hujusmodi Cantaria ordinanda se submiserunt sacramento super hoc prestito corporaliter. Nos igitur deliberato consilio de ipsorum Rectoris et Rogeri et parochianorum predictorum consensu expresse diffinimus, statuimus et ordinamus quod Capellanus qui pro tempore in predicta Capella divina ministraverit percipiát integre omnes oblacjeiones obvenciones et minutas decimas quocunque [?modo] censeantur ad alteragium ejusdem Capelle pertinentes, reservatis predicto Rectori et successoribus suis omnibus majoribus decimis garbarum et legatis principalibus seu mortuariis in predicto manerio de Ho decedentium, et jurisdictione quam exercet apud parochianos predictos. Ordinamus insuper quod idem Capellanus habeat mansum cum gardinis adjacentibus et communem terram quam bone memorie Willelmus de Ho pater ejusdem Rogeri ad hujusmodi Cantarian aliando assignavit, et terram que fuit Herberti Pollard ex assignacione ejusdem Rogeri, et quinquaginta bidentes in pastura cum bidentibus ejusdem Rogeri ex parte boriali Capelle predicte de Ho. Et duodecim porcos de propria (?) mercaturae in

[ Fo. 64b. ] pannagio quietos cum porcis | ejusdem Rogeri et sex carectatas bosci annuam in bosco ejusdem Rogeri ex liberacione ejusdem Rogeri vel suorum prout temporibus patris sui fieri consuevit. Que omnia idem Rogerus confirmavit et ratificavit. Pro quibus omnibus statuimus et ordinamus ut Capellanus qui pro tempore ibidem divina celebraverit ter in ebdomada quando com[m]odus poterit illic pro anima ipsius Rogeri et antecessorum et heredum suorum missam celebret et servicium plenarium faciat, quod pro defunctis fieri consuevit. Alliis autem diebus memoriam faciat in missa pro animabus supradictis si solemnitatis diei permitserit memoria hujusmodi celebrare. Capellanus etiam ibidem divina celebrans onera Capelle predicte ordinaria, videletic in ornamentis, libris, vestimentis, coopertura Cancelli, neconon et alia onera tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria sustinebit. Volumus etiam et ordinamus quod predicti parochiani de Ho semel in anno, videletic die Assumptionis beate Marie, ad ecclesiam suam matricem de Menestoke personaliter accedant, et ibidem divina audiant, et suas oblaciones faciant, prout alii parochiani ejusdem ecclesie faciunt

[August 19. Order to the several bailiffs of the custodians of the Bishopric of Winchester during the vacancy of the See by the King's mandate to restore the temporalities, saving those payments which are due to the King by reason of the vacancy.] ²

LITTERA super restitutione Episcopatus Wynton. Johann Episcopo ad mandatum Regis.—W. de Sancto Claro et W. de Hamelton Custodes Episcopatus Wintoniensis singulis Ballivis, Prepositis et ceteris ministris dicti Episcopatus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum dominus noster... Rex per litteras suas nobis mandaverit quod temporalia dicti Episcopatus venerabili patri domino Johanni de Pontisara Episcopo loci ejusdem restitui faciamus, quam quidem restitutionem eidem domino Episcopo juxta mandatum illud ad plenum fecimus sicut decet, vobis ex parte dicti domini... Regis mandamus quatinus dicta temporalia nomine nostro prefato domino Episcopo vel ejus certo attornato suas patentes litteras deferenti, ad opus ejusdem restituentes, sibi et suis de exitibus Ballivarum vestrarum plenarie persolvenda, de cetero intendatis. Salvis et retentis ad opus dicti domini Regis hiis que sua sunt in Ballivis vestris racione vacacionis dicti Episcopatus nuper in manu existentis ejusdem. In cujus rei

¹ Probably in error for 'Octogesimo'.
² The royal letters patent for the restitution of temporalities are dated August 11.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

[Undated. The Bishop allows the Rector of Werplesdone who is pursuing his studies in Paris to seek ordination from the Bishop of Paris, as he has been hindered at home by reason of a long vacancy of the See. This concession shall be valid for a year only.]

Littere dimissorie Ordinum.—J. permissione [etc.] dilecto filio Jacobo de Cobeham Rectori ecclesie de Werplesdone nostre Diocesi salutem etc. Cum propter moram diutinam quam de predecessoris nostri et nostra licentia causa studiorum Parisius trahiris, te ordinare debitis temporibus minime valeamus, tuis devotis supplecicionibus inclinati, ut a venerabili fratre domino . . . Episcopo Parisiensi ad Acolitatus et Subdiaconatus ordines statutis temporibus in ecclesia Dei licite valeas promoveri, non obstante quod in nostra diocesi predicta beneficiatus existas, dum aliud Canonicum non obstat, liberam tibi tenore presentium concedimus facultatem. Presentibus post annum minime valuitur.

[Undated. The Bishop writes privately to a monk in a religious house unnamed very strongly urging the immediate recall of a brother monk, Geoffrey de Munes, who is occupied at the Court of Rome in trying to injure the Archbishop of Canterbury. He should be warned with all possible speed to abstain from his design and return home.]

Littera.—Quam sit periculosum in prelatos et superiores insurgere, si bene adhortatus, multiplici rerum experience perpendere poteritis manifeste. Nuper siquidem audivimus quod Galfredus de Munes commonachus vester et confrater domino nostro Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi in Curia summi Pontificis adversatus eundem dominum ac procuratores suos in ipsa Curia molestare nititur quandocumque potest, super quo eo gravamur acerbius, quo negocia nostra propria reputantes vobis domus vestre maximum inde posse cernimus i[m]inere periculum pariter et jacturam. Rogamus igitur vos, pariter et hortamur in Domino, sano nichilominus consilio suadentes, quatinus eodem cum omni quam poteritis celeritate scribere curetis, ut ab hujusmodi (sic) penitus abstineat, et domi redeat sin mora; et hoc, sicut magnum dampnum effugere volueritis, nullo modo omittatis. Ista vobis in brevi plenius exponere intendimus viva voce. Ipsum tamen G. revocetis celeriter omni modo. Valete.

[Oct. 9. The Bishop writes to his tenants introducing Sir Philip Hayvil as his steward.]

Littera Episcopi omnibus tenentibus Episcopatus Wyntoniensis significans quod talem fecit Senescalum suum.—J. Dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo milicie, libere tenenti-
bus et aliis quibuscumque sub dominacione nostra existentibus saltem in Domino. Quia dilectum nobis in Christo dominum Philippum de Hoyvile militem, de cujus fide [et] industria confidimus, in nostrum prefectum senescallum, vobis vobis (sic) mandamus quatinnus in his que ad officium predictum pertinent, quamdiu in hujusmodi officio steterit, sibi sitis in omnibus intendentes. Data apud Merewelle. vij. Idus Octobris etc.

[Undated. The form of oath of the Steward of the Bishopric of Winchester made to the Bishop.]

**Forma juramenti Seneschalli Episcopatus Wyntoniensis facta episcopo.**—Ce cees vous sire Evesq, que je vs serrar leaf, e loyaument vous serviray, e vostre consayl ne descoveray, mes loyaument le celeray, bon et loyal consel au mien escient vous donray, vostre mal ne vostre damage ne vostre vilanie ne orray, ne ne verray, ke je ne concredie, e amendeMENT imetteray selonc mun poayr, ou a vous le dirray, si amender ne le puis. Ne ne lerray de fere vostre preu a droyture pour amour, ne pour peour, ne pour favour, ne pour terrien preu, ne pour hayne, mis de vous a tort ne greverary, mes droyture ferray a riches e au pouvres, ne rien ne prendray per quoy vostre preu ou vostre droyture saient detorbes, vos fraunchises e les bones costumes de vostre Eveschie, e de toutes les choses qe a vostre eveschie appertinent, loyaument garderay, et defendray, et les alienes repeleray, e leal peyne metteray qe vos Balifs et vos provos vous servent loyaument, et loyaument responderount des choses qe a vous appendent. A nul de vos adversaries ayde ne consayl ne donray, ne a eus ne consentiray, mes contre eaus vous defenderay bien e loyaument a mon pooyr si dieu maist e les sains.

**Licencia concessa Abbati de Certesey commorandi in Studio extra Regnum.**—J. Dei gracia [etc.] diletto in Christo filio B. Abbati de Certeseye salutem etc. Vestris devotis precibus inclinati ob relevacionem debitorum, quibus monasterium vestrum opprimit didicimus in immensum, eidem paterno compacientes affectu, et ob hoc volentes graciam facere specialem, de morando et etando

1 Repeated on fo. 97a, where it begins: 'Ce sachiez sire Evesq que ico vous seray leaux'. The variations are but slight. Neither copyist seems to have had much acquaintance with the language, but the former less than the latter.
2 Bartholomew de Winton was elected Abbot of Chertsey in 1272. His successor, John de Rutheruyk, became Abbot in 1307.
per annum proxime subsequentem in studio extra Regnum vobis licenciam tribuimus per presentes. Salvis nobis visitacione, correctione, ex officii nostri debito in dicto monasterio exercendis, quae propter vestri absenciam impediri nolimus etiam vel retardari. Data etc.

[1282, July 21.1] Letters patent of the Abbot and Convent of Lyra, appointing their fellow-monk, Nicholas Bynet, as their proctor for presenting fit persons to vacant benefices in their gift, within the kingdom of England, and also in Wales, with power of substituting another proctor in his own place.]


[1283, April 19. The Bishop acknowledges the receipt of a hundred marks sterling from the executors of the will of his predecessor, Bp. Nicholas of Ely, in full satisfaction of the labour, service, and losses which he had incurred in the Roman Court and elsewhere on their behalf.]

Littera AQUIETANCIE.—Pateat universis quod nos J. permissione divina Wintoniensis Episcopus recepimus a domino Radulfo de Staunford et aliis executoribus testamenti bone memorie N. quondam Wintoniensis Episcopi predecessoris nostri c. marcas sterlirongum pro omnimodis premissis, labore et servicio, damnis et interesse, quos vel que fecimus et incurrimus pro ipso in Curia Romana et alibi, quandoconque et qualitercumque, insuper et pro omnibus et omnimodis expensis, omnibus juribus, actionibus, peticionibus et querelis, nobis contra dictos executores, occasionibus anteditis, nomine dicti defuncti, qualitercumque competentibus

1 Another copy of this letter is given on fo. 98b, dated 'die Veneris ante festum beate Marie Magdalene', but the year is 1280. With these exceptions the letters agree verbatim.
tenore presentium expresse renunciationem, et nos [? nobis] per dictos
executores in omnibus pro dicto defuncto plenarie confitemur esse
satisfaction. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data Wintonie. xiiij.
Kalendas Maii. Anno gracie m° cc. Octogesimo tertio. Con-
secracionis nostre primo.

[1283. May 21. Archbishop Peckham, dating from Slindon, writes to the Bishop in
terms of sincere affection, probably in reply to a letter lately received from him.
It appears that Pontissara soon after his appointment had fallen under the King's dis-
pleasure through his collusion of Peter de Guldeford a personal friend,1 and the
Archbishop's Chaplain, to the Rectory of Crondall, when the King had requisitioned it
for the Queen's Physician. It would appear also that through Pontissara's former
intervention Crondall had been bestowed by his predecessor on Jac. de Hispania,2 a boy,
who had been now removed, because quite unsuitable to the charge, this appointment
having involved Bp. Nicholas in considerable trouble and posthumous expense. The
Archbishop now advises Pontissara to bear these heavy adversities bravely, in his deal-
ings with the King to follow the example of Jacob before his meeting with Esau, and
to reflect that his own errors were partly responsible for the present troubles. For his
own part he would stand by him with all his power, and should Egyptian severity
withdraw from him, the Archbishop's reeds should not fail him while he lived.

LITTERA ARCHIEPISCOPI EPISCOPO WYNTONIENSI.—Frater
J. permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie minister humilis totius
Anglie primas, venerabili in Christo fratri, sibique karissimo domino
J. Dei gracia Wintoniens Episcope, habitare in adjutorio Altissimi
et sub protectionis sue clipeo commorari. Si exurgat adversum
me prelrium, ait vatnum eximius, in hoc ego sperabo. Si Deum
habetis pre oculis, frater karissime, quid timetis? Causam Dei
agitis, et contra vos ambulantes in fluctibus ventus validus in-
surrexit. Rogamus abit pusillanimitas, ne locum habeat illud
improperium; Modice fidei, quare dubitasti? In causis Christi
igitur quas tenetis presidium ejusdem Altissimi fiducialiter et
gaudio expectetis, quia in temptaciones varias incidistis.
Certi sumus quod ad finem prosperum deducemini ejus quod pro
Christi nomine assumpsistis. Quesumus adveratatis quod quasi
toto tempore vite vestre in edificando palacio sapiencie studuistis, et
modo tempus existere thesauros ejus exterius declarandi. Quia
igitur deesses nobis non poterit digne imploratum divinum auxilium
cum patrocinio sanctorum suorum, gloriose Virginis et beati
Francisci precipue, nec deest vobis industrie consilium, nichil restat
nisi ut juxta temporis maliciam studiatis fuores hominum mitigare,
quia dicit sapiens; Indignacio Regis nuncii mortis, et vir sapiens

1 The Bishop's letter to him on his appointment to Winchester is to be seen
on fo. 95b. See further the Archbishop's Synodal letter to the Bishop of Bath and
Wells in Wilkins, Conc. ii. 94. A copy of this letter is printed in Epis. Jo. Peckham,
ed. Martin (Rolls Ser.), ii. 557-8.
2 James of Spain, a kinsman of Eleanor of Castile, was presented to Crondall on
Aug. 6, 1282.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

A. D. 1283


¹ Marginal Note. 'Nota modum mitigandi furorem magnatum.' During May various writs of Quo Warranto had issued from the King against the Bishop, requiring him to restore the advowsons of certain Churches, and the possession of Swainston Manor, I.W. Later these writs were stayed. See fo. 101b sqq.

² This appears to be the reading, but being on the inner margin part of the rubric has been bound into the book.

[1283, Feb. 16. In the absence of the Abbot the Prior and Convent of Ceretsey grant the Bishop power to confer any single vacant benefice of theirs within the Diocese on a suitable person for the next turn, safeguarding their rights of presentation to future vacancies.]

Littera Prioris et Conventus de Ceretseye episcopo Wynton, ad conferendum primum beneficium vacatum suae presentacionis.²—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Willelmus de Remeham . . . Prior Ceretseye et procurator domini N. (sic) Dei gracia Abbatis Ceretseye et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod [Fo. 66a.] nos damus et concedimus plenam et liberam potestatem venerabili patri nostro domino Johanni Dei gracia Wintoniensi Episcopo conferendi ecclesiam si qua vacat ad presens vel quamcto ad id se facultas obtulerit in Diocesi Winton, cujus
Registri Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]


1282, Sept. 29. The Abbot of Chertscy, having obtained the Royal licence to visit the Continent for the affairs of his Monastery, appoints William de Houle the Prior his proctor for spirituals and temporals during his absence in all things that concern the rule of the House, and enjoins on the inmates reverent obedience to him.

PROCURATORIUM ABBATIS DE CERTESEYE AGENTIS IN REMOTIS.—Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris R. miseracione divina Abbas Certeseye ordinis sancti Benedicti Winton. Dioecesis salutem etc. Cum ex licencia domini nostri E. Dei gracia Regis Anglie speciali. pro quibusdam negociis et utilitatis domus nostre de Certeseye predicte nos ad presens oporteat partes petere transmarinas, at curam nobis commissam non valemus relinquere Pastoris regimine destitutam, nos de laudabili et circumspecta prudentia dilecti in Christo filii fratris Willelm de Houle, Prioris Monasterii nostri predicti, plenam in Domino fiduciam optinentes, eidem Priori dum nos absentes esse contigerit spiritualium et temporalium curam totaliter committentes eundem Willelmum nostrum facimus et constituius procuratorem; ad disponendum, ordinandum et ministrandum de rebus monasterii predicti, et negociis, beneficia ecclesiastica ad nostram et Conventus nostri presentationem spectantia, si qua vacare contigerit, una cum consensu predicti Conventus quotiens necesse fuerit substituenda, et alia omnia facienda et exequenda nomine nostro que ad regimen et officium nostrum spectare noscuntur, plenam facultatem concedentes eidem, omnibus et singulis dicti Monasterii fratribus et aliis quorum interest precipimus et in virtute obediencie firment in-jungimus, quatinus eidem Priori tanquam nobis ipsis in omnibus reverenter obedient pariter et intendant. Ratum firmumque habentes et habituri quicquid per dictum Priorem in premissis nomine nostro actum fuerit seu etiam ordinatum. In cuius rei testimonium has litteras eidem fecimus patentes. Data Certeseye in festo Sancti Michaelis Anno Domini m⁰. cc. Octogesimo secundo.
Lit. episcopi Rectori ecclesie de Farndone, ut solvat monialibus de Godestowe pensionem in qua eis tenetur.—J. dei gracia [etc.] dilecto filio ... Rectori ecclesie de Farndone salutem etc. Pro parte Abbatisse et Conventus de Gode-

[1299, March 22. The Bishop reminds the Abbot and Convent of Titchfield that by ancient custom they were bound to receive and entertain hospitably the Bishops of Win-
chester coming from abroad. He has now just reached England from the Court of Rome, and proposes to spend Mid-Lent Sunday with them. Will they send him a written reply by the bearer?]

Littera Episcopi Abbati de Tichfeld.1—J. dei gracia [etc.] dilectis sibi in Christo ... Abbatii de Tychefeud et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Cum de antiqua consuetudine ... vos et ... predecessores vestri ... Episcopos Wintonienses de partibus transmarinis venientes et ad domum vestram accedentes receperitis et ut decuit procuraveritis in sui laboris recreatorem ac nos qui postquam de Curia Romana venimus ad partes Anglicanas a viris Religiosis in diocesi nostra exemptis, etiam si de patronatu nostro non extiterint,2 ad quorum domos vel cenobia declinavimus, competenter et honorifice sumus procurati, ad vos et ad domum vestram de Tychefeud hac die dominica qua cantatur Letare Jerusalem certis de causis declinare proponimus, vobis mandamus quatinus ad nos ibidem eodem die recipiendum et ut decet procurandum vobis provideatis, nobisque super hoc per presentium

1 Not rubricated and of a later date than the context which is inserted here out of order.
2 Titchfield was a Premonstratensian Abbey.
First seven lines blank.

[1283, July 19. The Archbishop of Canterbury, having excommunicated William of Ledbury, who styled himself Prior of Great Malvern, with the Subprior, Precentor, &c., and those in the Diocese of Worcester who aided and abetted them in their offences, now, under date June 18, calls upon his suffragans to proclaim these persons excommunicate in their several Dioceses, and further to sequestrate any portions or pensions which may belong to them in their Parishes. The Bishop acknowledges the mandate, and promises compliance.]

CERTIFICACIO SUPER DENUNCIACIONE SENTENCIE IN PRIOREM MAJORIS MALVERNIE ET ALIOS PER ARCHIEPISCOPUM LATE.—Reverendo in Christo patri ac domino J. Dei gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglie Primati J. permissione ejusdem Wintoniensis ecclesie Minister humilis salutem etc. Mandatum vestrum reverenter ut decuit recepimus et diligenter inspeximus, cujus tenor talis est. Frater J. permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie Minister humilis [etc.] venerabilibus fratribus et coepiscopis Cantuariensis provincie suffraganeis aut eorum officialibus salutem etc. Licet dumad fratrem Willelmmum de Ledeburi gerentem se pro priore 1 monasterii Majoris Malvernie Wingorniensis (sic) diocesis, Subpriorem, Precentorem, Sacristam, Celerarium et Camerarium loci ejusdem propiter eorum multiplicatum contumaciam (sic) et manifestas offensas exigente justicia, excommunicationis majoris sentencia innodaverimus, eosque in omnibus et singulis ecclesiis, et aliis locis solemnibus in dicta Diocesi undique constitutis nunciari fecerimus, pulsatis Campanis et Candelis accensis, publice et sollemniter sic ligatas (sic), ac inhibemus etiam universis et singulis jurisdictioni

1 William of Ledbury had been elected Prior of Great Malvern in 1279, but was deposed by Bp. Giffard, of Worcester, when visiting the Priory, Sept. 26, 1282, upon his conviction of various excesses and enormities. Great Malvern being under the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Westminster, who claimed exemption from Episcopal supervision, the deposed Prior and the obedientiaries here named would not submit to Bp. Giffard’s sentence, and were excommunicated, and the Priory later placed under an interdict. The Archbishop supported the Bishop, the King the Abbot of Westminster, who was his Treasurer. The latter had imprisoned William de Wyckewan, Bp. Giffard’s nominee as successor to Prior Ledbury, and some of his fellow monks. An appeal having been made to Rome, and a papal declaration obtained that the Abbey of Westminster with all its cells and Priories, especially that of Great Malvern, was exempt from diocesan law and ordinary jurisdiction, the Bp. of Worcester acknowledged this exemption, and removed the sentences of excommunication, suspension, and interdict upon W. de Ledbury and his brother monks in November, 1283. For full particulars see the Register of Bp. Godfrey Giffard, edited for the Worcestershire Historical Society by J. W. Willis Bund, pp. 163-219. The present mandate is printed by Martin (Rolls Ser.), ii. 358-71.
Wingornienside predicte omnis concedit, ne quis cum eis aut eorum aliquo, emendo, vendendo, comedendo, bibendo, seu quovis aliis communica- tioneis genere, nisi in casu a jure patenter expresso, sub pena excommunicationis majoris quam [in] contravenientes in scriptis tulimus, presumet (sic) communicare, Ne ceteri forsae insentes, suo contractu nepharis inficerentur, ex macula quam pernicie et damnable littere contraxerunt. Ipsi tamen, qui non re set tantum nomine Religiosi censeatur in suis rebellionibus et erroribus in Ecclesiasitice discipline comtempfront, non absque gravi animarum periculo, ac scandalo plurimorum eoque hucusque perseveraverint damnable litteri, quo ad eorum medelam cogitando ferventius, operam impendimus salutarem. Quocirca nos eorum statum damnabilem, tam vobis quam aliiis bono zelo volentes fieri magis notum ut artius evitentur ab omnibus, et pre rubore statim maturius redeant ad viam salutis, cujus ex toto immemores hactenus exitisse verisimiliter presumuntur, vobis omnibus et singulis committimus, et in virtute obediencie tenore presentium districtius injungendo mandamus, quatinus fratrem Willelmum qui pro Priorre monasterii memorati se gerit, Supriorem, Precentorem, Sacristam, Celerarium et Camerarium supradictos in singulis ecclesiis Cathedrilibus, Conventionalibus seu Collegiatis, Parochialibus ac aliis locis sollemnibus, vobis seu vestrum alicuii qualicerunque subjectis, per singulos dies dominicos et festivos inter missarum sollemnia, foman fami et populi multitudine faciant, pulsatis Campanis, Candelis accensis, excommunicatos publice et sollemniter nunciari, a denunciacionibus hujusmodi minime desistentes quousque de absolutionis beneficio, per nos impenso cismem in forma juris, vobis omnibus et vestrum cuilibet constiterit evidenter, vestris subditi similiter inhibentes sub pena excommunicationis majoris quam ex nunc in contravenientes in hiis scriptis profinimus ne quis cum Religiosis predictis, seu eorum aliquo, emendo, vendendo, comedendo, bibendo, seu alias ut premissitur eis vel eorum alicuii percipiendo communicare presumat, quousque per nos in forma juris absolutionis beneficium meruerint optinere. Ad hec si Religiosi predicti in Ecclesiis dictis seu eorum aliqua pensiones seu poriones fructuum vel decimarum eis debitas asserant a quibusque personis sub vestra (sic) seu vestrum alicuius districtu existenti- bus, seu in parochiis alienis posse percipere se pretendant, seu etiam ecclesias parochiales possideant vel teneant eis in usus propios assignatas, pensiones poriones ac fructus ecclesiarii hujusmodi paro- chialium sub arto sequestro et tuta custodia factant servari, quousque super relaxacione sequestri hujusmodi mandatum a nobis receperitis
speciale, ipsos Religiosos nichilominus facientes citari, quod proximo
die juridico post festum beate Margarete virginis ubicunque
[Fo. 67a.] tunc fuerimus in nostra | provincia compareant coram nobis,
Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]

speciale, ipsos Religiosos nichilominus facientes citari, quod proximo
die juridico post festum beate Margarete virginis ubicunque
jus si quod habeant speciale, quo ad premissas pensiones
porciones et ecclesias exhibituri precise et responsuri similiter quare
hujusmodi ecclesias parochiales quas in usus proprios se asservat
optinere, non debeamus pronunciare seu decernere de jure
vacantes, eisque ex officii nostri debito de personis ydoneis providere. Quilibet
autem vestrum ei mandate presenti exhibito, et inde sub sigillo
proprio retenta copia, premissa omnia et singula celerius exequatur.

[July 31. The Bishop quitclaims the Abbey of Chertsey from the obligation which they had
voluntarily incurred of allowing him the next presentation to any benefice in their
patronage which might next fall vacant.]1

QUIETA CLAMANCIA ABBATI DE CERTESeya FACTA.—Universis
etc. J. etc. Winton. Episcopus etc. Cum Willelmus Prior aut Pro-
curator . . . Abbatis Certeseye et ejusdem loci Conventus nobis

dudum per litteras suas patentes, conferendi ecclesiam una vice, si
qua tunc vacaret, vel quacumque ad id se facultas affaret in diocesi
mostra, cujus advocatio seu patronatus ad eosdem pertinet, liberam
concesserint facultatem, Nos reputantes nobis super hoc esse
plenarie satisfactum dictos . . . Priorem, Procuratorum . . . Abbatis,
et ipsius loci Conventum ab obligacione sua predicta pure et ab-
solute tenore presentium liberamus et quietos clamamus, nunquam

1 See above, p. 265.
Episcopi Wyntoniensis


[1280, May 23. Mag. Peter de Theano, an official of the Papal Curia and Archdeacon of Pannonia, certifies that John of Ancona, formerly proctor of the venerable [Nicholas] Bishop of Winchester, is fully satisfied with the salary paid him by Mag. John Flaming, and that the Substitution arranged by him is henceforth null and void. This document is fortified with the seal of the office for opposed suits.]


[1283, Aug. 20. The Bishop appoints Edmund de Warefeld his proctor in the Roman Court, with full proctorial powers to act with Masters Matthew Theatinus and Guido de Novario, his representatives there.]

PROCURATORIUM EDMUNDI DE WAREFELD IN CURIA ROMANA.

—Universis presentes inspecturis Johannes miseracione divina [etc.] salutem etc. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos dilectum nobis in Christo magistrum Eadmundum de Warefeld clericum facimus, constituius ac etiam ordinamus procuratorem nostrum, ad impetrandum pro nobis et nomine nostro in Curia Romana litteras Apostolicas tam simplices quam legendas et ad contradicenda loca et judices eligendos et concensiandos (sic), et omnia alia et singula

1 'Contradictarum audientia', a court for the decision of disputed cases.

[Inspectio Privilegii Abbatis et Conventus de Tychefeud.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint Johannes miseracione divina [etc.] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos inspexisse litteram domini Pape sub vera bulla, vero stilo, et filo integro, non rasam, non cancellatam, non abolitam, nec in aliqua sui parte viciatam in hec verba. Martinus Episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis . . . Abbati et Conventui monasterii de Thychefeld Premonstratensis ordinis, Winton. diocesis salutem etc. Religionis vestre meretur honestas ut peticiones vestras quantum cum Deo possumus ad exaudicionis gratiam adimitamus. Hinc est quod nos vestris supplicationibus inclinati, ut ecclesiis vestris de Thycchefeld et Dammere Winton. diocesis quas in usus propios vos asseritis optinere in quibus ordinate sunt vicarie, et perpetui vicarii institutei, liceat vobis, cedentibus vel decedentibus ipsarum Ecclesiarum vicariis, per dominos de vestris Canonici sacerdotes ydoneso facere deserviri, quorum unum Diocesano Episcopo presentetis, qui ei de spiritualibus, nobis autem de temporalibus et ordinis observancia debat respondere, dummodo ipsis sacerdotibus tantum de ipsarum Ecclesiarch proventibus relinquat, quod Diocesano de suis viribus respondere valeant, et universa onera ipsis ecclesiis incumbentina sustinere, auctoritate vobis presentium indulgemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam [etc.]. Data apud Urbem Veterem. xij. Kalendas Junii. Pontificatus nostri Anno secundo. Nos igitur concessam graciam, quo ad hoc per sedem Apostolicam satisfactam

[Aug. 31. The Bishop, after inspecting the Bull of Pope Martin, by which he granted to the Premonstratensian Abbey of Titchfeld the right of nominating their own Canons to the Bishop for institution to their Vicarages of Titchfeld and Dunmer, accepts their nomination of Bro. Henry de Spershalte to Titchfeld in the place of Mag. Walter de Tychefeld, who has accepted another benefice with the cure of souls. Brother H. and his successors are subject to all Episcopal and Archidiaconal obligations as though they were secular Priests.]

[Sept. 9. The Bishop directs the Dean of Basingstoke to prosecute certain abandoned and godless persons who have troubled the Rector of Wootton St. Laurence and hindered him from receiving his tithes. Such persons being ipso facto excommunicate by the Council of Oxford he is to proclaim as such, and is further to ascertain their names if possible and to cite them to appear before his Official on the third court day after the Feast of St. Matthew.]

MONICO CONTRA INPEDIENTES RECTOREM ECCLESIE DE WOTTON QUOMINUS DECIMAS ECCLESIE PREDICTE COLLIGERE VALEAT.—J. Dei gracia etc. dilecto filio . . . Decano de Basingstoke salutem etc. Cum ex relatu fidedignorum intellectimus quod non nulli satellites (sic) et antiqui hostis sequaces Deum pre oculis non habentes Rectorem ecclesie de Wotton vestri decanatus seu ejus ministros molestarunt, inquietarunt seu perturbarunt, quominus decimas sibi et ecclesie sue debitas et consuetas percipiebat seu percipere poterat, in animarum suarum periculum et universalis ecclesie contemptum, propter quod in sentenciam majoris excommunicationis latam in consilio Oxoniensi dampilabiler inciderunt; Ne igitur quod ad salutis remedium sit provisum per excogitatam maliciam subtrahatur, vobis sub pena Canonice distinctionis firmiter injungendo mandamus, quatinus omnes et singulos hujusmodi malefactores sic excommunicatos in genere publice et sollemniter nuncietis et denunciarì faciatis. Inquirentes nichilominus de nominibus corundem, et quos culpabiles inveneritis in premissis

WINCHESTER.—I

[Undated. Charter of manumission granted by the Bishop to John de Wamblesworth and his issue, conveying to him and his heirs also two virgates of land with appurtenances in the Manor of Sutton at the annual rent of 20s. His tenants, however, are to be retained as serfs by the Bishop and his successors. John and his heirs shall give to each Bishop on his first arrival half a mark in recognition.]

[Undated. The Bishop, to preserve his right of patronage, and for their own indemnity, takes the vacant Priory of Southwark into his own hands and directs the brethren to receive his bailiff whom he has appointed its custodian.]

**Episcopus capit Prioratum de Suwerk vacante in manum suam.—** J. Dei gracia [etc.] dilectis filiis ... Suppriori et Conventui beate Marie de Suwrek (sic) ordinis Sancti Augustini salutem [etc.]. Ne jura nostra videamur negligere, qui alios in sua justicia confortemus, pro conservacione juris patronatus, quod in prioratu vestro habemus, ac etiam pro indemnitate vestra qui multorum insidiis subjacetis, custodiam prioratus vestri vacantis in manus nostras duximus capiendam. Discretioni igitur vestre mandamus, quatinus Ballivum nostrum exhibitorum presentium, quem dicte Custodie deputamus, curialiter admittere, et eidem in hiis, que ad nos pertinent racione Custodie antedictae, nomine nostro obedire curetis. Data apud Essere etc.

