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AN ECCLESIASTICAL
MISCELLANY

CONTAINING

A REGISTER OF THE CHURCHES
OF THE MONASTERY OF
ST. PETER'S GLOUCESTER

A SURVEY OF THE DIOCESE
OF GLOUCESTER, 1603

WESLEYAN MEMBERSHIP
IN BRISTOL, 1783

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FOREWORD

An Ecclesiastical Miscellany is the eleventh volume in a series published by the Records Section of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. Eight of the volumes have been produced under the terms of a legacy left to the Society by the late Alfred Bruce Robinson, and in accordance with Mr. Robinson's wishes they were primarily concerned with parish records. As the Society was anxious to include in the Record Section's publications additional volumes dealing with the county as a whole, it has made available from its own resources a certain amount of money to be used for that purpose. Miss Esther Moir's study of *Local Government in Gloucestershire 1755-1800* was the first of these additional volumes, and it was followed in 1972 by Mr. Price's edition of the records of a Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes in the Diocese of Bristol and Gloucestershire, 1574.

The three items included in this miscellany deal with very different aspects of ecclesiastical life in Bristol and Gloucestershire, ranging from the medieval churches held by the monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to a list of members of Wesley's church in Bristol in the late eighteenth century, but each of them in its own way adds to our knowledge of the religious history of the area.

The Society wishes to express its gratitude to the three editors, and to Dr. Alicia Percival who transcribed the survey of the Diocese of Gloucestershire, 1603. Mrs K. R. Syed very kindly undertook the laborious task of making three separate indexes for the volume, and Mr. Oliver Kent made the map showing the distribution of Methodists in Bristol. The Society also acknowledges with gratitude the kindness of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester who gave Dr. Walker facilities to work on the records and permission to publish the calendar, and the financial help received from University College of Swansea.

This volume constitutes the Record Section's contribution to the Centenary Year of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, which was founded in 1876.

PATRICK McGRATH
Hon. General Editor

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A REGISTER OF THE CHURCHES OF THE MONASTERY
OF ST. PETER'S, GLOUCESTER

by David Walker

REGISTER PERTAINING TO THE CHURCHES OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. PETER'S, GLOUCESTER

INTRODUCTION

The production of this Register was part of the reorganisation of the archives of St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Abbot Walter of Frocester at the end of the fourteenth century.¹ It is a collection of 179 miscellaneous documents relating to St. Peter's "ecclesiastical possessions". The deeds are arranged roughly on a topographical basis, sometimes indicated in the rubrics of individual documents, sometimes by running folio headings or marginal annotations added in later hands.² The title, "Register pertaining to the churches of the monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester", is an accurate description of its contents. Not unnaturally, many documents were recorded in the main cartulary of the house.³ The abbey's churches in Gloucester itself were comparatively easy to deal with: St. Mary's outside the abbey gate, St. John the Baptist's, St. Michael's, and the chantry of St. Bartholomew's hospital. Entries relating to local possessions in Gloucestershire and to possessions in other parts of England, in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Norfolk, are intermingled with extensive sections dealing with the abbey's churches in Wales, notably, though not exclusively, with those in the lordship of Brecknock. Right on the border between England and Wales lay the abbey's daughter house at Ewyas Harold.

Many of these documents were produced in the normal course of making new appointments of clerics to serve in the abbey's churches. Letters of resignation, which could be cited to establish that an undisputed vacancy existed, were carefully preserved. So were the formal documents necessary for the presentation, approval, and institution of a new vicar. These would often be vouched in a notarial instrument, the authority of which was difficult to challenge.⁴ The right of presentation could produce widespread litigation, for rival claims were not easy to define and less easily defended. Peter Quinel,⁵ bishop of Exeter (1280-91), sold his rights and tenements in

¹ I have discussed this reorganisation in "The Organisation of Material in Medieval Cartularies", *The Study of Medieval Records*, ed. D. A. Bullough and R. L. Storey, Oxford, 1971, 134.

² As a matter of convenience, rubrics (mostly place-names) have been provided in this calendar.

³ *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriae*, ed. W. H. Hart, Rolls Series, London, 3 vols., 1863-67.

⁴ Professor C. R. Cheney has recently examined the whole question of notaries and notarial instruments in his *Notaries Public in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries*, Oxford, 1972. The notaries whose work is included in this calendar do not figure in Professor Cheney's survey.

⁵ The name occurs indifferently as Quivel or Quinel.

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Gloucester to St. Peter's abbey (nos. 12-14), and the parish of St. Michael's was directly affected. Bishop Walter de Stapledon (1308-26) recognised that the abbot of Gloucester had for a long time presented clerics to St. Michael's, whether by right or by usurpation, and he asked the abbot for as much information as he could provide (no. 15). In due course a list of the occasions on which the abbey had exercised this right from the early years of Edward I was drawn up (no. 17). The monks could claim formal recognition of their right to present to this living from 1288 (no. 16 iii).

Tithes, and the allocation of revenues and payments in kind, were a more frequent problem. The monks claimed the tithes of Llanvaes (nos. 44, 45, 54), as well as those of Melinog (no. 47), Defynnog (nos. 55-8), and Pipton (nos. 39, 40), in the lordship of Brecknock. They had the tithes of horses from the hills and woods above Talgarth (no. 51), and of all the hunting and killing of animals in Brecknock between Michaelmas and Christmas (nos. 59, 62). In the great forest of Brecon, Fforest Fawr, over the mountain barrier which stood between Brecknock and the coastal valleys to the south, they claimed tithes which brought them into dispute with the monks of two smaller houses, Brecon priory and Great Malvern. Brecon had rights and dues in the forest by gift of the lords of Brecknock. Great Malvern had the church of Llanspyddydd, and they and their clerics who served that church clashed with St. Peter's (nos. 49, 52).⁶ At Talgarth, the monks were in dispute with the local cleric, and on this occasion they had the goodwill of the monks of Brecon (no. 72).

Chantry were established in a number of churches and chapels. One had been founded in the hospital of St. Bartholomew, built between the two bridges of Gloucester. The clerics who served it were anxious to obtain a licence to celebrate divine services there, and they secured papal approval of their plan. But the hospital lay within the parochial jurisdiction of St. Peter's, and the diocesan would not allow any changes in the chantry chapel which infringed the rights of the monks or the founders' intentions (no. 21). At Nympsfield (Glos.), the terms on which a chantry could be established were drawn up in a private "concord" issued in 1185 (no. 90). Here, the chantry priest was allowed to baptise and to bury, but the parochial rights of the vicar of Frocester were carefully safeguarded, and a suitable pension was to be paid to him to compensate for any loss in his parochial income.⁷ William Gethyn was allowed a chantry in his oratory at Wernddyfwg (now in the parish of Llandefalle, Brecs.), and the rights of the mother church of Glasbury were defined and protected (no. 38). A second chantry which affected the parish church of Glasbury was established at Pipton, where, during the life-time of the founder, John of Pipton, a priest was allowed to celebrate on three days each week. After John's death, in recognition of his devotion and of the support which she had given him, Ethelreda, the lady of Pipton, was allowed to extend this privilege to a daily celebration so long as she lived.⁸

Surprisingly, there is little about appropriations in these documents. The

⁶ I have examined Brecon priory and its possessions in "Brecon Priory in the Middle Ages", *Links with the Past: Swansea and Brecon Historical Essays*, ed. O. W. Jones and David Walker, Llandebie, 1974.

⁷ *V.C.H. Glos.*, X, 175.

⁸ The relationship between John and Ethelreda is never made clear. The inference is that she was his wife, and was granted the extension of the chantry in her widowhood.

two Gloucestershire churches of South Cernay and Cam were formally appropriated in the fourteenth century. South Cernay had been in the possession of the monks of Gloucester from the early years of the twelfth century, when Walter of Gloucester gave them the manor.⁹ A licence to appropriate the church was issued in 1318 (no. 91), but the process was not complete until 1329 (nos. 92-4). Cam was said to be "newly appropriated" in 1361 (no. 96). The monks received Cam from Roger de Berkeley who gave the manor to their dependent house at Leonard Stanley in 1156.¹⁰ At a later date, the enterprise of Abbot Thomas de Horton (1351-77) secured the appropriation of the church.¹¹ Vicarages were instituted and defined for both churches (nos. 95-7).

The monks' title to pensions in outlying churches, at Chipping Norton (Oxon), and St. Peter's, Mancroft, in Norwich, was carefully recorded.¹² A short but informative series of documents illustrated the monks' interest in the borough of Newport (Mon.), where they held the church of St. Gundley, and supplements the documents relating to Newport in the abbey's cartulary. Leases and quitclaims were part of the normal process of land-conveyancing (nos. 75, 76) which could lead to litigation (nos. 77-9). The Austin friars had been given thirty-one burgages in Newport by their founder, Hugh, earl of Stafford, and in 1377 the abbey gave permission for the friars to build an oratory to serve these households (no. 74). The court of great sessions, to which the abbot of Gloucester owed suit, was called upon to hear complaints against the abbey; it was asserted that the monks had failed to maintain a chantry set up by William, earl of Gloucester. The judges found in favour of the abbey (nos. 83, 84). Disputes which led to settlements in the courts of the church or of the crown must have enhanced the routine of many of the abbey's obedientiaries. When the vicar of St. Mary's outside the abbey gate laid hands on the rectorial portion of the parish, the matter could be rectified easily (no. 5). An attempt to make a large and imposing house for a burgess of Gloucester had unforeseen consequences. Richard Rufus took two houses, one belonging to Ailwin the mercer and the other belonging to Osbert the cellarer, and converted them into a single dwelling. Unfortunately, one house lay in St. John's parish, which belonged to St. Peter's abbey, and the other lay in All Saints', which belonged to the canons of Lanthony. The ensuing conflict involved not only two local churches but also two religious foundations. The front door of Richard Rufus's new house lay in All Saints', and he normally went there for the sacrament, so it was decided that two-thirds of his oblations should go to All Saints' and the remaining third to St. John's (no. 11).

In Wales, two particularly difficult issues had to be resolved. Cardigan church belonged to St. Peter's by gift of Gilbert de Clare (no. 66). His brother, Roger, gave the same church inadvertently to Chertsey abbey, and he had then to unravel the conflict of claims, as both houses sought to establish their right to the church. He asked Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, not to issue any charter of confirmation to Chertsey, and from the same archbishop the monks of Gloucester obtained a recognition of

⁹ *G.C.*, i, 246, no. 167.

¹⁰ *ib.*, i, 114.

¹¹ *ib.*, i, 49, 51. There was a dispute about the provision of a cleric to Cam in 1379. *ib.*, iii, 266, no. 1008.

¹² The appropriation of Chipping Norton occasioned comment in the abbey's *Historia* (*G.C.*, i, 56). The monks' tenure of St. Peter's, Mancroft, was amply documented in their cartulary (*ib.*, i, 102, 103; ii, 33-5, nos. 475-81).

their right to hold Cardigan (nos. 67, 68). The second dispute in St. David's diocese arose when Nicholas, the precentor of Gloucester, committed a major tactical error by taking an oath of obedience to the bishop, Geoffrey de Henlaw, without the assent of the abbot. He was promptly dismissed from office, and the oath was apparently repudiated (no. 63).¹³

Nothing, however, caused greater difficulties than the right of burial. The classic example of a dispute over this question developed out of the burial of Miles of Gloucester, earl of Hereford. When he died in 1143 he was buried in his new foundation, the Augustinian priory of Lanthony-by-Gloucester. But this infringed the privileges of St. Peter's abbey. When the Normans came to Gloucester and built their castle just outside the walled area of the old town, they took as part of the site a garden belonging to the abbey, and the abbot claimed parochial jurisdiction over the castle, its castellan, and those who lived there. This right the canons of Lanthony had ignored, and the conflict which arose was only settled by the intervention of powerful men, Simon, bishop of Worcester, Robert de Bethune, bishop of Hereford, Bernard, bishop of St. David's, and Roger, earl of Hereford. The body of Earl Miles was allowed to lie in peace at Lanthony, but the price exacted by the monks of Gloucester was, in appearance at least, a heavy one. It was agreed that Earl Roger and his wife and their heirs, and the castellans and inhabitants of Gloucester castle should be buried at St. Peter's. No-one covered by the terms of this agreement was to be buried elsewhere unless the abbot of Gloucester gave his assent (nos. 24, 25). In fact, that assent was clearly given on many occasions.

It could scarcely be expected that two religious houses could exist in close proximity without further conflict over this issue, especially since each controlled different parishes within the city of Gloucester. Before the end of the twelfth century they had come to a reasonable agreement. If, in the presence of witnesses, a parishioner owing loyalty to St. Peter's chose to be buried at Lanthony, the canons were to inform the monks and receive the body. In the same way, if a parishioner owing loyalty to the canons chose to be buried in St. Peter's, they were to accept the decision. One provision, difficult if not impossible of fulfilment, was stipulated: if a monk or canon were present when the choice was made, he was to remind the individual where his parochial loyalty lay (no. 26).

There could also be conflict, though perhaps not such bitter conflict, between the abbey and clerics who served in its parishes. When the cemetery of St. Michael's was full, parishioners were buried in the abbey's cemetery, and the monks' revenues were increased accordingly. In 1366 the parish secured a new plot of land to extend its burial ground, and once again parishioners could be buried within their own parish. A pension had then to be paid to the monks to make good their loss of income (no. 20).¹⁴ The vicar of St. Mary's outside the abbey gate was also obliged to recognise the abbey's right of burial (no. 8).

The longest single section of the Register is devoted to the charters relating to the priory of Ewyas Harold. The documents from no. 98 to no. 179 form, in fact, the cartulary of Ewyas Harold. These were calendared very briefly

¹³ The precentor held Glasbury church in St. David's diocese.

¹⁴ There was an obscure dispute about burials in the abbey's church of Glasbury. The cleric of Boughrood (Rads.) was burying parishioners of Glasbury, and he also claimed certain tithes. In a document supposed to resolve these issues, the problem of the tithes was settled, but the question of burials were left in abeyance (no. 34).

by Canon A. T. Bannister in his *History of Ewyas Harold*.¹⁵ His summaries were so short as to give little idea of the contents of an individual charter, though the more important documents were discussed in detail in other chapters of his *History*. Nowhere did he indicate clearly the source of his charters, and there has been some question in the past as to whether the cartulary of Ewyas might have been lost. Hence the caution with which Dr. G. R. C. Davis treated this cartulary in his *Medieval Cartularies of Great Britain*.¹⁶

Ewyas was never more than a small cell, consisting of a prior and one or two monks.¹⁷ By 1358 it had become uneconomic to maintain this outpost, and Ewyas was dissolved. The prior and "the monks or monk at Ewyas" were recalled to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the endowments of the priory were then absorbed into the possessions of the parent house (nos. 175-8). For this reason the cartulary of Ewyas exists as part of a Register of Gloucester abbey, for by the time that Register A was compiled the abbey itself was enjoying the revenues of the defunct priory. It was not always easy for contemporaries to describe the cell at Ewyas. On one occasion it was called a college (no. 150), and on the eve of its dissolution it could be described alternatively as "the priory or chantry of Ewyas" (nos. 176, 177). To call it a chantry is probably the most accurate description.

The priory was founded by Harold of Ewyas. His father, a nephew of Edward the Confessor, was Ralph, earl of Hereford, remembered by the nickname given to him, cruelly and probably without justice, Ralph the Timid. He had been one of the inner circle of Edward the Confessor's court, and had he lived, he might have been a serious contender for the throne of England, for the Confessor had no child of his own to succeed him. Harold had none of his father's opportunities, and he moved in less exalted circles. He owed much to the patronage of a great Norman lord of the southern march, William fitz Osbern. He was content to become the commander of one of fitz Osbern's outposts on the Welsh border, at Ewyas, which in later centuries was called Ewyas Harold to distinguish it from the neighbouring holding of Ewyas Lacy. In making his original grant to Gloucester, Harold did not state his intention very clearly, and later charters provide, as it were, a gloss on his charter of foundation. The monks were to find a chaplain to serve in the chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle of Ewyas, but that was as far as the donor's charter went (no. 98). Bernard, bishop of St. David's, took the monks under his protection (no. 99). At first the church of St. Michael at Ewyas was the centre of their activities, but Robert of Ewyas, son of the founder, gave the monks land in Ewyas to build their own church, dedicated to St. James and St. Bartholomew, and to erect their conventual buildings (no. 100). Progress was slow, for as late as 1195 the abbot of Gloucester came to an agreement with Robert, grandson of Harold of Ewyas: by the Michaelmas of that year, a prior and one monk were to be established at Ewyas with all that was necessary for their maintenance (no. 105). Robert was anxious that as churches at Kentchurch and Eton Foy (Heref.), at Lydiard Tregoze (Wilts.), and at Burnham (Som.) fell vacant, their resources should be mobilised under the direction of the abbot of Gloucester.

A notable feature about Ewyas priory was that its original endowment consisted entirely of churches or tithes. In a charter issued to St. Peter's,

¹⁵ Hereford, 1902.

¹⁶ London, 1958.

¹⁷ D. Knowles and R. N. Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses: England and Wales*, 2nd ed., 1971.

Gloucester, Bernard, bishop of St. David's, referred to the "ecclesiastical possessions" which the monks might obtain in his diocese (no. 69). Ewyas lay in his diocese, and its possessions reflect exactly what Bishop Bernard had in mind. The basis of Harold of Ewyas's gift to Gloucester consisted of the church of St. Michael of Ewyas with all its tithes, the chapel of St. Nicholas in Ewyas castle with the tithes of the demesne of the castle and those which accrued from the normal domestic life of the castle. Then there were churches and tithes from other parts of his lordship: Eton Foy (Heref.), with two thirds of the tithes of the demesne and of the orchards and fishery there (no. 102); in Wiltshire, tithes in Allington, part of the parish of All Cannings, and in Lydiard Tregoze and Tefunt Ewyas; in Somerset, tithes of Burnham and Brean (nos. 98, 102, 105). Other churches of Harold's honour were given to the priory by Harold and his men. Kentchurch (Heref.) is not named in his original gift, but it was consistently recorded as part of the endowment of the priory (e.g. no. 105). The church of Bilbo (Heref.), named in Bishop Bernard's confirmation, does not recur elsewhere in this series of documents (no. 99).

Tithes were notoriously difficult to collect and to assess accurately for fiscal purposes. When, in 1358, the abbot of Gloucester established a vicarage at Ewyas he set aside ten marks a year for the purpose and listed in detail alms and oblations valued at six marks, and tithes, gifts, and dues valued at four and a half marks and thirty-one shillings. In doing this he allowed for a margin of error in excess of 20% (no. 179). At the end of the thirteenth century and early in the fourteenth century there was some attempt to convert tithes into pensions based on reasonable estimates. The tithes of Allington were replaced by a pension of four marks (no. 172). Burnham was burdened with a pension of fifteen marks, i.e. £10 (no. 164), though the evidence is inconclusive in this case since some charters indicate a pension of only £5 (cf. no. 163). The figures could be altered over a period of time. In 1311 an agreement was reached by which the tithes of Lydiard were in 1291 a pension of thirty shillings was due from Lydiard Tregoze,¹⁸ and compounded for a pension of two and a half marks (no. 173). By 1366 the vicar was allowed to keep the tithes for a payment of twenty shillings (no. 174). Clevancy was charged with the payment of £2 a year from the end of the thirteenth century, and on one occasion it was recorded that the tithes of Clevancy and Lydiard Tregoze were valued at seventy shillings.¹⁹

Ewyas priory lacked an adequate endowment in land. There was little that the monks could exploit to good effect. The founder's son, Robert, gave them land in Ewyas itself to build a church and conventual buildings (no. 100), but apart from that the priory received very little in the way of landed property. The monks were given one burgage in Ewyas, half by Walter of Wellington and the other half by his son, another Walter (nos. 112, 113), specifically to augment their court (no. 116). It may have been necessary to persuade Walter to give up the second half of this tenement, for the inducement he received included a measure of corn worth 5s. and of oats worth 4s., while his wife received a cloak worth 2s. 6d. A ditch lying alongside this burgage was conveyed to them by Robert of Tregoz in the middle of the thirteenth century (no. 117), and towards the end of the century John de Tregoz gave them a lane lying between Froglane and the cemetery. This was to be enclosed to augment their court, and one of its advantages was that this conveyance gave the monks running water (no. 120). John also

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Wilts.*, ix, 86.

¹⁹ *ib.*, 62.

gave them a road running from his garden to Frog Street (no. 123). A second burgage which came into the monks' possession was one formerly held by William Croc. It was conveyed to them by Richard, son of Richard of Ewyas, whose widow, Margery, cleared it of any claim she might have as dower (nos. 125, 126). The lord of Ewyas, John de Tregoz, gave licence to the prior, Richard le Noremon, to buy and appropriate this burgage (no. 124).

