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#### Gesta Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani

Between 1863 and 1876, the Rolls Series published several works about the abbey of St Albans, edited by Henry Thomas Riley (1816–78) under the rubric 'Chronica monasterii S. Albani'. This account of the achievements of its abbots was compiled and enlarged by Thomas Walsingham (c.1340-c.1422), who supervised the scriptorium at St Albans until 1394, and wrote several other historical works. It appeared in three volumes between 1867 and 1869. The early part of the *Gesta* reworks earlier accounts including that by Matthew Paris (d. 1259), but the section covering 1308–93 was composed by Walsingham himself and is an important primary source for fourteenth-century English history. Volume 2, covering 1290–1349, records events that include a fire in the abbot's chamber and a visit to the papal court. The main text is in Latin, with English side-notes, but a rule for nuns appears in Anglo-Norman.



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### Gesta Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani

A Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, compilata

VOLUME 2: A.D. 1290-1349

EDITED BY HENRY THOMAS RILEY





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#### RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDIT ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

## CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

17693 a





#### THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

a 2



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The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House, December 1857.



#### GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI,

THOMA WALSINGHAM,

REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO,

EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE

COMPILATA.





#### CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.

# GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI,

A

# THOMA WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIÆ PRÆCENTORE, COMPILATA.

EDITED

ВY

#### HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A.,

OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

VOL. II.

A.D. 1290 — 1349.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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INTRODUCTION.





#### INTRODUCTION.

The present volume continues the History of the Abbots Contents of of St. Alban's, from the election and benediction (A.D. the present (1290-1) of John de Berkhamstede, twenty-fifth Abbot, to the earlier years of the rule of Thomas de la Mare, thirtieth Abbot, elected in 1349.

In the Introduction to the preceding Volume (p. xvii), The comit has been remarked that, in reference to the Second Second Section of the Gesta Abbatum contained in MS. Cotton. Section of Claudius E. iv. (pp. 327-485 of the preceding Volume, Abbatum pp. 3-109 of this), there seems to be no possibility of hitherto saying by whom it was compiled; while at the same unknown. time, from the allusion to Abbot Thomas de la Mare in page 413 of that Volume, it was evident that it had received at least one interpolation from the hand of Thomas Walsingham, under whose auspices the MS. was written. Some clue, however, though perhaps but a very slight one, A possible has since been met with by the Editor, which tends to compiler of shew by whom the materials of at least the latter part of at least this Section were originally prepared; if indeed the whole materials. of the Section, (subjected to Walsingham's interpolations at a later date,) was not originally a compilation from his pen.

In the Introduction to the Volume of the Chronica MS, re-Mon. S. Albani containing the Chronicle usually ascribed ference professing to William Rishanger, it has been remarked (p. ix., Note to quote 3,) that in the Acta Johannis Whethamstede, secunda from the Chronicles vice, No. III. of the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms, of Ris-



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#### INTRODUCTION.

there is a fly-leaf inserted (fol. 194) in a hand of the <sup>1</sup>latter part of the 14th century, in reference to the claim by King Edward the First of the advowson of the Priory of Tynemouth (A.D. 1293), against the Abbot of St. Alban's. On careful examination, this leaf has been found to contain a series of extracts from earlier writers in reference to the foundation of that Cell, and its early occupation by the monks of St. Alban's. After quoting some passages from the Chronicles of Matthew Paris and the Gesta Abbatum (which latter however are not to be found in the Gesta as they have come down to us,) in reference to the restoration of Tynemouth by Robert de Molbrai, Earl of Northumberland, and his death and burial at St. Alban's, the writer proceeds to give the following extract—"Ex" Albo Libro et Chronicis Risangre":—

Words of the quotation.

" Expost Dominus Rex Edwardus . . . . . quosdam " malivolos et infideles; ut patet in placita habita apud " Novum Castrum super Tynam coram Hugone de Cres-" syngham, etc., anno ejusdem Regis vicesimo primo, ubi " dictus Rex per Willelmum de <sup>2</sup> I.... <sup>3</sup> [qui] querebatur " pro eo, petiit advocationem Prioratus de Tynemutha " sibi reddi, ut jus suum. Directum est breve Vicecomiti " ex parte Regis, in hæc verba :- 'Edwardus, etc., Vice-" 'comiti Northumbriæ, etc. Præcipe Abbati de Sancto " 'Albano quod juste et sine dilatione reddat nobis ad-" 'vocationem de Tynemutha, etc.; et nisi fecerit, sum-" 'mone per bonos summonitores prædictum Abbatem, Abbas vero, diem præveniens, ad præ³[sentiam " Regis] in Scotiam accessit; sciens se contra regiam " potentiam placitum sustinere non posse, viam placiti " totaliter reliquit, et Domini Regis gratiæ se submisit. " Quare Rex, pietate ductus, <sup>3</sup> [et procerum] suorum in-" stantia excitatus, concessit pro se et hæredibus suis, " quod dictus Abbas et successores sui habeant et tene-

Perhaps the close of the century. Probably, "Inge."