[Undated. The Bishop gives leave to the Convent of St. Mary, Southwark, to elect one of their brethren as their new Prior.]

**Licencia concessa Suppriori et Conventui beate Marie de Suwerke Eligendi sibi Priorem.—** J. permissione [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis ... Suppriori et Conventui Ecclesie beate Marie de Suwerk salutem etc. Vestræ justis supplicacionibus quatenus cum Deo possumus annuere cupientes, vobis aliquem vestrum discretum et ydoneum cautum in temporalibus et in spiritualibus circumspectioni [?circumspectum] de Collegio vestro, in Priorem vestre domus, per spontaneam resignacionem fratris Alini nuper ipsius loci Priorem, rite factam in manibus nostris, et a nobis admissam [vacantis], damus per presentes licenciam eligendi. Data etc.

[October 2. The Archbishop of Canterbury having informed the Bishop that he purposed to make a formal visitation of Winchester Diocese, beginning on November 3 with the Bishop's own person and continuing with the Chapter, etc., the Bishop directs the Archdeacon of Winchester to give formal and public notice to all concerned.]

**Littera domini Episcopi archidiacono Wyntoniensi ut publicet mandatum domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi super visitacione in episcopatu Wyton.—** J. Dei gracia [etc.] dilecto filio ... Archidiacono Winton. vel ejus Officiali salutem etc. Mandatum domini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi recepimus in hec verba. Frater J. permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Anglie Primas, venerabili in Christo fratri, domino Johanni

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1 This process is not in Martin's edition of Abp. Peckham's Letters, but there is a letter in this collection to the Bp. of Winchester, dated Mortlake, Dec. 3, 1283, saying that having been directed elsewhere by an apostolic mandate, he proposes to begin his visitation at Winchester on Jan. 7, 1284.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1283]

Wintoniensi Dei gracia Episcopo salutem etc. Fraternalitati vestre notum facimus per presentes quod personam vestram ac ipsam Ecclesiam vestre Civitatis, et Diocesim, Clerum et populum favente Domino intendimus visitare, quod curetis patefacere sine mora, ut premuniti se preparent visitaciones nostras secundum patrum sanctiones canonicas admissuri. Denunciari etiam faciatis ecclesias seu porciones ecclesiarum appropriatas habentibus, seu in ecclesiis alienis aut parochialibus pensiones vel decimas separatas perteipsitibus, ac universalis Rectoribus tenentibus in vestra Diocesi et alibi plura beneficia curam habenti animarum, illis etiam qui post ultimum Lugdunense concilium beneficia ecclesiastica cum cura adepti se non fecerunt infra annum a tempore cure sibi commisse ad presbiteratus ordines promoveri, quod jus si habent speciale super propriacione, perceptione ac pluralitate hujusmodi, necnon causam legitimam de presbiteratus ordine ut premittitur non susceperunt, cum per ipsos transitum fecerimus, sub pena Canonica peremptoria nobis ostendant. Proponimus autem ecclesiastam vestram tertia die mensis Novembris proxime venturi, videlicet in Crastino (sic) animarum, intrare et visitacionem nostram circa personam vestram, quam tunc ibidem adesse volumus, Deo volente et cessantibus impediinentibus legitemis inchoare, prout opportunitas dederit, processuri. De die vero receptionis presentium et qualiter fueritis executi premissa nobis dictis die et loco vestris patentibus litteris harum seriem continentibus intimetis. Valete in Christo semper, et virgine gloriosa. Data apud Thenham. Kalendis Octobris. Anno domini Millesimo [cc.] Octogesimo tertio. Ordinationis nostre quinto.


October 14. The Bishop orders his steward to remove the distraint that had been laid on the goods of Sir Henry Huse, Knt., or Henry his son, having first taken security that they will abide by the law against his probably speedy arrival.

RELAXACIO DISTRICTIONIS FACTE IN BONIS DOMINI HENRICI HUSE MILITIS.—J. Dei gracia [etc.] ... Senescallo nostro terrarum etc. Mandamus vobis quatinus districiones factas in bonis seu
Episcopi Wyntoniensis

[October 24. The Bishop, being prevented by the affairs of his own Diocese from presiding as Judge under Papal appointment in a suit proceeding between John de Reches, clerk, and Richard, Prior of St. Oswald, Gloucester, commissions the Prior and Precentor of Reading to act in his place.]


[Nov. 1. The Bishop, being hindered by lawful impediments from attending the coming visitation of his Diocese by the Archbishop, appoints his clerks as his proctors during the same.]

EPISCOPUS FACIT ATTORNATOS SUOS CORAM ARCHIEPISCOPO IN VISITACIONE ECCLESIE WYNTONIENSIS.—Salutem etc. Quia instanti vestre visitacione Ecclesie Wintoniensis prepedientibus impedimentis legitimis interesse personaliter non valenumus, dilectos clericos nostros tales in omnibus et singulis nos et ecclesiam nostram in ipso visitacionis negotio qualitercunque contingentibus veros et legitimos procuratores nostros et utrumque eorum in solidum ordinamus, facimus et constituiimus per presentes, dantes eisdem ac alteri eorum quem adesse contigerit plenam potestatem et speciale mandatum admittendi visitacionem vestram predictam, et omnia alia faciendi, que requirunt Canonice sanctiones procurari seu fieri in eadem. Ratum habentes quicquid dicti procuratores vel eorum alter in predictis vel circa predicta duxerint seu duxerit facienda. Data apud Warewik. Kalendis et Anno domini supradictis.

1 ‘Wigorn. Dioc.’ is a technical inaccuracy, as St. Oswald’s Priory was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Abp. of York. Prior Richard is Ric. de Bathampton, provided by Abp. Wickwane, June 10, 1281 (Wickwane’s Reg., Surtees Soc., p. 233).
REGISTRUM JOHANNIS DE PONTISSARA [A.D. 1283]

[Dec. 29. The Bishop grants by his letters patent general proctorial powers to John de Muleford, clerk.]


[Dec. 30. The Archbishop's mandate to the Official of the Archdeacon of Winchester, directing him to cite all those concerned to attend his Visitation, and requiring full particulars concerning all the Clergy and Parishes of the Archdeaconry.]

ARCHIEPISCOPI MANDAT OFFICIALI ARCHIDIACONI WYNTONIENSIS QUOD PROPONIT VISITARE ARCHIDIACONATUM [Fo. 69a.] WYNTON. | Frater J. permissione divina etc. directo filio . . . Officiali Archidiaconi Wynton. salutem etc. Quia volente Domino juxta Officii nostri debutim Clerum et populum Archidiaconatus predicti auctoritate metropolitica in brevi [proponimus] visitare, tibi mandamus quatinus cites vel citare facias peremptorire omnes et singulos . . . Abbates . . . Piores et Religiosos ceteros dicti Archidiaconatus quocunque nomine censiantur (sic), Ecclesias appropriateas tenentes seu porciones aut pensions percipientes in parochiis alienis. Item omnes et singulos Rectores et Vicarios, unum vel plura benefici a cum animarum cura tenentes et in alienis parochiis percipientes pensiones, porciones seu decimas parochiales, quod cum nos vel clericos nostros ad prefatum Archidiaconatum visitacionis causa declinare contigerit, coram nobis vel ipsis compareant, una cum personis parochialibus, et tribus, quatuor vel pluribus

1 This mandate is not in Martin's edition of Abp. Peckham's Letters.
Episcopi Wyntoniiensis

parochianis cujuslibet parochie fidedignis, per quos rei veritas melius inquiri poterit, jus si quod habent speciale, dispensaciones et munimenta, per quod, quas vel quae juri communi derogancia de licitis appropiacione, perceptione et retencione hujusmodi evidentern liquere valeat efficaciter ostensuri. Cites etiam peremptorie omnes et singulos Rectores vestri Archidiaconatus qui post Lugdunense concilium sua admiserunt beneficia, nec sunt infra annum a tempore admissionis sue in presbiteros ordinati; ostensuri precise quare de ipsorum beneficiis tanquam de vacantibus disponere minime de-beamus, quid etiam, quantum, a quibus, a quorum aut cujus dominico vel ab antiquo, quo titulo, an pacifice, vel non. Omnes et singuli predicti tam Religiosi quam alii una cum vera taxacione seu estimatione omnium prescriptorum [que] memorato modo percipiunt, necnon de nominibus ecclesiarum et Rectorum earum et estimationis secundum taxacionem Norwicensem, qui etiam sunt patroni earum, que ecclesie sunt pensionarie, quibus, a quo tempore et in quantum, que sunt appropriate et quibus personis, et a quo tempore, quo [?que] dimittuntur ad firmam, et quibus personis, qui in aliiis parochiis decimas percipiunt. Qui Rectores resident et qui non, qui sunt majoris etatis, et qui non, qui pluralitatem beneficiorum optinent hic et alibi, qui etiam infra annum ordinati non fuerint, ut est dictum. In quibus etiam ecclesiis solebant esse Vicarii, nec sunt modo, que vicarie sunt sufficientes et que non, cum nos vel clericos [?nostros] per dictum Archidiaconatum transitum facere contigerit, per singulos decanos dicti Archidiaconatus litteris suis patentibus, harum de verbo ad verbum continentibus seriem, nos vel clericos nostros, sicut de inobediencia notata redargui nolueris, exquisite certificari facias, sub forma et serie superius annotatis. Valete. Data apud Slindon. iij. Kalendas Januarii. Anno domini M. cc. Octogesimo tertio. Ordinacionis nostre quinto.

[1284, Feb. 28. The Bishop appoints the Dean of Guildford as his proctor and attorney for seeking and receiving in his name all imprisoned clerks within his jurisdiction.]

Procuratorium Generale ad Petendum Clericos incarceratos.—Universis etc. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos dilectum nobis in Christo filium ... Decanum de Guldeford exhibitorem presentium nostrum constituimus, facimus et ordinamus procuratorem et attornatum ad petendum et reciprociendum pro nobis et nomine nostro omnes et singulos clericos cujuscunque status, condicionis, ordinis aut status (sic) fuerint, a quibusunque Judicibus, Justiciariis, Prepositis, Ballivis aut Constabulariiis secularibus, pro quibusunque criminius aut diffamacionibus Carceri seu Carceribus

[March 5. The violators of the sequestration of Brightstone Rectory, J. W., to be solemnly excommunicated, and any who can be identified to be cited to appear before the Bishop on the first court day after the 4th Sunday in Lent.]

MONICIO CONTRA VIOLATORES SEQUESTRI FACTI IN FRUCTIBUS ECCLESIE DE BRITHESTONE.—J. Dei gracia etc. Petro de Insula etc. Mandamus nobis firmus inijungentes quatinus violatores sequestri nostri facti in fructibus et proventibus ecclesie de Bristestone singulis diebus dominicis et festivis, candelis accensis ac campanis pulsatis per totum Decanatum de Insula, excommunicatos nuncietis seu denunciari publice faciatis, ac nichilominus quos tante inobediencie per facti evidenciam cognoveritis esse reos, citetis peremptorize, quod compareant coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus in nostra diocesi proximo die juridico post dominicam qua cantatur Letare Jerusalem, sentenciam super hujusmodi debito [Fo. 69b.] notorio audituri, et penam pro meritis recepturi. Et quid super hoc feceritis Nos dictis die et loco per litteras vestras patentes harum seriem continentes fideler certificare curesis. Data apud Biterne. iij. Nonas Martii. Anno gracie m⁰. cc⁰. Octogesimo tertio. Consecracionis nostre secundo.

[March 23. The Bishop, as Judge appointed by the Holy See, being unable personally to preside in a suit pending between John de London, Clerk, on the one part, and the Bishop of Norwich and Robert de Sefeld on the other, commissions the Archdeacon of Middlesex and another to act for him.]

COMMISSIO FACTA ARCHIDIACONO MIDDLESEXIE ET MAGISTRO JOHANNI DE COLINGHAM.—J. permissione [etc.] Judex a sede Apostolica deputatus, discretis viris, domino Archidiacono . . . Middlesexie et magistro Hugone (sic) ¹ de Colingeham Canonici (sic) Ecclesie Sancti Pauli London, salutem in Domino Jesu Christo. In causis que vertuntur seu verti sperantur coram nobis auctoritate dicte sacrosancte sedis Apostolice inter Johannem de London. clercum ex parte una et venerabilem patrem dominum Norwicensem Episcopum ac Robertum de Sefeld Rectorem de Fatenfeld reos ex altera, ipsarum cognitioni variis negotiis prepediti interesse personaliter nequeantes, vobis conjunctim et divisim vices nostras,

¹ ‘Hugoni’ is right, ‘Johanni’ in the title wrong. See Le Neve, ii. 374, 444.
quousque eadem duxerimus revocandas, nobis precipue diffinitiva
sentencia reservata, cum Canonice cohercionis potestate committimus
per presentes. Data apud Sutwerk. x. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno
gracie M. cc. Octogesimo tertio.

[April 8. The Bishop, referring to the recent sentence of excommunication pronounced
against those who had violated the sequestration of the Rectory of Brightstone, I. W.,
now directs the Dean of the Island to publish the absolution of the principal offender,
dn. Ymbert de Yenna, formerly Rector, who had made his submission, which was
seconded by the King.]

DECANO DE INSULA QUOD DENUNCIE TALEM ABSOLUTUM QUI
VIOLAVIT SEQUESTRUM ECCLESIE DE BRISTETONE (sic).—J. Dei
gracia [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio . . . Decano de Insula salutem
etc. Cum nuper vobis mandaverimus quod omnes et singulos,
sequestri nostri violatores in bonis et fructibus ecclesie de Brite-
stone, certis et legitimis de causis facti, quos non est dubium in ex-
communicacionis sentenciam, ipso facto, damnabiliter incidisse, sic
excommunicatos per totum Decanatum vestrum denunciaretis et
facere in genere hujusmodi temeritatis reos ab omnibus artius evitari,
quousque ad gremium matricis ecclesie redirent, absolucionis bene-
ficium in forma juris petituri, spiritu humili et devoto, ac dilectum
nobis in Christo dominum Ymbertum de Yenna quondam Rectorem
dicte Ecclesie de Britestone, status sui reformacionem cum humilitate
petentem, quatinus nostra sentencia extiterat innodatus, prestito ab
eodem in forma juris sacramento corporali, quod ecclesie manda-
tis Canoniciis obediret, duxerimus absolvendum, et libentius, quo
dominus Rex nos super hoc requisiverit pro eodem, vobis mandamus
quatinus ipsum sic absolutum, per totum Diocesim [lege Decanatum]
vestrum, publice et sollemniter denuncietis, per vos et alios prout
melius videritis expedire. Data apud Essere, in Vigilia Pasche.
Anno gracie m. cc. Octogesimo quarto.
Consecracionis nostre ij°.

[June 4. The Bishop, writing from Carnarvon to the Obedienciarie of St. Swithun's,
tells them that he has given their Prior authority to dispose of or change all the eccle-
siastical Offices, and in cases of vacant serjeanties 1, either to bestow or to retain them.]

LITTERA EPISTOPE OBEDIENCIARIE SANCTISWITHUNIWYNTON.
QUOD OBEĐIANT PRIORI SUO CUI CONCESSIT OBEDIENCIES OMNES
CONFERRE.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis . . . Supppriori
et obedienciaris Prioratus sancti Swithuni Wintonie salutem etc.
Mandamus vobis quatinus intendatis fratri Willelmo de Basingstoke

1 Serjeanty, an honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to
any lord, but to the King only.

\[June 5. The Bishop directs his bailiff at Swainston, I.W., to deliver up to the King's bailiff on receipt of these letters the Manor of Swainston which he has given up to the King and his heirs in return for certain concessions in the Soke of Winchester.\]

**BALLIVO DE SWYNESTON UT LIBERET MANERIUM PREDICTUM DOMINO REGI.**—J. permissione divina etc. Ballivo de Manerio de Swyneston in insula de Wytch salutem etc. Quia nos reddidimus excellentissimo principi domino E. Regi Anglie manerium de Swyneston cum pertinenciis suis infra insulam predictam, habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis quieta de nobis et successoribus nostris imperpetuum pro quieta clamancia quam idem dominus Rex nobis fecit de Soka Wintonie, et de quibusdam aliis terris et tenementis, que idem dominus Rex in Curia sua petii versus nos ut jus suum, vobis mandamus quod Ballivo predicti domini Regis litteras has nostras vobis porrigenti predictum manerium ad opus predicti domini Regis et heredum suorum sine dilacione liberetis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras vobis mittimus patentes. Data apud Karnerven. in crastino sancte Trinitatis. Anno Domini Millesimo. cc. Octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostre secundo.

Item consimilis littera omnibus hominibus suis, tam liberis quam aliis, de Manerio de Swyneston in insula de Wytch.

\[July 12. The Prior and Convent of St. Swithun assignu to the Bishop and his successors the 'profession' of all contingent profits in their Priory unless the Archbishop thinks that at the instance of the King such profession should be granted to themselves.\]

**ORDINACION INTER EPISCOPUM WYNTON. ET PRIOREM SANCTI SWITHUNI WYNTON.**—Memorandum quod inter Reverendum patrem dominum Johanneh [etc.] et Nos Willelum Priorem sancti Swithuni Winton. et ejusdem loci Conventum sic provisum est et ordinatum, quod dictus Reverendus pater habeat et retineat sibi et successoribus [suis] omnium profitendorum professionem in nostro [Fo. 70a.] Prioratu predicto | nisi venerabilis pater frater Johannes permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas ipsum professionem nobis et successoribus nostris ad instanciam domini Regis Anglie duxerit concedendam. In cujus rei

[July 22. The Bishop gives leave to the Prior and Convent of Motesfont that their fellow Canon, Bro. Thomas Leaute, may be transferred to the priory of Frithelstock, Exeter Dio.] ¹


[Littera Prioris et Conventus predicti deputativa super predicta causa.—Reverentissimo patri suo in Christo domino J. [etc.] sui devoti filii frater H. prior de Motesfonte et humiliter ejusdem loci conventus salutem et tam devotam quam debitam reverenciam et honorem. Cum venerabilis pater dominus P. Dei gracia Exoniensis episcopus,² ex sincerissima affectione quam semper hucusque erga nos ipsum gessisse sensimus et adhuc uberius sentire speramus ductus et admonitus, per litteram suam quam vobis per latorem presentium transmittimus inspiciendam, nobis supplicasset ut fratri Thome dicto Leaute concanonicum nostro se ad regimen Prioratus de Frethenestoke ordinis sancti Augustini in Diocesi Exoniensi transferendi licenciam ad sui instanciam concederemus, Nos, sicut nec decet, vobis inconsideris ipsius supplicacioni assensum prebere nolentes ad consensum vestri et licenciam super predictis postulanda fratres Ricardum de Brikeville et Wilhelum

¹ This appointment to Frithelstock Priory is not noticed in the Register of Bp. Quivil of Exeter, as edited by Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, nor is this Prior included in the list given by Dr. Oliver (Monasticum Diocesis Exoniensis, p. 219). He would be probably the fourth Prior, the House having been founded by Robert de Bello Campo about 1220. See Cal. Pat., 1281-1292, p. 127.

² Peter Quivil (1280-1292).
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]


[July 13. During the vacancy of the Priory of St. Swithun the Bishop constitutes Nicholas de Merewell, who has been unanimously chosen by the Brethren, to be their Subprior with full superintendence of Spirituals and Temporals, this appointment by no means to prejudice the free election of their future Prior.]

CAPITULO CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIÆ WYNTONIENSIS QUOD TALEM ADMITTIT AD PRESENTACIONEM EORUM ET SUPPRIOREM FACIT.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis nostris Capitulo Cathedralis Ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensis salutem [etc.]. Cum unanimiter consentieritis in fratrem Nicholauam de Merewell concanonicum vestrum ut durante presenti vacacione Prioratus vestri vobis presit in custodia ordinis tam vice quam nomine supprioris, Nos ipsum ad instanciam et presentationem vestram gratanter admissimus ad officium antedictum; curam spiritualium sibi committimus tenore presentium et regimen animarum. Nolimus tamen quod ex hoc aliquid juris circa prefectionem Supprioris vestri nobis aut aliqui successorum nostrorum accrescat imposterum nec cuiunque Priori vestro futuro canonice scilicet instituto circa dictum suppriorum amovendum, vel alium pro tempore subrogandum cum consilio et assensu vestro in aliquo derogetur. Nolimus insuper quod eo pretextu impediatur processu temporis aliquid Prior vester quominus omnia plene optineat apud vos et omnia libere exequatur que sibi per alias litteras vestras inde confectas favorablerit circa statum personarum et rerum vestrarum ac etiam domus vestre tam in temporalibus quam in spiritualibus optinenda concessimus, et etiam exequenda. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras sigillo nostro signatas vobis fieris fecimus patentes. Data Wyntone. iij. Idus Julii. Anno domini M°. cc°. Octogesimo quarto. Conse-cracionis vero nostre anno tertio.

[Same date. It had been customary for the Prior and Obedientiaries of St. Swithun's to deliver an annual account to the Bishops, from which necessity some public scandal had grown besides worry to themselves. The Bishop therefore from this time forward by his letters patent discharges them kindly from this obligation.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI PER QUAM REMITTIT PRIORI ET OBE-DIENCIARIIS SANCTI SWITHUNI COMPOTUM EORUM QUEM AUDIRE
A.D. 1284

Episcopi Wytoniensis

DEBERET ETC.—Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia ex compoto seu raciocinio quod a dilectis in Christo filii nostris . . . Priore et Obedienciarinis Cathedralis ecclesie nostre Wynton, hactenus cum modico vel nullo emolumento nostri annuatim audivimus sive recepimus materia scandali crevit in populo et inquietudinis molestia prevaluit apud eos: Nos eiusmod . . . Priori et Obedienciarinis ac corum successoribus ita prefatum compotum seu raciocinium remittimus exnunc pro nobis et successoribus nostris ex paterna scilicet affectione quam gerimus ad eosdem ut perpetuis temporibus circa bona sua gubernanda seu | disponenda plena gaudeant libertate, [et] a quolibet onere compoti seu jugo raciocinii quieti remaneant et etiam absoluti. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus litteris sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Data etc. ut supra.

[July 18. The Subprior and Convent of St. Swithin apply to the Bishop for leave to elect a new Prior to fill the vacancy caused by the cession of William de Basing. They send as their proctors brothers Geoffrey le Norreys, John de Eggebury, and Adam de Hyde.]

LITTERA CAPITULI SANC
tI SWITHUNI EPISCOPO UT DET EIS LICENCIAM ELIGENDI PRIOREM.—Reverendo in Christo patri domino Johanni [etc.] sui humiles filii frater Nicholaus et Capitolum cathedralis Ecclesie Wynton. devote reverencie famulatum et obedientie debite promptitudinem cum salute. Cum prioratus noster Wytoniensis per cessionem fratis Willelmi de Basing olim Prioris nostri

1 The order of succession of the Priors of St. Swithin is not clear from the lack of chronological arrangement in this Register. At the time of Pontissara’s consecration Adam de Farnham, who is reckoned by Dugdale (Monasticon, i. 201) the twenty-eighth Prior, was in possession, having been appointed in 1278. On fo. 61a (p. 245) the Bishop on Jan. 21, 1283, appoints his Treasurer Paganus de Lyskeret as his special commissioner to confer the ring of the Priory and its charge on any suitable person of the College, and in a separate proxy dated Feb. 13 the Treasurer is empowered to receive the cession of brother Adam then Prior and his ring, and on the cession or decease of Adam to appoint as his successor some brother from the bosom of the College, whom they shall consider best, as God may give them power to decide. The results of the Treasurer’s action are not recorded in the Register, but the choice of the Brethren seems to have fallen on William de Basing who had resigned in July, 1281, the Bishop sanctioning the admission of Nicholas de Merewell as Subprior to take charge of the House during the vacancy (fo. 70a). Leave is given on July 18 to the Convent to proceed to a fresh election, and, owing probably to successful negotiations which had been proceeding between the Bishop and the Convent for the amelioration of the latter’s status (below, folios 109-110), William de Basing on re-election consented to serve, and died as Prior in 1295. The full process of the election of his successor Henry de Mereweille alias Wodelock, Pontissara’s successor in the See, is given above (pp. 71-78). Dugdale supposes most improbably that there were two successive Priors named Wm. de Basing.
jam vacans variis dispendiis tam in spiritualibus quam in temporalibus subjaceat et erumpnis, ad vos tanquam ad patronum nostrum confugimus specialem, supplicantes attentius per dilectos monachos nostros fratres Galfridum le Norreys, Johannem de Eggebury et Adam de Hyda presentium portiores quatinus instanti desolacioni nostre pie si placet compacentes optatam licenciam nobis favoribiliter concedere dignemini, personam ydoneam pro statu nostro communi provide dirigendo nobis in Priorem tam libere quam canonice, cum periculum sit in mora, maturius eligendi. Sanum et incolunmem conserveret vos dominus Deus exili collegio nostro et ecclesie sue sancte per tempora longiora. Data Wyntonie in Capitulo nostro. xv. Kalendas Augusti. Anno domini M. cc. Octogesimo quarto.

[July 20. The Bishop in reply, after offering to God most devout thanks that it is his privilege to relieve the distresses of his Church of Winchester, which through the cession of its late Prior, William de Basing, not because of crime or failure in duty, but through his humility, is now deprived of a ruler, assents to their petition, and as their patron gives them his permission to proceed to a fresh election. He urges them to be careful in their choice, selecting one who may combine the fecundity of Leah with the beauty of Rachel.]

CONCEDIT EPISCOPUS LICENCIAM CONVENTUI SANCTI SWITHUNI UT POSSINT ELIGERE PRIOREM.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis filiis Suppriori et Conventui Ecclesie nostre Wyntoniensis salutem [etc.]. Omnipotenti Deo laudum devotissimas referimus actiones, pro eo quod ecclesia Wyntoniensis nostre sollicitudini eodem miserante commissa et vos inibi divinis obsequios mancipati nostris relevari temporibus et ad statum electionis canonici Prioris vestri per vos amodo faciende meruistis attingere peroptatum. Ex hoc enim scandalorum materia preciditur et Rachaelis pulchritudinem in vobis hactenus tristici fortassit pallore fuscatam credimus re-formari. Eadem igitur ecclesia per cessionem Religiosi viri fratris Willemi de Basing commonachii vestri nuper Prioris ejusdem qui non pro criminis vel defectus consciencia set humiliatis causa et religionis fervore jam cessit Prioris solacio destituta, prout ad vos pertinet tanquam ad verum ejusdem patronum ipsius vacacionis tempore per nos ibidem custodia deputata, per litteras vestras, ac fratres Galfridum le Norreys, J. de Eggebury et Adam de Hyda commonachos vestros a nobis patrono vestro ut premitiitur eligendi vobis Priorem licenciam humiliter petiistis. Nos itaque 1 hujusmodi

1 These final clauses are almost the same as those in the Bishop’s letter to St. Swithun’s Priory dated eleven years later, printed on p. 72, above.
pie peticioni vestre favorabiliter annuentes eandem vobis tenore presentium duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; hortantes vos et obsecrantes in Domino quatinus affabilem pacificum humilem prudentem, et in regularibus disciplinis probatum vobis in priorem eligere duximus concedendam; 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 Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]

quod liceat tibi fructus ipsius ecclesie anni presentis vendere cui-cunque persone religiosae vel etiam seculari, ac indemnitati tue consulere quatenus super hoc prudencie tue videbitur expedire. Data Tanton. in vigilia assumptionis beate Marie. Anno domini m°. cc°. Octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostre tertio.

[Undated. A dispute about tithes between the Prior and Convent of Sherborne and the Rector of Wotton having been brought before the Archbishop in his Visitation of Winchester Diocese during the vacancy of the See, and afterwards carried to the Papal Court, the parties submitted to the arbitration of the Bishop who now by letters patent makes known his decision.]

ORDINACIO EPISCOPI INTER RECTOREM ECCLESIE DE WOTTON ET PRIOREM ET CONVENTUM DE SCHIREBURNE SUPER DECIMIS. | Universis sancte matris ecclesie [filii] ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit J. miseracione Divina [etc.] salutem in Domino. Cum venerabilis pater dominus J. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas visitacionis officium in Episcopatu et Diocesi Winton. sede Winton. vacante dudum exercens super decimis provenientibus de terris et tenementis Henrici de Watford, Johannis Clericus (sic), Johannis Galrichare, Anastasie, Hugonis de la Putte, Galfridi Somerfoghel, Petri Notekin, Nicholai le Man, Herberti de Wotton, Roberti Aarch de Wotimk, [Robertii] le Franceys, Hugonis at Berth, Jacobi Ancel, Ade le Engles, Hugonis atte Stancrofte, Johannis carucatoris, Folce Ancel et Fabiani de Yerdily quos Prior et Conventus de Scirburne percipere consuerunt, ad instanciam et procuracionem domini Radulfi de Stansted Rectoris ecclesie de Wotton asserentis decimas antedictas de jure communi ad ecclesiam suam predictam pertinere, dictos ... Priorem et Conventum de Schirburne qui dictas decimas percipere consuerunt ex officio suo coram se et certis commissariis suis ad judicium fecerit evocari, ac coram ipso et suis commissariis super dictis decimis inter dictum Rectorem et dictos ... Priorem et Conventum fuisset aliquamdiu processum, ex certis causis gravaminum ab eisdem commissariis prefati ... Prior et Conventus sedem Apostolicam appellarunt et super eadem appellacione a dicta sede Apostolica impetrarunt. Tandem pendente dicto (sic) causa appellacionis inter prefatos ... Priorem et Conventum et Rectorem memoratum post multas varias et diversas prosecuciones et alterca-ciones hinc inde habitas partes predicte omnibus contencionibus actionibus litibus questionibus reversiis appellacionibus inter eas habitis tam dictus Rector quam dicti ... Prior et Conventus in
Episcopi Wytoniensis

nostra presencia sufficienter constituti plene et expresse renuncia-verunt se de mera et bona voluntate sua mediante domino Johanne de sancto Johanne dictorum Religiosorum patrono ordinacioni nostre dicte ecclesie de Wottone patrono [?paternè] et diffinitioni super dictis decimis inter eos proferende sponte et non coacti alte et basse submiserunt, unde nos cura pastorali indemnitiati utriusque partis propensius consulere cupientes, jura eorum juris peritorum consilio, inter easdem partes taliter ducimus ordinandum. In Dei nomine Amen. Nos J. miseracione divina Wintoniensis Episcopus super decimis antedictis per dictum Rectorem petitis a dictis Religiosis inter ipsas partes ordinamus, quod prefatus Rector de Wottone et sui successores decimas tam majores quam minores provenientes de terris et tenementis quas tenent Johannes Clericus, Johannes Balrichare (sic), Anastia (sic), Hugo de la Putte, Galfridus Somerfoghel, Petrus Notekin, Nicholas le Man, Herbertus de Wotton, Robertus Achard, Fabianus de Yerdeley, et similiter de tenemento quod tenuit Willelmus Bernard, quas prefati . . . Prior et Conventus temporibus retroactis percipere consueverunt qualitercunque provenirent de cetero percipiant pacifice et ad ipsum et ad ecclesiam suam antedictam de jure communi pertinere declaramus et finaliter diffinimus, super quibus dictis Religiosis perpetuum silencium imponimus. Et quod dicti . . . Prior et Conventus de Schirburne decimas tam majores quam minores de terris et tenementis quas tenet Henricus de Waterford (sic) de dominico de Wodegarstone. Et de terris et tenementis Roberti le Franceys, Hugonis atte Berche, Jacobi Ancel, Ade le Engles, Hugonis atte Stancrofte, Johannis carucatoris et Felce (sic) Ancel sicut hac tenens percipere consueverunt quiete percipient in futurum. Et quod dicti Religiosi ab omni exactione per dictum Rectorem vel successores suos eidem in dicta ecclesia de Wottone succedentes quoad decimas prenotatas provenientes de terris et tenementis antedictis, Henrici, Roberti, Jacobi, Ade, Hugonis, Johannis et Felce facienda sint exuti et quieti imperpetuum. Super quibus etiam dicto Rectori et successoribus suis perpetuum silencium duximus imponendum. Quas quidem ordinacionem et diffinicionem dicte partes approbarunt, et de eisdem observandis fideliter in omnibus et per omnia coram nobis sponte corporale juramentum prestiterunt. In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum et testimonium perpetuum1 rei geste memoriam presenti in scripto sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Data etc.

