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978-1-108-04903-0 - *Chronica Majora*: Volume 5: A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259

Matthew Paris Edited by Henry Richards Luard

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Chronica Majora

Henry Richards Luard (1825–91), a Church of England clergyman and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, edited a number of works in the Rolls Series, for which he was noted for the quality of his indexing and the depth of his commentary. This seven-volume work, first published between 1872 and 1883, has been hailed as one of the best editions in the series. It is a rich source for English history from the Creation to 1259, written by England's greatest medieval historian. Matthew Paris (c.1200–59) became a monk at St Albans in 1217 and had access to a wide variety of documents as an acquaintance of such men as Bishop Robert Grosseteste and King Henry III, whom he knew well. The Latin text of Volume 5 covers the period 1248–59. Given the belief that time would end in 1250, apocalyptic verses conclude the *Chronica* in that year.

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Chronica Majora

VOLUME 5:
A.D. 1248 TO A.D. 1259

MATTHEW PARIS
EDITED BY
HENRY RICHARDS LUARD



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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

H 423. Wt. 4731.

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He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be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

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.*

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**MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS,**  
**MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,**  
**CHRONICA MAJORA.**

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MATHÆI PARISIENSIS,
MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI,
CHRONICA MAJORA.

EDITED

BY

HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D.,

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE; REGISTRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY; AND VICAR OF
GREAT ST. MARY'S, CAMBRIDGE.

VOL. V.

—
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TREASURY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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P R E F A C E .

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P R E F A C E.

THE present volume contains the history of the years 1248 to 1259, and completes the CHRONICA MAJORA of Matthew Paris. It consists of two portions, the former giving the history of the years 1248 to 1253, where the Corpus Christi MS. and its abridgement, the Historia Anglorum, end, the latter that of the years 1254 to 1259, which is preserved in the Royal MS. in the British Museum, Reg. 14, C. 7 and which was certainly written quite at the close of the author's life, and contains many evidences of his failing powers.

Of these two portions, the former again divides itself into two, the first part ending with the year 1250, which it concludes with the curious summary of the chief events of the first fifty years of the thirteenth century (pp. 191-197), with which the author ended what may be called the first edition of his great work. His own words "Terminantur hic Mathæi Cronica" (p. 197), and the couplet which forms the last words of the year (p. 198)

Siste tui metas studii, Mathæe, quietas,

Nec ventura petas quæ postera proferet ætas,

clearly prove that he at first proposed to close his labours here. And with this ends the copy of the history in the Cotton Collection (Nero, D. 5) which he himself superintended,¹ and which fortunately remained unaltered when

¹ There are a few additions peculiar to this MS. in these last years, e.g., the addition of "Rigaldus nomine" to the mention of the

Archbishop of Rouen (p. 72). See also the notes ² in p. 24 and ⁷ in p. 92.

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he introduced the corrections and made the erasures in his work which have been discussed in the preface to the fourth volume.

The history then carried on to the end of 1253.

The second part gives the history of the years 1251 to 1253, written probably at some time later than the end of the year 1253. This portion he probably revised at the same time that he went over all the previous parts of his work, as he has in these years, as in those before, occasionally softened down and even erased passages (see pp. 374, 380, 419) which appeared to his later or more kindly judgment to reflect too strongly on the king or the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Bishop Grosseteste, or the Benedictines. No copy was made of this portion before the alterations, and thus the original expressions are lost altogether. As the *Historia Anglorum* concludes also with this year, 1253, we may probably suppose that that abridgement was made about this time, and before Paris decided upon continuing his work.

Character of this portion of the Chronicle.

The whole of this portion of the chronicle is of exactly the same character as the history of the previous years. There is the same vividness of description,¹ the same occasional minuteness of detail, the same attention to the affairs of other countries than England, both when closely connected with those of England, as in the cases of the Papal dominions, Gascony, or France, and when comparatively independent, as in those of the empire or the cities of Italy. The accounts of the campaigns of the Emperor Frederick II. in Italy, as, for instance, the siege of Parma, his defeat there (p. 13) and subsequent success (p. 145); the details of the death of Peter de Vineis (pp. 68, 69); the abstract of the emperor's will, one clause of which is peculiar to our author (p. 217); the elaborate description of St. Louis's crusade; the de-

Foreign affairs.