There were other parcels of land in and around the borough of Ewyas. Before 1139, Sybil de Lacy gave the monks land in Ewyas which could best be identified by natural features. One, a clearing, was adopted as a place-name, Leghe, but others were most easily described in Welsh: *ffynnon*, the well, and *pistyll*, the water-conduit. These, with the river Dulas and the top of Macescoed hill, provided the boundaries of the land she wished the monks to hold (no. 138). A later grant by Robert of Ewyas enabled the monks to make assarts on land between St. Michael's church and the top of the hill (no. 107). Walter of Ewyas and his family gave the priory three acres (nos. 129, 131-3); one lay in the furlong outside the monks' court. Another lay to the north of St. Michael's church, and was given to them at the dedication of the church. This must be taken to imply rebuilding of part of the parish church early in the thirteenth century.²⁰ The third acre, which lay above *Stamhurst*, had been bequeathed to Ewyas by Walter as he lay dying. Another legacy, consisting of two acres, was left to the priory by Philip son of Cynfrig, whose wife later gave two acres in exchange for this bequest (nos. 150, 151). There was also an acre of land lying between King Street and Llangua (no. 121), and another known as Holy Cross or Mileslonde (no. 134).

Outside Ewyas the monks had eighteen acres at Hardwick in Kentchurch (no. 137), and at Heliston they had the mill, given them by Geoffrey of Pontinton, with sufficient land to provide a new site for the mill and for a dam and mill-pond (nos. 114, 115, 147, 148). All told, it was a small endowment, enough to build a church and domestic buildings for the priory but not in any sense enough to contribute much to the maintenance of the house. For that the monks were dependent upon their ecclesiastical possessions, the churches and tithes given them by their founder and his kin.

This collection of documents produces many points of detail which deserve attention. Among the notaries-public at work, for example, there were three local men, Adam of Cricklade, Richard Walpol, and Master John of Abergavenny, who were imperial notaries (nos. 1, 81, 82). Since many of the charters are late, dating clauses are quite common-place. Precise dates are frequently given by the use of the Roman Calendar, or by reference to a wide variety of saints' days. Year-dates are given by regnal, pontifical or episcopal years, by the year of grace (nos. 54, 85), and of the word incarnate (no. 44). The indiction occurs in notarial instruments, and rarely the date is given by the course and computation of the English Church (nos. 85, 96). Multiple *datum* clauses are used occasionally (nos. 74, 172, 174). One document was dated by the year of the general interdict (no. 29). The morrow of the day on which *quasi modo* was sung was appointed for two parties to attend a hearing in 1224 (no. 63). Thomas Hortone, abbot of St. Peter's, issued letters in the chapter house at the abbey "in the hour of chapter" on 22 August, 1361 (no. 96).

²⁰ The present nave is a nineteenth-century reconstruction; the chancel and tower are late thirteenth century. Bannister, *History of Ewias Harold*, 83; N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, Herefordshire* (Penguin, 1963), 128-9.

At times it was difficult to ensure that transactions were recorded with sufficient security and authority. Robert of Ewyas asserted the authority of a charter by declaring that any other charter purporting to relate to his grant was false (no. 107). In 1358, when the negotiations for the dissolution of Ewyas priory were in progress, the lord of Ewyas, Roger la Warre, undertook to obtain permission from the bishop and diocese of St. David's. He promised that, if he succeeded, he would then issue a formal charter to St. Peter's embodying the terms of the new arrangement (no. 175, and cf. no. 176).

One charter caused great difficulty, as the donor apparently intended. Walter of Travley, appearing before judges-delegate, conceded tithes in Pipton to the parish church of Glasbury, and in a sealed deed promised faith to the precentor of Gloucester, whose particular concern for the church he recognised. His charter was formally read in the presence of the judges. But Walter then admitted that he had used an old seal to seal this deed, and he was required in court to seal it with his new seal. The authority of the document was strengthened by the seal of the principal judge, who would not authorise its use until Walter's old matrix had been defaced (no. 40). In the fourteenth century, Norwich priory changed its seal, and in 1339 the prior, William, issued under the new seal a confirmation of a document which his predecessor had passed under the old seal (no. 88). On rare occasions a donor would indicate that his seal was not well-known. Ewen Logh', a burgess of Newport, declared that his seal was not widely known and the settlement of a dispute in which his wife was involved was authenticated by the seal of the shire court of Newport (no. 78). In 1303, the commissary of John of Monmouth, bishop of Llandaff, felt that his seal was not sufficiently well-known, and he arranged for Master John William of Abergavenny, a notary-public, to add his seal to the record of a dispute (no. 82). It is much more unusual to find a man asserting, as did Bartholomew de Strode, vicar of Ewyas, that his seal is well-known; the mere fact of the assertion is enough to raise doubts (no. 179). There are numerous instances of the formal use of the seal of the rural dean to authenticate documents (cf. nos. 7, 8, 10, 19, 149, 171), and less often, of the use of the archdeacon's seal (nos. 38, 41). The monks of Gloucester described in detail the seal used for a particular deed, the oblong common seal of Gloucester in white wax (no. 171).

Safeguards might be necessary to ensure that parties to an agreement kept its terms. In one instance, Llanthony Prima and Llanthony Secunda reached agreement about their churches in Ireland, and a copy of the document was lodged at St. Peter's, Gloucester, for safe keeping (no. 29). In another case, when a dispute between Gloucester abbey and the rector of All Cannings, in the diocese of Salisbury, was settled, each party had a copy of the cirograph, while a third copy was deposited at Salisbury cathedral (no. 172). For the historian of the Welsh Marches, the most interesting document of all is probably a routine conveyance in which, quite unexpectedly, it is said that the deed has been explained to the donors in their own language so that they were clearly aware of its meaning (no. 150). The two people concerned were the widow and son of Philip, son of Cynfrig; to call him Philip ap Cynfrig would be the better way of indicating his Welsh roots. They held land in Ewyas Harold, close to the linear frontier which divided England from Wales, but well within the wider band of the linguistic frontier between the two countries. There is a strong presumption, if nothing more, that the language in which this minor transaction was explained was Welsh.

Many charters contain the formal indication that they were issued in

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chapter, whether of a religious house or of a rural deanery. It is rare to find an example like the charter issued by Gervase, bishop of St. David's, which, as he asserted, was "given in chapter at Ewyas in my presence, and before many clerics and laymen, who all cried with one voice Amen, Amen" (no. 145).

NOTE ON THE TEXT

This calendar includes details of all the documents in this Register, whether they are already available in print or not. Place-names and personal names are given, where possible, in modern forms, and the form in the manuscript has been given only for those which are unusual or unfamiliar. County identifications are provided in the index. References to the Gloucester Cartulary have been simplified by using Arabic numbers in place of the Latin numbering used by W. H. Hart, the editor of the Cartulary.

Abbreviations:

- B., Bannister, A. T., *A History of Ewias Harold*, Hereford, 1902.
- Brec. Cart.*, *Cartularium Prioratus S. Johannis Evangeliste de Brecon*, ed. R. W. Banks. First printed in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 4th series, vols. xiii and xiv, and issued as a separate edition in 1884. All references are to this separate edition.
- Brooks, *Irish Cartularies, The Irish Cartularies of Llanthony Prima and Secunda*, ed. E. St. J. Brooks (Irish MSS Comm., 1953).
- G.C., *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriae*, ed. W. H. Hart, 3 vols., Rolls Series, London, 1863-7.
- Heref. Domesd.*, *Herefordshire Domesday*, ed. V. H. Galbraith and J. Tait, Pipe Roll Society, New Series, vol. 25 (1950).
- Jones, *Brecknock*, Theophilus Jones, *A History of the County of Brecknock*, Glanusk edition, 1898.
- Reg. Giffard.*, *The Register of Bishop Godfrey Giffard, Sept. 23rd 1268-Aug. 15th 1303*, ed. J. Willis Bund (Worcs. Hist. Soc.), 1902.
- Welsh Ep. Acts.*, *Episcopal Acts relating to Welsh Dioceses, 1066-1272*, ed. J. Conway Davies, vols. I and II, Historical Society of the Church in Wales, nos. 1 (1946), 3 and 4 (1948).

REGISTER PERTAINING TO THE CHURCHES OF THE
MONASTERY OF ST. PETER'S, GLOUCESTER

Registrum pertinens ad ecclesias monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestrie et ad earum capellas annexas cum earundem rectoriis vicariis pensionibus portionibus prouentibus litibus et sentenciis latis et publice pronuntiatis factum per dominum Walterum de Frocestre abbatem ibidem anno domini mocco nonagesimo tercio.

Register A, ff. 82-178.

GLOUCESTER

ST. MARY'S

1. [f. 82, no. 103] Notarial instrument drawn up by Adam Cricklade, cleric of Sarum diocese and notary public by imperial authority, 10 March, 1304, 3rd indiction. Records the presentation of Dom John of Bristol to the church of St. Mary outside the abbey gate, Gloucester. Master Walter of Stratton acts as procurator for the abbey. The deed recites letters of presentation from John [de Gamages], abbot of Gloucester, to William [Gainsborough], bishop of Worcester, dated 10 March (VI Ides March), 1304. Witnesses, Brother Roger of Themedebur', Thomas de Bornhull', monks, Dom John de Lech', vicar of Kempsford (Kynemafford'). Philip of Kingsholm, Henry the cleric, William de Lech', layman, and many others.

2. [f. 82v, no. 104] Letters of resignation from John of Rodborough (Rodeberwe) to Godfrey [Giffard], bishop of Worcester, resigning the church of St. Mary before the abbey gate, 28 December (V Kalends January), 1293. John was instituted in 1285 (*Reg. Giffard*, 267).

3. [f. 82v, nos. 105-7] Reginald of Shipton resigns the church of St. Mary outside the abbey gate. Master John of Rodborough is his proctor. Friday, 10 November (Friday before the feast of St. Martin in winter), 1301. The deed is attested by his own seal, the seal of the court of Paris attached by the official of that court, and by notarial sign.

Notarial attestation¹ by Euenus Phily de St. Nicholas, cleric and notary public by apostolic authority of the diocese of Quimper (Corisopicen'). Dated as above, 15th indiction, 7 Boniface VIII.² Attested by Master William Pollart, Philicus and Vincent de Athichiaco, clerics, and many others.

John,³ proctor, sealed the deed with his seal, 19 February (XI Kalends March), 1301, and with the seal of the rural dean of Gloucester. The rural dean later added an attesting clause and sealed the copy of this deed at

¹ No. 106.

² 23 January, 1301-22 January, 1302.

³ No. 107.

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Gloucester, 29 March (IV Kalends April), 1302. Reginald was instituted in 1294 (*Reg. Giffard*, 438).

4. [f. 83, no. 108] Letters of resignation to the prior of Worcester *sede vacante*. John of Rodborough, proctor of Dom Reginald of Shipton, resigns St. Mary's outside the abbey gate on Reginald's behalf. Sealed with his own seal and with the seal of the rural dean of Gloucester. Given at Gloucester, 19 February (XI Kalends March), 1301.

5. [f. 83v, no. 109] Judgment by Master Roger de Morecestre and Master Reginald de Heydon', auditors of causes in the court of Archbishop Robert, and executed by John, son of John Fykeys of Haselarton', notary public. William de Burghton' appeared as proctor for Master Reginald of Shipton. The case arose from the visitation of the diocese of Worcester by Robert [of Winchelsey] archbishop of Canterbury [in 1301]. Reginald was accused of retaining the rectorial portion of St. Mary outside the abbey gate, which, by custom, belonged to the vicar. Sentence was given against Reginald. The monks of St. Peter's had appropriated St. Mary's and they habitually gave the rectorial portion to the vicar; this custom was to be continued. Sentence published at Harrow (Harewes) *in aula manerii patris predicti*. Witnesses, Master William de Chadelshunte, Master William of Gloucester, Master John of Fotheringhay, clerk of the archbishop's registrar, Nicholas de Couthesale, William de Geddington, and William de Bonham. 5 April, 1302, 15th indiction. Robert, archbishop of Canterbury has sealed this deed.

This transcript contains a note that additions had been made by the notary in lines xxiv and xxviii of the original.

6. [f. 84v, no. 110] Letter of the rural dean of Gloucester to the prior of Worcester *sede vacante*, given at Gloucester, 23 April (IX Kalends May), 1302, citing mandates of the prior, dated 14 April (XVIII Kalends May), 1302, and of Robert [of Winchelsey], archbishop of Canterbury, given at Harrow on 5 April (Nones April), 1302. He certifies that the prior's mandate has been executed.

7. [f. 85v, no. 111] William the chamberlain issued formal notification that he has been presented to St. Mary's outside the abbey gate, reciting letters of presentation from John [de Gamages] abbot of Gloucester, which granted him all that Reginald of Shipton, recently vicar, had held. William seals the notification with his own seal and with the seal of the rural dean of Gloucester. Notification given at Gloucester, and letters of presentation given in chapter of St. Peter's at Gloucester, both dated 29th March (IV Kalends April), 1302.

8. [f. 85v, no. 112] Agreement between William the chamberlain, perpetual vicar of St. Mary's outside the abbey gate, and the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, dealing with their respective rights of burial, with a pension of 5 marks, with William's corrody, and with a particular problem of tithes from two tofts at Budekesmille, and of the heriot due from John Peris who died in this parish.

William submits to the abbey's ordinances for his parish. Those connected with the abbey who live or lodge in his parish may be buried in the monks' cemetery, but the first mass for the dead may be held in St. Mary's, with the alms and oblations going to the vicar. The rector of the parish is to be exempt from mortuary dues, but all others are to pay them. The monks

have not pressed their claim to the tithes of the two tofts, but as John Perys was a servile tenant they claim his mortuary dues. William is to pay the sacrist the pension of 5 marks with arrears within eight days, and henceforth by four annual instalments at the feasts of Michaelmas, St. Andrew, the Annunciation, and St. John the Baptist. For four days at Christmas, three days at Easter, and two days at Pentecost, he is to have meals in the abbey, with one chaplain, one deacon, and two clerics, and at other feasts according to custom. He is to receive free hay for his horse in future. Sealed with the abbey's seal, and with the seal of the rural dean of Gloucester. 15 January (Feast of St. Maur, abbot), 1304.

Printed: G.C., iii, 228, no. 873.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S

9. [f. 86, no. 113] Letters of induction of Godfrey [Giffard], bishop of Worcester, admitting Master William de Allesleg', cleric, to St. John the Baptist's, Gloucester, on the presentation of the abbot and monks of St. Peter's. He reserves to the monks their "due and ancient portion" of the church, identified in a marginal note as a pension of 20s. Given at London, 23 January (X Kalends February), 1309.

William was admitted to St. John's, in the name of custody, in 1279 (*Reg. Giffard*, 108).

10. [f. 86, no. 114] John Toky, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Wulfstan de Scheldesleye, rector of St. John's, Gloucester, define Wulfstan's corrody. He is to celebrate mass three days a week for the abbot in the chapel of St. Thomas in St. John's church, and he is to receive from the sub-almoner on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday each week three white loaves and three gallons of beer, with pottage for himself and one member of his household. The cirograph is sealed by both parties and by the rural dean of Gloucester. Given at Gloucester, 2 November (IV Nones November), 1325.

11. [f. 86v, no. 115] Ordinance of W., bishop of Worcester, recording the settlement of a dispute about the chapels of St. John's and All Saints, Gloucester, and the parochial right over the house of Richard Rufus. St. John's belongs to St. Peter's abbey, and All Saints to Lanthony. The abbot and prior have reached agreement through the decision of Master P. de Lecch', Master Sampson, Richard Lupellus, and Master Geoffrey of Gloucester. The dispute arose because one house has been made of two houses, one belonging to Ailwin the mercer, which St. John's served, and the other belonging to Osbert the cellarer, which All Saints served. Since the entrance to this combined house lies in All Saints, and the owner goes there for the sacrament, two-thirds of the oblations are to go to All Saints and the remaining third to the priest of St. John's. If the houses are ever separated, they are to revert to their original chapels. Witnesses, Ralph our chaplain, Richard of London, William son of Godfrey, Master Hugh, and others.

The bishop may have been William de Northall (1186-90). Peter de Lech' became archdeacon of Worcester in 1189. A Ralph served William as chaplain.

ST. MICHAEL'S

12. [f. 87, no. 116] Grant in free alms from Peter [Quinel], bishop of Exeter,

to St. Peter's, Gloucester, of all his rents and tenements in Gloucester. He grants the advocacy of the church of St. Michael, with its chapel of St. Martin, and rents due from the following tenants in Gloucester: 16*d.*, prior of Lanthony. 4*d.*, Master Thomas Burgess. 12*d.*, William Marshal. 4*d.*, Henry Smart. 4*d.*, prior of St. Bartholomew's. 4*d.*, William the Ironmonger. 4*d.*, Walter of Banbury. 4*d.*, William Scaward. 2*s.*, John of Pershore. 3*d.*, Matilda le Hopere. 6*d.*, William le Lorimer. 6*d.*, John le Lokier. 4*d.*, Richard de Compton'. 4*d.*, John Golde. The monks have paid the bishop 20 marks sterling; the bishop warrants his grant. Witnesses, Thomas of Berkeley, Walter de Helion, Nicholas de Gamages, Philip of Matson (Mattresdon), knights, and others. [1285.]

No. 14, confirming this grant, is dated 29 September, 1285. For this gift see also *G.C.*, i, 84.

13. [f. 88, no. 117] Quitclaim from Peter [Quinel], bishop of Exeter, remitting in free alms the following rents formerly paid to him by the monks of Gloucester: 6*d.*, from the tenement of Osbert le Spozier. 12*d.*, from the tenement once held by John le Wyse. 18*d.*, from the shop once held by Roger de Northwych'. 18*d.*, from the shop once held by Roger le Euncyse. Witnesses, Dom Thomas of Berkeley, Robert his brother, Walter de Helyon, Roger le Rus, Roger de Lokynton', Nicholas de Gamages, Philip of Matson, and others. [1280-91.]

14. [f. 88, no. 118] Dean and chapter of Exeter confirm the grants made by Peter [Quinel], bishop of Exeter, reciting no. 12 in full. Given in chapter at Exeter, 29 September (feast of St. Michael), 1285.

15. [f. 89v, no. 119] Letter of Walter [de Stapledon], bishop of Exeter, to the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester. He knows that his predecessors have presented to St. Michael's and its dependent chapels in the past, and that the abbot has for a long time exercised this right of patronage, whether by right or by usurpation or by long neglect of their privileges by the bishops of Exeter. He asks the abbot to give him all the information he can about this right of patronage. Given at Clyst St. Mary (Clyst'), 23 September. [1308-1326.]

The right of patronage was shown to have been exercised by St. Peter's since Peter Quinel's gift in 1285 (no. 12).

16. [f. 89v, no. 120] Letters of inspection of Godfrey [Giffard], bishop of Worcester. He recites:

i. Letters of John [de Gamages], abbot of Gloucester, to Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, presenting William the native (natum) of Robert of Badgeworth (Benyngworth', Badgeworth'), priest, to St. Michael's, Gloucester. Given in chapter at Gloucester, 8 March (VIII Ides March), 1288.

ii. Mandate of Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, to the archdeacon of Gloucester or his official, ordering an enquiry about the suitability of William the native of Robert of Badgeworth, and the condition of St. Michael's, said to be vacant. Given at Withington (Wythindon'), 15 March (Ides March), 1288 (in the 21st year of his consecration).

iii. Letters testimonial of Thomas de Stok', official of the archdeacon of Gloucester, certifying that inquisition has been made in the presence of the rectors of St. Mary's, St. Aldate's, Fretherne, Harescombe (Arescumb'), the vicars of Brookethorpe, Langney, Frocester, Hartpury, and Matson, and other clerics. William is suitable, and St. Michael's has been vacant through the death of Henry, the last rector, since 27 February (IV Kalends March). The

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monks of St. Peter's have a pension of 7 marks from the church, as patrons, by the sale of the advocacy to them by the bishop of Exeter. Given at Gloucester, 21 March (XII Kalends April), 1288.

iv. Letters of admission from Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, admitting William to St. Michael's. Given at Bredon, 22 March (XI Kalends April), 1288.

v. Mandate of Godfrey, bishop of Worcester, to the archdeacon of Gloucester or his official to institute William to St. Michael's. Given at Bredon, 27 March (VI Kalends April), 1288, the 21st year of his episcopate.

For the institution of William de Benyngeworthe in 1291 see *Reg. Giffard*, 349.

17. [f. 91, no. 121] A statement of successive presentations by abbots of Gloucester to St. Michael's, Gloucester. Each person was presented by the abbots of Gloucester and instituted by the bishops of Worcester in time of peace. The first presentation by the abbot and convent was made by Abbot Reginald (1263-84), who presented his clerk, Richard of Badgeworth (Benggeworth'), in the time of King Edward [I], father of the present king; on his resignation, John de Gamages (1284-1306), Abbot Reginald's immediate successor, presented his clerk, John of Badgeworth; on his death, John de Gamages presented his clerk Richard Walpol. Finally, the present abbot, John de Toky (1306-29), presented his clerk, John of Cheltenham, by whom the church is now filled (*de quo Johanne ipsa ecclesia est modo plena ut de persona*).