1 (sic). Probable reading, 'premissorum testimonium et perpetuum', etc.

WINCHESTER.—I
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]

[Aug. 11. The Prior and Convent of Selborne having complained to the Bishop that the Rector of Eastrop is illegally detaining certain tithes due to them, the Bishop directs the Dean of Basingstoke to sequestrate these till the rights of the case are clear.]

Sequestrum factum in fructibus ecclesie de Estrop,—J. Dei gratia [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio ... Decano de Basingstoke salutem [etc.]. Ex relatu et querimonia ... Prioris et Conventus ecclesie de Seleborne didicimus quod Rector ecclesie de Estrop decimas quasdam ad ecclesiam suam de Basingstoke pertinentes, in quorum (sic) possessionibus iidem hactenus pacifice extaverunt (sic) eisdem deforciat et detinet minus juste. Quare vobis mandamus firmiter intringentibus quatinus decimas tam Rectoris quam Prioris predicti de quibus inter illos movetur contencio firmiter sequestretis et sub firmo sequestro teneatis, donec discussum fuerit ad quem eorum de jure decime ille debeant pertinere. Valete. Data apud Tanton. iij. Idus Augusti. Anno domini m. cc. Octogesimo quarto. Consecracionis nostre tertio.

[Aug. 17. A memorandum that the executors of William de Clay, formerly Rector of Bishopstoke, delivered a missal in two volumes, a manual and a breviary to Mag. David de Pontizara, Rector of the same, as a legacy, the executors being indemnified against a possible breach of law.] [No rubrical heading.]


[Aug. 16. Archbishop Peckham in his recent visitation of Winchester Diocese had found in St. Swithin's Priory a monk of reprobate habits named Valentine, who has spurned his advice and refused to reform himself or to obey the Monastic rule. He now directs the Bishop, should he still remain obdurate, to separate him from the Society, that he may be openly shunned until he gives proofs of amendment. The Archbishop reserves

1 The law of Falcidius (time of the second triumvirate) which provided that no Roman citizen should by testament divert more than three-fourths of his estate from his legal heirs (Lewis and Short, Lat. Dict.). On its application to cases in the middle ages see Ducange.
LITTERA ARCHIEPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPO.—Frater Johannes permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie minister humilis totius Anglie primas venerabili domino Dei gracia Episcopo Wintoniensis salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Dudum vestram Wintoniensem Ecclesiam jure metropolitico visitantes invenimus Valentinum Monachum in quandam cameram junctam infirmarie domus propria temeritate intrusum, a qua per bone memorie predecessorem vestrum dominum Nicholaum expulsus fuerat, suis demeritis exigentibus, et qua etiam nos eum visitantes expulimus, pro eo quod ipsum in eadem camera contra beati Benedicti regulam vitam egisse carnalem non sine proprietatis vicio commperimus evidenter. Inhibentes eodem sub pena excommuniconis majoris, quam in ipsum tulimus si de facto contrarium attemptaret, ne in ipsa ulteriori presumeret attemptare. Ipse autem sicut vir apostata cautelarit conscientia et non tam Monachus quam Demoniacus, si ita est ut nobis assaurit contra inhibicionem nostram qua vix posset esse districtor, que tamen sue non sufficient proterve pertinacie refrenante, se in eandem intruit iterato cameram, anathematis vinculo non veritus innodari, nec scelus inobediencie expavescens, quod peccato ariolandi et y dolatricie in sacris eloiquis comparatur. Nos igitur hujusmodi comptemptum (sic) officii nostri pariter et persone non dubitantes in Dei injuriam redundare, vobis mandamus in virtute obediencie firmiter injungentes, si est ita, quatinus, sicut a tanti facinoris vultis excusari favore, dictum Valentinum, quem juxta beati Benedicti Regulam si est ita pene substernebunt decernimus gravioris faciatis a communione sep[a]tam ut Regula docet in talibus, apponi 3 suspensum actu legitimo, ab omnibus artius evitari, donec ad cor rediens Deo et nobis satisfecerit de contempn, prout excommunicatos excommunicacione monastica, que minor est quam Ecclesiastica, docet Regula una cum flagellis aliis castigare, pro certo scitur quod si remisciscus egeritis in hac parte, non solum dominum Deum vestrum, verum etiam vos [lege nos] ejusdem Domini servum humilem graviter offendetis, quasi primum obediencie jugum, a vestra [lege nostra] auctoritatem veniens, repellentes. Omnes autem qui dicto facinori prestiterint consilium, auxilium vel favorem, si penitentes eos involerveritis, pena arbitaria puniatis, excepta absolucione ab excommuniconis sentencia, quam sicut tunc nobis reservavimus, sic adhuc etiam tenore

1 This letter is printed by Martin, iii. 806–8. It is, however, dated there from Alcester, 11 Aug. 2 Regum i. xv. 93. 3 "ab omni" M.
Registri Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]


[Undated. The Bishop requests the Bp. of Lincoln to cause the sentence of excommunication to be solemnly published against certain persons who have maliciously invaded the Manor of Witney, and the liberties of the Church of Winchester. He thanks him in anticipation.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPO LYNCOLNIENSI UT EXCOMMUNICET EOS QUI INFRERUNT LIBERTATES MANERII DE WYNTENYE [lege WITTENEYE].—Salutem et sincere caritatis semper augmentum. Exigit audacia perversorum qui ecclesiasticas libertates infringere ausu temerario, ut pene contra hujusmodi malefactores prodite, qui quasi sacrilegi non immerito sunt censendi, ipsorum auribus frequentius inculcentur, ut quos Dei timor a male non revocat, saltem se canonice ulcione subjacere cognoscant. Sane non nulli iniquitatis filii, non solum bona nostre Ecclesie Wintoniensis in Manerio de Witteneye vestre diocesis maliciose invaderunt (sic), set et jura etiam libertates ejusdem Manerii ad nos et Ecclesiam nostram Winton., ut premittitur, pertinentes obstinata malicia violare presumunt in ecclesiastice libertatis iuriam et scandalum plurimorum. Quocirca ad munera spiritualis auxilium duximus confidencius recurrendum, paternitatem vestram affectuose rogantes, quatinus excommunicacionis sentenciam contra facinorosos hujusmodi in Oxoniensi concilio\(^3\) promulgatam in Archidiaconatu, quo situm est manerium antedictum, faciatis sollemniter publicari ac sic delinquentes publice denunciari in predictam excommunicacionis sentenciam incidisse ut metu pene ad bonum recte conscientie malefactores predicti, divina gracia inspirante, quandoque conversi de commissis penitent et uterius talia non committant, et sic hujusmodi excommunicacionis sentenciam sibi medicinalem potius sentiant quam mortalem. Tantum super hoc si placeat facientes, ut pastoralis officii debitum in vobis super hoc non immerito commendetur ac venerande paternitati vestre teneamur

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1 September 14.
2 i.e. Hampton Lucy, Warwickshire.
3 This Council, held at Oxford in 1222 under Stephen, Abp. of Canterbury, opened with well-defined sentences of excommunication frequently referred to. See Spelman, Concilia, p. 181.
affectus ad graciaram devotissimas actiones, quam conservet Altissimus in suo sancto servicio per temporam longa.

[Undated. Consequent on the last the Bishop of Lincoln (Oliver Sutton) directs the Archdeacon of Oxford to publish the sentence of excommunication against the offenders at Witteney Manor.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS ARCHIDIACONO OXONIENSI UT DENUNCIAT (sic) ILLOS EXCOMMUNICATOS QUI INFRE.

[Fo. 723.] GERUNT LIBERTATES MANERII DE WYTENEYE; O. Dei gracia Episcopus Lincolniensis dilecto filio. Archidiacono Oxoniensi salutem [etc.].

Quia in tantum processit quorundam audacia perversorum quod bona ecclesiarum invadere, ac earundem libertates ausu temerario infringere non formidant, propter quod sacrilegi non immerito sunt censendi, Exigit dictorum malefactorum nephanda presumicio ut pene contra eosdem predicte ipsorum auribus frequenter inculcentur. Quocirca vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes, quatinus hujusmodi malefactores qui in res et libertates manerii sen ville de Witteneye ad ecclesiam Winton. spectantis, tali maliciose attemptare presumunt, in majoris excommunicacionis sentenciam in Oxoniensi promulgatam concilio incidisse, denunciare publice et solemniter faciatis, et hujusmodi sentenciam in Archidiaconatu vestro diebus solemnibus et festivis etiam frequentius publicare, ut quos Dei timor a malo non revocat, se ulcioni canonice subjacente cognoscant.

[July 31. The official of the Archdeacon of Winchester states publicly that at the Bishop's mandate he has admitted Mag. David de Pontizara as proctor of Geoffrey de Rupibus to the Rectory of Ellisfield.]

The Bishop, after devout expressions of thankfulness to God for unexpected mercies, informs the Archbishop of the unanimous election of their friend William of Basing as Prior of St. Swithun's, and refers to his helpful advice which would have been very opportune if matters had turned out differently.]
Episcopi Wytoniensis


[Sept. 15. The Bishop gives notice to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun that he proposes to visit their Monastery on the Monday next after Michaelmas Day, and to correct whatever he may find amiss. He desires their hearty co-operation.]

VISITACIO.¹—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis ... Priori et Conventi sancti Swithuni Winton. salutem [etc.]. Suscepti regiminis nos cura sollicitat ut utilitatis subditorum in illis precipe per quas animarum [saluti] consultitur sollicita providere curemus. Proponentes ergo juxta officii nostri debitum prioratum vestrum sancti Swithuni die lune proximo post festum sancti Michaelis proxime futurum cum Jesu Christi presidio visitare, et si que sint inibi correctione dingna (sic) vigilanti studio prout canonice dictaverint sanctiones in melius restaurare, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus vocatis [hiis] qui hujusmodi officii nostri executioni debeant interesse, premuniti sitis pariter et instructi ad nostram visitacionem reverencia qua decet et expedite admittandum. Et utinam id fiat ad laudem et gloriam Altissimi, ipsius Monasterii vestri profectum et vestrarum animarum solaciurn sempiternum. De die vero receptionis presentium et quid in premissis duxeritis faciendum per litteras vestrarum patentes harum seriem contijentes nos dictis die et loco certificare curetis. Data Wintonie in crastino exaltacionis sancte Crucis. Anno domini m°. cc°. Lxxxx°°°. quarto. Consecracionis nostre anno tertio.

[Oct. 6. The Bishop informs the Prior and Convent of St. Mary's, Southwark, that being detained longer than he had expected before the Justices itinerant at Windsor he must postpone his Visitation of their Monastery announced for the Monday instant till the following Friday, when he hopes to find them prepared.]

DILACIO VISITACIONIS ECCLESIE BEATE MARIE DE SUWERK.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis Priori et Conventui ecclesie sancte Marie de Suwerk salutem [etc.]. Sola dispositio divina in sui subtilitate ab eterno previsa non fallitur, set voluntates hominum ac proposita que ex vario eventu dependent secundum diversitatem

¹ This same form is used mutatis mutandis on fo. 80a.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]


[Oct. 25. Since the Rector of Godshill, I.V., keeps strict residence and does not need the solace of a Vicar, the Bishop grants him as a special favour the Vicarial portion of the benefice, during such residence or absence with special licence.]

CONCESSIO VlCARIE DE GODESHULL RECTORI EJUSDEM.—

[No date. A general letter for the consolidation with its Rectory of a needless Vicarage.]

TALIS LITTERA SICUT PRECEDENS.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio etc. Attendentes ecclesiarum sectiones in jure prohibitas esse, et quod unius ecclesie unus debet esse Rector secundum Canonicas sanctiones, Considerantes etiam et ad ipsius ecclesie regimen tui solius industriam sufficere pro onere quod incumbit, ecclesiam de . . . solitam antiquitus per Rectorem tantummodo gubernari redintegramus et etiam tenore presentium vicarie porcionem cum Rectoria consolidamus tibi tuo perpetuo possidendam non obstante quod tam voluntarie quam inconsiderate
fuere fane ante ordinatus vicarius in eadem. Cum rei graciam etc. Data etc.

[Nov. 14. The Bishop sends notice to the Abbot and Convent of Waverley that he proposes that day to enter their Church and to see them, receiving their usual procuration.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI ABBATI ET CONVENTU DE WAVERLEYE QUD PROCURACIONEM SUAM VULT HABERE.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio Abbatii de Waverlege et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Notum vobis facimus per presentes quod hac instanti die Mercurii proxima post festum sancti Martini domino concede ECClesiam vestram ingredi et vos videre proponimus, procuracionem vestram prout mos est a vobis recepturi. Valete semper. Data etc.

[1284, Jan. 3. Stephen Waspayl, who having received first tonsure from Bishop John Gcrvase was a clerk of Winchester Diocese, having been committed to a lay prison within the Diocese of London, the Bishop requests Bp. Richard de Gravesend to procure his transfer to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPO LONDONIENSI PRO CLERICO INCARCERATO IN SUA DIOCESI.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino R, Dei gratia Londoniensis episcopo Johannes eiusdem permittione Wintoniensis episcopus salutem et sincere caritatis semper augmentum. Statu clericali Stephani Waspayl cleric nostre diocesis a nonnullis emulis in dubium revocato, per depositions testium fidedignorum vice et auctoritate nostra super hoc legitime receptorum comperimus dictum Stephanum primam tonsuram per quam clericalis ordo confertur a bonem memorie Johannes predecessore nostro Wintoniensi episcopo recepisse. Quocirca paternitatem vestram caritative requirimus et rogamus quatinus eundem in vestra civitate vel diocesi sub custodia laycali dirigis vinculis ut intelleximus mancipatum, prout de jure et consuetudine laudabili super hujusmodi casibus observata expedire videritis ad formam ecclesiasticam canonice recipiatis, ne in obprobrium ordinis clericalis subiciatur judicio seculari. Conservert vos Altissimus in suo sacro servicio per tempora longa. Data apud Cler. iij. Nonas Januarii. anno domini etc.

[1284, Dec. 31. A second and fuller letter from the Bishop of Lincoln to the Archdeacon of Oxford on the infringement of the Bishop's liberties on his Manor of Witney.]

PRESCRIBITUR ISTA.—Oliverus permissione divina Lincolniensis Episcopus dilecto in Christo filio Archidiacono Oxon. salutem [etc.]. Cum omnes invadentes bona ecclesiastica et

1 Waverley being a Cistercian abbey, the Bishop had no visitatorial rights there.
2 See above, pp. 292–3.
libertates ecclesiasticas infringentes seu eas animo malivolo perturbantes tamquam sacrilegi a sanctis patribus majoris excommunicationis sentencia sunt ligati, ac quidam iniquitatis filii non solum bona cathedralis ecclesie Wintoniensis in maniero de Witeneye nostro dioecesis maliciose invadere, set et jura et libertates ejusdem manerii ad eandem Wintoniensem ecclesiam pertinentes ut [Fo. 73a.] intellleximus a quibusdam obstinata | malicia violare presumunt in ecclesiastice libertatis injuriam, injuriantium animarum periculum et scandalum plurimum, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatinus hujusmodi malefactores salutem propriae consentientes, qui res et libertates manerii de Witeneye memorati violenter invadere auferre infringere seu perturbare ut premissit non formidant, in singulis ecclesiisArchidiaconatus vestri prout videritis expedire [? si] ab illis quoque quo rum interest fueritis requisiti diebus festivis et festivis denunciari faciatis in prefata excommunicationes sentenciam dampnabiler incidente. Expedit enim penam contra hujusmodi Satane satellites predictam ipsorum auribus incalcari ut saltem servili timore perterriti ad bonum recte consciente reedentes ex hujusmodi excommunicacionis sentencia dampnacionem non sentiant set medelam. Et quid super hiis fecerint nos litteris vestris patentibus harum seriem continentibus certificent tempore oportuno. Data apud Wulbedone ij. Kalendas Januarii. Pontificatus nostri Anno quinto.

[1285, Jan. 25. The Bishop writes to the Bishop of Bath and Wells concerning the goods of a Priest who has committed suicide. He feels doubtful which of two opinions is right, whether they should belong to the Church or to the temporal power. He proposes therefore to leave this question for discussion in the next parliament, and promises to keep that portion of the goods which concerns himself under safe custody.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI WYNTONIENSIS EPISCOPO BATHONIensi ET WELLENSI PRO PRESBITERO QUI SEIPSUM INTERFECT.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino E. [lege R.] Dei gracia Bathoniensi et Wellensi episcopo Johannes eadem permissione divina Wintoniensis episcopus salutem et sincere caritatis semper au[g]mentum. Novit Altissimos quod nos jura seu libertates ecclesie Bathoniensis nolimus offendere quoquo modo, set eadem ob paternitatis vestre reverenci nam quantum nostra conservare pro viribus illabata. Sane de bonis illius scelerati presbiteri qui sibi mortem conscivit de quibus nobiscum nuper conferre curastis diversi juris et consuetudinis Anglicane periti diversimode sentiunt. Allii quidem ad ecclesiam seu forum ecclesiasticum et allii ad dominum temporalem bona hujusmodi asserunt pertinent. Quocirca dominacionem vestram affectuosissime depressam quatinus amore nostri et ob zelum justicie quem in-
Episcopi Wytoniensis

[Jan. 25. \textit{The Bishop pleads with Mag. G. de Vesano, Papal Nuncio, on behalf of the nuns of Wintney, whom in view of their deep poverty he himself excuses from all charges, that he will forbear to exact his procurations from them.}]


Jan. 20. Walter Samuell, the newly appointed Bishop of Salisbury, sends the Bishop a courteous invitation to attend his enthronization fixed for the Sunday next after the Purification.]

INVITACIO AD INTRONIZACIONEM. Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni Dei gracia Wintioniensi Episcopo suus W. eadem permissione Sarrisberiensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem et sincere caritatis continuum incrementum. Die dominica proxima post festum Purificacionis beate Virginis speramus Domino concedente in ecclesia nostra Sarrisberiensis intronizari. Vestram igitur paternitatem requirimus confidenter quatinus per venerabilem pre-
senciam vestram candum ecclesiam nostram et nos illo die velitis honorare, eo libencius si placet quia inter ceteros de vobis confidimus specialius. Conservet vos Altissimus per tempora diuturna. Data apud Remesberi. xiii. Kalendas Februarii. Anno domini m°. cc°. lxxxmo. quarto.

[Jan. 26. The Bishop in his reply to this invitation after compliments says that two other engagements may probably prevent his acceptance—that he has promised to attend the Count of Cornwall at the expected delivery of the Countess, and that the Justices itinerant at Oxford have before them certain writs affecting his Manors in that County at the instance of William de Valencia. If therefore he cannot attend the enthronization, he begs the Bishop to accept his excuses.]

RESPONSO AD EANDEM PREDICTAM LITTERAM.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino W. Dei gracia episcopo Saris-

[Fo. 73b.] berensi Johannes ejusdem permissione Wintoniensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem cum sincere caritatis affectu. Promptitudinem pro viribus complacendo novit Altissimus quo et honorii vestro et ecclesie Sarisberiensis que tanti patris amplexibus delectabitur enicius intime congaudemus et utique nostris affectibus desiderata succedent, si intronizazionei vestre possemus ut cupimus interesse. Porro compaternitas quam cum magnifico viro comite Cornubie contrahere duximus partu Comitisse cotidie expectato et Justiciarii itinerantes Oxonie in cujus Comitatu non nulla Maneria optinemus; Coram quibus dominus Willelmus de Valencia contra nos multa brevia dicitur impetrasse, nos fortassisi impedient quominus valeamus nostram presenciam exhibere. Quocirca pater-

nitatem vestram affectuose rogamus quatirius nostram si contingat absenciam habere velitis si placet excusatam. Scientes quod im-


[1293, Feb. 21. The Bishop reminds the Abbess and Convent of Romsey, that they are bound by agreement to provide John de Romseye, one of his clerks, with the next benefice in their presentation which shall fall vacant.]

CONCEDIT DOMINUS JOHANNI DE ROMESEYE CLERICO PRIMAM VACATURAM AD PRESENTACIONEM ABBATISSE ET CONVENTUS DE ROMESEYE SPECTANTEM.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis filiibus Abbatisse

1 Edmund, second Earl of Cornwall (1250-1300), son of the King of the Romans, married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Clare, Earl of Clare and Gloucester. There was no issue.

2 William de Valencia was the fourth son of Isabella of Angoulême by her second husband, Hugh of Lusignan, Count of La Marche. His chief estates were in Pembroke-

shire, but he was notorious for his grasping character. See his life in D. N. B., lxi. 373-377, esp. 376.
et Conventui de Romeseye salutem [etc.]. Quia caro clerico nostro Johanni de Romeseye primam vacaturam ad vestram presentationem spectantem in qua nobis per vestras litteras patentes ad providendum uni de clericis nostris tenemini concessimus de gracia speciali, vobis rogando mandamus quatinus eidem clerico nostro de proxima vacatura vel cui idem graciæ hujusmodi concesserit, juxta formam promotionis vestre ut premittitur facte, providere nullatenus omittatis. Data apud Suwerk x°. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini m°. cc°. Nonagesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre undecimo.

[1284, December 7. Archbishop Peckham, a Franciscan brother, writes to the Chancellor of Oxford or his viceregent, and to the Regent Masters of all Faculties. He complains of attacks, which though they might avail little against himself as a private person were derogatory to his office in the Church. He refers particularly to the conduct of the Prior of the Dominicans in England, who after conversing with certain Bishops who had just taken part with him in the Consistory of the Bishop of Salisbury had a private interview with himself. Of this interview the Archbishop gives here a detailed account, and asserts the position which he holds with regard to the teaching of brother Thomas de Aquino and those questions which had been reserved to the Pope and not yet formally decided. As to the boast of certain Dominican brothers that there is more truth in their order than in any other he declares such an assertion false. Having stated the truth about his own opinions as against the calumnious perjuries of the Dominican Prior he desires those of the University to make it public.]

CANCELLARIO OXONIE.—Frater J. permissione divina Cantuariensis ecclesie Minister humilis, totius Anglie Primas diletis filiis Cancellario Oxon. vel ejus vices gerenti et magistris ibidem regentibus omnium facultatum salutem [etc.]. Si tantum privatis commodis viveremus, quid contra nostram innocenciam sue fatuitatis effunderent detractores mediocriter curaremus. Set quia licet immersi sumus divino quamvis occulto judicio deputati pro salute fidelium procuranda in officio pastorali, quibus eo ipso tenemur ad Dei gloriam totis viribus complacere, necesse habemus pro irreverentium hominum jaculis retundendis, nostram quamvis invitati manifestando insoncam, ipsorum misericordia propalare. Sane nuper intelleximus admirantes quod diletus in Christo frater W. Prior fratum predicatorum in Anglia, quem usque in hæc tempora habuimus affectuose commendatum, quedam dedectentia in nostri et nostrorum prejudicium coram vobis congregatis in vigilia beate Katerine quod vix credere possimus perperam seminavit, testes invocans sui et nostri invicem tractatus habitu episcopos illos qui nuper intererant solempnis Saresberiensis episcopi consecrandi, 1

1 A second copy of this process is given below, fo. 110b, where it is headed LIQUIDORIUS CANTUARIENSIS ARCHIEPISCOP: CANCELLARII ET MAGISTRI SIBIDEM RECENTIBUS. Wilkins prints it in Concilia, ii. 110 from the original in Peckham's Register at Lambeth, fol. 213b. The various readings marked W. are from Wilkins. See Martin's edition, iii. 564.

2 ' affectuosissime ' W. and M.
cum tamen nec episcopus aliquis nec quisquam alius mortalium verba audiverit que soli cum solo sub solius Dei testimonio et nullatenus aliter de annotata inferius materia loquebamus.

[Fo. 74a.] Et quia ut nobis dicitur | contra veritatem forsitan oblivionis causa dictus Prior, salva sua gracia, secreto nostro colloquio est abusus, nullus debet inhonestum vel extraneum judicare si veritatem quam in hac parte novimus absentes ut possumus per litteras in suscitati per ipsum et suos contra nos et nostros scandali remedium vobis veraciter explicemus. Referente igitur nobis Priore predicto die pretacte consecracionis post prandium, quod fratres sui Oxonienses pluries ei scripsierant, nos in partes Oxonie properantes intendere ipsorum ordini et ordinis opinionibus derogare, respondimus bona fide, quam fidem tenuimus et tenere interdimus quantum possumus sine prejudicio veritatis, quod nec ordini eorum nec opinionibus ipsius ordinis, pro eo quod sunt ordinis, intendebasmus quomodo libet adversari. Set factum predecessoris nostri circa errores ab eo inventos in liberalibus disciplinis ac dampnatos de consilio magistrorum, et in parte suscitatos denuo in scandalum plurimorum prosequi, justicia mediante, et subjunctimus quod fratrum predicatorum ordinem diligebamus intime sicut ipsa, et modo securo addimus, plus quam ipse; quia cum ipse in pretacto colloquio nobis dixerit coram Deo se de pluralitate formarum illam tenere firmer sentenciam, quam nostra tenet simplicitas, et tenuit hactenus totus mundus, si fratres suas aliquos contrarie falsitati adherentes nititur in hoc ut dicitur defensare, hoc procudubio non est diligere sed odisse. Procedentibus demum nobis ambobus ulterius in tractando, et errorem ponentium in homine existere tantummodo formam unam, concorditer detestando, subjunctimus nos quosdam istius erroris temerarios defensores in tante subversionis forveam corruisse, ut dixerint scilicet et scripserint quod si homo haberet aliam formam ab anima racionali non posset corpus hominis corruptum idem numero per miraculum reparari, quo audito respondit Prior, hunc errorem secure de mea consciencia condemnetis. Causam vero opinionum bone memorie fratris Thome de Aquino, quas fratres ipsi opiniones sui ordinis esse dicunt, quas tamen in nostra presenciasubjectit idem reverendus frater theologorum arbitrio Parisiensium magistorum pendere diximus in Romana curia indecisam, pro eo quod cum vacante sede Apostolica per mortem sancte memoriae Johannis Dei gracia tunc temporis Romani

1 W. and M. om. 'nee'.  2 W. om. 'forsitan'.  3 concilio'.  4 eligere' W.  5 W. and M. ins. 'etiam'.  6 Thomas Aquinas was canonized by John XXII in 1323.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

A.D. 1284]

Episcopi, episcopus Parisiensis Stephanus¹ bone memorie ad discutionem ipsorum articulorum de consilio magistrorum procedere cogitaret, mandatum fuisse dicitur eidem episcopo per quosdam Romane curie dominos reverendos, ut de facto illarum opinionum supersederet penitus donec alius recipieret in mandatis. Aliud igitur est quod de scriptis theologici est Romane celsitudini reservatum Parisius, ab eo quod inventum est Oxonie, in certaminibus puerilibus quod per predecessoris nostri sapienciam est damnamatum; quod si quispiam theologus curiosus hujusmodi questionibus puerilibus tractatus theologicos miscuerit indecenter, sicut olim Israelite pro acuendis ligonibus ad Palestinorum malleos descenderunt, non valemus propter hoc nec debemus dimittere pro zelo quorundam temerario, quin parvulos nostros ab errorum laqueis ut possumus eramus, et sicut circa processus hujusmodi vel quosque alios fratrum predicatorium licencia nondum, Deo gracias, indigemus; sic quia quod in hac parte fecimus, fratribus minoribus fecimus penitus inconsultis, nichil debet in hoc processu nostro ipsi fratribus minoribus imputari. Falso ergo dictum est nos per hoc discordiam inter ordines seminasse, et caveant sibi ab hujusmodi seminacione nobis perperam talia imponentes, in quorum ortis ad extinctionem multarum salutarum planatarum de hujusmodi venenato semine retroactis temporibus publice et occulte, nullo seminante extrinseco, ultronee nimis crevit. Intelleximus insuper quod quidam alii² fratres ejusdem ordinis predicatorium ausi sunt se publice jactaret³ doctrinam veritatis plus in suo ordine quam in alio sibi contemporaneo viguisse, cujus contrarium quia tenere putamus viros majores et sapientiores ecclesie militantis, quam⁴ eorum jactationem asserimus esse falsam. Quod non esset difficile declarare nisi esset comparacio odiosa, comparando scilicet scripta scriptis, personas personis et labores laboribus satis notis. Hec est igitur, karissimi, processus nostri⁵ veritas coram Deo, et si forte circa [Fo. 74b.] predicta defectus nobis | aliquis surrepsisset, debuissent predicti fratres pro paterni honoris debito fragilitati nostre excusacionis pallium obduxisse, presertim quia tuba legalis⁶ specialiter precipit diis non distrahere, et Christos Domini non tangere, et Chaym paterno desider dedecendie in posteritate sua meruit maledici: quanto majus maledictiones tonitrum proumerentur qui patris innocenciam cujus vice fungimur licet immeriti labis detractoris persecurentur.⁷ Momordisse insuper⁸ societatatem

¹ Etienne ii (Tempier), Bp. of Paris, 1268–79. Pope John XXI died May, 1277, and Nicholas III was elected 25 Nov. following.
² W. and M. om. "aliis".
³ "jactitare" W. and M.
⁴ "ipsam" W. and M.
⁵ W. om. "nostri".
⁶ "legali" W.
⁷ "prosequuntur" W.
⁸ infra, W.
nostram dicitur idem Prior, inponendo illis qui nostro assistunt lateri quod tamquam meticulosi et que sua sunt querentes nos ad martirium [non] provocant sicut dominum suum excitaverunt olim socii sancti Thome, cuius martirii subeundi si placeat salvatori det nobis gracie magis 1 ferventia exemplaria imitari 2 quam illorum quedam 3 extiterint, que vidimus suis et suorum consiliiis in Pontificali officio, vel quocunque alio 4 gubernari. Rogamus igitur ut non obstante predicta calumnia si tamen vestris insonuerit auribus, socios nostros sicut valentes viros habere dignemini excusatos, pro certo scientes quod processus nostros circa ardua ecclesie negocia quantum possumus sano consilio gubernamus. Rogamus insuper ut contentam presentibus veritatem, cuius testem Altissimum in vocamus, velitis aliis publicare, si tamen sint aliqui contrariis falsitatibus subornati. Valete in Christo et Virgine gloriosa. Data apud Brandiston. vij. Idus Decembris. Anno domini m⁰. ce⁰. lxxxmo. quarto. Consecracionis nostre sexto.

(November 10.) 5 The Archbishop, addressing the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of Oxford, says that on his late Visitatio of the University he found certain erroneous opinions in several sciences which though condemned by his predecessor Archbishop Robert Kilwardby) were still being maintained. He particularly mentions one ¹ that in man there is one form only ², from which may be drawn false consequences. That he intends anything insulting to the Dominican Order is disproved by the fact that the late Archbishop who had urged the same reforms belonged to that Order, and that his condemnation had been published after consultation with other Dominicans. He himself had not reproved, nor would he reprove the opinions of Dominicans as such. He only wished to ratify the process of his predecessor, who specially favoured the Order. The error specified, which he believed had originated among secular persons not religious, had been opposed by persons of authority in various parts of the world. Two of its principal English defenders are said to have ended their days miserably across the seas. They had boasted that they would defend these articles even against ecclesiastical authority, not fearing the sentence of excommunication to which by the Council of Oxford they were liable. He solemnly warns the University, and strictly commands its several members, that they do not knowingly defend secretly or openly these articles, until so permitted by their superiors. He urges them rather to inquire what well-instructed secular doctors think on this matter, knowing for certain that monks who despise the wisdom of holy philosophers, and dwell too curiously on windy traditions are likely to be blinded by the prince of this world, and so to fall into the pit of vanity.)