¹ See the description of the young Edward's tears and sobs on parting with his father at Portsmouth before the king sailed to Gascony in 1253, and his refusal to leave the shore as long as the vessel remained in sight (p. 383).

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tails of the rising and outrages of the Pastoureaux in France in 1251 (pp. 246, 248);—must have been obtained from eye-witnesses, or from sources quite independent of any that we know. Of Norway, in consequence of the author's expedition thither, we should expect to hear something (see pp. 36, 42). There is much preserved to us of the affairs of Scotland (the details of the death of Alexander II. are peculiar to our author, p. 88), Denmark (an account is given of the war between Abel and Eric, the sons of Waldemar II., in 1251, p. 221), Italy (see especially the proceedings of Innocent IV., p. 255, the account of the election of the senator Brancalione at Rome, p. 358, the destruction of Tivoli by the Romans, p. 363, and the quieting of the Roman mob by Brancalione in 1253, p. 418), and Spain. The rich collection of documents preserved at St. Alban's yielded its full fruit to the historian; many (which are found nowhere else) he has inserted in full; others, which are given in the *Additamenta*, have clearly afforded the matter for his own words. In his descriptions of foreign matters errors may be occasionally observed, as *e.g.*, the name of Alfonso X. constantly given for that of Ferdinand III. (pp. 170, 231, 311), the confusion of Hugh de Chatillon with his father Guy (p. 92), and such instances as where incorrect rumours are given as facts, as the mention of Frederick's marriage in 1248 (pp. 16, 17), which never took place, or (p. 158) the death of the Count [here called Hugh by an error] of Flanders in Egypt, who did not die till 1260. But they are not such as would weaken the general character for truth and accuracy to which Matthew Paris is entitled.

The account of matters at home during these years is written in a similar style to what has gone before. Of course the affairs of St. Alban's are mentioned in considerable detail. We hear of the miserable poverty of the Bishop of Bangor, who found a home in the great abbey after the destruction of his diocese by the Welsh (p. 2); of

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the quarrel of the abbey with the Bishop of Durham, respecting the privileges of its most important northern cell, Tynemouth (p. 8), of injuries done to its right of warren (p. 27), of the attempts of Archbishop Boniface to visit it (p. 125), of the king's visits and his offerings (pp. 233, 257), of the arrival of certain Armenians and their strange stories of the ark and of the wandering Jew (p. 340), and of various suits with neighbours or others respecting the abbey property. Local circumstances are occasionally detailed, as the account of the death of the neighbouring prior of Bentley from an accident (p. 33.) There is a vivid description of a scene in the convent garden or orchard, where a chaplain of the king's half brother Geoffrey of Lusignan is described as pelting the king and his brother with stones and green apples, and squirting the juice of unripe grapes into their eyes (p. 329), which Paris speaks of witnessing to his great disgust.

English
history.

But the historian's pages are chiefly occupied with more important matters. It must not be forgotten that for this part of the reign of Henry III. Matthew Paris is almost the only authority; much that he tells us is to be found nowhere else. Of the grievances and sufferings of the country he speaks in no doubtful terms. Though in some of the earlier chapters he in after times softened some of the expressions he has used of the king, they are no light charges that are brought against him. His greed, deceit (p. 293), falsity, ingratitude (p. 294), needy condition, exactions, and misgovernment seem to increase as the years pass on; "regulus mendicans" (p. 52), "Cras sus a mortuis novus resuscitatus" (p. 274), are specimens of the titles given to him by the historian.

Our wonder must be rather that the barons and people bore so long with him, than that the crash of 1258 was of so violent a character when it did come. It is probable enough that Paris wrote the history of the later years in 1258, with the results of what he was describing manifest before his eyes. All classes seem to have been great

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sufferers,—of the clergy, the Londoners, the Jews (pp. 49, 136, 333, &c.), we have continual mention. Twice Paris, who was evidently on intimate terms with the king, on the occasion of his visits to St. Alban's, ventured to remonstrate with him. On the first occasion the king received his remonstrances kindly, but there was no result (p. 129). The second time was later, in 1257, on behalf of the University of Oxford, and his interference seems to have been more successful (p. 618).

The grievances of the country from the oppressions of the Roman curia are not passed over (p. 38, &c.); and the evil deeds of individuals, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, have full justice done to them. On one occasion the author does not spare his own abbat, John of Hertford, who was living at the time the words were written (p. 259), and indeed survived Paris himself. He introduces his own reflections more frequently than in the earlier portion of his work, as in his account of the election of Æthelmar de Valence to the see of Winchester (p. 184), preceded by the curious description of the king's "sermo" to the monks in the cathedral (p. 180); and his own additions (p. 406) to the words which he puts into the mouth of the dying Grosseteste, have caused the whole discourse to be considered apocryphal.