For the institution of John of Badgeworth in 1294, and of Richard Walpol in 1300, see *Reg. Giffard*, 454, 524.

18. [f. 91, no. 122] Judgment by the official of the bishop of Worcester. The monks of Gloucester, through their procurator, Robert le Wyse, contested the tithes of the tenement outside Gloucester, on the east side, called Rykilde croftes. Until 1271 the monks had held these tithes, and then they were deprived of them by Henry, rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester. He denied their claim, but judgment was given for the abbey, and Henry was ordered to restore the tithes, or their equivalent, to the monks. The case was heard on 19 November (the day following the octave of St. Martin), with the expectation of being continued until the following Saturday, 1274.

Presumably St. Martin in winter, and not the translation of St. Martin, 4 July. The octave fell on a Sunday; hence, no doubt, the need to use the day following the octave.

19. [f. 91v, no. 123] Letter from Henry, rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester, acknowledging that the monks have the right to tithes from two sellions extending to the gravel pit (*sabularium*) of the land of Richard of Churchdown. He repays the monks 20 sheaves of rye and 42 sheaves of barley. For his good faith he pledges Dom John Payn and Dom William Payn. Sealed with the seal of the rural dean of Gloucester, and issued at Gloucester, 17 January (Tuesday next after the feast of St. Hilary), 1279.

20. [f. 91v., no. 124] Agreement between the abbot of Gloucester and Dom Adam de Laye, the rector, and the parishioners of St. Michael's, Gloucester, about the parish cemetery. 11 November (Wednesday the feast of St. Martin, bishop and confessor), 1366. Since the cemetery was full, the parishioners have been buried in the abbey's cemetery. The church has now acquired new land to extend its burial ground, and it is agreed that the parishioners and

those who wish may be buried in the parish cemetery. The parish is to pay 20s. a year to recompense the monks. The indenture recording this agreement was issued at Gloucester and sealed by both parties.

CHANTRY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, GLOUCESTER

21. [f. 92v, no. 125] Letters of William [de Blois], bishop of Worcester, recording the agreement between the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and those who serve the chantry of the hospital of St. Bartholomew between the two bridges of Gloucester (Glovernie). The chantry priests were anxious to secure a licence to celebrate divine service in their chapel; they have secured papal letters but the bishop cannot grant their request. Their chantry lies within the parochial boundaries of St. Peter's abbey, and any celebration in their oratory must be subject to the terms on which the monks founded the chantry. The chantry priests must safeguard the rights and privileges of St. Peter's, and especially the rights of burial. The decision is sealed with the bishop's seal, and with the seals of both parties. Witnesses, Master Richard Maursyii [sic], Master Marcello, Dom John the chaplain, Dom Thomas, rural dean of Gloucester, Master Hubert, and others.

Printed: G.C., i, 245, no. 166.

ORDINATION OF CELLS IN THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF

22. [f. 93, no. 126] S[tephen Langton], archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and cardinal, to H[ugh], abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. He has received a mandate from Pope Honorius III (recited) dated 14 April (18 Kalends May), 1223 (the seventh year of his pontificate). He gives instructions for the organisation of the small cells of Gloucester abbey. [c. July, 1223.]

Printed: *Acta Stephani Langton*, ed. K. Major, C.Y.S., 1 (1949), 76.

23. [f. 93, no. 127] Similar instruction addressed by Stephen Langton to [William of Goldcliff], bishop of Llandaff. After the address of the papal mandate the copyist has written *etc. ut supra de verbo ad verbum*. [c. July, 1223.]

Noted: *Acta Stephani Langton*, 77.

BURIALS

24. [f. 93v, no. 128] Settlement of controversy about the burial of Miles, earl of Hereford. *Actum* of Simon, bishop of Worcester, rehearsing the conflict. The canons of Lanthony had buried Earl Miles. The monks of Gloucester asserted their parochial right to bury the earl, and asserted also that Miles had given them his body for burial before the foundation of Lanthony. The canons acknowledged that St. Peter's had the right of burial. At the request of Bishop Simon, Robert [de Bethune], bishop of Hereford, Bernard, bishop of St. David's, Roger, earl of Hereford, and of his wife, barons and knights, the monks had granted the body of Earl Miles to the canons for burial at Lanthony. The earl's remains could thus lie undisturbed. In return, the canons accepted sweeping conditions. They agreed that Earl Roger and his wife and all their heirs should be buried at St. Peter's, together with the lords of Gloucester castle, all who died in the castle, and all burgesses of Gloucester. None of these were to be buried elsewhere without the licence of the abbot of Gloucester. The bishop's confirmation of this settle-

ment was issued at Gloucester in the canons' chapter on 28 December (5 Kalends January), 1143, and was sealed by Bishop Simon, Robert, bishop of Hereford, Bernard, bishop of St. David's, and by the canons of Lanthony. Witnesses, Reginald, abbot of Evesham, David, prior of Worcester, Gerard, archdeacon of Gloucester, Walter, rural dean of Gloucester, and many others.

Printed: *G.C.*, i, lxxv, appendix, no. II.

Cal: *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 258, no. D.119.

The rubric reads *De Corpore Milonis de Bouhun*. Miles's daughter, Margaret de Bohun, secured the greater part of her family's English estates after the death of her last surviving brother, Mahel, in 1165. The rubric reflects the long connection of the Bohuns with Gloucester, and especially with the canons of Lanthony. This priory, Llanthony Secunda, was founded outside Gloucester by Miles, then constable of Gloucester and sheriff of Gloucestershire, in 1137. (See David Walker, "Charters of the Earldom of Hereford, 1095-1201", *Camden Miscellany XXII*, Camden 4th Ser., i (1964); "The 'Honours' of the Earls of Hereford in the Twelfth Century", *Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc.*, lxxvii, 1959.)

25. [f. 93v, no. 129] Gilbert [Foliot], bishop of London, records for R[oger], bishop of Worcester, his knowledge of the controversy concerning the burial of Miles, earl of Hereford. He has inspected the confirmation of Simon, bishop of Worcester (no. 24). The monks of St. Peter's claimed that, before the castle was built at Gloucester, they had a garden on the site, and that a chaplain served the men living in that part of Gloucester, and the people living there were buried at St. Peter's. They claimed that they had buried, as parishioners, Roger of Pitres, to whom the castle of Gloucester was first entrusted after the conquest of England, Durand of Pitres, his brother, the son and family of Walter of Gloucester, who had become a canon in the diocese of St. David's before his death, with all their families. Many of the family of Earl Miles, his successor, were also buried there. Bishop Gilbert recalls the terms on which the controversy was settled, since the right to bury the bodies of Earl Roger and his wife and their successors, and of all who died in Gloucester castle, was delivered into his hand when he was abbot of Gloucester. [1164-79.]

Printed: *G.C.*, i, lxxvi, appendix, no. III. *The Letters and Charters of Gilbert Foliot*, ed. A. Morey and C. N. L. Brooke (Cambridge, 1967), 417, no. 372.

Walter of Gloucester was buried at Llanthony Prima.

26. [f. 94v, no. 130] Settlement by John [of Coutances], bishop of Worcester, of the controversy between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and G[coffrey], prior of Lanthony, about burials. If, in the presence of two or three witnesses, a parishioner of St. Peter's, i.e. of the parishes of St. Mary before the abbey gate, St. John the Baptist, and other churches, chooses to be buried at Lanthony, the canons shall inform the monks and receive the body. If a parishioner of Lanthony, i.e. of the parishes of St. Mary within the North Gate, and St. Owen without the walls, chooses to be buried at St. Peter's, the monks shall inform the canons and receive the body. If a monk or canon is present when the choice is made, he shall remind the individual of his parochial loyalty, whether to the abbey or to the priory. Those who live in the castle may choose in the same way where they wish to be buried. Witnesses, Richard, archdeacon, Master William de Werduin', and others. 11 July 1197-24 September, 1198.

Printed: *G.C.*, ii, 8, no. 437.

This was issued after no. 27; Bishop John died 24 September, 1198.

27. [f. 94v, no. 131] Agreement, dated 11 July (translation of St. Benedict), 1197, between Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Geoffrey, prior of Lanthony, about the rights of burial. The terms are those specified in no. 26. Witnesses, R. abbot of Winchcombe, Baldwin Wac, then constable of Gloucester castle, and others.

Original: P.R.O., C 50/2.

Printed: G.C., i, lxxvii, appendix, no. IV.

28. [f. 95, no. 132] Confirmation of no. 27 by Hubert [Walter], archbishop of Canterbury. Witnesses, Henry, archdeacon of Canterbury, Geoffrey de Rocland', archdeacon of Norfolk, Rannulph, treasurer of Salisbury, Master Simon de Sewell' &c. 1197.

Printed: G.C., ii, 9, no. 438.

IRELAND

29. [f. 96, no. 133] Agreement between the priors of the two Llanthonys, Llanthony Prima (Mon.) and Llanthony Secunda, Gloucester, to partition the churches of Duleek (Duuélet) and Ardcaeth (Vggary), and to settle the questions at issue between them in the churches of Wicklow (Wykingel) and Drumraney (Drindad). They have used as arbitrators the bishop of Meath and his archdeacon, and William Parvus, seneschal of Meath, and G. the cleric. They bind their houses to a penalty of 40 marks if they fail to observe the agreement. Sealed with the seal of each house, the agreement is deposited at St. Peter's, Gloucester, for safe keeping, c. 6 December, 1212 (the fourth year of the general interdict on England, about the feast of St. Nicholas).

G. the cleric is Gerard of Cusack, sometime official of the bishop of Meath (Brooks, *Irish Cartularies*, 260).

WALES: GLASBURY

30. [f. 96, no. 134] Confirmation by Bernard, bishop of St. David's, to St. Peter's, Gloucester, confirming the grants made by Bernard of Neufmarché in his bishopric: Glasbury, with the church of St. Kenedri, tithes of the lordship of Brycheiniog and of Talgarth. He also confirms the church of Ewyas which Harold of Ewyas and Robert his son gave the monks, and the church of Holy Trinity of Cardigan which Earl Gilbert, son of Richard, gave them. If he wishes to give any further churches or tithes or any other kind of ecclesiastical possessions, the bishop gives him licence to do so, and to the monks to receive his gifts. 1130.

For charters relating to Glasbury see G.C., i, 311-16, nos. 275-85; iii, 5, no. 912.

31. [f. 96v, no. 135] Letters of presentation from Reginald, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to R[ichard de Carew], bishop of St. David's, presenting Dom Philip of Pipton (Pipertona), chaplain, to Glasbury. 1275.

32. [f. 96v, no. 136] Letters of enquiry from R[ichard de Carew], bishop of St. David's, to the archdeacon of Brecon ordering enquiry into the suitability of

Philip of Pipton, chaplain, for the vicarage of Glasbury. 6 November (St. Leonard the confessor), 1275.

33. [f. 96v., no. 137] Mandate from R[ichard de Carew], bishop of St. David's, to William of Sgethrog (Skechrog), commissary. If, on enquiry, Philip of Pipton is suitable, he is to be admitted and instituted to the vicarage of Glasbury. Philip must resign the church of Boughrood (Bochroes) before he is instituted to Glasbury. Given at St. Dogwells (Sanctum Dogwaeld') in Pebidiog, 6 November (St. Leonard the confessor), 1275.

34. [f. 97, no. 138] Judgment delivered by H[ugh], dean, W[illiam], precentor, and Master R. Folet, canon of Hereford, judges-delegate, appointed by mandate of Innocent III (recited), dated at Rome, at St. Peter's, 18 June (XIV Kalends July), 1206 (eighth year of his pontificate). David, rector of the chapel of Boughrood (Bowered) in the diocese of St. David's, has been burying parishioners of Glasbury and has claimed certain tithes. The case has been settled in these terms: St. Peter's, Gloucester, are to have half the tithes of all the assarts in *vilenagio* in Glasbury, except for the tithes of four acres which Girard, chaplain of Glasbury, holds of the lord of the vill. David shall pay the monks 12*d.*, and half a pound of wax at Michaelmas for the tithes which he holds, in the name of the monks, for life. At his death they shall revert to the abbey.

The papal mandate is calendared and printed in full in *The Letters of Pope Innocent III (1198-1216) Concerning England and Wales*, ed. C. R. Cheney and Mary G. Cheney, Oxford, 1967, no. 629.

The judgment does not mention the problem of burials, though the rubric runs: *De sepultura capelle de Bowered' iniuste detenta.*

35. [f. 97v, no. 139] Judgment by W[illiam], abbot of Kingswood, and Elias, dean of Christianity of Hampton, judges-delegate appointed by mandate of Pope Innocent III (not recited). A dispute has arisen between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Roger, rector of Llanelieu (Langel'), about the tithes of Rytheraus which John and Maurice hold, the tithes of the acre which Gozo son of Trestan holds of Richard de Abrcrllynfi (Aberleuen') of Talgarth, and about the body of a parishioner of Glasbury who died by violence at Llanelieu. The case was settled before the sub-priors of Llanthony in Wales (Lanton Whallie) and Clifford, and the dean of Christianity of Stretton (Strecton), and Walter, parson of Talgarth, and R. de Bruk', parson of Standish, as arbitrators on 19 October (the morrow of St. Luke), 1210, at Bridge Sollers (Bruges iuxta Hereford'). St. Peter's, Gloucester, hand over in perpetuity in parochial right the tithes at issue, and renounce all claim to the tithes of Roger of Llanelieu, and the right of burial of the dead parishioner. The agreement is recorded in a cirograph sealed by the judges-delegate and the arbitrators; one part is to be retained at Gloucester, the other by Roger of Llanelieu.

There is no *Bruges* near Hereford. Bridge Sollers is the most probable identification. (*Letters of Innocent III*, no. 874.)

36. [f. 98, no. 140] G[eoffrey de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's, confirms the agreement between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Roger of Llanelieu (Langeleu), i.e. no. 35, in the presence of the arbitrators, the sub-priors of Llanthony and Clifford, Walter, parson of Talgarth, and R. de Brak', parson of Standish, and afterwards approved and confirmed by W[illiam], abbot of Kingswood, and Elias, dean of Christianity of Hampton, judges-delegate.

The bishop has inspected and confirmed the record of the judgment under his seal. [1210.]

37. [f. 98, no. 141] G[oeffrey de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's, records the settlement of a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, through their procurator, Thomas, precentor of Gloucester, and D[avid] and R. vicars of Glasbury on the one part, and G. and Y. and A. clerics of Llowes (Loheis) on the other part, about 15 acres of land at Glasbury. G. and Y. and A. clerics of Llowes have recognised the right of the precentor and of the vicars of Glasbury "in our chapter of Llowes (Roys')", and have restored the land to the vicarage. The vicars, with the assent of H. the precentor (*recte*: Thomas), have granted this land to the clerics of Llowes for life at an annual render of 12*d.*, payable at Michaelmas. As each cleric of Llowes dies, his portion of the land is to revert to the vicarage. [1203-14.]

38. [f. 98*v*, no. 142] Detailed statement of the terms on which William Gethyn has been allowed to have a chantry in his oratory at his court at Wernddyfwg (Warnenech') in Glasbury. Alms and oblations are to go to the mother church of Glasbury, and he and his family are to go to the parish church whenever possible, and especially at the great feasts, so that the vicar of Glasbury and the precentor of Gloucester do not suffer loss. The privilege is allowed to William Gethyn for his life-time, and for it he renders one pound of wax to Glasbury at Christmas. His deed is sealed with his own seal and with the seal of the archdeacon of Brecon. Given at Wernddyfwg, 1 January (feast of the Circumcision), 1285. Witnesses, John, vicar of Talgarth, then rural dean of Brecon, Hugh of Pedwardine, rector of Aberllynŷ, and others.

39. [f. 99*v*, no. 143] Notification from the rural dean of Brecon to the prior and sub-prior of St. Oswald's, Gloucester, and the prior of Cirencester, judge-delegate. He recites a mandate issued at Gloucester on 24 September (VIII Kalends October), 1282, ordering him to cite Walter of Travley, lord of Pipton, to appear before them at Gloucester on the morrow of the feast of SS. Simon and Jude. The mandate has been executed. Given under the seal of the deanery of Brecon on 6 October (Pridie Nones October), 1282.

40. [f. 99*v*, no. 144] Record of a case heard in the church of St. Oswald's, Gloucester, on 7 December (the morrow of St. Nicholas the bishop), 1282, before the prior of St. Oswald's as commissary of the principal judge-delegate, the prior of Cirencester. The monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, through their procurator, William de Allesleye, and Walter of Travley, lord of Pipton, appearing in person, contested the tithes of Pipton. When the case opened, Walter sought absolution from the sentence of suspension imposed by the judges, and was absolved. Then William asked for the tithes of corn-sheaves from Walter's assarts in Pipton within the parochial boundaries of Glasbury. Walter conceded these to Glasbury, and in a sealed deed promised good faith to the precentor of Gloucester. His charter was produced and read before the judges. Later, Walter asserted that he had used an old seal to seal the charter, and he sealed the deed with his new seal in court, and the judge attached his own seal to the document. He was not willing to counterseal it until the old seal had been defaced.

41. [f. 100, no. 145] Agreement between Ethelreda, lady of Pipton, and St. Peter's, Gloucester, about a chantry at Pipton in the parish of Glasbury.

The late John of Pipton had a chantry priest to celebrate three days a week. Because of the great devotion and affection which, with the knowledge and support of Ethelreda, John had shown St. Peter's, she is allowed to have a priest to celebrate daily at Pipton for her life-time. After her death, the chantry should continue on the terms which applied before this agreement, namely on three days a week only. The agreement is recorded in a ciro-graph; to the part sealed by Ethelreda and kept at Gloucester, the seal of the archdeacon of Brecon has been attached. Given at Pipton, 24 April (Wednesday next before the feast of St. Mark), 1325.

42. [f. 100v, no. 146] Letters of Geoffrey, dean of Hereford, and Godfrey, archdeacon of Worcester, and Master Randulf and Master Simon, clerics of the bishop of St. David's, to Pope Alexander III. They have been appointed judges-delegate to decide a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Hugh, cleric of Aberllynfi (Aberleucni), about the tithes of Tregoyd (Trescoit) and Pipton. Hugh has produced evidence, including letters of Bernard, bishop of St. David's, and asserts that those who founded the church of Aberllynfi in 1125 gave the tithes to the church. The abbot of Gloucester asserts that the judges may not hear the case, and they accept his plea and remit the case to the papal curia. [1159-81, presumably before 1176.]

For the date see no. 43.

43. [f. 101v, no. 147] Letters of G[eo]ffrey, dean of Hereford, and G[od]frey, archdeacon of Worcester, and Master Rannulf, canon of Hereford, and Master Simon of Bromyard, to David [fitz Gerald], bishop of St. David's. By papal mandate, they have heard the case between Hamelin, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Hugh, cleric of Aberllynfi, about the parochial alms of Pipton and Tregoyd, which they have adjudged to the abbot. They ask the bishop to give him possessions of these alms. [1159-76.]

These judges acted by mandate of Alexander III (no. 42). Bishop David died in 1176.

WALES: BRECKNOCK

44. [f. 101v, no. 148] *Actum* of Robert [de Melun], bishop of Hereford. A dispute has arisen between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and John, priest of Llanvaes (Lameys, Lameis), about two parts of the tithes of the lord of Brecknock (Brechennio vltra Vscam) in Llanvaes, and has been delegated to him by papal mandate. The parties agree in his presence; at the request of the abbot and monks, John grants them an annual pension of 12d. for his lifetime, payable within eight days of Christmas at Glasbury. The bishop confirms the settlement by his authority as judge-delegate, and with his seal. Dated, 1165 (the year of the word incarnate), and in the second year of his episcopate.

See no. 62.

45. [f. 102v, no. 149] *Actum* of Geoffrey [de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's. Joachim, chaplain of the castle of Brecon (Brekennoc), has claimed two parts of the tithes of the demesne of William de Braiose in the land called *Wentorx*, near the vill of Brecon, between the river and the town. These tithes were given to the precentor of St. Peter's, Gloucester, by Ralph, then precentor of Gloucester. In the bishop's presence, in chapter at Brecon, Joachim gave up these tithes to Thomas, Ralph's successor as precentor. Witnesses, Osbern,

then our chaplain, canon of Llanthony, John, prior of Brecon. [1203-14.]

See no. 62. In *Welsh Ep. Actis*, i, 340, no. D.406, *Wentorx* appears as Wentorth. It may have been part of the woodlands which extended from Brecon, through Fennifach to Aberyscir. Ralph the precentor gave these tithes to the office of the precentor. Osbern was a canon of Llanthony Prima. Geoffrey had been prior of this house before his election to St. David's.