UNIVERSITATI OXONIENSI. 6—Frater J. [etc. as in last] dilectis 7

1 For 'gracie magis' W. reads 'ipse maximus', M. 'ipse magis'.
2 An allusion no doubt to the death of St. Thomas of Canterbury.
3 'quidam' W.
4 W. om. 'vel...alio'.
5 This letter should have preceded the last, having been written nearly a month before it.
6 This letter is copied again on fo. 111a. It is printed in Wilkins' Concilia, ii. 107, and by Martin, iii. 840.
7 'filiis, Cancellerio et magistris' W.
Cancellario, magistris ac scolaribus Universitatis Oxon. salutem [etc.]. Nulli nos credimus derogare si agrum Domini excolentes evellimus et distruiimus victa et errores, ut virtus et veritas suas valeant ampliare propugnates cum honoris fructibus, dum tamen majorum nostrorum vestigiis hereamus. Proinde nuper per Oxoniense studium in visitacionis serie transeuntes, clamore celebri quarundam personarum nobis incognitaram temeritatem reperimus infamatem, quod opiniones quasdam erroneas in pluribus scientiis astraure non verentur, quas recolende memorie dominus Robertus Dei gracia immediatus noster in regimine Cantuariensis ecclesie predecessor de consilio tunc temporis Magistrorum dinoscitur condempnasse, quarundam adjectione penarum decretum suum temperato libramine roborando. Quorum articulorum nos merito detestantes viruculenciam redivivam, nuper publice coram vobis dicti patris processum laudabilem ratum habentes cum penis adjunctis ipsum in suo robore fore decrevimus permansurum, donec matuiri consilio evidentius appareat an in ipsis articulis sit ad quod pro pace quarundam possit sine periculo tolerari. Unum vero illorum expressse notavimus articulum quorum dicentia, in homine esse tantummodo formam unam. Notavimus inquam pro eo quod ex ipso sequitur, ut putamus, nec corpus Christi fuisset unum numero vivum et mortuum, nec aliqua sanctorum corpora tota vel secundum partes aliquas in orbe existere vel in urbe, set quedam alia que non gueuerunt matres sanctorum, set de novo peperit fantasiam, quia sine substantialis forme unitate nulla potest numeraliter substancia esse una. Nec hoc diximus in suggihilationem aut dedecus ordinis fratrum Predicatorum, ut quedam postea ausa est asserrere lingua temeraria, cum dictus predecessor noster, cujs factum prosequimur in hac parte, de ipso ordine, tanquam porcio ipsius ordinis nobilissima, ad archiepiscopalem assumptus fuerit dignitatem; cum etiam nullatenus dubitemus condemnacionem predictam de consilio sapientiorum ipsius ordinis processisse, nec unquam alicii mortalium homini promisimus quod sic damnatus erroribus nostro silencio faveremus, tum quia verbum Domini non decet in nostris labinis esse alligatum, tum quia error cui non resistitur approbatur, tum quia sine peccato mortali dimittere non potuimus quin resisteremus cum modestia periculo evidentii, dicente prophetii, Ve mihi quia tacui. [Fo. 75a]

Set hoc diximus et in proposito tenuimus cum effectu,
quod opiniones ordinis Predicatorum praef. pro eo quod essent ipsius ordinis reprobare minime volebamus, nec fecimus, novit Deus, set quia volumus predecessoris nostri ratificare processum, ipsius ordinis precipui amatoris: nec opiniones noxias putabamus esse ipsius ordinis, set erroris (sic), pro eo quod audivimus eam a personis autenticis in variis mundi partibus solempniter reprobari, nec eam credimus a religiosis personis set secularibus quibusdam duxisse originem, cujus duo precipui defensores vel forsitans inventores miserabiliiter dicuntur conclusisse dies suos in partibus transalpinis, cum tamen non essent de illis partibus oriundi. Nos igitur qui in hiis processimus innocenter sicut volumus coram Deo et omni homine etiam summo Pontifice, si oporteat, respondere, illorum audaci miserie et miserabili audacie condoleamus, qui contra auctoritatem ecclesiasticam se jaetaverint nuper ut dicitur hujusmodi damnoatos articulos defensuros, supra merita sapiencia sibi date ambulare in mirabilibus gestientes, et famam nostram ledere mendiciter sunt conati non verentes excommunicacionis sentenciam qua diffamatores hujusmodi ex Oxoniensi concilio sunt ligati.

Verum non mercenarii more videamur deficere veritati et ab imminentibus rictibus trepidare, monemus vos omnes et singulos cujuscunque possessionis et gradus, vobis nichilominus in virtute obediencia sub pena canonice distinctionis precipendo mandantes, ne quis vestrum aliquem de sic damnapatis articulis, clam vel palam, scincter audeat defensare, donec in forma predicta vel per superiores nostros appareat ipsorum aliquid valeat probabiliter tolerari. Et pro certo sciatis, quod contra contrarii presumptores, cum id nobis canonice innotuerit, procedere studebimus, justicia mediante. Obsecuramus insuper, filii karissimi, per misericordiam Ihesu Christi, ut prophanas vacum novitates sollicitus deviantes inquirereigne mini quid in hac parte doctores sentiant seculares, qui jam emergit doctrine philosophiam et theologiam a puero didicerunt; scientes pro certo, quod claustrales, qui spreta sanctorum sapiencia philosophorum venosis tradicionibus, quas in seculo non didicerant, curiosius immorantur, tanquam ponentes in tenebris lucem suam divino judicio utique justissimo a principi hujus seculi merito exhortantur, et ceci cecos in foveam precipitant vanitatis. Valete in Christo, filii karissimi, et Virgine gloriosa. Data apud Nuttele. I. Dus

\[\text{Prelatorum } W.\]  
\[\text{Quad volebamus } W. \text{ and } M.\]  
\[\text{Quam supra specialiter notavimus } ins. IV. \text{ and } M.\]  
\[\text{Transmarinis } IV.\]  
\[\text{Quia } W.\]  
\[\text{Mendaciter } W. \text{ and } M.\]  
\[\text{Non } W. \text{ and } M.\]  
\[\text{Professionis } W.\]  
\[\text{An } ins. IV.\]  
\[\text{Autem } W.\]  
\[\text{Materia } M.\]  
\[\text{Emerite } W.\]  
\[\text{So fo. 111b;} \text{ Lucenciam fo. 75a.}\]  
\[\text{Excaecantur } W.\]  
\[\text{Notele}, \text{ i.e. Nutley Abbey, Bucks. } W.\]

[Nov. 24.  A report sent to the Archbishop by one who had taken part in the Congregation of Oxford University held on Nov. 24, detailing the statement there publicly made by William de Hotham, Prior Provincial of the Dominicans, concerning the reasons which led him to seek an interview with the Archbishop, and the process of that interview. He gives the principal topics of the conversation, and concludes that the point chiefly in question, 'de unitate forme in homine', was open to be accepted or rejected by members of the Order.]

MEMORANDUM QUOD IN VIGILIA BEATE KATERINE ACCESSIT FRATER WILLELMUS DE HOTHOM AD CONGREGATIONEM MAGISTERUM OXONIE.3—In vigilia beate Katherine accedens ad congregacionem magistrorum Oxonie frater Willelmus de Hothom Prior provincialis fratrum Predicatorum in Anglia cum decenti Comitiva fratrum suorum premisso themate, Si fieri potest, quod ex vobis est, cum omnibus hominibus pacem habentes, 4 postquam pacem commendaverat, recitavit labores suos quibus de Northewyco usque ad Radingiam paucis diebus perveniens ut vestram paternitatem super quibusdam articulis interpellaret. Et cum apud Sunninges vos occupatun in Consecracione domini Sarisberiensis Episcopi invenisset, nec ante prandium vestro frui colloquio valuisset, quosdam episcopos interpellavit ibidem presentes, exponens eisdem causam excessiv laboris sui et suppliantis eisdem quod vobis una secum suplicarent quod super correctione doctrine fratris Thome de Aquino si in aliquibus articulis esset corrigenda intuitu Dei et ordinis sui supersederetis quousque in proximo eorum capitulo generaliter [? celeblando] generalis ejusdem ordinis Magister eligetur, cujus auctoritate possent fratribus litteratis ejusdem ordinis injungi prefate doctrine correctio facienda, ne occasio aliqua daretur scandali, si aliquis alterius professionis hoc attemptaret. Et subjunxit quod eo prefata peticio meruit racionabileretur exaudiri, quia nusquam creditur prefatus frater Thomas aliud contrarium fidei Catholice vel bonis moribus docuisset. Quod si, quod absit, aliquid tale in scriptis predicti Doctoris inveniretur nullo modo voluit predictus Prior rogare nec intercessores episcopos in hoc sibi adjungere ut vestra dissimulacione aliquid taliter pestiferum overetur. Phisica autem in quibus potest utraque pars contradictionis sine periculo a diversis opinari, immo sine detrimento salutis possunt totaliter ignorari, condempnari non decet nec prohiberi, priusquam celebri

1 So fo. 111b; 'Consecracionis' fo. 75a. 2 'sexta' W. and M. This is correct. 3 On fo. 111b 'De Congregacione Magistrorum Oxonie'. This is not printed by Martin, but in his edition of Peckham's Letters will be found some to Hotham, ii. 540, 909, and 958. 4 Rom. xii. 18.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1284]

disputacione patefiat quid inviolabitur tenendum, quid tanquam erroneum sit devitandum. Hec ut previsum est episcopis dixit antequam vestro colloquio frueretur. Post prandium episcopis de camera vestro recedentibus vocastis prefatum Priorem ut dixit et amicabiliter quesivistis ab eodem si in negociis ordinis sui erga vestram personam quereret mediatores, et subjunxistis quod ordinem Predicatorum dilexistis quantum ipse, nec aliquid in ejusdem ordinis prejudicium vel gravamen facere proposuistis; pro quo verbo cum prefatus Prior humiliter vestre regraciaretur magestati, ulterius subjunxit coram vobis sic; Domine, certus sum quod ordinis regulam et statuta non ledetis nec leedere proponitis, set in hoc videtur ordo ledi, si aliquius famosi fratris doctrina per quem ordo hactenus fuit in honore erronea judicaretur, talis autem fuit frater Thomas sepius nominatus. Tunc dixit se ex verbis restris concepisses quod fratris Thome doctrinam in articulis ambiguis non tangeretis, quia eorum discussion in Curia Romana superiorum arbitrio reservatur. Ista prefata 1 nobis reutilit de processu inter vos habito. Postmodum subdedit quid dominus Cantuariensis inter vos [? nos] fecerit, quid etiam frateram fecerunt sui ordinis vos non latet. Qua autem de opinionibus ordinis pro eo quod essent ordinis in quadam littera vestra per scolas quorundam magistrorum publicata mencio facta fuit, subjunxit; Noveritis, magistri omnes, quod nulla est opinio ordinis pro eo quod quidem ordinis, quia nec ordo noster in aliqua funditum opinione, nec ad alienam obligat[ur] opinionem pertinaciter defendendam. Unde illa opinio de unitate forme in homine vel aliis compositis non est ordinis nec ordo illam nec ejus opinionem amplementtur pertinaciter defendendam. Fuerunt tamen magni doctores in ordine sicut extra ordinem, quorum quidam tenent unam partem, quidam oppositam. Addidit quod nec credatis quod provocatio per Priorem Oxonie facta sit pro defendione opinionis cujuscumque: set ne ulterius aliquod gravamen ordini inferatur. Et pro tanto dixit Prior provincialis quod placuit sibi quod provocatio staret in suo robore.

\[1285, \text{Feb. 19. The Bishop addressing Archbishop Peckham assures him of his deep and unalterable affection and regard, which he seems to have called in question by reason of his familiarity with one who had come under his Grace's displeasure. He thanks him for kind offices rendered to his clerk.}\]

ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI DEPRECATIVA [\textit{on fo. 112a}: LITTERA DOMINI WYNTON, EPISCOPI DOMINO ARCHIEPISCOPO CANTUARIENSI DEPRECATIVA\textsuperscript{2}].—Venerabili in Christo patri domino

\textsuperscript{1} pretacta \textsuperscript{1} fo. 112.

\textsuperscript{2} A second copy of this letter is given, following the last item. There seems to be no letter in Martin's edition throwing light on this.
Johanni Dei gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi [etc.] Johannes e. s. d. 1 ejusdem permissione Wintoniensis ecclesie minister humilis salutem cum tam devota quam debita reverencia et honore. Licet paternitati vestre racione obediencie qua vobis astringimur in beneplacitis teneamur ex debito, eo tamen devoteores efficimur quod beato Francisco ac ordini suo semper devoti exitimus et vobis in amicitia speciali inter omnes mortales a tempore familiari- tatis seu noticie in caritatis visceribus colligiatis. Profecto illum amicitiam non veram set fictam reputamus, que quorumcunque impulsionibus evertitur seu tepescit flatibus impulsivos. Quocircum dominacionem vestram semper nobis benivolam attentius depre- camur, quatinus nullorum emulorum jactus inclinati, quicquam sinistri de nobis occasione cujuscunque familiariatis vel mutui seu cujuscunque beneficii a quocunque recepti, cujuscunque condicionis, ordinis vel status existat, velitis aliquatenus suspiciari. Par enim et multo fortius sine comparacione major affectio omnem suspicionem contrariai tollere consuevit, scientes in eo qui cordium est scrutator, quod honorii et magnificencia vestre congruendum in prosperis et contristaremur, si, quod absit, cuquam daremur materia detrahendi de illo, et indubitanter si placeat confidentes quod si unquam amicie vestre ad complacendum prompti fuerimus temporibus retroactis, cordi nobis est, novit Altissimus, tam in rebus quam persona beneplacitis vestris effici promptiores. De magistro P. clerico nostro communi vobis intimas graciaram referimus actiones ipsum et sua negocia dominacioni vestre specialiter commendantes, Valete etc. Data apud Sutthon. [? Southampton] xi. Kalendis Martii. Anno domini M°, cc°. lxxxvo. quarto.

1 1282, Jan. 19. Archbishop Peckham addresses the College of Cardinals. Though greatly desiring to visit Rome, he is too much occupied at present by the business of his See. He therefore commissions as his proctors John de Pontissara, Archdeacon of Exeter, and two others, any two of whom may act in his place. He begs that they may be accepted and himself excused.]

2 1 These three letters are not found in the copy. (1) *ejus servus devotus*.

2 Martin does not print this letter to the Cardinals from Peckham's Register, but a duplicate of it addressed to the Pope. Except that concerning himself he uses the singular number instead of the plural, there is little variation between that text and this.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1282]

prout nos teneri cognoscimus, cupiamus beatorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli personaliter limina visitare; Quia tamen [Fo. 76a.] circa Ecclesie nostre statum et negotia ad presens multi-
pliquer occupati hoc nostrum desiderium per nos ipsos nos [lege non] possimus adimplere, ad sanctitatis vestre presenciam
dilectos nobis in Christo Magistros Johannem de Pontizara Archi-
diaconum Exoniensem domini Pape¹ capellanum et Reinerium de
Florescia Canonicum Lichfeldensen et Philippum de Sancto
Augustino Canonicum ecclesie beati Cedde Salopie, procuratores
nostros et nuncios speciales mittimus ad predicta beatorum Aposto-
lorum limina nostro nomine visitanda, statumque nostrum et ecclesie
nostre vestre sanctitati piissime exponendum, et apud Apostolicam
clemenciam vestris auxillis et favore pro nobis et ecclesia nostra
predicta specialem gracion impetrandum; Omniaque alia et singula
faciendum que nos faceremus circa premissa vel facere possemus
ibidem personaliter constituti. Ratum et gratum habituri quicquid
dicti procuratores et nuncii nostri aut duo eorum in premissis
duxerint faciendum. Supplicamus itaque, Patres et domini re-
verendi, ut per dictorum procuratorum et nunciorum nostrorum aut
duorum ipsorum presenciam habere dignemini nostram absenciam
excusatam. Custodiat Dominus incolunitatem vestram ecclesie sue
sancte per tempora longiora. Scriptum apud Suthmallingiam. xiii°.
Kalendas Februarii. Anno domini m°. cc°. octogesimo primo.

[1284, Mar. 18. The Bishop’s public acknowledgement that he has received £39 of the
fifteenth granted to the King from ecclesiastical goods within the Archdeaconry of
Winchester.]

DE QUINTADECIMA.—Pateat universis quod nos Johannes [etc.]
recepimus a Johanne de Lecforde clerico nostro per magistrum
Philippum Officialia nostrum deputato ad colligendum quintam
decimam tertii anni de bonis ecclesiasticoorum beneficiorui in Archi-
diaconatu Winton. xxxix. libras sterlingorum domino nostro Regi
vel suis quos ad hoc assignaverit liberandas. In cujus rei testi-
monium has litteras nostras dicto Johanni fieri fecimus patentes.
Data Wintonie. dominica in Ramis Palmarum. Anno domini
M°. cc°. octogesimo quarto.

[1285, Mar. 31. A legal instrument showing that Peter de Aveberi claimed to have been
presented to the Rectory of Newton, I.W., by John de Caloto, Prior of Carisbrooke,
who gave proofs that he was acting as proctor for the Abbot and Convent of Lyra,
by their appointment.]

INSTRUMENTUM PUPPLICUM.—In nomine Domini Amen. Anno
domini m°. cc°. Octogesimo quinto. Indictione tertiadecima. Ponti-
ficatus domini Martini pape tertii anno quinto in presencia mei

¹ Martin IV was Pope at this date.

Et ego Robertus filius Petri auctoritate imperiali notarius publicus predictas litteras procuratorias sigillatas sigillis predictorum Abbatis et Conventus sicut prima facie apparebat ut predictum est vidi legi et de mandato predicti venerabili patris domini J. Dei gracia Winton. episcopi de verbo ad verbum fideliter scripsi et in publicam formam redegi.

[Fo. 76b.]

[Mar. 31. The Bishop, referring to the above presentation and reciting the patron's petition thereon, directs the Archdeacon of Winchester to ascertain the facts of the alleged vacancy of Newton and to report.]

EPISCOPUS MANDAT ARCHIDIACONO WYNTON. UT FACIAT INQUISICIONEM SUPER VACACIONE ECCLESIE DE NEWETONE IN INSULA.—Johannes [etc.] directo in Christo filio Archidiacono

Mar. 12. The Bishop directs the Dean of . . . 1 to order in his several Churches the demunciation of certain persons unknown who had attacked a cart and horses drawing provisions belonging to him near Selborne on St. Gregory's Day. Competent satisfac- tion for this offence to be made before Easter, or the penalty of excommunication canonically prescribed will be inflicted.)

MONICIO.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio . . . Decano de . . . sal- lutem [etc.]. Cum invasores honorum et rerum personarum ecce- siasticarum et quicunque in eisdem violenciam inferentes de statuto consiliis (sic) Oxoniensis sentenciam majoris excommuniconis in-

1 Probably this mandate was addressed to more than one Dean.
currant, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatinus omnibus et singulis qui victualia nostra seu bigam vel equos eadem trahentia juxta Seleburne hac instanti die beati Gregorii invaserunt publice et solempniter per totum decanatum de . . . in singulis ecclesiis ejusdem denunciare curetis, quod de tanta offensa Deo et ecclesie citra Pascha proxime sequens satisfacient competenter, aliquo contra ipsos quantum de jure fuerit procuretur, eisdem penam pro meritis infligendo vel potius inflictam a canone publicando. Data etc.

Same date. Further instruction to the Dean that he is to take pains to discover the name of these offenders, and to cause them to appear before the Bishop or his Official.

ITEM MONICIO.—Cum invasores etc. usque denunciare curetis, supradictam excommunicacionis sentenciam incurrisse, et nichilo minus nomina ipsorum malefactorum diligenter inquirerere studeat, et quos super hoc reos inveneritis vel notatos peremtorie citare curetis quod compareant coram nobis vel Officiali nostro in majori ecclesia Winton, super tanta offensa facturi et recepturi quod justicia suadebit. Data etc.

[April 21. The Bishop chides the Prior and Convent of Southwark severely because they have hitherto failed to keep their promise, in the matter of presenting one of his clerks to some benefice in their patronage. He has no intention of suffering himself to be defrauded with impunity.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI PRIORI ET CONVENTUI DE SUWERK UT PRESENTANT (sic) ALIQUEM DE CLERICIS SUIS.—Johannes [etc.] Priori et Conventui beate Marie de Suwerk spiritum consilii sanioris. Siquidem illi quos speciali gracia et favore sumus hactenus persecuti, tanquam filii degeneres indignacionis nostre aculeos suis demeritis sustinere meruerint, paternitatis nostre viscera turbabuntur. Vos igitur monemus et hortamur in Domino quatinus promissionem vestram pro aliquo de clericis nostris promovendo ad beneficium patronatus vestri, cum ad id jam facultas se offerat, studeatis fideliter adimplere, ne mansuetudinem erga vos ut premissitur observatam in rigore non imermo convertamus. Reversa non interdumus a vobis impune alıqualiter defra- [Fo. 77a.] | Data apud Camerwelle. xj. Kalendas Mayi. Anno Consecrationis nostre tertio.

[April 24. The Bishop commits the guardianship of the House of lepers at Southampton to Robert, Rector of the Church of St. Cross, Southampton, at pleasure.]

CONCESSIO CUSTODIE DOMUS LEPROSORUM, SUTHAMPTON.—Universis presentes litteras inspecturis Johannes miseratione divina Wintoniensis episcopus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1285]

quod custodiam domus leprosorum capellano beate Marie Magdalene Suthampton predicto ad instanciam burgensium ¹ domino Roberto Rectori ecclesie sancte Crucis Suthampton predicto ad instanciam burgensium ejusdem ville et instantem recommendacionem eorumdem per Officialem nostrum concessam quousque deliberacione provida de ipsa domo aliud duxerimus ordinandum presentibus. Data apud Suthwerk, in crastino beati Jorgii (sic) martiris. Anno domini M. cc. octogesimo quinto.

[Aug. 11. The Bishop by his letters patent declares that in his presence Mag. David de Pontizara, Rector of Bishopstoke, his Chaplain, has made and appointed as his proctors (during his absence from his parish) Richard, Chaplain of Merewell, and William de Kunte, Prebendaries of St. Mary, Winchester, priests, with the usual powers and limitations. Dated from Vitry-sur-Marne.]

LITTERA TESTIMONIALIS QUOD MAGISTER DAVID DE PONTIZARA CONSTITUIT TALES PROCURATORES SUOS.—Universis presents litters inspicturis [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra quod in nostra presencia constitutus dilectus filius noster Magister David de Pontizara Capellanus noster Rector ecclesie de Stoke episcopi nostre diocesis fecit et constituit procuratores suos Richardum capellanum de Merewelle et Willelmum de Kunte familiarem nostrum prebendarium in monasterium (sic) beate Marie Winton, presbiteros et utrumque eorum in solidum ita ut non sit melior condicio occupantis in omnibus causis ipsum vel ecclesiam suam qualitercumque contingentibus, dans eisdem et utrique eorum potestatem agendi seu defendendi, jurandi in animam suam de calumpnia et cujuscunque alterius generis juramenti, promotens se ratum et firmum habetur quicquid dicti procuratores sui vel alter eorum super premisss duxerint vel duxerit faciendum, et omnia alia et singula faciendi que per verum et legitimum procuratorem fieri poterint in quibuscunque negotiis vel in causis, ac etiam admittendi et retinendi beneficium ecclesiasticum cum cura vel sine cura, si quid eisdem canonice afferatur. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litters eidem fieri fecimus et nostri sigilli muni- mine roborari. Data apud Vitriacum, iij. Idus Augusti. Anno domini M. cc. octogesimo quinto. Anno Consecracionis nostre quarto.

¹ 'predicto . . . burgensium' marked as for erasure. This should include 'capellano' above.
Episcopi Wytonienis

A.D. 1285


Concedit Abbatisa de Werewell episcopo primam (sic) vacaturam ad earum presentacionem spectantem.—Reve-

1. Haliwell was a Benedictine Nunnery in Middlesex, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. Pontissara's intervention is probably accounted for by their applying for one of his Clergy as their director, and he addressed him, not them, in his reply.
rendo in Christo patri domino Johanni [etc.] sue humiles et devote filie Elena ejusdem permissione Abbatissa de Werewelle et ejusdem loci Conventus ordinis Sancti Benedicti vestre diocesis oracionum suffragia cum obediencia tam debita quam devota. Cum ob Reverende paternitatis vestre reverenciam aliquem clericum vestrum de familiaribus vestris indigenis promovere caritatis intuitu cupiamus, vobis beneficium ecclesiasticum quocunque nomine censeatur cum cura vel sine cura patronatus nostri seu cujus presentacio ad nos spectat quod acceptandum duxeritis ad promocionem illius clerici vestri familiaris indigenti ut premissitur, quam ad hoc volueritis nominare quam cito ad [id] se facultas optulerit unanimiter concedimus per presentes, salvo nobis jure predictum clericum vobis canonice presentandi. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras sancte paternitati vestre sigillorum nostrorum munimine transmittimus roboratas. Data apud Werewelle. x°. Kalendas Junii. Anno domini m°. cc°. octogesimo quinto.

[Date not specified. The Bishop gratefully acknowledges the above concession, and assures the Convent that it will in no way be drawn into a precedent.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI ABBATISSÆ ET CONVENTUI DE WEREWELLE.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis sibi in Christo filiibus Domine Elene ejusdem permissione Abbatissa de Werewelle et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Cum ob speciali dilectionis affectionem quam erga nos habetis beneficium ecclesiasticum vestri patronatus quam cito ad id se facultas optulerit ad promocionem unius de clericis vestris [lege nostris] familiaribus et indigenis nobis duxeritis concedendum: Indemnitiati vestre prosicere volentes nolumus nec nostre existit intensionis quod hujusmodi vestra concessio quam nobis ex affectione fecistis speciali a nobis vel successoribus nostri in posterum trahatur ad consequenciam vel ad consequendum. Indemnitiati vestre prosicere volentes nolumus nec nostre existit intensionis quod hujusmodi vestra concessio quam nobis ex affectione fecistis speciali a nobis vel successoribus nostri in posterum trahatur ad consequenciam vel ad consequendum. Indemnitiati vestre prosicere volentes nolumus nec nostre existit intensionis quod hujusmodi vestra concessio quam nobis ex affectione fecistis speciali a nobis vel successoribus nostri in posterum trahatur ad consequenciam vel ad consequendum.

[1286, Feb. 28. The Bishop commissions the Chancellor of St. Paul's, London, and the Archdeacon of Middlesex to hear in his place the cause pending between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster¹ assigned to him by the Apostolic See, this commission being valid till revoked.]

¹ A sequel of the Great Malvern Priory case, on which see pp. 268–70.

[March 5. The Bishop commendeth to the Chaplains of Merewel J. de Gateleye, priest, as one of his Chaplains, to be made a member of their confraternity.]

ADMISSIO.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilectis filiis capellannis nostre capelle de Merewelle salutem [etc.]. Mandamus vobis quatinus J. de Gateleye presbiterum in confratrem vestrum et tamquam unum de capellannis nostris capelle nostre predicte humiliter admittentes [?admittatis], ministrantes eidem omnium necessaria prout eidem ministrae consueverat seu impendi. Data apud Waltham. iij. Nonas Martii ut supra.

[March 5. One who had in a sudden impulse laid hands on the Parish priest of Southwick having confessed his fault, the Bishop excuses him from undertaking the journey to Rome for absolution, by reason of his age and poverty, and himself gives him absolution.]

Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1286]

[Fo. 78a.]

Date not specified. The Archbishop asks the Bishop's intervention in the case of Bro. Thomas, formerly Prior of Canterbury, who had entered the Cistercian Monastery of Beaulieu, without the intention of joining that community, but was now detained there against his will.

LITTERA ARchiepiscopi Cantuariensis episcopo Wyntoniensi ut dimittant talem monachum.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni Dei gracia Winton, episcopo frater Johannes permissione ejusdem Cantuariensis ecclesie minister humilis totius Anglie primas salutem et sinceram in Domino caritatem. Quia frater Thomas quondam Prior ecclesie nostre Cantuariensis ingressus apud Bellum locum Cisterciensem ordinem non intendit ibi ut intelleximus profiteri, et monachi ejusdem loci ipsum detinent violenter, alibi sue saluti, alibi sue saluti (sic) prospicere cupientem, affectu quo possimus ampliori vos rogamus, quatinus juxta concessam vobis celitus graciam hortando et rogando, quia per viam aliam de petro oleum producere non valetis, velitis operam impedire generosam, ne dictus T., qui leviter transit, graviter contra justiciam teneatur, set juris communis gaudere beneficio permittatur. Damnum enim esset et nobis amarum, si persona tam utilis perderetur. Data etc.

[March 27. The Bishop's letter to the Abbot and Convent of Beaulieu in effect as above.]

LITTERA episcopi Abbati et Conventui Belli loci ut dimittant talem monachum.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis Abbati Belli loci Regalis et ejusdem loci Conventus (sic) salutem [etc.]. Quia ubi spiritus Dei est ibi libertas, et qui spiritu Dei aguntur non stant sub lege, sinceritatem vestram rogamus et hortamus in Domino quatuin fratres Thome dudum Priori ecclesie Cantuariensis sue saluti ut didicimus alibi prospicere cupienti propositum suum divinitus inspiratum nolitis aliqualler impediire, precipe cum juris beneficium nulli fuerit auferendum, tantummodo facientes ne in districtu divini judicii ipsius sanguis de vestris manibus requiratur. Data apud Wolveseye. vj. Kalendas Aprilis. Anno domini M°.cc°. lxxx°. vj°.

[Undated. The Bishop warns the Prior of Mottisfont under the penalty of excommunication, that, as warned in a former Visitation, he is to sell no liveries or corrodies without first consulting him.]

PRIORI DE MOTESFONTE NE ALIQUOD CORREDIUM VEL LIBERACIONEM VENDANT INCONSULTO EPISCOPO.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis . . . Priori de Motesfunte et ejusdem loci Conventui
salutem [etc.]. Quanta religiosis domibus de liberationum indiscreta vendicione damna provenient experiencia eventuum jam docuit et constituciones patrum super hoc edite contestantur. Quocirca indemnitiati vestre affectione paterna prospicere cupientes, vobis sub pena excommunicacionis quam in Priorem et alios in collegio vestro administracionem habentes in hiis scriptis proferimus districtus prohibemus ne aliquam liberationem vel corredium nobis inconsultis sicut in Visitacione nostra vobis alias precepisse meminimus alicui vendere seu constituere aliquatenus presumatis, scientes quod in Visitacione nostra futura quam enicius [sic: enixius] Deo propicio faciemus transgressiones hujus mandati nostri non solum pena superius expressa in quam ipso facto incidunt, set et alia quam expedire viderimus graviter puniemus. Data apud Wolveseye.

[April 11. The Bishop writes in great wrath to the Abbess and Convent of Romsey, having heard that their people, especially one Drinke water, have broken into his Park at Marden and done much damage. He reminds them that this is a very bad return for the high favours he has shown them, and insists on their protecting him from any repetition of such conduct.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI ABBATISSE ET CONVENTUI DE ROMSEYE.
—Johan par la grace de Dieu evesque de Vincestre, a le Abesse et a le convent de Romsey tel salu cum il unt deservi. Cum nus eioms entendue ben le eavomns ke vos gens et voster maine—un que len apel Drinke water et autres le quels nus connisum bien—unt entre en notre parke et chace de Merdon et destrute nos bestes et pris notre venesu[n]s, en contre la pes notre Seniur le Roy et a grant damage de nus et ore ussent entre a grant force et armis si nos genz ni ussent estre. Dune, come devant ceste hore eioms este pro-pice et favorable a votre mesun et pur le estate de votre mesun gardire, moult ennuie lo nus ke si malemente volet rendre notre travaile dunt de vous ne (?) l'avius de ren. Pur ceo facez retrere vos genz pur peril que pot avenir. Kar saches cel fete sera amende si nule lay ourge en la tere et soins ke vus ne averez talent tele chose fere ne tel gente mantener et tel folie. Kar sachez nostre parke et nos chacez from si garder ke de vus ne de vos genz si deu plet naveroms dute. Done a Wolveseye le jor de la cene le an avant dite.