Of natural phenomena there is frequent mention in this volume; accounts of earthquakes (with their effect on birds, in 1250, in the Chilterns, p. 187), eclipses (not always correctly dated, p. 20), floods, inundations of the sea, heavy rains, storms, &c. occur continually. The price of corn, plentiful harvests or the reverse, consequent famines and mortality, are sometimes mentioned. The curious account (p. 254) of the arrival in England of flocks of crossbills in 1251 is worthy of remark.

Quotations occur from (mostly) the same authors as before; many from Ovid, a few from Horace, Juvenal, Statius, Lucan, Claudian, Bernard Sylvester of Chartres, Geoffrey de Vinsauf, the writer known as Dionysius Cato,

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always cited as *Ethicus*, and the Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles (p. 324). One passage quoted as from St. Gregory (p. 31) I have found in Valerius Maximus.¹

His mention of Offa (pp. 562, 563), and the provinces over which he reigned, is clearly taken from the *Vita Offæ secundi* (p. 30, ed. Wats), but in such a way as to give an additional proof that Matthew Paris cannot have been the author of this production.²

Alterations
made by
the author
in revising
his work.

The alterations made by the author in revising his work do not vary in character from those made in previous years; they are usually a softening down or omission altogether of passages that would be likely to give offence, especially in cases relating to the Pope, the king, or the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thus "enormiter fatigare," of the Bishop of Durham's conduct to Tynemouth in 1248 (p. 8), is altered to "pro viribus fatigare"; "suæ oblitus ecclesiæ," of Archbishop Boniface, to "minus sollicitus ecclesiæ" (p. 36); a strong passage against the king and archbishop (p. 37) is struck out altogether, as also the mention of the king's injuries to St. Edmundsbury (p. 40); "regulo mendicanti" of the king (p. 52) is erased; so also the words "ad libitum" of the Pope's despoiling kings and prelates (p. 100); "fastigiose nimis," in the account of the archbishop's enthronement, is altered to "cum magno honore" (p. 80). Sometimes the rubrical headings of the chapters when considered too strong have been erased (v. pp. 50, 73, 217), or a word that seemed unsuitable struck out, as "elegantem" applied to Matilda de Lacy (p. 91). The most important instance of all is the account of the archbishop's outrageous behaviour in his visit to St. Bartholomew's priory in London, the leaf containing which

¹ Val. Max. I. 1. Ex. Ext. 3. The citation given as St. Gregory's in Grosseteste's dying speech (p. 401) I cannot identify.

² See what has been said on this

point in the preface to Vol. i. p. lxxx., and compare the use Paris has made of the life here with that of the compiler of the early portion of the history, vol. i. p. 360.

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(pp. 119–127) has been torn¹ out of the MS., and the subsequent mention of the complaint of the monks in p. 188 erased (though it is left in p. 178). Fortunately all these passages are preserved in MS. C. in their original form; one erased respecting Bishop Grosseteste in a later year (p. 419) is, of course, lost for ever.

As to the persons from whom Paris derived his information, besides those mentioned in the previous volumes,² Authorities. as the king and Richard of Cornwall (see pp. 262, 347), we find the names of William Button, bishop of Bath (p. 46), Aaron the Jew (p. 136), Hacon IV., king of Norway (p. 201), Ranulph Besace, King Richard's physician (p. 221), the messenger of Ferdinand III. of Castile (p. 232), Walter de S. Martino (p. 236), a Caursin (p. 246), Thomas, monk of Sherborne (p. 254), John of Basingstoke³ (p. 286), Roger de Thurkeby (p. 317), Richard de la Wyche, bishop of Chichester (p. 369), Robert Bacun (p. 369), John of Lexinton (p. 384). He must also have had access to many other important personages besides these; for instance, the story told with such detail of the application of the Countess of Arundel to Henry III. (p. 336) must have come from herself.

With the close of the year 1253 ends the *Corpus Christi MS.* and the second volume of the *Chronica Majora*. The third volume, as it is styled in the MS. volume of the History. (pp. 483 *n.*³, 544 *n.*¹, 604 *n.*¹, 675 *n.*²), which contains the

¹ This was done before the present paging was written, and therefore probably by Paris himself.