46. [f. 102v, no. 150] Letters of Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, to Ancellin, dean, and Master Simon, canon of Hereford, confirming to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the tithes of Talgarth which John, chaplain of Talgarth, has yielded to the monks. [1240-c. 1249.]

47. [f. 102v, no. 151] Agreement between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and St. John of Brecon about the parochial right to Melinog (Melianach'), made with the assent of Hamelin, abbot of Gloucester, and Walter, abbot of St. Martin's, Battle. The parochial right is to remain in the hands of the monks of Brecon who will pay 3s. a year to St. Peter's at the feast of St. Dyonisius at Gloucester. The agreement is recorded in a cirograph sealed with the seal of Battle abbey. 11 November (feast of St. Martin, III Ides November), 1164.

Printed: *Brec. Cart.*, 34. Melinog was on the border of Hay and Llanigon, and has survived as a field-name. See no. 62.

48. [f. 102v, no. 152] *Actum* in the church of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, on Friday, 30 March (Friday next after the feast of the Annunciation), 1302, before the prior of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, and the abbot of St. Mary, Cirencester, judges-delegate. The monks of St. Peter's, through their procurator, Walter de Stratton', cleric, dispute tithes with Master Adam Aubray of Brecon, cleric. The monks are to have the tithes and to pay Adam one mark of silver for life.

49. [f. 103, no. 153] Judgment delivered by the dean of Arches, commissary general of the archbishop of Canterbury, in full consistory court, 22 March (XI Kalends April), 1304. There has been a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory about two thirds of the tithes of the forest of Wern fechan (Warinfynannt'); half are now to go to St. Peter's, and half to Brecon.

50. [f. 104, no. 154] Certificate issued by the official of the bishop of Worcester, 18 December (XV Kalends January), 1315. He has read and sealed a copy of no. 49.

51. [f. 104v, no. 155] Notarial instrument of the renunciation of tithes in the forest of Wern fechan by Philip of Pipton, 30 June, 1308, the sixth indiction. Philip, perpetual vicar of Talgarth, reaches agreement with the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, who have the church of Glasbury for their own use, about one-third of the tithes of horses from the pasture or forest of Wern fechan. Philip will deliver one filly valued at 8s. for these tithes, and binds himself by a penalty of one mark to observe the agreement. Witnesses, Dom John Toky abbot of Gloucester, Dom prior of Gloucester, Master John of Rodborough, commissary general of Dom Walter Reginald, elected and confirmed bishop of Worcester, and others. Instrument attested by Richard de Walpol, cleric of Worcester diocese, notary-public by imperial authority.

Theophilus Jones recorded the name as Grwyne fechan (*Brecknockshire*,

340). The prior is not named.

52. [f. 105, no. 156] Letters of judges-delegate, the abbots of Evesham and Tewkesbury, recording the settlement of a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory on the one hand, and Great Malvern, and certain named clerics, on the other hand. A mandate of Pope Honorius III (recited) indicates that Master Philip de Haya and W. of Hereford, and other clerics of the diocese of Lincoln and Worcester and St. David's, claim to have suffered loss of pensions and tithes. The judges are to hear this case, and, if need be, to make sure that the pensions do not infringe the statutes of the Lateran Council. Given at the Lateran, 26 May (VII Kalends June), 1223 (7th year of his pontificate). The judges summoned the monks of Gloucester and Brecon on the one hand, and the convent of Great Malvern, together with their clerics of Llanspyddid (Landespetit) on the other hand. The tithes in dispute in the forest of Brecon are to remain in the possession of the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory, and the tithes of Betws Penpont (Penpont) and *Penfenid'* are adjudged to Great Malvern and the clerics of Llanspyddid by parochial right, with the cemetery of *Lanfothan*. The agreement, in the form of a cirograph, was mutually sealed. [c. Autumn, 1223.]

The date allows a passage of some three months for the case to be heard. *Lanfothan* may perhaps be Llanfeigan. Great Malvern received papal confirmation of the churches of Llanspyddid and *Landretheric*, and the manor of Llanspyddid, on 20 April, 1216. (*Calendar of Papal Letters*, i, 1198-1204, p. 46; see also *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 346, no. D.436.) Like *Lanfothan*, *Landretheric* is not easy to identify. It may, perhaps, be Llanfrynach.

53. [f. 105v, no. 157] Letters of institution from Anselm, bishop of St. David's. He has admitted and instituted Walter de Langyn to the vicarage of Defynnog. Walter may not claim the tithes of the demesne of the lord of Brecknock. Given at Llanddew (Lande), 14 or 15 November (the morrow of the feast of St. Brice), 1242.

The Black Book of the Exchequer gives St. Brice's Day as 13 November; the Sarum Gradual as 14 November.

54. [f. 106, no. 158] Roger Niger, bishop of London, appoints the official of the bishop of Worcester and the prior of Lanthony (Lanton' iuxta Glouerniam) as judges-delegate to hear an appeal to the papal curia in a dispute about tithes between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Roger, rector of Llanvaes, and John and Llewelyn of Talgarth and the vicars of the church of Glasbury. Given at Wickham (Wicham'), 17 August (XVI Kalends September), 1241 (anno gracie).

55. [f. 106v, no. 159] Letters of the official of the court of Canterbury to the official of the archdeacon of Brecon. There has been a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory about one-third of the tithes of the parish of St. Cynog (Cannoc) of Defynnog. The tithes have been adjudged to belong to Gloucester, and the archdeacon's official is to execute this judgement. Given at London, 19 July (XIV Kalends August), 1315.

This settlement is summarised in the list of donations of St. Peter's, Gloucester. G.C., i, 42.

56. [f. 107, no. 160] John, prior of Brecon, renounces one-third of the tithes of Defynnog which have been the cause of a dispute between his priory

and St. Peter's, Gloucester. Given in chapter at Brecon, 23 July (X Kalends August), 1315.

57. [f. 107v, no. 161] Judgment given in the court of the dean of Arches, in a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory about one-third of the tithes and oblations of St. Cynog of Defynnog, excluding tithes of manure of the earl of Hereford in that parish and two parts of the tithes of *Wentorſ*. The decision was given in favour of St. Peter's by the dean of Arches, commissary-general and official of Canterbury, in full consistory court. 26 November (VI Kalends December), 1316. Sealed with the seal of the dean of Arches.

58. [f. 108v, no. 162] John, prior of Battle, ratifies and confirms the decision recorded in no. 57 (which is recited) on behalf of Battle abbey and "our cell" of Brecon. Sealed with the common seal of Battle abbey. Given in chapter at Battle, 13 January (Feast of St. Hilary), 1317.

59. [f. 109, no. 163] Letters of Robert [de Melun], bishop of Hereford, judge-delegate, confirming the settlement of a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Brecon priory. With the permission of the abbot of Battle, the monks of Brecon have renounced claims to one-third of the tithes of the demesne of Talgarth and resigned them to the abbot of Gloucester. He, in turn, grants to Brecon priory the tithes of calves, and of cheeses which come from the cows of the forest of Brecon, and all the tithes of hunting and killing before Christmas at Brecon. The tithes of Llanvaes are not covered by this agreement. Witnesses (in huius rei testes sunt), Geoffrey, dean of Hereford, Ralph, archdeacon, Ivo, treasurer of Hereford, and many others. [1163-67.]

This was recited in a confirmation issued by Gervase, bishop of St. David's, between 1215 and 1229. *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 357, no. D.472.

60. [f. 109v, no. 164] W. minister and convent of St. Pancratius to W. prior and convent of St. Mary of Clifford. There has been a dispute about the tithes and oblations of Porthamal and Pontithel, arising in the time of Hamelin, abbot of Gloucester, and of the predecessor of Prior W. Clifford priory is to pay 4s. a year to St. Peter's, Gloucester, 2s. at Easter, and 2s. at Michaelmas. St. Kenedri of Glasbury has the parochial rights, and a chaplain of Glasbury and a cleric of Clifford are to be associated for services for the men of these areas. Sealed by W. of St. Pancratius. [1148-75.]

61. [f. 109v, no. 165] David [fitz Gerald], bishop of St. David's, confirms the settlement recorded in no. 60. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Richer and Jordan, archdeacons, Simon and Richard, canons of St. David's, and others. [1148-1175.]

Gerald of Wales succeeded Jordan as archdeacon of Brecon in 1175.

62. [f. 110, no. 166] Geoffrey [de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's, inspects charters issued to St. Peter's, Gloucester, including an *inspeximus* from Bernard, bishop of St. David's, and confirms the monks in their possessions in his diocese:

The church of St. Kenedri at Glasbury, with lands and tithes and oblations, given by Bernard of Neufmarché, and confirmed by Roger, earl of Hereford, and Walter of Hereford.

Land belonging to Glasbury, with the exception of 15 acres which belong to the vicarage of Glasbury and which G. and I. and A., clerics of Llowes, hold for life.

Tithes of assarts in the demesne of Glasbury given by Richard of Clifford.

Tithes of the lordship of Pipton given by Ralph of Clifford and confirmed by Miles le Bret.

The chapel of Pipton with all its oblations and customs.

Twelve acres of land to celebrate three times a week in the chapel of Pipton, given by Miles le Bret.

Three shillings from the monks of Brecon from the parish of Melinog (Meneliok').

Four shillings from the monks of Clifford for the tithes and oblations of Porthamal and Pontithel.

Two parts of the tithes of corn of the demesne of Talgarth.

Tithes of the lord of Brecon in Wentorf'.

Tithes of eels of Llangors (Mara).

Four shillings and a pig, or 12*d.* for the pig, from the son of Seisill Bras.

Two-thirds of the tithes of Llanvaes within the boundaries of the church of Llanvaes. A dispute had arisen between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and John, the chaplain of Llanvaes, heard by Robert, bishop of Hereford, judge-delegate, who adjudged the tithes to Gloucester. John was to hold the tithes for his life-time and to pay an annual pension of 2*s.* to the monks within eight days of Christmas, and after his death the tithes would revert to Gloucester.

Tithes of all animals killed in the demesne of the castle of Brecon from Michaelmas to Christmas.

Tithes of all hunting, in the forest of Brecon and beyond the forest. Half of all the ecclesiastical profits of the forest.

Half the church of Defynnog, with the chapels and tithes which belong to it.

Two shillings and one salmon a year given by Ralph de Baskeville.

Freedom of movement, and freedom from toll in the lordship of Brecknock, given by Bernard of Neufmarché.

Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Martin, prior of Llanthony, John, prior of Brecon, Osbern, then our chaplain, canon of Llanthony, and many others. [1203-14.]

Cal: *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 340, no. D.406. The original of this confirmation is in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral: Deeds and Seals, VIII, f. 10.

63. [f. 111, no. 167] Thomas, prior of Evesham, and the rural deans of Stow-on-the-Wold and Dumbleton, judges-delegate appointed by mandate of

AN ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY

Honorius III (recited), given at the Lateran, 11 January (III Ides January), 1224 (7th year of his pontificate), settle a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and G[oeffrey de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's. Nicholas, precentor of Gloucester, took an oath of obedience to the bishop without his abbot's consent, and for this he was removed from the precentorship. A day was given to the parties at Gloucester, on 22 April (the morrow of the Sunday on which was sung *quasi modo*). A letter of Bishop Geoffrey is recited: since he could not attend on that day, he has appointed Master Hugh de Cluna, archdeacon of St. David's, as his proctor. The parties were brought to agreement, and the judgment, issued at Gloucester abbey, 22 April (the vigil of St. George), 1224, was sealed by the judges, the abbot, and the bishop's proctor.

Quasi modo was sung on the first Sunday after Easter.

The rubric describes clearly the issue at stake in this dispute: *De obedientia non exhibenda episcopo Men' per abbatem.*

LLANCARFAN

64. [f. 112, no. 168] Charter of Maurice, son of Gruffydd (Griffin) of Llanccarfán, recording a grant in free alms to God, St. Mary and St. Cadoc, and the church of Llanccarfán, and to the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester, as rectors of that church. He gives his house, with its garden and everything within the enclosure, the rent and service of John son of William Sutor, who holds of Maurice by his charter the croft called Sabinescroft, with the messuage and curtilage which Bronygg' Barat and Emma, daughter of Herwald, hold; all that he holds in Pen-onn, with his portion of the mill, meadow, pasture, grazing, rents, and services, with free and unfree tenures. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom John de Umfranville, Dom John le Norreys, Dom John le Waleys, knights, Walter de Reigni, Thomas Odyn, Nicholson the Goldsmith, then mayor of Oxford (Oxon'), Thomas de Soway and Richard le Spicer, then bailiffs of that town, and many others. Given, Wednesday, 6 September (next before the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary), 1290.

65. [f. 112, no. 169] Charter of confirmation of Henry son of Gruffydd of Llanccarfán to St. Peter's, Gloucester. He has inspected the charter of his brother and lord, Master Maurice, son of Gruffydd of Llanccarfán, which he now confirms. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom John le Waleys, Richard le Fleming (Flemyngg'), knights, Remund of Sully, Nicholas the Goldsmith, then mayor of Oxford (Oxon'), Thomas de Soway, and Richard le Spicer, then bailiffs of that town, Henry Ewain, John Culunt, Philip de Ew, Richard of Westminster, and others.

CARDIGAN

66. [f. 112v, no. 169⁴] Charter of Gilbert, earl of Hertford,⁵ to all his barons and men, French and English, to St. Peter's, Gloucester, granting the monks in free alms the church of Cardigan. Witnesses, Humphrey, son of Gontum, and Adam son of Warin, and Stephen de Chameis, and Robert the butler, and many others. Given at Clare. [1138-51/53.]

⁴ The charter is wrongly numbered.

⁵ Ms. has *Hereford*'.

67. [f. 112v, no. 170] Charter of Roger de Clare, earl of Hertford,^a addressed to T[heobald], archbishop of Canterbury and apostolic legate. The abbot and monks of Chertsey came to him before his first journey to Wales and showed him that he had the church of Holy Trinity, Cardigan, which, by right, they should have, and that it was vacant. Accepting their statement, he granted the church to them. Later, the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, came and showed him the grant made by his brother and his predecessors, and required from him a confirmation of this grant. He now asks that, if the monks of Chertsey approach the archbishop and seek a confirmation of their possession of that church, he should refuse; if he should already have issued a confirmation before the monks of Gloucester arrive with this letter, such a confirmation will not stand. [Before January, 1156-18 April, 1161.]

Roger became earl some time before January, 1156; Theobald died 18 April, 1161.

68. [f. 113, no. 171] T[heobald] archbishop of Canterbury and primate of England, to D[avid fitz Gerald], bishop of St. David's, rehearsing the problem of the church of Cardigan (as in no. 67), cites charters of Henry I, Bernard, bishop of St. David's, and Earl Gilbert son of Richard, and asserts the right of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to hold Cardigan church. [Before January, 1156-18 April, 1161.]

69. [f. 113v, no. 172] Bernard, bishop of St. David's, to David, his archdeacon, and all his ministers belonging to the church of St. David's (et omnibus ministris suis ad ecclesiam sancti David pertinentibus). He confirms to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the grant of Holy Trinity, Cardigan, made by Earl Gilbert son of Richard, with all the lands, tithes, and appurtenances held by Edward the priest, and with Edward himself. He gives licence to the monks to travel in his diocese with God's blessing and his own; receives the monks into the church of Cardigan, and grants it for their full use. If any of his parishioners should wish to give St. Peter's, Gloucester, churches or tithes or any other ecclesiastical benefits, he gives licence to them to do so, and to the monks to receive their gifts. [1138-48.]

Earl Gilbert acquired the earldom in 1138; the bishop died in 1148.

WRAYSBURY, LAVERSTOKE, OVER NORTON

70. [f. 113v, no. 173] *Actum* of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. He is aware from a charter of Bernard, bishop of St. David's, that the churches of Wrayisbury (Wiredesbiria) and Langley (Langeleia) belong to St. Peter's, Gloucester; he knows that they have been awarded to the monks in a document issued by David, archdeacon of Buckingham (Blichingehamme), and by the attestation of the archdeacon's synod. He confirms St. Peter's, in possession. [1138-50.]

Printed: G.C., ii, 167, no. 707. See also G.C., ii, 166, no. 705; *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 267, no. D.144.

Theobald was consecrated, January, 1138, and acquired the legatine title in 1150, though he had used it on occasions as early as 1148. Langley is Laverstoke, which, with Wrayisbury, was given to St. Peter's by Robert Gernon with the assent of the bishop of Lincoln.

^a Ms. has *Hereford*'.

71. [f. 114, no. 174] Charter of Robert [de Chesney], bishop of Lincoln, addressed to Walter, archdeacon of Oxford, and David, archdeacon of Buckingham, confirming to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the churches of Over Norton, Wraysbury and Langley, with their appurtenances in the hermitage of Basingar' and the place called Acres. He confirms what his predecessor, Alexander, granted and confirmed to the monks. [1148-66.]

Printed: G.C., ii, 169, no. 709.

For Over Norton see *Place-Names of Oxfordshire*, ii, p. 369; G.C., ii, pp. 45-8.

TALGARTH

72. [f. 114, no. 175] W[illiam] abbot of Kingswood and Elias, dean of Christianity of Hampton, judges-delegate, determine a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and W. of Talgarth, cleric, with the consent of the prior and convent of Brecon (Brekeniaw). St. Peter's abbey is to retain two-thirds of the tithes of wheat of the demesne of Talgarth; Brecon priory is to have the remaining third; St. Peter's and Brecon are each to have half the lesser tithes of this demesne. St. Peter's is to have two-thirds and Brecon one-third of the tithes of 7 acres in Kenderhall (Kenedereschull'), 2 acres between Kenderchurch (Kenedereschirch') and Talgarth, a croft near Talgarth, eight acres at Le We, three acres near the house of the parson of Talgarth, two acres in Lomisfurlong', and of the tithes of Bissupestokinge and Framalere, and of Stockinge near Fincheslere. The church of Talgarth is to have the tithes of hay from the demesne, and the tithes of six acres of land called Cumbrekrukland. The copy of this cirograph to be kept by St. Peter's, Gloucester, is sealed by the judges and by Brecon priory, and by W. of Talgarth; the other copy, to be kept by Brecon priory, is sealed by Gloucester abbey.

See *The Letters of Pope Innocent III (1198-1216) Concerning England and Wales*, ed. C. R. Cheney and Mary G. Cheney, nos. 874, 875.

LLANCARFAN

73. [f. 114v, no. 176] Charter of Hugh le Despenser, lord of Glamorgan and Morgannwg (dominus Glamorg' et Morg'). He has inspected charters of Robert, earl of Gloucester, and William, earl of Gloucester.

1. Robert, the king's son, earl of Gloucester, to Uchtred (Udredo), bishop of Llandaff, and Robert Norreys, sheriff of Glamorgan, and his barons and friends and faithful men, French, English, and Welsh. He grants to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the vill of Tregoff, with the land of Pen-onn, the church of Llancarfan, and freedom from toll in his lands. He confirms the grant made by Maurice of London to Ewenny priory. Witnesses, Mabel the countess, Roger, abbot of Tewkesbury, Warin the chaplain, Ruald de Valognes, William Vavassour, Herbert the steward, Gregory, Sampson de Saltmarsh, Gocelin de Baaloc, William de Berkerioie, Robert Corbet, and others. [1140-47.]

2. William, earl of Gloucester, to all his barons in England and Wales, confirms to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the manor of Tregoff in Glamorgan, Pen-onn, the church of Llancarfan, freedom from toll at Bristol, Newport, and Cardiff (Kaerdinum). He forbids, on pain of £10 forfeiture, that anyone should interfere with the abbot of Gloucester or the priors of the cells of

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Gloucester. Witnesses, Hawise the countess, Reginald son of Simon, Elias son of Robert, Gilbert Damari, Robert de Humfreuill', Gilbert Crok', Master Sampson, and many others. [1147-81.]

Since it is clear that the monks hold these possessions in free alms, and without any duty of suit of court at Hugh Despenser's shire court at Cardiff, or at any other court in Wales, Hugh confirms these charters on these terms. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom Andrew de Sankevill', Dom John Golafre, knights, John de Alncton', Edmund de Chelrei, and others. Given at Cardiff, 5 June, 1346.

Printed: *Earldom of Gloucester Charters*, ed. Robert B. Patterson, Oxford, 1973, no. 84 (Earl Robert's charter), and no. 89 (Earl William's charter). For the first charter see *G.C.*, ii, 10, no. 439; the Countess Mabel is the only witness recorded in the cartulary. For the second, *G.C.*, ii, 140, no. 565; no witnesses were recorded in the cartulary copy. See also, *Welsh Ep. Acts*, ii, 634-5, no. L.90.