The leaf is mutilated in these places.



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" ant de cætero prædictam advocationem Prioratus de " Tynemutha, ut jus ecclesiæ 1 [suæ in perpe]tuum. " super hoc idem Rex prædicto Abbati chartam confir-" mationis dedit, in hæc verba.—Scribatur charta."

Now upon careful search through every page of the The words works which have been hitherto attributed to Rishanger, in none of a detailed description of which will be found in the In-the works troduction to Rishanger's Chronicle before mentioned, hitherto attributed no such passage as this, or anything resembling it, is to to Rishan-But if the reader, on the other hand, will ger. be found. turn to the Second Section of the Gesta Abbatum, pages 19-20 of the present Volume, he will find the whole account after the words "querebatur pro eo," given in full, But to be and almost verbatim, from which the above passage, no the most doubt, was extracted. The opening words of the extract, part, and it will be remarked, are not to be found in the present batim, in work; the Justiciar's name is not given, and those of the Second Section of the locality (Newcastle-on-Tyne) where the plaint was the Gesta proffered, and of the King's advocate on the occasion, are Abbatum. omitted.

On this, as almost every other matter connected with The Chrothe name and writings of William Rishanger, it is impos- angre prosible to speak with anything approaching absolute cer-bably the tainty; but taking all the circumstances into considera-from which tion, to the Editor the probability seems to be, that the the Second Section Chronica Risangre, here spoken of, was the original work was defrom which the matter of the Second Section, (other than rived. the extracts from the Additamenta of Matthew Paris,) was selected for transcription into the pages of the Liber The "Liber Albus of St. Alban's; which, not improbably, may have named in been the name originally given to the Cottonian MS., the quotation, per-Claudius E. iv., still a goodly folio, and then a clean newly haps idenwritten volume, fully deserving, from its ample margins tical with MS.Cotton. (and perhaps from its binding,) the name of the "White Claudius "Book." Upon this hypothesis, three-fourths of the quo- E. iv.

<sup>1</sup> The leaf is mutilated here.



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tation would be common to the two works named in it, the commencing portion being supplied only from the original work.

Another slight confirmation Section may have mainly proceeded from Rishanger's pen.

Another confirmation of the suggestion, that much of the Second Section of the Gesta Abbatum was originally of the sug- from Rishanger's pen, though of no very great weight, the Second it must be admitted, may be found in the following fact. In the Volume containing the Chronicle hitherto attributed to Rishanger, (but perhaps on no sufficiently satisfactory grounds,) there is a fragment printed (pp. 411-424) of the Gesta Edwardi Primi, from MSS. Bibl. Reg. 14, c. I., and Cotton. Cladius D. vi.; which, with the exception of the "Wars of the Barons"—(De Bellis Leves et Eusham,)—is the only work that, with anything like absolute certainty, can be ascribed to Rishanger, as the compiler; the author disclosing himself in this instance as "Frater Willelmus de Rissanger, Chroni-" cator" (p. 411). In the next page to this, reference is made to the liberation of Charles the Second, King of Naples, in the year 1287, from the hands of Alphonso the Third, King of Aragon, at the intercession of our Edward the First. The passage is, "Item, Principem " de La Mure de carcere Regis Aragoniæ, ibidem per-" sonaliter accedendo, liberavit." Now at page 29 in the present Volume, Section II. of the Gesta Abbatum, there is a very similar passage,—"Dominus Edwardus Rex " totam illam pecuniam recepit ad expeditionem suam, " quando ivit in Arragoniam pro liberatione Principis " de La Mure." The identity of the appellation given to Charles the Second of Naples in these two instances is at least striking. Before the death of his father, and his consequent assumption of the crown, he was known as "Prince of Achaia," "Prince of 1Salerno," and "Prince

He is so called in the Annales | "de la Muree," and in Bartholode Winton., p. 406. In Oxenedes' mew Cotton (p. 170),-" Princeps Chronicle (p. 274), he is, -"Princeps | " de la Moree."