[April 15. The Bishop, writing to Mag. Nicholas de Bokelaund, complains of the growing tendency to encroach on the rights of the Church. The patronage of the Domus Dei Hospital at Southampton had been always exercised by his predecessors, but was now claimed by the burgesses. Having full confidence in his correspondent he asks his assistance in having the matter finally decided in London by inquisition a fortnight
after Easter. He begs him, notwithstanding his infirmity, to be prompt in the execution of this business.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI MAGISTRO N. DE BOKELAUND.¹—Johannes [etc.] diecto in Christo filio Magistro N. de Bokelond salutem [etc.]. Quot malignorum versuciis ecclesiastica jura hiis diebus turbentur quoque machinacionibus fraudulentis ecclesiastice persone laboribus officiantur et damnis et frequens negotiorum eventus indicat et experiencia cotidiâna testatur. Profecto burgenses Suthhamtonienses novo spiritu presumpcionis hastute (sic) jura nostra et ecclesie Wintoniensis in hospitali domus Dei Suthampton, ac collacionem ejusdem quam predecesseors nostri habuerunt hactenus inconcusse perturbare immo potius auferre conantur, super hoc breve region impetrantes, et pactam fictumibus et mendaclis pro viribus infor-mantes. Quocirca vos in . . .² affectione rogamus, ob devo-cionem quam erga nos et ecclesiam Wintoniensem vos firmiter habere confidimus, nobis in quindena Pasche Londonie ubi supra-dictum negocium finaliter per inquisicionem patere decidetur omni excusacione postposita si placeat assistatis per pre-[Fo. 78b.] senciam | quidem vestram, qui dictum hospitale ex colla-cione predecessorum nostrorum aliquociens tenuistis, et pactam occultam fide infraet et perversorum fraudibus credimus obviani. Mittimus itaque vobis litteras nostras patentes ut in ma-neriis nostris per que vos declinare contigerit in beneplacitis nostris percipere valeatis.³ Status igitur vestri et etatis infirmitas non tam dissuadeat si placet in hac parte labores quam affectio integra jurium ecclesie Wintoniensis promptius laborare compellat. Data Wintonie. xvij. Kalendas Maii. Consecracionis nostre quarto.

¹ Nicholas de Bokeland had been Official to Bp. Nicholas of Ely. See above, pp. 12, 13. Whether Bokeland was able to proceed to Westminster or not, the Justices' decision must have been in the Bishop's favour; for on the following July 11 he appoints Roger de Multon as Custos of the Domus Dei. See above, p. 24.
² Word erased.
³ A letter to the bailiffs of the manors on behalf of Bokeland, dated Winchester, April 15, is given below on fo. 117a.
nobis dominus Jacobus de Sancto Victore ecclesias de Greteleye et
de Dene nostre diocesis curam animarum habentes annexas possi-
dens, et quia evidenter inspeximus dictam ecclesiam de Greteleye
eidem domino Jacobo longe ante consilium Lugdunense fuisse com-
mandatam ac aliam post commendam antedictam sibi intitulatum
recepisse, nos propter ejusdem Jacobi probitatem et merita dictam
commendam de ecclesia de Greteleye sibi factam approbando
ratificantes ipsam ac aliam de Dene eidem domino J. auctoritate
pontificali confirmamus. Data Wintonie, viij. Idus Aprilis. Anno
domini m\textsuperscript{°} c\textsuperscript{°} lxxx\textsuperscript{°}. sexto.

[April 21. The Bishop allows the nuns of Wintney to assign a certain 'livery', notwith-
standing his refusal in his late Visitation to sanction such arrangements. The sum
to be paid in return for their benevolence is to be placed under safe custody.]

\textbf{LITTERA DOMINI EPISCOPI MONIALIBUS DE WYNTENEYE.}—
Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilectis in Christo filiabus ... Priorisse
de Wynteneye et ejusdem loci Conventuī salutem [etc.]. Quantam
affectionem erga status vestri relevacionem habemus novit ille qui
oc\textsuperscript{c}ulta judicat et rimatur, set quia ea que de novo emergunt novo
indigent ausilio (sic), idcirco attendentes quod dilecta nobis in Christo
Johanna filia Petri de ... super liberacione unius monialis sibi con-
stituenda vos requirit, et quod status vestri monasterii amicorum
suorum suffragio, devocione et favore, annuente Altissimo, valet in
posterum relevari et vestros consensus prebetis ut intelleximus in
hac parte; Volentes si vobis placuerit quatinus, non obstante inhibi-
cione super admissione monialium et constitucione liberacionum in
proxima visitacione nostra vobis per nos facta, eadem in hujusmodi
dictam liberacionem vel corredium ad devotam amicorum suorum
instanciam constitutur dum tamen vestro cedat commodo et
honori et utilitati domus vestre, et illud quod ab ea pro hujusmodi
liberacione facienda estis recepture districte sub fida custodia de-
ponatur de consilio J. de Chiverton et ... constabelarii nostri de
Farnham in utilitatem domus vestre opportunis loco et tempore con-
vertendum. Data apud Farnham. xj. Kalendas Maii. Consecra-
cionis nostre quarto.

[April 22. The fruits of the Rectory of Winchfield having been placed under sequestration,
the Bishop permits its relaxation so far as concerns the crop of oats on the Manor of
Dogmersfield held by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Over other properties the seques-
tration is to continue for the present in full force.]

\textbf{RELAXACIO SEQUESTRI ECCLESIE DE WYNCHEFEUD.}—Jo-
hannes Dei gracia etc. dilecto in Christo filio decano de Basingestoke
salutem [etc.]. Quia sequestrum in fructibus ecclesie de Winchefeud
quantum ad avenas quas Ballivus venerabilis patris Batonensis et
Wellensis episcopi in manerio suo de Dogemarsfeud ut asserit comparavit ad instanciam dicti patris duximus relaxandum, vobis mandamus quatinus id quantum ad avenas pro relaxato habeatis, residuum residuum (sic) vero sub acto sequestro nostro custodire faciatis quousque aliud a nobis receperitis in mandatis. Data apud Farnham. x. Kalendais Maii. Consecracionis nostre anno quarto.

[May 2. The Bishop, as judge delegated by the Pope, commissions Ralph de Merlawe to hear in his place a pending appeal with powers of canonical coercion.]


[May 15. The Bishop accepts the election lately made by the Precentor and Convent of Twineham, gives the charge of the Priory to Bro. Richard Mauri, and desires its spiritual progress under his rule.]

**PROVISIO PRIORATUS CHRISTI ECCLESIE DE TUINHAM.—** Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis Precentori Christi ecclesie de Tvinham et ejusdem loci Conventui salutem [etc.]. Meritis electionis nuper facte de fratre Ricardo Mauri Subpriore vestro in ecclesia vestra Conventuali Christi ecclesie de Tvinham in Priorem ejusdem electi (sic) plenius intellectis, quia ipse electus plus de gracia quam de jure confidens ordinacioni nostre seu gracie in dicto electionis negocio se pure et absolute submisit, Nos ipsius electi personam non ex moderno tempore set etiam | ab antiquo habentes in moribus et sciencia multipliciter commendatam ac temporalibus et spiritualibus circumspectam, eundem vobis et ecclesie vestre prefecimus in Priorem. Quocirca vobis firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus eidem Priori vestro exhibatis obedienciam, reverenciam et honorem, sibi prout canonicalum fuerit in omnibus intendentes ut sic in laudabili proposito vestro valeatis sub ejusdem regimine Domino militare, quod tandem dimisse in hoc seculo milicie cingulo et vobis cedat prelrorum adresitas et perpetue glorie triumphus accrescat. Data Wintonie. Id[ib]us Maii. Anno domini M. ce. lxxxvi. Consecracionis nostre anno quarto.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

[Date probably the same. The Bishop requests the Countess of Albemarle to restore without difficulty the temporalities of Twineham Priory.]

Littera domini episcopi Comitisse Aubemarlise ut restituat Priori de Christi ecclesie (sic) de Tuynham temporalia sua.—Johannes [etc.] Nobili domine Ysabelle de Fortubus Comitisse Albemarlise Domine Insulse et de novo patrone Christi ecclesie de Tvinham salutem in salutis Auctore. Quia nos fratrem R. Mauri electum Christi ecclesie de Tvinham patronatus vestri cujus electioni vos per litteras vestras concensisse (sic) perpendimus in dicta ecclesia graciose prefecimus in Priorem, dominacionem vestram affectuosissime rogamus quatinus eidem temporalia quorum custodia ad vos tempore vacacionis pertinere dinoscitur restaurare sine difficultate velitis, ipsum Priorem et ecclesiam antedictam prosequentis continua gracia et favore. Data etc.

[June 6. The Bishop invites the Archbishop's congratulations on his success in the suits that had been pending between himself and the Prior of St. Swithun's respecting certain chaces.]


[June 3. The Bishop, being hindered by arduous business from holding an ordination on Whitson-Saturday, requests the Archbishop in his stead to ordain certain Canons of Merton presented by their Prior.]

Littera deputativa domino archiepiscopo Cantuariensi ut ordinet canonicos de Merton tali die.—Reverendo in
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1286]

Christo patri Johanni Dei gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo J. etc. obedienciam, reverenciam et honorem. Quia quibusdam ecclesie nostrae negociis arduis prepediti haec instanti die Sabbati in septimana Pentecostes ordines celebrare non possumus, paternitatem vestram deprecamur quatinus canonicos de Merton ordinis Sancti Augustini nostro dioecesis quos ... Prior corundem nobis ad ordines duxerit presentandos caritatis intuitu et precum nostrarum optentu ad eosdem promovere velitis. Nos itaque ipsis canonicis ut per vestrarum sacrarum manuum impositionem ad quoscunque ordines promo veri valeant liberam in Domino concedimus facultatem, non obstante quod in nostra diocesi professionem fecerint regularem et divino cultui expresse fuerint mancipati. Data apud Esere. iij. Nonas Junii. Anno domini M. cc. lxxx. sexto.

[June 17. The Bishop, having received a Papal mandate for the admission of John de Ulis, clerk, as a monk of Chertsey Abbey, directs the Dean of Guildford to secure his admission to the same.]

Decano de Guldeford ut moneat Abbatem de Certeseye ut recipiat talem in monachum et fratrem.—Johannes [etc.], Apostolice sedis executor, dilecto filio Decano de Guldeforde salutem [etc.]. Mandata Apostolica recepimus que vobis mittimus inspicienda nobisque fideliter per latorem presentium remittenda, quorum au toritate vobis firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus personaliter accedentes Abbatem et Conventum de Serteseye (sic) nostro dioecesis moneatis et efficaciter inducatis quatinus duxerit Abbatem et Conventum de Certeseye nostrum in monachum recipiant et fratrem, necnon magistrum et fratres domus Dei in eadem similiter moneatis quatinus J. de Ulis habitum in prefata domo sua juxta [Fo. 79b.] formam mandati Apostolici in socium | recipiant et fratrem, et quicquid super premissis feceritis et si quas rationables causas pretenderint quare ad ea fieri compelli non debeant nos per litteras vestras patentes harum seriem continentes aperte certificare curetis. Data apud Wergrave. xv. Kalendas Julii. Consecracionis nostre anno quinto.

[July 5. The Rectorial rights of Betcheworth having been already assigned to the Prior and Convent of Southwark through the Archdeacon of London by Papal indult, the Bishop confirms this grant by his Diocesan authority, with the usual reservations.]

CONFIRMACIO APPROPRIACIONIS ECCLESIE DE BECHEWORTHE. —Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis Priori ecclesie beate Marie de Suthwerk et ejusdem loci Conventui ordinis sancti Augustini nostre
diocesis salutem [etc.]. Et pietatis et justicie racio suadet ut justis Religiosorum precibus qui divino cultui se totaliter manciparunt, quantum secundum Deum sine juris offensa possimus, favorabiliiter annuamus. Quia igitur ecclesiam de Bechworth nostre diocesis per sentenciam Archidiaconi Londoniensis auctoritate Apostolica congnoscenter (sic) ad proprius usus ut asseritis revocari canonice procurastis, Nos tam juste quam graciose vobiscum agere cupientes ipsisam sentenciam quam in nobis est ratam et firmam habentes tandem sicut canonice lata est auctoritate diocesana tenore presentium approbamus, proviso quod dicte ecclesie per competentem deserviatis vicarium qui congregantem de ipsius ecclesie proventibus habeat porcionem, nobis et successoribus nostris ac etiam Archidiacono loci qui pro tempore fuerit tam episcopali quam archidiaconali jure ac etiam dignitate Wionieniensis ecclesie semper salvis. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandum. Data apud Suthwerk, iiij°, Nonas Julii. Anno domini M°. cc°. Ixxx. sexto.

[August 12. The Bishop, hearing from the Archdeacon of Winchester that there was risk of 'dilapidation' of the fruits of the Rectories of Westmen and (?) Hambledon, directs his Official to permit the Archdeacon's servants to secure and store such fruits, his sequestration being at the same time strictly maintained, and a man to be appointed for that purpose.]

OFFICIALI.—Officiali nostro salutem [etc.]. Ex querela Archidiaconi nostri Wionieniensis accepius quod timetur de dilapidacione fructuum ecclesiarum de Westmenes et Helms sub nostro sequestro existentium, quod nostro damno et periculo cederet in hac parte; quocirca vobis mandamus quatinus permittatis ministros seu servientes dicti Archidiaconi hujusmodi fructus suis sumptibus colli gere et in Orreis reponere, durante sequestro nostro in suo robore in eisdem, deputantes ex parte nostra aliquem virum providentem qui custodiat sequestrum nostrum predictum, et qui nobis denunciet si se habeant prout habere debent, in premissis. Data apud Weregrave. ii. Idus Augusti etc.

[July 3. The Bishop, hearing from the Archdeacon of Winchester that there was risk of 'dilapidation' of the fruits of the Rectories of Westmen and (?) Hambledon, directs his Official to permit the Archdeacon's servants to secure and store such fruits, his sequestration being at the same time strictly maintained, and a man to be appointed for that purpose.]

DISPENSACIO SUPER IRREGULARITATE PER SEDEM APOSTOLICAM.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. Nos igitur super moribus et conversacione ac aliis circumstanciis que circa ydoneitatem tue (sic) sunt attendendae hujusmodi inquisitione prehabita diligentii plenius
certiorari, impositaque tibi penitencia quam secundum Deum eterno
tue saluti credimus expedire, te quoque etiam per mensem con-
tinuum ab administratione susceptorum ac admissione ordinis pres-
biteratus suspenso, tecum super irregularitate, quantum ex causis
contraxisti prefatis, quodque in presbiterum promoveri ac beneficium
ecclesiasticum cum cura vel sine si quid tibi canonice offeratur
admittere [?admitti] valetis secundum fornam mandati Apostolici

"August 21. The Bishop tells his Official that he purposes to hold an ordination in his
Cathedral at the ensuing September ember-tide, and bids him to cite peremptorily those
beneficed Clergy whose parochial obligations require them to attend and to receive ordina-
tion."

DINUNCIACIO ORDINUM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in Christo filio
Officiali nostro salutem [etc.]. Quia die Sabbati quatuor temporum
mensis September proximo post instans festum exaltacionis sancte
Crucis¹ in ecclesia nostra Cathedrali Winton. ordines nostros an-
nuente Domino proponimus celebrare, vobis firmiter injungendo
mandamus quatinus universos Rectores et Vicarios nostre diocesis
qui nondum sunt in ordinem basbiteratus (sic) promoti peremptorice
citetis seu citari faciatis, quod dictis die et loco compareant prout
cujusque beneficii cura requirit, ordines recepturi, et quid super
premisisse feceritis et de nominibus ordinandorum nos dictis die et
loco certificare curetis. Data apud Brigthewelle. x. Kalendas
Septemberis. Anno Consecracionis nostre quinto.

[September 1. An evil report having arisen about Mag. W. de Chor, who claimed to be
Rector of the Parish Church of Romsey, the Bishop directs the Dean of Sombre

to take two neighbouring Rectors or Vicars, and to cite him to appear before the Bishop
himself or his Official in the Cathedral on the Friday before the feast of St. Matthew to
prove his lawful right to his benefice and to answer such charges as may be laid
against him.]

CITACIO FACTA MAGISTRO W. DE CHOR.—Johannes [etc.]
dilecto in Christo filio decano de Sumburne salutem
[Fo. 8oa.][etc.].] Cura pastoralis circa nobis subditos precipue
Christi ecclesie ministros ne fendentur (sic) qui ad preclaram
ipsius hereditatem sunt assumpta (sic) divino sanctitu nos excitat et
impellit, ne sanguis eorum in districti Judicis examine de nostris
manibus requiratur. Cum igitur fama referente et clamore in-
sinuante magister W. de Chor qui se dicit Rectorem porcionarie
seu prebendarie ecclesie de Romese, laxato pudioicicre freno ut recepi-

¹ September 14.
honestam et ut ab aliquibus probabiliter asseritur dissolutam fructus in porcionaria dicte ecclesie per ingressum in eandem si quem habet viciosum qui ad ipsum non spectat damnabiliter partiendo rem in hac parte contractando alienam et sic per consequens futrum committat quodammodo vel rapinam et anime sue detrimentum et scandalum plurimorum, et anime dicte parochie per ipsum ulterius decipiantur, vobis committimus et mandamus quatinus assumptis vobiscum duobus Rectoribus sc[u] Vicariis vicinis dictum magistrum W. peremptione citetis quod compareat coram nobis vel Officiali nostro in ecclesia nostra Cathedrali Wintonie die Veneris proximo ante festum sancti Mathei apostoli super premisis et aliis tunc sibi ex officio obiciendis rationem et jus suum se titulum si quem habet ad dictam porcionem seu prebendam quocunque nomine censeatur optimandam seu retinaendam et ad dictos fructus percipiendo osten- surus, et preterea super premisis si necesse fuerit juraturas, copiam citacionis si voluerit facientes eidem. Et quid super hiis feceritis nos vel dictum Officiale nostro litteras patentes harum seriem continentes dictis die et loco distinete et aperte certiorare nullatenus omissatis. Data Wintonie. Kalendis Septem- bris. Anno domini m⁰. cc⁰. lxxxмо. vj. Consecracionis nostre quinto.

[September 6. The Bishop gives notice to the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun of his intended visitation on the Monday following St. Matthew's day.]


[July 17. The Bishop, being dissatisfied with the recent administration of his house at Burton (now Barton), I.W., desires the Dean of the Island to take charge of the same, to provide what is necessary for the establishment, and to make an inventory of the goods against his early arrival there.]

DECANO DE INSULA UT HABEAT ADMINISTRACIONEM BONORUM DOMUS DE BURTON.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Decano de Insula salutem [etc.]. Quia nos dominum W. Archipresbiterum ² nostrum

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1 A copy of the undated charter by which Thomas de Winton and John de Insula, clerks, conferred the patronage of their Oratory of Barton in the parish of Whippingham on Bp. Nicholas of Ely and his successors is given on fo. 202* below. The Charter of foundation is printed in Archaeologia, vol. lii, Pt. I, 297-314.

2 This title in the Middle Ages is commonly equivalent to ‘Decanus Ruralis’, but
domus nostre de Burton ex certis causis merito habentes suspectum administrationem suam in singulis ad dictam domum pertinentibus ad tempus duximus suspendendam, vobis in virtute obedientie firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus ad dictam domum pariter accedentes administrationem omnium bonorum ad dictam domum pertinentium sagaciter admittatis, procurantes sacerdotes et familiam prout hactenus consueverant procurari, et de bonis inventis fidele facientes inventarium, ut [?si] de hiis in vicino adventu nostro ad insulam quem annuente Altissimo speramus in brevi secundum Deum ordinacioni dicte domus diligentius | insistamus valeatis competentius respondere. Volumus enim quod de omnibus ad dictam domum pertinenciac et necessitas [? necessario] providendis quo [?que] dominorum J. de Insula, Jordani Rectoris ecclesie de Aleresforde providencia faciatis, sic vos habentes in premisiss ut vestram diligenciam habere debeamus merito commendatam. Data apud Wautham. xvj. Kalendias Augusti etc.

[October 28. The Bishop, having lately visited the Priory of St. Swithun and other Monasteries and Conventual Churches in his Diocese, was able to correct at once some things needing correction, others he was obliged to reserve, and now, being summoned outside the kingdom of England for a time, he entrusts to the Prior of the Cathedral and to his own Official the completion of such work of correction, which he desires them to carry out in a kind and gentle spirit, but with coercive powers against obstinate offenders.]

COMMSSIO FACTA PRIORI WYNTONIE ET OFFICIALI WYN
TONIE.---Johannes [etc.] dilectis in Christo filiis ... Priori ecclesie nostrae Cathedralis Wintonie et Officiali nostro Wintonie salutem [etc.]. Cum prioratum nostrum sancti Swithuni Winton, ac alia monasteria, ecclesias conventuales, statum et personas Religiosorum earundem nostro diocesis nuper ex officii nostri debito visitaverimus, in qua quidem visitacione nostra invenimus quam plurima corrigenda, de quibus quedam in forma canonica prout tunc potuimus correximus; alia autem correctione digna nobis specialiter reservando; porro quia ex certis causis et arduis extra regnum Anglie in brevi ad tempus absentari existimus, propter que correctioni ac reformacioni corrigendorum que alias nobis reservavimus propter brevitatem temporis ad presens insistere non valeamus, de discrecionis ac prudenciae vestre meritis plenius confidentes vobis ad ea corrigenda ac etiam cum benignitate et mansuetudine ut expedit et

[October 22. The Bishop being about to sojourn abroad for a time, appoints six persons to act for him as his Veirs in Spirituals, collectively or any two together, except in conferring benefits belonging to his own collation within the Diocese, which he specially reserves.]

EPISCOPUS CONSTITUIT VICARIOS SUOS INFRASCRIPTOS.—

Johannes [etc.] discretis viris domino Priori ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Winton. et magistro Radulfo de Ivingeho Cancellario sancti Pauli London., Roberto de Ros Archidiacono London., H. Officiali nostro Winton., domino Pagano Thesaurario nostro de Wolveseye, magistro J. de Legford salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia certis de causis extra episcopatum nostrum ad tempus oportebit agere in remotis, de discrecionis ac prudencias vestre meritis confidentes vos vicarios nostros in spiritualibus nostris quam diu nos abesse contigerit facimus per presentes; Committentes vos vices nostras ad prebendum licenciam eligendi et assensum electo ubicunque hujusmodi licencia et assensus de jure vel de consuetudine a nobis fuerint requirendi et ad confirmandos electos in quibuscunque collegiis nobis subjectis, ac etiam ad admittendum quascunque personas ydoneas presentatas ad beneficia ecclesiastica in civitate vel diocesi nostra existentia, et ad presentandum personas ydoneas ad ecclesiis patronatus nostri ubicunque existant, quociens ad predicta se facultas optulerit, vel aliquid predictorum, ac etiam ad omnia et singula faciendum que ad nos racione juris seu consuetudinis vel etiam jurisdictionis ordinarie pertinere noscantur, excepta potestate conferendi beneficia, personatus ac etiam dignitates ad nostram collacionem in nostrae diocesi mere spectantia, quam in vos virtute hujus nostre commissionis non duximus transferendam; et ad interpellandum aliquem de coepiscopis nostris comprovincialibus ad exercendum ea que sunt ordinis episcopalis in civitate et diocesi nostra Winton., quando et quociens sic vosbidetur expedire, et ea [?ei] quem interpellandumduxeritis, auctoritatem et licenciam talia exercendi ut premititur tenore presentium concedimus et mandamus.

Ratum habituri et firmum quicquid vos super premissis et premissorum quolibet | duxeritis faciendum. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis forsitan intersitis duo vestrum
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1286]


[Same date. Another copy of the above letter.]

ALIA LITTERA SIMILIS PRESCRIPTE.—Johannes [etc.] dilectis filiis domino W. de Basing Priori ecclesie nostre Cathedralis, magistro H. Officiali nostro Winton., domino Pagano Thesaurario nostro de Wolveseye, magistro J. de Lecford salutem [etc.]. Quia nos etc. de verbo ad verbum quod in littera precedenti.

[October 22. The Bishop names to the Archbishop of Canterbury his Treasurer and Official as holding his proctorial power to appear in assemblies of the other Bishops during his absence.]

PROCURATORIUM.—Reverendo in Christo patri domino Johanni Dei gracia Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Anglie primati Johannis ejusdem permissione Wintoniensis ecclesie minister humili salutem, obedientiam, reverenciam pariter et honorem. Quia nos etc. usque ad verbum In remotis, ad comparendum in coggregacionibus (sic) confratrum et coepiscoporum nostrorum vestre provincie quociens nos vocari contigerit dilectos nobis in Christo magistrum H. Officiali nostrarum nostrum Winton. et dominant Paganum Thesaurarium nostrum de Wolveseye conjunctim seu divisim procuratores nostros ad ea omnia et singula facienda que in hujusmodi coggregacionibus fieri

ALIA LITTERA SIMILIS PRESCRIPTE.—Johannes dilectis filiis domino W. de Basing Priori ecclesie nostre Cathedralis, magistro H. Officiali nostro Winton., domino Pagano Thesaurario nostro de Wolveseye, magistro J. de Lecford salutem [etc.]. Quia nos etc. de verbo ad verbum quod in littera precedenti.

[October 27. A similar letter.]

SUPER EODEM.—Johannes dilectis filiis domino W. Priori nostro et aliis in proxima littera salutem [etc.]. Quia nos ex certis causis extra episcopatum nostrum etc., de discreciones ac prudencia vestre meritis confidentes vos vicarios nostros in spiritualibus nostris quam diu nos absesse contigerit facimus per presentes; Committentes vobis vices nostras ad conferendum beneficia in nostra civitate vel diocesi cum facultas se optulerit quorum collatio ad nos spectat quoquomodo cum cura vel sine cura quocunque nomine censeatur, etsi dignitates vel personatus existant. Ratum habituri et firmum quiequid vos in hac parte duxerint faciendum. Hoc itaque etc. cum clausula Quod si non omnes, vide supra. Data apud Suthwerken sexto Kalendas Novembris. Anno domini M°. cc°. Ixxx°. sexto.

[Date not specified. General proctorial powers in all legal and judicial cases granted to Paganus the Treasurer and Mag. J. de Lecford.]

PROCURATORIUM GENERALE.—Universis Christi fidelibus Johannes etc. salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod in omnibus causis et negociis nos et ecclesiam nostram quicquid vel legislatum vel conciliis quibuscumque diebus et locis dictis in Christo dominum Paganum Thesaurarium nostrum, magistrum J. de Lecford procuratores nostros facimus, ordinamus et constituimus. Dantes eisdem et eorum alteri insolidum potestatem agendi, defendendi, requirendi, examinandi, replicandi, lites querendi de causa et de veritate dicenda et quodlibet aliud genus licii sacramenti in animam nostram prestandi, ponendi, posicionibus replicandi, insuper interrogacionibus respondendi status in nostri reformacionem, neemon expensas petendi et recipiendi et super eisdem jurandi, procuratores pro subprocuracione substituendi ac substitutum revocandi quociens et quando eis videbitur expedire, et omissio aliquo articulo in causa publica procedendi, et ad procedendum concenciendi, sentenciam audiendi, apud apostolos prosequendi, et omnia alia et singula faciendi que per veros et legitimos procuratores fieri poterunt vel etiam expediri. Ratum etc. Data etc.

[October 22. The Bishop's letters patent giving notice that during his absence from the realm he has appointed R. de Hengham and others his attorneys to deal with all matters concerning his Manors excepting the demise of free tenements.]

[Fo. 81b.] ITEM PROCURATORIUM SUPER MANERIIS SUIS. Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras visuris vel audituris Johannes [etc.] salutem in Domino sempiternam. Quia de mandato domini nostri domini Regis Anglie extra Regnum Anglie nos oportet agere in remotis noverit universitas vestra nos attornasse loco nostri dominos R. de Hengham, Adam Gordon, Philippum de

1 For Ralph de Hengham see D.N.B. xxv. 410. At this time he was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Prebendary of Cadington Major, St. Paul's Cathedral. His two "Sums", commonly called Hengham Magna and Hengham Parva, were first printed by John Selden in 1616.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1286]


[1287, July 21. The Bishop writing from Marinak probably Merignac near Bordeaux', expresses to his Official his surprise that proceedings have been so far postponed against Mag. W. Sirlo, as they had been urged by the Archbishop of Canterbury, especially as Mag. J. de Flemeng the Bishop's clerk has been formally presented to the benefice, and has lodged an appeal to the Holy See.]

OFFICIALI.—Officiali nostro salutem. Intellecto processu contra magistrum W. Sirloc habito sicut per vestras litteras nuper significatis non modicum admiramus eo quod contra eum secundum quod nobis pluries per dominum Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem, vobis etiam per eundem exstitit demandatum, vobis insuper de consilio nostro super hoc deliberato injunctum, hucusque procedere distulistis, nec excusaciones illas laudamus, quibus dicitur quod alii Regales beneficio ipsius ad presentationem patronarum expectant, cum in nullum eventum, dicti W. jure declarato pro nullo et ipso W. quatenus de facto possessionem ipsius beneficii incumbebat finaliter jam privatæ, a presentacione dudum facta de magistro J. le Flemeng clerico nostro diece patrone olim presentando possint recedere variantes. Quocirca firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus contra dictum W. secundum mandatum Archiepiscopi memorati et ordinacionem nostram nullatenus procedere differatis, fructus instantes nobis omni occasione postposita reservantes. Denunciantes dictis patronabus cum expedire videritis ne a presentacione supra-
dicti presentati sui recedant, sicut offensam juris et nostram voluerint evitare, presertim cum prefatus magister I. presentatus contra cujuscunque alterius presentacionem et admissus ad Apostolicam sedem publice appellaverit, propter quod admissionem cujuscunque alterius presentati ad ipsum beneficium vel etiam presentandi vobis et convicariis vestris in Anglia esse volumus interdictam, quod ipsis per vos notificari volumus et mandamus. Data apud Marinak. xij. Kalendas Augusti. Consecrationis nostre sexto.

[October 4. The Bishop writing to the King from Marinak thanks him for frequent letters, assures him that his daily duties on the King's behalf are not burdensome, but that he is prepared with an increase of strength to work still harder.]

DOMINO REGI REGRACIANDO QUOD STATUM SUUM SCIRE VOLUERIT.—Excellentissimo principi ac domino domino E. Dei gracia, suus J. etc. De litteris vestre Regie celsitudinis super status mei certitudine ex benignitate vestra frequenter transmissis de-votissimas quas volo actiones refero graciarium. Profecto labores quos circa vestra expedienda negocia indies sustinco mihi nullatenus onerosi existunt, set potius vero mihi placent et utinam ad honorem vestrum possem et [s]icrem melius et forcius laborare. Et dante Domino de die in diem crescentibus viribus parati sumus subire majores ad vestrum beneficium et mandatum. Valeat dominacio vestra per temporae diuturna. Data apud Marinak. quarto Nonas Octobris.

[Jo. 82a.]

[Not dated. A draft obligatory form in which the Prior and Convent of St. Swithun give proctorial powers to two of the brethren to contract a loan of £1,000 sterling or upwards with the Bishop for the relief of their heavy debts on the security of all their goods movable and immovable including a golden cross, chalice, and other treasures of their Church: the loan to be repaid by instalments.]

PROCURATORIUM . . . PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS SANCTI SWITHUNI WINTON, AD CONTRAHENDUM MUTUUM CUM . . . EPISCOPO WYNOTONIENSI.—Universis sanete matris ecclesie filiis presents litteras inspecturis Willelmus permissione divina Prior ecclesie sancti Swithuni Winton. et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in omnium Salvatore. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos propter nostram prioratus nostri et ecclesie nostre Wintoniensis indigenciam,

1 Concerning this matter, see below, fo. 103a. The benefice in dispute was a pre-bend in the Monastery of Romsey, the patronesses being the Abbess and Convent.