NEWPORT

74. [f. 115, no. 177] Agreement made by Roger [Cradock], bishop of Llandaff, between Thomas [Hortone], abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, on the one part, and Brother Henry Tesdale, provincial prior in England of the order of Austin friars, and Brother Thomas Leche, prior, and the brothers of the Austin friary at Newport, on the other part. The parish church of Newport belongs to St. Peter's, and the monks have now given permission for the friars to build an oratory for the thirty-one burgages which Hugh, earl of Stafford, their founder, gave them at the foundation of their friary. To safeguard the rights of the parish church, and of the chapel of St. Nicholas, the friars shall pay an annual pension of 13s. 4d. to the vicar of the church of Newport at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter, and St. John the Baptist. The vicar shall have the right to distrain in those burgages if the friars fail to pay. If the friars increase their possessions in Newport, the pension will be increased by the arbitration of the bishop of Llandaff. Thomas de Leche and the friars are bound by detailed injunctions to observe this agreement, and to recognise the jurisdiction of the bishop of Llandaff. Given, for Gloucester, in the chapter at Gloucester, 2 July, 1377, and for the friars and the provincial prior of the Austin friars, 18 July, and for the bishop of Llandaff, 10 September, 1377.

75. [f. 118, no. 178, 1] Lease, recorded in a cirograph, of Henry abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to Odo of Newport, of the land near the bridge over the Usk at Newport, of the fee of Howell of Caerleon (Hoelis de Karlioun), 20 acres, "and the land of our fee which is of the fee of the said Howell". He is to pay 23s. 4d. annually, 5s. 10d. at Christmas, Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas. Odo' takes the usual oath of good faith. A copy of the cirograph, sealed with the abbey's seal is handed to Odo.¹

Witnesses, William chaplain of Newport, Walter son of Odo, and others.

76. [f. 118, no. 178, 2] Quitclaim of Walter son of Walter Odo to St. Peter's, Gloucester, of his right and claim to land which he held of St. Peter's in

¹ Ms. reads Robert.

Newport, near the bridge over the Usk, and extending to the enclosure (ad faudam) in the marsh of the fee of Howell of Caerleon. He surrenders the enfeoffment which he had from the monks, and has received a certain (unspecified) sum of money from them. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Adam Wazan, William Boneth, then constable of Newport, Adam Bile, and many others.

The enclosure would no doubt be a fold for animals, reclaimed from the marsh.

77. [f. 118v, no. 179] Quitclaim of Ewen Lugh' of Newport to St. Peter's, Gloucester, of land belonging to their church of St. Gundley of Newport, and of one burgage which he holds of them there, the burgage which William Wdwy once held, which extends in length from the high road to Hursumdich', and lies between the tenements of Juliana, widow of David Reatlan to the south, and the tenement of Benedict son of Adam Benedict of York (Ebor') to the north. In return for this, the monks have given Ewen and his wife Agnes a certain allowance of corn and oats each year to be held for their lives, in accordance with the deed drawn up between them. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Ralph Wery, and others. [c. 1296.]

78. [f. 119, no. 180] Charter of Ewen Logh' of Newport. He and his wife, Agnes, have appeared before the sheriff of Glamorgan, or his deputy, in full shire court, and have recognised for themselves and for Agnes's heirs that the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, have all the right and claim which they themselves formerly had in the tenement which they held of the monks in Newport; the monks also have full right and claim to the annual allowance of three quarters of corn and five of oats, which Ewen and Agnes held for their lives of the monks for their tenement in Newport. This allowance was determined in a fine levied in the same shire court (per finem leuandam in eodem comitatu). They promise to come to court if they are summoned by the abbot, or if the matter is raised in any other way which pleases the abbot, to levy a fine, and to find half of the cost of the process. For this agreement the abbot and monks have given them fifteen marks. If they fail on their part, the monks may reclaim the fifteen marks. For greater security, Ewen has found a guarantor (manucaptor) who has pledged himself in another deed to provide the money should Ewen default. Sealed with Ewen's seal, and since this is not well-known, with the seal of the shire court of Newport. Given at Newport, Thursday, 6 June (Thursday next before the feast of Holy Trinity), 1297, and the 25th year of Edward I.

79. [f. 119v, no. 181] Quitclaim of Ewen Lugghe of Newport and Agnes, his wife, to St. Peter's, Gloucester. They have had an annual allowance of three quarters of corn and five of oats at Newport for their lives for the quitclaim of their tenement in Newport which they gave to St. Peter's. This allowance they now give up, so that they cannot in future claim anything in respect of the tenement they once held, nor in respect of their annual allowance. The abbot and monks have given them 20 marks of silver. Sealed with Ewen's seal. Witnesses, Robert Housum, Reginald Draper, and others. Given at Gloucester, Tuesday, 15 May (Tuesday in the octave of Pentecost), 1296 (24 Edward I).

80. [f. 120, no. 182] Final concord levied in the court of Ralph de Monthermer (Monte Hermory), earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and the lady

Joan, daughter of the king of England, his wife, at Newport, Monday 30 March (Monday next after the feast of the Annunciation), 1299 (27 Edward I), before Henry of Pembridge, then justiciar of Glamorgan and Wentloog, and other faithful men of the earl and countess. Brother John de Gamage, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester (querentem), and Ewen Long' of Newport and Agnes his wife (deforciantes), contest a burgage and half a carrucate of land in Newport, and three quarters of corn and five of oats which Ewen and Agnes were accustomed to receive from the abbot for their lives, and concerning which a plea of agreement (placitum conuencionis) has been summoned. Ewen and Agnes recognise the burgage to be the right of the abbot and convent. The abbot gives them 20 marks sterling.

Roger de Monthermer married Joan of Acre, widow of Gilbert of Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1297. The fine does not make any disposition of the annual allowance claimed by Ewen and Agnes.

81. [f. 120v, no. 183] Notarial instrument of Richard de Walpol, cleric of Worcester, diocese, notary public by imperial authority, reciting the *actum* in which John [of Monmouth], bishop of Llandaff, ordained a vicarage at St. Gundley, Newport. The bishop issued the deed, a cirograph, under his own seal and under a certain private seal of someone presented to the vicarage (et quoddam sigillo privato cuiusdam presentati ad dictam vicariam). His transcript has been checked by Dom Walter of Maisemore, a monk of St. Peter's, Gloucester. John, bishop of Llandaff, recorded the agreement between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Andrew of Gloucester, chaplain to St. Peter's, vicar of Newport, dividing the revenues of the church between the abbey as rectors, and the vicar. The vicar is to have all the lesser tithes, the tithes of Hendreuaur, two acres of meadow, and a court next to the court of the abbot. He is to pay 2 marks a year as a pension to Gloucester, at two terms, Easter and Michaelmas. One part of the cirograph, sealed by the bishop and the abbey, remained with Andrew; the other, sealed by the bishop and Andrew of Gloucester, remained with the monks. Given at Gloucester, 19 July (vigil of Margaret the virgin), 1255 [*sic.* ? for 1308]. The notarial exemplification is dated 10 August, 1308, the sixth indiction.

The notary worked from the copy of the cirograph preserved at Gloucester.

82. [f. 121, no. 184] Record drawn up in the church of St. John of Abergavenny (Bergeueny), on Tuesday, 30 July (Tuesday next after the feast of St. James the apostle), 1303, before John de Luttlington', commissary general of John [of Monmouth], bishop of Llandaff. A dispute about the tithes of Mendelgyf (Mendilgif) and other possessions of the church of Newport, appropriated to St. Peter's, Gloucester. The monks of St. Peter's appear through their proctor, Master Walter de Stratton', cleric, and Brother Robert de Beck', prior of Malpas (Malopassu) appears as proctor for Malpas and for the prior and monks of Montacute. When, in the time of Henry Foliot, abbot of Gloucester (Glovernie), a dispute arose between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the monks of Malpas and Montacute, it was determined by papal judges-delegate in favour of St. Peter's. The record is sealed with the commissary-general's seal, but since this is not well-known, he has asked Master John of Abergavenny, notary public, to add his seal in the presence of Master Walter of Duntisbourne, and Master Walter of Abergavenny, clerics. Notarial attestation by John William of Abergavenny, clerk of Llandaff diocese, notary public by imperial authority.

For the earlier dispute in the time of Abbot Henry Foliot, see *G.C.*, ii, 62, no. 527.

83. [f. 122, no. 185] Letters patent of Hugh, earl of Stafford, lord of Tonbridge (Tonebrugge), and of Wentloog (Wenthlok'), appointing Nicholas of Stafford, John Bampton', Matthew of Cardiff, William de Worthyn', and John de Banham, as judges of his sessions of the shire court of Wentloog (Wentlok') and his lordship of Machen; any two, three or four of them, of whom Nicholas of Stafford must be one, are to hear pleas, including pleas of the crown. The sessions are to open at Newport on Tuesday, 22 October (Tuesday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist). Given under the seal of his chancellor of Wentloog, at Newport, 28 February (the last day of February), 1381 (4 Richard II).

When the sessions were held before Nicholas, Matthew, William de Worthyn', and John de Banham', on Tuesday, 22 October (Tuesday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist), 1381 (5 Richard II), these letters patent were first enrolled. Walter [of Frocester] abbot of Gloucester, was represented by Robert Boyfield, who performed his service of suit of court, and presented a statement of the liberties claimed by St. Peter's, Gloucester, in these words:

Recital in French of the claims to courts and franchises, and an extensive list of pleas to be heard in the abbot's court, which Walter, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, claimed in the county of Wentloog; principally a court to be held by his seneschal for the tenants who hold of his church of St. Gundley of Newport, with the pleas of which this court could take cognisance.

The pleadings are reported briefly: the abbot, through his proctor, claims ancient usage, and asserts that the truth of his claims can be verified, and that he should be allowed his liberties. Roger ap Adam, on behalf of the earl, denied his claim that the abbot and his predecessors had had the courts and liberties now claimed. The abbot put himself upon the country, and a jury was empanelled: Alexander Sore, Philip ap Llewelyn (Lleu'), Thomas ap Iuor, Jenkin (Jangkyn) Hire, Llewelyn Wangham, Llewelyn ap Morgan, John Perkere, Walter Coly, Robert Thomas, Philip ap Morgan, David ap Howell (Hoel) ap Phethym, and John Thatchere. The jury declared that the abbot and his predecessors had the courts and liberties they claimed, and judgment was given for St. Peter's, Gloucester.

In the *Historia* of Gloucester abbey it was noted that a long narrative of these cases in Newport was contained in the monastery's archives. G.C., i, 56.

84. [f. 124v, no. 187] Dispute heard before the same justices at Newport on the same date. Walter, abbot of Gloucester, was impleaded on two counts.

(i) He holds a messuage, a carrucate of land, and a rent of 40s. in Newport which his house acquired through the gift of William, earl of Gloucester, to maintain a chantry with three monks to serve it in St. Gundley's church, Newport. He has failed to maintain this chantry for two years or more.

(ii) He holds certain lands in lay fee in Wentloog, for which he ought to do service of suit of court in Wentloog, but he has not performed the service.

On the first count Robert de Boyfield his attorney, asserts that the tenement is part of the glebe of St. Gundley's, held in free alms, and on the second count, that the abbot holds nothing in lay fee, but only land which is part of the glebe of St. Gundley's, and that he holds in free alms. Roger [ap Adam], for the earl of Stafford, asks the court whether there is any cause why the earl should not be resealed of all these tenements through the abbot's failure to perform his due services. Both parties placed themselves upon the country, and a jury was empanelled: the jurors are the same as those named in no. 83. On both counts, they asserted that the facts

were as the abbot had stated. Judgment was given in favour of St. Peter's.

In writing the names of the jurors, the writer allowed his eye to fall on parallel words, and produced a list beginning with the name of *Alexander Sore apud Llew' ap Morgan*.

85. [f. 127, no. 188] Notarial instrument. The official of the archdeacon of Gloucester in the church (i.e. diocese) of Worcester, has seen documents produced by Dom Richard of Ablington, chaplain, proctor of St. Peter's, Gloucester, relating to the monks' claim to a pension of 60s. silver from the church of Chipping Norton, in Lincoln diocese. He recites:

(i) Letters of John [Gynwell], bishop of Lincoln. When, in his visitation of the diocese, he visited Chipping Norton, he called upon William Gosselyn, proctor of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to state by what right the monks claimed the pension of 60s. He cites letters of William Gosselyn, proctor of St. Peter's, citing documents, including papal bulls, to justify the monks' claim. This claim was confirmed by diocesan authority. Given at Marston (Merston'), 3 March (V Nones March), 1353, and the 7th year of John's consecration.

(ii) Letters of Thomas [de Horton], abbot of Gloucester, appointing Brother John de Beuerlegh', monk of St. Peter's, Gloucester, Master Robert of Rodmarton, his cleric, Stephen le Schirreve and William Gosselyn, laymen, as proctors of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and its cells, in matters relating to the bishops of Worcester, Hereford, and other dioceses. Sealed with the common seal of the abbey. Given in chapter at Gloucester, Monday, 17 June (Monday next after St. Barnabas the Apostle), 1353.

The official has ordered that this record be copied and sealed by John Hymberforde, cleric of Wells, notary public by papal authority. Given at Gloucester, in the church of St. Peter's abbey, 22 September, 1360 (the year of grace following the course and computation of the English church), the 13th indiction, 8 Innocent VI.

Notarial attestation added by John Hymberforde, cleric of Wells, of the diocese of Bath and Wells, notary public by papal authority, on the same date, in the presence of Brother John Themesc, licentiate in canon law, Brother William of Clopton, almoner of St. Peter's, Gloucester, Master John de Cruton', cleric, notary public by papal authority, and Robert of Longford, cleric of the official, witnesses from the diocese of Bath and Wells and Worcester. John's notarial sign was added to the original.

86. [f. 130, no. 189] Letters of John, bishop of Lincoln, (recited in no. 85), including a recital of letters of William Gosselyn (recited in no. 85). Given at Marston (Merston'), 3 March (V Nones March), 1353, and the 7th year of his consecration.

Marston is a common place-name. The bishops of Lincoln did not habitually use any manor of this name in their itineraries.

ST. PETER'S, MANCROFT, NORWICH

87. [f. 131, no. 190] Record of a suit heard by the official of the bishop of Norwich in the consistory court in the cathedral, Norwich. The monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, have claimed a pension of 6 marks from St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich, which they had received regularly until Michaelmas, 1343. Then, John, rector of St. Peter's, failed to pay the pension at the appointed terms of Michaelmas and the Annunciation. John was cited to appear before the official. Thomas of Brettenham acted for Brother Robert of

Yarmouth (Jernemuth), monk of Holy Trinity, Norwich, principal proctor for St. Peter's, Gloucester; Walter of Frettenham (Fretton) acted for Dom Adam of Billingford, chaplain, principal proctor of John the rector. Under the seal of Wulstan [Bransford], bishop of Worcester, the official has received depositions from witnesses in Worcester diocese. He gave judgment in favour of St. Peter's, Gloucester, confirmed their right to the pension, and ordered John to pay the 6 marks annually in future. John was also to pay £18 for the 4½ years for which he had been rector, and to meet the expenses of the case. The official has ordered the sentence to be published by Master John of Ely, notary public. Given under the seal of the officiality of Norwich, in consistory court, 16 February, 1347, the 1st indiction, 6 Clement VI, in the presence of Master Robert, rector of the church of Wilby, common examiner of the consistory court of Norwich, Master Henry de Bereuere and Master John de Sone, advocates of the consistory court, and Master Geoffrey of Hemlington, cleric of Norwich diocese. Notarial attestation added by John of Ely, cleric of Norwich diocese, notary public by papal authority, registrar of the consistory court of Norwich, under his notarial sign.

88. [f. 133, no. 191] William, prior of Norwich, recites and confirms a document issued by his predecessor, William:

William, prior of Norwich, recites and confirms letters of Thomas [Blundeville], bishop of Norwich. Thomas confirmed to St. Peter's, Gloucester, a pension of 6 marks from St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich. The monks had supported their claim to this pension from documents and from the *matricula* of Norwich cathedral church (per matriculum Norwic' ecclesie). Given at London, 23 October (X Kalends November), 1222 (1st year of his episcopate). This episcopal confirmation William confirmed with the priory's seal.

As this seal was old, and as the common seal of the priory had since been changed, William confirms this document, issued by his predecessor, with the new seal. Given in chapter at Norwich, 17 May (XVI Kalends June), 1339.

The letter of Bishop Thomas is printed in *G.C.*, ii, 33, no. 475, and recited also in no. 476. Nos. 475-81 are all concerned with St. Peter's, Norwich. See also, *G.C.*, i, 102, 103. For the *matricula* of Norwich cathedral, see C. R. Cheney, *English Bishops' Chanceries, 1100-1250* (1950), 112-13.

89. [f. 133v, no. 192]* Confirmation issued by John [Salmon], bishop of Norwich. He has inspected the letters quoted in no. 88. The letter of Bishop Thomas is recited at length; only the address of Prior William's letter is quoted. He confirms the pension of 6 marks from St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich. Given at Stanford, 30 July (III Kalends August), 1309.

NYMPSFIELD

90. [f. 133v, no. 192] Concord, recorded in a cirograph, drawn up in 1185 between Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Nicholas, son of Robert about the chapel of Nympsfield. Nicholas and his successors may have a chantry there, with a resident chaplain. The parson of Frocester, with the assent of the abbot and monks, has admitted Adam the cleric to the

* Renumbered, 191.

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chantry, for a pension of 20s. for his life-time. Adam has sworn to be faithful to the abbey and to pay the pension regularly at Easter and Michaelmas. His successors are to hold the chantry for a pension of 2 marks. Nicholas restores 1 carrucate of land which his predecessors had given the chapel, and all the tithes of his demesne and of the villein's land. Neither he nor his successors are to sell the advocacy of the chapel, nor their right of presentation. Baptism may be celebrated there; the chrism of the mother church must be used. Burials may be carried out there, except for men and women who hold one virgate or half a virgate; if any such are buried at the chapel, the vicar of Frocester may claim the oblations. The cirograph is mutually sealed. Witnesses, William of Saltmarsh (Sautemarcis) then cleric of the church of Llandaff, Master Peter vice-archdeacon, and John, rural dean of Gloucester, and many others.

Printed: G.C., ii, 42, no. 488.

SOUTH CERNEY

91. [f. 134, no. 193] Licence from Edward II to St. Peter's, Gloucester, to appropriate the church of South Cerney. Issued at Northampton, 6 July, 1318 (11 Edward II).

92. [f. 134v, no. 194] Letters of Thomas [Cobham], bishop of Worcester, giving permission for St. Peter's, Gloucester, to appropriate the church of South Cerney (Cerney Milonis), when the present rector, Robert, shall have resigned the church or died. Robert de Valoignes, rector of Clyve, Master Nicholas de Gore, official of Worcester, and Master John Barneby, commissary of Worcester, were deputed to make enquiries, and have reported; so, also, have the prior and convent of Worcester. Given under his seal at Hartlebury (Heortelbure), 12 February (11 Ides February), 1323.

93. [f. 135v, no. 195] Letters of the prior and convent of Worcester reciting in abbreviated form no. 92, and confirming the appropriation of South Cerney. 3 October (5 Nones October), 1324.

94. [f. 135v, no. 196] Letters of Jocus of King's Barton (Kynebauton'), archdeacon of Gloucester, reciting (in abbreviated form) no. 92, and confirming the appropriation of South Cerney. Given at Gloucester, 3 October, 1329.

95. [f. 136, no. 197] Ordination of a vicarage at South Cerney (Cerney Milonis) by Thomas [Cobham], bishop of Worcester. The church is vacant through the resignation of Dom Robert of Bristol. The vicar is to have a house with a garden and curtilage, near the church, and all the tithes, specified in detail and including the tithes of Lynward', which the rector formerly held, mortuary fees, alms and oblations. The tithes of sheep and lambs are reserved to the abbey. The vicar is to maintain the chancel, with vestments, books and ornaments, and to build a new chancel when required, to pay the archdeacon's procurations, a pension of ½ mark to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and one-third of the extraordinary burdens. Recorded in a cirograph, one part sealed by the bishop and St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the other part sealed by the bishop and the vicar. Given at Hartlebury, 27 July (VI Kalends August), 1327.

Lynward' is no doubt Lynworth; the field name occurs at Prestbury (*P-N Glos*, ii, 111).

CAM

96. [f. 136v, no. 198] Notarial instrument, issued on 23 August, 1361, (according to the course and computation of the English church), the 14th indiction, 9 Innocent VI, before the first hour of the day. Brother John Coyder, cellarer of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and proctor for the abbey, valued the church of Cam, publicly in the cemetery of the church, in the presence of Master Robert de la More, official of the archdeacon of Gloucester. He has received corporal possession of the church, newly appropriated to Gloucester, on behalf of the monks. Reginald [Brian], bishop of Worcester, has directed the archdeacon or his official to give possession to the monks on the death of Dom Walter of Tidenham, the last rector. John, as proctor, has been given possession of the church, and the rector's house with its hall and chambers. The exemplification recites:

(i) Letters of Thomas [de Horton], abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, appointing Brother John Coydern, cellarer, Brother John Themese, Brother Nicholas Sterchesdene, monks of Gloucester, and John Portere of Ewenny, to act as proctors in the matter of the church of Cam. Given in the chapter house at Gloucester, 22 August, in the hour of chapter on that day, 1361.