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" of the Morea." In the other St. Alban's Chronicles however, that ordinarily, but perhaps incorrectly, known as "Rishanger's Chronicle" and Walsingham's History, he is always spoken of as "Prince of Achaia," and it is <sup>1</sup> only in the fragment which we know to have been compiled by Rishanger that he is called, as here in the Second Section, by the title of "Prince of the Morea," " —Princeps de la Mure."

Whoever the compiler of the Second Section,—or rather, The writer the latter portion of it,-may have been, it seems that of the Second there can hardly be a doubt that the writer, while, in Section, conformity with what was but too frequently the monas-though concealing tic usage, sedulously concealing his name, has given an his name, account, not only of his own sentiments, but of his own bability conduct, on one great emergency; the occasion being an speaks of himself on extortionate demand made upon the Monastery, and per-one occasisted in, to satisfy the rapacity, caprice, and, to all sion. appearance, absolute dishonesty, of Walter de Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then Treasurer to Edward the First. The writer could not possibly have been ignorant of the name of the courageous monk -"quidam confrater,"—who so unexpectedly entered the Chapter-House, and he surely would have given it had it been any other than his own. The 2 story is graphically told, and as seeming to bear reference to an incident in the life of its writer, no apology perhaps is necessary for placing it before the reader in a translated form.—

" The venerable father, of distinguished authority and Transla-" wisdom, powerful in deed and word before our lord passage in " the King and the people, by the grace of God, Bishop which the " of the Churches of Lichfield and Coventry, and Treappears to be " surer of our lord the King, requested of the Abbot and so speaking " Convent a yearly pension of thirty pounds, for the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In a fragment printed in the | "Mureo;" suggested, probably, by Volume of Rishanger, p. 482, Rishanger's "La Mure." Charles is called "Princeps de 2 See pp. 90-94 in this <sup>2</sup> See pp. 90-94 in this Volume.



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"entire lives of three persons, namely, a certain knight, his wife, and his son: whereupon, a certain brother, unexpectedly entering the Chapter, after listening to the discussion in silence, made answer in courteous terms,—not in public, lest perhaps it might redound to the disadvantage of the Abbot, or to the loss of the church,—and began in form as follows; in order that possibly some remedy might result therefrom, but there was no one to shew him such. However, it is here inserted, that those who come after may be the better able to be upon their guard, and to some extent instructed.

" 'Reverend 1 father, we render you thanks, so far as " 'we can, for all benefits so kindly bestowed upon us, " 'and still, if so it please you, to be bestowed. But, for " 'God's pity do look to certain concealed perils, which " 'may arise by reason of 2 your request, if it be carried "' into effect, as to a certain yearly pension which has "' been mentioned. Indeed, to confess the truth, there " 'are straits on either side. For if we should do this, " 'it is death to us, that is to say, an everlasting con-" 'fusion to our church; which on no account, as well for " 'the fear of God as for the sake of a good conscience, " 'ought your holy fathership to wish to allow of, as " 'may be seen under the heads 3 below written. " 'in a similar manner, when this transaction came to " 'the knowledge of our lord the King, our patron, he " 'would perhaps not only demand a pension as large, " 'but, as being a greater personage, a still greater one, " 'there being many a one to suggest it. A similar " 'attempt the Prince, son of our lord the King, and " 'the Earls and other great men, would make; per-" 'sons whose armed prayers we could not resist with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> John de Maryns, the Abbot, is the person thus addressed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Abbot favouring the Bi-shop's demand.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This, no doubt, was the written copy of the speech, afterwards delivered to the Abbot.



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" 'any means of our own, without incurring the greatest " 'indignation and the everlasting undoing of our " 'church.

" 'Further, in case our Cells should be charged with " 'payment of the said pension, so far as we ourselves are " 'concerned, perhaps the patrons thereof, rising in their " 'defence, would energetically oppose it, as being an un-" 'due and unusual payment, and to be looked upon as " 'so much dilapidation; and so the payment of the said " 'pension would fall back upon those who before pro-" 'posed it, those namely who bound themselves thereto. " 'Further,-for in like circumstances we may draw " 'the like inference,-many Bishops who are patrons, " 'and men of rank, would be attempting a similar ex-" 'action and extortion upon our friends, and at least " 'those under subjection to them, to their prejudice " 'and ineffable injury; and thus would our simplicity " '(or rather, what deserves to be deemed our folly,) when " 'opposed to might, be fostering, to our disgrace, and " 'may it not be so, -- a pernicious example to many " 'monasteries in the kingdom of England. And there-" 'fore we could not, on any account, even if we wished, " 'agree to the request before mentioned, seeing that it " 'would redound to the prejudice of all; a case in which, " 'as I understand the rules of justice, a person could not " 'make a sacrifice himself, even should he wish to do so; " 'though in other cases every one is at liberty to