2 Rubricated heading of page.

3 It is open to question whether this loan was actually made. The draft may have been supplied either by the Bishop or by the Convent. If by the former, its conditions might have been thought too stringent by the latter.
utilitatem et urgentem necessitatem et ad quodam ecclesia nostro graviora onera ac debita ardua sublevanda facimus, constituius et ordinamus dílectos nobis in Christo a. et b. confratres et commonacos nostros procuratores et nuncios nostros speciales ad contrahendum nomine nostro, prioratus nostri, et ecclesia nostre predicte, pro utilitate nostra, prioratus et ecclesia predictorum, mutuum mille librarum sterlìngorum vel amplius, prout utilitati prioratus nostri et ecclesie nostre viderint seu viderit expedire, cum venerabili patre nostro domino Johanne Dei gracia Wintoniensi episcopo, et ab eodem predictum mutuum nomine nostro ut premittitur recipiendum pro utilitate ipsius ecclesie [et] prioratus premissorum conservandum; dantes eisdem procuratoribus nostris conjunctim et divisim ac etiam concedentes plenam et liberam potestatem et mandatum speciale nomine nostro, prioratus nostri et ecclesia nostre supradicte predictum mutuum contrahendi, recipiendi, obligacionem et securitatem quamcunque pro volu- tate ejusdem patris pro dicto mutuo faciendi, secundum quod eodem patri magis videbitur expedire, neconon etiam et ad nos, prioratum et ecclesiam nostram predictam et omnia bona nostra mobilia et immobilia habita et habenda ecclesiastica et mundana quocunque nomine censeantur ad nos, prioraturn nostrum et ecclesiam nostram predictam qualitercunque spectantia, coherciones et districcionii cujuscunque judicis ecclesiasticii vel secularis supponenda, obliganda pro promissa pecunie quantitate terminis statuendis fideliter persolvenda, necnon et adjudrandi in animas nostras quodcunque genus liciti sacramenti de predicta pecunie summa terminis statuendis fideliter persolvenda, ac etiam de omnibus et singulis articulis ad securitatem dicti patris pro prefata pecunia persolvenda in hujus contractu exprimendis. Et ad majorem securitatem predicto patri faciendam damus eisdem procuratoribus nostris conjunctim et divisim et concedimus specialem graciam, potestatem obligandi et impignorandi specialiter videlicet (sic) crucem nostram auream, calicem, turibula, mitram, anulos et quadam alia vasa et utensilia usui nostro cotidiano suo ministerio ecclesiæ minime necessaria, ac etiam ad omnia alia et singula faciendà promittenda exercenda circa dictum mutuum contra- hendum [que] ad securitatem dicti patris fuerint necessaria seu etiam oportuna, et que nos ipsi faceremus in premissis seu facere possemus si personaliter presentes essemus; promittentes nos ratum et gratum habituros quicquid idem procuratores nostri conjunctim et divisim nomine nostro, prioratus nostri et ecclesia nostre predicte conficiendo coram quibuscunque judicibus renunciando generaliter vel specialiter, nos, prioratum nostrum et ecclesiam nostram predictam obligando
ac etiam ut premittitur submitting fecerint seu fecerit in hac parte. In quorum testimonium presens scriptum sigillorum nostrorum munimine de unanimi voluntate et assensu omnium nostrum die consecutionis in capitulo seu prioratu nostro presentium fecimus roborari. Actum et datum puplice in Capitolo nostro die etc. Anno etc.

[1289, August 30. The Bishop’s Confirmation of the Statutes drawn up by John de Insula, Rector of Shelfield (? Shelflet), and Thomas de Winton, Rector of Godshill. I.W., cofounders of the Oratory of Holy Trinity, Barton, in the parish of Whippingham. The original statutes are recited. The Bishop’s additions follow.]¹

CONFIRMACIO super ordinacione oratorii de Borton in Insula.—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes litteras visuris vel audituris J. [etc.] minister humiliis salutem in Domino sempiternam. Vestre universiati innotescimus per presentes nos litteras dominorum Johannis de Insula Rectoris de Schaldefelde et Thome de Winton Rectoris de Godeshilie fundatorum oratorii sancte Trinitatis de Burton in insula Vecta nostre Diocesis super ipsius oratorii dispositione statute [? statu] et ordinacione confectas non cancellatas non abolitas nec in aliqua sui parte viciatas sigillis eorundem fundatorum signatas inspexisse sub infrascripto tenore. Pateat universis quod nos Johannes de Insula rector ecclesie de Schaldefelde et Thomas de Winton rector ecclesie de Godeshille, fundatores oratorii sancte Trinitatis de Burtone in Insula Vecta infra limites parochie de Wyppingham, Spiritus sancti gracia invocata, disponimus, statuimus et ordinamus in dicto oratorio vj. ponere capellanos cum clerico in perpetuum pro vivis ac defunctis divina celebraturos juxta regulam beati Augustini de vita

¹ See above, pp. 327-8. The late Mr. T. F. Kirby, M.A., Bursar of Winchester College, read before the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 19, 1889, a paper on the ‘Oratory of the Holy Trinity at Barton, I.W.’ which was printed in Archaeologia, Second Series, vol. ii, 297-314 (1890). Mr. Kirby prints here for the first time the Charter of foundation, and as the original charter does not now exist, he has transcribed a copy from Bp. Woodlock’s Register, fo. 133, dated May 10, 1310, comparing it with two other copies, one contemporary, the other made at the time when the possessions of the Oratory were transferred to Winchester College. This took place in 1439, under the influence of Cardinal Beaufort. As the muniments of the Oratory passed to the College and are still preserved there, they have been used freely by Mr. Kirby in the illustration of his paper, to which the reader is referred. The text of the Foundation-charter now printed from Pontissara’s Register differs considerably from that printed by Mr. Kirby from Woodlock, who seems to have incorporated Pontissara’s chief additions with the original, though it concludes with a list of the original witnesses and the original date, Nov. 2, 1275. To have given the varying readings of the two documents would have been laborious and of little profit. As is usually the case, each illustrates the other.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1289]

clericorum viventes, ita quod in tribus vel quatuor incipient et cum creverint facultates compleatur numerus senarius, de quibus unus presentetur domino episcopo Wintoniensi in Archipresbiterum per eundem preficiendum, cui tamquam presidenti ceteri intendant et obediant, et sacramentum obediencie sibi prestant (sic); quo cedente vel in fata decedente residui residentes capellani infra viginti dies a tempore vacacionis numerandos ydoneum eligant, et predicto episcopo Wintoniensi si in episcopatu Wintonie fuerit vel de prope, alioquin vices predicti episcopi in dicto episcopatu gerenti presentent per eum vel vices ejus gerentem in Archipresbiterum dicto oratorio preficiendum. Quod si minime infra dictum tempus electionis et presentacionis negocium effectualiter fuerint executi capellani predicti, cum ei canonicum non obstiterit impedimentum, per sepedictum episcopum Wintoniensem quicunque fuerit illa vice de ydoneo Archipresbitero sine more dispendio provideatur oratorio memorato. Ita ut per hoc dictis capellanis cum alias Archipresbitero vacaverit dictum oratorium non generetur prejudicium quominus eligendi in Archipresbiterum ydoneum virum ex se vel aliunde liberam habeam faculatem, et hoc firma [lege hec forma] in omnibus vacacionibus archipresbiterii futuris temporibus in perpetuum observetur. Volumus etiam quod Archipresbiter predictus cum suis concapellanis et eorum familia infra cepta [i.e. septa] moram trahentes imediatori [lege immediate] subjaceant cohercioni et correctioni sepedicti episcopi et in eos solus habeat jurisdictionem immediatam; eorum vero servientes extra commorantes archidiaconi loci subiceant jurisdictioni. Statuimus et ordinamus ut cum aliquis de dictis capellanis in dicto oratorio servientibus cesserit vel in fata decesserit, vel ad beneficii cum effectu assecutus fuerit vel indignum se reddiderit, dictus Archipresbiter ex consensu concapellanorum infra xxii, dies sequentes alium ydoneum capellanum loco deficientis provideat et substituat, alioquin per sepedictum episcopum de viro bono et ydoneo providebitur illa vice. Ita quod per hoc non fiat prejudicium predicto Archipresbitero et concapellanis suis providendi et substituendi bonum vel ydoneum virum in loco capellani deficientis. Volumus quod sepedictus episcopus Wintoniensis sit patronus eorum, ita tamen quod nemini fas sit provisionem, dispositionem et ordinacionem a nobis in dicto oratorio factam demere, diminuere seu in pejus commutare, set rata et stabilis secundum presentem institucionem nostram in perpetuum maneat et perseveret illibata. Cedente vero vel decedente Archipresbitero, administrator ab eisdem presbiteris per eisdem eligatur, qui tempore vacacionis tam interius quam exterius negocia domus fideliter ministret et exequatur, qui
Episcopi Wytoniensis

Archipresbitero postea instituto et supradicti loci concapellanis raciocinia reddat de negociis sic per eum ministratis, et si contingat quod Archipresbiter vel eorum quilibet in domo predicto (sic) tamquam frater in fata decedat bona ipsius vel eorum domui predicte seu oratorio a[c] crescent et ap[p] licentur, quia quam vel quod honoraverit in vita in morte honorare videtur. Volumus etiam quod presbiteri predicti per Archipresbiterum predictum quam diu bene se gesserint secundum facultates domus honeste exhibeantur tam in esculentis quam poculentis, ita quod uno ferculo cum pitancia sint. 

[Fo. 83a.] contenti et | in majoribus festio tertio ferculo si facultates domus hoc permittant desinavit. Et sint presbiteri predicti predicto Archipresbitero in omnibus licitibus obedientes, in moribus et verbis indesinenter se exhibeant. In habitu et incessu debent esse ordinati ut gravitate itineris mentis maturitatis (?) maturitatem ostendant. Modesti, sobrii et in munificia vite existant ita quod vita et conversatio eorum sit secreta et a laicorum actibus remota. Sint etiam assidui in lectione et oracione ut sicut loco ita precellent (sic) religionem. Nullus exeat cepta (i.e. septa) domus nisi de licencia Archipresbiteri si presens in domo fuerit, vel si absens ipsius cui commiserit vices suas, nullus solus set cum socio gradiatur.1 Caveant etiam se ne faciant latentes conventiculas, detraktiones, contenciones, sermones pro-brosos, libellos famosos, verba [in]composita inter se et nec inter aliquos familiares seu extraneos. Siqua viderint corigenda in presence omnium fratum in capitulo proponantur, ut Archipresbiter super illis manus apponat adjutrices, et reformet quod viderit reformanda, et corigat que viderit corigenda. Articulos supradictos volumus inter predictos presbiteros inviolabiliter observari, et si ipsi vel eorum aliquid predictos articulos vel eorum quemlibet contendserint vel contemptserint non observando (?) observata] inter fratres in capitulo fraterna dilectione, primo secundo et tercio corripiantur vel corripiantur. Et si animo indurato quarto inveniantur vel inveniatur deliquisse, per Archipresbiterum predictum amoveantur vel amoveatur et loco eorum vel eorum aliquus aliqu[i] [f] idegni vel fide dingsus (sic) substituantur vel substituatur. Utantur autem tam Archipresbiter quam ipsi presbiteri in oratorio predicto superpellicis in capis nigris, extra vero vestibus humilibus et unius coloris utpote de blueto nigro et nigra burneta. Ita tamen quod quilibet ex presbiteris predictis ad vestes predictas et omnia alia

1 William of Wykeham imitated this and other precepts here given in his statutes for Winchester College.

WINCHESTER.—I
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1289]

sibi necessaria annuatim percipiat xxi. solidos, videlicet x. solidos ad pasca et x. solidos ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et quilibet eorum utatur pallio hiberniensi de mera burneta cum pilleo, et sit habitus eorum in mensa, ut ipsi ab aliis cognoscantur. Omnes vero simul in eodem comedant et bibant refectorio, ita quod Archipresbiter sit in capite mense et juxta eum secundum gradum sui officii in ecclesia proponentur, scilicet qui celebraverat magnam missam juxta Archipresbiterum et postea presbiter beate Marie et postea presbiter de Trinitate et postea presbiter celebrrans pro defunctis, et alii presbiteri postea succedant. Iustum ordinem volumus ibidem semper conservari, nisi extranei ibidem existentes vel occasione convocationum predictum ordinem impedian, vel ordo predictus fuerit impeditus et tunc secundum ordinacionem et industrias Archipresbiteri, et predicti capellani in precedendo procedant et nullus nisi ab eo vocatus et ordinatus sedere presumat. Et singulis diebus legatur aliqua lectio edificativa per clericum vel per puerum quendam in prandio, ad minus in principio et in fine prandii, et scileant (sic) fratres dum legitur: in mensa nullo modo sint verbosi, clamosi nec aliqua de causa simul disputantes nec etiam aliquidibus familiaribus vel extraneis de ferculis vel comestionibus coram eisdem appositis mittant cum sit in diminuizione reliquiarum caritatis intueto paupertatis erogandorum, nec convocationem aliquorum vel aliquibus nisi de precepto Archipresbiteri vel ejus vices gerentis faciant sicut penam evitare voluerint suprascriptam. Simulque dormiant in communi dormitorio, nisi cum per infirmatatem vel alias legitime fuerint excusate [lege excusati], proviso tamen quod sic [Fo. 83b.] excusati in locis honestis et non suspectis pernoctentur, scilicenm in eodem dormitorio prout possibile est observantes. In oratorio predicto sint Deo devoti et ejus servigio, diligentibus non fuerint mutata.1 Singulis diebus in aurora diei pulsacione quadam facta continentse spaciun hore fere unius leuce dum se presbiteri parant. Ipsis in oratorio ingressis matutinas beate Marie Virginis submissa voce aperte et distincte simul dicant, et poste[a] matutinas de die cum nota. Ita quod neutra pars chori versus prius incipiat nisi prius versus alterius chori totaliter terminetur. Et pausacionem quandam in medio cjuuslibet versus paulisper faciant et omnes utriusque chori simul versus suum incipiant, simul pausacionem faciant, et simul versus suum terminare

1 This sentence seems to be defective. Kirby's transcript reads 'In oratorio... servigio diligenter intendentes, usum Sarum, ordinale, consuetudinariumque sequentes in his que presentibus non fuerint immuta'.
Episcopi Wytoniensiis

non omittant.\(^1\) Post primam matutinarum diei celebrent missam beate Virginis cum nota et solemnitate decenti, secundum usum et consuetudinem ecclesie Saresberiensis, qua celebretas incipient horas de die et terminent omnes exceptis duplicibus festis in quibus expectent cum ultima hora usque post magnam missam, quibus dictis incipient horas beate Virginis et terminent omnes. Postea statim celebretur missa de Trinitate et sacerdos de Trinitate celebraturus parabit se interim dum hore beate Virginis dicuntur, et elevacione facta ejusdem misse paret se sacerdos qui celebrabit pro defunctis, et sic deinceps si plures sint celebrandi sacerdotes, quibus completis ut premissitur circa horam tertia incipient magnam missam cum nota et solemnitate, prout dices et solemnitas desiderat. Volumus etiam quod presbiteri singuli in singulis missis specialem dicant collectam pro fundatore domus, scilicet Johanne, Thoma, et eorum parentibus et benefactoribus, et erit illa collecta specialis que incipit sic, Deus cujus misericordie non est numerus. Item etiam collectam que sic incipit, Omnipotens sempiterne Deus. Dicant etiam etiam collectam specialem pro episcopo Wintoniensi vivo quicunque fuerit, que sic incipit, Rege quesumus Dominam quem tuum etc. Dicant etiam etiam collectam specialem pro episcopis Winton. defunctis cum in fata decesserint, que sic incipit, Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes. Dicant etiam collectam pro fratris, sororibus et benefactoribus domus, que sic incipit, Deus qui caritatis dona etc. Dicant etiam etiam collectam specialem pro defunctis qui ad sustentacionem oratorii predicti de bonis suis, possessionibus, terris, tenementis nomine legati vel alio quocunque nomine contulerunt, que sic incipit, Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, unica salus etc. Hunc ordinem volumus observari in omnibus missis preterquam in magna missa, cum festivitas non patitur eas rectari. Et ante horam vesperarum pulsacione facta conveniant fratres in oratorio predicto et voce submissa aperte et distincte dicant Placebo et Dirige. Cum autem corpus mortuum presens fuerit vel dies anniversarius contigerit vel servicium triginta dierum, tunc Placebo et Dirige cum nota et novem lectionibus celebrarentur, excepto tempore paschali. Quibus peractis incipient vesperas beate Marie Virginis submissa voce aperte et distincte. Deinde vesperas de die cum nota ad modum matutinarum diei et cum pausacione. Statim et modo consimili dicant Completorium de die, quo peracto dicant Completorium beate Virginis voce submissa ut supra. Volumus

\(^1\) Pontissara copied these regulations for the reverent performance of Divine service into his statutes for St. Elizabeth's College, above, p. 130.
etiam quod Archipresbiter ordinet precentorem ad cujus solici-
tudinem et mandatum omnia in oratorio predicto sint peragenda in
missis celebrandis, quis, quam missam in sua septimana celebrare
debeat, in lectionibus legendis et ceteris aliis. Qui precentor haben
tabulam semper in oratorio appendam, in qua scribat die
[Sabbati post prandium et ordinet qualem | missam quis
eorum celebrare debeat, quis qualem lectionem in crastino
legere debeat, et sic de ceteris officiis in predicto oratorio faciendi;
et sic cotidie post prandium ordinet idem Precentor de servicio diei
subsequentis. Et omnes in predicto oratorio deservientes predictam
paravit adeant et officium sibi assignatum incipient [lege inspicient]
ut premuniantur et repetant, ut in servicio illo postea peragendo
Deo inventantur fideles, humiles et devoti. Volumus etiam quod
fratres in predicto oratorio existentes in pulscacionibus et omnibus
aliis modum et usum consuetudinarii ecclesie Saresberiensis observ-
vent, et pene in consuetudinario statute contempnentibus predicta
vel eorum aliquia infligantur. Volumus etiam quod fratres laici de
libera familia ad secundam mensam in prando sedant et prout
meruerint deserviantur honeste, et suas habeant mansiones infra
septa curie a mansionibus presbiterorum distinctas et separatas.
Volumus etiam quod Archipresbiter negociis domus intendent solus
exterioribus et interioribus nec aliqui de fratribus duxerint quibus-
traire vices suas, et in presencia sociorum omnium annuatim recitent
circa festum sancti Michaelis in quo statu domus predicta fuerit tam
de receptis quam de expensis, et secundum unanimum consensum
provideant prout viderint [? expedire] ad voluntatem eorum et
oratorii predicti. Et si Archipresbiter necligens in premissis seu
dilapidator bonorum domus inventus fuerit, episcopo loci vel ejus
VICES gerenti in sua visitacione vel ante si nesesse fuerit demonstretur.
Ita quod nullus voluntate propria ad predictum episcopum vel ejus
VICES gerentem accedant [lege accedat] occasione predicta nisi con-
sensus omnium fratrum vel majoris partis intercedat. Jurabunt tam
Archipresbiter quam presbiteri quam primum ad oratorium pre-
dictum fuerint admissi quod observancias presentibus insertas pro suis
viribus exequantur et observabunt, et, ut presentes disposiciones,
statuta et ordinaciones perpetue firmitatis robur optineant, presenti-
bus sigilla nostra duximus apponenda, et ad majorem securitatem et
erenei memoria presentes disposiciones, statuta et ordinaciones
secum sirografari. Ita quod una pars sigillis nostris signata penes
nos remanet, vel alterum nostrum nobis superstibitis, ac nobis
in fata decedentibus restituatur episcopo loci qui pro tempore
fuerit, ut penes ipsum et suos successores perpetuo remaneat, et
altera pars penes Archipresbiterum et suos concapellanos fideliter custodiatur.

Nos vero attendentes aliqua in premissis dispositione, ordinatione et statuto contenta declaracione, modificacione et expressiori diffusione digna ad dictam domum pariter declinantes ipsumque locum oculis subicientes ad instanciam et crebrem (sit) peticionem dicti domini J. fundatoris superstitis, dicto domino Th. reliquo fundatore viam universe earnis ingresso, pro bono religionis et observanee regularis ad omnen ambiguitatis materiam amputandum, de consensu et voluntate dicti domini Johannis fundatoris tunc presentis, expresse ea sic declaramus, ordinamus et super hiis decernimus et diffinimus, videliced quod dicti Archipresbiter et concapellani quo ad conversacionem et mores vivant sub regula beati Augustini de vita clericorum, quo ad divinum vero officium in dicto oratorio persiciendum usum Saresberiensem teneant et observent, ut superius est expressum. Et quod nullus de dictis capellaniis post professionem ab eis factam, quam in manus Archipresbiteri qui pro tempore fuerit post annum et diem a die ingressus eorum numerandum fieri volumus et precipimus, cedat vel beneficium ad ecclesiasticum assequi seculare valeat, set ibidem sub regula quam vovit moretur.

Et si decedente uno de capellaniis de alio infra xxiii. dies minime provideatur per Archipresbiterum et concapellanos memoratos, diligencia exacta ad hoc apposita, vel de minus ydoneo infra dictos dies xxiii. ipsi providerint, alios xxiii. dies impedimento nobis et successoribus nostris exponito habeant ad hoc idem faciendum. Ita tamen quod hujusmodi capellanius sic preficiendus | nobis et successoribus nostris aut nostri officialibus presentetur super vita, conversacione ac ordinibus examinandus, et per nos vel nostros successores vel officiales nostros approbatus remittatur dicto Archipresbitero litteratoric in locum defuncti capellanii admittendus. Si vero per predictos xxiii. vel xl. dies ut premittitur capellani um ydoneum presentare omiserint Archipresbiter et concapellani predicti, per nos et successores nostros vel nobis agentibus in remotis per officiales nostros de capellano ydoneo dicto loco provideatur ea vice. Archipresbiter vero vel concapellani sui post professionem eorum emissam proprium non habeant, set omnia que habent sint eis communia, ut Deo et dicto oratorio dedicata. Qui quidem capellani dicto Archipresbitero reverenter obediant secundum dictae regulae instituta. Nec aliquid eorum capellanorum cepta [septa] domus sine licencia Archipresbiteri vel locum suum ipso absentis [lege ipso

\footnote{A later hand has written in the margin 'Hic episcopus loci'.}
absente tenentis] exeat et tunc cum socio vel aliquo quem idem Archipresbiter vel locum suum tenens sibi duxerit deputandum. Et si, quod absit, aliquis dictorum capellorum contra professionem suam graviter delinquere inveniatur aut contra articulos superius in prima ordinacione contentos temere veniens, a talibus presumptuosis desistere ut premittitur monitus non curaverit animo in duxerat, nostro nostrorumve successorum vel locum nostrum tenentium consilio et adjutorio, et per nos etiam si opus fuerit, prout delicti

| Qualitas et dicte
| nunc
| non
| vel
| superius
| etiam
| castigetur. Archipresbiter insuper et concapellani omnes nigro panno unius secte pro robis cum fururis anguinis albis maxime ad capucia tantummodo utantur, de communibus bonis ipsius domus per dictum Archipresbiterum emendo, et in festo Omnium Sanctorum annuatim omnibus simul distribuendo per eundem et palleis etiam de bonis communibus per dictum Archipresbiterum emendis. Et cum evidens necessitas hoc exigerit (sic) innovandi per eundem utantur ut superius continentur. Habeat etiam Archipresbiter unam ejusdem coloris per se et duas alias communes ejusdem secte ad opus capellanorum exuentium cum fuerit oportunum. Ad robas autem lineas et calceamenta bassis cum socalribus eisdem interdixio. Habeat quilibet concapellorum de bonis ipsorum communibus per manus ipsius dimidiam marcam in festis sancti Michaelis et pasche (sic) pro porcione equali per annum. De lectis autem provideaturs unicumque eorum de bonis memoratis per dictum Archipresbiterum cum opus fuerit competenter. Qui simul dormitorium hora cubandi ingrediantur et sint ut convenit in eodem nisi per infirmitatem vel alias legitime fuerint excusati. A festo autem sancti Michaelis usque ad pascha statim post medium noctem, et a pascha usque ad festum sancti Michaelis in aurora surgant diei1 omnes dicti capellani et Archipresbiter ad divinum officium per ficiendum juxta modum superius diffinitum. Dictus vero Archipresbiter compotum sue administracionis omnium bonorum dicte domus singulis annis infra quindem post festum sancti Michaelis, [?quem] sine scrupulo vel aliqua concelacione in presencia omnium concapellorum recitet, reddat juxta formam prenotatam. Volumus autem et precipimus [?precipiendo] statuimus quod Archipresbiter in predicto oratorio preficiendo infra mensem cum confirmatus fuerit si aliam professionem ibidem non fecerit, professionem nobis vel successoribus nostris vel locum nostrum in absencia nostra tenentibus faciat, et demum ipse et concapellani sui cum professionem

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1 At this injunction some one has written in the margin 'nolo'.

ANO DOMINI m. cc. NONAGESIMO PRIMO.

1291, Dec. 9. Mag. John de Brideport,2 Rector of Great Worldham, suffering from debility, is allowed a conditor, changeable at his own pleasure. He is confirmed in the possession of his benefice, to which his right had been called in question.

CONCEDIT EPISCOPUS COADJUTOREM RECTORI ECCLESIE DE WORLDHAM.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio in Christo magistroJohanni de Brideport Rectori ecclesie de Magna Worldeham nostre dioecesis salutem [etc.]. Tui visus imbecillitati tuique corporis hac

1 This witness also attested the original Charter of foundation, Nov. 2, 1275.
2 He had been presented by Selborne Priory in 1262. Macray’s Charters, etc., of Selborne (H. R. S.), p. 66.
occasione, de quo non modicum gravamen, impotencie paterna solicitudine compacentes, licet ex officii nostri debito aliquem virum discretum et idoneum tibi in coadjutorem dare et assignare possemus juxta canonicas sanctiones, tam [? tamen] illum assumendi in coadjutorem tibi quem provide duxeris eligendum et eundem amovendi, quotiens videris oportune et aliquem virum discretum et idoneum tibi in coadjutorem dare et assignare possemus juxta canonicas sanctiones, tarn [? tamen] ilium assumendi in coadjutorem tibi quern provide duxeris eligendum et eundem amovendi, quotiens videris opportunum, et alium loco sui subrogandum (sic) de nostra gratia speciali liberam tibi concedimus facultatem.


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1292, Jan. 13. Eudo, Rector of Farlington, has leave to study in Theology for five years at some University within the realm.


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April i. The Bishop's approval and ratification of a Papal indult appropriating to a monastery in the Diocese the Rectorial rights of a parish, the names throughout being suppressed.


1 Probably Nicholas III, 1277-1280.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

ut oculus Apostolice sedis eorundem locorum commodis officio solici-
tudinis pastoralis invigilet, et eorum indempnitatem provida studeat
circumpectione cavere. Ad nostram siquidem audienciae pervenit
quod quedam parochiales ecclesie monasterio vestro ad sustenta-
cionem fratrums, hospitum ac pauperum susceptionem fuerunt col-
late, scilicet (sìc) de ... et de ... capelle in quibus cleri ci instituti
per temporales vicarios ministrabant, quibus decedentibus tam eccle-
siasticae quam seculares persone interdum precibus et potentia potius
quam vestra voluntate clericos suos in eis faciebant instituti; in quo
jus monasterii vestri contigit deperire, et ecclesias ipsas bonis et
possessionibus amplus vobis inutiles et infructuosas existere. Nos
autem quorum est errata corrigere et que perperam fuerunt ad
equitatis tramitatem revocare, vobis et ecclesie vestre cupientes
utiliter provide auctoritate vobis Apostolica indulgensus ut cum
clerici aut sacerdotes predictarum ecclesiariarum decedunt [...] eas
vivi dimittunt, licitum sit vobis eas in manu vestra retinere, et earum
beneficia ad proprias (sìc) usus reservare, electis ibidem vicariis et
diocesano episcopo presentatis; ita quidem quod episcopo qui sibi
fuerint presentati nisi ob manifestam et rationabilem causam repel-
lere [...] non liceat. Eedem ecclesie vero et earum beneficia vobis et
successoribus vestris inperpetuum conserventur, eorum pro quorum
gubernacione, ordinacione et sustentacione concessa sunt omninomis
usibus profutura, salva sedis Apostolice auctoritate et diocesani
episcopi canonicia justic. Preterea auctoritate duximus Apostolica
statuendum ne quis archiepiscopus, episcopus, archidiaconus, decanus
seu aliquis ecclesie prelatus vos aut ecclesias vestras vel clericos
vestros suspendere, interdicerre seu excommunicare, vel a vobis vel
a possessionibus vestris quicquam exigere quod indebitum sit vel
extra ordinarium nisi ex rationabili causa et ordine judiciario
cognit (sìc) ullo ausu presumant. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino
hominum liceat hanc paginam nostrae constitucionis et prohibicionis
infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc
attemptare presumeret, indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beato-
rum apostolorum Petri et Pauli ejus se noverit incursurum. Data
Cum igitur ecclesie de ... predicta nostre diocesis dictorumque
Religiosorum patronatus per resignacionem ... de ... nuper
Rectoris ejusdem in manibus nostris pure et simpliciter nuper
factam vacare noscitur ad presens, Nos attendentes quod eorundem
Religiosorum red[il]itus et proventus adeo sunt tenues et exiles in
tantum quia istis diebus modis variis decrescebant quod remanente
onere quod de die in diem excrescit et numero Deo inibi familiumant
ipsi tamquam ere alieno depressi eorumque facultatibus lapsi, pensatis oppressionibus variis tam actionum quam etiam peste. [Fo. 86a.] lenciarum et inundacione aquarum que in animalibus, pecudibus et aliis nuper in illis partibus de ... contigerunt non poterunt ex ipsis commode sustentare, nec [h]ospitalem ut pre-mittitur vel alia caritatis opera prout consueverunt hactenus exercere, hiis et aliis racionibus evidentibus et legitimis quibus ecclesiarum appropriacione non tam juri contraria quam pietati consona est conscendu merito excitati, quod per felicis recordacionis papam predictum tam pie tam misericorditer eidem Religiosis [?indultum est], concedimus per presentes ut ipsi per procuracionem eorumdem dicte ecclesie jam vacantis, que eis ut premittitur auctoritate sedis Apostolice appropriata existit, corporalem possessionem liberam ingredi valeant, et eam licite retinere, ipsiusque fructus et proventus sibi et successoribus suis ad usus premissero inperpetuum convertendos, salvo in omnibus jure episcopali, auctoritate et dignitate (sic) ecclesie, ita tamen quod eidem ecclesie per idoneum vicarium nobis presentandum honeste deservi aut macera formam superius annota-tam. In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras nostras eidem Religiosis fieri fecimus patentes sigilli nostri impression [?munitas]. Actum et datum apud Essere. primo die Aprilis. Anno domini M. cc. nonagesimo secundo. Consecracionis nostre x°.

[August 5. The Bishop, informing the King that he has given his Episcopal Sanction to the recent election of the Sacrist of Hyde as Abbot of that Monastery, requests his Majesty to restore him the temporalities of the same.]