(ii) Mandate of Reginald [Brian], bishop of Worcester, to the archdeacon of Gloucester or his official, to give St. Peter's corporal possession of Cam. Given at Alvechurch, 21 August, 1361, in the ninth year of our translation.

These things were done in the same year, date and hour, in the presence of Brother Maurice of Minsterworth, prior of Stanley, Dom Stephen de Excestre, chaplain, John of Minsterworth, Thomas of Beverston, John le Taillour, Robert Passelewe, and others from Worcester diocese. John of Bruton, cleric of the diocese of Bath and Wells, notary public by papal authority, attests the record with his notarial sign.

Reginald Brian was translated from St. David's to Worcester, 22 October, 1352.

97. [f. 138, no. 199] Letters of Reginald [Brian], bishop of Worcester, reciting letters of Thomas, abbot of Gloucester, defining the vicarage of Cam. The vicar is to have the rector's house, with a garden and curtilage with its own supply of water, the hay of the cemeteries of Cam and Stinchcombe, an annual payment of 20 marks of silver at four terms, St. Andrew the Apostle, the Annunciation, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas, to maintain himself, a chaplain to celebrate at Stinchcombe and a cleric to minister in Cam, whose stipends shall be paid by the vicar. The vicar is to maintain his own house, and the house which the monks have built for the cleric of Stinchcombe. The oblations of these churches is to go to the monks, and those appointed to serve there shall take an oath before the abbot or the cellarer or their deputy to observe this requirement. Sealed with the common seal of the abbey. Given in the chapter house at Gloucester, 23 September, 1361. The bishop confirms these conditions with his seal. Given at Alvechurch, 27 September, 1361, and in the 9th year of our translation.

EWYAS

98. [f. 138, no. 200] Charter of Harold of Ewyas to St. Peter's, Gloucester, granting the monks the church of St. Michael of Ewyas in free alms, with the chapel of St. Nicholas in his castle, provided that the monks find a chaplain to serve there, and all the tithes of the demesne of the castle of Ewyas, specified in detail. To the monks who serve the church of St. Michael he grants the tithe of his table, and of all his guests, the tithe of all animals killed on his estates, and of all hunting. He gives them the church of Eton Foy (Hetuna) with all its tithes, the tithes of Norton, Lydiard Tregoze (Lydiart), Clevancy (Cliuc), Allington (Athelmetona), Tefont Ewyas (Tedfunda), Burnham and Brean. He confirms by his seal all the churches of his honour, with their lands, which his men have given St. Peter's. This gift he made in chapter at Gloucester, and he placed it on the altar of St. Peter's. Later, it was confirmed by the hand of Bernard, bishop of St. David's, in chapter at Ewyas, with the assent of his heir, Robert, and in the presence of his brothers and many other people, clerics and laymen. Bernard, bishop of St. David's, was witness to this act and confirmed it with his seal; other witnesses were Roger, John, Alexander, and William, his sons, and many others. [1115-25; in the list of donations of St. Peter's, the gift was dated 1100 (i, 76).]

Printed: *G.C.*, i, 285, no. 238.

Noted: B.48, no. 1. Translation, *ib.*, 124, appendix, note U. *Welsh Ep. Acts*, i, 265, no. D.141.

99. [f. 138v, no. 201] Confirmation by Bernard, bishop of St. David's, of the gifts which Harold of Ewyas had made to the priory of Ewyas: the church of St. Michael of Ewyas; the prior is to have full right over this church, and to appoint a vicar to serve there. Harold's other gifts were: the chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle, the tithes of the demesne of Ewyas castle, the tithe of his corrody of his house, i.e. of his table (*corrodii domus sue*) and of his guests, the tithes of all animals killed on his estates and of his hunting, the tithes of the church of Bilbo (Belboga), and the tithes which his men have given the church. All this the bishop confirms under his seal and the seal of the chapter of St. David's. The church and cemetery of St. Michael's, and the monks of Ewyas priory, are given protection under anathema. [1115-48, probably early.]

B.48, no. 2.

Bilbo, which survives in place-names, Black Bilbo and Great Bilbo, also survives as the name of a farm on the glebeland of Ewyas.

100. [f. 140, no. 202] Charter of Robert son of Harold of Ewyas to St. Peter's, Gloucester. He gives the monks all the land in Ewyas where he and his father had a garden enclosed by a ditch, in free alms, to build a church in honour of God and the apostles James and Bartholomew, and to build dwellings for the monks so that they can live there and serve God. He gives them the ditch, with the fishery there. Confirmed with his seal. Witnesses, Hilary the chaplain, Richard de Euermod', Nigel de Mord', John of Ewyas, and others. [c. 1120-c. 1150.]

Printed: *G.C.*, i, 287, no. 239.

Noted: B.48, no. 3.

Harold occurs as late as 1120. Robert was alive as late as 1147, but the date of his death is not known (B.21, 23; *Heref. Domesd.*, 111).

101. [f. 140, no. 203] Confirmation by Robert son of Harold of Ewyas in favour of St. Peter's, Gloucester. He confirms the grant which his father had made (no. 98). To this has been added the grant which he himself has made, recorded in no. 100. [c. 1120-c. 1150.]

Printed: G.C., i, 287, no. 239.

Noted: B.48, no. 4.

102. [f. 140v, no. 204] Confirmation of Robert son of Harold of Ewyas to St. Peter's, Gloucester. He confirms his father's gifts (no. 98), and also the gifts made by his father's men, namely:

Blancheberbeshale, two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Eton Foy and of the fishery and orchards there, two-thirds of the tithes of Lydiard Tregoze and Clevancy, and all the tithes of Allington (Athelmetuna), two-thirds of the tithes of Teffont Ewyas, and of Burnham and of Brean; the churches of Eton Foy, Lydiard Tregoze, Burnham, Brean, and other churches of my honour. Witnesses, Hugh the forester of Kilpeck, and Henry his son, and others. [c. 1120-c. 1150.]

B.48, no. 5.

103. [f. 141, no. 205] Charter of Robert de Ewyas confirming to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and to Abbot Walter, the gift which his father and mother had made to them: the church of St. Michael of Ewyas with its tithes and lands, and the tithes which his men had given the church, the tithes of his castle of Ewyas, two-thirds of the tithes of Eton Foy, and two-thirds of the demesne of Lydiard Tregoze, and the tithes of Clevancy which is in that parish, and all the tithes of Allington, and two-thirds of the tithes of Teffont Ewyas, and of Burnham. All this his father gave, and he confirms to the monks. Witnesses, Hugh of Caple, Eustace of Pencombe, Helbod and his brother, and others. [1130-39.]

Abbot Walter de Lacy held office between 1130 and 1139.

B.48, no. 6.

104. [f. 141, no. 206] Charter of Robert of Ewyas to Bleddyn (Bled') the rural dean and all the chapter of Ewyas. He notifies them that he has confirmed his father's gift to St. Peter's, Gloucester; the church of St. Michael with all its lands, tithes, and appurtenances in all his honour of Ewyas, of his demesne and of the lands of his men; Blancheberbeshale. He asks them to honour and defend his grant. [c. 1120-c. 1150.]

B.48, no. 7.

105. [f. 141v, no. 207] Charter of Robert, son of Robert of Ewyas, confirming, especially for the souls of his wife Petronilla and his daughter Sybil, to St. Peter's, Gloucester, the gifts of his grandfather and father; St. Michael and St. James of Ewyas, all the churches of his lordship, the churches of St. Gynidir (Keine), St. Foy (Foeda) of Eton Foy, All Saints of Lydiard Tregoze, St. Andrew of Burnham, which his father and grandfather had given to build a priory in Ewyas, by the hand and at the disposition of the abbot and convent of Gloucester. This agreement was reached between Robert and the abbot: at the feast of Michaelmas next a prior with one monk should be established there, and when any of the churches, e.g. Eton Foy or Burnham or Lydiard Tregoze, falls vacant, the abbot shall establish a convent there which shall be maintained if it can be done conveniently; the new cell is to have what is necessary for its maintenance by agreement

between Robert and the abbot. In addition, all the issues in dispute between Robert and the abbot are brought to an end. 23 February (the morrow of St. Peter in Cathedra), 1195.

Printed: G.C., i, 287, no. 240. The cartulary copy has the following witnesses: William, bishop of Hereford, Peter de Scudamore, Peter de Puntintona, William de Kenetta, William de Parcho, David of Stanley, William son of Walter, Walter de Chelwortha, Hervey de Bares, William Malbant, knights, John rural dean of Gloucester, Master Adam de Langedone, Master John Clement, Master Ambrose, Geoffrey de Wottesdone, Walter Toky, Simon de Cellario, William Janitor, Philip Carbonel, William the butler, Henry de Cotes.

Noted: B.48, no. 8. See G.C., i, 210, no. 116 for a later development arising from this charter.

106. [f. 142, no. 208] Charter of John of Ewyas, confirming, especially for the soul of Juliana his wife, to St. James of Ewyas, the acre of arable land which his mother had bequeathed to the priory, half of the two acres which John Bras held of him, lying between the acre of Moses son of Liculf (Moisi filii Liculfi) and the land of John Bras, and touching the land of the other John Bras who held of him towards the new mill, and next to the land of Adam the cleric; also two acres which the monks had by gift of John's father and mother in exchange for the land where the new mill now stands. He warrants these grants, and confirms them with his seal. Witnesses, Dom Robert de Tregoz, Dom Hamo of Bacton (Bachampton'), and others.

B.49, no. 9.

107. [f. 142, no. 209] Charter of Robert of Ewyas, issued with the assent of his wife Petronilla and his daughter and heiress Sybil, confirming to St. Michael and St. James of Ewyas the chapel of his castle of Ewyas, with the tithes of his assarts. The monks shall give 24s. a year to the chaplains he appoints there. He confirms the land between the church of St. Michael and the castle of Ewyas from the Dulas (Dunelcis) to the top of the hill to make assarts. Any other charter purporting to relate to this grant is false, and not issued with his consent. Witnesses, Petronilla his wife, Sybil, his daughter and heiress, William and Herbert his brothers, and others. [Before 1198.]

B.49, no. 10.

108. [f. 142v, no. 210] Charter of Robert de Tregoz, lord of Castle Harold of Ewyas (dominus castelli Haraldi de Ewias), issued with the assent of Sybil his wife especially for the soul of his son John, to St. James of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there. He confirms the chapel of St. Nicholas in his castle of Ewyas, with all its alms and oblations, and with 24s. which the monks were accustomed to pay, for the use of their church and the augmentation of their alms. Alexander, parson of Lydiard Tregoze is to receive 12 of the 24s. each year for his life-time, and after his death this sum shall revert to the monks of Ewyas. The monks shall find a priest, monk or secular as they shall choose, to serve in that chapel. He warrants his grant and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Scisill, rural dean of Ewyas, Adam the chaplain, and others. [1198-1214.]

B.49, no. 11.

109. [f. 143, no. 211] G[eo]ffrey de Henlaw, bishop of St. David's, has inspected a charter of Robert de Tregoz (no. 108, of which the address and

the beginning of the witness list are recited). He confirms Robert's grants. Witnesses, G[erald] archdeacon of Brecon, and many others. [1203-14.]

B.49, no. 12.

110. [f. 143, no. 212] Charter of Sybil, lady of Ewyas (Ewias Castelli Haraldi) to St. James of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there, confirming the tithes of all the mills in her lands of Ewyas. The monks shall find a priest, secular or monk, to serve in the chapel of St. Nicholas in her castle, to say mass, matins, prime, terce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline each day. If the monks are unwilling to do this, her grant shall revert to herself or her heirs. She warrants the grant, and confirms it with her seal. Witnesses, William of Ewyas, Thomas of Kennet (Kenect'), her senechal, and others. [Probably after April, 1215.]

Sybil's husband died before April, 1215, and since he is not associated with this grant, it may have been issued after his death.

B.49, no. 13.

111. [f. 143v, no. 213] Letters of Jordan, archdeacon of Brecon. A controversy has arisen between the monks of Gloucester and the clerics of the castle of Ewyas, and has been heard and settled before the archdeacon, Kenegen' the rural dean, and the chapter of Ewyas. The parish of Ewyas with all its parochial right belongs to the mother church of St. Michael and to the monks of Gloucester. The clerics of the castle have no claim to any parochial right, and they may claim only the third sheaf which they hold of the mother church. Ralph the cleric swore before the altar of the Apostles James and Bartholomew to observe this agreement. Witnesses, Keneg' the rural dean, Hugh of Aberllynfi, and others. [c. 1150-75.] Jordan ceased to be archdeacon in 1175.

B.49, no. 14.

112. [f. 143v, no. 214] Charter of Walter son of William of Wellington (Welynton') issued with the assent of Matilda his wife. He confirms to St. James of Ewyas half his burgage near the old moat (fossatum) by the water of the mill in Ewyas, which his father had, in his presence, formerly given to the monks. They shall pay 6s. a year at Michaelmas. He also grants, in his great necessity, half the burgage which remained his after his father's gift had been made. The monks shall pay 4d. a year at Lady Day. For this gift the monks have given him a measure of corn worth 5s., and one of oats worth 4s., and one worth ½ mark; and to Matilda his wife they have given a cloak (pallium) worth 2s. 6d. Walter and Matilda have given an undertaking to William de Wycumba, chaplain of Ewyas, and have sworn on the Red Book of Ewyas to keep this agreement. They warrant their gift, and acquit the monks of all demands made by the lord of Ewyas. Sealed with Walter's seal. Witnesses, William de Wycumba, chaplain of Ewyas, Robert Druc, constable, and others. [Before 1215.]

B.50, no. 15.

For the date see no. 116.

113. [f. 144v, not numbered] Charter of Walter son of William of Wellington to the prior and monks of Ewyas, confirming half his curtilage near the barn of the monks, near the old moat, which William his father had given them. He gives the monks seisin of this land. The monks pay 6s. a year at Michaelmas for all services. Walter warrants the grant. He made his gift in the church of St. James of Ewyas in the presence of H[enry Blount],

abbot of Gloucester, and Adam the prior, and many men, monks and laymen, and he placed it with his own hand on the altar of St. James. He took an oath to be faithful, and he now confirms the grant with his seal. Witnesses, Richard son of Fulk, constable of Ewyas, and others. [1205-15.]

B.50, no. 16.

114. [f. 144v, no. 214] Charter of Peter de Pontint' to the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester at Ewyas, confirming the gift of the mill of Heliston (Elistone), and a fishery, which Geoffrey de Pontint' made to the monks and confirmed by his charter. He warrants the gift. The monks must pay (vnas botas) each year, and are to be quit of all service due to the king or the lord of the fee. When he made the grant, the monks gave him a palfrey worth 5 marks for his confirmation. Witnesses, Robert Cotele, seneschal of the lord, Robert de Tegot at Ewyas, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]

B.50, no. 17.

115. [f. 145, no. 216] Charter of Agnes, lady of Heliston, daughter of Geoffrey Petonim, widow of Baldwin Martel, to St. James of Ewyas. She confirms the mill of Heliston with a fishery and a little meadow, and the new ditch (fossatum) which Geoffrey of Pointuna, the lord of Heliston, began to build to make his mill; the land from headland to headland near this ditch to which this mill may be removed, and as much land as is necessary for a mill pool and a dam (clusa) for this mill. She also confirms 2 acres of land in Heliston on the left-hand side of the road which leads from the bridge of Heliston to Monmouth, which Baldwin her husband gave to the monks with her consent. She warrants these gifts, in return for an annual payment of 2s. at Michaelmas, and confirms them by her seal. Witnesses, Robert Maudut, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]

B.50, no. 18.

116. [f. 145v, no. 217a] Charter of Robert Tresgoz, lord of Ewyas Harold (castelli Haraldi de Ewias). At the request of his wife, Sybil, daughter and heiress of Robert of Ewyas, he confirms to St. James of Ewyas the tithes of his assarts of Ewyas, whether already made or to be made in the future, and the mill of Heliston which the monks have by charter of Geoffrey de Pontintuna, lord of Heliston. He confirms half the curtilage of Walter of Wellington near the old ditch to augment their court, as in Walter's charter, for an annual rent of 6d. which the monks must pay to Walter and his heirs. If Walter's land should ever come into the hands of Robert or his heirs, the monks shall pay them 6d. a year for this tenement. Confirmed by his seal. Witnesses, Sybil his wife, William de Chelleworth', and others. [After 1198-before April, 1215.]

B.50, no. 19.

117. [f. 146, no. 217b] Charter of Robert de Tresgoz, son of Robert de Tresgoz and Sybil of Ewyas. He confirms to St. James of Ewyas, especially for the soul of his wife, Juliana, the ditch which lies between the land of Walter of Wellington and the acre called Dulas (Diualeis), which extends from the land of Hidiard to the acre called Dulas, near the monk's barn. He warrants the grant, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, William his brother, Hugh of Kilpeck (Culpeck'), and others. [c. 1215-44.]

B.50, no. 20.

Hugh of Kilpeck came of age between 1212 and 1216 (*Heref. Domesd.*, 109), and died in 1244. The copyist has written *acra*, and not *aqua*; it is quite

likely that a field name might have been derived from a stream in this way.

118. [f. 146, no. 218] Charter of Robert de Tresgoz to St. James of Ewyas, confirming the curtilage which, in the time of his mother Sybil of Ewyas, the monks held of William of Wellington and Walter of Wellington. The prior is to pay 10*d.* a year, 6*d.* at Michaelmas and 4*d.* at Lady Day, a rent which Walter of Wellington used to pay. He warrants the gift, and confirms it with his seal. The monks pay him 2*s.* Witnesses, William de Tresgoz his brother, John de Tresgoz his seneschal, and many others. [c. 1215-65.]
B.50, no. 21.

119. [f. 146*v.*, no. 219] Charter of John de Tresgoz, lord of Ewyas Harold (Ewias Haraldi). He confirms, especially for the soul of Mabel his mother, to St. James of Ewyas the land which Basilia daughter of Gilbert le Waute held. It lies next to the curtilage which the monks held of William of Wellington and of Walter of Wellington, and extends 9½ perches from the headland to the stream called Dulas, and is 2 perches 2 feet wide. He also confirms the curtilage which, in the time of Sybil of Ewyas, the monks held of William and Walter of Wellington for an annual payment of 10*d.* He warrants the gift, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Richard Foke, Richard of Ewyas, and others. [1265-1300.]
B.51, no. 22.

120. [f. 147, no. 220] Charter of John de Treygoz, lord of Ewyas Harold, issued with the assent and will of his men of Ewyas. He confirms, especially for the soul of Mabel his wife to St. James and St. Bartholomew of Ewyas, a footpath which extends from Frog Lane (Frogelane) to the cemetery, to augment their court, with the water running there, to be enclosed. The monks may build houses or chambers there. He warrants the gift, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Richard Fok', Richard del Hok', Henry of Ewyas, and others. [1265-1300.]
B.51, no. 23.

121. [f. 147, no. 221] Charter of John Tregoz senior, issued with the assent of John his son. He confirms, especially for the soul of Margery his wife, to St. James of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there, an acre of arable land which lies between King Street towards Llangua (Languen) of the left-hand side, and the land which belonged to John Grebin; the larger headland of the acre extends towards Bradelee, that is to the demesne of the lord of the vill, and the smaller extends towards the meadow of Alexander. He warrants the gift, which he will discharge of all services due to the capital lord of the fee, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Richard of Ewyas, Richard his son, and others. [Mid-thirteenth century.]
B.51, no. 24.

122. [f. 147*v.*, no. 222] Letters patent of John Tresgoz, lord of Ewyas Harold. He grants to the priory of Ewyas, "and to my monks who serve God there", that they may receive reasonable heriots of all his men and their wives, free and unfree, living within the demesne of Ewyas. He has caused his letters patent to be sealed. Given at Ewyas, 6 June, 1283.
B.51, no. 25.

123. [f. 147*v.*, no. 223] Charter of John de Tregoz, lord of Ewyas Harold. He has confirmed to his brothers, Richard le Noremon, prior of Ewyas, and

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the monks there, especially for the soul of Mabel his wife, a road which led from his garden, which he held of his uncle, John de Tresgoz, to the road called Frog Street (Vriogistrete); the upper part lies between the curtilage of the monks, enclosed on both sides, and the lower part lies between the monks' garden and the curtilage which William Crot once held. He confirms the grant with his seal. Witnesses, John de Damhurste, seneschal of Ewyas, Roger of Marcle, constable of Ewyas, and others. [1265-1300.]

B.51, no. 26.