"'As everything that is possible may be hypothetical,
"'suppose that one of these persons, the son, say, should
"'live for forty years; the amount paid as pension
"'would equal a sum of twelve hundred pounds, for a
"'debt that is but nine hundred, and then only the

ment of the 900l. due to him as Treasurer, in consideration of the grant of the pension for three lives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This seems to be the meaning of the passage, which is obscurely expressed; it being, apparently, the Bishop's proposal to respite pay-



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"' 'payment thereof to be postponed. And thus would "'the capital expended exceed the original debt by " 'three hundred pounds. Hence the result and conse-"'quence would be unavoidable usury, the vice of " 'which would bring those guilty of it into peril of " 'excommunication.' "As this same lord Abbot, John de Maryns, had often " touched upon this request, vexatious beyond measure, " to members of the Convent, in order that he might en-" sure the mutual assent of the brethren to the wishes of " the said Bishop; he did not care to see or hear the afore-" said advice, friendly and reasonable though it was, when " 1 presented to him by one of the brethren, that he might " humbly shew it to the lord Bishop; but striking the " 2 tabula, he called the Convent together, upon which " the before-named Bishop came unattended, and the " Abbot at once explained the matter, in these words :-"'This our Lord Bishop, and Treasurer to our Lord "the King, who has profited this church in many " 'ways, and, by God's will, will profit it, has asked for " 'a yearly pension of thirty pounds (as specified above). " 'We enjoin you, on your obedience to us, that you " 'accede to his wishes.' "But <sup>3</sup> Sir Robert Nortone, the then Prior of St. Al-

"But <sup>3</sup> Sir Robert Nortone, the then Prior of St. Alban's, prudently and humbly resisting, made answer
that this could not be done without manifest breach
of justice and peril to souls; and, without leave of our
lord the Pope, it would be an ineffable grievance to the
Monastery. Some however, who murmured against
such and so great a misfortune, sat in silence; while
others spoke out with the Prior. And because by
common consent the grant of a yearly pension of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In a written form.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The *tabula*, or *ferula*, was either a wooden mallet, or a clapper, used in Monasteries for giving a signal, in place of a bell.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The title "Dompnus," (in old English, the "Dan" of Chancer and his contemporaries,) was applied more especially to the clergy.



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" twenty pounds was suggested, and this was touched " upon to the lord Bishop, he said that it could just as " well be done without breach of justice to the extent " of the larger sum of money, as the smaller. And one " of the monks at once made answer that the Convent " gave no consent at all, either to the larger sum or the " smaller. Some sat in silence, taking to heart so great " a grievance; others again spoke resolutely against " the Bishop, and one in so many words appealed. But " there was too great reason to dread the extreme power " of the Bishop, the King's chief councillor, at whose " suggestion many evils might have happened. But this " God averted. "The lord Bishop, then 1 sinking somewhat, said that " the Convent would not be aggrieved by this; for the " burden would fall upon the Abbot. To which the " Prior prudently and truthfully made answer, that " whenever the Abbot was burdened with heavy debts, " it was absolutely necessary for the Convent to give " him assistance. Others too said that this request did " not mean a pension, but rather the destruction and " irrecoverable confusion of the house. The matter was " therefore put off to the Feast of the Passion of St. " Alban [22 June] following, within the fortnight; in " order that it might be discussed before the Priors of " the Cells. Their counsel therefore being communi-" cated, the Priors were unwilling that the Cells should " be bound to pay the said pension: but the Bishop was " always doing his best that the Monastery of St. Al-" ban's should be bound thereto by its common seal. "By the disposal therefore of Him of whom it is said,2— " 'There is no wisdom, there is no understanding, against " 'God,' reports about this came to the knowledge of the " son of our Lord the King, the Prince of Wales, through " a member of his Court, who heard about this matter.

<sup>1 &</sup>quot; submergendo."

<sup>| 2</sup> Proverbs, xxi. 30.