² I ought to have mentioned Waleran, bishop of Beyrout, in the preface to vol. iv. p. ix. (see vol. iv. p. 345), and in vol. iii., John of Gatedene and Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester (iii. pp. 335, 368)

³ This was Grosseteste's friend, the Archdeacon of Leicester, who brought to England the "Testamenta xii. Patriarcharum." From him come the curious accounts of the Greek numerals and of the wonderful Athenian girl (pp. 284–287).

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PREFACE.

history of the years 1254 to 1259, is preserved solely in the Royal MS. in the British Museum, Reg. 14, C. 7,¹ where it occupies ff. 157–218 of the volume, following immediately the *Minor History* or *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris. A full description of the MS. will be found in Sir Frederick Madden's Preface to that work, and therefore need not be repeated here. There are transcripts of the MS. in the MS. Cotton Vitellius, D. 2, and in MS. Corpus Christi (Cambridge) 56. The first is abridged, and is in the handwriting of William Lambarde, Laurence Nowell, and another; the second was made for Archbishop Parker.²

Authorship
and style.

It is this which forms the second portion of the present volume. Of the authorship, namely, that it is wholly by Matthew Paris, I think there can be no doubt. The last page³ contains a drawing of Matthew Paris on his death-bed, with a rubrick, in which are the words,

“Sciendum est, quod hucusque perscripsit venerabilis frater Matheus Parisiensis, et licet manus in stilo varietur, modo tamen compositionis eodem servato, eidem totum ascribitur.”

But had we not this external testimony, there is ample internal evidence that no one else than the author of the *Chronica Majora* could have been the writer of this portion. The style is the same as that employed in the previous years; the manner of introducing documents, and speaking of facts is the same; the authors quoted the same (Horace, Lucan, Juvenal, Claudian, &c., even Geoffrey de Vinsauf, p. 581); the kind of information given and the tendency of whatever remarks are made are precisely similar to what has gone before. The *Additamenta* are referred to in the same way. There is

¹ This is the MS. known as the Arundel MS., from its having been acquired by Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, in 1563. Madden,

Preface to the Historia Anglorum, i. p. xliv.

² See Madden, *Ib.*, pp. lxi, lxx.

³ A facsimile of this page is prefixed to the present volume.

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the same freedom of speech respecting the Pope¹ and the king that characterises the previous portion of the history. That it was written by Paris in his old age, and when his powers were failing, is clear enough; there is less care shown in the construction of his sentences, a frequent forgetfulness at the end of a clause as to how it began (*e.g.*, p. 423, 474), many important words omitted, frequent and tedious repetitions, as if the author had forgotten what he had already written. Thus the remarks on the treachery of a certain marquis (probably Berthold, margrave of Hohenburg) in Italy are twice given (pp. 474, 498); the mention of the new order of "Fratres de Sacco" twice (pp. 612, 621), the reflections of the French to comfort themselves under present troubles by the history of the past, three times (pp. 605, 626, 636), the remonstrances of Alfonso X. with Henry III. on his support of his brother Richard, twice² (pp. 649, 658), &c.

The MS. certainly did not receive the author's final revision; it contains in the margins many words and even sentences, written in pencil with a style or plummet, in correction of words in the text, or to supply such as may be wanting. These are in many cases so nearly effaced as to be difficult to be read, and sometimes are illegible. In some cases the directions in the margin have been followed and the text corrected; oftener than not they have been entirely neglected. I believe them to be in the hand of Matthew Paris himself. Occasionally they contain additional information, see *e.g.*, pp. 550, 551, 552, 560.

It did not receive the author's last revision.

The MS. itself, though for the most part (till p. 695)

¹ See, for instance, the story of the appearance of Grosseteste after his death to Pope Innocent IV. (p. 429), and the vision by Pope Alexander IV. of the judgment of Innocent IV. (p. 491).

² Occasional repetitions will be found also in the earlier portions of the present volume, *e.g.*, pp. 135, 136, 254, from pp. 103, 114, 246.

of a distinctly St. Alban's character, I cannot believe to be the author's autograph,¹ as the errors that occur in spelling and in the frequent omission of necessary words I cannot think could have been committed by the author himself.

Character
of this
portion of
the His-
tory.