124. [f. 148, no. 224] Charter of John de Tresgoz, lord of Ewyas Harold. He has granted special licence to Brother Richard le Noremon, prior of Ewyas, to buy and appropriate (emendi et appropriandi) for the priory a burgage which William Crot once held in Ewyas, which lies between the monks' curtilage and the road which leads towards Abbey Dore (Doram), and which extends from his wood, called Hay, to the monks' garden. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, John de Blanhurste, seneschal of Ewyas, Roger of Marcle, constable of Ewyas, and others. [1265-1300.]

B.52, no. 27.

125. [f. 148, no. 225] Charter of Richard of Ewyas, son of Richard of Ewyas, to the prior of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there, conveying a curtilage which William Crot once held of his father in Ewyas. It lies between the monks' curtilage and the road leading from Ewyas to the lord's wood called Hay, and extends from the monks' land to the lane which leads from that road to the church of St. Michael. The prior shall pay 1d. at two terms, half at Michaelmas and half at Easter. He warrants the land under his seal, and the monks are to pay him 40s. Witnesses, Roger of Marcle, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Late thirteenth century.]

B.51, no. 28.

126. [f. 148v, no. 226] Quitclaim of Margery, daughter of Madoc ap Jorwerth (Jorwert), widow of Richard, son of Richard of Ewyas Harold, to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and its priory of Ewyas Harold. For 5s. she gives up all claim to the third part of a curtilage which William Crot held of her husband's father in Ewyas Harold. This third part was recognised by the monks in the court of the lord of Ewyas at her dower after the death of Richard her husband, in the time of Richard Noremon, prior of Ewyas Harold. The curtilage is described as in earlier documents (e.g. no. 125). Sealed with her seal. Witnesses, John de Bederoynde, seneschal of the lord, and others. Given at Ewyas Harold, Sunday, 12 September (Sunday next after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary), 1305 (33 Edward I).

B.52, no. 29.

127. [f. 149, no. 227] Quitclaim of Thomas son of Henry the Weaver (Textor) of Ewyas Harold, made with the assent of Petronilla his wife, to St. James of Ewyas. For 10s. he gives up all claim to his part of his curtilage which lies near the garden of the lord, John Tresgoz, and the land which belonged to Basilia le Gant. The monks are to hold it free of all service except the rent due to the capital lord of the fee, 6d. a year. He warrants the conveyance, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Richard Fouk', Richard of Ewyas, and others. [1265-1300.]

B.52, no. 30.

Dated on the assumption that John Tregoz was alive when the charter was issued.

128. [f. 149v, no. 228] Quitclaim of Basilia daughter of Gilbert de Gant, widow, to St. James of Ewyas. For 12s. she has given up all claim to her share in her curtilage near the monks' court. Sealed with her seal. Witnesses, Richard Foke, Richard of Ewyas, and others. [Late thirteenth century.]
B.52, no. 31.

129. [f. 149v, no. 229] Charter of Walter of Ewyas, issued with the assent of Basilia his wife, and of William and Roger his sons and heirs, to St. James of Ewyas. He grants 1 acre of his land outside the monks' court towards Hay, the land near the water, for a rent of 12d. a year, half at the Annunciation and half at Michaelmas. The monks have paid him 5s. *in introitu*, and they have acquitted the land from the feast of St. Michael, 1206, for five years that is, of 5s. for five years; the monks will give him the annual rent of 12d. He and his wife warrant the conveyance, and confirm it with an oath and with his seal. Witnesses, Harold de Grusci, constable of Ewyas, Philip the chaplain, and others. [1206.]
B.52, no. 32.

130. [f. 150, no. 230] Charter of William son of Walter of Ewyas and Basilia de Carneville to St. James of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there. They confirm the grants made by his father and mother: an acre of arable land near the church of St. Michael as far as the Dulas against the hill (*vltra Duncleis versus montem*), one acre above Stamhurstam, below the land of Martin Strigge and the spring called Wndewella, with the land which lies between the land of Robert Croc and Angus Daparel, as far as his own land, and a perch of land which lies between the Dulas and his furlong near St. Michael's. In addition, he confirms one acre of land which his father and mother granted to make a yard (curtilage) for their house in his furlong above the Dulas outside the monks' court. The monks are to pay a rent of 8d. After his death, this land is to be held in free alms. He warrants his gift, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, Roger his brother, Walter, son of Simon, the cleric, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]
B.52, no. 33.

Walter was alive in 1206, and his sons were then old enough to be associated in his conveyance of land to Ewyas (no. 129).

131. [f. 150v, no. 231] Charter of William of Ewyas, son and heir of Walter of Ewyas and Basilia de Carneville his wife, to St. Michael and to the monks of Gloucester there. He confirms one acre at St. Michael's which his brother Roger had given that church with his consent. And so that his concession and the gift of his brother Roger should remain firm, he confirms this charter in testimony of the truth with his seal (*Et ut mea concessio et Rogeri fratris mei donacio stabiles sint imperpetuum, presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione in testimonium veritatis confirmauit*). Witnesses, Robert Druc, constable, Philip de Dispensar', and others. [Early thirteenth century.]
B.52, no. 34.

132. [f. 151, no. 232] Charter of Roger of Ewyas issued with the assent of William of Ewyas his lord and brother to St. Michael of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there. He confirms one acre next to the acre which his father had given the church. He warrants the gift, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, William of Ewyas his brother and lord, Robert Druc, constable, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]
B.53, no. 35.

133. [f. 151, no. 233] Charter of Basilia, daughter of Richard de Carnevilla, widow of Walter of Ewyas, to St. James of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there, issued with the consent of her sons and heirs, William and Roger. She confirms in free alms all the grants made by Walter of Ewyas: one acre in the furlong outside the monks' court, lying across her furlong next to the water which falls to the lord's mill in Ewyas, for a rent of 12d., half at the Annunciation and half at Michaelmas. She also confirms two acres: one lay in the north part of St. Michael's, with the curtilage which Walter son of Rhydderch (Righered) held, above the Dulas over against Maes-coed hill (Mescoit); Walter of Ewyas gave this acre to the monks with her consent and at her petition to endow the church of St. Michael in its dedication (*ad dotandam ipsius Sancti Michaelis ecclesiam in dedicacione sua*). The other acre lay below the land which Martin Strigge held above Stamhurstam, which Walter her husband gave to the church of St. James as he lay dying (*in extremis suis*), together with the spring called Vndewella. She warrants the gift, and confirms it with her seal. For her confirmation the monks have given her one measure of corn worth 2s. 6d. Witnesses, William and Roger her sons, Ralph Scin, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]

B.53, no. 36.

134. [f. 151v, no. 234] Quitclaim of Bernard Bras, resigning to Dom Walter of Monmouth, prior of Ewyas Harold, for a certain sum of money, his right to the land called Holy Cross acre, or Mileslonde, which he held of the prior of Ewyas Harold and the monks of Gloucester there. He had paid an annual rent of 4d. to the chapel of the Holy Cross situated in the cemetery of St. Michael's to maintain a light there. He recognises the monks' right to distrain his goods if he breaks this conveyance. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, John ap Gwylm (Wylm), Philip Scudamore (Scudamor'), and others. Given at Ewyas Harold, 28 August (the feast of St. Augustine bishop and confessor), 1357 (31 Edward III).

B.53, no. 37.

135. [f. 152, no. 235] Charter of Ruald (Ruand) Maublanch' to St. James of Ewyas, confirming in free alms all their lands, possessions, liberties and free customs which they have by grant of his ancestors, as their charters show. He warrants the grant, and confirms it with his seal. Witnesses, William de Tresgoz, John de Tresgoz, and others. [1265-1300.]

B.53, no. 38.

136. [f. 152, no. 236] Charter of William Maubaug' to St. Michael and St. James and the monks of Gloucester at Ewyas. He confirms the grant which his father Ruald de Kauma made: 15 acres of land in Hardwike (Herdwika) free of all services. In return for their prayers, William grants them 3 acres with these 15 acres: 3 acres lie on this side of the land which Mahel of Grosmont once held and on this side of the little spring, and three acres on the other side of Mahel's land; 4 acres near the headland of Mahel's land above the hill; 2 acres next to the land of William the Irishman (Hiberniensis) and 1 acre on the headland of these 2 acres; 1 acre below the road which descends above the meadow; 4 acres next to the furlong above the ash tree. In addition he grants the monks in free alms the tithes of his mills, when they have been built, and the tithes of his house whenever he stays at Ewyas. For this gift the monks must serve his chapel at Hardwicke (Hordewika) on three days a week when it has been built. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Robert his son, Kedreus son of Vrsan, and others.

[Late thirteenth century.]

B.53, no. 39.

137. [f. 152v, no. 237] Letters of G dean of Hereford. There has been a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Roald of Calna, knight, about two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Hardwicke near Ewyas (Herdeuica iuxta Ewias). It has been referred by the pope to R[ichard Swinfield], bishop of Hereford, who, at that time, was summoned to a council at Rome, and it has been settled in the chapter of Hereford. The monks claimed the tithes by gift of Harold of Ewyas and Archembald, his knight, with 15 acres of meadow and the tithe of his mill, and of his house when he stays at Ewyas. Roald concedes all these to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and gives the monks the chapel which he has recently built, with the knowledge of Alured the cleric of St. Gynidir (Kenedri) in whose parish the chapel was founded. The monks will find a chaplain to serve continually there. Witnesses, Peter, archdeacon of Hereford, Master Jordan, and others. [?Post-1296.]

B. 53, no. 40 (date: 1282-1316).

138. [f. 153, no. 238] Charter of Sybil de Lacy, addressed to her bailiffs and foresters of Ewyas. She has confirmed to Abbot Walter, her uncle, and the monks of Gloucester, the land of Leghe near the church of St. Michael of Ewyas, which Harold of Ewyas gave in alms to that church. It extends from the well (fuman, i.e. fflynnon) to the water-conduit (pistel, i.e. pistyll), and from the Dulas and the well to the top of Maes-coed (Maischoit) hill on each side of the Dulas. She grants to the monks of Gloucester who live at St. Michael's, Ewyas, that they may have all things necessary for them in her forest of Maes-y-coed (Maischoit), pasturage, and material for building; this she grants for the safety of the soul of her husband, Payn fitz John. Witnesses, Walter de Scudamore, Gilbert de Eschet', and others. [1137-9.]

B.54, no. 41.

Payn died in 1137, and this charter appears to have been issued after his death.

139. [f. 153v, no. 239] Charter of Gilbert de Lacy to St. Michael's and the monks of Gloucester at Ewyas. He grants in free alms the gift which Sybil de Lacy made, with the consent of her husband, Payn; the land from Leghe to the water-conduit (pistel) and from the well (finan) to the top of Maes-y-coed (Maischoit) hill, as the charter of Sybil de Lacy bears witness. Witnesses, Hugh de Eschet, brother of Robert, and others. [1137-62.]

B.54, no. 42.

Gilbert died after 1163. His charter was issued before no. 112.

140. [f. 153v, no. 240] Charter of Gilbert de Lacy to St. Michael's and the monks of Gloucester at Ewyas. He confirms in free alms the gift of Sybil de Lacy, the land from Leghe to the water-conduit, and from the Dulas and from the well to the top of Maes-coed hill, on each side of the Dulas, with the right of pasturage in the forest of Maes-y-coed, as the charter of Sybil de Lacy bears witness. Witnesses, Hugh de Eschet', brother of Robert, and others. [1137-c. 1163.]

B.54, no. 43.

141. [f. 153v, no. 241] Charter of Hugh de Lacy addressed to all his ministers and men, French, English, and Welsh. He confirms to St. Michael of Ewyas and the monks of Gloucester there the land of Leghe at Ewyas which lies

near the road to the water-conduit, and from the well and the Dulas all around to the top of Maes-coed hill (Maiscoth), and common of pasture, and freedom in his wood. All to be held as freely as they held these things in the time of Sybil de Lacy, as her charter bears witness. Witnesses, Hugh de Longchamps (Lancamp'), William le Minerces, and others. [c. 1163-86.]

B.54, no. 44.

The witnesses confirm that the donor is Hugh II.

142. [f. 154, no. 242] Writ of Henry II addressed to the sheriff of Herefordshire, Hugh de Lacy, and all his faithful men of Herefordshire. The abbot and monks of Gloucester are to hold Leghe near St. Michael's, Ewyas, which Harold of Ewyas gave to that church, as the charters of Sybil de Lacy and Gilbert de Lacy show. Witness, Thomas the chancellor, at Woodstock. [1154-62.]

B.54, no. 45.

143. [f. 154, no. 243] Cirograph drawn up in 1178 between the monks of Lire and the monks of Gloucester. The monks of Lire concede to Gloucester all the tithes of Ewias for half a mark a year to be paid at Gloucester, half at Easter and half at Michaelmas. Mutually sealed.

B.55, no. 46.

144. [f. 154, no. 244] Charter of G[oeffrey de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's, who has inspected a charter of Robert de Tregoz, part of which is recited (i.e. no. 116). He confirms the gift with his seal. Witnesses, Gerard, archdeacon of Brecons, Master Walter, Osbert the chaplain, Elias the cleric, Matthew the marshal, and others. [1203-14.]

B.55, no. 47.

145. [f. 154v, no. 245] Charter of G[ervase], bishop of St. David's. He has inspected charters of B[ernard] and G[oeffrey de Henlaw], bishops of St. David's. He recites at length a charter of G[oeffrey de Henlaw], bishop of St. David's, confirming the grants made by Harold of Ewyas to St. Peter's, Gloucester. (The description follows earlier charters.) The bishop grants the right to appoint and remove chaplains for St. Michael's. Given in chapter at Ewyas, "in my presence, and before many clerics and laymen, who all cried with one voice Amen, Amen." Witnesses, William prior of Llanthony, Edward, canon, and others. These grants Bishop Gervase now confirms with his seal. Witnesses, G. archdeacon of Brecon, Master Martin, and others. [1215-29.]

B.55, no. 47.

Since the Bishop G. mentioned in the charter must be Geoffrey de Henlaw, the grantor here must be Gervase, or Jorwerth (1215-29). Bannister read this as a confirmation of a charter by Bishop Bernard, and ascribed it to Geoffrey de Henlaw.

146. [f. 155, no. 246] Charter of W[illiam de Vere], bishop of Hereford. He has inspected charters of Harold of Ewyas, and Robert his son, and Robert son of Robert. Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the prior and monks of St. Michael and St. James of Ewyas, have been admitted to the churches of St. Gynidir (Kaina) and St. Foy of Eton. He confirms these churches to the priory with his seal. Witnesses, Richard the dean, Gilbert the treasurer, and others. [1186-98.]

B.55, no. 49.

147. [f. 155, no. 247] Charter of Geoffrey, parson of Pontintonna and lord of Heliston, issued with the assent of Agnes and Margaret, his sisters and heiresses. He confirms in free alms to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and St. James of Ewyas, his mill of Heliston with a fishery, his new ditch which he began to make for his mill, and land where this mill could be built if the monks wish to remove it. He also grants enough land for a mill-pool and a dam (exclusa). Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Richard de Groschi, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Late twelfth-early thirteenth century.]

B.55, no. 50.

148. [f. 155v, no. 248] Charter of Baldwin Martel and Agnes his wife confirming to St. James of Ewyas the mill of Heliston and a fishery and the new ditch which Geoffrey, parson of Pontintonna and lord of Heliston, gave to the monks. They also give the priory 2 acres in their furlong between the new ditch and the road to Orcop, free of all services due to the king or any other lord. They warrant these gifts. The monks gave them 1 mark, and they pay an annual rent of 2s. at Michaelmas. They swear an oath on the Red Book on the altar of St. James. They and their heirs shall grind corn, without impediment, at this mill, and pay toll for it. Confirmed with Baldwin's seal. Witnesses, Stephen the chaplain, Richard de Groschi, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Early thirteenth century.]

B.55, no. 51.

149. [f. 156, no. 249] Record of a decision made on 19 June (the day of the blessed martyrs, Gervase and Protase), 1266, in the time of Richard [de Carew], bishop of St. David's. Dom John of Barry, rural dean of Ewyas, and the chapter of Ewyas, defined the boundaries of the cemetery of St. Michael's (Sancti Michaelis super Duueleis). The cemetery extends from the two roads to Abbey Dore (Doram) and Ewyas Harold to the Dulas and to the old course of the Dulas. Two houses in which Elias of St. Michael and Henry the Weaver (Textor) lived shall be removed before the feast of All Saints. The rural dean has affixed his seal to this record in case there should be ambiguity about it in the future, together with the seals of Dom Henry, abbot of Abbey Dore, Dom Walter, prior of Llanthony Prima (Lantonie Prime), Dom Philip of Barry, rector of St. Cadoc, Master Richard de Tergebige, official of the archdeacon of Hereford.

B.56, no. 52.

150. [f. 156v, no. 250] Charter of Margery of Ewyas, daughter of Richard of Ewyas, widow of Philip son of Cynfrig (Kewwreyg'), and John son and heir of herself and of Philip, then of full age. They give to William of London, prior of Ewyas Harold, and the college (collegio) of that place, two acres of land which lie between the prior's land to the north and their own land, in exchange for two acres belonging to the prior and college and church of St. James, which Philip son of Cynfrig gave their church. They commit themselves under a penalty of half a mark, and they swear an oath on the gospels and through pledges to maintain their agreement. They also agree that the official of the bishop of St. David's, or the archdeacon of Brecon, or the rural dean of Ewyas, shall have power to distrain if they break the terms of this exchange, and that the bailiff of the constable of Ewyas shall distrain their goods, and shall claim half a mark at each distraint. The prior adds an undertaking to Margery and John that he and the priory will observe the terms of the exchange faithfully. Margery and John assert that the transaction has been explained to them in their mother tongue

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(cum premissa omnia materna nobis lingua exposita plene intelligerimus), and they seal the deed with their seals. Witnesses, John de Ardarne, seneschal of Ewyas Harold, Thomas de Snailham, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Late thirteenth century.]

B.56, no. 53 (date: 1265-1300).

See no. 155, where the witnesses attest a quitclaim of John de Tregoz.

151. [f. 157, no. 251] Quitclaim of Margery, widow of Philip Cynfrig (Kenewrek') of Ewyas. She gives up all claim to an enfeoffment of two acres of arable in the fee of Ewyas towards St. Michael's church, between the land of Richard of Ewyas and the land of Richard his son; they extend from the land which belonged to Robert Louc to the land of Hugh the Miller. Philip bequeathed these two acres to St. James of Ewyas in his will. She confirms her husband's gift and seals it with her seal. Witnesses, John, her son and heir, who was present and who ratified her gift by appending his seal to her charter, John de Arderne, seneschal of Ewyas, Thomas de Snaylham, constable of Ewyas, and others. [Late thirteenth century.]

B.56, no. 54 (date: 1265-1300).

152. [f. 157v, no. 252] Letters of William, prior of Lanthony (Lanthonia iuxta Glouc'). He has been commissioned by Ottobono, one-time legate of the apostolic see in England, to hear and adjudicate a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Geoffrey, vicar of Eton Foy, about two-thirds of the tithes of fishes from the weir of Eton Foy and the lesser tithes of Eton Foy. Geoffrey recognises the right of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to receive these tithes. William confirms the settlement in the name of Ottobon with his seal. [1265-8.]

B.56, no. 55.

Ottobon's legatine duties in England began late in 1265 and culminated in the constitutions he issued for the English Church in 1268.

153. [f. 158, no. 253] Cirograph recording a decision reached before the prior and sub-prior of St. Oswald's, Gloucester, commissaries of the prior of Canon Pyon (Pionya) principal judge-delegate. A dispute has arisen between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the priory of Ewyas on the one hand, and the convent of Aconbury on the other hand, about the tithes of the mill of Eton Foy. The nuns are to have the tithes of tolls from the mill, and the prior of Ewyas is to have the tithes of fishing from the mill-weir and half a mark a year from the nuns, to be paid at Ewyas, half at Michaelmas and half at Lady Day. The parties submit to a penalty of 20s. if they break this agreement. The cirograph is sealed with the seals of the judges and of the chapters of each house. Given at Gloucester, 19 July (XIV Kalends August), 1281.

B.57, no. 56.

154. [f. 158v, no. 254] Final concord, levied at Gloucester, 29 October (the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude), 1203 (5 John), before William de Cantilupe, Simon of Pattishall, Henry of Northampton, Richard of Seething (Seing'), justices, between Petronilla of Ewyas *petentem* and Thomas, abbot of Gloucester *deforciantem*, about the advocacy of Eton Foy, concerning which a recognition of *ultima presentacionis* was summoned. Petronilla quit-claimed her right to this advocacy to St. Peter's, Gloucester. The abbot gave her 4 marks.

B.57, no. 57.

155. [f. 158v, no. 255] Quitclaim of John de Treygoz, lord of Ewyas Harold. He gives up to St. James of Ewyas all right in the land, with the buildings on it, which Hugh Murdac once held in Eton Foy of the abbot of Gloucester. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, John de Ardarne, seneschal of Ewyas Harold, Thomas de Snaylham, constable, and others. [1265-1300.]