1 The mention of an inundation and of the Hospital would lead one to suppose that the Monastery in question was Bermondsey. Stow's Chronicle records a serious inundation three years after this, in 1295.
LITTERA PRIORIS ET CONVENTUS CHRISTI ECCLESIE CANTUARIENSIS EPISCOPO WYNTONIENSI INPETRANTES (sic) INDULGENCIAM PRO ARCHIEPISCOPO MORTUO.—Venerabili in Christo patri domino Johanni [etc.] devoti sui H. permissione divina Prior ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis et ejusdem loci Capitolium salutem et sincere devotionis obsequium quam reverencia et honore. Justis petentium desideriis que a racionis tramite non deviant solet clementer annuere dignitas (sic) pastoralis, quorum precipue intencio fervore caritatis incensa et honorem Dei considerat et salutem respicit animarum. Quoniam igitur Rex omnium Conditor et Moderator Deus, cujus beneficio pietatis vicissitudines ecclesie sancte disponuntur, cujus magesstatis imperio omnis caro in suam redigitur originem, jam de silva lignorum germinantium arborem succidit excelsam virtutum fructibus opulentam quam ipsius dextra tanquam alterum vitam lignum in medio nostri plantaverat paradisi, cujus sanctitatis opinio usquequaque reculit redolet, cujus sapiencie radis totus orbis clarescit, cujus doctrina universalem mirifice respersit ecclesiam, non mirum si tantum dispendium vestre sicut et nostre [Fo. 86b.] considerationis oculis | magnum pro[h] fluvium inducerit lacrimarum. Lugentes siquidem more orphansino tanta [lege tanti] patris occasum in Domino consolamur, sperantes arborem jam prescisam in structura celestis Jerusalem coaptatam illorum concorsio quorum vicem gerebat in terris feliciter meruisse aggregari. Quia tamen de seipso veraciter nescit homo utrum odio vel amore sit dignus quantum magis de altero scire [? non] poterit, paternitati vestre Reverende toto devotionis quo possumus affectu supplicamus quatinus nostri patris et pastoris animam de Egipti partibus egressam in sacrificiis hostie salutaris et ceterarum orationum vestrarum inscius recommendatam velitis habere et, concessis a vobis si placet aliquibus indulgenciarum muneribus, ad hoc idem vestros subditos exhortare (sic) ut, si forsan ex humana conversacione quicquam divinis oculis minus placidum minusve dignum proprio vel alieno reatu adhuc eidem indes[in]enter expiandum, hoc per inmaculatam victimam multiplicatis intercessoribus celerius abstergatur. Ceterum tamen ne plus debito ecclesia Cantuariensis insigne speculum regni
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1293]

Anglie, stola jocunditatis exuta et pro pallio laudis disploide ¹ induta, meroris sub veste Lugubri viduales deplorans angustias ornatmenti imperialis ingnara (sic) diutius in tristica sedeat de stola [? desolata], ad electionem alterius sponsi juxta canonicas sanctiones maturius intendamus procedere, votis omnibus et internis effectibus solici-
tudinem nostram in hac parte vestris subditorumque vestrorum Deo dignis suffragis pie petimus refoveri, quatins mentibus nostris gracia celestis inspirat (sic) quod si per ministerium nostrum ecclesie viduate talis eligatur sponsus et pastor sub cujus regimine pax prospera et tranquillitas tam in regno quam sacerdotio jugiter vigere valeant circumquaque, qui nec prosperis extollatur nec de-
jecturut adversis, et qui precipue gregi Dominico prodesse magis appetat quam preesse. Quid autem super premissis facere de-

[June 2. The Bishop, hearing that William de Cryk who had held the Rectory of Laverstoke for four years had failed to comply with certain injunctions of the Council of Lyons by his non-admission to the Priesthood, directs the Dean of Basingstoke to cite him to appear at Winchester on the third court day after Midsummer to show cause why the benefice as vacant should not be bestowed on Mag. Robert de Wigorna, lawfully presented to him. The Bishop adds a copy of the form of citation to be used by the Dean.]

LITTERA EPISCOPI DECANO DE BASING DE CITANDO RECTOREM ECCLESIE DE LAVERKESTONE.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Decano de Basingestoke salutem etc. Quia publicum est et notorium quod Willelmus de Cryk ecclesiam de Laverkestone nostre diocesis curam animarum habentem post ultimum Lugdensense consilium est adeptus, eamque per quatuor annos tenuerit de facto occupatam, nec infra annum a tempore quo eam primo fuerat assecutus secundum formam constitucionis consilii prefati se fecit nec procuravit in presbiterum ordinari, nec etiam adhuc ad presbiteratus ordinem est promotus, et licet citacio juris ipsum artaverit graciose cum ad ordinem ipsum sepius fecimus evocari, vobis mandamus quatins eundem Willelmum si personaliter inveniri poterit citetis perempto-
rie, aliquin denuncietis publice et solemniter aliquo die Dominico vel festivo in dicta ecclesia inter missarum solemnia, vel procuratori suo si quem dimiserit, citationis hujus edictum quod compareat coram nobis vel commissario nostro tercio die juridico post festum

¹ Llege disploide. The διπλοίδας was a double robe to be wrapped round the body, a cloak, mantle. The allusion seems to be to Ps. cxvili. 29 (Vulg.) 'operiantur sicut disploide confusione sua'.
nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste in ecclesia nostra majori Winton. dispensacionem seu jus speciale causamve racionabilem si quas vel quod habeat in hac parte quare magistrum Robertum de Wigornia clericum ad eandem ecclesiam tamquam vacantem nobis legitime presentatum admittere minime debeamus propositurus [Fo. 87a.] ac per | ipsam propositam seu proponendum probaturus legitime, ac ulterius super premissis et eis contingentibus facturus et recepturus quod justicia suadebit, denunciantes eidem vel procuratori suo se publice et solemniter in dicta ecclesia modo debito quod, sive venerit sive non, super premissis contra eumdem procedemus quatenus de jure procedi poterit et debebit. Et licet ex forma citacionis predicte idem Willelmus satis possit informari, super quibus habeat respondere, ad ipsius tamen maliciam comminuendum et dilaciones ruinosas amputandum eidem Willelmo articulamus exabundantii sub forma superius (sic) annotata. Cujusque ac etiam totius presentis mandati nostri copiam eidem Willelmo vel ejus procuratori si quem habeat sub sigillo vestro fieri volumus et mandamus. In nomine Domini, Amen. Nos Johannes permissione divina Wintoniensis episcopus tibi Willelmo de Crych (sic) qui te geris pro Rectore parochialis ecclesie de Laverkestone nostre dioecesis officii nostri debito obicimus per presentes quod tu ecclesiam predictam post ultimum Lugdunense consilium notorie es adeptus eamque per quatuor annos de facto tenuisti et detines occupatam, nec secundum constitucionis [lege constituciones] concilii predicti infra annum a tempore commissi tibi regiminis seu quo primo eam occupare cepisti te fecisti nec procurasti in presbiterum ordinari nec adhue ad saccrdocium es proiectus, quod ita publicum est et notorium quod nulla poterit tergiversacione celari, super quibus contra tua (sic) te prout nostro incumbit officio procedere intendentes ut tue et parochianorum dicte ecclesie animarum saluti consultatur (sic), tibi vel procuratori tuo in persona tua terminum prescimus et peremptionium, licet ecclesia predicta nulla etiam monicione premissa sis predicte constitucionis auctoritate privatus, ex habundanti tamen et de gracia statuimus, presfigimus et assignamus videlicet tertium diem juridicum post festum nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste, quod compareas legitime coram nobis vel commissario nostro in ecclesia nostra majori Winton., dispensacionem seu jus speciale causamque racionabilem si quas vel quod optines super non reciendis ordinibus ostensurus, ac quare magistrum R. de Wigornia clericum ad premissam ecclesiam tamquam de jure vacantem nobis presentatum admittere minime debeamus propositurus et exhibiturus ac quatenus jus exigit probaturus, facturus et recepturus ulterius

[Littera commissionis in negotio presentacionis ecclesie de Laverkestone.—Johannes Dei gracia etc. dilectis filiis Officiali nostro et Magistro Hugoni de Spineto ipsius commissario et Decano Wintone. salutem [etc.]. In negocio presentacionis per Religiosos viros Abbatem et Conventum de Hyde ad ecclesiæ de Laverke-stoke nostro diocesis vacantem ut dicitur de magistro Roberto de Wigornia clericò nobis facte in omnibus et singulis dictum presentacionis negocium contingentibus vobis vices nostras committimus cum cohercionis canonice potestate. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis interfueritis, duo aut unus vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur vel etiam exequatur. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum est appensum. Data apud Sutwerk. iij. Nonas Junii. Anno domini ut supra.]

[June 6. The Bishop directs the Dean of the Isle of Wight to cite one who claimed to hold a Rectory in the Diocese of Winchester while he notoriously held two Churches in the Diocese of Norwich to appear in the Church or Chapel of Newport, I.W., to show by what dispensations he was contravening the provisions of the Council of Lyons.]

Decano de Insula ut citet Rectorem ecclesie de tali loco.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio Decano de Insula [Fo. 87b.] Vecta salutem [etc.]. | Cum magister M. de . . . qui se gerit pro Rectore ecclesie de S. nostre Diocesis postquam ecclesias de Hale et de Hanham¹ Norwycensis Diocesis notorie curam animarum habentes ut Rector fuerit assecutus prestatam ecclesiæ S. cui j[m]inet cura consimilis fuerat titulo institutionis adeptus ipsamque una cum aliis ecclesiis supradictis quorum nulla ab alia dinoscitur dependere et quelibet suo Rectori per se sufficiet habundanter, per longa tempora detinuerit et adhuc ut Rector detineat, nec sit secum super pluralitate beneficiorum hujusmodi quod sciamus per sedem Apostolicam dispensatum; Nos volentes

¹ North Hales and Henham, near Wangford, Suffolk.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

sicut valemus absque generali scandalo et sine offensa constitutionis generalis consilii Lugdunensis ad cujus observationem astringimur juramento factum convinentibus ecclesiis [?] oculis] pertransire, vobis in virtute obedientie firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus pre-

June 14. The Bishop instructs Mag. P. de Barton, Canon of Lichfield, his Official, and the Prior of Holne to make inquiries concerning the above case, and if they find that Mag. M. has no canonical title to the Church of S. to institute thereto a fit priest presented by the true patrons of the benefice.]

COMMISSIO FACTA OFICIALI ET PRIORI DE HOLNE AD MO-
VENDUM RECTOREM TALI LOCO.—Johannes [etc.] discretis viris magistro P. de Barton, Lichfeldiensis ecclesie Canonico, officiali suo et ... Priori de Holne ordinis sancti Benedicti salutem etc. In negocio quod super ecclesia de S. nostre dioecesis contra magistrum M. de ... qui se gerit pro Rectore ejusdem ex officio nostro movetur, seu moveri speratur vobis vices nostras conjunctim et divisim committimus per presentes, mandantes vobis seu alteri vestrum quatinus, si idem magister M. canonicum quare eandem ecclesiam curam animarum habentem annexam una cum ecclesiis de ... et de ... Norwycensis Dioecesis quibus [m]minet cura consimilis possit licite retinere juxta formam et effectum constitutionis per felicis recordacionis G. quondam papam decimum in ultimo Lugdunensi concilio edite ostendere seu exhibere omiserit, vos vel alterum (sic) vestrum cum ad id facultas se optulerit, codem magistro M. a predicta ecclesia quatinus eidem de facto incumbit amoto, personam ydoneam per veros patronos canonicce presentatam ad ipsam ecle-

[Oct. 21. A violent attack by an armed multitude having been made in the Church of Easton on Mag. II. de Rowadon¹, Rector there, as he was about to celebrate divine service, with injuries amounting to bloodshed, those who made the attack having besieg'd him there for more than four days and refused him food, the Official is directed to proclaim these persons excommunicate through the whole Archdeacony of Winchester, and peremptorily to cite such of the offenders as after diligent inquiry may be discovered to appear before the Bishop or his Commissaries at St. Mary's, Southwark, on a day to be appointed.]

MONICIO FACTA CONTRA ILLOS QUI INJECERUNT MANUS IN RECTOREM DE ESTONE.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto filio in Christo Officiali nostro Winton. vel ejus comissario salutem [etc.]. Pama publica referente ad aures nostras pervenit quod quidam Sathane satellites proprie salutis immemores ad ecclesiam de Estone nostre diocesis instincu diabolicó accidentes in magistrum H. [Fo. 88a.] de Rowadon | de Rowadon (sic) Rectorem ecclesie supradicte in ecclesia sua existentem et divina more solito celebrare volentem manus, Dei timore postposito, usque ad sanguinis effusionem injecerunt temere violentas, ipsum in ecclesia sua armata multitudine per quatuor dies et amplius hostiliter obserdentes, et, quod deterius est et horribiliis auditu, vcticualia, que etiam male meritis ad ecclesias confugiéntibus secundum canonicas sanctiones ministrantur, sibi deferri nullo modo permittentes in animarum suarum periculum, immunitatis ecclesiastice prejudicium et perniciosum exemplum plurímorum. Cum igitur non sit dubium hujusmodi malefactores in canonem late sentencie damnabiliter incidisse, vobis mandamus quatinus omnes hujusmodi malefactores eorumque fautores et eisdem in hujusmodi facinore operem, opera, consensum, concilium vel auxilium impendentes, in ecclesia de Estone predicta et per totum Archidiaconatum Winton, publice et solemniter inter missarum solemnia in genere excommunicatos esse denunciatis, de nominibus et personis hujusmodi malefactorum diligentius inquirentes, et quos per inquisitionem hujusmodi culpabiles inveneritis peremptoríe citetis quod compareant coram nobis vel commissariis nostris in ecclesia beate Marie de Suwark die certo per vos

¹ See above, pp. 18, 36, 290, 311, 343. Rowadon had been instituted to Easton, near Winchester, in April, 1290, having been previously Rector of Chilcomb.
A.D. 1293] Episcopi Wyntoniensis 353


[October 30. Institution of Stephen de Certeseye to the Rectory of Farnborough.]

INSTITUCIO ECCLESIE DE FARNBERGH.—[This Institution is repeated from fo. 12b. See above, p. 57. The name of the presentee is here given as 'Stephanus de Chereseye' (sic), the name of the patron as 'Willelm. de Frolebyry', and the process concludes: 'In cujus rei testimonium presentes litteras eidem Stephano Concessimus sigilli nostri impressione patenter munitas.]

[November 7. Admission and institution of William de Umfrayvile as Canon and Prebendarie of Werewell, induction being reserved to the Archdeacon of Winchester.]


[Nov. 11. Mandate to the Archdeacon of Surrey to admit Adam de Blechingleye to the Rectory of Blechingley.]

ARCHIDIACONO SURREYE UT INDUCAT TALEM IN POSSESSIONEM ECCLESIE DE BLESCHINGLEGH.—[Repeated from fo. 12b. See above, p. 58.]

[Pensio Philippi le Say. Johanes [etc.] dilecto in]

[Nov. 18. The Bishop assigns a pension of 100 shillings per annum to Philip le Say, kinsman of Roger L'Estrange, Justiciary, to be held until he can be provided with an ecclesiastical benefice.]

PENSIIO PHILIPPI LE SAY.—Johannes [etc.] dilecto in

[Fo. 88b.] Christo filio Philippo le Say clerico consanguineo | nobilis

viri domini Rogeri le Estrange illustris Regis Anglie

Justiciarii salutem in Domino. Probitatis merita virtusque discre-
STERLING PER ANN. IN TWO EQUAL PORTIONS. IN ADDITION TO HIS OWN SEAL HE HAS PROCURED THAT OF THE OFFICIAL OF WINCHESTER.


[May 4. Royal writ of distraint on the Rector of Abinger, he having no goods apart from his benefice to meet his debts.]

BREVE REGIUM AD DISTRINGENDUM RECTOREM DE ABBINGE- WORTH.—Edwardus Dei gracia etc. Wintoniensis episcopo salutem. Quia Nicholaus persona ecclesie de Abingeworth clericus est et non habet laicum foedum per quod potest distringi, prout nobis constat per retornum vicecomitis nostri Surreyne, vobis mandamus quatinus distringatis ipsum per beneficium suum ecclesiasticum quod habet in episcopatu vestro ita quod eum habeatis coram baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonaster. in cristino ascensionis Domini ad satisfaciendum nobis de diversis debitis quibus nobis tenetur, et habeatis ibi tune hoc breve. Teste J. de Cobham apud Westmonaster. iiiij. die Maii. Anno regni nostri xxij°.

[Undated. Form for making a will, i. e. the devotional preamble.]

FORMA AD CONDENDUM TESTAMENTUM.—In nomine sancte Trinitatis et individue Unitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti. Amen. Ego talis in articulo mortis constitutus, timens gladium inevitabilem mortis acutum ex inspirato subito irruentem, [Fo. 89a.] qui nulli | parcit nec etiam miseretur, timens etiam erube- scere in die judicii terribili magna et amara valde inquam 1 calamitatis et miserie, quo ille gloriosus mundi Salvator, tamquam leo ferocissimus, veniet in carne presens seculum per ingnem (sic) judicaturus, firmiter credo et semper confiteor unum Deum patrem

1 The reading here seems to be inquam te, the dot showing that the last syllable is to be erased. Perhaps the erasure should be applied also to inquam.
omnipotentem celi et terre, visibilium et invisibilium omnium creatorem, Patrem et Filium et Spiritum sanctum, tres quidem personas sed unam divinitatis essenciam, substanciam seu naturam. Credo firmiter et veraciter et confiteor quod est Pater generans, Filius nascens et Spiritus sanctus procedens pariter ab utroque. Item quod est unitas in divinitate et distinctio in personis, et tandem unigenitus Dei filius Jhesus Christus, a tota trinitate communiter incarnatus, natus est ex Maria virgine, verus homo factus ex anima rationali et carne compositus humana, et secundum divinitatem immortalis [?] et] impassibilis, set secundum humanitatem passibilis et mortalis, qui pro salute quoque humani generis in lingno (sic) crucis hostiam sanctam et immaculatam suscipere dignatus est, passus, mortuus, humanitus [?] humatus] et sepultus, die tertia secundum scripturas a morte resurgens, ad inferos descendens, ibidem portaseras conregit, et ascendens ad celo[?] inde per secula vivos et mortuos, prout unusquisque in corpore gesset, sive bonum sive malum fuerit, judicabit. Credo firmiter sanctam catholicam et apostolicam ecclesiam toto orbe diffusam, prout Christi fideles tradunt et veraciter confitentur. Commendo spiritum meum omnipotenti Deo altissimo Jhesu Christo, qui de nichilo angelicam et humanam condidit creaturam, ut cum corpore exiret in sanctam lucem pervenire et in sinu Habrahe inter Dei angelos gloriosus valeat collocari. Mando etiam cadaver mei corporis miserabilis et sordidum [?] sordida] putredine repleti in tali ecclesia tumulari etc.

[1277, Dec. 13. A letter addressed from Elsworth by Archbishop Robert Kilwardby to his proctors at the Court of Rome complaining that Geoffrey de Vesano, Papal Nuncio in England, has put forth claims in consequence of a Papal mandate which are prejudicial to the liberties of the Church of England. They concern matters testamentary, and he gives their substance. Due notice has been given to the Nuncio that an appeal will be made to the Pope (Nicholas III). The Nuncio having fixed the morrow of the Purification for the hearing of this appeal, the Archbishop has urged its postponement on account of the difficulty of travelling in the depth of winter, and because

1 The six and a half pages which follow, being apparently a transcript from materials used in Archbishop Robert Kilwardby's Register, are of the more value because that Register is not now preserved at Lambeth, having been conveyed by the Archbishop, it is supposed, to Rome with those of his predecessors when he accepted the Pope's offer of a Cardinalate. It is a pity that Pontissara's transcriber (unless the fault was in his original document) has been careless and inaccurate in many places of the transcript. Though the general drift of the document is clear enough, there are many passages where both grammatical construction and strict sense are seriously at fault, and a fair latitude of conjectural emendation will be open to a student. Kilwardby himself was highly distinguished as a scholar, and insisted on important grammatical reforms at Oxford. See Hook, Archbishops, iii. 319.
LITTERA ARCHIEPISCOPI CANTUARIENSIS PROCURATORIBUS SUIS IN ROMANA CURIA.—Frater Robertus permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus totius Angliae primas dilectis in Christo filiis Magistro Ricardo de Nedeham et Johanni de Bereville procuratoribus suis in Romana curia salutem [etc.]. Magister Ge- fredus de Vesano canonicus Cameracensis sedis Apostolice nuncius in Anglia quedam nobis et suffraganeis nostris ac omnibus Regni Anglie locorum ordinariis prejudicabilia nititur incoare et sibi vel per cum sedi asscribere (sic) supradicte occasione cujusdam mandati apostolici sibi directi cujus intencionis articulos ad vestri informacionem pleniorem presentibus duximus inserendos. Primum quod bona omnia intestatorum et testatorum distincte lega[ta] sibi vendicet et ea exigit cum effectu que in locis pluribus oc[c]upat et detinet oc[c]upata. Secundo quod decendentium [lege decedentium] testa- menta rite facta et per locorum ordinarios approbata et conse- quenter aperta secundum optentam in Regno Anglie consuetudinem [?]a tempore] cujus non existit memoria non acceptat set expresse reprobat hujusmodi testamentorum approbacionem, sibi soli vel ab eo deputatis approbaciones et aperciones hujusmodi ascribendo, nisus in hoc ordinariorum facta totaliter eliminare (?). Tertio quod decendentibus (sic) Rectoribus qui plura optimu- rerunt beneficiar idem magister G. eorumdem bona statim sequestrat, non ferens ultimas eorum voluntates execucionis debite demandari. Set defunctorum executores multipliciter infesta[n]s ut dispensaciones exhibeant eorum eo quarum auctoritate viventes plura teneantur beneficiar, quamquam Rectores ipsi antequam in fata decederent super [Fo. 89b.] hujusmodi nusquam extitissent calumpnianti. Attendens igitur cleri communitas archiepiscopos, episcopos et alios inferiores ordinarios, secundum gradus et distinctas consuetudines per loca a tempore cujus non existit memoria, fuisse in possessione vel quasi jure ordinandi et statuendi de bonis intestatorum et distincte legatorum, approbandi et aperiendi testamenta defunctorum et ex- aminandi privilegia subditorum, ordinavit solemnes procuratores mittendos ad magistrum memoratum, qui in ejus presencia premissa recitantis gravamina, ne idem magister G. talia attemptaret vel at- temptare presumeret, dominum Papam nomine totius communitates solemniter appellaverunt; qui quidem magister G. auditappella- cione procuratoribus diem prefixit in curiam Romanam in crastinio Purificacionis proximo futuro et quia a tempore appellacionis
emisse propter occupaciones varios (sic) et emergencia ex inopinato negociac ac propter yemis profunditatem prelati convenire non poterant nec poterunt ante festum sancti Hillarii ad tractandum deliberatius super prosecucione appellationis memorate nequaquam mandato emisso a predicto magistro G. intercepti videamur in premisis, vobis de quorum fidelitate et prudencia plenam gerimus fiduciam mandamus quatinus in termino memorato sitis premoniti et circumspexit, advertentes quod si de negotio supradicto questio habeatur viriliter insistatis ut prorogetur negotium, vel allegacionibus prolixis queretis (sic) dilaciones, vel si alio modo evadere non poteritis, per modum defensionis negotium in longum pro possibilitate vestra protrahi faciatis, usque dum certum mandatum ex provisione communitatis exquisitus ordinandum receperitis in hac parte. Valete. Data apud Elesworth. Idibus Decembris. Anno domini m. cc. septuagesimo vij. et Consecrationis nostre Sexto.

[Undated, probably 1277]. The following letter appears to have been sent by Archbishop Kilwardby to his Suffragans upon the same subject-matter as the last addressed to his proctors at Rome. It deals with the glories of the Church and her children's obligation to act vigorously in her defence.

LITTERA.—Hec est illa sancta ecclesia quam secus decursus aquarum Christus cum diligentia providencia transplantavit, in qua tabernaculum erudicionis erexit, ut ex ea mentes indocte doctrine recipierent fundamentum, et ejus fructu [? fonte] melliflue biberent scientes (sic), ad cujus virtutes eximias explicandas etiam lingue Tullii laborarent, ne forsan balbutiens in prosequendo deficeret et sic disipiendo placet. Verumtamen hec sunt indicia devotionis que sancta mater ecclesia requirit in subditis, ut qualitercunque fortune dubietas successura proveniat, qualitercunque tempora permittantur fidelium semper corda sint eadem et in laudabilium jugiter operum exhibicie persipient. Talem namque sancta mater ecclesia in sua requirit justicia defensionem, qui in potencia strenuus, in serenitate preclusus, in charitate benignus, in benignitate sapiens, in sapiencia providus, in morte Christi per passionem, in providencia sit humanus. In eo denique sit in sua forma boni et tamquam livore carens. Elimenta liget et elimenta conjungat ut conveniret flammis frigora, unitantur arida liquidis, planis associantur aspera et directis invia maritatur (sic). Sub vestris namque temporibus, Reverendi patres et domini, fomenta malicie vel nequicie destruantur, et quicquid libertas negligit et licencia immoderata presumit, ecclesiastica rigoris censura castiget. Talem igitur exigit ecclesia defensionem, qui congruam servans utrolique
temperiem conatus cupiditatis infringat et ejus morsus illicitos habeat reformare. Vivat igitur vivat sancte matris ecclesie nomen, et in nomine sic restat (sic) fervor devocionis a subditis et fidei meritum ab omnibus in exemptum subjectionis inflammet. Ita ut sancte ecclesie matris nostre non sitis immemores, cujus nos in sacramentis ecclesiasticis ubera lactaverunt (sic) et beatissima Virgo Maria, que lapsos erigit, fatigatos reperat, juraque proclamans instance humanum genus jugiter protegit et defendit, graciæm impetret a filio suo domino nostro Jesu Christo, ne ecclesia Anglicana vestris temporibus conculcetur, set nobis tutoribus et defensoribus se gaudeat refoveri et ab istis oppressionibus et gravaminibus valeat liberari.

[Undated. An address or sermon on St. Luke xv. 18 in which the Archbishop declares his intention of applying personally to his Father, Christ’s Vicar. He adapts the various particulars of the parable to the circumstances of the Church of England.]

Ibo ad patrem meum, sanctissimi (sic) Ihesu Christi vicarium cujus pietas ad se dulciter trahit per quem orientales decerti [?orientalis deserti] tractus exemplo illius filii unus postulans ultra spem reperiam quod non peto nisi anulus detur manu dum dissipat restaurantur actus, calcamenti in pedibus quatinus componantur dissipati (?) astra- cture,2 famelico paretur convivium, familia collectetur per quem orientales et occidentales tractus sue benignitatis, mansuetudinis et suavitatis perceperunt dulcedinem et odorem. Surgam igitur et ibo ad patrem meum sanctissimum, et confiderer surgam quia ad propositum meum pro clero Anglie pertinere cognoscam.2

[Undated. A letter of the same series complaining bitterly of the excessive taxation to which the Clergy were subjected and of the arbitrary and unjust methods employed by the collectors.]

LITTERA DE DECIMA CONCESSA DOMINO REGI.—Subjecta de- vocio filiiis a parentum a[d]ministratoribus contra notum posteris debitum pregravata necessitate pluries urgeante paternam affectioenem adire compellitur, congruum super oppressione hujusmodi remedium petitura. Clerus siquidem ecclesie Anglicane cui presticio decime circulis sex annorum in terre sancte subsidium convertende per felicis recordacionis Gregorium Papam in consilio Ludonensi (sic) fuit nuper indicta tantis inspereciarum et talibus oneribus con- culcatur quod impositam sarcinam secundum immensam et insolitam taxacionem a modernis opinatoribus introductam ob imparitatem collectorum absque detrimento proprio scandalorum dampnoso susti- nere nequibit. Collectores namque ad eandem decimam admimendam in diversi dioceses assignati ultra taxacionem ecclesiasticarum (sic) reddituum ad verum valorem multociens extendentem col- lectorum et eisdem intimantium juramentis firmatam estima- cionis ipsius quartam quandoque tertiam frequenter | taxa- cionibus adiiciunt pregravatis, sic possessores qui possessis integris vix poterunt sustentari de non habitis vel habendis decimam prestare coguntur, ab eisdem insuper estimatoribus genus taxandi mirabile reperitur.

Beneficiatus autem in illis ordinibus constitutus quos ecclesie sue cura requirit et eisdem beneficio personaliter obsequens, post- quam verum valorem fructuum annorum ecclesie juratus edixerit, tantam quantitatem summe jurate cogitur admirantur quantam

1 This passage seems to have been hopelessly corrupted.
2 If copies of this letter and address were presented by the Archbishop's proctors at Rome to Pope Nicholas III, the latter may have been disposed to second the writer's pious wish to go to Rome by the offer of the Cardinalate; which must certainly have been made and accepted not long afterwards, during 1278. Kilwardby died in 1279.
Episcopi Wytoniensis

capellanus pro suis stipendinis in eodem beneficio recipere consueverit. Et si plures presbiteri ob amplam parochiam forsitum obsequuntur eodem decimam illius quod in pecunia numerata nomine stipendiorum ipsi capellani recipiunt prestare compellitur ecclesie Rector invitus. Ex eo etiam insolito modo taxandi premissis graviora contingunt. Subditi etenim in redditibus suis taxandis sacramento astricti cum sub debito juramenti certam summam prestare cogantur, et asserere honorum valorem non excedere summam illam aut veram estimacionem excedunt ut suam con-

[s]cienciam illesam conservent, et sic decimam illius quod in bonis nullatenus reperitur indebite compelluntur exsolvere, ne suis beneficiis in successoribus perpetuum prejudicium generatur (sic), aut citra verum valorem nonnunquam pro eo quod super fertilitatem et sterilitatem diversorum annorum estimacio reddituum variatur nisi certitudinem aliam perciissius (?) dicere forisdaret et ita frequentius proprii redditus exstenuator scrupulum consciencie non evadit, set primitus notam perjurii et postmodum irregularitatis maculum latenter iniit. Ita quod cum ad ordines per suum episcopum evocetur, ad eodem per hujusmodi perjurium salva nequit consciencia promoveri, et episcopus auditus hujusmodi periculis cos ordinare formalit with si sic ligatos. Quamobrem murmur communiter est in clero qui per taxacionem alias inauditas in inmensum (?) gravatur et tumultus in populo qui reddituum ecclesiasticorum ignarum clericis suis perjurii reatum inpingunt. Ex hiis sane verisimili
ter est verendum ne tale scandalum apud laicos generetur quo ipsi clerici ecclesie Anglicane perjurii irregularitatibus in dicti (?) inter-
dicti) excommunicationis suspensos involutum sentencis ob exactio

dem hujusmodi promulgatas constantiis repugnantes, ecclesiastice discipline nervo disrupto censuras ejusdem deceterno non timebunt. Ob occasionem igitur peccandi et scandalni materiam penitus ampu
tandi devoti prelati et clericus ecclesie Anglicane ad Apostolicam sedem sanctam que se consuevit subditis humilibus exhibere benignam in hoc articulo necessitatis recurrunt, devocius implorantes quatinus decime presticio prelibate secundum taxationem Nor

wycensem 1 que juxta verum valorem satis sufficiens haberet soletab et qua receptores ipsius in eodem taccionis genero pro congrua estimacione pariter et legali contenti fuerant ab antico in terre sancte subsidium, ex solita benignitate summii pontificis collecta,

1 An allusion to the taxation of 1254, organized by Bishop Walter Suffeld. He was reputed by the Pope in 1253 to collect the Tenth of ecclesiastical property which had been granted to Henry III. This was known as the 'Norwich Taxation', and became the basis of nearly all later Clerical assessments. D. N. B. lv. 151.
precipue cum votivos successus non creditur optinere quando ab invitis immoderacius extorquetur, prorniores esse creduntur ad ipsa solvenda que in auxilium terre Jerosolomitane pro communi salute poscuntur, si prestantibus verus [? vetus] consuetudo servetur. Nam in actione speciali a qua secundum has sanctiones persona (?) nullius eximitur nec domus precipue habetur immunes opinantes in-super destinari sanctionememandemsecundum veterem consuetudinem exequi et exercere tenetur. Sic igitur petimus, pater sancte, ut decime presticio secundum taxacionem Norwicensem collecta que auctoritate sedis Apostolice approbata fuerit in casu consimili ab antiquo, presertim cum dicte decime taxatio illustri Regi Anglie secundum verum valorem pro negocio . . . confesse per discretos et fidedignos juratos et ad hoc specialiter per dominum [Fo. 91a.] regem videlicet per episcopum Norwicensem | et collegas suos electos facta esse auctoritate sedis Apostolice mem-erate. Preterea cum in ecclesia Sarisberiensi sint quamplures vicarii et capellani perpetui qui titulo perpetui beneficii per manus communii dicte ecclesie de bonis spectantibus ad communam ad victus sui expensas necessarias silecit quibus vicarius tres obolos diebus singulis et capellani antedicti quidam quinquaginta et quidam quadraginta solidos pro munialibus et stipendiis percipiunt annuatim, quorum beneficio perpetuum, in unum sumta red[ditum] summa, v. marcarum non attingat, et cum quidam sint assignati ut in anniversariis episcoporum et aliorum defuctorum, pauperibus ad dictam ecclesiam confluentibus dum missa celebratur, pro eisdem distribuantur, de quibus redditibus nichil resideret penes decanum et canonicos ecclesie antedicte, dicti collectores de summis antedictis a decano et capitulo decimam extorquere nituntur.