Throughout there is the same picturesqueness of narration,² the same independence of judgment, the same interest in foreign matters that characterise the earlier portion of the history. I would especially call attention to the notice of events in Rome in the years 1258 and 1259, where the career of the Senator Brancaleone, the vigour of his rule, his destruction of the towers of the nobles, the threats of the Romans against Anagni, the anxiety of Pope Alexander IV. for the place of his birth, and his interceding for it with the senator who with difficulty restrained the populace (pp. 665, 699), the attacks of the Romans on Ostia and Porto, and their demands on the Pope, the subsequent appointment of Castellano di Andalò, uncle of Brancaleone, and the death and funeral of Brancaleone, are told with details that are nowhere else to be found. Errors sometimes occur from what were evidently unfounded rumours, as the mention

Blunders
of the
scribe of
the Royal
MS.

¹ As this opinion is contrary to that of Sir Frederick Madden, I give some specimens which seem to me to be convincing. The scribe has made the blunders of writing *nuntiis* for *nundinis* (p. 453), *ominus* for *omnibus* (p. 514), *quanta* for *quasi* (p. 538), *indigisti* for *indigenti* (p. 555), *claruit* for *clarius* (p. 567), *varie* for *variatus est* (p. 568, see the note), *elapsit* for *elapsis* (p. 572), *Cambig.* for *Hohenburg* (p. 581, an error also made in the *Additamenta*), *quibus* for *quidam* (p. 624), *Angl'e* for *ancilla* (p. 640), *dedit* for *Deus* (p. 646), *profusit* for *profusis* (p. 648), *mamerium* for *meremium* (p. 670), *pre-cite* for *precise* (p. 685), *res* for *rex*

(p. 735). In p. 527 the word *procurare*, which is part of the heading of the chapter, is written as the first word of the text. As specimens of spelling, the following may be remarked:—*rufugium* (p. 529), *ducuntes* (p. 564), *perturritus* (p. 585), *fraudelenti* (p. 586), *certificatu de volute* (p. 603), *sibito* (p. 631), *tanto tribulatio* (p. 636), *rubur* (p. 637), *ezinnationem* (p. 680), *pegine* (p. 687). It appears to me impossible that Matthew Paris could have been guilty of such blunders as these.

² See especially the interesting description of the visit of Henry III. to Paris, and his way of living there (pp. 478–483).

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of the deaths of William Fiesco (in p. 430), of Guy de Dampierre, instead of his captivity at the battle of Walcheren (p. 436), and of Boleslas V. of Poland (p. 439), and the second imprisonment of Brancaloneo (p. 662); and there are occasional slips, as when the sons of Griffith are called the sons instead of the grandsons of Llewellyn (p. 718).

There is much of interest relating to Flanders, the quarrel between the children of the Countess Margaret II. being told at great length (p. 434). Paris is never tired of denouncing her wickedness and the misery she produced (see pp. 433, 436, 437, 439, 453, 537, 561, besides p. 382 in the earlier portion).

The only reason why there could ever have been any doubt as to the authorship has arisen from the audacious introduction by Parker or his editor into the text of two sentences relating to events of the year 1260, which, of course, could not have been written by any one who died in 1259.¹

The history ends abruptly with the account of the execution of William de Scottinny for poisoning in 1259, the year of Paris's death. The only person whom in this portion of the history he mentions besides the king (to whom is due the curious, but not very correct, list of the electors to the empire, &c., p. 604, v. p. 617) as his informant, is Richard bishop of Bangor, the bishop who lived so long at St. Alban's, to whom is due our knowledge of the speech of Richard of Cornwall in accepting his election to the empire (p. 602). Paris evidently saw a great

¹ See Wats's edition (1640), p. 982.
 "Sub eisdem diebus anni sequentis, Philippus Regis Francorum filius, accepit uxorem Arragoniæ Regis filiam. Hoc tempore anno proximo sequente Papa Urbanus, beatum Richardum Cicestrensem Episcopum catalogo adscripsit."
 This is a pure invention of Parker

or his editor, and has nothing whatever corresponding to it in the original. Its spuriousness would be perfectly clear, even if we had not the MS.; as no chronicler in his senses would insert the events of one year knowingly among those of another in this way.