B.57, no. 58.

156. [f. 159, no. 256] Charter of Robert [de Bethune], bishop of Hereford, addressed to the dean and chapter of Hereford. He has given St. Peter's, Gloucester, full right in the church of St. Foy (Sancti Fidis) of Eton Foy, which Harold of Ewyas gave the monks, by his hand. The abbot and monks may appoint vicars there. Witnesses, Alured, whom, by presentation of Gilbert Foliot, abbot of Gloucester, I have received as vicar of that church, and others. [1139-48.]

B.57, no. 59.

157. [f. 159, no. 257] Agreement between Philip of Longborough (Langeberge), parson of Kentchurch (ecclesia de Sancta Keina), and William, cleric of Kentchurch, about that church. Philip hands over to William, with the assent of the patrons H[enry], abbot, and the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, his church of St. Gynidir (Keine) with the chapel of Canelros. William is to pay annually 47s. through the prior of Ewyas, 20s. at Christmas, and 27s. at Easter. The prior of Ewyas is to keep 7s., 2s. as a pension, and 5s. by gift of Philip. William will bear all the episcopal burdens. When he dies the church will revert to Philip, but the 7s. will continue to be paid to the prior of Ewyas. William swears to observe this settlement. The abbot and monks promise Philip that they will use all their influence to persuade William to honour the settlement. The agreement is recorded in a tripartite cirograph, mutually sealed. Witnesses, the abbot of Eynsham, R. archdeacon of Stafford, Dom Martin of Pattishall, and others. [1217-29.]

B.57, no. 60 (date: 1205-43).

Martin of Pattishall emerged as a judge in 1217 after service as a clerk and he died in 1229. Martin held the priory's church of Burnham from a date during the episcopate of Jocelin, bishop of Bath and Wells (1206-42), which might justify a somewhat earlier date for this deed.

158. [f. 160, no. 258] Charter of William de Tregoz, rector of Kentchurch. A dispute has arisen between himself and St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the prior of Ewyas about certain tithes within the parochial limits of Kentchurch, and was settled before the abbot of Evesham and the prior of Evesham, judges-delegate. William de Tregoz recognised the right of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the prior of Ewyas to these tithes; two sheaves of his demesne of Kentchurch, half the tithes of the field of Archeboldefelt, two sheaves of the field called Ghingesfelt, the tithes of Henry Martel, and of Seisill Rhydderch (Retherech'), with the tithes of sheaves of all his men, two sheaves of Heymore which John son of Segot and Wasiner son of Christiana hold and which once belonged to the demesne of the lord of Ewyas, and all the tithes which the prior of Ewyas was accustomed to receive of old. Sealed with the seals of the judges. Witnesses, Dom Robert de Tregoz, his brother, Richard Fuke, and others. [1215-65.]

Printed: G.C., iii, 269, no. 1013.

Noted: B.58, no. 61 (date, before 1265).

159. [f. 160, no. 259] Charter of Jocelin [de Bohun], bishop of Salisbury,

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confirming the gifts which Harold of Ewyas and Robert his son and heir made to St. Peter's, Gloucester, as the charters which he has seen, heard, and understood, bear witness: two-thirds of the tithes of Lydiard Tregoze, all the tithes of the demesne of Clewancy (Clyua Nancy), and all the tithes of Allington (Athelyntone), two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Teffont Ewyas. These tithes he confirms to the monks of Ewyas for their food and clothing. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom Clement, abbot of Sherborne, Baldwin the chancellor, of Salisbury, Azo archdeacon of Salisbury, and others. [c. 1180-4.]

B.58, no. 62.

Baldwin appears late in Jocelin's episcopate. (*Sarum Charters*, ed. W. R. Jones and W. D. Macray, Rolls Series, London, 1891, p. 43.)

160. [f. 160v, no. 260] Charter of John [Chishull], bishop of London. He has inspected and confirmed letters of Jocelin, bishop of Salisbury (no. 159). Sealed with his seal. No witnesses recorded. [1273-80.]

B.58, no. 63.

161. [f. 160v, no. 261] Charter of David [Martin], bishop of St. David's. An abbreviated and garbled entry, which indicates the confirmation of some charters issued to Ewyas. Given at *Falilee*, Saturday, 28 February (Saturday before the feast of St. David), 1299.

B.58, no. 64.

162. [f. 160v, no. 262] Letters of W. de Merston', archdeacon of Wiltshire. A dispute has arisen between Robert, rector of Hilmarton (Elmorton) in the diocese of Salisbury, and Dom H[enry], abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the prior of Ewyas about the tithes of the demesne held by Robert of Dodford (Dudeford' in Cliua), tithes which Robert claims for his church of Hilmarton. The priory of Ewyas is to receive all the greater and lesser tithes of that demesne, and to pay one pound of wax to the church of Hilmarton at the feast of St. Lawrence. He has confirmed this settlement with his seal. 13 January (feast of St. Hilary), 1323.

B.58, no. 65.

Dodford is now represented by Dodford farm in Clewancy.

163. [f. 161, no. 263] Charter of Savaric [fitz Geldewin], bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, granting the prior and monks living at Ewyas under the rule of the abbot and convent of Gloucester, 100s. a year from the church of Burnham, to be paid by the vicar of that church. Confirmed by his seal. Witnesses, R. of Lechlade, Master W[illiam] of Cirencester (Cicestre), his chaplain, and others. [1197-1205.]

B.58, no. 66.

Savaric set up the bishopric of Glastonbury in 1197. This grant is complementary to the payment of 15 marks recorded in nos. 164-6.

164. [f. 161, no. 264] Charter of Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, confirming to the prior and monks of Ewyas and the convent of Gloucester the tithes of the demesne of Burnham, as a regular payment of 15 marks, to be paid by the vicar of that church who is also to be responsible for all episcopal burdens. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, R. prior of Bath, Master William the bishop's chaplain, and others. [1197-1205.]

Printed: G.C., iii, 9, no. 918.

Noted: B.58, no. 67.

165. [f. 161v, no. 265] Charter of Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, primate and cardinal, confirming the grant of 15 marks a year from Burnham in the terms of the charter issued by Bishop Savaric. October, 1227.

Printed: *Acta Stephani Langton*, 125, no. 108.

Noted: B.58, no. 68.

166. [f. 161v, no. 266] Charter of Jordan, rector of Burnham, ratifying the grant made by Bishop Savaric to the prior and monks of Ewyas of 15 marks, 100s. at Michaelmas and 100s. at the Annunciation, for the tithes of Burnham. Jordan accepted and approved this in the presence of Bishop Savaric, and undertook to pay the pension and to maintain all the episcopal burdens. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom R. prior of Bath, Master William, chaplain of Bishop Savaric, and others. [1197-1205.]

B.58, no. 69.

167. [f. 162, no. 267] Charter of R. bishop of Bath. A dispute has arisen between the monks of Gloucester and Walkelin, his cleric, about the tithes of Burnham, and has been settled in his presence. The monks of Gloucester should receive two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Burnham by gift of Harold of Ewyas and Robert his son, and Walkelin has undertaken to pay 10s., and has been persuaded to honour this undertaking. The bishop confirms these tithes, and the tithes of Brean which is also in his diocese, by his charter and seal.

B.58, no. 70.

There is not sufficient information to determine whether this is Bishop Roger of Salisbury (1244-7) or Bishop Robert Burnell (1274-92). For another dispute about Burnham see G.C., i, 214, no. 121.

168. [f. 162v, no. 268] Letters of Thomas of Bitton (de Buthone), archdeacon of Wells, and Philip de Stanton, precentor of Wells, addressed to Dom Walter de Helynn and Dom Roger le Rus, justices of the king. A dispute has arisen between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Dom John Tresgoz, knight, about the last presentation to Burnham. They have established the facts in consultation with the dean, sub-dean, succentor, and all the greater and senior canons of the chapter of Wells (maiores et seniores totius Wellensis capituli). The abbot and convent have always presented to that church. Richard de Bamfeaud' was collated by authority of the council (auctoritate concilii) by William of Bitton, senior, then bishop of Bath and Wells. [After 1267-84.]

B.59, no. 71.

This must have been issued after 1267 when William of Bitton II became bishop of Bath and Wells. Walter de Helynn does not occur as a justice after 1284.

169. [f. 162v, no. 269] Record of a decision made on 28 June, 1280, in the 8th year of Edward I, before the royal justices itinerant sitting at Somerton, Salomon of Rochester (Roff), Robert Fulcon, Richard de Heylande and William de Braybof. In a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Dom John Tresgoz, knight, about the church of St. Andrew of Burnham, this agreement was reached: John recognised that the advocacy of Burnham belonged to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and he quitclaimed the advocacy of Burnham, and of Kentchurch in the diocese of Hereford, to the abbey. For this, St. Peter's granted, at the request of John Tresgoz, to Dom John,

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the prior, and the monks of Ewyas, the church of Eton Foy at perpetual farm. The prior and monks should be responsible for the ordinary and extraordinary burdens, and should pay St. Peter's, Gloucester, 100s. a year in equal parts at the feasts of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. St. Peter's, Gloucester, quitclaims to John Tresgoz the advocacy of Lydiard Tregoze in the diocese of Salisbury. The agreement is recorded in a cirograph, mutually sealed. Witnesses, Dom Roger la Warre, Elias Cotele, and others.

Printed: *G.C.*, ii, 211, no. 776.

Noted: *B.59*, no. 73.

170. [f. 163v, no. 270] Charter of William of Kennett, issued with the assent of Thomas his son and heir. He grants to St. Michael and the Apostles James and Bartholomew of Ewyas, and the monks of Gloucester there, 1 messuage in his croft of Allington (Aliggeton'), 41 feet long and 25 feet wide. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Jordan chaplain of Kennett, Geoffrey of Kennett, and others. [Late twelfth-early thirteenth century.]

B.59, no. 73.

Thomas of Kennet attested a charter issued after 1215 (no. 110).

171. [f. 163v, no. 271] Notarial instrument recording the course of a dispute between St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Walter, prior of Ewyas, on the one hand, and Thomas of Abergavenny, rector of All Cannings in the diocese of Salisbury, about the tithes belonging to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Ewyas. The case has been remitted to the official of Wells, as judge-delegate, and part of the hearings were conducted before his deputy, Stephen of Hull, canon of Wells. The following documents are quoted in full:

(i) Mandate of Innocent VI appointing the official of Wells as judge-delegate. Given at Avignon, 2 December (4 Nones December), 1358 (6 Innocent VI).

(ii) Deposition of St. Peter's, Gloucester, rehearsing their claims against Thomas.

(iii) Judgment given by the official in favour of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

(iv) Letters of Thomas [Horton], abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, appointing Robert Long, Robert of Mapleton, and Walter de Buggewyk', clerics of the dioceses of Chichester, York, and Wells, as his proctors. Given in the chapter house at Gloucester, 21 May, 1359.

(v) Letters of Thomas of Abergavenny appointing Dom Walter Hukere, priest, Master Thomas Lachford', and Master Thomas Boteford', of the diocese of Bath and Wells, and Master William Stoke, cleric of the diocese of Salisbury, as his proctors. Issued under the seals of the rural deans of Avebury and Cricklade, in the diocese of Salisbury, who have appended their seals at the request of Thomas of Abergavenny, 5 July (5 Nones July), 1359.

(vi) Letters of the official of Wells, appointing Stephen of Hull, canon of Wells, as his deputy in the case affecting St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Walter, prior of Ewyas. Given under the seal of the official of Wells, at Wells, 14 October, 1359.

The official has heard all this in the consistory court of Wells, sitting

in the chapel of St. Mary next to the cloister of the cathedral church of Wells, 6 October, 1360, the 14th indiction, 8 Innocent VI, in the presence of Master John Power, archdeacon of Bath, Master William Bere, advocate of the consistory court, Master Thomas Hornesbowe, examiner-general of the consistory court, and Master Thomas of Avebury, registrar of the consistory court of Bath and Wells, and notary public by papal authority.

The public instrument has been issued with a notarial attestation by Master William de Welleye (also, Wolleye), cleric of the diocese of Salisbury, notary public by papal authority. Sealed in white wax with the oblong common seal of Gloucester, and with the seal of Thomas de Boteford'.

B.59, no. 74.

172. [f. 168v, no. 272] Cirograph recording the settlement of a dispute between Thomas Horton, abbot, and the monks of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Master Robert de Wychford, rector of All Cannings in the diocese of Salisbury, about the tithes of the demesne of Allington in the parish of All Cannings. The abbot and monks have granted to Master Robert de Wychford' and his successors all the tithes of Allington, greater and lesser, due to St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the priory of Ewyas for a pension of 4 marks at Michaelmas, or within fifteen days, to be paid at All Cannings. Failure to pay will incur excommunication by the bishop of Salisbury. One part of the cirograph, sealed with the common seal of St. Peter's, Gloucester, remains in the possession of the rector. The other, which remains in the possession of St. Peter's, Gloucester, is sealed with the rector's seal, and, at his request, with the seal of the official of Salisbury. The third copy, sealed by both parties, is deposited in the archives of the church of Salisbury. Robert, bishop of Salisbury, with Robert the rector and with the chapter of Salisbury, has confirmed the settlement with his seal. The dean and chapter of Salisbury have confirmed it with their seal. Given, for the monks of Gloucester, in the chapter house of Gloucester, 5 July, 1362, and for the bishop, dean and chapter, and for the rector, in the chapter of Salisbury cathedral, 9 July, 1362.

B.59, no. 75.

173. [f. 169v, no. 273] Settlement of a dispute between John, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the prior of Ewyas Harold, and Dom Walter of Radnor, rector of Lydiard Tregoze in the diocese of Salisbury, made before the abbot of Malmesbury, judge-delegate, and the prior of St. Bartholomew's, Gloucester, his commissary. William of Potterne, monk of the priory of Ewyas, was the monks' proctor.⁹ Walter agreed to restore to the monks two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Lydiard Tregoze by paying 2½ marks a year. Judgment was given in the monastic church of Malmesbury, 27 February (3 Kalends March), 1311. Sealed with the judge's seal.

B.60, no. 76.

174. [f. 170, no. 274] Agreement between Thomas [Horton], abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and Dom Robert de Bourton, rector of Lydiard Tregoze,

⁹ Bannister read this to mean that William of Potterne was prior of Ewyas. The Latin is very clumsy—*per fratrem Willelmum de Poterne monach' priorem de Ewias antedictam dictorum religiosorum procuratorem*—but to describe a man as monk and prior of the house is a rare usage, which does not exist elsewhere in this cartulary, and I prefer to see William as a monk of Ewyas, not as prior.

about two-thirds of the tithes of the demesne of Lydiard Tregoze. The abbot grants these tithes to the rector for a pension of 20s., to be paid at Lydiard Tregoze at Michaelmas or within fifteen days. Failure to pay will incur excommunication by the bishop of Salisbury. The copy of this agreement held by the rector is sealed with the common seal of St. Peter's, Gloucester, and the seal of Robert, bishop of Salisbury; the copy held by St. Peter's is sealed by the bishop, the rector, and at the request of both parties, the seal of rural dean of Cricklade has been appended. Robert, bishop of Salisbury, confirms the settlement with his seal; so also does the rural dean of Cricklade; each adds a clause of confirmation to the document. Given, for the monks, in the chapter house of Gloucester, 8 August, 1366, and for the bishop, rector, and rural dean, at Cole Park in Malmesbury (Cougold' iuxta Malmesb'), 11 August, 1366.

B.60, no. 77.

175. [f. 171, no. 275] Record, in French, of an agreement between Roger la Warre of Ewyas Harold and the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, 7 May, 1358 (32 Edward III). The abbot is obliged to provide a prior and two monks for the priory of Ewyas, and a secular chaplain for the castle of Ewyas. The prior and monks may now be recalled to Gloucester, and a secular vicar be appointed to Ewyas to serve the cure and parish of Ewyas and the chapel in the castle, whether in person, or by deputy. The two monks are to say mass at Gloucester for Roger, his predecessors and his heirs, one at the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and the other at the altar of St. Edmund, to which the possessions of the priory are apportioned. The abbot pays Roger 45 marks, and he undertakes to approach the bishop and the dean and chapter of St. David's to obtain permission to recall the monks and to reallocate the priory's possessions in this way, and to establish a vicarage there. If their assent is secured, Roger will issue a charter to the abbey about this arrangement. Copies are sealed mutually, and the seal of Peter de Grandisson (Grauntsoun), who was present when this agreement was made, has also been appended.

B.60, no. 78.

176. [f. 171v, no. 276] Charter of Roger de la Warre, lord of Ewyas Harold. His predecessors, Harold of Ewyas and Robert his son, lords of Ewyas, had established a chantry or priory at Ewyas Harold, and endowed it. (The endowments are listed in detail.) He grants that the prior and monks may return to Gloucester. The area is inhospitable, the people not friendly, and religion cannot flourish there. The priory, with all its possessions, are to be vested in the abbot and monks of Gloucester, on condition that two monks shall say mass for Roger, his predecessors, and his heirs, one at the altar of St. Thomas the martyr, and the other at the altar of St. Edmund. The monks of Gloucester shall provide a chaplain for Ewyas to serve the parish and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the castle. This has been done with the assent of the bishop, dean and chapter of St. David's. Sealed with his seal. Witnesses, Dom Thomas of Berkeley, Dom Peter de Grandisson, Dom Thomas Moygne, knights, and others. [1358.]

B.60, no. 80.

177. [f. 173v, no. 277] Letters of Thomas [Fastolf], bishop of St. David's. He gives licence to Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to recall the prior and monks of Ewyas to Gloucester. This he does at the request of the patron of Ewyas, Roger de la Warre, and of Peter de Grandisson, now

dead, whose ancestors founded the priory, and of Walter of Monmouth, prior of Ewyas. The area is inhospitable, the people not friendly, and religion cannot flourish there. Monks sent to live at Ewyas acquire such boorish habits that, on their return, they spread the contagion at Gloucester, and threaten the quality of life in that monastery. The bishop has caused enquiry to be made by Master Gruffydd ap Rhys, archdeacon of Brecon, his commissary, and having seen the archdeacon's report, he gives permission to Walter of Monmouth and the monks or monk at Ewyas to return to St. Peter's, Gloucester. The chantry maintained at Ewyas is to be maintained at Gloucester. The monks are to pay the bishop an annual pension of 6s. 8d. at his manor of Llanddew (Landow iuxta Brechoniam) at Michaelmas as an indemnity for the pension of 5s. paid to him on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The priory used to pay 2s. procurations; for these the bishop reserves to himself a pension of 2s., to be paid at St. David's on the feast of St. John the Baptist. His licence is confirmed under his seal and the common seal of the chapter of St. David's. Given in the chapter house of St. David's, 1358, and in the 7th year of his episcopate. The chapter adds a confirmation with their seal, given in the chapter house at St. David's on the same day.

Printed: *Monasticon*, III, 629.

Noted: B.60, no. 79.

178. [f. 175v, no. 278] Charter of Roger de la Warre, lord of Ewyas Harold. With the assent of the bishop of St. David's, and of the chapter of St. David's, he gives licence to the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, to recall the prior and monks of Ewyas, on terms which have been stated in his charter to the abbey. He warrants the grant, and confirms it with his seal. Given at Gloucester, 20 March, 1359 (33 Edward III).

B.60, no. 80.

179. [f. 176v, no. 279] Charter of Thomas de Horton, abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester, defining the vicarage at Ewyas Harold. Thomas [Fastolf], bishop of St. David's, has given permission for the priory of Ewyas to be incorporated into the parent house of Gloucester. A vicarage has been instituted at St. Michael's, Ewyas, in the bishop's presence. The abbot has allocated 10 marks a year from the possessions of St. Michael's to maintain the vicar. Since this has not previously been defined in detail, it shall be made up of the following items. The vicar is to have all the oblations in the church, whether at the altar or at the cross or elsewhere in the parish, at an estimated value of 6 marks; specified tithes, including the tithes of Kennet (La Ketetic) and Greue, valued collectively at 4½ marks and 31s. He is to have a house with a hall and three chambers, and a croft near the grange. His holding, of which detailed measurements are given, extends from the chapel of St. Mary to the ditch called Schitebourne, and to the cemetery. The vicar is to maintain a chaplain to say mass on Sundays and other customary days in the chapel (of the cemetery). The vicar shall have the mortuary wines, and all offerings, not made in money, at the image of the crucifix in the cemetery of St. Michael's. The vicar is to say mass, in person or by deputy, in the chapel of the castle whenever the lord is present. One copy of this cirograph is to remain with Dom Bartholomew de Strode, then vicar of Ewyas; the other copy, sealed with the seal of the vicar, which he asserts is a well-known seal, remains at St. Peter's, Gloucester. Given in the chapter at Gloucester, 20 June, 1359.

B.60, no. 83.

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