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" Whereupon, the Prince sent word by letter, that the " said pension was not to be granted: and thus was " this baneful demand set at rest. In the course of time, " within a month afterwards, our Lord the King went " the way of all flesh, and the Chief Treasurer before-" named was executor of his will; who, at once following " up his duties, administered to the deceased. But our " Lord the new King, who in the lifetime of the King his " father had conceived an aversion for him, caused the " Bishop to be seized at Waltham, for reasons which he " pretended, and taken to the Castle of Wallingford, in " custody; and also took away from him his temporal " possessions. And as our Lord the King was informed " of the large sum of money 1 owing to the same Bishop " on letters obligatory of the Chapter of the Monastery " of St. Alban's, after all due allowances had been made, " the succeeding Abbot, the venerable father, namely, " Hugh de Eversdone, being compelled to do so, satisfied " our Lord the King for the same."

Comparaliam Rishanger.

There seems a strong probability, as already stated, that tive probative that the nameless monk—quidam confrater—who made this this person bold and most sensible speech in the Chapter of St. Alban's, was Wilin, or shortly before, June 1307, was no other than the person who afterwards compiled the narrative. person was William Rishanger, whom we know to have been then living, he would then be fifty-seven years of age; a time of life which would allow of him, though apparently holding no monastic office as an Obedientiary, offering a strong opinion, not only without impeachment of presumption, but not improbably with considerable weight as well. He gives the name of Robert Norton, the Prior, we see, as an opponent alike of the extortionate Bishop and the timorous Abbot, but studiously conceals his own.

<sup>1</sup> Probably due to the Bishop as Chief Treasurer, and so representing the crown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See the Volume containing Rishanger's Chronicle, Introduction p. xii., as to his age in 1312.



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The story is certainly told with more animation, and in greater detail, than we often find in the narratives of monastic writers; but its Latin is anything but elegant, or even correct, and at times, as elsewhere in the Second Section, the writer's meaning is involved in obscurity. In style and Latinity the language of this Section is probably much on a par with the fragment of the Gesta Edwardi Primi, acknowledged by Rishanger as <sup>1</sup>his own, to which allusion has previously been made.

The Third Section, commencing with the Abbacy of The Third Hugh de Eversdone in 1308, is, according to the Rubric Section, Walsingon <sup>2</sup> fol. 189a of the Manuscript, avowedly Thomas Wal-ham's own singham's own compilation; gathered from many 2 books compilaand documents, contemporary no doubt with the events which they describe, and then among the existing archives of the house. From the words of the Rubric it would seem to have been his intention to bring the narrative down to the death of Abbot Thomas de la Appa-Mare, in 1396. This however he has failed to do, (no rently, never compart of the MS. apparently having been lost,) but stops pleted. some years short of that date. A Supplement, however, A Suppleis in existence, which to some extent fills up the hiatus ment, filling up the in the later years of that Abbacy, bound up in the later years volume now known as No. vii. of the Parker MSS., at of the Abbacy of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Though in a some-Thomas de what mutilated state, some of the leaves having been cut found in out, this Supplement continues the narrative, not only to MS. Corp. the death of Abbot Thomas de la Mare, but to the election No. vii. of William Heyworth, on the death of Abbot John Moot, De la Mare's successor, in 1401.

The Appendix to this Volume, containing the Synodal Nature of Constitutions of Abbots Richard de Wallingford and the Appendix to this Michael de Mentmore, the Constitutions of Abbot Michael Volume.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Volume of Rishanger's Chro- | pp. x. xi. <sup>3</sup> See pages 182, 186, 187, 191, nicle, pp. 411-424. <sup>2</sup> See the Introduction to Vol. I., 195 of this Volume, and Notes.



 $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$ 

#### INTRODUCTION.

for the regulation of the Lepers and other Brethren of the Hospital of St. Julian, near St. Alban's, and the Customs of the Nuns of St. Mary at Sopwell, as revised by the same Abbot, contain a large amount of material for the information of those who take an interest in the four-teenth century characteristics of conventual life and parochial rule. The same remark applies equally to the Constitutions issued by Abbot Thomas de la Mare; in the last set of which (pp. 458–466) many particulars are to be found in reference to the Oxford studies and scholastic regulations of those times.

H. T. R.



#### CORRIGENDA.

Page 182, note 2, for "Walingford" read "Wallingford."

" 366, line 22, for "in vocationem" read "invocationem."

and for "recipere" read "2 recipere."

" 406, " 1, for "Cænobium" read "Cænobium."

" 419, side-note, for "Benedictines," read "Cells dependent on St. Alban's."

#### IN VOL. I.

Page v., lines 5 and 7, for "Section" read "Sectio."