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deal of the king at his visit to St. Alban's in 1257, as he tells us he was continually with him "in mensa, in palatio, et in thalamo," and it was after this probably that he entertained somewhat different ideas of Henry III. to those which the first edition of his history expresses, and that he was induced to tone down or erase so many of his strongest remarks on his conduct and policy. The curious details of the condition in which the queen of Scotland was found by her father's messengers, and of her interview with her physician (pp. 502, 505) probably came from the king himself.¹

Papal
Regesta
in the
Archivium
of the
Vatican.

Through the kind permission² of Cardinal Nina, Secretary of State to the Holy See, and Cardinal Hergenröther, Archivist, I have been permitted to examine carefully the MS. Registers of the Popes whose letters are given by Matthew Paris, with the hope of finding copies of these entered in the successive volumes of the magnificent series of the Papal Regesta preserved in the Archivium of the Vatican. With the addition of some letters of John VIII. and Gregory VII., these commence with Innocent III., and continue in an almost unbroken sequence to the present time. I have gone through the registers of Innocent IV. and Alexander IV., but have been disappointed in finding there very few of the letters preserved by Paris. Thus of Innocent IV., excluding the sixth year (which is at Paris), and the seventh (which is lost altogether), Paris gives 55 letters. Of these I have found only 12; while of the 13 letters he gives of Alexander IV., the Vatican Regesta do not contain one. It is difficult to see what principle of selection, as to what they inserted

¹ Or perhaps John Mansel.

² My best thanks are due to Cardinals Manning and Howard, through whose influence this privilege (I believe not often or easily

granted) has been allowed to me, and to Professor Barlan, the sub-archivist, for the readiness with which he has assisted my researches in a period so well known to himself.

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or what omitted, was followed by the Vatican scribes; many of the most important are omitted, while innumerable letters of very little interest are preserved. There is, however, a vast number of letters relating to England, of various degrees of importance, of which Paris makes no mention. *On the whole*, of the letters which are to be found in the Regesta, the copies in those volumes are more correct than those given by Paris. For instance, in the sentence of deprivation of the Emperor at the council of Lyons (vol. iv. p. 445), the words "Sacro præsente concilio, ad rei memoriam sempiternam" form the heading; Paris has taken them for part of the Bull, and introduced *et* to join them on to the real commencement "Ad apostolicæ dignitatis apicem." On the other hand there are sometimes obvious blunders in the Vatican copies; which are not in Paris, and even sentences omitted which Paris has preserved; or even more important errors. Thus in a letter which is preserved in the *Addimenta*,¹ f. 93 b. but which has yet never seen the light, sent by Pope Innocent IV. to Archbishop Boniface, and by his official to Bishop Grosseteste, ordering him to provide for Robert son of John de Salins, who styled himself Count of Burgundy (see p. 224 of the present volume), with one benefice or more of the value of 300 marks, the copy preserved in the Vatican speaks of only one benefice and this of the value of 200 marks, which would seem as if the Archbishop had tampered with the letter in the interest of the postulant, who was a relation of his own. But there are in the Regesta of Innocent IV. two other similar letters, one (ii. f. 19 dated 2 non. Oct. a. 8) to Robert himself, the other (ii. f. 89, 4 non. Oct. a. 8), a second to the Archbishop, both of which speak of one or more benefices and 300 marks, showing that the Vatican copy of the first is incorrect. I hope to give the principal variations of the Vatican copies of

¹ British Museum, Cotton, Nero, D. 1.

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such letters as are preserved there in an Appendix to the Additamenta.

I still postpone the remarks I have to make on the general credibility and historical value of the author, and the circumstances under which the history was compiled. The Additamenta, many of which, though of great value, have never seen the light, will form the next volume with an account of the heraldry given in the four MSS. (Cotton, Nero, D. 1 ; Reg 14. C. 7 ; and C.C.C. 16 and 26). The index will probably require a volume to itself.