[Undated, but of the same series as above. Specific complaints in corroboration of the last statements by certain Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury against Albertinus and John de Bedford deputed collectors of the tax, on the ground of extortion, dishonesty, and unfairness, as reading the provisions of the Council of Lyons, and bringing Clergy into trouble with their Bishop.]

Q(U)ERIMONIE CLERI SARESBERIENSIS DIOCESIS.—Gravamina et excessus de quibus conqueritur clerus Saresberiensis dioecesis se indebete gravatos et oppressos per Albertinum et Johannem de Bedeford presbiterum ad taxandum ecclesias in eadem dioecesi deputatas (sic).

In primis quod iidem Albertinus et Johannes homines pauperes sunt et levis opinionis ut eo magis verisimile sit quod causa lucr

1 Blank space left for a word or two.
facile quid admittant, immo et in partibus illis omnino incogniti quibus tale et tantum officium de jure committi non debuit, set pocius electis per singulas dioceses autenticis personis, de quorum fidelitate et veritate certa nocio haberetur et quos tales esse ipsa rerum experiencia prius declarasset.

Idem quoque taxatores ad brevem terminum, spatio minus octo dierum plerumque continentem, beneficiatos unius decanatus de exitinis finibus episcopatus convocarunt apud Sarisberiam, et cum nullus sit ita continue residens quin aliquando pro negocis ecclesie sue vel aliis familiaribus que plerumque emergunt quorum abit oneris (?) ex quacunque causa in termino ipso absentis, licet propter temporis brevitate premunire non possent, reputarunt pro libito contumaces, ecclesiis eorundem statim ecclesiasticum suppontantes interdicto et pro hujusmodi interdicta pecuniam a plerisque rectoribus extorserunt antequam relaxacionem eorumdem possent optinere.

Item in taxandis beneficiis alicubi istum modum tenuerunt. Associatis sibi aliquibus personis tribus vel quatuor hominibus levis opinionis et suspectis, quos in mensa et aliiis secum tenuerunt ut voluntati ipsorum faverent, et sequerentur eandem, convenientibus rectoribus et vocato uno singulo per se detulerunt sibi de veritate dicenda de valore sui beneficii jurantium, set post delatum taliter et prestitum juramentum, assercione ejusdem non contenti a suis collateribus quos taliter associaverant et attraxerant ut predictum est ad concensum (sic) a singulis singulariter quesiverunt iterato de eodem, et assercionem ipsius qui magorem (sic) in omnibus quantitatem exprimeret preferentes hanc pro veritate scripserunt. Et licet ille de cujus beneficio agebatur contrarium sub suo juramento constanter assereret, et etiam per testes vel inquisicionem legitimam assereret se probare probatum, flecti tamen non potuerunt vel mutari, dicentes cum Pilato, Quod scripsi scripsi.

Item post taxacionem hujusmodi sic voluntarie factam [Fo. 9ib.] tradiderunt illi cujus beneficium taxabatur cedulam | sub brevi verborum compendio summam ipsam continentem, pro qua scriptura licet brevi i. denarium et hostiario i. denarium pro ingressu solvere compellebatur, et si procurator esset iii. denarios clericis suis pro procuratorio suo transcribendo subtili ingenio argentum a barbaris extorquendo.

Item cum postea multis clamantibus et huic modo procedendi se opponentibus, electi essent per unum decanatum iiior. discrete persone de decanatu suo qui sub proprio juramento unum valorem singularum beneficiorum decanatus ejusdem referre deberent, licet
iidem jurati certum valorem quem putabant et sub juramento suo estimabant bona fide ponerent, ipsi tamen Albertinus et Johannes hoc non contenti voluerunt quod juxta voluntatem suam contra proprias con[ś]ciencias estimaciones hujusmodi ampliarent, et quia hos ad hoc flectere vel inducere non poterant dicta corum non acceptantes, eos de domibus propris bis citaverunt ad Sarisberiam, et tandem Londoniam coram magistro Reymundo fatigandi causa per iiiij°. dietas vel quinque a domiciliis aliquorum, eodem contra justiciam laboribus et expensis taliter fatigando immensum.

Item cum quidam Rector homo bone opinionis et fame juratus valorem sui beneficii exprimeret coram eis ipsis de perjurio sibi improperantibus sub modestia verborum respondit bona fide quod ita inunxerat offenderet con[ś]ciencias suam in perjurio sicut ipsi suam, ex hoc provocato (śiē) ipsum in dimidia marca condemnaverunt et ad solucionem coegerunt.

Item cum per moderacionem adhibitam in concilio nullum beneficium decimari debet nisi vj. marcarum summam excedat, omni quo poterant ingenio studeant per fas et nephas in hujusmodi minoribus beneficiis taxandis aliquid modicum ut xij. denarios vel iij. solidos ultra summam ipsam adiscere [śiē. adiscere] ut ea racione totius quantitatis decimam possent extorquere, cum tamen per moderacionem predictam decima solvi non deberent nisi quidem vj. marcarum summam excederet sufficeret ad decimam residue quantitatis.

Item si nullo ingenio summam excedere possent ad hue dicebant possessoribus hujusmodi beneficiorum cuilibet per se, Non est bonum quod cares omnino indulgenciis crucis, set oportet quod in alio nos rescipias ut liberemus et absolvamus te, et sic ditebant eos in suspenso donec aliud in sinu avaricie sue reponenter, quod dubium non est in terre sancte subsidium minime profecturum, set sic sub specie liciti pecunia a non nullis illicite est extorta.

Item postquam iidem taxatores obtinentes hujusmodi minora beneficia cum difficulty dimiserint taliter absolutos aliiis postea deputatis ad colligendum et recipiendum quod sic taxarunt miserunt eadem beneficia minora cum modica adjectione ulta vj. marcas taxata, et sic, cum propter paupertatem deficitibus expensis discurrere nequeant ut remedium sibi querant, succumbunt cum injuria et de penuria sua quod sibi non sufficit ad victum cum scandalu solveere complentur.

Item ubi taxatores ipsa beneficia majora taliter ut predictum est ad certam quantitatem taxarunt, cedulas manu propria scriptas et signatas illis quorum sunt beneficia tradentes in testimonium missi, postea alii ad colligendum scripturas contrarias reportant ab
Eisdem, in quibus duplicata et in plerisque triplicata taxacio contra veritatem et exhibitas cedulas continetur. Sicque collectoribus ipsis a transmissa sibi scriptura recedere volentibus [?nolentibus] set contentas in eadem summas pertinaciter exigitentibus et aliis ultra taxacionem Ipsam quam manu taxatorem scriptam et signatam exhibent per quam etiam non nulli conqueruntur inmodice set gravatos (sic) solvere volentibus orientur scandala et dissensiones suspenduntur et excommunicantur non nulli sine causa minus [F. 92a.] juste et dum sic gravati ad magistrum | Reymundum

Londonie longius agentem in remotis currunt pro remedio, taxatoribus non inventis. In quibus de hoc asserit se nil facere posse, vacui et omni ausilio destituti revertuntur, iterato torquendi, sicque inter medias angustias expressius depuaperantur, et ad extremam inopiam cum scandalo et clamore miserabiliter rediguntur; adeo quod de opprobris et oppressionibus clere (sic) fabule vulgares componuntur et eorum calamitas per vicos et plateas a popullo miserabiliter deridentur.

Item quod lacrimabile est audire in ordinius celebrandis non nulli beneficiati ad ordines susciendos admoniti et citati sui episcopi secretius confitentur se per taxatores vel collectores hujusmodi excommunicati esse licet injuste, et sic ad ordines licite ascendere non posse se asserunt sic ligatos, quo episcopi audito hujusmodi periculo formidant nimirum ulterius cohereere.

Sic et canonicius cujuslibet ecclesie cathedralis idem de canoniciis qui postquam verum valorem honorum communium sui capituli jurati edixerint, de hiis tamen qui dant necessario vicariis ac aliis ministris ecclesie cathedralis decimam prestare coguntur, et sic in eo eis intus abest et in usus convertitur alienos abest solvendo decimam indebite.

Aliud insuper genus taxandi extraneum et juri contrarium et contra preceptum apostolicum reperitur ut cum exprimunt necessarie que sunt jure ex qua fructus percipiantur et sine quibus non possunt ipsi fructus percipi habeant deduci taxatores predicti expensas hujusmodi non deducunt.

Similiter cum in litteris felicis recordacionis Gregorii Pape caveatur quod de redditibus et proventibus leprosorum domorum Dei et hospitalium pauperum que in usus infirmorum et pauperum convertuntur decima non solvatur, taxatores hujusmodi a predictis pauperibus hospitalariis et leprosis decimam exigunt et extorquent.

1 The text here seems plain, but no sense can be made of it. The following ingenious emendation of this sentence has been suggested: 'et sic in locis victus abest, et in usus convertitur alienos ab exsolvendo decimam indebite'.

A.D. 1277] Episcopi Wytoniensis 365
Item cum per moderacionem adhibitam in eisdem litteris apostolicis nullum beneficium decimari debeat nisi vj. marcarum summam excedat idem taxatores in hujusmodi minoribus beneficiis aliquid modicum ultra summam ipsam adiciunt ut contra juramenta beneficiatorum et eisdem vicinantium sic totius quantitatis possint decimam extorquere.

Item cum caveatur in litteris apostolicis quod si quis suspectus fuerit quod decimam non ad plenum set minus juste exsolverit per viros ydoneos de concilio diocesani vel alio deputando ab eo inquiratur, taxatores tamen predictis (sic) contra rescriptum apostolicum omnium et singulorum sive suspectorum sive non taxant beneficiata per testes vel inquisitionem vel jam (etiam) contrarium assererit se probare, ipsum non audiant dicentes cum Pilato, Quod scripsi scripsi.

Item cum abbates, priores ceterasque personas ecclesiasticas honorabiles non suspectos proprie consciencie sedes requirit Apostolica in presticione decime supradicte et quod eis pena excommunicationis sufficiat in consciencia generali pro vulgacione dicte decime collectores hujusmodi personis nullatenus deferentes ipsos ad jurandum indistincte compellunt, et, quod gravius est, ipsos ab omnibus partibus Anglie evocant cum tribus aut quatuor de suo Collegio super valorem certum bonorum suorum juraturos non sine maximis laboribus et expensis et voluntarie puniunt et affligunt.

BREVE REGIS EPISCOPO WYNTON. PRO PRIORE DE MOTESFUNTE.—Edwardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie Dominus Hybernie et Dux Aquitannie venerabili in Christo patri Johanni [Fo. 92b.] eadem | gracia Wintoniensi episcopo salutem. Sciatis quod electioni nuper facte in ecclesia conventuali Motesfunte, vacante per cessionem fratris Henrici de Winton. nuper Prioris ejusdem loci et in manu nostra existente racione Matildis [filie] et heredis Patricii de Cadurcis 1 defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite infra etatem et in custodia nostra existentis, de fratre Thoma de Bertone canonico ejusdem domus in Priorem loci illius Regium assensum adhibuimus et favorem, et hoc vobis tenore presentium significamus ut quod vestrum est in hac parte exequamini. In cujus

1 Latinized form of 'Chaworth'.

[1294, Feb. 22. The King, in the place of Matilda de Cadurcis a minor, the true patroness, signifies to the Bishop his royal assent to the election of Thomas de Berton as Prior of Mottisfont in the place of Henry de Winton, resigned.]
rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Castellacre. xxij. die Februarii. Anno Regni nostri vicesimo secundo.

[Feb. 15. The Subprior of Mottisfont's public statement of the process of their late election of a Prior, which was by way of compromise.]

COMPROMISSIO SUPER ELECTIONE PRIORIS DE MOTESFUNTE.
—Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Supprior ecclesie seu monasterii de Motesfunte et ejusdem loci Canonici salutem in eo qui est vera salus. Ecclesia nostra seu monasterium nostrum per resignationem fratris Henrici de Wintonia nuper Prioris ejusdem loci et a venerabili patre domino Johanne Dei gracia Winton. episcopo loci diocesano admissam, acceptam et approbatam, et eodem a cura et sollicitudine dicte ecclesie seu monasterii per eundem patrem absoluto, Prioris seu pastoris solacio destituta seu destitutum convenientes in capitulo tractavimus (sic) de die electionis futuri Prioris seu pastoris faciende, statuentesque diem ad eligendum crastinum videlicet sancti Valentini, assensu omnium canoniciorum concurrente, et premissis omnibus secundum juris formam et dicte ecclesie seu monasterii consuetudinem, die adveniente electionis faciende, presentibus omnibus in capitulo qui debuerunt, voluerunt, potuerunt interesse, invocata Spiritus sancti gracia lectaque constitucione consilii generalis Quia propter, placuit omnibus et singulis ut per formam compromissi procederetur. Et ita undecim de canoniciis supradictis fideldignis electis fratibus Wilhelmo Kay, Thoma de Bertone, Willelmo de Puressote, Roberto de London, Willelmo de Chilbautone, Johanne de Dernegate, Roberto de Wesseberi, Willelmo de Burghtone, Johanne de Langestok, Johanne Kentes, Roberto de Anne, quibus unanimiter potestatem contulimus, ut omnes vel major pars eorum per electionem, dummodo de gremio ecclesie seu monasterii, provideant viduate seu viduato de Priore seu pastore, promittentes quod illum recipiemus in Priorem seu pastorem quem omnes vel major pars Ipsorum canoniciorum ex se vel ex alis de ipsius ecclesie seu monasterii gremio duxerint eligendum, et eisdem seu majori parti eorundem voces nostras secundum formam prelibatam committimus per presentes. Ut igitur hec forma compromissi plenum robur optineat firmitatis presens scriptum sigillo nostro communi fecimus communiri. Data et acta in capitulo dicti monasterii in crastino sancti Valentini martiris. Anno domini m. cc. Nonagesimo tertio.

1 An Augustinian Monastery, near Romsey.
2 See note on p. 73.
Registrum Johannis de Pontissara [A.D. 1294]

Item super electione.—In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti. Amen. Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes litteras inspecturis Willelmus Supprior ecclesie conventualis de Motesfunte Winton. diocesis et ejusdem loci Canonici salutem in eo qui est vera salus. Ecclesia nostra predicta seu monasterio nostro predicto Prioris seu pastore [lege pastoris] solacio destituta seu destituto per resignacionem Religiosi viri fratris Henrici de Wintonia nuper Prioris ejusdem legitimam a venerabili patre domino Johanne Dei gracia Wintoniensis episcope loci diocesano admissam, acceptam et approbatam, qui eundem Henricum a cura et sollicitudine Monasterii predicti propter causas legitas sufficientes absolvit eundem in forma juris, petitaque licencia a domino Edwardo illustri Rege Anglie secundum Regni consuetudinem hactenus observatam et approbatam, ad quem ipsius Monasterii patronatus jus in presenti occasione Matildis filie et heredis Patricii de Cadurcis ejusdem vere patrone noscitur pertinere et ab eodem optenta, Nos ad congruos diem et locum in capitolo nostro convenientes tractavimus de die electionis futuri Prioris seu pastore [lege pastoris] faciende, statuentesque diem ad eligendum diem crastinum sancti Valentini martiris assensu Canonicorum omnium concurrentes vocatisque omnibus qui deebant et poterant dicte electioni interesse et juris solemnitate que in talibus requiritur secundum dicte ecclesie seu monasterii consuetudinem adhibita et incontinentem omnibus ut premissum est ad dictum diem in capitolo nostro comparentibus et invocata Spiritus sancti gracia, lecta constituzione generali Quia propter, placuit omnibus et singulis ut per viam compromissi in dicta electione procedetur et undecim canonicis electis videlicet fratre Willelmo Supprioire, Thoma de Berthone, Willelmo de Pure-shute, Roberto de London, Willelmo de Chilbolton, Johanne de Dernegate, Roberto de Westberi, Willelmo de Burgthone, Johanne de Langestoke, Johanne Kenteys, Roberto de Anne, et potestate eisdem data seu commissa ut quem ipsi undecim vel major pars eorum [de se] vel de aliis de Conventu elegerent (sic) eorumdem electionem approbarent, seu extunc haberent pro approbata, qui compromissaria predicti in partem secedentes post longum et diutinum tractatum in fratrem Thomam de Berthone ejusdem monasterii Canonicum, virum honestum sufficientis scientie in temporalibus et spiritualibus circumspectum, et valentem et scientem ecclesie jura tueri, ipsi seu eorum major pars convenerunt seu conventit, et sic predictus frater Willelmu Supprior nomine suo et aliorum com-
Episcopi Wytoniensis

promissariorum ac nomine aliorum de Conventu dictum fratrem Thomam in Priorem seu pastorem dicti Monasterii elegit in forma que sequitur. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti. Amen.

Cum nos frater Willelmus Supprior de Mottesfonte, Thomas de Berthone, Willelmus de Pureshute, Robertus de London, Willelmus de Chilbolton, Johannes de Derngate, Robertus de Westberi, Willelmus de Burgthone, Johannes de Langestoke, Johannes Kentey, Robertus de Anne habeamus commisionem suum potestatem a toto Conventu aliquem de nobis vel de Conventu ecclesie nostre viduate in Priorem et pastorem eligendi, ego prelibatus Willelmus Suprior ad mandatum et consensum dictorum compromissariorum nomine meo et eorundem compromissariorum ac nomine Conventus eligo fratrem Thomam de Borthone in Priorem ecclesie nostre seu monasterii nostri et pastorem. Electione dicta sic celebrata et ab ipsis de conventu approbata et dicto fratri Thome notificata et precibus per dictos Religiosos porrectis ut idem electioni de se facte consensum preberet humiliter fuerat supplicatus. Qui quanquam renuens et reclamans de electione de se facta tandem prebuit assensum. Ac eodem electo post suum consentem prestitum ad auctenticum altare deportato iudem Religiosi ympnum Ambrosianum decantaverunt. Quibus peractis dictam electionem Latine et Anglice publicarunt. Facta sunt ista et gesta in capitulo de Mottesfonte in ambitus (sic) monasterii loci ejusdem que ad [c]electionem pertinente in crastino sancti Valentini martiris. Anno domini m° cc°. Nonagesimo tertio.

[Feb. 26. A formal report from the Subprior to the Bishop of the election with its details, with a request that he will carry out his own part in confirming it. Their Brother and Canon Robert de Cranle is sent as their proctor.]

ITEM SUPER ELECTIONE PRIORIS DE MOTESFUNTE.—Reverendo in Christo patri domino Johanni [etc.] sui humiles et devoti frater Willelmus Supprior Monasterii de Motesfunte et ejusdem loci Canonici tam debitam quam devotam obedientiam cum omni revencia et honore. Vacante nuper ecclesia nostra seu monasterio nostro per resignationem viri Religiosi fratris Henrici de Wintonia nuper Prioris loci ejusdem et per vos admissam et approbatam, ac eodem a cura et solicitudine dicti monasterii per vos absoluto, petitaque licencia a domino Edwardo illustri Rege Anglie ipsius monasterii patrono in presenti seu in possessione juris patronatus existentis occasione Matildis filie et heredis Patricii de Cadurcis ejusdem Monasterii vere patrono et optenta, omnibusque premissis et adhibitis que de jure vel de consuetudine dicti Monasterii debuerunt vel consuerunt adhiberi [et]

WINCHESTER.—1

b b
premitti, nos ad congruos diem et horam convenientes videlicet in crastino sancti Valentini martiris in Capitulo nostro accessimus. Et per quam viam ad dictam actionem perficiendam procedere intende-bamus tractatum habuimus. Tandem placuit omnibus et singulis de dicto Conventu ut per viam compromissi procederetur, et undeceim de predictis canonicis dicti monasterii a toto conventu electos (sic) in eodem compromiserunt ut quem ipsi vel eorum major pars de se ipsis vel etiam de conventu eligerent vel eligeret eorumdem electio-nem approbaremus seu haberemus pro approbata. Tandem viri Religiosi frater Willelmus Supprior, Thomas de Bertone, Willelmus de Perschute, Robertus de London, Willelmus de Chylbauton, Johannes de Dernegate, Robertus de Westeburi, Willelmus de Berghonte, Johannes de Langestoke, Johannes Kentys, Robertus de Anne in fratem Thomam de Bertone ejusdem monasterii canonicum convenerunt. Cujus electione canonicæ celebrata et a canonicis predictis approbata et omnibus intervenientibus que de jure vel consuetudine dicti monasterii requiruntur premissis, persona electa dicto domino Regi per partem dictorum Canonicorum fuerat pre-sentata ut suum ut moris est dicte electioni et persone prestaret assensum, quo prestito et adhibito super assensu ipsius litteras vestre Reverende paternitati dirigt testimoniales. Hinc est, pater Reverende, quod cum dicta electio sit secundum juris exigenciam et dicti monasterii consuetudinem canonice celebrata, eidem electo munus confirmationis impedere velitis, et ad ipsius confirmationem petendam et ad omnia que (sic) in premisso negocio facienda et exe-quenda que in presenti occurrerunt vel in futurum poterint evenire directum fratrem nostrum et canonicum fratrem Robertum de Cranlee constituimus procuratorem nostrum. Ratum enim et firmum habebimus quicquid idem procurator in predicto negocio vel pre-dictum negocium contingentibus procuraverit seu egerit in premissis, et per presentis procuratoris constitucionem mandata procuratoria seu mandatum procuratorio eidem prius concessa non revocantes, set in omnibus postestatem sibi per vos alias sibi (sic) attributam in futurum secundum formam, vim et effectum exequatur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus est appensum, Data in Capitulo nostro de Motesfunte, iiiij. Kalendas Martii. Anno domini m. cce. nonagesimo tertio.

[Feb. 15. Form of proxy in favour of Bro. Robert de Cranlee, charged by the Priory to represent them before the Bishop in the matter of their election.]

PROCURATORIUM.—Venerabili in Christo patri ac domino suo Reverendo, domino Johanni providencia divina presuli Wintonie

**[Incomplete. The beginning of the Bishop’s letter to the King, signifying his approval of the election.]**

**Littera episcopi domino Regi pro Priore de Motesfunte.**—Excellentissimo principi domino Edwardo Dei gracia Regi Anglie illustri Domino Hibernie ac Duci Aquitanie Johannes permissione ejusdem Wintoniensis ecclesie Minister humilis salutem in eo per quem Reges regnant et principes dominantur. Quia electionem factam in ecclesia conventualis de Motesfunte nostre dioecesis de fratre Thoma . . . [Cetera desunt].

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1 There is no sign of a folio having been removed here. It would seem likely that, the next page being already occupied, the copyist broke off, perhaps with the intention of resuming in another part of the volume. Two short processes, in which the Bishop sanctions Berton’s election, and gives his mandate for institution to the Archdeacon of Winchester, are printed p. 60 above. The Priory having become vacant again in 1300 the Bishop nominates one of the Canons, Bro. William Kay, as Prior, p. 94.
The Canterbury and York Society.

Established 1904, for Printing Bishops’ Registers and other Ecclesiastical Records.

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His Grace The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

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The Annual Subscription, One Guinea, is due on the 1st July in each year and may be paid by a Banker’s order to—
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The Hon. Secretaries,
The Canterbury and York Society,
2, Lammas Park Gardens, Ealing, W.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1915.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Society was held by the courtesy of the Royal Historical Society, at 22, Russell Square, W.C., on Wednesday, 9th July, 1915, the Right Hon. Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., in the chair.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Minutes of the preceding Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council was then read. It is as follows:

**Publications.** Since the printing of the last report the issues have been as follows:

- Part 39, Register of John Whyte, Bishop of Winchester (complete).
- Part 40, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury (part iv).
- Part 41, Hamo de Hethe, Bishop of Rochester (part i).
- Part 42, Simon de Gandavo, Bishop of Salisbury (part i).
- Part 43, Visitations of Religious Houses in the Diocese of Lincoln 1420-1436 (complete).
- Part 44, Register of J. de Pontissara, Bishop of Winchester (part iii).
- Part 45, John Gilbert, Bishop of Hereford (complete).

Again the output has been unusually large, and the Society’s list now embraces eighteen complete volumes.

Satisfactory progress has been made in all the work on hand. Further parts of the Registers of John de Pontissara, Hamo de Hethe and Simon de Gandavo are in the press, and an instalment of the rolls of Richard Gravesend (Lincoln), and the larger portion of the Register of J. Trevenant (Hereford) are nearly ready for issue. The continuation of Archbishop Parker's Register and of the London series is also occupying the Council's attention.

Co-operation with the Cantilupe Society, the Lincoln Record Society, the Kent Record Society, the Surrey Record Society, and the Wiltshire Archaeological Society has enabled the Society to make a very much larger output than would have been possible otherwise.

**Membership.**—The effective membership is now 182. Six new members have been elected, one of whom has since resigned; three members have died, Mrs. Arthur, Mr. Halliday, and the Rev. R. M. Heanley; six members (one of whom hopes to rejoin) have resigned, including two Vice-Presidents (the Bishops of Chichester and Peterborough) and a member of the Council, Mr. Everard Green. The
total of 182 does not include three enemy members, and three members whose subscriptions are in arrears for two years or more. This is certainly not a time for any elaborate scheme for increasing our membership; but it is possible that if members will bring the Society before the notice of their friends, the numbers may be increased without detriment to any of the far more urgent calls for assistance, which unfortunately abound at the present time.

Finance.—Two subscriptions are in arrears since 1 July, 1912, one since 1 July, 1913, and two since 1 July, 1914. The membership of those whose subscriptions have been in arrears since 1 July, 1912, will now be regarded as having lapsed.

There is a decrease of about £40 in the balance actually in the Bank on 30 June, 1915; but when allowance has been made for subscriptions paid in advance, and for sums respectively payable to and by the Society for the past year, it appears that as the result of the year's working, the Society has increased its real balance from £39 to £46.

The thanks of the Council are due to Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte and the Royal Historical Society for the use of rooms for the Quarterly and Annual Meetings; to the Surrey, Kent, Lincoln and Cantilupe Societies for their co-operation; and to Dr. Frere, Canon Deedes, Mr. C. Johnson, and the Honorary Secretaries for their work as Editors. The latter wish particularly to thank the Rev. H. E. Salter, Canon Wordsworth and others who have rendered them invaluable assistance.

The Treasurer's Statement, which is annexed, was also read and adopted.

The Officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected as they appear on the front page of this Report, the Bishops of Chichester and Peterborough and Lord George Hamilton having resigned their positions as Vice-Presidents, and Mr. C. Johnson and Rev. J. P. Whitney being elected members of the Council in the place of Mr. Fowler and Mr. Everard Green, who resigned.

The proceedings concluded with unanimous votes of thanks to the Royal Historical Society for the use of its rooms, and to the Chairman for presiding.

July, 1915.
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* This Balance of £38 7s. 7d. includes £21 for Subscriptions of 1915-16, paid in advance; but does not include a sum of £9 due from the Surrey Record Society.

Examined with Vouchers and found correct.

5 July, 1915.

LELAND L. DUNCAN, Honorary Auditor.

The sum of £22 17s. 7d. in the Expenditure Column "Per the Secretaries and Editor" is constituted as follows:

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**£ 22 17s. 7d.**
LIST OF MEMBERS.

NOTE.—The Secretaries will be much obliged if any member who is incorrectly described in the following list will kindly send the necessary corrections to them.

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Ratcliffe, S. C., M.A., 47, Calton Road, Dulwich, S.E.
Rickards, Robert, The Priory, Usk.
Robertson, Major G. C., Widmerpool Hall, Notts.
*Rochester, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Bishop’s Court, Sevenoaks.
*St. Albans, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Verulam House, St. Alban’s.
St. Beuno’s College, St. Asaph.
St. Deiniol’s Library, Hawarden, Flintshire.
†Salter, Rev. H. E., The Manor House, Dry Sandford, Abingdon.
Scott, R. F., St. John’s College, Cambridge.
Sion College Library, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.
Snowden, Rev. A. H., Ketton Vicarage, Stamford.
Strong, The Very Rev. T. B., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
Talbot, G. J., 36, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
Tancock, Rev. Canon O. W., Little Waltham Rectory, Chelmsford.
Taylor, Rev. R. Fetzer, Grundisburgh House, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
Taylor, Rev. T., St. Just-in-Penwith, Cornwall.
Toronto, The University Library.
Tout, Prof. T. F., 1, Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.
Trusted, Rev. C. F., The Nook, Padstow, Cornwall.
Turner, George James, 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.
Utah, The Genealogical Society of, Salt Lake City, U.S.A.
Vatican Library, The, Rome.
Victoria, The Public Library of, Melbourne, Australia.
*Wakefield, The Right Rev. the Bishop of, Bishopsgarth, Wakefield.
Wells, The Dean and Chapter of.
Westminster, The Dean and Chapter of.
William’s Library, Dr., Gordon Square, London, W.C.
Winchester, The Dean and Chapter of.
Wordsworth, Rev. Canon Chr., St. Nicholas’ Hospital, Salisbury.
Wright, William Maurice, Wold Newton Manor, North Thoresby, S.O., Lincolnshire.
York, His Grace the Archbishop of (Joint President).
York, The Minster Library.
Yorkshire Archaeological Society, The, 10, Park Street, Leeds.

The following members have died since the issue of the last list of members:—
Mrs. Arthur, Atherington Rectory, Devon.
John Halliday, Cricklade, Hindon.
Rev. R. M. Heanley, Weyhill Rectory, Andover.

And the following have resigned:—
T. Bennett, LL.D.
F. Chancellor.
The Bishop of Chichester.
Edward Green, F.S.A.
The Bishop of Peterborough.
Miss Vian.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretaries, unless paid by Banker’s Orders. Cheques, Postal Orders, and Money Orders should be payable to the Canterbury and York Society, and crossed Child & Co.
RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

I.—The object of this Society shall be to print, for distribution among its members only, Copies, Abstracts, and Indexes of the Bishops' Registers and other Ecclesiastical Records in the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

II.—The Annual Subscription shall be One Guinea, payable in advance on the 1st July.

III.—Each member of the Society, having paid his subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of every work produced by the Society, and to vote at the general meetings, within the period subscribed for.

IV.—The management of the Society's affairs shall be vested in a Council consisting of the Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, Chairman of Council, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, and twelve ordinary members, to be elected annually; but vacancies occurring between the general meetings shall be filled up by the Council. The Council may, if they think fit, elect a Chairman from outside their own body.

V.—A General Meeting of the Subscribers shall be held annually in the month of July to receive the Secretaries' Report on the work and proceedings of the Society, and the Treasurer's Financial Statement; to elect officers for the ensuing year; and to transact the business of the Society generally. Notice of any business to be brought forward shall be given to the Secretaries on or before the 24th of June preceding.

VI.—The Council shall meet when necessary for the dispatch of business, three forming a quorum, including one of the Secretaries. Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall not be summoned to meetings of the Council unless they shall have given notice in writing to the Secretaries of their desire to serve upon it. The Chairman of the Meeting shall have a casting vote.

VII.—These Rules may not be amended or altered except at the Annual General Meeting, and notice of any proposed change shall be given to the Secretaries on or before the 24th June preceding the date of the Meeting at which it is to be considered.
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Registers, etc., marked with an asterisk are completed.