Rome, 10 Jan. 1880.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- Page 5, note ⁸, for "Wendover" read "de Wendene."
- „ 31, line 7. This quotation is not from S. Gregory, but from Valerius Maximus, I. i. Ex. Exter. 3.
- „ 57, line 4. "Ars ut arte decipiatur." Compare Dionysius Cato, Distich. i. 26 (p. 104, ed. Arntzen).
- „ 97, 214. The line "Judicis auxilium sub iniqua lege rogato" is from Cato, iii. 17 (p. 226, ed. Arntzen).
- „ 158, line 32. "Hugo comes Flandriæ." This is probably an error for William de Dampierre, Count of Flanders, who was captured in Egypt. He did not die till 1260.
- „ 177, line 21. "Yporiensis," *i.e.*, of Ivrea, in Piedmont, between Turin and Aosta. There is a letter in the Registrum Innocentii IV. in the Vatican Archivium (i. f. 82), dated Lateran. 6 non. Mart. a. 1, allowing him to hold benefices in Canterbury and Ely dioceses.
- „ 217, line 27, for "4" read "15."
- „ 220. This story has been already given in vol. ii. p. 391.
- „ 312, line 18, for "inpuiri" read "inquiiri."
- „ 422, penult., for "mirabili" read "mirabilis."
- „ 524, line 17. Insert in brackets "[quæ]" after "per."
This letter is given in the Additamenta, f. 72 b, whence the missing word is obtained. In l. 1 this copy gives *indulgentia* for *indulgentiis*, and in l. 9 *in termino* for *a termino*.
- „ 553, note ², for "asserans" read "asserens."
- „ 581, l. ult. "fratres." These were Odo, Count of Theate, and Louis, Count of Cotrone. In several letters in the Vatican Regesta of Pope Alexander IV., they are all styled "Marchiones de Hohemburch." (*sic.*) Berthold was Count of Monte-cavo.
- „ 642, note ¹. Against the suggestion in the note must be set the distinct statement by Paris that there were two sisters of St. Edmund at Catesby; *see* vol. iv. p. 103.
- „ 649, margin, for "empire" read "kingdom of Germany."

ADDITIONAL ERRATA AND ADDENDA IN
PREVIOUS VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

- Page 111, margin, for "A. S. Chron. a. 1098" read "Hen. Hunt. f. 216 b."
- „ 112, margin, read 1100 for 1099, and in line 12, dele ².
- „ 113, line 18, for "insula" read "insulam."
- „ 190, note ¹, *i.e.*, of David.

- Page 459, note ¹, line 3, *insert* "hoc" *after* "ad."
 „ 530, line 28, *for* "May" *read* "Man."
 „ 546, note ², line 4, *for* "in" *read* "scilicet."
 „ 662, margin, *for* "f. 38" *read* "f. 48."

VOL. III.

- Page 62, note ⁴. Instead of this read, "The date of this letter is iv. non. " Junii. Regesta P. Honorii III. t. ii. f. clxxxvii b. (Vat. " Archiv)."
 „ 120, line 28. "Non dimittitur peccatum nisi restituatur ablatum."
 This is from S. August. Epist. 153, § 20.
 „ 222, note ¹. "ip" in "ipso" has dropped out.
 „ 371, line 25, *for* "Idem" *read* "Item."
 „ 398, line 21, *for* "servant" *read* "conservant."
 „ 400, line 26, *for* "errorum" *read* "error."
 „ 449, note ¹. This is more probably the Pope. He is on a chair with dogs' heads and feet.
 „ 473. The date of this letter is "Laterani v. kal. Martii, anno ii. " [1238]." Regesta Gregorii IX. t. v. f. cclcx b.
 „ 504, note ¹. Instead of this read, "The date of this letter is v. id. " Feb. anno 8 [1224]. It is addressed Episcopi Venetensi [of " Vannes]. Regesta Honorii III. t. iv. f. cliii b."
 „ 520, line 4, *insert* "1" *after* "Robertus."
 „ 589, note ⁸, lines 1, 2, *read* "representations of Frederick's seal and " golden bulla."

VOL. IV.

- Page 30, line 6. "unus Senator Romæ." This was Giovanni del Giudice, elected sole senator in the place of Giovanni Conte di Poli (the Pope's senator), and Oddo di Colonna (the emperor's). See Olivieri, *Il Senato Romano*, p. 214, Ric. de S. Germauo, p. 1038.
 „ 82. The date of this letter is, "Laterani, ii. id. Aprilis anno 12 " [1238]." Regesta Gregorii IX. t. vi. f. iv b.
 „ 242. The line, "Cum labor in dampno est, crescit mortalis egestas," is from Cato, Distich. i. 39 (p. 134, ed. Arntzen).
 „ 415, note ³, line 4, "is" has dropped out.
 „ 625, line 17. "Quod tibi non vis fieri, ne feceris alteri." This is given as a maxim of Alexander Severus, "quod a Christianis " audierat," in the Apophthegmata of Paulus Manutius, Ven. 1577, p. 471. See also Arntzen's Cato, p. 82.